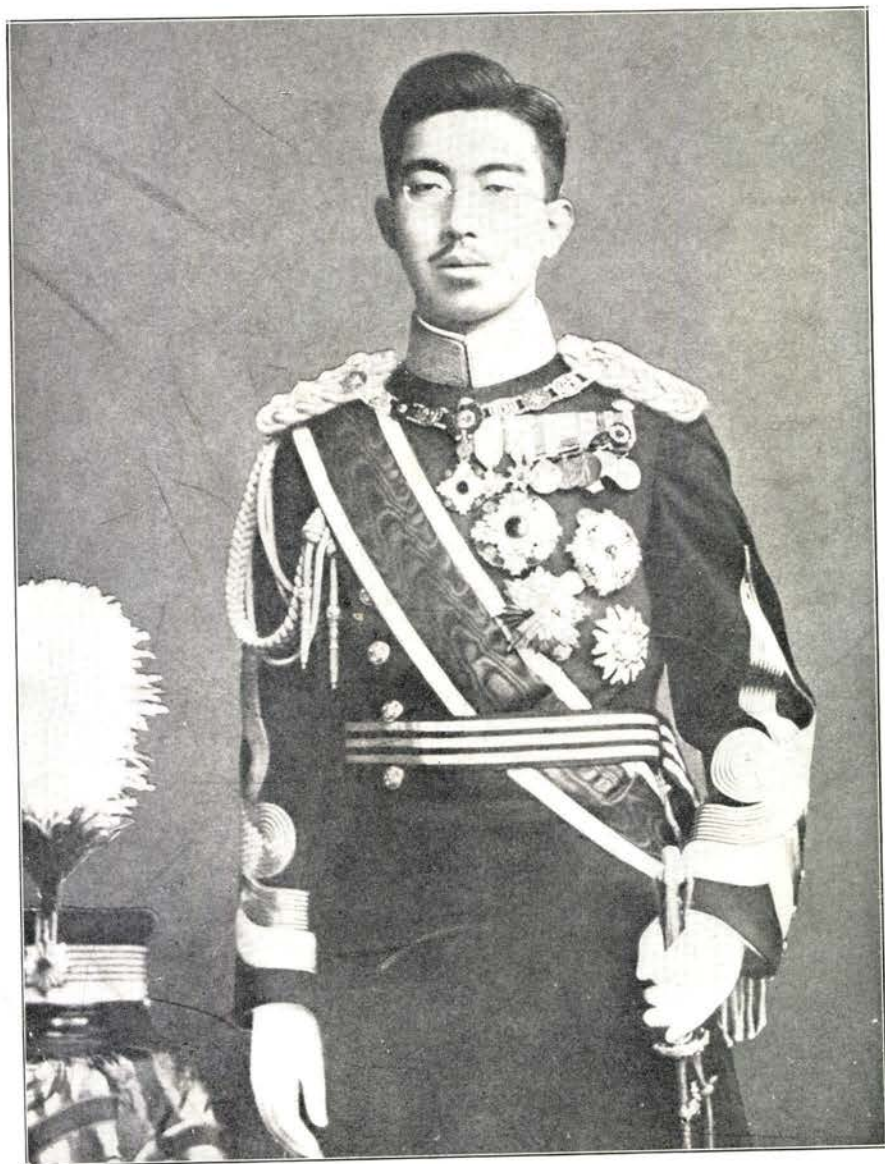
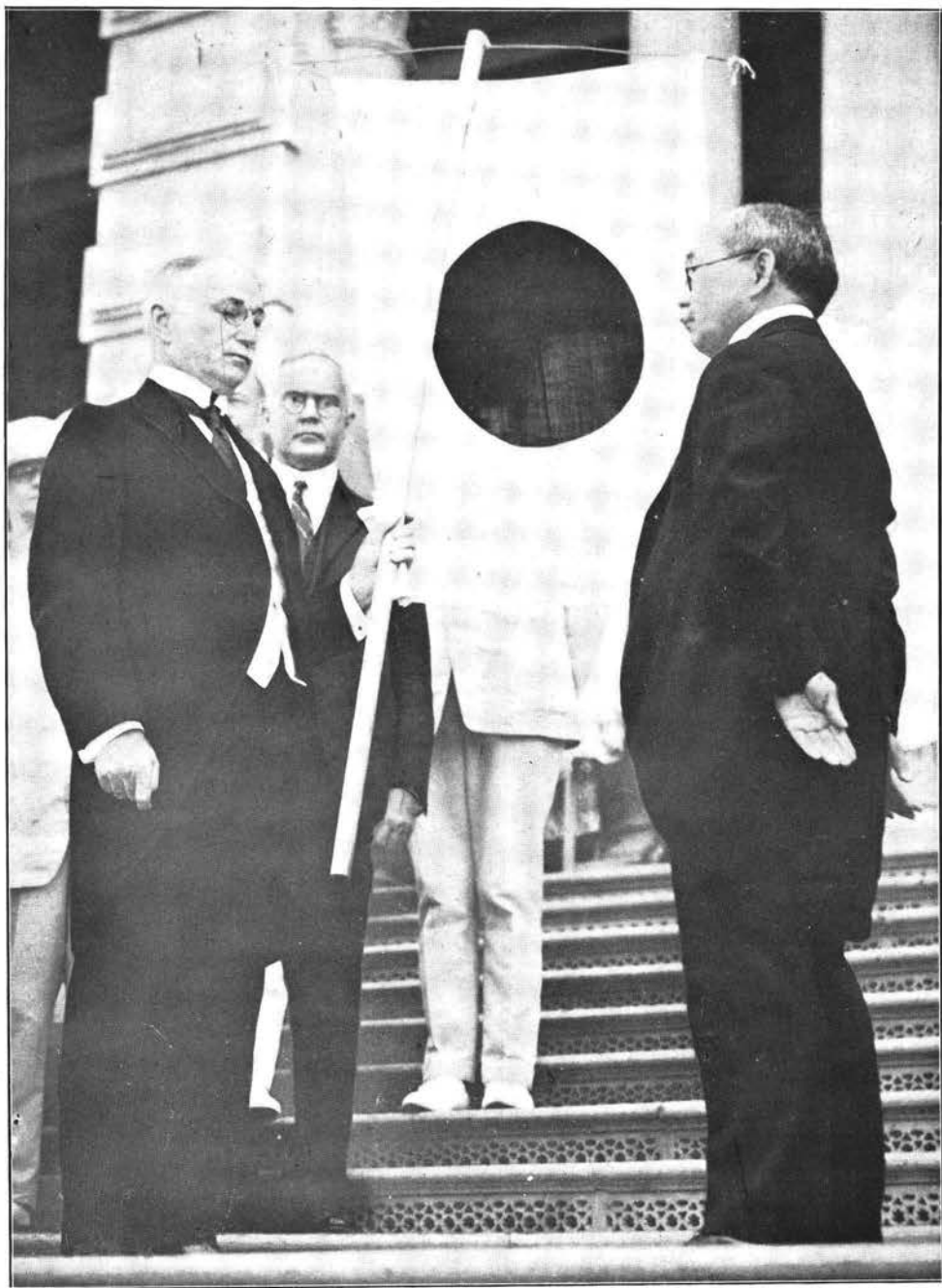


# MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE

A JAPAN PAN-PACIFIC CLUB NUMBER IN HONOR OF  
PRINCE TOKUGAWA'S VISIT TO  
THE PAN-PACIFIC CLUB OF HONOLULU



*His Majesty Hirohito, the Emperor of Japan.*



*When the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan was formed, a decade ago, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa as its first (and present) president, sent by Consul General Yada a silken Japanese flag, which was presented on the capitol steps in Honolulu to the then Governor Wallace R. Farrington, President of the Pan-Pacific Union.*

# The Mid-Pacific Magazine

CONDUCTED BY ALEXANDER HUME FORD

Volume XL

Number 6

## CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1930

### Proceedings of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo:

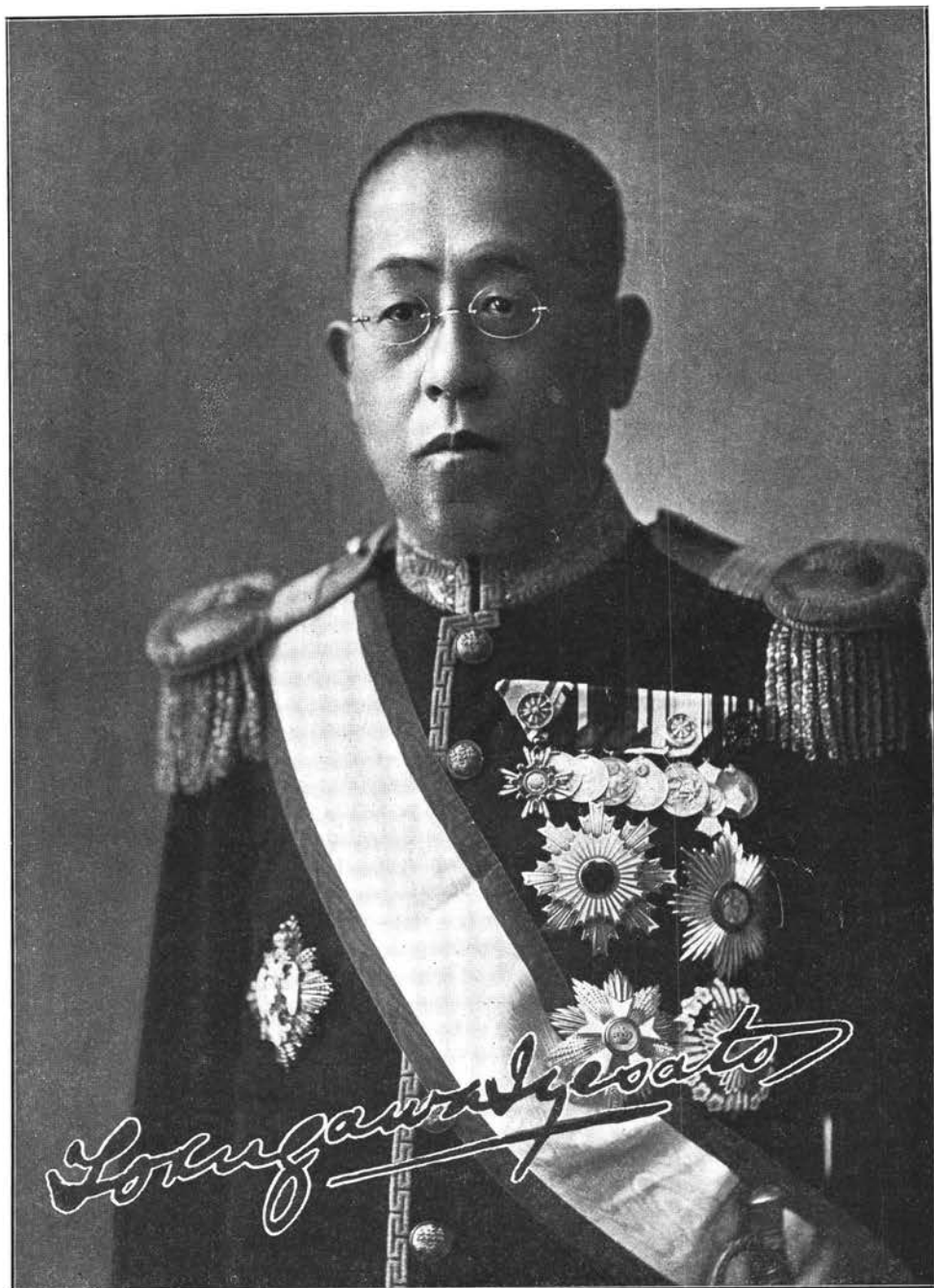
Meet the American Ambassador and Old Friends at the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo - - - - -	503
Friends in China - - - - - <i>By Gilbert Bowles</i>	509
Australia and Her Workers - - - - - <i>By Arthur Garrels, U. S. Consul General</i>	513
New Conditions in China - - - - - <i>By George Bronson Rea</i>	517
President Viscount Inouye Goes Abroad and Mr. F. H. Brown Talks on "Athletics in Japan" - - - - -	523
Research in English Literature - - - - - <i>By Professor F. Huntley</i>	529
Japanese in North America - - - - - <i>By Professor Shimji Yonemoto</i>	532
Dr. Sherwood Eddy Talks on "India" and Dr. Kirby Page on the "Pact of Paris" - - - - -	537
The Interdependence of Nations - - - - - <i>By Sir John Tilley, British Ambassador to Japan</i>	543
Rejuvenation Reaches Japan - - - - - <i>By Professor Serge Voronoff</i>	547
Japan's Mission of Gratitude - - - - -	551
New Zealand and Japan - - - - - <i>By Miss Crighton Imrie</i>	555
An Ambassador of Friendship from Canada - - - - -	559
The Pan-Pacific Club of Osaka - - - - - <i>An Address by H. E. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa</i>	563
Japanese Relations - - - - - <i>By The Honorable William Castle, Jr., American Ambassador to Japan</i>	565
Japan, Our Friend - - - - - <i>By J. J. Donovan</i>	573
Index to Volume XL (July to December, 1930, inclusive) -	579
Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union - - - - - New Series, No. 130	581

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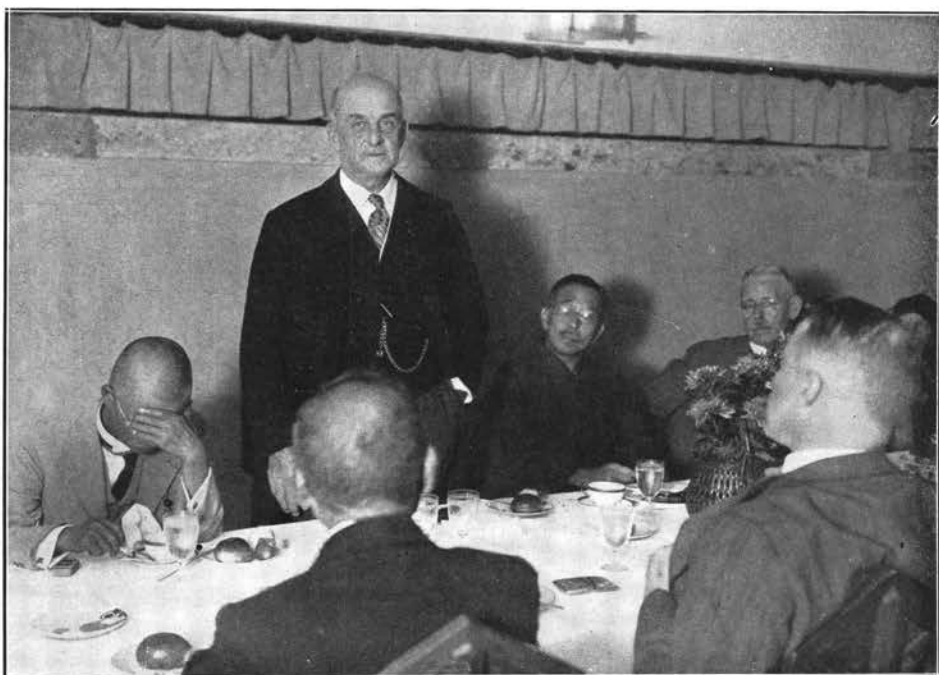
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*Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the Imperial Diet in Japan, trustee of the Pan-Pacific Union, honorary head of the Pan-Pacific Club in Tokyo, and head of the entire Pan-Pacific Association in Japan.*





*United States Ambassador William Cameron Forbes addressing the Pan-Pacific Club in Tokyo*

## Proceedings of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo

The Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo was organized by the Pan-Pacific Union a decade ago, with Viscount T. Inouye as President, and Prince I. Tokugawa, Honorary President.

The club has held its weekly luncheons at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, and here, the leading men of the world in general, and Japan in particular, have voiced their views before the outstanding men of all races residing in the Japanese capital. Herewith are presented, (not in consecutive order) the stenographic minutes of a number of recent Pan-Pacific Club meetings in Tokyo.

CHAIRMAN: *Marquis Hachizuka.*

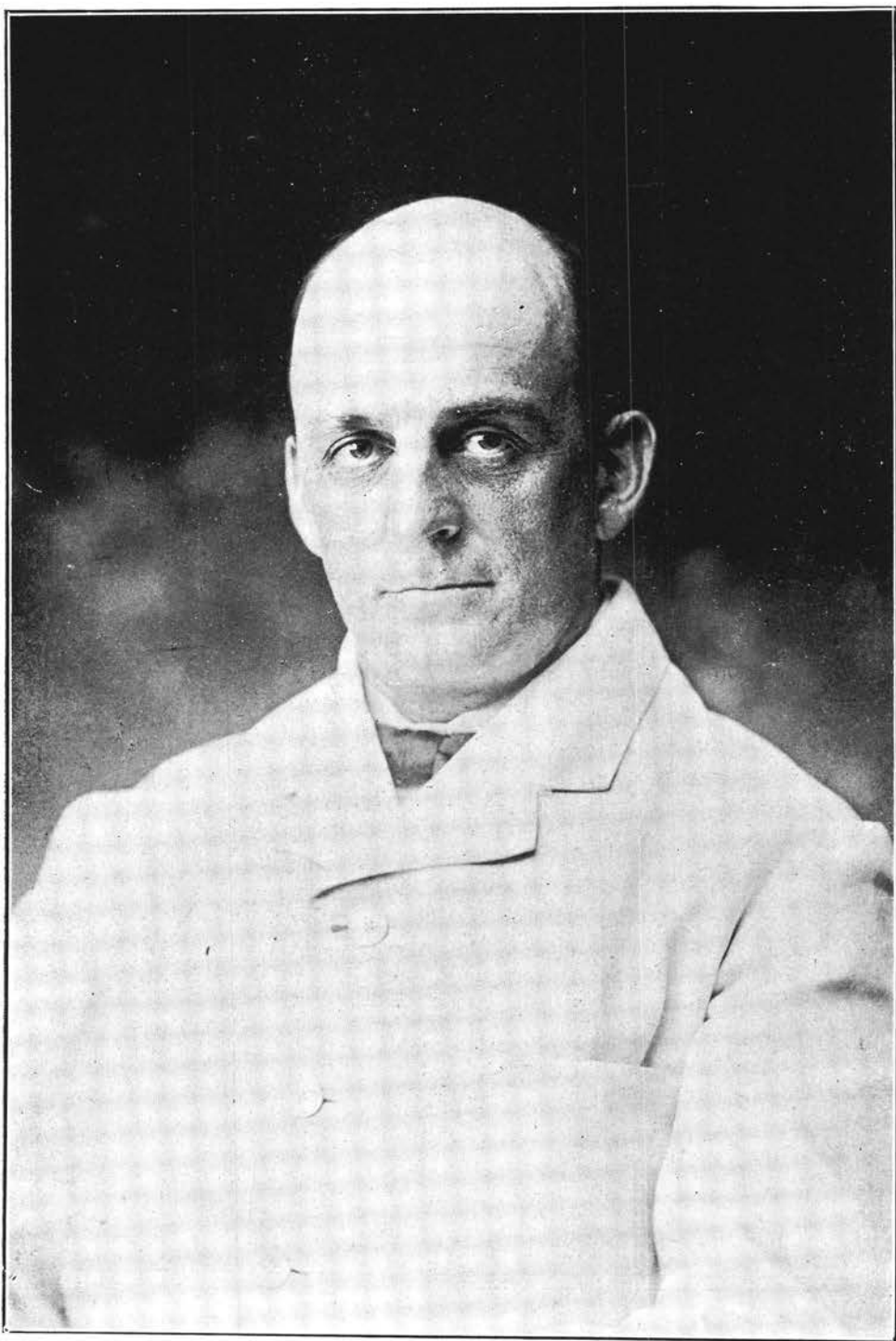
SPEAKERS: *William Cameron Forbes, American Ambassador, Everett Wells Frazar, Daniel Henry Blake.*

*Marquis Hachizuka:* I have pleasure in announcing three distinguished guests today: His Excellency William Cameron Forbes, the American Ambassador, Mr. Frazar and Mr. Blake.

His Excellency the American Amba-

sador has, I understand, been in the Philippines for many years, so that he knows the Far East thoroughly. We are very glad to receive him and welcome him, and no doubt through his personality the cordiality of two nations will be furthered.

*His Excellency William Cameron Forbes:* I have a kind of hereditary interest in the Pacific Ocean and in the Far East, and so I have a sort of feeling, in



*Hon. William Cameron Forbes as he was when, in the Philippines, he first took an interest in the Pan-Pacific Union some two decades ago; he has been a friend of the Union for nearly a generation.*

coming out here, as if I were in a sense coming home. My paternal grandfather was a clerk in the banking house of Russell & Company in China; he came out before he was twenty years of age and by the time he was twenty-one he found himself at the head of the house. He lived in Canton, and was the confidential agent of the great Chinese merchant, Han Kwa, who always thought of him in the highest terms. I have recently discovered a cheque signed by Han Kwa for \$300,000 which he sent my grandfather to invest for him in the United States, and a power of attorney as representative in his business. My grandfather on the other side was a student of oriental thought and was greatly influenced by religious and philosophical studies of the East, so that he also had an oriental tinge in his life. But it is more as a merchant than as a philosopher that I come because I have my line in material affairs, and when I am asked what my business is I always write myself down as a merchant.

With this background I went first to the Philippine Islands, passing on my journey to and from there by way of Japan. This is now my eleventh visit to this country. I came first in 1904, and I can see many changes have taken place. I cannot help marveling at the great progress which Japan makes and has made in spite of all kinds of obstacles, particularly the calamity of the earthquake which destroyed so much valuable property. And yet all these calamities have their advantages. I doubt very much if, in a hundred years, people perhaps will not think that the earthquake was an advantage, because it made possible this wonderful modern city of Tokyo with its wide streets and great open spaces which before you were unable to have.

This Pan-Pacific Club is to my mind something of great importance. I like to think of a Pan-Pacific Union. I like to think of the Pacific Ocean, instead of separating the countries that border on it, being looked upon as a device for uniting

them, and that is coming more rapidly, I believe, than any of us think. Every year there are bigger, better and faster steamers being built, and it is not too much to predict that it will not be long before the improved quality and size and rapidity of steamship lines span the Pacific as they now do the Atlantic, so that not only Japan and the United States, but China, Australia, South America and all countries bordering on the Pacific will be much nearer. Perhaps the time is not so far distant when we will be united still more closely by air service, because the rapidity with which improvements are now being made makes it possible that the time required to travel between the continents of America and Asia will be reduced to a fraction of what it is now.

Just think what we have seen in the lifetime of everybody in this room, in regard to improvement in means of communication, in radio. You can sit in Japan and listen to music in the United States. In the same way a speech made by some great orator in almost any part of the world can be listened to in the humblest home, all over the world, in every continent. This is an amazing development. When we think of the developments that have been made, we wonder what new degree of nearness may come, what new discovery may be at the threshold. I know, for instance, that they are considering the establishment of a wireless connection between the telephone systems of Japan and the United States, so that you will be able to sit in your room in the Imperial Hotel, if you are lucky enough to have one, and talk to some friend in Wisconsin.

I would like to say that I do not think the idea of a Pan-Pacific Union of interest only as a dream. I think we are on the threshold of it.

*Marquis Hachizuka:* I thank His Excellency for his very interesting address. We all still remember the relief given to us years ago at the time of the earth-

quake, and are full of gratitude for what America did to help us then.

There are two other guests today, Mr. Frazar and Mr. Blake, but they are so well known in Japan that I do not think they need any introduction from me.

*Mr. Everett Wells Frazar:* It is with particular feelings of pleasure that I am here today, first to thank you for your cordial welcome, and the honor extended in making me a guest of my own club, and next to say how glad I am to see such a large and enthusiastic gathering to inaugurate this new year's work of the Pan-Pacific Club.

In my traveling through the United States in the past six months I have been privileged to go up and down the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts and in the interior, in Chicago and other cities, and on all these journeys I have come to realize what a great part is being taken by this organization. I feel that in the restoration of business, which we so sadly need, also in the perpetuation of peace, which we also need, it is by withdrawing misunderstandings and bringing people together that the greatest good can be done. In Honolulu I saw some of the people there who are interested in the work, and they all wanted me to bring you a message of greeting from Honolulu, and to say how glad they were to know we are carrying on.

The visit abroad of our honorary president, Prince Tokugawa, and our active president, Viscount Inouye, is also going to bring us great good. They are going about seeing people, talking, and learning what the world is thinking about, and when they are back we will have more strength and vigor.

It was my privilege in Chicago to wait on His Excellency Prince Tokugawa at the 25th anniversary of the Rotary Club of Chicago, where he was greeted by 25,000 Rotarians and by the whole city, and made an honored guest. It was pleasing to note the welcome given by every-

body. He will tell you many interesting things that occurred there.

I am also delighted to greet our new Ambassador. It has been my privilege in New York, Washington, and San Francisco, to attend luncheons given to him, and I know that we are fortunate in having as our ambassador one who claims to be a merchant, for it is the merchant who has to do the real hard work here. Diplomacy is important, but making wheels go round is even more important.

I thank you for your kind reception, and I hope we shall have an extremely interesting and successful year before us.

*Mr. Daniel Henry Blake:* I am sure it is not necessary for me to tell you I am glad to be back among you once again. I like the Pan-Pacific Club as an organization, and I like its members because of their great friendliness and because of their toleration for the idiosyncrasies of the speakers, and also for the enthusiasm and cordiality with which they greet their guests.

I am very glad to associate myself with the remarks of Mr. Frazar in saying that it is a pleasure and delight to be able to meet with my fellow members in extending a cordial greeting to our newly appointed ambassador. I am also delighted that our esteemed friend, Marquis Hachizuka, is in the chair today. The only grievance we have ever had against him was the infrequency of his attendance at these meetings, but now that our very good friends, Prince Tokugawa and Viscount Inouye, are absent, I hope his attendance will be better. Up to date this season, this being the first meeting, he has 100 per cent, and I hope he will maintain it.

During my absence, extending over nearly a year, I have always done my utmost to keep in touch with my Japanese friends and with things in Japan, and have been assisted by letters and papers I have received from this country. From the papers I have seen notices of meetings of the Pan-Pacific Club, so that I





*Everett Wells Frazar, one of its founders, addressing the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo*

know your activities have been maintained.

I imagine all of you have read newspaper reports of the visit to the United States made by the five very delightful young Japanese ladies, who came as so-called messengers of gratitude to convey their thanks from this country to the United States for relief offered at the time of the great earthquake. I had some personal contact with these young ladies in Boston, and you may be pleased to hear some first hand information about that part of their visit.

I will say in the beginning they were most worthy representatives of Japan, and that the impression they conveyed was pleasurable in the extreme, and you can be well satisfied that you were properly represented. The intensity of the entertainments given them, especially in Boston, is only comparable with a Kansas cyclone. They had receptions, teas, dinners, and luncheons, and during the intervals they were whirled through the

city to see points of interest, so that not one moment of their time was left to themselves. I had the pleasure of attending a reception given them at the Art Museum in Boston, attended by more than 1500 people, and the pleasure and delight that the people of Boston had in meeting and seeing these young ladies was well worth the effort in sending them there. I also attended a luncheon given them by the city of Boston. It was quite an elaborate affair, and was attended by officials and many members of the Japan Society. The features of that entertainment were the excellent speech made by the Mayor, the presentation by him of very beautiful wrist watches on behalf of the Waltham Watch Company, and the singing of Kimigayo by a group of girls and teachers. I would not like to say there was any great enthusiasm on the part of the Americans in entering into the singing, but when I told them what it was all about they seemed pleased and honored. After the luncheon the party

went to a tree planting ceremony. Some agricultural society in Japan had sent to Boston, as a gift, 300 cherry trees. Whether it was arranged or not, I do not know, but it is a coincidence that the arrival of these trees synchronized with the arrival of the young ladies, and it was very fortunate and delightful. The trees were planted in the Boston Public Gardens and at Jamaica Plains beside the residence of the Mayor, and these young ladies took part. The implements of agriculture used were of the most approved type, and the young ladies did their work in a commendable manner, but there was a distinct anxiety on their part to prevent a too close contact between their exotic garments and the ancient soil of Massachusetts. The work was well done and favorably commented on by all papers in Boston, and I hope those trees will flourish to the same extent as if they had remained in their native soil.

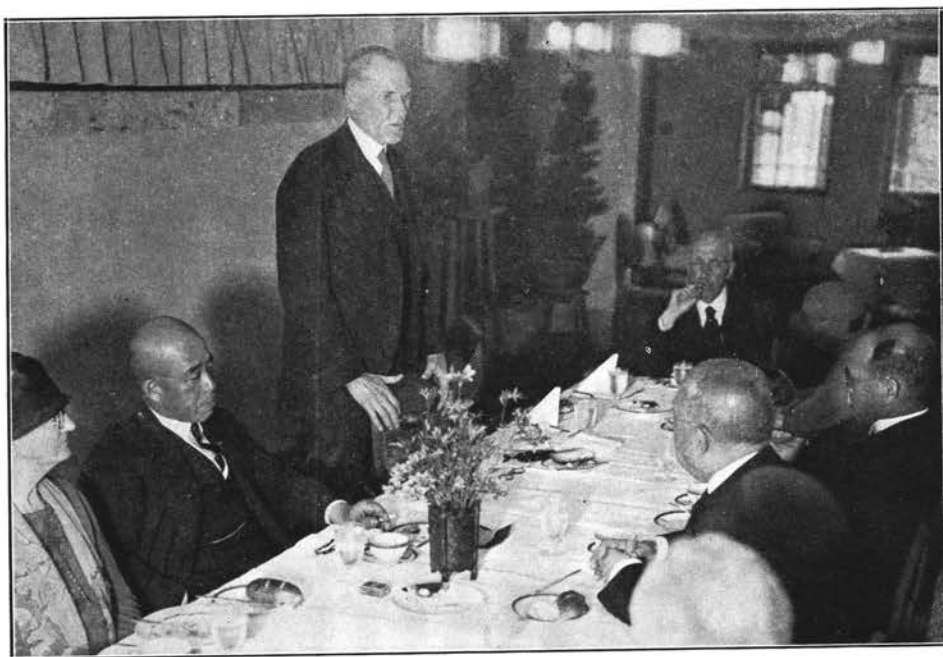
One morning in the paper I saw a headline to the effect that war had been declared on Japan, and saw that this action was against Japanese beetles. It seems

there had been a regular invasion of these insects which had caused ravages to plant life in many agricultural centers, and with the cooperation of local and state officials the Department of Agriculture set about exterminating the beetles. But this belligerent action had no effect on the very delightful relations which we have between our two countries.

I was also pleased, during the time of the Naval Disarmament Conference in Washington to listen to the speeches made by many of the delegates at that convention, and I heard the speech of Mr. Watsuki, interpreted by Mr. Saito, the ex-consul general in New York. It was indeed a pleasure to get the views of these eminent men on such an important event. It is pleasing that by the signing of the Treaty by His Majesty the Emperor, yesterday, that the same is in force, and I sincerely hope that these practical results will mean closer understanding between the three nations concerned, and a lessening of the burden of taxation which has been so imminent.



*Officials of the Pan-Pacific Club in Honolulu receiving Count Otani of the Kyoto Pan-Pacific Club*



*Mr. Gilbert Bowles, resident in Japan for thirty years*

## Friends in China

By GILBERT BOWLES

At the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo Luncheon Meeting Held on April 25, 1930

CHAIRMAN: *Viscount T. Inouye.*

SPEAKER: *Gilbert Bowles.*

*Viscount Inouye:* I have pleasure in introducing to you the guest of honor of the day, Mr. G. Bowles of the Society of Friends. As you all know, Mr. Bowles is an enthusiastic member of this Club, and has been a resident in Japan for thirty years. Recently he was in China in the western part where he traveled extensively, and he is going to speak of his recent journey there. I am sure you will all be interested.

I regret that Commander Bradley was suddenly prevented from coming today, but I hope we will have another opportunity of inviting him here.

*Mr. Bowles:* I have been thinking of

the word "pan," meaning "all," and thought that if we counted it as meaning "always" and we were always Pacific friends, it would be well for us.

It was my privilege and responsibility, as a member of a commission of seven English and American Friends or Quakers, to spend three months this past winter going to west China, to the province of Szechwan, to study the educational, medical, social and church extension work of the Society of Friends there.

Our itinerary in China, from the time of arrival in Shanghai on December 11th, until we crossed over into Korea on March 11th, included two visits to Shanghai. From our first visit we went up the big Yangtse River in a steamboat for

1500 miles. Guide books do not know how to measure that river, because its course may change from year to year and be longer or shorter by miles. This accounts for the different statements as to the length of the river. On this trip we stopped at Hankow and Ichang, and reached Chungking on January 3rd. From there we traveled overland in the only way that is practical for foreigners, especially if they have ladies in their party, that is by sedan chair and on foot. We had long days, starting very early in the morning and continuing until late at night. We had ten days of travel across the Province of Szechwan. First we went up the river by motor boat for one day; from there we had three days' journey over a low mountain range to the provincial capital, Chengtu, and then three more days on foot. From then we took a small house-boat down the Suinin River, one of the four rivers which give the name to the Province of Szechwan, which means "four rivers." We were in that little house-boat for seven and a half days, and arrived at Chungking. On the return journey we came down the river to Shanghai, stopping at Ichang, Hankow and Kuikiang and spending some time there, and stopping also for a short time at Shanghai again. By rail we went to Nanking. We wished to go by rail to Peking, but that was the time of one of the disturbances in China when communications were so uncertain, and reluctantly we took steamer again to Tientsin, rail from Tientsin to Peking, and then through Mukden back to Japan.

Concerning observations of China as a whole, it would be of little value for one who has spent such a short time there to express any opinion. Even people who have lived in China for twenty, thirty, forty and even fifty years, speak with hesitancy. I would like to mention a conversation I had with Dr. Chang-po-lin, president of the Middle School and University at Tientsin. In a conference with him we asked him what we should say

when people questioned us about the future of China. He replied: "Tell people to look at China not with a microscope but with a telescope," meaning not from the point of view of the progress of years but of the progress of decades. It was interesting for me, as an old resident of Japan, to observe that in conversation with well-informed Japanese persons—consul-generals, vice consuls, teachers living long years in China—none took a discouraging view in reference to the future of China. I did find many westerners, American and British, who were discouraged. I think the difference is due to the fact that when the Japanese think of China they see it through the long history of Japan and through what they know of Chinese history. They do not look for any rapid developments or changes.

I think it will be better for me to give you some of my impressions through my notes which I wrote at the time. This is about the journey itself, through the Yangtse gorge. At 7 a. m. on December 31st we left Ichang on the American steamer "Iling," following in the wake of the gunboat which led us, uninvited and undesired by the Quaker group. We were soon passing through the wonderful gorges of the Upper Yangtse. All day we had a panorama of the swirling dark waters, whipped into foam in the swifter parts of the current; snow covered, sharp jagged cliffs, some of them 1800 feet high, closing in before and behind us; gentle sloping hills rising from the river banks, receding and ascending till their peaks were all but lost in the blue haze which hangs over the river; again, flashes of sunlight which in the morning occasionally broke through the grey clouds; the constant variation of colors, the brown grass and leaves on the hillsides, interspersed with bits of green wheat and grass on the tiny terraces, and the scattered pine trees and shrubs reaching from high water mark to the tops of hills and mountains; massive red and grey granite boulders and strata, often with



the natural dip to form the river bed; higher snow covered mountain peaks farther in the distance, some 3000 feet high, behind and between the green and brown hills near the river banks.

At ten o'clock we saw a British steamer aground, guarded by a gunboat, and large barges on either side were taking off the cargo. An hour later we passed the burned hull of the wrecked cargo steamer which the week before struck a rock and then caught fire through an explosion of gasoline. The smoking wreck swarmed with coolies who were trying to carry off in their junks whatever was of value. Our captain said that an order had already been sent for an expert to come all the way from England to dynamite the wreck in order to further clear the channel, which is very narrow at this place. It is said that only an expert who knows how to measure the resistance of those particular rocks can so gauge the power of the explosives as to avoid danger of further blocking the channel.

New Year's Day. We camped last night (I use the word "camp" because I was brought up on the prairies and it seems the proper word to me), just above the town of Wushan, having completed our first of the four days from Ichang to ChungKing. Anchored near the river bank were sampans, soon crowding around us to supply the Chinese passengers with hot soups, cakes, fish and other things which they seemed eager to buy. They do not carry food with them, but depend on what they can get when the boat stops. After dinner we listened for a long time to our captain's ideas as to the character of the Chinese people and methods of solving the Chinese puzzle. He told many stories of knocking down the Chinese coolies, carefully explaining that they understood this, and that such methods give them confidence and respect. He made thorough-going defense of the Yangtse River gunboats of Great Britain and America, and saw no other way, for the present, to carry on trade

on the Yangtse. He believes the white race is the only one which knows how to use power to secure order and justice. I mention this with all humility. It is a fact to be reckoned with in thinking about the situation.

There are many difficulties in the matter of transporting goods up the Yangtse on account of the greater prevalence of robbers and disorganized bands of soldiers than was the case a few years ago. It is increasingly difficult to carry goods up the Yangtse. Even kerosene is becoming less common, and many of the Chinese in the cities of western China have gone back to the old oil lighting. The development of electric light in China is far behind that of Japan.

I pass then from the river to a few remarks about the Province of Szechwan itself. The Province lies to the northwest of China, and the climate is such that vegetables grow there all the winter. We found peas and beans in bloom in January. Szechwan itself has a population of about 60 million people, though no one knows exactly how many there are. It has one-seventh of the total area of China, and its 60 million people are so far cut off from the life of the rest of China and of the world that it lives a life of its own.

ChungKing is located in one of the most fertile plains of the world—not large—and one of the most densely populated. At the University of Nanking are a number of charts showing the density of population, and this plain stood out, along with the region about Hangchow, as the two most densely populated parts. The plains around ChungKing are irrigated up to the present day by a system which shows remarkable engineering skill, developed about two hundred years before the Christian era, and still in use today and very effective. The people there do not have particular fear of famine, although they have much poverty because of other conditions.

I should like to recount an incident of

the local administration of justice. One of our party, Mr. Silcock, had his coat taken one night. The captain was told, and he was very angry at one of the two tramp oarsmen who had been taken on. They were opium smokers; one of them had left, and the remaining one, who was his kinsman, was suspected of the theft. He was tied up and beaten, and tortured to a certain extent, but in the town of Hochwam Mr. Silcock went to the office of the Boatmen's Guild where a kind of trial was held. On the completion of the trial the man was released under the promise to find his partner and get the coat from him and return it to the captain to return to Mr. Silcock. When we got to the next stop the coat was produced, according to the system of the Boatmen's Guild to try a suspect and decide what he shall do.

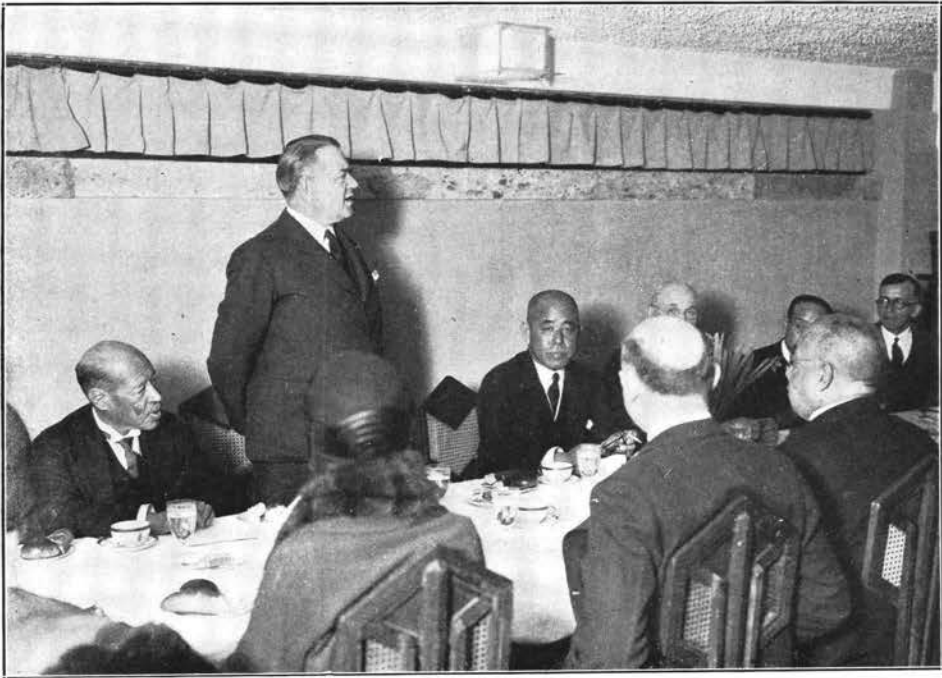
Opium smoking and the trade in opium was prevalent everywhere in China, although it is the policy of the government to prevent it. We saw it openly practised. It is one of the greatest sources of revenue of the military dictators.

We were given an interesting account in Ichang as to why Chinese become bandits. Economic reasons drive some into this life. Some first enlist as soldiers, thinking they are rendering patriotic services, and when they get disappointed in their general, or are sent away without any money and simply told to use their guns to get food, they turn to banditry.

I should like to say something of the war-lords of China. Through the courtesy of the President of the West China Union University at Chengtu, members of our group met Marshal Liu, who is virtual governor of a large part of Szechwan Province. Seated at one end of a long table in his room, with a former student of the Union University as his secretary, he talked freely. To look at him one would count him a man of ability, of some real strength and reserve of character. I was glad to commend the soldiers whom we had seen working on

the roads. At one place we saw soldiers dynamiting boulders and making a broad road at a height of 1000 feet. When I had an opportunity to speak I referred to a story which appeared a few years ago in an American magazine, "When the Earth Trembled." This is an imaginary story of 1950, when the principal use of soldiers will be in fighting the natural enemies of man, floods and famines, and building roads, and fighting insect pests of fields and forests. I am not sure how the general took it.

In closing I should like to refer to two stories which show some ways of helping China. At a meeting of students in the Friends College of the Union University, Changtu, a student gave us the following Chinese fable. "A certain man who took pity on a crane because of its long legs, tried to assist the crane by cutting off pieces of its legs. Another man tried to assist a duck to a better life by tying stocks on to its legs to make them longer. Neither man took the pains to get the ideas of the crane or the duck as to its own ideas of its needs." The student drew from this a moral as to the way the fair-minded people of the world may render assistance to China. At that same student group meeting Dr. Dzahn, the Chinese vice-president of the University, told the story of two Chinese boys, brothers, who slept under the same mosquito net. They usually got on well together, but one day the younger brother was naughty. When they went to bed the older brother saw a hole in the younger brother's side of the net, but thought to punish his little brother by refusing to mend it. After the older brother had crawled under the net and gone to sleep on his side, he was suddenly awakened by the stinging bites of mosquitoes, which of course had come to him through the hole in his brother's side of the net. The moral drawn from this story was that the same net which hangs over China also encloses the big brothers of other nations.



*United States Consul-General Arthur Garrels, addressing the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo*

## Australia and Her Workers

By ARTHUR GARRELS

United States Consul General

Before Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo Luncheon Meeting Held on March 7, 1930

*Viscount Inouye:* I have pleasure in introducing to you the guests of honor of the day, Mr. Arthur Garrels, United States Consul General at Tokyo, and Mr. George Bronson Rea, editor and publisher of the "Far Eastern Review."

Mr. Garrels, whom I will ask to speak first, has had a very distinguished career. He was a former inspector of consulates, and in this capacity visited offices in many sections of the world, including Europe, Africa and India. He was consul general at Athens, Melbourne, and Cairo, and has recently been assigned as consul general in Tokyo. I am sure you will be interested in listening to him.

*Mr. Garrels:* I assure you it is a great

pleasure to be the guest of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo. It is a source of gratification to find what a very formidable organization your Club is. I believe this is the 147th meeting, and that you manage to muster every week from forty to fifty people, about 10 per cent of the total organization. With a background like that for friendship and goodwill in the Pacific, no one would have any hesitancy in feeling that the future of the Pacific along proper lines is well assured.

I have just come from Australia where I was for three years and three months, so I am no stranger to Pacific affairs. There are some phases of the Pan-Pacific question which have interested me more

intensely than others. Australia, situated as it is almost isolated from the rest of the world, is also Pan-Pacific conscious. There is a club in Melbourne, and another at Adelaide and Sydney, and though they are not so formidable as you are, still there are clubs; the people know there is such a thing as Pacific problems, and they feel that the theater of political and economic development of the future lies in the Pacific.

When I landed at Yokohama and came to Tokyo I visualized what the people of Japan have done in six years. I was also overjoyed to know that my convictions were substantiated—that if only a small part of the welfare of the Pacific is in the hands of the Japanese, things will march along in the right way.

My special phase of interest in the Pacific is in those people indigenous to the soil of the smaller insular groups, people sometimes termed as backward people. In the international intercourse of the larger nations interested in Pacific affairs, these people are frequently forgotten. But perpetual peace, and that friendship and economic development which we all have at heart, is never going to be accomplished until that question has been studied and properly developed. It must be done with an understanding of the underlying situation. We cannot coerce people who have not advanced along the lines of the enlightenment of the greater powers. It must be done slowly and the background must be properly studied, so that they may be consumers. They cannot be consumers until they are producers, and they must be producers in order that they may have an economic strength, for no nation unless economically strong can have that independence which belongs to strong political growth. But the sensitiveness of people of that kind who have a foreign dominance thrust upon them is a stumbling block. It is a difficult matter to get a ready-made coat to fit any person, and in order that they may benefit by the success and experience that the larger and

more powerful nations of the world have had, they must be first made strong so that their shoulders are able to support any coat that has to be put upon them.

There is a great deal of good in these islands and people who have not had the advantage of our modern education, who are still imbued to a great extent with superstition—not always the outgrowth of individual groups but a residue of superstitions left in the course of inter-island domination; people of one group have come in, imposed religious rights and ideas, and have generally eradicated the good that existed and left the bad. People who go to these islands and meet these backward people find that the greatest obstacle, and it is in that direction that some of the great work in Pacific affairs has to be done.

I am sure you will all be interested to know something about Australia. Australia is a very potent factor in Pacific affairs, and a great deal that one hears of course without the proper background sounds much worse than it is. One hears much of labor disturbances and labor troubles, which exist because they are the natural result of existing conditions. It has been the history in most countries, in England, in the United States, and in many other places, that before the industrial worker was organized he suffered much injustice as the outgrowth of an unorganized condition. When it was found that the unorganized workers in Australia needed wrongs redressed, the leaders of that time (not dyed with that deep vermilion attributed to them today) found a very fertile ground for organization, and in the course of years they have built up a political machine within the ranks of the workers and so today they really dominate the situation.

I want to disabuse the minds of you who think that the young laboring man in Australia is a man imbued with deep radical principles. He is not, and the time is coming when he will free himself from the dominance of those political doc-



trines which now, through this machine, dominate him. The worker of course finds that he is not on that basis of equality with the employer that should exist in order to have perfect harmony. You will find that there is less harmony between employer and employee in Australia than in the United States, for instance. There exists the old idea, brought out to Australia from England years ago, and that phase of the situation is gradually developing into a much better state of affairs. The employer and the employee are getting together because the employers are getting together. There is an organization in Australia today known as the Australian Workers' Union. They are 500,000 strong, and are generally men in the fields, sheepshearers and such like, and these people have come straight out against the dominance of the Trades Hall Councils who are the persons who are vitally red, who advance red theories. So there is a great hope that the worker of Australia will soon find himself free from that dominance which he does not really want to have. Australian workers are good workers, properly led. I know from what some of those American firms which have come to Australia and placed their factories and businesses there have told me. The Australian worker is just as capable of producing as any other worker when properly handled. Now the salvation of Australia lies in the fact that this producing power will be used to the utmost, which is not being done now.

The present economic conditions of Australia are interesting. We find there a country that has come to the limit of sound borrowing. After the war Australia found it had credit and used that credit to a very large extent, borrowed money freely, all of which was not spent in economic investments. A great deal was squandered on one thing or another, and it is now realized that national debts must be settled. Australia is also embarked on a course of industrial expansion. Primarily Australia, still today, is

a producing country; wool and wheat still form the bulk of its national wealth. Such industries as do exist may still be termed in a hothouse state, where they are being fostered by high tariff protection and bounties and other forms of government aid. How long the people of Australia will be able to carry on the burdens of taxation imposed by that scheme is a question which only the future can answer. At present the cost of living is high because the cost of production is high, and added to that is the high tariff. Many of the goods that are subject to this high tariff, which have been imported, have not decreased in importation, due to the fact that the locally made article is not equal in quality to the article imported. But they are working hard and have seen a lot. Australia has had many critics, self-imposed, and appointed by the government, and they know very well in which direction their future lies if they will but follow what the critics tell them, and I think they soon will. The people are strong and healthy, and Australia is a most wonderful country for babies and young children. I have never in my travels through different parts of the world found youth in such a state of blooming health as is seen in the ordinary child in Australia.

Horse racing might be termed the national sport there and the way that sport is conducted cannot be harmful to any community. It is true they bet on the race tracks, but the money all goes from one man's pockets to another's. It does not go out of the country. The percentage that the bookmaker gets out of it has really an economic value. If you pay £2 or £5 to go to see a race, it takes an army of people to keep that place going, and as long as the sport is run in an honest way there is no harm to it. It does very well, and the people love it, and as many as 60,000 or 70,000 people attend. The Australian people also have a wonderful faculty for conducting and catering to large crowds. Of those 60,000 people

perhaps 40,000 will have their lunch there, because the first race is run before lunch.

I have said these few things about Australia because I know in ordinary dispatches which come from there things are sometimes painted rather blue. Well in Sydney you will see nothing but the blue skies, and there is plenty of sun there.

I am very pleased to have been here today as your guest, because what the Pan-Pacific movement stands for is something which has my deep sympathy, and I can assure you that during my tenure of office I shall be only too glad, officially or personally, to help this wonderful movement.

*Viscount Inouye:* I thank Mr. Garrel for his interesting address.

I now have to call on Mr. Rea, who is one of our old friends. He is the publisher and editor of the monthly engineering and industrial magazine, "The

Far Eastern Review." During his twenty-seven years' residence in the Far East he has at various times been Tariff Expert to the Philippine Government, and Railway Adviser or Technical Secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-Sen and the Ministry of Communications under Yuan Shi-kai's government. He was also the Technical Adviser to the Chinese delegation at the Paris Peace Conference. For the past three years he has resided in Washington as the representative of the American Chambers of Commerce of China and as their counselor to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Last year he was entrusted with the power of attorney of Mr. Sun Fo, China's Minister of Railways, with full authority to negotiate with the American Government and bankers for the financing of China's new railway scheme of ten thousand miles. He has been in Japan for the past month studying economic and political conditions.



*George Bronson Rea*



*George Bronson Rea, editor of the Far Eastern Review, addresses the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo*

## New Conditions in China

By GEORGE BRONSON REA

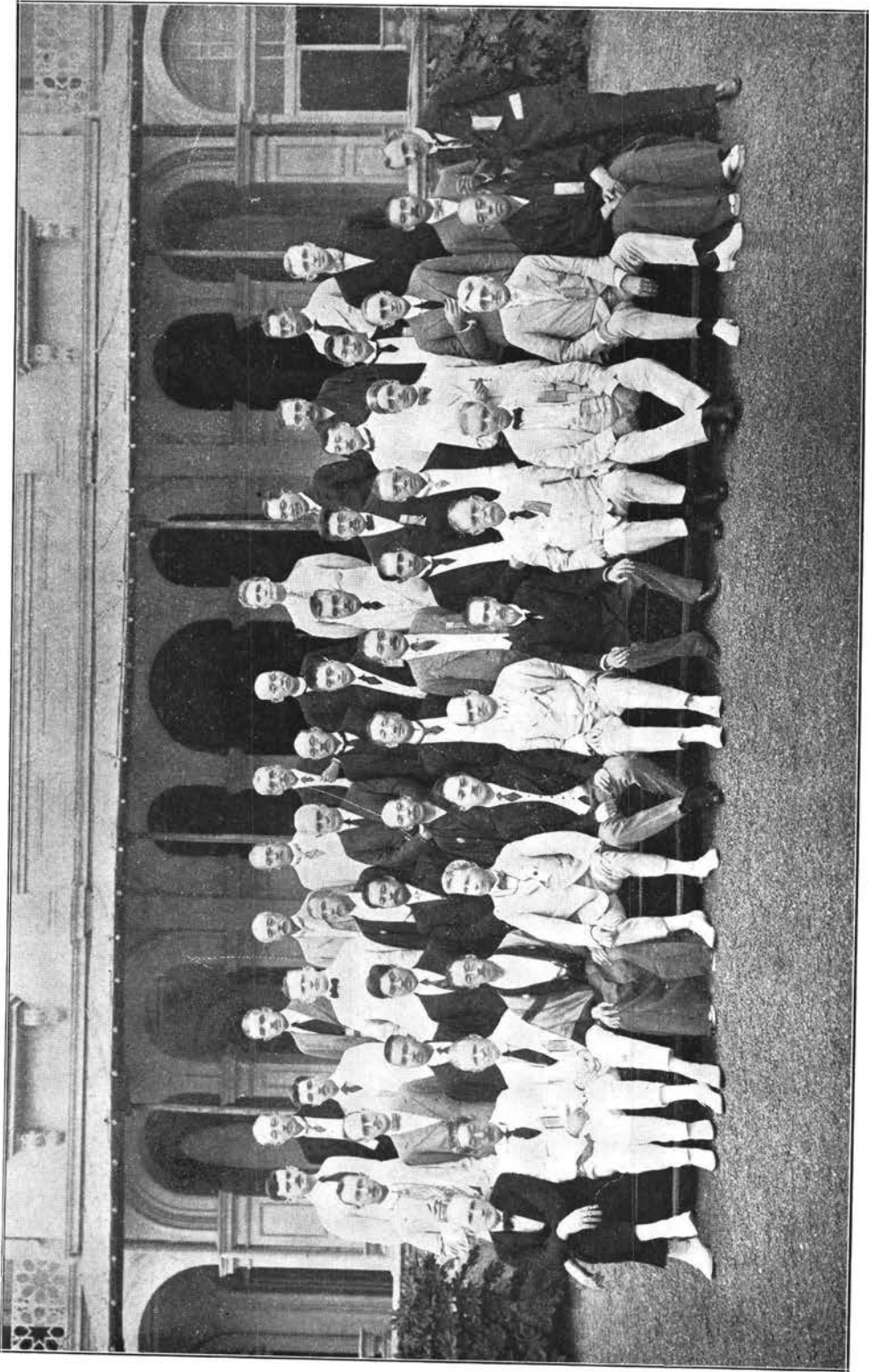
Editor and Publisher of "The Far Eastern Review"

At the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo Luncheon Meeting Held on May 16, 1930

It is not always easy to choose a subject that will interest an audience which by this time must be satiated with talks on Pacific relations. There are so many phases of the complicated questions which go to make up the so-called Pacific problem that it is hopeless even for a trained observer to encompass them all in a brief ten-minute talk. Reduced to its lowest equation the solution to these problems resolves itself into a permanent peace and understanding in the Pacific Basin, which can be attained only by full, frank and harmonious coöperation between the United States, Japan and China.

For the past eleven years, or since the Paris Peace Conference, in my limited capacity as an editor and publicist, I have

consistently advocated and fought for a better understanding between America and Japan as the first step towards a fuller coördination of their policies towards China. No peace can be permanent in the Pacific as long as there exists suspicions of each other's aims in China on the part of America and Japan. It is therefore a source of great personal satisfaction to see that the program I have so vigorously upheld, now constitutes the basic policy of the American Government. In my opinion the speech of Ambassador Castle before the Japan-American Society last month is the most important and far-reaching pronouncement of America's Far Eastern policy since the promulgation of the Hay Doctrine of the Open



*When the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo was organized at the Peers Club a decade ago, a number of American senators and congressmen assisted in the inaugural; George Bronson Rea at the extreme left, seated.*

Door. This epoch-making address is still fresh in the minds of this audience, but I wish to stress the following extract:

"Even more absurd, it seems to me, is the talk one sometimes hears of friction between Japan and America in the development of the great potential markets of China. There, more than anywhere else, should there be coöperation instead of rivalry. Just as we should always work together to advance political stability in China so we must inevitably coöperate in the sale of our merchandise. Japan seeks American raw material to manufacture what the Chinese want. America needs the good will of the Japanese traders in China in the distribution of American-made goods. Both must gain if we work together, as I believe we shall. I can see no possibility of friction in the growing trade of the two nations in all parts of the world but only of a fuller understanding and friendship. And this is particularly true as to China. We may differ at times as to the best method of helping the Chinese to attain political and economic stability, but our fundamental aims are identical—the upbuilding of a prosperous and contented nation."

When I advanced the same argument based on the same facts ten years ago this month, the editor of my magazine publicly announced his resignation; the American and Chinese Chambers of Commerce, then dominated by rabid anti-Japanese agitators, applied a boycott to my magazine resulting in the loss of all American and Chinese advertising. A trumped-up flimsy libel suit was brought against me by the anti-Japanese clique for an amount equaling the full value of my property, so that in the event the decision went against me I would be forced to sell out and leave the country. The extent of this unreasoning animosity against Japan reached the point where the American business community in Shanghai went so far as to openly snub the American Ambassador to Japan when he passed through the port on a visit to Manila. Ambassa-

dor Woods was a friend of Japan. Had Mr. Castle expressed the views that he gave utterance to in Tokyo last month, five or six years ago, and then visited China, the anti-Japanese element that then directed the affairs of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai would have tried to make his visit as unpleasant as possible.

Fortunately these conditions no longer exist. The war-mongering trouble-makers who for some years dominated the American business community and attempted to dictate the policy of the government at Washington have been relegated to a back seat. Their influence no longer counts. The American business men in China are beginning to realize that coöperation with Japan is a fact they cannot ignore. It already exists. It is true that they are not wildly enthusiastic about this new trend in trade relations, but they are sensible enough to recognize facts when they see them. They would prefer that all American exports to China passed through their hands and that coöperation should be confined to Americans and Chinese in the development of China. But they are learning from experience that the much talked of coöperation between Chinese and American capital is not altogether what they hoped it would be. The coöperation between American and Chinese capital in the development of Chinese industries has so far been somewhat of a one-sided affair, in which Chinese capital has taken advantage of the China Trade Act to operate under American law and escape taxation from their own authorities. American capital has not flowed into China to create the industries which it was hoped would serve as the foundation of an immense American trade in machinery and supplies. But where American and Chinese coöperation has failed to materialize, Japanese-American coöperation has made immense progress.

Few people who listened to Ambassador Castle's speech realize just how far



this coöperation between America and Japan already exists in China; how increasingly necessary it is for American manufacturers to have the goodwill of the Japanese trader in that market; how vital it is for Americans to work in harmony with the Japanese for the development of China's resources. The object of this short talk is to explain how far this coöperation already exists. Two years ago I listened to Mr. Uchiyama, the acting Japanese consul-general in New York, address a meeting of American business men. In the course of his speech he made the statement that at least 40 per cent of the total American exports to China was handled by Japanese firms. I asked him for the figures to support his statement, and he referred me to Mr. Kashawago, manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank in New York. Mr. Kashawago told me that his bank alone handled \$40,000,000 of exports to China through the Japanese firms in New York. But he added "There are five other important Japanese bank branches in New York through which business is done, and I am ignorant of the volume passing through them." These other Japanese institutions, the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Taiwan, Chosen and Fujimoto Bill Brokers' Banks, certainly get a fair share of the Japanese business, especially those operated by the three big trading firms. It is therefore fair to estimate that the total volume of China export business passing through the five Japanese banks will approximate \$50,000,000, a rather conservative estimate.

Now the total value of American exports to China averages about \$100,000,000 a year. Sometimes it is higher, sometimes lower. Two years ago \$100,000,000 was a fair average. Of this total, 50 to 60 per cent represents oil and tobacco, a trade that is exclusively in the hands of American firms. The balance, 40 to 50 millions, represents general commodities. If the Japanese firms in New York are doing a business of \$40,000,000 a year

in exporting American products to China, obviously the trade is confined to general commodities and would substantiate the statement of the Japanese consul-general that Japanese firms handled about 40 per cent of all American exports to China. This means that outside of oil and tobacco, the Japanese are selling more American goods to China than our own firms.

This does not sound reasonable and the mere statement invites an immediate challenge. How can it be possible with all the American firms in China for the Japanese to sell more American goods than they can? And yet, it is quite understandable. It is sometimes overlooked that the Japanese have invested over a billion yen in industrial enterprises in China, embracing the great South Manchuria Railway system, half the cotton spindle, flour, oil, cement and sugar mills, machine shops, mines, and a multitude of other manufacturing plants. It is fair to estimate that something like 10 per cent a year on the capital investment goes into supplies, spare parts, renewals and extensions, so that we have here a market created by Japan amounting to about \$50,000,000 annually. This market belongs to Japan. Japanese capital created it and controls its purchases. No one can butt in and take it away from her. In addition to the \$50,000,000 annual expenditure to maintain these plants there are the raw materials purchased abroad to keep them in operation. Japan purchases at least 70 per cent of all the American cotton exported to China. This item alone amounts to about \$10,000,000. It is natural that the Japanese will purchase the bulk of their requirements for their China industries in the home market, but there is a wide margin that must be purchased abroad. These rough figures will help to understand why the Japanese traders in China and New York are the best customers for American general commodities and how they are able to sell more American goods in China than the American

firms on the ground (always excepting oil and tobacco). They control their own market, a most profitable one that carries them along when the merchants of other countries selling exclusively to the Chinese are grumbling about hard times.

But this is not all. It is only one side of the picture. Japan's coöperation in distributing American products in China is not confined to direct exports from America. A very important percentage of Japan's own exports to China are manufactured from raw or half-finished materials imported from the United States. The amount of American raw materials which enter into Japan's manufactured products exported to China varies with the class of goods. In discussing this phase of Japan's trade with China with one of Japan's foremost authorities on the subject, he sent me the other day a brief résumé of the percentage of American raw materials which entered into the manufacture of the finished product exported to China. This detailed list is too long to quote at this time, but the figures show that roughly 10 per cent of Japan's total exports to China is taken by American material. This list was far from complete and did not include the assembled automobiles, black sheets and other commodities. The total amount of American material entering into the finished product exported from Japan to China is perhaps nearer 20 per cent, of a valuation of approximately yen 100,000,000. When this is taken into consideration and the amount added to the value of the direct exports of American goods to China through Jap-

anese firms, we have a total of nearly \$100,000,000 gold of American raw and finished products that find their way to the Chinese market through the agency of the Japanese traders. These figures may not be absolutely correct, but they are near enough to the truth to compel us to give pause and consider whether it is worth while to cultivate the goodwill of such a customer and to coöperate with him in every way possible. Japan's prosperity and trade expansion in China carries no menace to the United States. Japan today is the best salesman of American goods in the Orient. Americans will never manufacture the low grade goods required for the Chinese market. Japan, on the other hand, with her cheaper labor, superior organization in special lines, knowledge of the markets, and other advantages, can take our raw materials and find an outlet for them in China and other parts of Asia, where we could never secure a foothold.

I see no good reason why coöperation between the two countries for the stabilization of China into a prosperous and contented nation should not in time meet with the hearty endorsement of the Chinese themselves. I have always contended that such coöperation in itself is the greatest guarantee for China that her sovereignty will be respected. It removes all causes for China's dubiousness of Japan's sincerity and brings the three nations together in a bond of common understanding that will assure that permanent peace in the Pacific which is the goal of American and Japanese diplomacy.





*Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, first and continuous president of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo for a decade. He has twice visited Honolulu as a guest of the Pan-Pacific Union and is expected again soon.*



*A typical gathering at the Imperial Hotel of the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan.*

## President Viscount Inouye Goes Abroad and Mr. F. H. Brown Talks on "Athletics in Japan"

At the Pan Pacific Club of Tokyo Luncheon Meeting held on May 16, 1930

*Dr. Mano:* I have been asked to preside here today as we are to bid bon voyage to our president, Viscount Inouye, who is leaving for Germany to attend the Second World Power Conference to be held in Berlin next month, and the general meeting of the League of Nations. We are sorry to have to bid farewell to Mr. Brown, who is going to return to the United States. However, we are pleased to welcome Mr. Slepneff and Mr. Far-  
righ, the Soviet aviators who went to the North Pole to save the American aviator, the late Col. Eilson.

Viscount Inouye has been president of this Club ever since its inception in 1923, and has rendered invaluable services for the promotion of international friendship and the peace of the Pacific. To him we owe the present prosperity of the Club, and we are grateful to him for the splendid work he has done for the furtherance of better understanding among the peoples of Pacific countries.

*Viscount Inouye:* I feel very honored to be the guest of our friends here this afternoon, although I feel it somewhat

funny and unusual to be in this honored seat.

As the chairman has just said, I am going to Europe, leaving here next Friday morning. My main mission abroad is to attend the Eleventh General Meeting of the League of Nations which will take place in Geneva beginning September 1. To the general meeting of the League, Japan is entitled to send three delegates, in which two are represented by our ambassadors for England and France, Mr. Matsudaira and Mr. Yoshizawa. The third one is always sent from home, and this year I have to serve for that.

The General Meeting is the most important gathering of the League. You will understand its importance if you think of the delegations of different nations which were present at the last meeting. Among 54 covenant countries, 53 sent their delegations. England was represented by Prime Minister MacDonald, Foreign Minister Henderson, Commercial Minister Graham, and Lord Cecil; France by Premier Briand; Germany by Foreign Minister Stresemann; Belgium by Foreign Minister Imman; Austria by Premier Strelwitsch; and Czechoslovakia by Foreign Minister Benes—in short, nine premiers, twenty-one foreign ministers, ten other cabinet ministers, eight former premiers, twelve former foreign ministers, and eleven former other cabinet ministers. The preamble of the covenant lays down the principles governing this new instrument for international peace with such breadth of outlook and such felicity of expression: "In order to promote international coöperation and to achieve international peace and security: by the acceptance of the obligations not to resort to war; by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations; by the firm establishment of the understanding of international laws as an actual rule of conduct among governments; and the maintenance of justice and scrupulous respect of all

treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples one with another: Agree to this covenant of the League of Nations."

From this you will see that the principles of the League are very like the aims and ideals of our Pan-Pacific Club, though our sphere of activity is limited to Pacific countries whereas the League covers the whole world. I therefore feel very honored to have the opportunity of representing my country in this most important gathering.

Besides the League meeting I have to attend many important international gatherings, the first of which is the Second Plenary Power Conference in Berlin from June 16th to 20th. After that there are many excursions, in seven or eight parties, I believe, lasting until July 4th. About ninety Japanese representatives will be there. America I think is going to participate with 400 members. We are participating so strongly in this World Power Conference because Germany sent a big delegation to our last Congress in Tokyo, sending many of her very prominent engineers. We have to respond to their courtesy, and that is why many prominent Japanese engineers promptly applied to take part in the Berlin Conference.

After this I have to attend the Congress of the Parliamentary Union which will be held in London from July 15th for five or six days. Then I go to Stockholm to attend the International Congress of Applied Mechanics, which is considered to be one of the most authentic gatherings in that line in Europe. After that, which will be almost the end of July, I shall have to hurry to Geneva for my main mission at the General Meeting of the League of Nations. I do not know how long this will last, but it is generally about four weeks, and takes almost the whole of September. We do not know the program of the meeting yet. Leaving Geneva I shall go to Madrid to attend the International Parliamentary Commer-





*President Viscount Inouye presiding at a session of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo*

cial Conference. Both the meetings of the Parliamentary Union and the Parliamentary Commercial Conference are quite unofficial gatherings, meeting every year. I do not know why, but America participates in the meetings of the Union but not of the Commercial Conference. The resolutions taken in these conferences impose no obligations on countries. They meet and discuss international problems, and the idea is that what has been discussed in the conferences shall be transferred to the respective countries in order to influence the parliaments.

On leaving Madrid I expect I will return via America, and on my way visit Mr. Ford, the real originator of this Club.

I feel very sorry to leave here and miss my dear friends, but during my journey on Fridays I shall always remember you. I wish the Club prosperity, and hope for the good health of all members. I can assure you I shall be glad to see you again in the winter.

*Dr. Mano:* It is a special pleasure to have with us today Mr. F. H. Brown,

national physical director of the Y. M. C. A., who is leaving Japan next month after seventeen years of service in this country. During this period we have seen a remarkable development in physical activities and sports in Japan, especially in such games as basketball, volleyball, as well as in athletics and swimming, and no little credit for all this development goes to Mr. Brown's leadership. At the time of the world Olympic Games in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920, Mr. Brown was the coach of the Japanese teams, and again at the Paris games in 1924 he performed important duties. He has been present at and taken an active part in seven out of the nine Far Eastern Olympic Games between Japan, China and the Philippines.

*Mr. F. H. Brown:* With that introduction it means that I have been making my living under false pretenses, for while I have been supposed to be working hard as a Y. M. C. A. secretary I have been wandering here and yon and enjoying myself in imparting to the

Japanese youth what little knowledge I have been able to pick up on the subject of athletics and sports in general. I hope none of you will be unkind enough to tell any of the Y. M. C. A. officials about this, because I have been trying to keep it quiet. It may be, however, that they have heard of it, because I am being sent back to America and it is possible I may have to work there.

The Far Eastern Olympic games have roused the interest of the Japanese public in sports in general, and especially in the international side of it, and I thought we might go into a little bit of the development of Japan's interest in Western sport life. About 45 years ago an Englishman (I think it was an Englishman, but I have forgotten whether English or American) was teaching in the Imperial University and was interested in rowing and track athletics, and he started the students in these sports. The annual meeting at the University was quite well attended by the students of that institution, but it did not have any national significance for a long time, nor, following his return to his own country, was there anything in the way of coaching. In 1912 Japan made her first bid for international honors and sent athletes to the Olympic Games at Stockholm; all they did there was to gain a little experience, which was valuable. I arrived in Japan coincident with this increased wave of interest in physical education, and got there just before the first national track and field meet in the country in 1913. The technique was, to a person who had seen much of it, quite amusing, but there was earnestness there.

May we jump to 1915? I happened to be in Osaka at the time, and Osaka city furnished a new public playground and athletic field, the first supervised playground in the country. I acted as referee and starter for the first meet. One of the races was a hurdle race, and as the first heat of the race lined up there were four men. I did not suppose it was

necessary to tell them what to do; I supposed that their technique would be crude, but I started them off. After the first few hurdles they discovered, after crawling through them, instead of jumping over them, that their opponents were jumping over the top, and so they dropped out, though they were making just as good time as the others and there was no reason for them to quit.

Now let us jump about sixteen years from the 1912 Olympics to the ones at Amsterdam in 1928. Just before the meeting I arrived early and was of course exchanging views with a number of my American colleagues and some of their newspaper writers, and they were asking me about athletics in the Orient. They said they did not expect the Japanese men would stand much chance of securing any place in the first six in any event, and I expressed the opinion that there was a good chance, in at least three or four of the events. They smiled, because there is nothing more provincial than an American sports writer on his own field and especially if it comes to anything Oriental. However, I said what I thought would happen, that an Oriental would perhaps be among the first three in the hop, skip and jump, and that something might happen in the high jump with a young Filipino, who had done 6 feet 4 inches in a meet in Shanghai a year before. They thought there might be some doubt as to the measurement of that, but I told them I was on the field and saw the jump measured with a steel measure, and that I was able to read figures. He defeated Osborne in the Olympic Games, Osborne who was the record holder. We know what happened in the hop, skip and jump, when the Japanese flag went up for the first time in history. Japan won one first place, two fourth places, and three sixth places in the track and field sports, and the smiles were not so supercilious then. The swimming followed, and I was asked about that. I said our best chance would be in the breast stroke and the back stroke,

in which I thought we stood a chance of a second and perhaps a first place, and I got a laugh instead of a smile that time, because the redoubtable Raedeker was entered. There was a Filipino man who has the funny name of Ildefonso, who I said would probably be among the first six swimmers. The first three to finish were Surata, Raedeker, and Ildefonso, and after that we got no more smiles. Was Ildefonso exultant because he had come so close to the world famous Raedeker? No, he was broken hearted, because he expected to be first. In less than two weeks from now you will have Surata and Ildefonso seeing who is the best man, because the world recognizes Surata as No. 1 in breast stroke swimming. In the back stroke there is a youngster only 17 or 18 years old, who has defeated two of the best American swimmers.

The great change is due mostly to three different things, and, contrary to the introduction, I am not one of them. The first is the organization of the Japanese Amateur Athletic Association in 1912, the president and founder of which was Professor Kano, the great exponent of Japanese judo. From that old sport came the beginning of the present wide movement in modern sport. The second was Japan's entry into world Olympic games, the stimulus that this gave to the international side of athletics. The third was the organization of the Far Eastern Olympic Association and Japan's participation. In the coming contest Japan expects to take the lion's share of honors.

The records that have been made in athletics may be interesting to those concerned with sports. In 1913, at the To-yama meet, I remember two or three records which compared with the present ones are quite significant. The high jump went at 4 feet 11 inches then, and the present record for Japan is 6 feet 3 inches and a fraction. The pole vault then went at a trifle more than 9 feet, and now is close to 14 feet, very close to the world's record. The hop, skip and jump at that

time was in the early 30 feet, and is now close to 51 feet. The most significant thing, however, is the rise in the athletic average in the country. It is going broadly, and the athletic average of the whole country is going to be remarkable.

As far as the little I have been able to do in coaching, the best service has been given by Japanese teachers, not directly to the athletes themselves but to a series of institutions in various parts of the country under the auspices of the local or national Y. M. C. A. and the local teachers and amateur athletic associations, in Tokyo, Nagasaki, Seoul, Dairen, Port Arthur, and down in Formosa. We have the most significant results through associations of these men, in periods of one to twelve weeks at a time. They are the ones who have done the work, and the coaching through them has brought about, with the three other influences, the advance that Japan has made in track and field sports particularly.

One thing sports are doing for Japan is increasing, or releasing, the spontaneity of the individual. A remark I made in one of the institutions, in a lecture on the philosophy of play, was that I considered one of my principal missions in Japan was to reduce the sum total of dignity in the country. Dignity is a valuable thing in its place, but when it pervades all our life it is burdensome. The student in his ordinary student life is over-burdened with dignity, because of his concentration on his studies, and the social system under which he has been living. The idea of the Westerner is that the Oriental in general, and the Japanese in particular, is a singular individual, not only in suppressing emotion, but in not having any. I remember a baseball picture in 1917, the first time Japan was the host of China and the Philippines. It showed the audience, just as the winning run came over the home plate, and the photographer had caught a splendid picture of the crowd. I sent it home, and it was published with this caption, "The Impassive Oriental."

Any of you who attend the games at the Meiji stadium know what is meant. There you see spontaneity of expression to the nth degree, and that has a great deal of value.

What little contribution I have been able to make to sports in Japan is more than repaid by the contribution Japan has made to me. Mention was made of the games of volley ball and basket ball which have come into prominence, and that reminds me that those who are attending the Far Eastern games would be well advised not to concentrate only on the big arena, for the track and field sports, nor on the baseball stadium, but save a little time for an arena half way between the two, the wrestling arena where sometimes 10,000 and 12,000 people sit and watch the famous Sumo matches. You will find there volley ball and basket ball. These two games are not as well known as baseball, and Japan has always been defeated by the Philippine and Chinese teams, but you will find they are two of the fastest and most interesting games to watch, and Japan has a better chance this year than ever before. You will find that basket ball, outside of ice hockey, is the fastest game in the world, and volley ball will make you open your eyes.

I think you will find it well worth your time to see some of these games in which the Japanese youth is learning to meet his fellow men on equal terms, and is growing up to enjoy life more abundantly.

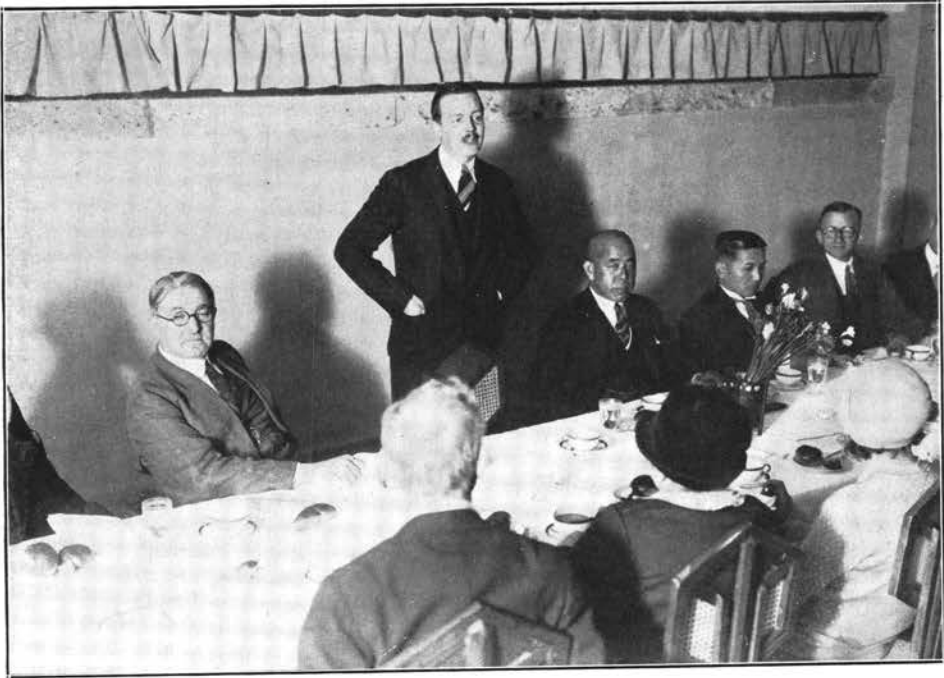
*Mr. Slepneff*: I apologize for not being able to speak in English, but the only English I know is that I have learned in the Olympic Hotel in Seattle.

With regard to the expedition which was carried out to save the American aviator, Colonel Eielson, I do not think it is necessary to repeat the facts in detail, as they are quite well known. To tell you briefly, in November last year

two American flyers disappeared in the northern region of Siberia, and the trouble was that before he started, Colonel Eielson gave instructions that there should be no search for him before the end of a month, which of course delayed matters. Afterwards, through the American Home Office, an application was made to the U. S. S. R. government for aid in the search, and I was the chief of the search party. It was very sad that only the bodies of the two valiant men were found; their aeroplanes had crashed and the men were killed instantly.

Upon the termination of the expedition Mr. Farrigh and I were invited by the mayor of Seattle to go to the United States, and there were given a very kind reception.

An interesting thing about the expedition is that it was in the polar region beyond the Arctic Circle and was for the first time carried out in cooperation between aviators of three countries, United States, Canada, and our country. I think that people should fly more in the air and kill less in the air. After the expedition, in company with two American and one Canadian aviator, we made a flight from the territory of the U. S. S. R. to the United States, and for the first time in history the distance between those countries in that district of the Cape Prince of Wales was crossed by air. I was astonished to find, after covering this short distance, how little our countries know of each other. Inasmuch as the ideas of the Pan-Pacific Club are working in the direction of bringing people closer together, I would like to suggest that one of the best means to promote this mutual understanding is the development of aviation. When a man flies he sees the skies are pink and everything looks bright. He is happy and optimistic. If everybody would fly then such organizations as this club might become entirely unnecessary.



*Professor F. Huntley of Doshisha University addressing the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo*

## Research in English Literature

By PROFESSOR F. HUNTLEY

At the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo Luncheon Meeting Held on February 7, 1930

*Viscount Inouye:* We are glad to welcome here today two guests of honor. First I will call upon Professor F. Huntley, a graduate of Chicago University, and who has come to Japan as teacher of English literature at Doshisha, Kyoto. I believe he is going to speak about the Japanese language in American universities, and I am sure you will be interested to listen to him.

*Professor Huntley:* It gives me great pleasure to be invited here today, and I want to give you my best "yoroshiku," a word I have recently mastered.

It seems to me that one of the most important things in international relationships is research, the finding out of things about different people. We have made

many mistakes, of course, some of which are long past. Marco Polo, when he traveled throughout China and Tibet put Japan as 1500 miles east of China, and that accounted for many mistakes. Columbus thought he was hitting India when he touched America. But the more we can find out about nations the more we can get to know nations. The same is true in private relationships with individuals. Those people whom we like we know about. Those people of whom we know little we can not be sure that we like.

The more we find out about people and things the more fundamental likeness we find in the subjects of our study, and that, it seems to me, is what is going to make



for real internationalism in the very near future. It is a great job for all of us, of course, and it requires years of study. I am young, and I realize that my job is stupendous. I realize that I am not a pioneer in the field. Fortunately men like Lafcadio Hearn have gone before and have prepared the way, but the labors of such men have made it easier for us to find out about the Japanese nation.

America is already looking towards Japan, as you have been told many times, and is looking towards Japan for something which is most important, that is, it has a great deal to learn from Japan from a cultural standpoint. Everything that we do today is the product of research: we seek to find the best. The same with governments. A government, whether democratic or otherwise, is a good government only in so far as it can command the best minds of its citizens. Japan does this. A recent example is the distinguished body of men sent to London and convening now with other distinguished bodies of men, the best minds of all the people represented. Government and international government depend on research, and emperors, or kings, or presidents, have come more and more to depend upon that type of person.

But of all the subjects of research there is one which it seems to me is most important, one in which I in a very humble way hope to work, and that is literary research. We can find out many things about a nation, first of all its geography, then its natural resources, its manners and customs and religious life. But when these things are brought home, as, for example, to the United States, there is something lacking. They do not live. There have been several departments of Oriental subjects established in the United States. Five or six big ones are already there and three are on the Pacific coast. More and more we are coming to establish such departments, and it is with that in view that I have come to Japan

not so much to teach as to learn and take back.

I was speaking with some prominent educators in the United States just before I left, and everyone, when I told them of my plans, said that in their opinion in ten or fifteen years would be realized the absolute necessity of establishing departments of Oriental subjects in every college and university of any standing in the United States. This is coming more and more to be felt. Fields of research, where experts have been and returned with information, will never succeed unless they can be made alive. When I am teaching in Japan I do not have to introduce my subject. You Japanese people already know about English literature, and in my class there are students who are acquainted with Shakespeare and Shelley and Keats and other great men. This is not the same in America. Professors who are teaching Oriental subjects there have a hard time trying to make their subjects alive to their students. The students are interested, but it is something that does not affect them very much.

I come then to my main point. The one thing lacking is the living interpretation of a nation, and of all subjects of research that of literary research is the most vital, for surely a nation lives in its literature. Byron once said that history is the biography of great men, and all of you who have read history will realize that periods of history live most in your minds by the lives of the people who controlled the events. When we read the lives of some of the men of the French Revolution we feel we are living in that time. As history is the biography of great men, so literature is the biography of nations. It can not help writing its biography in the pages of its literature, and the key to the understanding of those deeper things will be the understanding of its literature. I think that will help us a great deal. When we can make the students of the United States realize there is a vital literature, we can bring about a

greater understanding, because the Japanese are not so different from us. Literature is not dead, it is a living, vital thing. In literature have been recorded all the joys and griefs of the nation writing that literature, and when we can feel that the Japanese people feel the same as we do, then we will understand them. When I was in America I heard that the Japanese were a very unfeeling people, that they learned always to control their feelings. This is perfectly true. But only since I have come to read Japanese literature have I really understood that you cry for the same things that we do, and laugh for the same reasons that we laugh.

It seems to me, therefore, that one of the most important things that we, who

come here to teach, can do is to learn all that we can, especially about the literature of the nation, and prosecute as much as we can through translations and interpretations to take back with us.

*Viscount Inouye:* I thank Professor Huntley for his speech, and would like to say that we are very glad to have him among us.

Now I have pleasure in calling upon Professor Shimji Yonemoto, who was born in Japan but went when quite young to Canada. He is a graduate of Michigan University, and returned to his home land in 1921. He has served in the Japanese army, and is now professor in the Tokyo University of Commerce.



*Viscount Inouye in Japanese costume*

## Japanese in North America

By PROFESSOR SHIMJI YONEMOTO

The former speaker has said what I was going to say, and though it may perhaps be out of place for me to add anything, as I have been called upon to speak I will add a few words.

Very often I am asked whether I prefer the Western style dinner or the Japanese style. Now this question is not so simple after all. In the Japanese style dinner speeches are made in the beginning, and there is a tendency for the speaker to finish his speech quickly before his soup gets cold. In the Western style the speaker speaks after he has finished his dinner, and then there is a danger of his continuing for one hour and thirty-five minutes. But there is another way of looking at this question. In the Japanese style dinner everybody is hungry and is not in a temper to listen to a speaker; in the Western style everybody is feeling comfortable, and in this case it is natural to have sympathy with and cordial feeling towards the speaker, and so it is possible for the audience to withstand, or to be able to sit in the chair, until the speaker has finished.

Now there are many ways of looking at any problem, and there are merits in everything. This can be applied also to nations. If we have no understanding of a nation it is very difficult to know the merits of that particular nation. From the early days since Japan opened her doors to the western world, mutual understanding and goodwill have been the subjects of many speeches. On more than one occasion you have heard of the traditional goodwill and friendship between America and Japan, but at the same time I am sure you still remember the anti-alien land law of California, and that mys-

terious Immigration Act. While the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was in force an anti-Japanese agitation was kept up in British Columbia. While the Japanese navy was protecting the Australian shores, Australia closed her doors to the Japanese. All these incidents are in direct contrast to the ideals expressed. To understand a foreign country is no easy task. For many years we have been trying to understand one another but it can not be said that we have been successful in the attempt. Conferences and meetings have been held, delegations exchanged, polite words spoken, and diplomats sent from one country to another to bring about happy relations between those countries. Yet all this means little if the general mass of people are ignorant of their neighbors. Treaties and laws may easily be made, but without the moral support of the people they are ineffective. Nothing is so necessary as mutual understanding in order to prevent friction between nations.

The American-Japanese relationship was brought into the limelight about twenty years ago, when the Japanese immigrants in the Hawaiian Islands migrated to the mainland of America. The white laborers, who could not compete with the newly arrived immigrants, started the Japanese exclusion movement. The yellow press and other sensational newspapers who are always anxious to cause trouble, misrepresented the Japanese in every way. Lighthearted and irresponsible politicians, seeking the votes of the white laborers, started the anti-Japanese agitation, and the result was the movement for the exclusion of the Japanese all along the Pacific coast. It was my re-

grettable experience to have lived in Canada about twenty years ago when British Columbia, following the example of her neighbor, the United States, showed her disapproval of the Japanese entering into Canada. On several occasions there were outbreaks of mob violence. You may not be able perhaps to imagine such things in Canada, but they were true, cases of violence similar to those in the inner part of China. The Japanese who were on the streets were attacked, windows and doors were broken, many women and children were hurt by the crowd. The police authorities were powerless and unable to restore order. For a time it seemed as if all Japanese would be swept out of Canada or lynched. After a while order was restored, and the Dominion government compensated the Japanese who suffered damage. Of course this was the climax of the anti-Japanese agitation, and since then it has been on the wane.

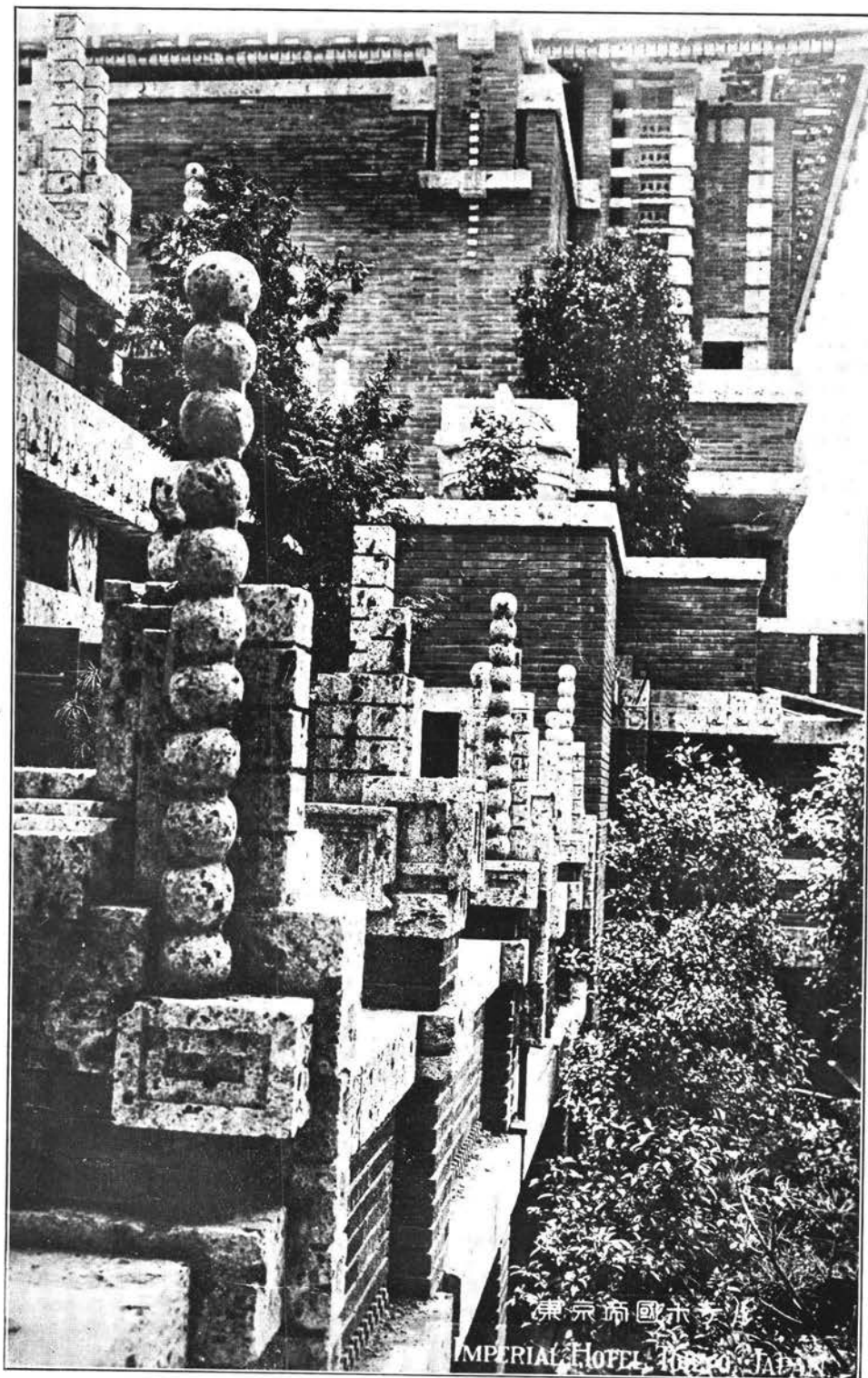
The number of Japanese living on the mainland of America is only about 140,000, and the number in Canada is less than 20,000. Comparing these figures with the total white population, it is a negligible number. I can not imagine that such a small number could have any material influence on the social or economic life of America. The question is purely local, limited only to the Pacific states, but when a voice is raised against the Japanese, the people who are in other parts of the country and do not know the Japanese, usually believe what their western brothers say and echo their sentiments. As is always true, those who know least are usually voluble and clamorous and speak the loudest. The result is nation-wide anti-Japanese movement, and the uninformed public begins to believe that the Japanese are a real menace to American life. But if they knew the Japanese and studied about them they would begin to have different ideas about them, and would be able to see better points in their favor.

There is no better example of the ne-

cessity of letting Americans know the real Japan than that of Mr. Johnson, who came to Japan last spring. Mr. Johnson is a prominent Republican statesman in California, and was always foremost in any agitation against the Japanese there; he could see no merits in the Japanese race. When he embarked for Japan he thought he would be met with unpleasantness and possibly mob violence, but when he reached Yokohama he was welcomed by the authorities who took every opportunity to show him what Japan is and how the Japanese people are living. When he returned to America his attitude towards the Japanese had changed, and it is reported that he wants to donate part of his estate to the Japanese language school.

There is no question that Japan and America can get along in a more friendly manner if it is possible to show Americans what Japan is and how her people are living. Many successful attempts have been made by various organizations and institutions in this direction. To understand a foreign nation is difficult, but what is more difficult is to interpret that country to another. The difficulty is still greater when two nations have widely varying cultures and languages with no points of similarity. When a Japanese tries to explain anything to Americans he is in the first place handicapped by inability to speak clearly in English, and then there is the difficulty of understanding the American's viewpoint, and so American-Japanese relations have not been smooth. But at this point I am glad to say that the time is coming when we can finally solve this question. We have found good interpreters in the second generation, and by second generation I mean the American-born Japanese, who are of Japanese parentage but by virtue of their birth on American soil are full-fledged American citizens.

Some Americans look down upon the Japanese because they think the Japanese race is inferior to theirs. The idea of ra-



*A portion of the Imperial Hotel where the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo has met weekly at luncheon for quite a full decade. It is one of the impressive architectural structures of the world.*



cial superiority is still prevalent among those who have not come into contact with the intelligent people of the Japanese race, among Americans whose knowledge of the Japanese is limited only to a barber, a cook, or a farm laborer. It is impossible for them to think of the Japanese capable of doing specialized work, and this has been the cause of much trouble. The second generation has proved to the Americans that the Japanese are not in any way inferior to them. There are many second generation members in the schools, taught in the same class rooms as Americans, and they have proved capable of doing any work they are called on to do. In some instances the American-born Japanese students have occupied the first, second, third or fourth places in the class. Now this is one of the most valuable services which the second generation has rendered, proving to Americans and all other English-speaking people that the Japanese race is capable of doing mental work. It is often said that college days are the happiest days, but I think the days which we spend in our primary schools are still sweeter. The afternoon when Tom and Jack and all of us went over the fence into our neighbor's orchard, for which we had to write "Thou shalt not steal" fifty times, still remains fresh in my mind. I am sure you remember the day when Jack called you a name and you gave him a black eye, for which you both had to stand in the corner for an hour. Most of my college acquaintances I have forgotten, but Charlie still writes to me and tells me about himself. These early acquaintances are better bonds of friendship than all the

treaties put together. The feeling that citizens of European lineage have in their early days been their friends, remains with them until they begin to occupy more important positions in society, and I am sure this will be one of the most influential factors in bringing about a happy relation between Japan and America.

It was my good fortune to witness a football game in which one halfback was a Japanese. Although he weighed only 110 or 120 pounds, at most, it was he who twice swept through the enemy's lines, but nobody thought of him as a Japanese. He was their favorite little Jimmy, and nothing else. There was no racial feeling, but mutual understanding. On several occasions such young men have won places on the teams of their colleges. They were not chosen out of curiosity but on the basis of merit. Their American friends were eager to see that the best men be given the honor of representing their alma mater. There was no racial prejudice.

Such young men and women are those upon whom I am placing my confidence. Although they may not have seen the land of their parents or may not know the Japanese language thoroughly, nevertheless they are in a position to study Japan and the Japanese more readily than other Americans, and I am sure they will be the link making for amity between Japan and America. I am confident that in a few years these young men will succeed in winning admiration and respect which will result in better relations between those countries.



*A group of Japanese members of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo at the official residence of Prince Tokugawa; he and the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union are seen in the center of the picture.*



*A corner of Prince Tokugawa's official reception room in Tokyo*

## Dr. Sherwood Eddy Talks on "India" and Dr. Kirby Page on the "Pact of Paris"

At the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo Luncheon Meeting held on May 9, 1930

*Prince Tokugawa:* Viscount Inouye is unfortunately unable to be present today and has asked me to take his place.

We are very pleased to be able to welcome Dr. and Mrs. Eddy and Dr. and Mrs. Page. Dr. Eddy has recently returned from conducting his eighth annual tour of representative American writers and speakers who have endeavored to make an impartial study of conditions. His recent journey has included the principal countries of Europe and Asia. In England he has personally interviewed Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, and other political and industrial leaders, and in Germany he met President Hindenburg and repre-

sentatives of the various parties in the Reichstag. Dr. Eddy graduated from Yale University in 1891. He went to India in 1896 at his own expense, and after fifteen years of work among the students of the Indian Empire he was made secretary for Asia for the Y. M. C. A. He served nine years in this capacity among the students of China, India, Japan, the Near East, and Russia. During the world war he was engaged with John R. Mott in conducting meetings for students throughout Asia, and his audiences often reached three thousand. In some thirty countries of Asia and Europe he has worked among students, and in the throbbing centers of political and industrial and

social life he has known all kinds of leaders.

Dr. Page is the editor of "The World Tomorrow," a journal looking towards a social order based on religion, published monthly, with influential subscribers in 46 countries. So highly is this periodical valued that recently six distinguished persons signed a joint appeal to their fellow ministers to extend its circulation. Dr. Page has traveled more than 200,000 miles, crossing the ocean fourteen times, and visiting some thirty countries of Europe and Asia. He has had interviews and conferences with many notable leaders in these countries, churchmen, educationists, industrialists, labor leaders, and editors. He has studied economic, political, educational and religious problems in many nations. He has written several books and many pamphlets, more than 650,000 copies of which have been circulated. One or more of his books have been translated in France, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Japan and India. He became editor of "The World Tomorrow" in May, 1926.

*Dr. Eddy:* I have been perspiring under this embarrassing account. I did not know so much was known about my past life which I wish might have been forgotten.

Mr. Page and I, with my wife and Mrs. Page, are just completing a long journey that has taken us around the world, through some twenty countries across Europe and Asia. We have found a crisis in the three great nations we have visited—the three largest nations. We were struck by the economic recovery in Russia, the crisis in India, and the serious situation developing in China. One is tempted to speak about all three, but I think I shall make reference only to the situation in India.

India faces greater obstacles to nationhood, to unity, to the attainment of either independence, home rule or self-government, or dominion status, than any other country perhaps in the world. Divided between eight competing religions, with the

Hindus and Mohammedans, I regret to say, killing each other in strife; between 222 different languages that cannot be understood by each other, with no common language like Japan and no common written language like China; divided between 2300 different castes that could not inter-dine as we are here together today, that could not inter-marry, separated by prison bars into prison cells, the poorest country in the world, paralyzed by social customs imposed upon it by the past India faces greater obstacles than any nation I know that aspires to nationhood, and yet it is burning today with a new spirit of nationalism. With the victory of Clive at the battle of Plassy 173 years ago, British rule may be said to have begun, and the awakening of India dated from Lord Macaulay, a century ago, making English the language of all schools and colleges. The impact of western civilization, its language, its trade, its literature, its political ideals, its religion, has stimulated India. Japan's victory over Russia in 1905, like an electric shock, awakened India with new hopes and new aspirations. Two decades ago the reforms of Lord Morley, and a decade ago the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, resulted in dual rule divided between Britain and India. It was during the world war that the greatest awakening came.

India gave more than a million troops, more than all the other British dominions put together. She poured out her treasure, and thought she had earned some reward in the way of dominion status. She was met with the Howlatt bill, giving the government enormous powers. Then came the General Dyer incident at Amritsar, when ten thousand men, women and children were assembled unarmed in the center of the city on a day like May Day. Dyer, without a word of warning, opened fire on that unarmed mass, and after leaving several hundred dead and many hundreds wounded on the field, unattended through the night, marched off after

his victory. That was the spark which inflamed India.

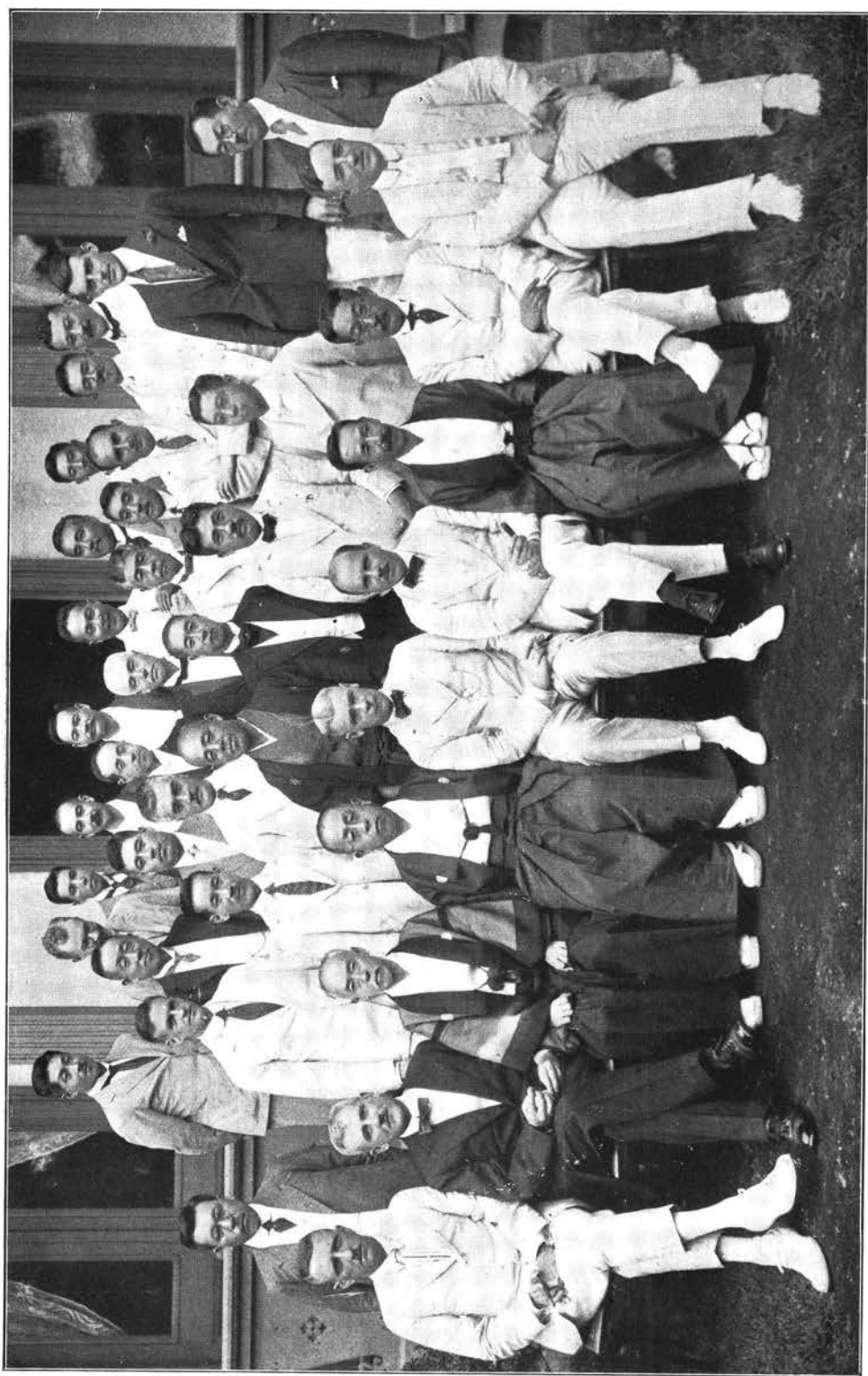
The whole movement is summed up and embodied in the single personality of Gandhi. Going as a law student to study in England at the age of nineteen for three years, returning as a young barrister, and going to South Africa on his first law case, he saw there the indignity, the social injustice to which his people were subjected. Gandhi forgot his law case and his law practice, and gave twenty years of his life to what may be termed the principle of "soul force" as opposed to "brute force"—non-violence as opposed to violence, the belief that moral suasion is more potent in the end than war, and that love is stronger and more constructive than hate. After twenty years of that, going to prison five or six times, with thousands of his people going with him and thousands more willing to go with him, he won his case without striking a blow, without killing or hating. The laws were changed. Going back, on the beginning of the world war, he threw himself into recruiting and hospital service, and at the close of the war was met with that terrible shooting of Dyer. He raised a protest, and was sent to prison for six years, the same prison that he is in today. I waited half a day, seven years ago, to see him, but was denied admission. This year we spent three days in his home and five days with him in the great convention, the Congress of the Nationalist Party assembled at Lahore. He is the most impressive personality I have ever met on earth or expect to meet if I live for a hundred years. It was just as if you talked with Buddha, or Francis d'Assisi. It seems as if for me he contains three personalities in one man—Buddha, Francis d'Assisi, and Thomas Jefferson.

I arrived on Gandhi's day of silence, for one day a week he keeps perfect silence, for meditation, for prayer, and for the writing of his numerous editorials. We saw him rise at 4 in the morning, in

the cold and dark. This is for his first half hour of prayer out under the stars. He returns at 7:30 every evening, no matter what happens, for his second half hour of prayer. On one occasion there was a very hot debate in the Congress and he should have replied in the debate, but it was 7:30 and nothing could keep him there. He stole out and went to his private tent for prayer. The debate passed and he made no reply. He moves in the world, but lives in God, a life such as I have never seen any other human being live.

When the Hindus and Mohammedans were killing each other in bitter strife, it almost broke Gandhi's heart, for India and China have not achieved the solidarity that characterizes Japan, which can act as one, one nation with one language, one loyalty, one ideal. At that time Gandhi, with a broken heart, set himself to fast for 21 days, and India trembled lest he should die. In the beginning he weighed less than 100 pounds, and had just been operated upon for appendicitis. He is a frail and feeble old man, with a body scarred with violence and fasting and imprisonment. I saw him eat one little bowl of the curds of goat's milk, and one little bowl of fruit, mostly orange juice—no meat, no rice, no vegetables and no bread, but a little milk and a little fruit three times a day. On my right there sat at meals a rich man who had given away half his fortune, and was rapidly giving away the other half to carry out Gandhi's great reforms and ideals for the uplift of sixty million untouchable outcasts. When he was visited on the tenth day of his fast the doctor said he should eat, and warned him that he could not live another day. But Gandhi only smiled, and said "You do not know the power of God." He was stronger on the twenty-first day than on the tenth. When he ended his fast he called on his Hindu brother to read his favorite passage of scripture. He called on his Mohammedan brother to lift his voice in prayer, and on his Christian





*Former American Ambassador Cyrus Woods is made an honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan. He is seated beside Prince Tokugawa, President of the Association, and in front of Viscount Inouye, President of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo.*

brother to sing his favorite hymn, "When I survey the wondrous cross."

I shall never forget my last sight of him. He was addressing a congress of 15,000 people in the tent. He was too weak to stand, and he was sitting as they held a microphone to his lips, speaking more quietly than I am speaking now. There were 15,000 people leaning forward breathlessly to catch every word, as India catches every word he utters. I suppose he is followed by more people than any other living man, and, owing to our means of communication today, by more people than Confucius, Buddha, or even Jesus in their lifetimes.

Britain and India have now begun a great struggle. If the British win India will achieve dominion status sooner than it might have done. If India wins it will be at great cost, after a longer struggle; she will get her independence, but with the breakdown of her communications, her railways, with the death of millions of her people through famine and struggle and strife. But upon that long struggle they have entered. In a world of crisis and strife, your own Pan-Pacific Club emphasizes the ideals of fellowship and sympathetic understanding so important in this day of transition, strife, and in some quarters of killing, and I rejoice in the work you are doing.

*Dr. Page:* It is a very great pleasure to Mrs. Page and myself to be here today. As we have been journeying around the world we have asked ourselves many times what are the prospects for international peace, and we have been divided in our minds week by week, because we have discovered many situations that fill us with alarm. But on the other hand we have found many things of hope.

I have often asked myself what is the significance of the Pact of Paris, the Briand-Kellogg Treaty, in view of the controversy over the Chinese Eastern Railway. You will recall that both Russia and China signed the Pact of Paris, and yet there was a crisis which involved

armed hostilities between these two nations, both maintaining they were acting in self-defense and both denying that they had violated the Pact of Paris.

Now let us take the two opposite views regarding that Pact. We might take it that the Pact has ushered in a new day, a new era, in international relations, or we may take the extreme opposite view and say that the Pact is nothing but a scrap of paper, already torn up by Russia and China in their controversy. My own opinion is this. I think it is true that historians fifty years from now will recall the ratification of the Pact of Paris by some 58 or 60 nations as the most significant political event of this era, provided the nations can hold together and do a few more things which must be done. I think it is necessary that a group like this should understand the strength and weakness of this Pact. No doubt you are all cognizant of much of its strength, but I want to take these moments to discuss its primary weakness in the hope of calling attention to a means of strengthening it.

Something is the matter with the Pact when two nations sign and ratify and then a few months after are engaged in armed hostilities. You will remember the two articles of the Pact. Article I says that the nations signing it renounce war as an instrument of national policy. Article II says that the nations agree never to seek the settlement of any dispute except by pacific means. Yet after that was signed and ratified you had Russian troops invading Chinese territory, and we hear that not less than 300 towns and villages were destroyed by Russian soldiers, and that there were all the manifestations of war. And both nations said they had observed the Treaty.

The weak spot is that there is no provision made to determine when the Treaty has been violated or what shall be done when the treaty has been violated, and in the diplomatic correspondence exchanged by the signatories in the course of negotiations, Kellogg made one fatal com-

mission—each signatory reserves the right to go to war in self-defense, and each signatory can decide when it is acting in self-defense. If each nation retains the right to act in self-defense, and to decide when it is acting in self-defense, it is not renouncing anything, for in every time of crisis nations will act as did Russia and China.

I think you can say that as long as the situation remains as it is now the Treaty will not function in a crisis, and will be of little value as it was in the recent crisis. Obviously we need to agree, in time of peace, upon the procedure by means of which we are to decide when the Treaty is being violated, who is violating it, and what is to be done. Some people are quite pessimistic over the prospect because of this weakness. They say there is nothing which can be done about it, as actually the Treaty is of no great importance since it will not work when needed in a time of crisis. I am not at all pessimistic or despondent over this situation, for it is exactly what would be expected. If we will but do a few things more, two additional things, I think the international situation can be profoundly altered.

The first thing is that all nations should join the World Court and sign that supplementary agreement called the Optional Clause. I think the joining of the Court and the signing of the Optional Clause would enormously change the situation, for this reason. When you sign the Optional Clause of the World Court you give to the Court what is called compulsory obligatory jurisdiction, you give automatic jurisdiction to the Court in certain types of legal disputes. The Court does not function in dealing with political or economic problems, only with legal questions. Hitherto the jurisdiction of the Court, even for those nations signing the Optional Clause, has been a very limited jurisdiction, but with the Pact of Paris plus the Optional Clause the situation is changed, for the Court has compulsory jurisdiction over legal questions.

If a nation does not sign the Optional Clause the Court can only function if such nation voluntarily appears before the Court, but if it signs the Optional Clause it may be sued and compelled to come before the Court.

You remember that Article II of the Pact of Paris says that the nations agree never to seek the settlement of any dispute except by pacific means. Now that Article transforms every economic question and every political question that threatens the peace of the world into a legal question. If a nation has signed Article II and has signed the Optional Clause, it is obliged, according to its declaration, to give to the Court jurisdiction in every kind of dispute that threatens the peace of the world. If both Russia and China, in addition to the Pact of Paris, had accepted the Optional Clause of the Court, the question as to whether the Pact of Paris had been violated in their controversy would have come within the jurisdiction of the World Court. Thus the Chinese Eastern Railway question would have been a legal question.

There is one other point I want to refer to. If you could get all the nations of the world to join the World Court it would do away very largely with that weakness in the Pact, whereby each nation has the right to go to war in self-defense and to act on its own. Instead, the Court would have the right to decide such things. I submit to you, therefore, that if we want the Pact of Paris to function in time of emergency, it is by itself inadequate and will never be regarded in a crisis if we have the machinery in advance to determine what shall be done. The other thing needed is some international agency like the League, to act as a clearing house in a time of crisis. There must be some international clearing house, so if we have the Pact of Paris plus the Optional Clause plus the League of Nations, we will greatly strengthen the weakness in the Pact of Paris.



*At the Pan-Pacific Club when an Ambassador presides*

## The Interdependence of Nations

By SIR JOHN TILLEY  
British Ambassador to Japan

*Marquis Hachizuka:* We have two distinguished guests here today. The first is His Excellency Sir John Tilley, beloved of us all. We are sorry he is leaving Japan; we understand he is going to India for some time. We are pleased to welcome him here and shall be glad to hear from him.

*Sir John Tilley:* I am most grateful to you for asking me once more to enjoy your hospitality before I leave Japan, and most grateful to Marquis Hachizuka for the very kind way he has just spoken of me.

I feel the compliment all the greater because I think I have on some occasions expressed rather heretical opinions about the Pacific. I believe I have said sometimes that I doubted whether it was right

to say that the Pacific was the present or future centre of the world's interests. If I did, I said it not from any disrespect of the Pacific but because one of the chief lessons we have learned of recent years is the interdependence of all nations of the world. I think we all now believe that no nation can remain indifferent to what happens to other nations, that all countries of the world do hang together, and therefore I think it is probably true that the interest of the world is, and will be, pretty generally diffused over the whole world and not centering on any particular spot. Of course it is also perhaps as well to remember that if you fixedly regard a particular spot, especially with a burning glass in your hand, you are apt to set fire to it, and that is

quite a serious danger. There are some people who go further and say that the Pacific is the centre of the world's interest, speaking of it as the danger spot of the world. I do not know why they should, but some people do, and there you come to the very terrible effect of news values.

I should say "happy is the country that has no news values." If a small boy went wandering through a country without news values, asking for ten sen, nobody would think anything of it, and if he made himself a nuisance and somebody boxed his ears, nobody would think anything of it. But if the same boy went wandering through a country which had news values asking for ten sen, and got his ears boxed, that would be "terrible conditions prevailing" in that country, or "fresh horrible cruelties." For these reasons I think, although the interest in the Pacific is very great, that it is better not to talk too much about it.

While on that line there is just one other thing I might say. I read the other day in a newspaper, with some astonishment, a letter from an old school fellow of mine who said it was very wrong and very snobbish to wear a tie of one's school colors. I thought that rather nonsense. I see no objection why every member of this Pan-Pacific Club should not provide himself with the Club colors and walk about Tokyo with them. But it is true, of course, that membership of an exclusive club or ocean may beget a certain sense of moral superiority which occasionally forces itself on the notice of other people, and speaking as a member of the Pacific Ocean I do realise that that is perhaps undesirable.

I remember that at a Pan-Pacific banquet in this city at which I and several other European colleagues were present, a gentleman made a speech in which he said the rotten and effete civilisation of Europe was being overwhelmed by the pure and beneficent civilisation of the Pacific. It might have been stated that, in the opinion of the European members

present, such a dangerous announcement and that sort of speech would come best from a member of the military society which wanted to promote animosity between different nations. I might be bold enough to say that I read in the newspapers not long ago, that someone had made a speech in this Club in which he discoursed on the internal affairs of the Indian Empire, which is a considerable distance from the Pacific. Whatever the justice of his remarks may have been, that is, of course, what I should have described as a militaristic speech, because it was calculated to provoke unfriendly rather than friendly feelings between nations occupying the Pacific Ocean.

None of those sentiments, I am sure, are ascribable to any member of this Club, because its splendid object is to promote at all times the friendliest feelings between the various countries which occupy the Pacific or are in the Pacific region. With the work which this Club and other similar clubs do I have the greatest sympathy and feeling, and the greatest admiration for the way in which that work is done. You do bring together in friendly society people from all corners of the Pacific Ocean. Your geographical position puts you in the best position to show welcome to people from the north and south and east and west, and to make them realise that if you can have your way the Pacific shall not be a barrier but an ally between the different nations who inhabit its shores, that you will take care there shall be no weak link in the chain of friendship so far as you can avoid it.

My only regret is that more of my own fellow countrymen are not able to enjoy your hospitality and profit by your good work. It is true that during the last year we have had a variety of great international conferences, the Engineering Congress, the World Power Congress, the Kyoto Conference, and the Statisticians Conference, and all those have brought large numbers of eminent fellow countrymen from Australia, New



Zealand, Canada, and all parts of the Empire. They have learned a great deal by association with friends made in this country. To give you one instance: someone told me the other day he went to work in a room in a very secret place in Downing Street, and found that the room was occupied by a gentleman from the Kyoto Conference who had transformed the place into a Japanese room. Imagine a Japanese room in 10 Downing Street! So the influence of a visit to Japan may do great good.

I am thinking rather more perhaps of private visitors, and I am sorry to see there have not been a great many such visitors from my own country during the last five years, certainly not as many as I could wish. There have been a few Australians, and one from the Malay Straits, and perhaps more from Canada, but not by any means enough. If they have not come here I feel I can assure you it is not from any lack of friendly interest in Japan or the Pacific, but from lack of money. I think I said in a speech not very long ago that I did not think it was altogether true that it was money that makes the world go round, but it is money which makes us go round the world, and without it I am afraid we cannot expect any very large number of visitors from different parts of the Empire to come here. But to those who do come it is a great thing that they can be assured of a cordial personal welcome from institutions like this Club, from persons influenced by the feeling set up in this Club and encouraged by it. Personal relations and personal understanding is what is required to make the people of the different nations of the world friends, and I think in doing that you do a splendid work. I only hope that as many people as can come will do so, and that you will continue to give them that welcome you have given to people of every nation in the past.

There is one other thing I should like to say, and I am reminded of it by the presence of my friend, Mr. Quennell. I

should like to mention something which I came across in my literary researches recently. I read the work of Whibbly on Disraeli, the great statesman of the last century, and learned that Disraeli, when a young man, never allowed himself to be guilty of excessive volubility, so I, as an old man, will not allow myself to be guilty of excessive volubility. Therefore I will hasten to say that I appreciate most heartily your kindness in asking me here today, and I wish the Pan-Pacific Club every possible success in its valuable work in the future.

*Marquis Hachizuka:* I thank Sir John Tilley for his excellent speech.

Another guest today is Mr. Peter Quennell, the English poet and critic, and now professor of the University of Literature and Science of Tokyo. I will ask him to speak.

*Mr. Quennell:* I should like to thank you for your kind invitation here today, and to say how sorry I am we did not respond in a more punctual manner. But it was not entirely my fault. The card I had was written in Japanese, and as I cannot read Japanese I gave it to my cook, and he must have misinterpreted it.

I am afraid I cannot add very much to what Sir John Tilley has said on Pacific questions, and my nerve for public speech-making has been broken as I have been making speeches in a large hall where the acoustics were very bad.

I am at present working as professor at the University of Literature and Science, and find it very interesting, as life in a Japanese university is quite unlike life in an English university. To begin with, at Oxford we regard dons and professors with a degree of scepticism, and we are tolerant of their efforts to instruct us. Sometimes we attend their lectures, but more often we do not. I believe the policy of *laissez aller* and *laissez faire* has played a large part in the English Empire, and is a characteristic of the British international policy. I think it is characteristic of the English educational policy. At Oxford we are

allowed to do what we like; it is a large university, and there it is not possible for us to do very much harm. One goes there as an adult, and there gives vent to one's natural exuberance; some ride horses, some study pictures, others go in for athletics, and there are some who work. I suppose an institution provided with that kind of vent for youthful spirits has its uses. But when I came to a Japanese university I was surprised to find everyone hard at work. One was listened to in a silence that was positively alarming. I expected a fidgety, ill-tempered audience showing obvious contempt for what I said. Instead I found a large room filled with silent, apparently quite emotionless students, with enormous note books.

The Japanese educational system has obvious merits which strike one at first sight. But I think it has a certain disadvantage. The fact that one's audience is so quiet, and good, and so anxious to absorb everything one can tell, makes one miss the personal response and enthusiasm of an English audience. It is very difficult to tell what effect one is having, especially when one finds that the audience, after sitting with religious silence, has not understood a word, because one has been speaking too fast or too slow or something else. So what I have been trying to do is to bring a little of the hilarious spirit of the West into the Japanese university to which I have the honor of being attached. I try to encourage my students to evince violent likes or dislikes for something I read or show, and I hope someone will get up in a rage one day and leave the room.

Another problem which faces all English teachers, I suppose, is the lack of background. When one reads "Gray's Elegy" to a large gathering of Japanese students, one is apt to forget there are no churchyards in Japan as we know churchyards, and no lowing herds winding over the lea. The whole background of Stoke Poges is completely lacking. Therefore until we are able to supply a background to the Japanese students, a great many of the literary works which we try to introduce to them are going to be practically meaningless. If someone could compile a gigantic encyclopaedia full of admirable photographs of ordinary scenes of English life, with the emphasis on every day life rather than on monuments and works of art, and distribute this to every university in Japan, it would be doing a good work. Then I suppose that every teacher in his small way could supply a fragment of the necessary background. Personally I try to suggest parallels wherever possible. We have been reading the *Canterbury Tales*, and this was appreciated because of the pilgrims of Japan. The students are interested in English drama because of the points of similarity with the traditional drama of Japan.

I have tried to make, in a shambling discourse I am afraid, one or two points, but otherwise I have very little to say on the subject of the Pacific. I think that probably the spread of English literature in Japan will do at least as much for the growth of Anglo-Japanese relations as the work of the diplomats and the publicists.



# Rejuvenation Reaches Japan

By PROFESSOR SERGE VORONOFF

At the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo Luncheon Meeting Held on June 20, 1930

*Marquis Hachizuka:* I have to introduce to you the guest of honor of the day, Prof. Serge Voronoff, specialist in rejuvenation. Dr. Voronoff is director of experimental surgery of the Station Physiologique of the College de France, Paris. He was born in Russia, and educated in Paris, and is a specialist on the grafting treatment of plants. He is also the author of many books.

*Professor Voronoff:* I was prepared to speak in French, which is my language, but the translator is not here, and as I must speak in English I beg you to excuse me.

I cannot give you a lecture here, as I am lecturing at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Maison Franco-Japonaise. I will, however, endeavor to tell you something of my work. We are very happy when we can enjoy life and all that life brings. It brings satisfaction in sentiment, in association, in our work, and in our energy, but there comes a time when we no longer obtain that satisfaction. We become depressed, our memory becomes feeble, and we no longer have energy for physical things or for play.

This seems a great pity, and it set me wondering what could be done about it, and why it is that we become old. About twenty years ago I was in Cairo, and there I observed that there were two kinds of people—ordinary people like you, and others called eunuchs. I remarked that eunuchs were deprived of only one organ, but when only 25 they looked like 40 years old; the hair became white at 35, there was fat in place of muscles, the memory was feeble, and they died at the age of 50 or 55. I therefore understood that there is a direct relation between our age, our force,

our energy, and the genital organs, and so I wondered if it would be possible to give to a man or a woman who had become old and lost mental and physical energy, new and young glands.

I tried this experiment first on old animals, and though it is rather difficult to get old animals, I was able to obtain some sheep. Now a sheep is an old animal at 12, and cannot be expected to live for more than a year or two more. I grafted on this old animal the gland from an animal 3 years old, and after eight years that old animal was still strong. Three months after the grafting operation he improved marvelously and remained good for eight years more, that is until 20. He lived six years more than he had the right to expect to live. We gave him a wife and he had five children. He was quite rejuvenated.

Another experiment I tried was on an old bull of 17 years, a depressed, miserable, impotent creature. I grafted on him a gland taken from a bull 4 years old; he became a splendid animal, had a large family, and is now 20 years old.

So when I learned that old animals could be rejuvenated by the grafting of new young glands, I thought the same thing might be applied to men. But this was a much more difficult proposition. In the case of animals it was a very simple matter to have the material and meant only the sacrifice of one animal. It was not so easy to sacrifice young people for old people. Then I wondered if there was an animal from which the glands could be taken, but in the animal world as in the vegetable, grafting cannot be done indiscriminately; you cannot take from the apple tree for the pear tree, for example. The grafting would

have to be done from an animal very near to mankind, and after many experiments I knew that we could use a young monkey. There are various kinds of monkeys near to man; in Africa there is the chimpanzee and the gorilla; in Java there is the orang-outang; and in Borneo, India, and Java there is the gibbon. We found that we could take the organ of a young monkey and apply it to man, for they have the same blood. If a drop of the blood of a man is placed under the microscope and compared with that of a dog or a bull, it will be found quite different; but if you examine the blood of a man and of a monkey, the chimpanzee or the gibbon, you will find it to be exactly the same. This solved one of our difficulties, for, though it might be possible sometimes to obtain the organ of a young man, one killed by an automobile in the street, for example, most of the grafting would have to be done from animals.

I applied this system to a man, and obtained exactly the same results as I had obtained in the case of the sheep and the bull.

I have here the picture of an Englishman of 72, who had spent thirty years of his life in India and had perhaps taken more whiskey than was necessary. He was very miserable, walked with two sticks, and even then had a valet with him. I operated on him, and can show you the photograph he sent me two years later from London. He came to see me in Paris in the winter, on his way to Switzerland to take part in the winter sports! Mentally he was stronger, too, for he could recite from memory long passages from Shakespeare. Physically and mentally he had become strong, and looked like a man of 45.

Another picture I can show you is of an inmate of the home for aged people in Algiers. The governor told me he had more aged people who wanted to enter than he could accommodate, and it would be a good thing if some of them could be rejuvenated to make room

for the others. I took one of the men, an old, miserable, worn-out worker of 74, who could not even remember where his country was and only knew that he came from Strasbourg. We operated on him in the general hospital, and three years later, when I was again there and asked to see him, the governor told me he was working in the shop of a chemist, a much younger-looking man, and mentally as well as physically stronger.

My method is being copied in many places. In Turin, in Italy, there is a town for aged people, and one of my pupils performs operations on a large scale on the people there. I have also operated on a member of my own family. My brother, a mining engineer of 65 years of age, wrote and told me that he could not carry out his work as well as before, that he found it more difficult to make his calculations and work in the mine, but that as an employee of the government he was forced to continue his work. He asked me to operate on him, and I obtained permission to do so. He now looks like a man of 40, and is well and strong.

The same operation can also be performed in the case of women, of course using the organ of a female instead of a male, and the results obtained have been exactly the same.

I think about two thousand operations have been carried out in Paris, and the same thing is being done in Italy, Spain, England, America, and elsewhere. Doctors come to Paris and study, returning to their own countries afterwards and performing operations there. In my travels I tried to see some surgeon in every country and show him my methods. We do not want too many Indians, Chinese, and Japanese in Paris because Paris does not want to contain all old people.

By this method we obtain something more than rejuvenation, and that is the prolongation of life. In every country, and I suppose it is the same in Japan, there is not great longevity, but there

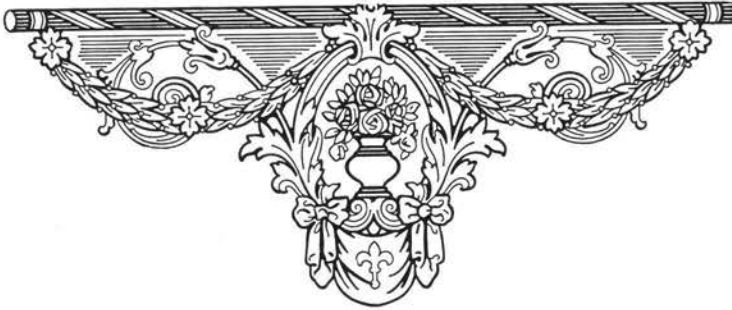
are about thirty or forty people who live to be 102 or 103 years old. The reason why we die at 55 or 80 is because we become old and feeble, and cannot defend ourselves or fight against the illnesses that a young man can. When we read in the newspaper that a celebrated man has died, we generally find that it is in winter, when the climatic conditions are bad, and when it is more easy to contract colds, chills, influenza, and pneumonia. I met in Paris one day one of my patients from the Prefecture of Police, and he told me that for two years since his operation he had not coughed at all in the winter. He had become strong and was able to resist cold. When a man is old and feeble he is liable to be killed by any microbe, but when he is strong he has powers of resistance.

When my method is applied more in all countries, people will live much longer—as long as 120 years. A very simple calculation will show this. We know it is the law of nature that an animal's life is seven times the period necessary for it to become an adult. A horse becomes an adult at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or 5 years, and its life

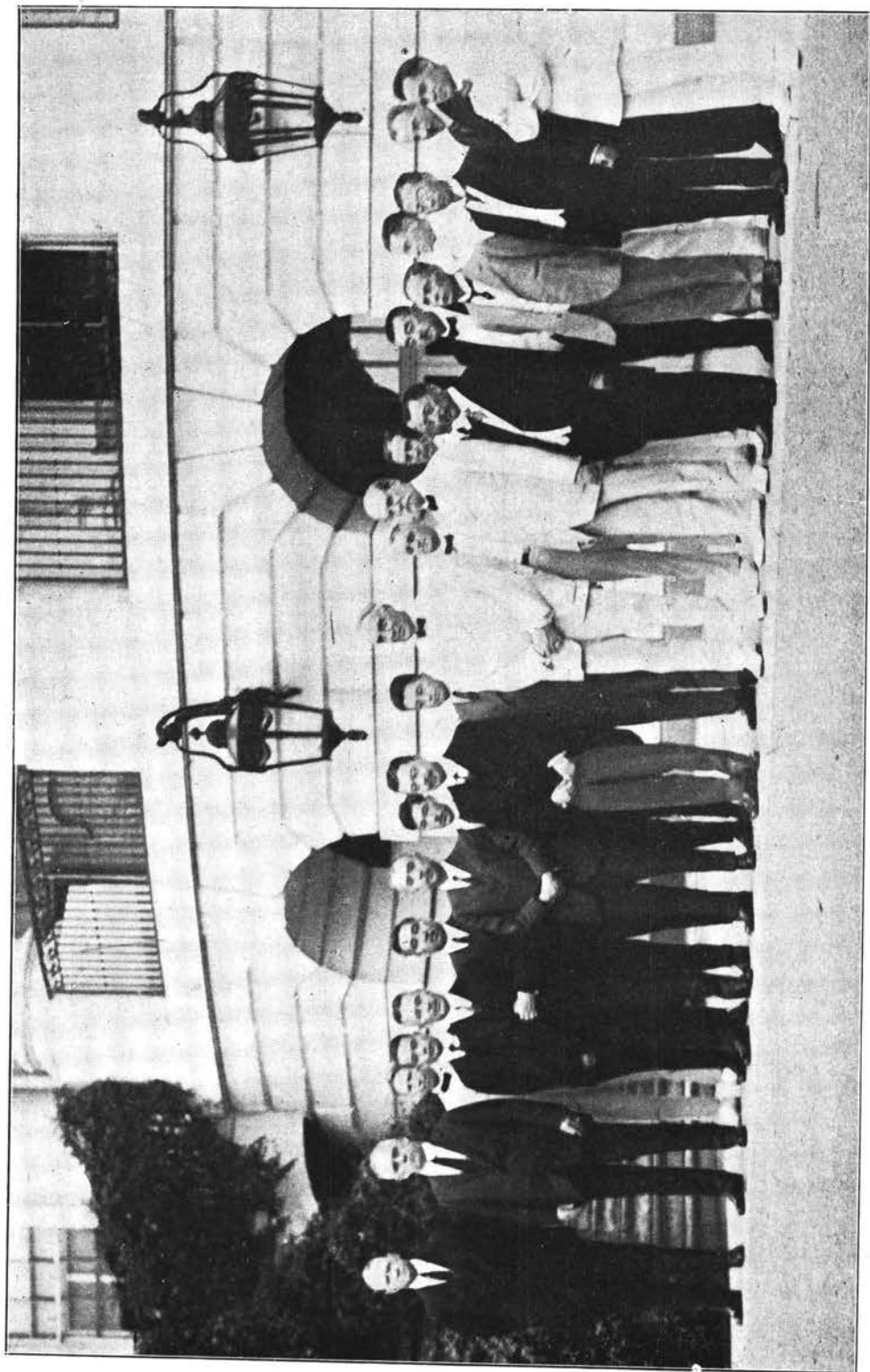
is 32 or 35, and the same rule applies for a cat or dog. The man in Europe becomes an adult at the age of 18 or 20, so that he should live to be 120. Someone told me that the Japanese adult age was 25, so that the Japanese people should live to be 150.

It surprises me that people are so astonished at this discovery regarding life; they are not astonished at the telephone, at wireless telegraphy, and such things. When we understand what makes us young and old, we can then manage our bodies exactly as we manage a car. If you own a car and do nothing to it, you will find after three or four years that it is finished, but if, as its parts are used, you replace them with new ones, the car will last for twenty years. The same holds good regarding people. There is now the possibility of replacing the essential organ of our bodies, and everyone can live to be 110 or 120, and be not old, but young.

*Marquis Hachizuka:* I thank Professor Voronoff for his very interesting address, and hope that his work will be very successful.







*The late President Harding at the White House receiving a group of members of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo. They are being escorted by members of Congress who visited them in Japan and helped organize the Pan-Pacific Association there.*

## Japan's Mission of Gratitude

At the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo Luncheon Meeting Held on June 13, 1930

*Marquis Hachizuka:* I have great pleasure in announcing the distinguished guests of honor today, the five "People's Envoys of Gratitude" and Mr. H. Yokoyama of the "Jiji Shimpō."

Our Pan-Pacific Club is an organization devoted to the fostering of good relations among the nations bordering the Pacific Ocean. This is no news to you; everyone knows it, and this is our reason for meeting. But there has been danger lately of inroads into our territory by the Jiji Shimpō and these young ladies. The very charm of the latter has made these activities all the more insidious and difficult for us to take any effective counter measures, and not only that, but our commander-in-chief, Prince Tokugawa, and our general, Viscount Inouye, have gone away to far distant parts, leaving us exposed to attack, and we have been wondering what to do. In these days of amalgamation and rationalization there seems only one step to take; though we are not in Roumania, a kind of coup d'état seems necessary. On thinking it over, the admirable mission to the United States to thank the people of the great Republic for their help in time of disaster, sponsored by the Jiji Shimpō, harmonizes so perfectly with our desires that if it were better it would be super-perfect. So we decided to take them into our camp, and here they are today. I have much pleasure in asking Mr. Yokoyama and Miss Ashino to give us some account of what he and his fair charges have been doing in competition with us.

*Mr. Yokoyama:* The Americans are great workers. In a brief period of a little more than 50 days, the time we stayed in America, I was promoted from secretary of the Mission of Envoys of

Gratitude to the post of ambassador. While we were paying visits to Washington I was called Mr. Vice-consul, and in Philadelphia someone called me Professor. After visiting Boston we went to New York, and the American Express representative who met us called me Doctor. Then when we reached Seattle someone addressed me with the title of Excellency, and I wondered what high post I had been given. In Portland, someone called me Mr. Ambassador, and then I knew what post I had.

Before giving you some account of the mission of gratitude to the United States, I wish to thank the Pan-Pacific Club for its hearty welcome extended to our entire party. Your chairman, Marquis Hachizuka, has just remarked upon the competitive nature of the mission of these young ladies in promoting friendly relations between the two great peoples facing each other across the Pacific. So far as this is concerned I think the young ladies have done very satisfactory work, for in their brief stay of fifty days they have succeeded in bringing the hearts of America and Japan closer to each other, not to mention the fact that they have fulfilled perfectly the primary purpose of the mission, to thank the American government and the American people for their wonderful sympathy and help extended to our country after the 1923 earthquake disaster. It was while in New York City that the characteristic American feeling was shown to the party. The photographer was adjusting his camera to take a picture just outside the park, and a big Irish policeman approached and demanded of the photographer why he was violating traffic regulations and stopping the automobile where parking

was not allowed. He told the policeman he was taking pictures of the young ladies sent by the people of Japan in gratitude for American help during the earthquake, and the Irish policeman replied: "Oh, give them the entire park," and passed on.

The welcome given to the mission was really wonderful, from the President of the Republic down to the men and women in ordinary walks of life. Their kindness and hospitality was so great that we wondered if we had gone to thank them or be thanked by them. In fact it was an exchange of thanks, for we thanked them for what they did for us in our time of need and suffering, and the American thanked the Japanese people for sending these charming young ladies to return their courtesy.

The cities we visited were Honolulu, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Kansas City, St. Louis, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, Seattle, Olympia, and Portland. In each of these fourteen cities both official and civilian organizations extended to the mission, and through the mission to the people of Japan who sent them, most cordial receptions and welcomes. Breakfasts, luncheon parties, receptions, and banquets in honor of the mission were numerous and were attended by many representative men and women of the locality. We felt almost overwhelmed by the hospitality shown us. On landing at Honolulu and San Francisco both the customs and the immigration officials treated us so courteously that there was none of the customary investigation as to what we were or what we carried. Everything was passed as a matter of courtesy and respect to the party. This official expression of cordial American feeling foretold the reception which was to be extended to the mission on land. The Mayor of San Francisco waxed eloquent in welcoming us to his beautiful city at the Golden Gate, and he presented us with the highest tribute, the golden key of the city. The mayors

of Seattle and Tacoma were not behind in welcoming us; each presented the mission with similar symbols of the cities' courtesy. At Washington we had audience with President Hoover. The White House had just been repaired, and he received the mission there. He said he deeply appreciated the gracious gesture of the Japanese people in sending the young ladies to thank the American government for what he called the little help rendered in 1923. He expressed his joy over the conclusion of the rebuilding of Tokyo and Yokohama. Mrs. Hoover showed the most friendly feeling. She had a little chat over her experiences in Japan a number of years ago. Our meeting with Judge Barton Payne of the Red Cross was a most happy one. He received us in the Red Cross building, and showed us every courtesy.

While in Washington we had the good fortune to meet the former ambassador to Japan, Cyrus Woods, that great benefactor to our countrymen who were victims in the earthquake. We were told that he is now Attorney General in Pennsylvania, and desired to retire from public life. Their attitude to us seemed to be that of parents to their children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Woods were so glad to welcome the young ladies, and were kind enough to come all the way to meet us instead of our going to pay respects to them. We were very deeply impressed with our meeting with them.

In New York we met the chairman of the Board of Aldermen, as the Mayor was busy in his political life. We paid visits to the Japan Society, the Chamber of Commerce, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, to Cardinal Hayes, and to organizations such as the Salvation Army and the Y. M. C. A. We also visited Columbia University. All were very kind, and deeply appreciated our coming to the States to thank the people.

In Boston we were fortunate in arriving at the time of the tercentenary

of the founding of that city. Three hundred cherry trees were presented by the Imperial Educational Association of Japan to the city, through the Japan Society. The trees had just arrived when we reached Boston, and these young ladies took part in planting them in the park of that city. The young ladies were very happy to be able to participate in that memorable work of planting cherry trees, because these trees are the symbol of the spirit of Japan. They were transplanted by the Japanese ladies into the hearts of the American people. The Mayor was eloquent in stressing the importance of friendly relations between America and Japan. He told of the visit of Viscount Ishii during the great war, when the American government and people were wondering what Japan would do in that crisis, and said how glad they were when Viscount Ishii arrived and assured them that Japan would be on the side of the allied powers to fight the common enemy of mankind. The American people were so glad that the memory of that time would never fade from their minds. We visited many historical spots, and saw the houses of Emerson, Alcott, the poet Longfellow, and other famous places. Everywhere there were motor cars to clear our path, and I think the young ladies felt like queens. They had extended to them the courtesy that would be extended to queens.

After leaving New York we went to Chicago, where preparations were being made for the 1930 exhibition to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the founding of that city. The mayor, officials, and civil organizations joined in welcoming us very heartily. We were fortunate in visiting the famous settlement house owned and operated by Miss Jane Addams. The young ladies all told me they were glad to have visited that famous place. Miss Jane Addams received them very courteously and showed the party around. After

Chicago we went to Seattle, and the mayor, Mr. Edwards, received the party with great courtesy and made a gift in the shape of the key to the freedom of the city. We took a short route to Olympia and paid respects to the governor of the state. He was very glad to meet the young ladies and took them around inside the Senate and his own executive offices. He asked each to sit in his own chair, and to be temporarily the Governor of Washington. In Portland we were also received heartily, not only by the mayor but by representative men and women.

Throughout the trip the party met I think not less than 10,000 representative American men and women. It was a great experience for the young ladies, not only as envoys, but as students from Japanese girls' schools. It was inspiring for them, and they were very glad to have met so many ideal men and women. They have returned with a deep impression of the character of our friends across the sea.

As I have told you, the primary purpose of the mission was to thank the Americans for their great help and sympathy at the time of the 1923 earthquake, and to report to them that the citizens of Tokyo and Yokohama had completed the work of rebuilding their cities. Everywhere in the United States the American people showed kindness, not only to the envoys but through them to the Japanese people.

They showed that they were our friends, and we know it. I do not know to what extent the friendly feeling and relations between American and Japanese people have been promoted by the mission, but it was obvious to me that the Americans entertained very friendly feelings towards us, not only in our time of need but I think for always. This is testified to by the fact that although our trip called for a visit to the cities mentioned, we were met in many other places, even in humble villages, by the mayors.

Between Los Angeles and Washington at a village station the mayor was there with his officials and the villagers. The same thing happened between Boston and Seattle. I do not think that friendly feeling and attitude was shown from any sense of duty, but was a spontaneous expression to the mission and through the mission to our own countrymen. I think the greatest service, as I may call it, of the mission, was the promotion of this amicable relation between the people of America and Japan.

I have not told you how the mission conveyed the expression of thanks to the American government and people. At formal banquets and luncheons every one of these ladies took her turn in giving an expression of the grateful feeling of the Japanese people. Radio broadcasting was used, by means of which the party conveyed the feelings of the Japanese people to the entire populace. We also used the movietone, so that the young ladies could face their American benefactors and approach them directly.

There are many things I could tell you of the wonderful experiences and of the receptions given to the young ladies. The extreme courtesy extended to them was I think enough to make them not temporary ambassadors of goodwill but permanent envoys of gratitude although they may not go there again. In their hearts I believe they feel that they must help the permanent peace as ambassadors of gratitude.

*Miss Ashino:* It is almost like coming back to old friends to be here this afternoon, because the Pan-Pacific Club lunch, to which you invited us, was the first function we attended after we had been chosen to go to America, and the first public function we attended was the big luncheon of the Pan-Pacific Union and other organizations in Honolulu.

We have been to the United States on

what the American papers call a "Thank You Tour." In America we were called the "Thank You Girls from Japan," because our duty there was to say "thank you" on behalf of the people of Tokyo and Yokohama for the help given us when we were in need after the earthquake and fire of 1923. As Mr. Yokoyama said, sometimes the American people almost beat us in saying thank you to us—thanking us for coming from Japan and reminding them of what they did, thanking us for bringing the message of goodwill and gratitude from the Japanese people.

Everywhere we were received cordially and enthusiastically. One Japanese man in New York said: "If you were not wearing your native costumes you would not be received so warmly as this." Perhaps this is true, but I am sure they would have received us just the same in overalls or short skirts. The warm reception we took as not only for us but for the whole Japanese nation. We found and we made many friends, and these good friends were not only ours but the friends of Japan as well. What we have done is very little, but we have done it with sincerity, and we thank you for your support and for your encouragement which has helped to make this whole trip worth while.

On behalf of my companions I thank you for your hospitality.

*Marquis Hachizuka:* Gratitude for the relief which was extended by the United States to us at the time of the earthquake will never be forgotten. We are very glad that this party of ladies has been to the United States to express directly our feelings. All members present, and all absent members I am sure, will join with me in expressing our thanks for their efforts and their great success. In the name of the Club I thank them.





*Miss Crichton Imrie of London tells the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo about New Zealand*

## New Zealand and Japan

By MISS CRIGHTON IMRIE

Instructor in the Mothercraft Institute, London

At the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo Luncheon Meeting Held on April 4, 1930

*Viscount Inouye:* I have the pleasure in introducing to you the guest of honor of the day, Miss Crichton Imrie. I am sorry that the Rev. George Epp and Bishop Dunlop were unable to attend.

Miss Imrie, after her schooling, took a course in journalism and was sent by a press association to report on the markets in foreign countries. She first visited Japan, over ten years ago, and the articles she wrote for Australian and New Zealand papers induced many merchants to buy. She was then sent to London to do propaganda work for the products of New Zealand. She is the only woman who has personally visited every factory in the Empire. She has now taken up child welfare work and the proper feed-

ing of children. Certain child welfare centers in Japan sent to New Zealand for a famous baby food, and Miss Imrie was chosen to bring it here and investigate what is being done for the health of mothers and babies. She finds splendid work is being done here. I think Miss Imrie is going to talk about her child welfare work.

*Miss Imrie:* I appreciate greatly the honor you have done me in making me your guest, and also in giving me the pleasure of talking to you about New Zealand. I am not going to talk about child welfare because I don't think it would interest you much.

The country of New Zealand seems to be so little known that I thought this

would be a nice opportunity of telling you about it. New Zealand is the other island nation in the Pacific. It considers Japan the big star in the east, but it also considers itself the sister nation of Japan. The two countries are much alike—the climate is almost identical. New Zealand has magnificent mountain peaks like Fujiyama, though perhaps not quite so beautiful, mountain ranges, wooded hills, rivers, lakes, and thermal regions. The native race in New Zealand, the Maoris, have much in common with the Japanese. They look alike, they have many of the Japanese customs, habits, and manners. Their language is similar, and when I traveled in the daylight express from Kobe to Tokyo, I was very interested to see the names of many towns the same as we have in New Zealand. Even from Yokohama to Tokyo I always look for the names I am used to seeing in New Zealand—Kamata, Omori, for we have those. Then the Maoris are also a very poetical and artistic race. We are all one in New Zealand. There is no distinction between class or color. The Maoris enjoy the same freedom as the white population and come under the same laws. They have the vote, of course—both men and women have the vote in New Zealand—and stand for members of Parliament. The present Minister for Home Affairs is a full-blooded Maori, a very fine statesman and parliamentary man.

When New Zealand first became a British possession the people who went out in the first instance were not the poorer uneducated classes. All the younger sons of the nobility of Scotland, Ireland and England, and also the poorer branches of the aristocracy, were the first to go as pioneers to develop the new land. It would be similar to Japan if you had a new country to go to and you sent all your best samurai families. New Zealand was started by that class of pioneers, and that is one of the reasons why in less than 100 years New Zealand has developed into an important and most up-to-date dominion. These people were

all highly cultured. They learned all the old country could teach them, and, adding their own ideas to that, they decided that the laws in the beginning would be made for the people and not for the favored few. Their aim was to make the laws of the people as easy and comfortable as possible. For instance, the land laws of New Zealand: a man can only possess a certain amount of land, so that everybody can have a chance to be a landowner or a farmer. In England the whole of the country is owned practically by a few people. That causes the masses to crowd into the towns, and that condition causes slums. There are no slums in New Zealand; there are no millionaires in New Zealand, and we do not want them. Also, there are no beggars in New Zealand, and we do not want them either. There is a peculiar law in New Zealand which may interest you. A man gets three months in gaol for starving. We think there is so much work to do and such an abundance of good food that if he starves he is either too lazy to work or to eat, and so deserves the discipline of a good prison, where he is made to work.

The educational laws of New Zealand are perfect, or almost so. In all my travels I have never found in any country such perfect educational laws as in New Zealand. The men who made the educational laws were almost all Scots, and you know what a passion they have for learning and for freedom. Again in England, only the rich can benefit by a thorough education, because in England education is considered a personal responsibility. In New Zealand education is compulsory and free right from the kindergarten to the university matriculation. It does not matter how rich or how poor you are, the state takes the responsibility. In the public high schools of New Zealand the education is of a very high standard, and the universities are known all over the world. When boys or girls have passed through the ordinary schools they are thoroughly

equipped to earn their living honorably. In New Zealand they think anybody who cannot earn his living or do some useful work is very uneducated. A rich man's son is not looked up to partly because he has a rich father; in fact he is very much looked down upon if he does not make himself worthy of his parents and a credit to his country. Because of the fact that he has rich parents he is expected to achieve something for his country or for humanity generally.

To prove that our education in New Zealand has been a success it just occurred to me at this moment to quote some of the people it has produced. There was the late Professor Bickerton, a famous astronomer, and president of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, the highest position a scientist in that line can hold. Another scientist is Sir F. Rutherford, the authority on the atom. He went through the ordinary public high schools of New Zealand. Sir W. Bragg is another scientist. Then in the realm of literature there is Rupert Brooke, Hugh Walpole, Kathleen Mansfield; there is David Low, the cartoonist on the London "Standard." In the banking world there are many men. Our Chief Justice, Sir M. Myers, is considered one of the best legal brains in the British Empire. We have prima donnas, artists, and I must not forget Sir Truby King, the doctor who founded the welfare association and the mothercraft society for the benefit of the health of women and children. His methods have spread all over the world, and are being adopted in Japan today. In sport the New Zealanders are unbeaten. You should all know about the New Zealand rugby footballers; they are unbeaten and they never will be beaten.

Perhaps you may not know it, but the New Zealanders are supposed to speak the best English in the British Empire. We teach the King's English. Those of you who have heard King George of England will agree with me that he has a beautiful, clear, direct English voice,

so charming and so natural. In New Zealand we are taught to speak with a clear, *direct English voice*. There are no provincial accents in New Zealand as there are in England. You will not come across that affected tone of English which we consider very artificial. It is not tolerated in New Zealand. So the education in New Zealand makes an evenly educated population, and in consequence you hear much less talk about class and class hatred. I found in my travels that that was one reason why the New Zealand teachers seem to be preferred in foreign countries. I have met them as teachers of English in the Universities of Egypt, France, Belgium, Sweden, America, and South Africa.

The New Zealanders are tremendous admirers of the *Japanese landscape gardens*, and in each town there are very beautiful botanical gardens. Each of these gardens has a large section devoted to Japanese landscape gardens, and one very brilliant curator has dug out an immense area and built up in earth the whole map of Japan, surrounded by water. It has little ornamental Japanese bridges and waterfalls, and alpine plants. The New Zealanders are taught to thank Japan for many of our beautiful flowers: *j a p o n i c a*, camelia, chrysanthemum, daphne, dahlia, plum blossom. We have planted the Japanese plum blossom on the banks of many rivers and when the trees are in bloom it is a sight worth going a long way to see. Then there is wisteria. All these beautiful flowers from your land bloom very happily in New Zealand, as though they were in their native place, and are a constant reminder of the country from which they come.

One of our most pleasant experiences was a personal visit from Mr. Tokugawa, the son of your distinguished President, and now minister in Ottawa. While he was in New Zealand he arranged a Commercial Treaty between Japan and New Zealand, and this happened to be done just at the time when the Japanese squadron was visiting New

Zealand and being very much feted. The accomplishment of the Treaty was received with the greatest satisfaction by the whole people of New Zealand, and every section of our House of Parliament expressed pleasure at this arrangement. Now we happen to be a population of one and a half million people, but do not judge us by our quantity. In recent years New Zealand bought goods from Japan amounting to seven million yen per year. New Zealand per head has the spending power of twelve times per head of the people in England, so when we can buy goods from Japan every year amounting to seven million yen we are not insignificant commercially.

There is just one other thing I would like to tell you, and that is about our tourist department. We are very proud of the New Zealand Tourist Department. It was not long before the New Zealanders realized that their beautiful scenic spots could be a great source of revenue for the country, and the first thing they did was to make good roads. They think that good roads are a national duty. We have a splendid railway service as well, but all the scenic spots can be reached by a motor service. When the motor services started—there are six or seven splendid ones—the people thought it might decrease the profits of the railways, but in the first year it caused an increase. The motors went out into the outlying districts and brought the people in. They got into the habit of traveling. Since I have been here I have thought how attractive it would be to tourists if you had a good motor road to the Hakone district, and people could stay at places like Shizuoka, famous as the residence of the first Tokugawa Shogun. Another attractive road would be from Atami to Ito and on round the Izu Peninsula. These are only my own ideas, but I am comparing the possibilities with what we do in New Zealand. People would like to stay at towns like Hamamatsu, places which are typical Japanese towns with the true Japanese atmosphere. That is what

the tourist wants. The guides never seem to take them off the beaten track; they never know that these beautiful places exist. I think you ought to have a road from Tokyo through to Amanohashidate. They say the scenery there is beyond compare, but it is not opened up sufficiently yet for tourists to see.

Perhaps I am going a little far ahead when I say I hope that Japan will one day have one-class ships in the Pacific. This would induce a lot of people of average means to come to Japan. Many people are frightened to come to Japan because they are scared of the tremendous expense. I have, in fact, written many articles to say that that idea is quite a bogey. It is not as expensive as it has the name of being. The people of average means are the people who travel, and when they do travel they are a happy type and not afraid to spend money. I would rather have some of these people of average means than a few millionaires who want as much as possible for their money and give as little as possible.

I have heard that a large sum of money was proposed to be spent on parks. This seems incredible to me, because the Japanese people are credited with having a great deal of good sound common sense, and they must realize, with their love of nature and their understanding of it, that to the foreigner Japan is one big park in itself. You cannot visit parks walking through paddy fields of muddy roads. If you have the money to spend it would be better to spend it on roads where people can motor.

In spite of this criticism I have nothing but admiration for Japan. It is marvelous to see this city of Tokyo, worthy of Paris and other big cities. It makes me think of one of our mottoes which comes from the Maori—"Ever onward, no surrender," and that is the spirit of the New Zealand people. As we are alike in so many ways I thought that motto should apply to the Japanese people, going ever forward and never surrendering to any difficulty.



*J. Elmer Brown of Vancouver, Canada, addresses the club*

## An Ambassador of Friendship From Canada

At the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo Luncheon Meeting Held on April 11, 1930

*Viscount Inouye:* I have pleasure in introducing to you the guest of honor of the day, Mr. J. Elmer Brown, principal of Strathcona School, Vancouver. I am sorry that Mr. Fleisher could not attend this meeting today on account of pressing engagements, but he has promised to come on another occasion and has asked me to apologize for his absence today.

Mr. Brown has for the past twelve years been the principal of Strathcona School in Vancouver, during which time thousands of children of Japanese parentage, boys and girls, have received their primary and grammar school education

under his able direction. Each year in his school are enrolled some 600 Japanese children, all of whom have come to look upon their principal as a person to whom they can look for help. It was in appreciation for his many kind services rendered on behalf of children of the Japanese community in and about Vancouver that he has been sent to Japan in order to see and know more of the land from which they come. The Pan-Pacific Club joins with many other organizations and groups not only in welcoming Mr. Brown to Japan but also in hoping that during the two months of his visit here he will



come to know the real heart of Japan and the Japanese people.

*Mr. Brown:* I appreciate very deeply the great honor of being invited to attend your luncheon today and particularly the flattering introduction of your chairman, and I wish to thank you for the kind welcome you have given me.

Before coming to Japan I had heard a great deal of the wonderful hospitality of your people, but the welcome I have received ever since I arrived on this side of the Pacific has far exceeded anything that I had anticipated. I have been taken into family circles, so to speak, permitted to visit your great institutions, your shrines; I have been conducted to see art museums, your exhibitions, and through the Red Cross Hospital. Perhaps most interesting of all, I have been permitted to witness your national No-dance performance. This morning I had the great privilege of being conducted through one of the universities and of observing the splendid construction of the memorial hall and a great many other very interesting things.

I came from Vancouver, an invited guest, as an educationalist primarily to visit and study educational institutions and educational affairs in this country, and to return friendly and fraternal visits which I have received from many of the educational leaders of Japan. For a great many years the Japanese people have been visitors to the West, including Canada, and have considered it worth while to observe and to study institutions of Western countries. They have become very cosmopolitan, very broadminded; and I think it is now time that we of the West began to pay greater attention to the East, especially to Japan, and study more deeply and aim to understand more accurately the great institutions of Japan, and particularly the peculiar contribution which Japan has made to civilization. We need greater reciprocity between the two countries, and along this line I heard a rumor that you are about to have estab-

lished in Tokyo a Summer School for teachers to which you intend to invite teachers of other countries. I hope that rumor is true, and I think I can assure you that if such a school is established you would receive a hearty response from the teachers of Canada.

I would like to speak of what I have seen in the way of the reconstruction of your city. I have been surprised and I have been delighted at the many things I have seen. Before coming to Tokyo I of course saw pictures of the old Tokyo, and pictures of the havoc wrought by the disaster of 1923, but I was not prepared to see this marvelous reconstruction, and I would say that a nation with the virility to have accomplished as much as you have done since that time, is to be very heartily congratulated.

For the past twelve years I have been in close contact with Japanese people in Canada. From my knowledge of them I should have known better what to expect of you here. Perhaps you would like to hear a few remarks on the Japanese people in Canada. We have there slightly over 20,000 Japanese, practically all in British Columbia on the Pacific border. Approximately 8000 Japanese residents are in the city of Vancouver, and the remainder are fairly well distributed over the province. I do not wish to flatter you when I say that as citizens they are everything that could be desired. We have no group of people more intelligent, more law-abiding, and more industrious, than the people who come from your land. So industrious are they, indeed, that we have hard work at times to compete with them. A few years ago they threatened to win the monopoly of the fishing industry, but more recently they are entering energetically into many other fields of activity—fruit raising, poultry raising, agriculture, general farming, and various lines of business—and as far as my observation goes they are winning a great deal of admiration and respect from the people of Canada.

Now I have been asked, since coming to your city, if there is any objection or any opposition to the people from Japan as citizens of Canada. My reply to that is, that it is inevitable that there should be some misunderstanding and some friction when strangers meet and compete one with another. The people of Japan have only been in Canada some few years. They first began to come about 1908, twenty-two years ago, and a great many of the early settlers, the first generation Japanese, are still living and still competing in Canada. They were educated in this country, but have not yet fully learned the language and the customs of Canada, and it has been said by those who had to compete with them, certain Canadian groups, that they worked longer hours, more days a week, and were inclined to work for lower wages, than Canadians were willing to do. The criticism was purely economic as far as I have been able to observe and as far as I believe, and I think that we hear less of that today than we did in the past.

Another more recent source of controversy is the question of supplying accommodation for the children in the schools. The Japanese people in certain districts are increasing very rapidly. This does not apply to the city, where there is plenty of accommodation, but to certain rural districts where there are numbers of Japanese engaged in the fishing industry and surrounded by an older settled farming district. The Japanese people there are supplying a greater and greater number of children for the schools. The question of finding accommodation falls on the shoulders of the old settlers, and the larger number of children in the schools is taxing the resources of the farms to supply the necessary accommodation. Just before I left there was a meeting between the Minister of Education, the local school authorities, and the leading Japanese people in one or two communities, with the object of trying to find a method of more evenly distributing

the burden. It is not that the Japanese people are unwilling to pay a fair share of the taxation—they are very willing. There is no group of people with more community spirit in any part of Canada, but they simply have not the land upon which taxation is assessed. It is a local matter and a temporary situation which will be righted in a few years or perhaps in a few months.

The question of the increased birth rate of the Japanese people is perhaps also a temporary situation. It is said that the birth rate of the Japanese people is 40 per thousand as against 18 per thousand of the older Canadian stock, and some fear the Canadians will be outnumbered. This is, as you can imagine, just a local situation and will be righted. In my view, the solution of these problems rests with the school, where all the boys and girls are given a common training and receive the same education. Every year more and more boys and girls of Japanese parentage are graduating. They have now adjusted education to the place and conditions in which they live and are ready for social and economic equality, and I am sure we shall hear a great deal less of unfair competition.

If I had time I should like to tell you something of what our schools are doing to bring about a better understanding. In the Strathcona School we have nearly 50 per cent of our pupils of Japanese parentage, while the others are mainly of European origin. These boys and girls, coming from the four corners of the earth, are imbibing the same ideals of life, and the same habits of work and recreation. They are learning very rapidly to live, to work, and to play together in perfect harmony and peace.

I did not come prepared to make a long speech, and I feel very flattered at being asked to speak before such a distinguished gathering. I bring you fraternal greetings from the other side of the Pacific, and I thank you very much for your patient and kindly hearing.



*Prince Tokugawa, as head of the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan, inaugurated the Pan-Pacific Club of Osaka and recently addressed that organization at one of its luncheon meetings.*

## The Pan-Pacific Club of Osaka

A speech delivered by H. E. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, Honorary President  
of the Club at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Osaka, April 4

*Prince Tokugawa:* I heartily thank you, the members of the Pan-Pacific Club of Osaka, for your kind invitation to me to attend your monthly meeting today. It is certainly a great pleasure to me to be with you. You are kind enough to entertain me every time I come to your great city; my sincere regret is that I am not given sufficient chance to reciprocate your hospitality.

Let me congratulate you, ladies and gentlemen, on the increasing prosperity and success of your club. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that it occupies a proud and recognized position among the important factors of international friendship not only in this part of the country but in the whole Empire of Japan.

What I feel particularly envious about your club, is the phenomenal success you have achieved in the development of your Ladies' Auxiliary. That so many of your better halves and your fair daughters come and grace your meetings with their cheerful presence, speaks volumes for the progressiveness of the fair sex of Osaka. At the same time, it is, allow me to say, a high compliment to you men of Osaka, for a successful cooperation between the two sections of society depends, first of all, upon a right attitude of mind on the part of men. You, ladies and gentlemen of Osaka, have in this respect set an example which people of less progressive cities, including (I am ashamed to say) my own city of Tokyo, will do well to follow.

Speaking of ladies, I am reminded of the important mission the *Jiji Shimpō*, that public spirited newspaper organ of Tokyo, has organized and sent to the

United States to express our gratitude for all that the American people did to help us at the time of the great earthquake in 1923. And it was a happy thought that this important task was entrusted to five young ladies. Better and more efficient envoys could not have been chosen for a mission of that kind, for ladies know how to give expression to their sentiments with grace and dignity better than we awkward men.

It is a matter for our mutual congratulations that our ladies are beginning to take an effective part in the wide sphere of international goodwill. Without their whole-hearted cooperation, organizations like ours can never hope to attain a complete success.

I wish we had with us today the esteemed father of the Pan-Pacific Club, Mr. Alexander Hume Ford of Honolulu. I have no doubt that his heart will be filled with joy to see your club in such a flourishing condition and far on its way toward a successful attainment of the noble aims he has in his view.

You know, ladies and gentlemen, that I am not a politician. I am not, therefore, very keenly interested in the rise and fall of particular cabinets. But I do hope most sincerely that the exigencies of politics will not interfere with the continuance of His Excellency Governor Shibata in his present position. For I am sure I voice the unanimous sentiment of those present, when I say that in Mr. Shibata the Pan-Pacific Club of Osaka has found a most capable and enthusiastic president. I earnestly hope that your club will long continue to have the benefit of his distinguished countenance and service.



*Prince Tokugawa, the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, and Directors of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo at the official residence of Prince Tokugawa.*



## Japanese Relations

By THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CASTLE, JR.

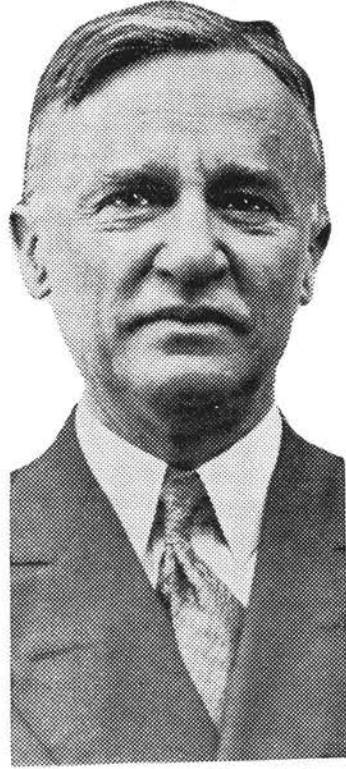
Former American Ambassador to Japan, at a Community Luncheon in Honolulu  
Introduction by His Excellency Lawrence M. Judd, Governor of Hawaii

*Governor Judd:* "Our honored guest this afternoon, the Honorable William Richards Castle, Jr., needs no introduction to a Honolulu audience. Of all the products of the Territory of Hawaii—human products—Ambassador Castle has perhaps reached the highest peak of attainment of anyone who has been produced in the Hawaiian Islands. We are proud of him, and proud of his record, and we are very proud that through his attainments a native son of Hawaii has been recognized by the President of the United States. So, without any further words, I take pleasure in introducing to you the American Ambassador to Japan, the Honorable William Richards Castle, Jr."

*Mr. Castle:* I don't know about that peak of eminence the Governor is talking about. It always strikes me that a man's real worth is pretty well tested by whether or not he can get elected, and I never got elected to anything.

I did not expect to make any speeches and I haven't any prepared speech, but I thought it might interest you to hear something of conditions in Japan, of what is going on in that great country, and of what I myself saw and did. Being a kamaaina, among friends, you know very well that if I use the first personal pronoun it is not through any conceit, but just because it is easier to talk about.

The first thing you might be interested to know is the general conditions in Japan at the present time, the economic conditions first of all. They are having pretty hard times in Japan. When silk is terribly low Japan suffers exactly as Hawaii suffers when sugar is terribly



*Former Ambassador William R. Castle, Jr.*

low, and the passage of the tariff bill, which may help the sugar people, is not going to help the silk people. In spite of this economic depression, Japan had done, just before we reached there, a very bold thing in removing the embargo on gold. A lot of people thought it was a dangerous thing to do. On the other hand, those statesmen who worked it out realized that eventually the embargo must be done away with and the sooner Japan stood among the other countries of the world without any artificialities, embar-

goes or anything else to bolster it up, the better off it would be. Mr. Inouye was tremendously criticized. I had the feeling because I kept out of Japanese politics—one does that—that most of the attacks on the government on account of the removal of the embargo were political attacks and if the other party had been in power it would have done the same thing.

Of course, another thing you realize as soon as you get there is the dependence of Japan on the American market. A very large part of Japan's exports come to the United States. Therefore, Japan is inevitably very closely bound to America, and for that reason, probably, what the American Ambassador has to say in Japan counts for rather more than what the Czecho-Slovakia Minister has to say because the economic union between the two countries is so tremendous.

One thing I tried to do right away was to look into some of the relations between the two countries quite outside of politics, in an economic way. President Hoover sent me out there to be there during the London Conference, but it was not as any kind of special ambassador—it was just as the American Ambassador—and it was up to me to do all the things that ought to be done. We went, therefore, to some of the great Japanese export companies. We went to the Katakura Filature to see the silk thread being made. We went to Baron Morimura's wonderful pottery factory at Nagoya to see the pottery turned out. A million dollars' worth—more than that—he sells annually to the United States. The Japanese exporters appreciated that; they like to know we take an interest.

We went also to see a great deal of what the Americans were doing in Japan, I mean the American business men. They are not having the easiest possible kind of time because Japan feels it is perfectly able to stand on its own feet, as it can, it is gradually pushing out the foreigners from control of business in Japan. That is perfectly natural. At the present moment, for example, there is a tre-

mendous campaign to get people to buy home products, to buy things made in Japan; and not only made in Japan, but made in Japan by companies completely Japanese. A great many Americans came to me and said it was going to interfere very seriously with their business and asked me what I could do about it. I told them, "I cannot do anything about it; you are here doing business not at the request of the Japanese government but with the consent of the Japanese government. You know that we have campaigns at home to buy home products and if Japan or Germany or England came into the State Department and made a complaint about the matter it wouldn't do any good." On the other hand, we feel very strongly that the Americans who are in business in Japan, and who are going at it in the right way, are not going to be driven out. They are going to keep straight on building up their business more and more, and more in conjunction with the Japanese.

I went to see the Tokyo Electric Company, a large portion of the stock of which is owned by the General Electric Company. There is a Japanese president of the concern and one American on the board of directors. The whole concern is run by Japanese. Some of the scientists working there are doing amazing things. One of the men in the company was working on a radio, for example. He told me he was working very hard on sub-short wave lengths (that is not the technical name for it, but I shall call it that) which are shorter than any wavelength. I asked him, "Do you think that it is going to be useful in communication?" "I cannot tell yet what it is going to be useful for." It will solidify oil. If you put the sub-short wave through the oil it solidifies the oil. They are all experimenting, working, but as yet still with the help of American scientists. I think the Japanese working in a company like that realize we are still of use to them. We do not hold anything from them. We give them everything, as we

should. I think such a company is going to keep on; I think such a company as the General Motors is going to keep on.

Although the General Motors in Japan import their cars from America—that is, the parts—they are put together in Japan. Japanese wood is used; Japanese labor is used; the bodies are made in Japan, et cetera. Only 27% of the retail price goes back to America. I think the Japanese realize that that sort of thing is the kind of thing that should be encouraged. We could get along without Japanese silk in America; Japan could get along without American motors in Japan, but it would be a very short-sighted policy for both of us.

So, also, in the medical work in Japan. They have amazing doctors; Japan is doing extraordinary research work. It is doing more than that. It is teaching—not only training up young men—but it is teaching general public health questions. It is training the Japanese in lines which we have followed for a long time. Every time I stop to think about it, it seems to be the most amazing thing in the world that 75 years ago Japan was a feudal country. Now it is so modern in many ways and it is not, as people are so apt to say, modern through imitation. It is modern through adaptation. They have taken what we have to give and adapted those things to their own uses.

Probably the thing that would interest you most would be the London Naval Conference. It was, after all, the main reason the President sent me to Japan. I did not know until a short time after we arrived that my coming had been looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion. Not by the government, but many of the newspapers felt that President Hoover had sent me to Japan to force the Japanese Government to accept propositions made by the Americans, the English, the French, or what not, in London. You cannot force an independent government to do anything it does not want to do. I

am afraid that some of them thought I was going to do it by not quite fair means. The report got around before I reached Japan that I was bringing a million dollars in my pocket to bribe the newspapers to take the American side at the London Conference. I discovered that after having been in Japan for many weeks. That was the most irritating thing I had ever heard said because it made me out as absolutely stupid. Many stories of my nefarious purposes in Japan got around and most of them were just as stupid as that. It was perfectly obvious that I could not force the Japanese Government to do anything. It was perfectly obvious, on account of all these stories which had gone around before, that I also must be exceedingly careful in what I said and did in order not to give trouble at home. Therefore, in discussing what was going on in London, I confined my discussions pretty closely to Baron Shidehara. A foreign ambassador has a perfect right to discuss questions of an international import with frankness. Baron Shidehara is a man with whom one can talk with complete frankness.

The Japanese demand at this Conference was 70% in large cruisers and for very large submarine tonnage. The American demand was that Japan have 60% in all classes. It looked at one time an almost unbridgeable gulf. One thing I tried very hard to find out and that was, why 70%? Why not 80%? or 75%? or 65%? That was a question that nobody could answer. It seemed to me, therefore, that the thing for me to do in talking publicly was to point out, as I knew it, the American attitude toward the Japanese Navy. I said quite frankly that there was not anybody in America, who was good for very much, who would want to prevent Japan from having a navy fully adequate for all its defensive needs, and their defensive needs might be great. Rightly or wrongly, there is continually a worry about what may happen in Russia, and



*A typical Pan-Pacific meeting in Honolulu. Acting Governor Raymond C. Brown is seen in the foreground on the right.*

Russia is awfully close to Japan. Furthermore, in case of any war, Japan must have a navy which will keep open communications with the mainland. There is no use in attempting to deny them that. Japan would starve unless those communications were kept open. I also said there was no man in America, who thought right, who had any objection to Japan's naval supremacy—I do not think I used the word "supremacy"—in the Orient, around Japan. It is an island empire and it is absolutely necessary that Japan should control those seas. America did not want a navy which could go out to Japan and bombard Tokyo, et cetera. We want a navy for defensive purposes, and a navy that will enable us to hold to what we have. We have no territory ambitions, any more than Japan. But things looked bad in London. The Japanese would not give up anything and it looked as though the Americans would not give up anything. Then it was put in the hands of Senator Reed and Mr. Matsudaira to talk things over quite informally and try to see if they could reach a conclusion. That is when I began to feel encouraged. I know Senator Reed and I know Mr. Matsudaira intimately, both of them. I know they are both splendidly patriotic men who would work for the good of their country always—who would not be swayed by emotions. The good of their own country does not consist in getting some little technical gain here or there, but consists in getting the goodwill of the people around them. Senator Reed and Mr. Matsudaira worked two or three weeks on that plan, talking it over, and finally reached an agreement.

Then, of course, we had trouble in Japan because the press called that agreement the "American plan" and nobody wanted to accept the American plan. I pointed out that America was not at all generous; that that had not been the American plan; that we did not want Japan to have a larger navy, but that it was an agreement reached be-

tween two sane, sensible men by giving up much of what each had demanded. We got, finally, a real denial that it was the American plan from London, but the papers kept right on calling it that. That would be done in America, you know. Of course, when the agreement reached Japan it had to be accepted by the Japanese Government, and Tokyo became for the moment the one critical point in all the negotiations. They got awfully nervous in London. They sent me very serious telegrams asking me if I had gone to sleep, et cetera, because the Japanese Government did not answer.

That slow acceptance of the agreement was one of the best things the Japanese Government could possibly have done. Certain people in the Navy had done a lot of campaigning in the press and it made people feel that they were getting the results of a pretty bad bargain. Baron Shidehara did not answer. What he did, I think, was to sound the currents of Japanese public opinion. The top current is always noisy but down underneath there are very deep and still-flowing currents which really get the truth of the sentiment of the nation. We tried to sound those deep currents and because nothing was done the ripples on the surface, not having any wind to ripple against, ceased to ripple and, therefore, after three weeks, when the government accepted the agreement, instead of an outburst of rage as there would have been, the Japanese people had had time to think about the whole matter and the agreement was accepted almost with enthusiasm.

We were all afraid when Admiral Takarabe reached home (he was the first of the delegation to reach Japan) that there might be demonstrations against him. All of my Japanese friends said, "Don't worry about that. There won't be any demonstrations; also, nobody will go down to the station to meet him." When he came through Osaka, 2,000 people, shouting and waving flags, met him, and the same thing happened in



Tokyo. It showed that Japanese public opinion had been stirred up; the people had been thinking; they had come to the exceedingly sensible conclusion that a few ships more or less after all did not count in the safety of the nations in comparison with the goodwill gained through the success of the Conference.

I have heard people say the Conference was not a success; that it means we have got to build a number of new ships, and that is perfectly true. We have got to build more ships, but I think people who say that don't remember two things. One is, we are the only nation in the world that has built nothing since the War so that everybody else has gotten ahead of us; another thing, and it is probably even more important, is that Congress had already authorized the building of five 10,000-ton cruisers which will not be built as a result of the Conference. That is worth something. Furthermore, I am one of those people who believe you cannot do everything at one time. Get what you can; go ahead slowly and let the public accept that. Then get a little more. I am not at all a pacifist; I am not one who would like to scrap the Navy, far from it. I think the Navy and Army are exceedingly important in national life and for national defense. We cannot be sure that some nation is not going crazy some day.

But I think they feel in Japan, which is the absolute truth, that as the result of the Conference Japan has been left in a very, very strong position. It leaves Japan, as it ought to be, dominant in the Orient. It is the greatest nation in the Orient so far as progress is concerned. The only worry in Japan about this Conference was in connection with the American Navy, and that made me feel right away that the thing to do was to try to explain to the people that the American Navy was not going to war with Japan. The feeling was that we would have some kind of scheme on foot in China which would make war. As a matter of fact, what does America want with China?

America wants a prosperous China; a unified China; a self-supporting China; a China which will live up to its obligations as well as assert its rights, as it should. And the more I saw of Japan's attitude toward China the more I realized that they have exactly the same wish, and they have it even more strongly than we do because Japan is tremendously dependent on China. I know the Japanese have done a good many things which America did not like with regard to China. I know that the last administration in Japan adopted toward China a very high-handed attitude, but I know that Baron Shidehara, and people of his kind who are now in control, look upon the Chinese question in the same light as does America, and so long as that is the attitude of Japan it isn't possible there could be any clash between the two countries on the subject of China.

Of course, one subject which I did not talk about in Japan was the immigration question. After all, I was the American Ambassador. The law was a law and it was not up to me, in Japan, to criticize the law. We did not discuss it. The only time I came near to discussing it was to say that I felt very strongly that the new atmosphere in goodwill which would be created as the result of the London Conference would make it much easier to straighten out the misunderstanding that now exists. Now that I am at home, I can say I hate that law. It was unfair, it seemed to me, in every way. I could not say it there. I do think that the success of the London Conference is the last thing necessary to put over a change in the law. One thing about that immigration question, one of the finest things I know is the superb forbearance of the Japanese on that subject. I never heard any criticism; you could feel an underlying sense of injustice, but never any outspoken criticism. All they would say was that "immigration is a national matter; we have no right to say anything." But one saw they felt really hurt.

While we were in Japan the reconstruction of Tokyo was completed. It is not right to call it reconstruction. They have made a new city. It is an extraordinary piece of work. There are parts of Tokyo, which were not burned, much as they were before, but instead of rebuilding on the plots those people owned they remade the city. They have huge, broad streets through it; they built canals and improved the water supply so that another fire would be almost impossible. Some of the buildings in the business part of Tokyo, the Mitsui Bank Building, for example, I consider as fine as anything in the world. They have made a great modern city out of it, and just shortly after we arrived they celebrated the completion of the reconstruction.

I speak of that because there was one thing that happened which made me, I think, understand something about Japan more than anything else. On the last day the Emperor was going to say a word to the people. There was a pavilion built in front of the Palace and in that pavilion for this celebration, which only lasted ten minutes, were placed the Ambassadors and Ministers of the foreign powers and the Imperial Princes. We drove up from the back, and as I walked onto the pavilion to take my seat I just caught my breath, because in front of me in the park—we had not seen them before—were 60,000 men standing, absolutely in line, all with top hats. They had been standing for hours and hours waiting for the Emperor to come out. That was in itself enormously impressive. They told me afterwards that there would have been 200,000 if they had had space to put them. Then the Emperor came in to face this immense audience. Their bow was as though the wind had swept across a field of grain. It was an inspiration to see the faces of those people in their reverence for their Emperor. It was perfectly magnificent; it was a living example of the patriotism and the magnificent loyalty of those people, which are perhaps the two greatest reasons why

that nation has progressed as it has.

After all, you can understand that reverence for the Emperor's family. I went to luncheon at the Palace on the birthday of the Emperor Hirohito, who is a direct descendant of the Emperor Jimmu, and he died 600 B. C. That family makes all the European royal families look like nothing at all. The loyalty of the people centers right there. It is a very wonderful thing to have just that focal point which holds them all together. Some have said, "We hope Japan will get modernized and form a republic." I hope it won't. They have just as much freedom as we have in a republic, but, on the other hand, they have that superb loyalty which makes them act as one in all crises.

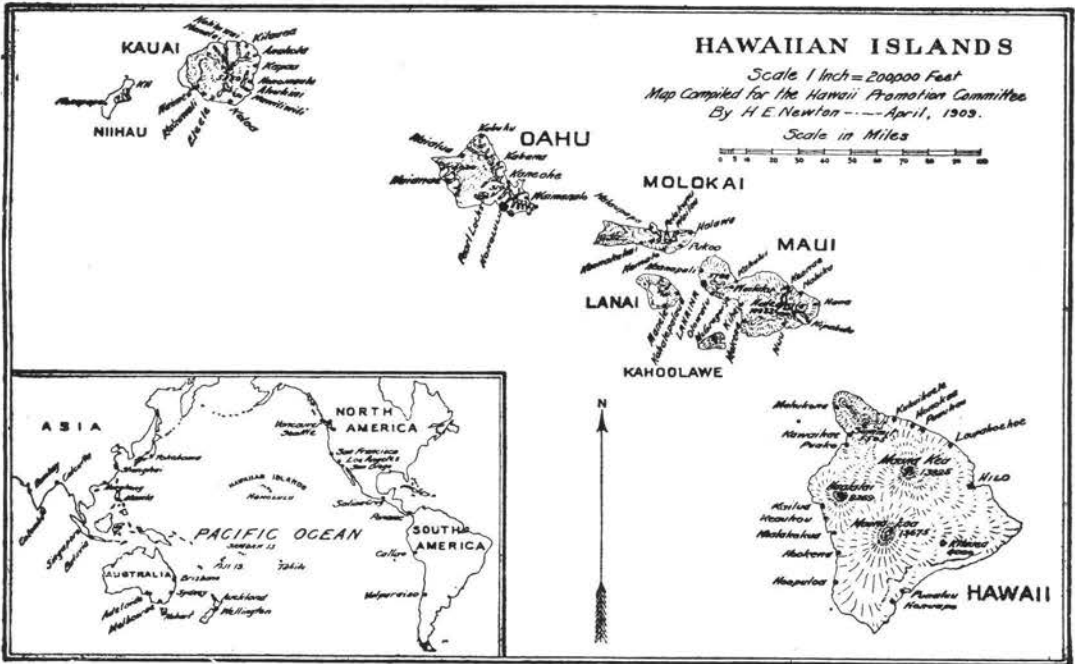
There are big men in Japan. Hamaguchi, the Premier, of whom I saw almost nothing as he speaks very little English (they call him "The Lion") is splendidly honest and upstanding, with a noble face. Inouye, Minister of Finance, is one of the ablest financiers in the world, and a man of exceeding personal charm. Shidehara, Foreign Minister, a man of courage and vision and complete honesty, is a great Foreign Minister. That was one thing I didn't know—what real leaders they had in that country.

I said, in a speech in Japan one day, that we had read a great deal about the country and we thought we knew a great deal about it, but I thoroughly agreed with the Japanese proverb, "A glimpse is worth a hundred readings." Just a glimpse of Japan we had, yet I am quite sure it has made us understand and sympathize with the country as reading all the books in the world would never have done.

I think that insofar as I personally could do anything in Japan that amounted to anything, the fact that I came from here helped a lot. The Japanese feel that the whole problem is understood in Hawaii as it is understood in few other places. That helped. Another thing that helped was that I was not a politician

picked out from some little town, but was a continuing part of the American administration, and that if I went back it would be still into the Department to carry on what I have learned in Japan. I think that what I just said about the influence, so far as I was concerned, on the Japanese, and my being Hawaiian, is worth remembering. Here in Hawaii, you who know the Japanese; who live with them; who like them and under-

stand them; and Japanese here, who live with Americans; and like them; and understand them, I hope, can talk both ways and explain the situation—the part that Hawaii can play in keeping good relations between these two countries; and on those good relations hangs the peace of the world, really. Certainly, the part you here in Hawaii can do is immeasurable, and I know that you are going to keep on doing it.



The small inset map of the Pacific shows why Hawaii is selected as the central exchange for Pan-Pacific Union work.

# Japan, Our Friend

By J. J. DONOVAN

An Address Before the Annual Meeting of the Japan Society of Seattle,  
January 15, 1930

Less than six months ago we joined in doing honor to the officers of four friendly navies in this hall—Japanese, Canadian, English and American. It was an occasion to remember, and the sentiments expressed by each officer, representing his nation did him credit. The next day Admiral Namura received a thousand guests on his flagship, the "Asama," and soon continued on his goodwill voyage, which included a personal reception at Washington City by President Hoover. The Japanese fleet is now home, but its representatives are meeting next week at London with those of England, United States, France and Italy, in an endeavor to agree on a basis of naval power which means protection for the citizens of each nation but no aggression on the part of any power.

This meeting is one of the most momentous in the world's history, and if the United States and Japan can see eye to eye on the great questions of world policy the peace of the world—at least in the Pacific—is assured. The conference two months ago of representatives of the Pacific powers at Kyoto at the Institute of Pacific Relations was of value in bringing to the front points of difference and through discussion arriving at a clearer understanding. Men of high standing from Canada, the United States, Hawaii, China, Japan, England, the Philippines, met on equal footing, and while the Institute was unable to settle the questions at issue it did advance their solution by judicial discussion.

I met delegates going and coming, was in Kyoto nearly two weeks prior to the meetings, and was at the reception to returning delegates at Honolulu. The meeting was worth while.

A greater gathering of representative men from the whole world was that of the Engineers at Tokyo. Many nations were represented and hundreds of papers were presented and discussed. Every possible honor was shown delegates by the Japanese scientific men and by the government. Japanese orders of merit were bestowed on the leaders of the important delegations including Dr. Elmer A. Sperry, chairman of the American delegation and formerly President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. This world convention closed with a Chrysanthemum party given by the Emperor and his court as a fitting ending to the great scientific conference.

Dr. Sperry was on the ship with me en route from Japan home. He is the inventor of the gyro-compass, in use on many ships and on airplanes, and also of the gyroscope whose value is being increasingly recognized. Dr. Sperry at San Francisco said that Japan is taking the lead in certain lines of scientific achievement, and the time has arrived when progressive students must go to Japan to learn the last word in these lines. He instanced the development of the most effective magnetic alloy known and the fact that Japan had made this valuable secret known to the world and had presented to each of the engineers a most interesting souvenir of wood and steel based on this alloy.

International Rotary met in Tokyo in the autumn of 1928. Mr. Frank H. Lamb attended, but his main mission was, as President of the Washington State Chamber of Commerce, to promote better trade relations between our state and Japan. He also traveled in Korea, North China and Siberia. He and the

directors decided nothing would do so much good as a trade trip to the Orient lasting three months. Plans were made for a party of thirty. More than that number tentatively were listed, but it became necessary to postpone to another year. Mrs. Donovan and myself had arranged to go and as vice-president of the State Chamber I met representatives of various commercial, trade and cultural bodies in an intimate way. It was a most interesting and pleasing experience. We sailed on the "President Grant," Capt. Jensen, on September 7th, landed at Yokohama on the 20th, sailed again from Kobe on the "President Pierce," Capt. Nelson, one month later for Manila via Shanghai and Hongkong and returning on same ship finally said farewell to Japan at Yokohama on November 12th. Letters from Mr. Uchida, Seattle manager of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; Mr. Yamanaka, manager of Mitsui & Co., Ltd.; Mr. Haines of American Mail Line; Mr. Lamb, also certain trade and personal letters, opened every door. We had only to express a desire and it was fulfilled. Our hardest task was to decline without offending some of the attention tendered us. While still several days at sea a wireless from the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry requested a date at tiffin, when we could meet that organization.

When we did meet I found not only twenty highly representative business men but the president of the Chamber, T. Isaka; Governor Yamagata and Mayor Ariyoshi, also Collector of Customs Nakashima. Tiffin lasted over two hours and no welcome could have been more cordial. At this tiffin I inquired as to the possibility of Japanese settlers in Manchuria, and was told that they could not compete with the class of immigrants coming in from China because of their low plane of living. This was later confirmed from other sources.

A few days later we had difficulty in declining a public reception at Tokyo in honor of the Washington Chamber by

the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

At Tokyo we had the privilege of hearing Dr. Martin of our State University address the Pan-Pacific Club.\* His address was on a very high plane and made a most pleasing impression. Miss Perry, granddaughter of Commander Perry, also spoke.

On invitation of Prince Tokugawa, President, and Viscount Inouye, Vice-President, I talked to the Pan-Pacific Club for twenty minutes a week later. Membership is Japanese, European and American men and women, with Japanese predominating. It has a weekly luncheon at the Imperial Hotel and endeavors to have addresses from foreign visitors to Tokyo. It furnishes a most friendly forum of intellectual leaders.

President Kuroda, Secretary Okuno, and a select committee of the Foreign Lumber Importers' Association of Japan showed Mr. Blackmar, representing Douglas Fir Exploitation & Export Company, and myself through their yards, explained processes and conditions and then tendered us an elaborate tiffin. This was typical of the attitude of business men wherever approached—Yokohama, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka or Kobe. The interest was most cordial and hospitable. The number of friends made in a brief period are too numerous to mention in an address of this character, but I cannot refrain from naming two, they are Dr. Miyaoka, one of the leading lawyers of Japan, of the same rank as Elihu Root in this country, holder of personal letters from Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and the only Japanese member of the American Bar Association.

On the morning that I called at his home by appointment, Madame Miyaoka arrived a little later from the bedside of the Empress who welcomed a new baby princess that morning. They have a thorough knowledge of world conditions from personal observation, speak perfect

\* This talk appeared in the January, 1930, MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE.



English, and are the highest type of Japanese citizens. Similarly, Mr. and Mrs. Asabuki, who entertained us in their beautiful modern home looking out over typical gardens on Tokyo bay. Mrs. Asabuki is tennis champion of Japan, a charming hostess, and mother of five children.

We met the leading American business men, diplomatic and commercial representatives, clergymen of all denominations, "Y" workers, college men and women who have given many years of their lives for the advancement of Japan. I could talk to you for hours regarding their experiences and conclusions. I will only say this: Japan is friendly and tolerant. The value of Christian influence is far greater than the number of communicants would indicate. Mary Denton at Kyoto of Doshisha College, is loved by the whole city. She is retiring from active teaching after forty years, but not from service. Michi Kawai, at Tokyo, after being at the head of the Y. W. C. A. and doing most valuable work, is now establishing a school for girls. These are remarkable women. Tokyo with its universities and colleges is reputed to have more advanced students than any other city in the world.

A great art museum has just been completed. The development of art wood block printing is the study of experts. A list of the arts, sciences and achievements of modern Japan would rank with those of any nation. Her government insures law, order and safety all over the empire. The people are happy in appearance and are well dressed and well fed. Love of children is universal. Brother and sister of six up to grandparents of sixty or more help care for baby. This is peculiarly characteristic. I heard few children cry. I saw none punished, and I saw literally thousands during our month in Japan.

Japan is a beautiful country. It ranks with Puget Sound and Ireland in verdure, flowers, varied landscape, beautiful bays and islands. The Inland Sea from

Kobe to Shimonosiki is a worthy rival of Puget Sound with an added animation due to the hundreds of two and three-masted sailing fishing boats and many steamers. Shipbuilding works at several points rank with the best in the world. It is a tremendous change in one lifetime from the sailing junks of the shoguns in 1863 to the modern fleet which whipped the Russians in 1904 and held its place in the line in the Great War.

Even more remarkable is the development of the peace fleet which shows the sun-flag on every sea and carries passengers and freight to the remotest corners of the earth efficiently and well. The latest addition to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha fleet, the pride of Japan, went into service while I was on this trip. This is the great motor ship "Asama" equal if not superior to any vessel of the type in the world and built by the Mitsubishi works.

Another great steamship and trading company, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, sent out from Kobe on November 10th the "Buenos Ayres Maru," a Diesel motor ship having a displacement of 15,000 tons, a capacity of 11,000 tons, and over 1,100 passengers. She has a speed of 17 knots, and for the particular service intended is probably the most efficient ship afloat.

We can build big motor ships but we don't, and our proportion of our own ocean-borne commerce grows less as competition grows keen. We carried 56 per cent of our own commerce at the end of the war. We now handle barely 33 per cent. The Japanese have modern, efficient ships, intelligent government subsidies, commercial agencies the world over, and competent gentlemen in charge at home and abroad. That is fair competition and we cannot object. Capt. Dollar and his associates, including Mr. A. F. Haines of this city, are keeping the American flag afloat on more than twenty good ships bearing the name of various Presidents. These ships are safe and well managed, but they are outclassed

in cost of operation by the recently-built vessels. Several new American ships are planned and should be built, but we rank below Japan, France and Italy in new ships on the ways today. England and Ireland far out-rank all others in ship-building.

We point complacently to our balance of trade for the past year. We bought four billions abroad and sold five billions—a difference in our favor of one billion—a splendid showing. We must remember, however, that the manufacturing powers of Europe, crippled by the war, are now on their feet and searching the world for markets, and are coming back strong. So is Japan, and trade that has come to us for the asking now faces keen competition.

Here is an item clipped from a recent paper:

#### JAPAN'S IMPORTS OF WHEAT

Japan imports 28,379,000 bushels of wheat in 1928, compared with 21,137,000 bushels in 1927; increase of 34.5%. Canada furnishes 16,970,000 bushels of 1928 imports, or almost 60%; Australia 5,203,000, or more than 18%; United States 3,772,000, or 13.3%.

From 1927 to 1928 Canada increases wheat exports to Japan from 9,102,000 bushels to above figures, gain of 85%; Australia from 3,294,000 bushels, gain of 58%; United States shipments to Japan decline from 5,945,000 bushels in 1927 to 3,772,000 in 1928, decrease of 36.6%.

Nine years ago there was a balance of trade with Japan against us of 56 millions, two years ago of 140 millions, and last year of 104 millions. We have only one foreign customer which does a larger business with us than Japan and that is our neighbor, Canada, where conditions are reversed and she is our debtor. In the case of Japan, she takes her credit balance here, spends in other countries and borrows more to meet an adverse balance. That is her privilege, but why?

The terrible earthquake and fire of September 1, 1923, destroyed all of Yokohama, two-thirds of Tokyo, took over 100,000 lives and a billion in money. Even Japan, brave, virile and resourceful, staggered under the blow. Today these

cities are rebuilt better than before and a thrift campaign is on to change the adverse foreign trade balance and to insure stability of the gold standard which becomes once more effective on January 11th. The public debt is three billion dollars, our own is sixteen billion, and Japan is punctilious in meeting her financial obligations. For that matter, most of this debt is to the Japanese people. Last March the Japanese Diet passed a new tariff which has interfered seriously with our trade and especially with the lumber trade. Japan's right to do this is unquestioned, but it would be most unfortunate if trade should be unnecessarily destroyed and possibly measures taken by the United States which might be considered retaliatory.

While in Nagoya, a city of seven hundred thousand, engaged largely in manufacture of pottery, Consul Preston told me there was much unrest over proposed increases in American tariff on pottery.

On October 18, 1929, Col. W. B. Greeley, the highly competent Secretary-Manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, reported to his organization at Tacoma that: "It is well established by authentic reports that recent Japanese lumber tariff is designed to discriminate against lumber imports from the United States in favor of competing woods imported from the Russian Maritime Province."

Japan is within her rights. So is the United States. Let me hope for an amicable adjustment quickly. Now, what has happened? Sawed lumber sold to Japan from the Pacific Coast the last three years is as follows:

1927—933 million at \$20 equals.....	\$186,600,000
1928—995 million at 20 equals.....	199,000,000
1929—761 million at 20 equals.....	156,000,000

In the same period logs and poles were:

1927—347 million at \$15, or approximately.....	\$52,050,000
1928—437 million at \$15, or approximately.....	65,555,000
1929—430 million at \$15, or approximately.....	64,500,000

The full effect of this tariff, not pro-

tecting Japanese lumber but discriminating in favor of Russia, is only recently apparent. There is a shrinkage of 44 million dollars in the lumber trade of Japan with the Pacific Coast in the past year. British Columbia shares this trade.

In 1928 the United States sold 776 million feet of sawed lumber.

In 1929 the United States sold 572 million feet of sawed lumber.  
a shrinkage in one year of 26 per cent.

Canada sold 219 million feet in 1928 and 189 million feet in 1929, or a shrinkage of 13½ per cent, or one-half that of the United States. Canadians seem better salesmen than Americans. There was continual complaint of over-production during 1929. Not less than 10,000 men were idle the whole year in Washington because of the loss of Japanese trade, and as many more in Oregon and British Columbia. This is a serious matter.

In June, 1928, in an address at the annual meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce, I said among other things while speaking of the immigration policy of the United States:

"All the people of the United States and Canada, with the exception of less than 400,000 Indians, are immigrants or descendants of immigrants. The great majority are from the British Isles, France, Germany and Scandinavia. Since 1890 many have come from southern and eastern Europe.

"All healthy, moral immigrants were welcomed as assets in overcoming the wilderness and building up the nation from the earliest times up to the Chinese exclusion act of 1882. This freedom continued for all but Chinese and the Gentlemen's Agreement with the Japanese up to 1921 when we definitely closed the doors on the 'oppressed of all nations.'

"Instead we limited annual immigration to 3 per cent of the various races here in 1910. This was followed in 1924 by a law aimed at the people of southern and eastern Europe cutting the quota to 2 per cent of the people from the various nations here in 1890 with a minimum for any nation of 100. Also limiting total immigration to 150,000, or only one-eighth of the number arriving in 1913.

"Our immigration law of 1924 admits by quota inhabitants of any country of Europe or Africa, makes no restriction other than the general regulations covering health, morality and ability to earn a living, on any

of the people of the American continent and adjacent islands, but we bar all of Asia south of Siberia and east of Persia. We bar Chinese coolies as the result of a treaty with China and name them.

"We bar the ethnologic 'white' races of Asia between China and Persia by latitude and longitude description and similarly the South Sea islands and the great islands of Java, Sumatra, Celebes and Borneo. The Japanese are shut out by indirection as 'ineligible to citizenship' against their strong protest.

"From the foundation of the government until 1870 only 'free white persons' were eligible to citizenship, but the act of July 14, 1870, says 'citizenship may be granted to aliens (being free white persons and to aliens) of African nativity and persons of African descent.' This added 10½ million Africans, census of 1920, to the eligible list, also more than 100 million in Africa, and Congress recently added all Indians born within the United States, or about 300,000 more. Yet we bar a few thousand Japanese, Chinese and Malays because of the color of their skin.

"We allow hundreds of thousands of Mexicans to enter annually but object to 147 Japanese under the quota. We fear miscegenation and protect the purity of the race from Orientals but close our eyes to the African, Indian and Mexican. We are within our rights but are inconsistent. Japan is one of our most valued customers. Her people have a long, proud record of courage, culture and civilization.

"Why continue to offend her? Apply the same laws we now have for Europe and Africa to Asia and the possible Asiatic immigration for one year would be less than that for Mexico for one week. Certain land conditions in California caused concentrated opposition to Japanese immigration. The law of 1924 can now be applied to the whole world and should be except as to the contiguous countries of Mexico and Canada, which require special treatment.

"China's case is different from Japan's. She consented by treaty to exclusion, but she resents it, and the recent demand of the Chinese Nationalists that foreign troops be withdrawn, that China resume control of her own customs, and that her courts have jurisdiction over foreigners shows the trend."

After nearly two years' observation and study, including a three-months' trip to the Orient, I reiterate my statement of June, 1928. The basis of all trade, of all proper intercourse between nations, is good will and that comes from fair play. Our immigration laws are based upon expediency and the supposed interests of farmers and industrialists. We have

overshot the mark. The time is here immediately after the census of 1930 shows the number of foreign born residents on our shores, to frame a law in which basic principles dependent on nationality and not on color shall apply to all the nations of the earth. Two per cent of the nationalities based on the census of 1890 is fair and no nation should complain where there is no longer discrimination. An eminent labor leader recently in Japan finds everything serene. An eminent Japanese in the consular service agrees with the labor leader less than two weeks ago. Neither is correct.

At a reception given by the American Merchants' Association to me in Tokyo the members agreed unanimously that our immigration policy had been shortsighted and offensive and was interfering in many lines of American trade.

Dr. Watanabe was president of the Japan-American Society of Tokyo when our present immigration law became effective. He resigned, and three months ago told an eminent American engineer that Japanese resentment is increasing. A prominent Protestant missionary, twenty-eight years in Japan, confirmed this most strongly in several conversations.

If we adopt a law applicable to all the world possibly 147 Japanese may come in but there will be no discrimination and no offense. From a practical point of view Canada and the United States will be on the same footing, and hidden resentment will not destroy our trade.

In the family of nations there is one outlaw, Russia. Her czar, Stalin, speaks in the name of less than 1 per cent of the Russian people. The other 99 per cent obey orders or die. Russia's gov-

ernment seeks to destroy all who do not accept the communist ideas of property, of free-love, of godlessness and of arbitrary power for a few comrades of the inner circle.

The story of Moscow's work in China during the past four years is incredible. China had power to drive out the spies and assassins last April after raiding the Soviet consulates. Since then the Soviet government, with the ink not dry on the Kellogg peace pact, showered the Manchurian cities with shot and shell, and while the trouble is temporarily over, the Chinese government sets the loss at 12,000 lives and five hundred million dollars. Japan has received the Soviet envoys, but there is bitter complaint of the secret propaganda, and more than 2,000 arrests have been made because of it since April.

There is no "Yellow Peril"—there is a "Soviet Peril." Japan stands for the same civilization as does the United States. She has an emperor, so has England. In each the majority rules through Parliament in an orderly way. Agreements are respected; freedom of worship exists; education is universal; individual rights in property are respected; taxation is just. Against the nations who build on these foundations stands Russia—godless and conscienceless, appealing to the worst passions of the multitude.

Japan is at heart our friend. Let us remove any cause for dislike and cultivate her friendship. Japan is the leader of Asia and marches in step with ourselves and Europe for the advancement of world civilization, justice and peace.

## INDEX TO VOLUME XL

(July to December, 1930) Inclusive)

Acclimatization Garden in Mid-Ocean, A Pan-Pacific, by Alexander Hume Ford.....	323
Adult Education, World's Conference on, by Mrs. Minnie H. Churchill.....	229
Agricultural Congress in Washington, The Pan-Pacific.....	343
Alaska, Up in, by Robert Forthingham.....	35
America, Japanese in North, by Professor Shimji Yonomoto.....	532
American Ambassador (Wm. Cameron Forbes) in Tokyo.....	503
America's Future, As Viewed from Japan, by Kiichi Kanzaki.....	47
Athletics in Japan, by F. H. Brown.....	523
Australia and Her Workers, by Arthur Garrells, U. S. Consul General.....	513
Australia, Child Endowment in, by Mildred Muscio.....	103
Australia, Home Economics in Victoria, by Mrs. Lilian Smith.....	469
Australia, Some Aspects of Maternal Welfare in, by Vera Scantlebury.....	109
Australia, Status of Alien Women in, by Constance M. Ternent Cooke, J.P.....	241
Australia, Women Police in South, by Freda D. Young.....	465
Australia's First Century, Western, by Hon. K. W. Kirwan, M.L.C.....	25
Bangkok, the Superb.....	311
Botanic Garden, Exploring Hawaii's Natural.....	317
Boxer Indemnity, Remission of the, by the Powers, by W. W. Yen.....	433
Bully Hayes, by Gordon Green.....	3
Canada, An Ambassador of Friendship From.....	559
Canada, Child Welfare Work in, by Charlotte Whitton.....	117
Canada's Mission in Japan, by H. M. Marler, (Pan-Pacific Club, Osaka).....	59
Child Endowment in Australia, by Mildred Muscio.....	103
Child Guidance Work in Hawaii, Some Aspects of, by Marjorie E. Babcock.....	410
China, Friends in, by Gilbert Bowles.....	509
China and in Hawaii, Legal Status of Chinese Women in, by Ruth L. T. Yap.....	121
China, New Conditions in, by George Bronson Rea.....	517
Cinema, As an Educational Agency, by Miss E. Hooton.....	255
Conference Notes, by Ethel E. Osborne.....	224
Drugs, Traffic in, by Dame Rachel Crowley.....	477
East Indies, Public Health Service in the Netherlands, by Ada Potter.....	127
Education in Hawaii, by Helen G. Pratt.....	132
Education in New Zealand, Some Important Features of, by Emily A. Chaplin.....	157
Education of the Fijian Race, Important Factors in the, by Olive Meek.....	226
Educational Problem for Fiji, A New, by Kilmer O. Moe.....	449
English Literature, Research in, by Professor F. Huntley.....	529
Far Eastern Tropical Medical Gathering in Siam.....	303
Fiji, A New Educational Problem for, by Kilmer O. Moe.....	449
Fiji, Public Health and Child Welfare Work in, by Regina Roberts, M.D.....	232
Fijian Race, Important Factors in the Education of the, by Olive Meek.....	226
Food Exhibit, A Pan-Pacific, by Alexander Hume Ford.....	337
Government Service, Status of Women in, by Agnes L. Peterson.....	219
Government, Women and, at the Pan-Pacific Forum Luncheon.....	203
Government, Women in, by Eleanor M. Moore.....	237
Guam, Island of, and Its People's Tragic History, by H. G. Hornbostel.....	73
Hawaii, Education in, by Helen G. Pratt.....	132
Hawaii, Tells of Official Life, First Lady of, by Lorraine Kuck.....	19
Hawaii, International Congress Ground in.....	355
Hawaii, Japanese Family in Japan, and in, by Dora Cooke.....	141
Hawaii, Kindergartens in, by Frances Lawrence.....	137
Hawaii, Language Schools in.....	136
Hawaii, Legal Status of Chinese Women in China, and in, by Ruth L. T. Yap.....	121
Hawaii, Pan-Pacific Medical Meet in.....	303
Hawaii, Some Aspects of Child Guidance Work in, by Marjorie E. Babcock.....	410
Hawaii's Natural Botanic Garden, Exploring.....	317
High School, The American, A Great Adventure, by Dr. Lucy L. Wilson.....	457
Home Economics in Victoria, Australia, by Mrs. Lilian Smith.....	469
India, by Dr. Sherwood Eddy.....	537
Inouye Goes Abroad, by President Viscount.....	523
Interdependence of Nations, The, by Sir John Tilley.....	543
International Congress Ground in Hawaii, An.....	355
Japan, America's Future as Viewed from, by Kiichi Kanzaki.....	47
Japan, Athletics in, by F. H. Brown.....	523
Japan, Canada's Mission in, by Herbert M. Marler.....	59
Japan, Japanese Family in, and in Hawaii, by Dora Cooke.....	141
Japan, New Zealand and, by Miss Crighton Imrie.....	555



Japan, Our Friend, by J. J. Donovan.....	573
Japan, Rejuvenation Reaches, by Professor Serge Voronoff.....	547
Japan, Salvation Army in, by Lt. Commissioner Gumpei Yamamura.....	443
Japan's Mission of Gratitude.....	551
Japanese in North America, by Professor Shimji Yonomoto.....	532
Japanese Relations, by Hon. William Castle, Jr.....	565
Kindergartens, New Zealand Free, by Miss Helena Hull.....	218
Kindergartens in Hawaii, by Frances Lawrence.....	137
Language Schools in Hawaii.....	136
Latin American Presidents, Two.....	333
Libraries and Educational Services, American, by Mrs. Grace Thompson-Seton.....	417
Maternal Hygiene in New South Wales, by Elma Sanford Morgan, M.B., Ch.B.....	249
Mayon, The Beauty of, by Robert Singg.....	67
Music in the Primary Schools in Japan, by Yoshiko Tanaka.....	403
Nationality of Married Women, by Anna Brennan.....	113
New South Wales, Maternal Hygiene in, by Elma Sanford Morgan, M.B., Ch.B.....	249
New Zealand and Japan, by Miss Crighton Imrie.....	555
New Zealand, Education in, Some Important Features, by Emily A. Chaplin.....	157
New Zealand, Free Kindergartens, by Miss Helena Hull.....	218
New Zealand, Primary School Problems in, by Elsie Andrews.....	213
Nursery Schools, by Adeline Babbitt.....	139
Pacific, Women of the, by Ethel E. Osborne.....	246
Pact of Paris, by Dr. Kirby Page.....	537
Pan-American Agricultural Congress in Washington, The.....	343
Pan-Pacific Acclimatization Garden in Mid-Ocean, by Alexander Hume Ford.....	323
Pan-Pacific Club of Osaka, The, Address by H. E. Prince Tokugawa.....	563
Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo, The, Address by Ambassador Wm. C. Forbes.....	503
Pan-Pacific Food Exhibit, A, by Alexander Hume Ford.....	337
Pan-Pacific Forum Luncheon, Dame Rachel Crowley, on "Traffic in Drugs".....	477
Pan-Pacific Forum Luncheon, "Women and Government".....	203
Pan-Pacific Medical Meet in Hawaii.....	303
Pan-Pacific Research Institution, Journal of the, Vol. V, No. 4.....	365
Pan-Pacific Research Institution, Work of the.....	361
Pan-Pacific Union, Aims and Objects of the.....	264
Pan-Pacific Union, Bulletin of the, New Series, Nos. 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, pages.....	81, 165, 265, 381, 481, 581
Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, The.....	231
Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, The Second, by Ann Y. Satterthwaite.....	349
Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, Women in Europe Interested in the.....	236
Rejuvenation Reaches Japan, by Professor Serge Voronoff.....	547
Research in English Literature, by Professor F. Huntley.....	529
Rock Tells Story, by Phil Brogan.....	31
Salvation Army in Japan, The, by Lt. Commissioner Gumpei Yamamura.....	443
Siam, The Far Eastern Tropical Medical Gathering in.....	303
State and the Child, The, by Mrs. A. Beadle, J.P.....	427
Sun Yat-Sen, In Memory of, by George E. Sokolsky.....	53
Surfing to Skiing Grounds in Twenty-Four Hours, by Lorrin A. Thurston.....	327
Tomorrow, Not Yesterday, Makes Today, by Claire Soper.....	209
U. S. Women's Bureau Passes in Review, The, by Mary Anderson.....	161
Wanganui, The Wonderful River, by George Porter.....	9
Women and Government, at the Pan-Pacific Forum Luncheon.....	203
Women in Government, by Eleanor M. Moore.....	237
Women of the Pacific, by Ethel E. Osborne.....	246
Women Police in South Australia, by Freda D. Young.....	465
Women, Status of, in Government Service, by Agnes L. Peterson.....	219
World Conference on Adult Education, by Mrs. Minnie Churchill.....	229

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A. Y. Satterthwaite, Assistant Editor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of September, 1930.

(Seal)

H. J. EVENSEN, Notary Public.

First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

(My commission expires at the pleasure of the Attorney-General.)

# BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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

## CONTENTS

New Series No. 130, December, 1930

A Pan-Pacific Club House for Honolulu - - - - -	3
Plans for the Pan-Pacific University of Goodwill - - - - -	5
United Civic Welfare - - - - -	7
The Second Pan-Pacific Women's Conference and After - - -	8
The Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai and Its Monthly Publication - - - - -	9
Greater Shanghai - - - - -	10
The Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo - - - - -	11
Enthusiasm for Education in China - - - - -	12
Honolulu is a Marvelous Setting for a Pan-Pacific Club House, Says Architect - - - - -	13
The International Federation of Technical Agriculturalists -	15
What the New International Encyclopedia Has to Say of the Pan-Pacific Union - - - - -	16

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### HONOLULU

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## AIMS OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Pan-Pacific Club House for Honolulu

An Address at the Pan-Pacific Forum

By Alexander Hume Ford

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, for a generation President of the Imperial Diet in Japan, and a trustee of the Pan-Pacific Union, has been invited to dedicate in Honolulu the Pan-Pacific Club House there, the ceremony to take place during his brief visit to Hawaii on December 4, 1930. Together with the Governor of Hawaii, the Admiral and General of the Hawaiian Area, the Mayor of Honolulu, and leading men of all races in Hawaii, Prince Tokugawa will lead in the opening ceremonies of the new Interracial Club House at the Ocean's Crossroads.

Some two or three months ago when it was announced that the University Club in Honolulu would consolidate with the older Pacific Club and vacate its building and grounds facing Palace Square, steps were at once taken by the Pan-Pacific Union to secure this piece of property as a local home for the activities of the Union as well as a fitting headquarters for all the racial clubs of Hawaii.

Can the racial clubs in Honolulu finance a Pan-Pacific Club House and support it? With the help and cooperation of the Pan-Pacific Union such a plan seems feasible.

With the consolidation of the University Club with the Pacific Club, the building and grounds of the University Club facing Palace square is to be vacated. The value of this property is variously estimated (today) at from \$130,000 up. It has been thought that perhaps the University Club may give the Pan-Pacific Union, as a holding corporation, a two years' option of purchase on the building and ground at a fixed figure, leasing the building at a 5 per cent rental in the meantime to the Union, the Union assuming taxes.

At this rate, let us say the fixed charges would be tentatively as follows:

Rent .....	\$ 6,500
Taxes and insurance.....	3,000
Electricity, power, water.....	1,000
	<hr/>
	\$10,500

*Estimate:* Running expenses of the building and dining room are omitted for the reason that an opportunity offers itself to lease out the dining room privileges at a profit sufficient to pay perhaps the wages of a yard boy and of a boy to take care of the rooms other than those used for dining purposes.

In making up a rough estimate of the income to take care of the fixed charges the following is tentatively put forward:

Rent from Pan-Pacific Union and Pan-Pacific Forum .....	\$ 3,000
Chinese Civic Associations.....	1,000
Japanese Civic Associations.....	1,000
Filipino Associations .....	500
Korean and Samoan Civic Assns.....	500
Hawaiian Civic Assn.....	500
Haole Civic Assn (to be organized to support the plan of having all racial civic associations work together) ..	1,500
Luncheon organizations wishing to use dining room facilities only.....	1,000
Women's organizations .....	1,500
	<hr/>
	\$10,500

Four racial civic clubs might lunch or dine at the Pan-Pacific Club House at one time without interfering with each other.

The directors' room seats at the big table some thirty or forty; the women's reception room, some thirty or forty; the general dining room, some seventy; the card room, about twenty-five. The card room, general dining room, and directors' room may be thrown into one large hall, seating some two hundred diners. The big auditorium with three surrounding lanais might easily seat four hundred at tables.



Should the Territory see fit to remit taxes, instead of renting out the rooms upstairs, these might be used as club rooms for the several racial civic organizations where their archives might be kept and their directors' meetings held.

The Pan-Pacific Club House would well lend itself to dances, banquets and dramatic entertainments. It is suggested by the Samoans that their contribution might largely be raised annually by a native Samoan performance given on a Samoan night; the Hawaiians, Filipinos, and Koreans might well consider such a plan to help in raising their assigned quotas.

Should the contributing clubs fall short of the full amount needed for the two years' trial of working together in one Joint Club house, a committee of leading citizens suggests that a limited fund might be available to make up a deficit—perhaps this may never be needed, however.

If the plan works well, it is the hope of the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union to start a movement abroad to raise funds for the purchase of the building and grounds as a home for the Pan-Pacific Union and the racial civic associations in Honolulu.

The plans are still in the formative period and it is desired that those of all races will make suggestions, preferably in writing, to the Pan-Pacific Union.

With the carrying out of a plan to secure a joint Pan-Pacific Club House, it is suggested that a house committee be organized with a director from each of the Civic Clubs, and that each Club holding luncheons or banquets at the Pan-Pacific Club House make its own arrangements with the caterer as to price and menu. The rooms and auditorium might well be used in the evening for social and educational purposes.

A series of illustrated lectures, for instance, on the races, peoples, industries, and countries of the Pacific might be of great service and interest. Machinery for

projections, films and pictures would be gladly loaned by the Pan-Pacific Union.

Here, too, might be entertained the distinguished men of all races who visit or pass through Honolulu.

The possibilities before an organization of all races in Hawaii seem limitless, that there is room and need for a great inter-racial Club in Honolulu only the blind can fail to see.

In suggesting a great ideal to bind our races together for the advancement of the best interests of this, our city of Honolulu, no better patriotic plea can be offered than the Athenian oath of civic loyalty, not improved upon in 2,500 years; it is the oath that binds together all the civic organizations affiliated with the Pan-Pacific Union, "to your own self be true and to your own community."

The civic oath is as follow:

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

Since the above statement was placed before the representatives of the racial civic clubs in Hawaii, much progress has been made. Many of the civic and other racial organizations have pledged financial support to an extent that makes it feasible to make plans to take over the Club buildings on January 1, 1931, and dedicate them to the uses of a Pan-Pacific Association of civic bodies. Prince Tokugawa is invited and has accepted the invitation to make the first address in the new Pan-Pacific home at its dedicatory luncheon on December the fourth.



# Plans for the Pan-Pacific University of Goodwill

The Director of the Pan-Pacific Union

On December the 4th, Prince Tokugawa of Japan arrives in Honolulu, let us hope and trust to honor us by presiding at a dedicatory lunch at the University Club, then to take that building over for us as the home of the Pan-Pacific Union and of all the racial and civic clubs of this city.

The plan to secure the University Club buildings as a home for all the homeless service and civic clubs has progressed well, and it seems quite possible and feasible now that we may move into these splendid quarters by the first of the year. One more pull, all together, and the plan becomes a reality. It would be most fitting to ask the last of the Shoguns to preside.

Ten years ago Prince Tokugawa presided over the creation of the Pan-Pacific association of Japan, when the first lunch was held at the Peers Club in Tokyo with some twenty American Congressmen and a hundred peers of the Japanese Empire present. Every Friday noon since then the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo has lunched at the Imperial Hotel, usually with Prince Tokugawa or Viscount Inouye in the chair. Prince Tokugawa, grandson of the last of the Shoguns and for more than a quarter of a century President of the Imperial Diet, is one of the Honorary Presidents and actual trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union; what more fitting than that he should conduct the dedicatory exercises of our new home. Some day I believe the entire block will be secured and a marble palace raised equal in every way to that of the Pan-American building in Washington. By that time, not so far off perhaps, Honolulu will have fulfilled its

destiny, become the Geneva of the Pacific and the center of the world's desire for peace.

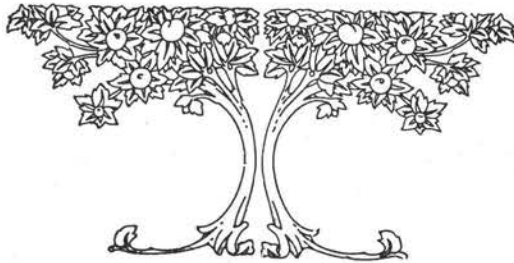
During the past week a distinguished American from Shanghai has urged the establishment here of the Sun Yat Sen University. That is what Sun Yat Sen would have wished. It was his dream and mine for a decade; now let us make it a reality. I will tell you a piece of history. In 1921, when I conducted a hundred Congressmen through China as guests of the Pan-Pacific Union, a small dinner was tendered by the late Wu Ting Fang, father of C. C. Wu, now ambassador to Washington. During this dinner, at the suggestion of Sun Yat Sen, was organized the Pan-Pacific University Association, and I returned to Hawaii to secure a charter for this University, which I did—but the time was not ripe. It was suggested, and I now suggest it again, that under the Charter of the Pan-Pacific University, the University of Hawaii, Punahou, the Mid-Pacific Institute, St. Louis University, and the Buddhist College unite as one great corporation on a Sun Yat Sen Foundation and create here in Hawaii a great international and interracial university of the peoples of the Pacific. I say, the peoples of the Pacific, for as Dr. Sun Yat Sen and I had planned it out, the extension service of this unique University would take from quotas from all countries of the Pacific, for each ten from Japan, with but 60,000,000 population; a hundred from China with her 600,000,000; these extension students to come to Hawaii and earn their way through the Pan-Pacific University with work for them all on the plantations where they would learn

practical road building, modern house construction, sanitation and most needed of all, for the Chinese, modern methods of agriculture and the use of the agricultural machinery.

Sun Yat Sen knew Hawaii as a teacher of the leaders of China; he was enthusiastic and the plan progressed. How many of you know that I put it at a quiet meeting before the financial lights of Hawaii and went to Washington with their approval, that I interested Samuel Gompers, chief of the labor unions, and the Secretary of Labor? I think they were willing then to permit me to ask Congress to permit the men of the Orient to attend such a University, work their way through, day laborers on the plantations, and attending classes at night, provided they were returned to their native lands within five years, as foremen of industry at home—a wonderful dream. We were having our frequent luncheons at the Cosmos Club for discussion with friendly Congressmen when an emissary of the sugar interests arrived and asked that I postpone the Pan-Pacific University scheme until an effort was made to secure 20,000 Chinese, without promise of any expensive educational night school rider attached. What could I do? The other scheme failed, when Sun Yat Sen's and mine might have succeeded, for it was based not on business, but on altruism, pure and simple, a great ethical experiment for the whole Pacific. It may yet succeed; there was opposition here a decade ago; there are friendly approaches now,

and the Charter of the Pan-Pacific University is there in our archives ready to be put into operation, and China with the rest of the Pacific, I believe, is willing.

I had expected to be on my way to the Orient at this time, but it has devolved on me to attempt the financing of a house and home here for our Union and the racial civic clubs—I am at work and need your help. Two days before my steamer sailed I cabled to Washington asking Federal aid; I wished the Surgeon-General of the United States to lend the Pan-Pacific Union its chief here, Dr. S. B. Grubbs, to take my place and carry the invitation to the Far Eastern Tropical Medical Association to meet here as a part of the great medical meet a few years hence, and with it I cabled a request for a convention of the medical quarantine officers of Pacific lands. The reply was prompt and favorable, so a few days ago Dr. Grubbs sailed on my steamer representing the Pan-Pacific Union, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Territorial Medical Association. So we will have a great Pan-Pacific medical meet here probably in 1934, and our own great Agricultural Congress next August, when it is expected that a permanent Pan-Pacific Agricultural Association will be formed with its secretariat here, perhaps located for a time in our own new building, and this might help greatly towards the carrying out of the plan for a Sun Yat Sen Pan-Pacific University supported by the governments of all of the countries about "Our Ocean."



## United Civic Welfare

Now that the Pan-Pacific Clubs of Honolulu are to be adequately housed in the buildings on Palace Square, vacated by the University Club, a brief review of the history of the Pan-Pacific Clubs is not out of place.

With the birth of the Mid-Pacific Magazine, January, 1911, the first Pan-Pacific Conference was called and met in Honolulu. Immediately following this first Conference was organized a luncheon group in Honolulu, the Hands Around the Pacific Club, open to and supported by men of all races from Pacific Lands. Percy Hunter of Australia was the accredited representative of his country at this first Pan-Pacific Conference. He returned to Sydney and organized a branch of the Hands Around the Pacific Club there and this grew into the Millions Club of Sydney and then into the Millions Club of New South Wales. Today it has its own club house with thousands of members and is still affiliated with the work of the Pan-Pacific Union.

In 1914 the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union with his secretary made a round of the Pacific, and five clubs were organized in Melbourne, Perth, Manila, and other cities of the Pacific. The World War interfered with the activities of some of these. The Pan-Pacific Club of San Francisco was consolidated with the Foreign Trade Club; the Portland Club was taken over by the Chamber of Commerce; and in Los Angeles several thriving associations sprang up. In China the Pan-Pacific Association, Shanghai, was organized as the parent body, and in Japan clubs grew up in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto.

With the establishment of a central home in Honolulu the work of organization about the Pacific will now be renewed with vigor.

It is interesting to note that the final impetus to the plan of securing a Pan-Pacific Club House in Honolulu for all the racial organizations came from a Chinese-American, Leonard Y. K. Fong, President of the Chinese Civic Association of Hawaii, and the originator of Civic Week in Honolulu. The Civic Week Committee represented the following racial organizations:

- Hawaii Chinese Civic Association
- Honolulu Chamber of Commerce
- Junior Chamber of Commerce
- Japanese Chamber of Commerce
- Chinese Chamber of Commerce
- Filipino Chamber of Commerce
- Korean Community
- Hawaiian Civic Club
- Japanese Civic Club
- Ad Club
- Honolulu Advertiser
- Honolulu Star-Bulletin
- League of Women Voters
- Pan-Pacific Lions Club
- Outdoor Circle
- Representatives Club
- Rotary Club
- American Legion
- Samoan Civic Club
- Filipino Civic Club
- Organizations of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai

Mr. Fong was Chairman of this Committee, and his letter to the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union read as follows:

"As you probably know, the First Territorial Civic Week Observance and its success, were made possible by the coöperative and coördinated efforts of all the service and civic organizations in the Territory. Now, the question since then has been whether or not some efforts should not be made to perpetuate this wonderful spirit of coöperation and coördination in carrying out worthy community projects that may come up from time to time. It has been suggested that some organization should be formed composed of all groups, and to be named Hawaii Civic Club or some other appropriate title.

Others venture the suggestion that a committee, similar to the General Civic Committee, composed of duly elected or appointed representatives from each civic or service organization, should be made a working committee to care for all civic problems or functions, taking them out of the individual organization, leaving





## The Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai and its Monthly Publication

The Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai has revived its monthly publication, "The Pan-Pacific," in a form that is of outstanding credit to the organization and to the editors.

In its announcement "The Pan-Pacific" sets forth that:

"The Pan Pacific Association, Shanghai, was evolved from the Saturday Club organized in 1913 by Dr. Amos P. Wilder, American Consul General in Shanghai. Its object was to promote acquaintance and to consider topics of interest to both Chinese and foreigners. A year later a group of members met to consider enlarging the interests and activities of the organization. Unfortunately the World War held up the scheme, which was not taken up again till February, 1920. In the meantime there was organized at Honolulu, the Pan Pacific Union, whose name and objects made a strong appeal. The Advisory Committee of the Saturday Club re-drafted the proposed constitution, and the first meeting of the Pan Pacific Association, Shanghai, was held on August 1, 1920, when the Constitution was formally adopted."

George Fitch must be given the main credit for the work of organizing and maintaining the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai, with the help for a number of years of H. B. Campbell, still an officer, and at one time in Hawaii a trustee of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The outstanding feature of the first year of its existence as the Pan-Pacific Association was the entertainment given by the Club to the hundred American Congressmen who visited China in 1920 as guests of the Pan-Pacific Union. Dr. Sun Yat Sen made the leading address, over an hour, and several United States senators and representatives responded. It was an outstanding banquet in the life of Shanghai and resulted in many Congressional friendships, including that of the Hon. Leonidas Dyer with the Chinese leaders. Then, as now, Julian Arnold, U. S. Trade Commissioner to China, was an outstanding worker in the Club. It is

his brilliant assistant, Miss Viola Smith, also a Trade Commissioner, who now edits "The Pan-Pacific."

It was in 1921 that the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union with H. B. Campbell and George Fitch brought before the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai the plan to bind China together by a system of good roads as a solution toward making all China one great nation. C. T. Wang was made chairman of this Committee, and so vigorous was its work that "Bind China Together by Good Roads" became a slogan, and the committee was practically taken over by the Chinese Government.

C. T. Wang, as a member of the Cabinet in Nanking, is now President of the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai, and the President of China is a trustee of the Pan-Pacific Union.

It was during the congressional visit that, in conference with some of the senators, Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Dr. C. C. Wu, and Sun Yat Sen, the Pan-Pacific University was born, but that is another story.

The prospectus of "The Pan-Pacific" goes on to say:

"The Pan Pacific Association, Shanghai, is not a branch of the Pan Pacific Union of Honolulu, though it has affiliation with it. The purpose of the Union is to assist persons living in all Pacific countries to better understand each other. *The purpose of the Pan Pacific Association is to bring about closer relations between the people of China and the people of all countries bordering on the Pacific.*

"The occasional tiffin meetings give members and friends of differing nationality an opportunity to get acquainted, to entertain prominent visitors from abroad, and to hear people with interesting messages. They also give wide publicity to much valuable information. The need for such an Association in Shanghai is apparent, and in no other place where its objects can be more readily attained than in our city in which the people of so many different countries are living together."



Then follows a list of officers:

Tong Shao Yi, *Honorary President*  
 C. T. Wang, *President*  
 A. Bassett, *Vice President*  
 H. B. Campbell, *Vice President*  
 L. M. Cosgrave, *Vice President*  
 T. Funatsu, *Vice President*  
 A. Viola Smith, *Honorary Secretary*  
 Jabin Hsu, *Honorary Secretary*  
 S. C. Chu, *Honorary Treasurer*

Directors:

P. K. Chu  
 George Fitch  
 C. H. Grosbois  
 C. L. Hsia

Mrs. C. L. Hsia  
 Mrs. Rudolf Laurenz  
 T. H. Lee  
 G. E. Marden  
 S. D. Ren  
 Y. Sakamoto  
 S. U. Zau

Tong Shao Yi was for a decade president of the Association. The Pan-Pacific Union extends its hearty "Aloha" to the Association in Shanghai and welcomes the rebirth of its splendid monthly publication, "The Pan-Pacific."

## Greater Shanghai

A census recently taken by the Bureau of Public Safety—a Chinese municipal corporation—gives the total population of "Greater Shanghai," which comprises the International Settlement, French concession, and the Chinese city, together with the suburbs of Nantao and Chapei, as 2,726,000. Of this number 47,800 are classed as foreigners or non-Chinese. The figures, computed by the Chinese authorities, may be assumed as more or less correct; Greater Shanghai, with a population of over two and a half million, thus ranks as the sixth largest city in the world. Premier place is, of course, taken by Greater London, followed by New York, Greater Berlin, Chicago, Paris, and then Shanghai, in the sixth place.

The figures for the international settlement, with an area of approximately ten square miles, are 827,000 Chinese and 28,000 foreigners. The international settlement of Shanghai can undoubtedly claim to be the most cosmopolitan city in the world. The 28,000 foreigners comprise, altogether, 39 different nationals, and what are described in the census return as "11 sundries." Neither

the authorities nor the people themselves could assign a home or country of origin to the odd 11, so they were classed as "sundries."

According to the annual report on education issued by the Shanghai Municipal Council at the Public School for Boys, there are twenty-seven different nationals among the scholars. English is, of course, compulsory in the classrooms, but in the playground the boys occasionally revert to their mother tongue, consequently the medley of languages is reminiscent of the Tower of Babel.

With regard to the foreign population of Shanghai, Japan easily heads the list with over 14,000, followed by Great Britain with approximately 6,000. The actual Chinese population of the settlement is almost an unknown quantity, and varies from week to week, depending largely upon the political and social conditions prevailing in the adjoining Chinese districts. When these conditions are uncertain the Chinese population of the foreign settlement goes up by leaps and bounds.

## Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo

(From the Travel Bulletin)

Tourists visiting Tokyo will have missed much, if they depart without attending a luncheon-meeting of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo, which is held every Friday in the Imperial Hotel of this city. The Club is one of those organizations sponsored by Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, with the purpose of promoting friendly relations among the nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The Club has now about 500 members, with Prince Iyesato Tokugawa as the Honorary President, Viscount T. Inouye as President, and Mr. A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Mr. Edwin L. Neville of the American Embassy in Tokyo and Mr. Yongpao Ouang of the Chinese Legation in Tokyo as vice-presidents. Non-members accompanied by members are welcome to the luncheon.

Perhaps this Club is the most remarkable open forum that has been formed in the Pacific area. Here addresses are given by ambassadors of every country of the world, explorers like Captain Amundsen, philosophers, merchants, bankers, soldiers, scientists, and in fact, men and women in every walk of life, who may happen to be in this Great City. We quote below a part of the speech delivered by Mr. N. Ohtani, Managing Director of the N. Y. K., at the 202nd meeting of the Club, which was held on the 14th December, 1928.

"It is a saying often quoted from President Roosevelt that the Mediterranean era died with the discovery of America; that the Atlantic era has reached the height of its development, and that the Pacific era, destined to be the greatest, is just at the dawn. How true this is, I hope I can show you by a brief account of the development of the shipping industry on the Pacific, because history teaches us that shipping is one of the best indications of human progress, if not the very best.

"In order to get a better perspective, let us step back a little. It was some sixty years ago—to be precise, in 1867—that the first merchant steamship, named Colorado, a wooden, paddle-wheel ship, of about 3,700 tons, sailed from San Francisco en route to Hongkong via Honolulu and Yokohama.

"That year also saw the beginning of a drama of vast importance to the Japanese Empire, because it was in that year that the late Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the last of the Shoguns and the father-in-law of Prince Tokugawa, Honorary President of this Club, handed his resignation to Emperor Meiji. There is a curious coincidence in the fact that these two very important events, one on each side of the Pacific, took place in the year 1867. The sailing of the steamship Colorado marked the first line in the history of the shipping industry on this Great Ocean. She was the forerunner of many fast and luxurious passenger ships now plying on the Pacific from East to West and North to South.

About thirty years after the first sailing from San Francisco of the Colorado, there were only three lines of steamers across the Pacific, with ten ships of which the aggregate tonnage did not reach 40,000 tons. Today we have about forty regular trans-Pacific steamship lines of freight and passenger services operating about 300 ships of nearly two million tons. In addition to all these regular services, there are many tramp steamers. And the most noteworthy fact to which I should like particularly to call your attention is that, within the next two or three years, you will see the most remarkable development that has ever been made in the trans-Pacific shipping. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is now building seven large motor-ships for its Pacific services, three of which ships will be most modern luxurious passenger boats of 16,500 tons.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. has ordered from a British yard a large steamer to augment its already fine trans-Pacific fleet. It is also reported that the Dollar S. S. Co. is contemplating building three or four large ships for its California-Orient Service.

"The building of these many giant ships involving an enormous investment indicates the belief of their owners in the great possibilities of the Pacific trade. Whether in the future building of large liners the Pacific will compete with the Atlantic for the very latest in ship designs, cannot yet be said with certainty; but it does seem to me that the Atlantic will not lead the way so exclusively as it has in the past, and that both the passenger and the freight trade of the Pacific are becoming of steadily increasing importance.

The foregoing points to the fact that shipowners are doing their part in contributing towards the speedy realization of the Pacific era. If the main object of this Club is to bring the people of the Pacific closer together and unite them in a harmony of mutual benefit and understanding, as was once stated by Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific Union, whom I had the pleasure of meeting in Honolulu last April on my way to America, you must not forget that shipowners are to the fore in striving to shorten the distances between the different countries bordering on the Pacific. It now devolves upon merchants, bankers, scientists and other business and professional men of the Pacific, to do also their parts and utilize to the utmost the facilities thus offered by shipowners."

## Enthusiasm For Education In China

One of the most hopeful signs of the new order in China is in her renewed enthusiasm for education, the members of the Chinese University club were told by Dr. Y. C. Yang, president of Soochow university, and one of the conspicuous educational leaders of New China, at a luncheon which was given in his honor by local Chinese at the Sai Fu Chop Suey house, Honolulu.

Dr. Yang was en route to China, on the S.S. President Cleveland, returning to his university after an extensive lecture tour of America, particularly in the interests of the church and colleges and universities of that church-body.

"Leaders of New China are succeeding in making 'the puzzle of old China' into a comprehensive structure," declared Dr. Yang, "Everything of old order was nothing short of a puzzle to leaders of the western school.

"The most hopeful sign and assurance for stability of our new government is

that the young leaders, mostly of western thought and training, are working harmoniously with educational leaders, and they are ever ready to learn to adjust themselves to meet ever changing conditions and problems of the young republic.

"Because of the admirable ability and high integrity of the men now in our government, we can safely assure the stability of the present Nanking government and that China will continue to move forward as one bloc," Dr. Yang said.

Among the guests of the occasion, in addition to nearly 100 prominent Chinese business and professional men, were: A. H. Ford, director, Pan-Pacific Union; Merle J. Davis, general secretary, Institute of Pacific Relations; David L. Crawford, president of University of Hawaii; Riley H. Allen, president of Honolulu Chamber of Commerce; Joseph Farrington, a college mate with Dr. Yang; and Robert Shingle, president of the Senate.

## Honolulu is Marvelous Setting for Pan-Pacific Club-House says Architect

Note: For many years the Pan-Pacific Union has contemplated the eventual erection of a Pan-Pacific Building that would be one of the outstanding architectural efforts in the Pacific. From time to time interesting articles, some of them illustrated, have been written about the proposed Pan-Pacific Union building at Honolulu, the ocean cross roads. The Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu is now taking over the University Club building on Palace Square as a home for all the racial clubs of Honolulu. In time the dream of the city planner for Hawaii will be carried out. The following is the outline as suggested in the Los Angeles Tribune:

Mr. McAneny, an expert city planner, says that no other city in the world has such opportunities for beauty as Los Angeles. Evidently McAneny has not seen Honolulu.

Harry Carr, in the "Los Angeles Times," commenting on the city planner's remarks, says: "Surveying the terrific expense of making us over, one wonders how some of our early city fathers managed to keep out of institutions for the feeble-minded."

### Great To Believe

It's a great idea to believe and say: "No city in the world has such opportunities for beauty as (ours)" then plan, work and live up to it.

No place ever just grew—Topsy-like—to be beautiful, without design, plan, effective building regulations—affecting design as well as construction—and careful supervision by men having authority and who understood their job.

In 1931 airships are scheduled to land passengers in Honolulu from the mainland. The trip, they say, can be made in 36 hours—good.

### Great Future Seen

As the Pacific develops into the commercial position of prominence now held by the Atlantic, speedy transportation seems to predestine Honolulu, as the most suitable site for the great ones of the Pacific "earth," to get together, to conceive and hatch colossal schemes for future enterprises. No city attracts univer-

sal attention by emulating other cities, rather by being emulated.

But, unless eventualities are carefully considered and prepared for in advance, they seldom happen.

### Club House Setting

As a setting for a magnificent Pan-Pacific club house, a type of Greek theater to stage spectacular festival performances and popular concerts by a brass, string and reed instrumented band; a grand state house to be used by the Governor for levees, receptions, dances, etc., repertory and concert auditorium for virtuosos, and to encourage the theater arts; inland aquatic sports, consuls' homes and the winter homes of mainland magnates deeply involved in Pacific trade and commerce, Honolulu is in a very happy position. Geographically it is ideally situated and already owns a canal of tremendous utility and aesthetic value, which can be utilized to feed a system of tributary canal streets, decorated with artfully designed bridges connecting with a net work of miniature artificial lakes; ponds, pools and fountains in sunken and other types of gardens; illuminated water effects and fanciful cascades. Enhanced by an unexcelled native flowering foliage and appropriate architecture and wonderful illuminations, only possible because of its perpetual evenness of climate, could be exploited to excite the envy and admiration of the whole world. Illustration (4) is a grotto suggestion to utilize water effects, foliage and illuminations inside a

Honolulu home in a way to introduce a distinctive note.

Also it may be used as an entrance to conserve space of acutely sloping ground under the front part of the house. On the roof above a lantern light may be constructed on a track, which can be opened and closed at will, by turning a wheel framed in a recess in the wall.

The grotto formations may be built by the owner during his spare time (his wife can mix the cement mortar for him.) The walls are built by using concrete and cementing together huge coke clinkers in strange and fantastic shapes. While doing so add chips of broken mirrors—bad luck guaranteed not to visit you—build small fish ponds on walls with vertical glass fronts fixed in with cement; etch out pockets and hollow out pots and build up stands for plants, foliage, ferns, palms and flowers; wire in series for miniature electric lamps of various colors and fix punctured  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch copper piping for water sprays and effects, then give the walls a coat of red oxide mixed with water and when dry dissolve copperas in hot water and spray it on the walls and note what happens. Clean off all splashed glass.

#### Mix With Moonshine

When every thing is in perfect order, throw the roof open to the lure of a pale moonlight evening, as the little stars twinkle in merriment above, and visualize the magic effect the mystic power of the hypnotizing blue of the Hawaiian heavens. Press the button for the lights, turn on the water, and as the glances are diverted there comes into view spraying mists and dripping waters gleaming on

the grottoed walls, sparking with many colored lights as they dodge like flashing fire flies among the sprays, and illumine the glass-fronted ponds, livid with dainty rhythmic moving red and golden colored fish, amid the silky and delicate textures of our manifold and richly colored foliage.

#### It Might Be Jazz

On the dais, seated around the central fountain, or grouped upon the stairs, the strumming of the ukulele, accompanied by some sweet sounding voice is heard, or, the wonderful strains of Beethoven touches the ear, or, the tender memories of Bellini, or one is aroused by the clashings and awakening harmonies of Wagner, or the delicious lilt of Mendelssohn. But whatever your mood or humor, here you may indulge it in an atmosphere of aesthetic abandonment.

Illustration (5) is a suggestion for a home built on an allotment almost level. The wall in which the fireplace is usually found has not been built, but is arched as shown in the drawing.

There is a sliding lantern in the roof over the interior garden. The fountain on the wall between the two doors is the focal point of room interest. The walls may be treated and dressed with palms, ferns, plants and flowers to suit one's fancy, and connected with light and sprays if desired. The idea may be featured as the end part of a dining or living room. It may be curtained off or gridded and curtained off to suit any special requirement. The front parts of the pond may have a glass panel inserted, so that the gold fish, from the room, can be seen sporting in the pond.





## International Federation of Technical Agriculturists

Via Vittorio Veneto, N. 7, Roma.

October 22, 1930.

Pacific Research Institution,

Herewith enclosed, we have the honor to send you an article relating to the establishment in Rome of an International Federation of Technical Agriculturists.

We shall be very much obliged if you would kindly publish it in your paper.

Thanking you in advance, we are, Sir

p. LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL.

(signed) Mitindu.

"At a meeting of the XIV International Congress of Agriculture, which was held at Bucarest in May, 1929, the Italian Syndicate of Technical Agriculturists, in accordance with the desire of their colleagues of other nationalities, presented a motion for the establishment in Rome of an International Federation of Technical Agriculturists. This motion was unanimously passed by the Assembly.

This international concern has the object to assist a class of strong professionals, to assure them the position, which is due, in the international field, and to produce among them intercourses of solidarity and friendship.

Since a year, Doctor Angelini is engaged in the organization of an international Conference, which will examine all the problems concerning the activity and the work of the new Federation:

a) To uphold the value of professional titles and the profession of the technical agriculturists, in the technical and economic fields;

b) To make sure that the direction and administration of agricultural establishments, public or private, shall be assigned only to technical agriculturists, according to their titles and capacity;

c) To improve the theoretical and practical education of technical agriculturists;

d) To investigate and draw up regulations and professional contracts which may be used in the international sphere in order to ensure a uniform type of contract;

e) To assist in all foreign countries techni-

cal agriculturists, who are traveling for reasons of study and research; to this end, a membership card will be distributed, reductions on traveling expenses and lodging will be granted;

f) To solicit the granting of bursaries for scientific research and professional improvement;

g) To publish an informative bulletin in order to protect professionals and to follow the movement; exchange information on the results obtained by agricultural science and practice in all countries.

Moreover the Conference has to approve the scheme of the Statute, to appoint the Committee and Staff, and to fix the income of the Federation.

France, Rumania, Bulgaria, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, Argentine, Egypt, England and other countries have already joined the Federation. The International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation, and the International Labor Office have also adhered.

To this Conference, which will be held in Rome from 24th to 27th November next, will take part the Presidents of the forty-two Associations of Technical Agriculturists existing in the different countries. The program of the Conference is:

November 24th at 10 a. m. Opening of the Conference.

November 24th at 3 p. m. First meeting.

November 25th at 10 a. m. Second meeting.

November 26th at 10 a. m. Excursion to the Agro Romano and Visit to Castelporziano, Maccarese and Tormancino.

November 27th at 10 a. m. Closure of the Conference.

Moreover there will be some receptions as well as official dinners. To the delegates of the foreign agricultural Associations will be granted free traveling and sojourn expenses.

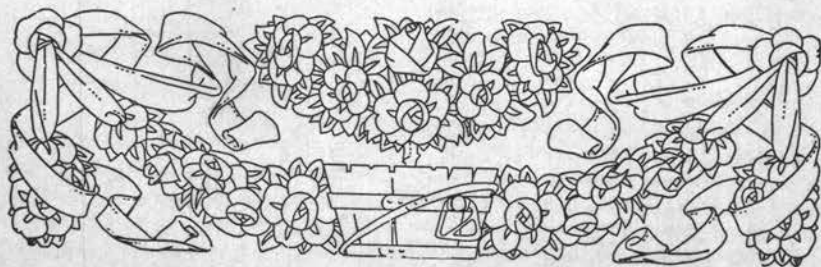
There is no doubt that the Conference will be successful; we must therefore have confidence in its results which will be of advantage to the national and international agriculture."

## What the New International Encyclopedia has to say of the Pan-Pacific Union

Pan-Pacific Union. An organization founded in 1907 to "secure and collate accurate information concerning the material resources of Pacific lands; to study the ideas and opinions that mold public opinion among the peoples of the several Pacific races; and to bring men together who can understandingly discuss these ideas and opinions in a spirit of fairness, that they may point out a true course of justice in dealing with them internationally." The union is in no way the agency of any Pacific government but has the goodwill of all; its honorary heads are the presidents, premiers, or governor-generals of Pacific lands—the United States, Australia, New Zealand, China, Netherlands East Indies, Canada, Japan, Siam, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Indo-China. It is supported in part by government and private appropriations and subscriptions, chambers of commerce, boards of education, scientific societies, and other organizations being affiliated and working with it. Its central office is in Honolulu, because of the location of the Hawaiian Islands at the ocean's crossroads. Its management is under an international board of trustees.

Among the important conferences which the Pan-Pacific Union has called since 1920 are the Pan-Pacific scientific, Pan-Pacific educational, Pan-Pacific

scientific, educational, press, commercial, food conservation, and fisheries conferences. Most of these bodies in 1929 were autonomous, calling and financing their own conferences. The most important meeting of 1929 was that of the Pan-Pacific surgical conference which was held in Honolulu in August and at which a constitution for permanent organization of this body was drawn up. It was to be followed by a Pan-Pacific medical conference to be held in Honolulu in 1933 in coöperation with the Far Eastern Tropical Medical Association, the Pan-American Medical Association, and the Australasian branches of the British Medical Association. The second Pan-Pacific women's conference met in Honolulu in 1930 for the purpose of perfecting an autonomous organization; the Pan-Pacific agricultural conference will be held in 1931; and the following year the second Pan-Pacific commercial and the Pan-Pacific ethical and cultural conferences are to be held. The official periodical of the society is the *Mid-Pacific Magazine*, an illustrated monthly. It also publishes the *Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union* and the *Journal of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution*. The president is Wallace R. Farrington, former Governor of Hawaii; the director is Alexander Hume Ford. The executive offices are in Honolulu, T. H.



## THE MID-PACIFIC



*A native Samoan house with woven coconut fibre curtains rolled up under the eaves.*

## RUPERT BROOKE VISITS SAMOA.

"And it's all true about, for instance, coconuts. You tramp through a strange, vast, dripping, tropical forest for hours, listening to weird, liquid hootings from birds and demons in the branches above. Then you feel thirsty. So you send your boy up a great perpendicular palm. He runs up with utter ease and grace, cuts off a couple of vast nuts, and comes down and makes holes in them. And they're chock-full of the best drink in the world. Romance! Romance! . . .

If ever you miss me, suddenly, one day, from lecture-room B in King's, or from the Moulin d'Or at lunch, you'll know that I've got sick for the full moon on these little thatched roofs, and the palms against the morning, and the Samoan boys and girls diving thirty feet into a green sea or a deep mountain pool under a waterfall—and that I've gone back."

From "The Collected Poems of Rupert Brooke: with a Memoir."

Samoa is on the route of the Union S. S. Co's Fiji-Tonga-Samoa Round Tour, every 28 days from Suva (Fiji). This side tour combines admirably with a grand Pacific tour by the C.-A. and

ADVT.

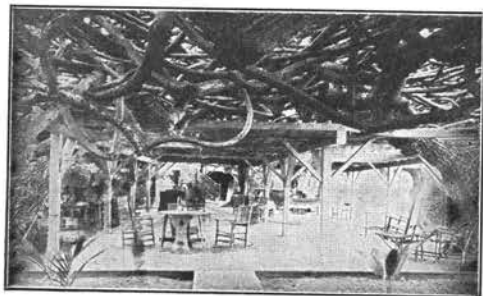
Union Royal Mail Lines, taking in Vancouver, Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Rarotonga (Cook Islands), Tahiti and San Francisco. Theo. H. Davies & Co. are the Honolulu agents.

## About the Big Island



*The Moana Hotel at Waikiki*

**The Territorial Hotel Company, Ltd.**, maintains the splendid tourist hotel at Waikiki Beach, the Moana, facing the surf, as well as the Seaside family hotel near by, and the palatial Royal Hawaiian Hotel, with its golf links at Waialae.



*Famous Hau Tree Lanai*

**The Halekulani Hotel** and Bungalows, 2199 Kalia Road, "on the Beach at Waikiki." Include Jack London's Bungalows and House Without a Key. Rates from \$5.00 per day to \$115.00 per month and up. American plan. Clifford Kimball.

**Vida Villa Hotel** and cottages are on the King street car line above Thomas Square. This is the ideal location for those who go to the city in the morning and to the beach or golfing in the afternoon. The grounds are spacious and the rates reasonable. This hotel has been under the same management for a

ADVT.

score of years, which speaks for itself. Both transient tourists and permanent guests are welcomed.

**At Child's Blaisdell Hotel and Restaurant**, at Fort Street and Chaplain Lane, Child's Hotels and Apartment Service accommodations are masters at getting you settled in real homelike style. If you wish to live in town, there is the Child's Blaisdell Hotel in the very heart of the city, with the palm garden restaurant where everything is served from a sandwich to an elegant six-course dinner. If we haven't the accommodation you desire, we will help you to get located.

**The City Transfer Company**, at Pier 11, has its motor trucks meet all incoming steamers and it gathers baggage from every part of the city for delivery to the outgoing steamers. This company receives, and puts in storage until needed, excess baggage of visitors to Honolulu and finds many ways to serve its patrons.

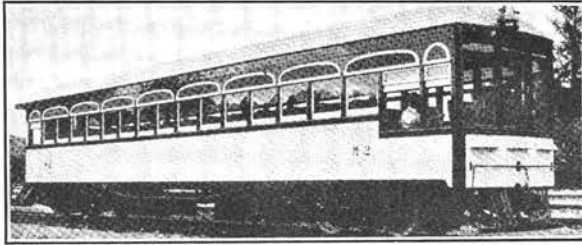
**Honolulu is so healthy** that people don't usually die there, but when they do they phone in advance to **Henry H. Williams**, 1374 Nuuanu St., phone number 1408, and he arranges the after-details. If you are a tourist and wish to be interred in your own plot on the mainland, Williams will embalm you; 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.



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## OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY

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Leaving Honolulu daily at 9:15 A. M. our modern gasoline motor cars take you on a beautiful trip around the leeward side of Oahu to Haleiwa.

The train leaves Haleiwa, returning to Honolulu at 2:52 P. M., after having

given you three hours for luncheon and sightseeing at this most beautiful spot.

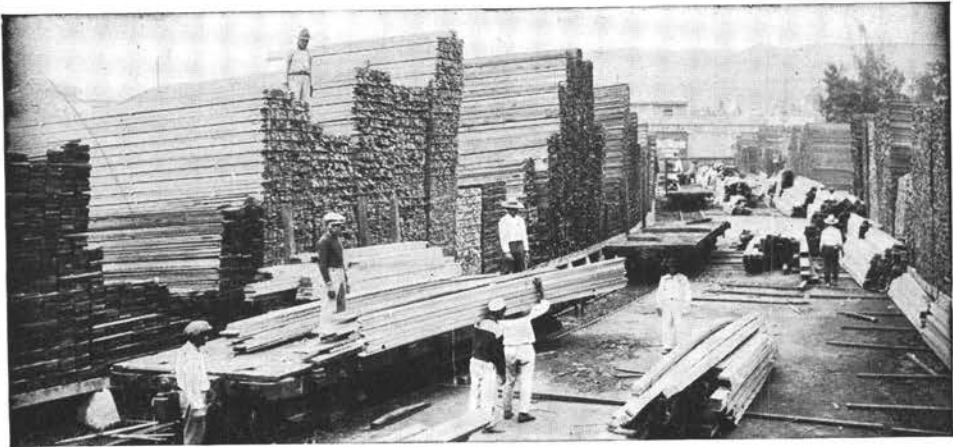
You arrive at Honolulu at 5:27 P. M.

No single trip could offer more, and the round trip fare is only \$2.45.

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## SEE OAHU BY RAIL

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*Lewers and Cooke, Ltd., Iwilei Yard*

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

ADVT.

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





### THE WORLD'S MOST DELICIOUS PINEAPPLE

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

Crushed Hawaiian Pineapple is meeting favor because of its convenience in

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

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



### FERTILIZING THE SOIL

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

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

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

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



## MODERN BANKING IN HONOLULU



**S. M. DAMON BLDG., HOME OF BISHOP FIRST NATIONAL BANK**

The **S. M. Damon Building** pictured above is occupied by the Bishop First National Bank of Honolulu, successor to The Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd., (established 1858,) The First National Bank of Hawaii at Honolulu (established 1900,) the First American Savings Bank, and the Army National Bank of Schofield Barracks, which were consolidated on July 8, 1929.

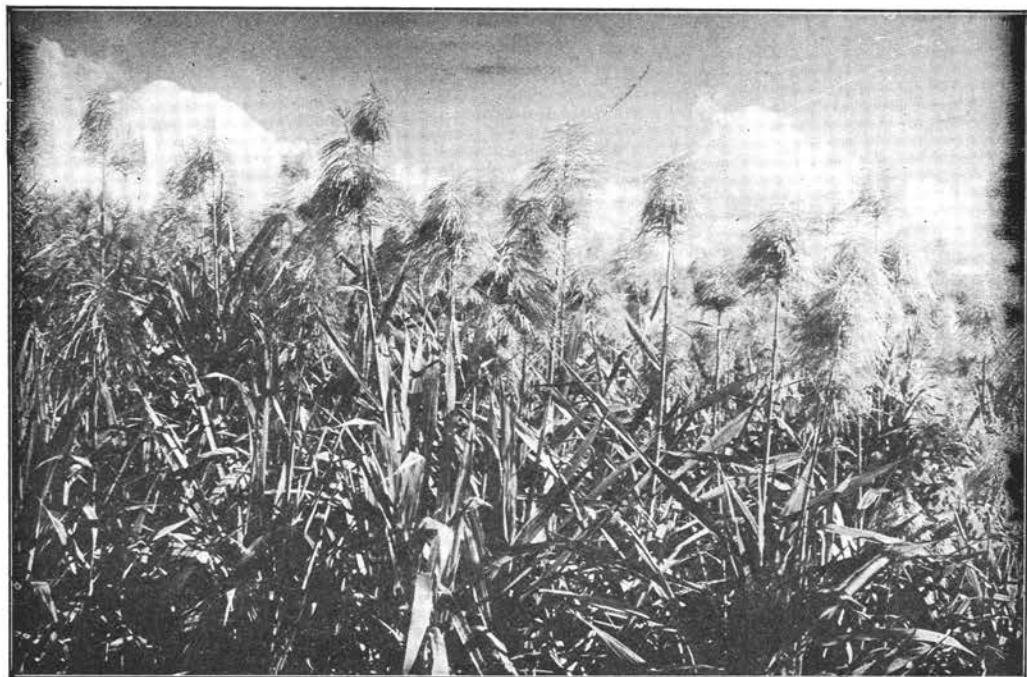
"Old Bishop," as the bank is still called, is one of the oldest west of the Rocky Mountains, and has capital funds in excess of \$5,500,000, and deposits in excess of \$30,000,000. Mr. A. W. T. Bottomley is chairman of the Board, and President.

**The Bank of Hawaii, Limited**, incorporated in 1897, has reflected the solid, substantial growth of the islands since the period of annexation to the United States. Over this period its resources have grown to be the largest of any financial institution in the islands. In 1899 a savings department was added

to its other banking facilities. Its home business office is at the corner of Bishop and King streets, and it maintains branches on the islands of Hawaii, Kauai, and Oahu, enabling it to give to the public an extremely efficient Banking Service.



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



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

ADVT.



*Home of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.*

Anyone who has ever visited the Hawaiian Islands can testify to the usefulness of the "A & B Steamer Calendars" which are to be seen on the walls of practically every office and home in Hawaii. The issuing of and the free distribution of these calendars is a distinct public service rendered for some 30 years by Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., who are staunch supporters of all movements that work for the good of Hawaii.

The beautiful new office building pictured above was erected recently as a monument to the memory of H. P. Baldwin and S. Alexander, the founders of the firm and pioneers in the sugar business.

Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., are agents for some of the largest sugar plantations on the Islands; namely, Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd.; Hawaiian Sugar Co.; Kahuku Plantation Company; Maui Agricultural Company, Ltd.; McBryde Sugar Company, Ltd.; Laie Plantation; and also Kauai Pineapple Co.,

ADVT.

Ltd.; Baldwin Packers, Ltd.; The Matson Navigation Co. at Port Allen, Kahului, Seattle and Portland; and the following-named and well-known insurance companies: Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.; The Home Insurance Company, New York; Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.; New Zealand Insurance Company, Limited; The Commonwealth Insurance Company; Newark Fire Insurance Company; American Alliance Insurance Association; Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd.; Globe Indemnity Company of New York; Switzerland General Insurance Co., Ltd.; St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co.

The officers of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., are: W. M. Alexander, Chairman Board of Directors; J. Waterhouse, President; H. A. Baldwin, Vice-President; C. R. Hemenway, Vice-President; J. P. Cooke, Treasurer; D. L. Oleson, Secretary; J. F. Morgan, Asst. Treasurer; J. W. Speyer, Asst. Treasurer.

## CASTLE & COOKE

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

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

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

## C. BREWER & COMPANY



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

ADVT





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

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

**Allen & Robinson** have for generations supplied the Hawaiian Islands with lumber and other building materials that are used for building in Hawaii; also paints. Their office and retail department are in their new quarters at the corner of Fort and Merchant Sts., Honolulu,

ADVT.

where they have been since June 1, 1925. The lumber yards are located at Ala Moana and Ward Streets, where every kind of hard and soft wood grown on the Pacific Coast is landed by steamships that ply from Puget Sound, and other Pacific and East Coast ports.

**Bergstrom Music Company**, the leading music store in Hawaii, is located at 1140 Fort Street. No home is complete in Honolulu without an ukulele, a piano and a Victor talking machine. The Bergstrom Music Company, with its big store on Fort Street, will provide you with these; a WEBER or a Steck piano for your mansion, or a tiny upright Boudoir for your cottage; and if you are a transient it will rent you a piano. The Bergstrom Music Company, Phone 2294.

## Honolulu as Advertised



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

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

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

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

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

## On Hawaii and Maui

Twice a week the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company dispatches its palatial steamers, "Waialeale" and "Hualalai," to Hilo, leaving Honolulu at 4 P.M. on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Hilo at 8 A.M. the next morning. From Honolulu, the Inter-Island Company dispatches almost daily excellent passenger vessels to the island of Maui and twice a week to the island of Kauai. There is no finer cruise in all the world than a visit to all of the Hawaiian Islands on the steamers of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. The head offices in Honolulu are on Fort at Merchant Street, where every information is available, or books on the different islands are sent on request. Tours of all the islands are arranged.

Connected with the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company is the world-famous Volcano House overlooking the everlasting house of fire, as the crater of Halemaumau is justly named. A night's ride from Honolulu and an hour by automobile, and you are at the Volcano House in the Hawaii National Park on the Island of Hawaii, the only truly historic caravansary of the Hawaiian Islands.

There are other excellent hotels on the Island of Hawaii, the largest of the group, including the recently constructed Kona Inn, located at Kailua on the Kona Coast—the most primitive and historic district in Hawaii.

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

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

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

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

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

## Business in Honolulu

**The Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited**, of Honolulu, is the oldest and largest trust company in the Territory of Hawaii. How successful it has become may be gathered from the fact that it has real and personal property under its control and management with a conservative, approximate value of \$50,000,000. The resources of this organization as of Dec. 31, 1927, amounted to \$3,718,923.49, with a capital stock of \$1,250,000.00; surplus, \$1,000,000.00; special reserve, \$50,000, and undivided profits, \$81,408.95, making the total surplus of resources over liabilities \$2,381,408.95. The full significance of these figures will appear when it is remembered that the laws of Hawaii provide that a Trust Company may not transact a banking business. Mr. E. D. Tenney is president and chairman of the board and Mr. J. R. Galt is senior vice-president and manager.

**The International Trust Company**, with offices on Merchant street, is, as its name indicates, a really Pan-Pacific financial organization, with leading American and Oriental business men conducting its affairs. Its capital stock is \$200,000 with resources of over \$500,000. It is the general agent for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, and other insurance companies.

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

**The Bishop Trust Company, Limited**, is one of the oldest and largest Trust Companies in Hawaii. It now shares with the Bishop Bank its new home on Bishop, King and Merchant Sts., known as the S. M. Damon Building, jointly

owned and occupied by the Bishop Trust Company, Ltd., and the Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd. One of the many attractive features of its new quarters is the Safe Deposit Vaults, which are the largest, strongest and most convenient in the Territory.

**The Pacific Engineering Company, Ltd.**, construction engineers and general contractors, is splendidly equipped to handle all types of building construction, and execute building projects in minimum time and to the utmost satisfaction of the owner. The main offices are in the Yokohama Specie Bank Building, with its mill and factory at South Street. Many of the leading business buildings in Honolulu have been constructed under the direction of the Pacific Engineering Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





## Wonderful New Zealand

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

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



*A Maori Mother and Child*

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

### South Manchuria Railway Company Cheap Overland Tours

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

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

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

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

#### DAIREN

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

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

**The Los Angeles Steamship Company** maintains a weekly palatial fast steamship service between Honolulu and Los Angeles. Its steamers also visit Hilo, Hawaii, permitting a visit to the Volcano. This is the tourist line par excellence to Hawaii, and through tickets may be booked in any city of the United States. Stopovers in Honolulu by Australasian and Oriental travellers may be made with rebookings from Honolulu to Los Angeles by this line.

**The Matson Navigation Company**, the pride of Hawaii, maintains regular weekly ocean greyhound service between Honolulu and San Francisco. It has recently inaugurated a Honolulu, Portland, Seattle fast steamer service and is building new palatial greyhounds for its San Francisco, Honolulu, Australasian passenger and freight service.

**Benson Smith's** pharmacy is located at Honolulu's business corner, Fort and Hotel Streets. Here the prescriptions of the medicos are carefully prepared and here all the latest magazines may be procured. Sodawater and candies may be enjoyed at Benson Smith's, Honolulu's oldest and most reliable drug store.

**Jeff's Fashion Company**, Incorporated, at Fort and Beretania Streets, is Honolulu's leading establishment for women who set the pace in modern dress. At "Jeff's" the fashions in woman's dress in Honolulu are set. Here the resident and tourist may outfit and be sure of acquiring the latest styles. "Jeff's" has its branch and a work shop in New York City.

**Ishii's Gardens**, Pan-Pacific Park, on Kuakini Street, near Nuuanu Avenue, constitute one of the finest Japanese tea gardens imaginable. Here some wonderful Japanese dinners are served, and

visitors are welcomed to the gardens at all times. Adjoining these gardens are the wonderful Liliuokalani gardens and the series of waterfalls. Phone 5611.

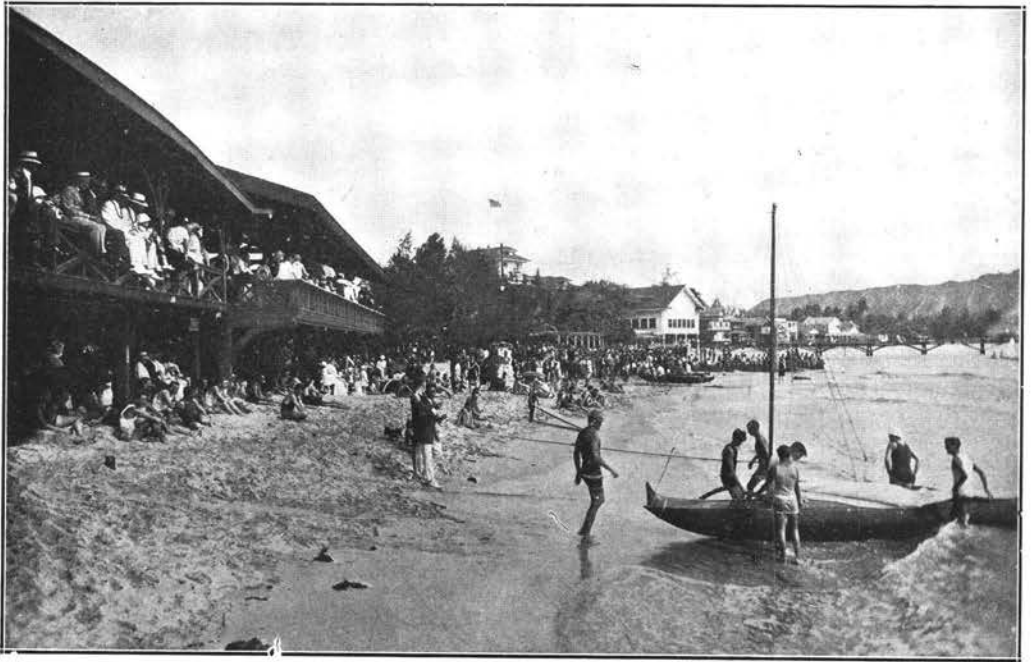
**Burgess & Johnson, Ltd.**, now occupy their new building at the corner of King and Alakea Streets. Here are displayed the machines for which they are agents, —the New Hupmobile Century Eight, as well as the Marmon, both outstanding cars that are becoming better known and used in Hawaii.

The firm still maintains its repair shop on Beretania Street, but at the new location on King and Alakea the new display rooms located at the very crossroads of Honolulu's human traffic offer a tempting invitation to anyone to enter and examine the latest there is in auto cars.

**Honolulu Paper Company**, Honolulu's leading book and stationery store, is close to the heart of the business district, located on the ground floor of the Alexander Young Building on Bishop Street between King and Hotel Streets. Here one may obtain all the latest fiction, travel, biography and books relating to Hawaii and things Hawaiian.

Honolulu Paper Company is distributor for Royal Typewriters, both Standard and Portable, Marchant Calculators and Sunstrand Adding Machines. A complete line of steel office furniture carried by the company provides for the needs of Honolulu business houses.

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



*The Outrigger Canoe Club at Waikiki is the only surfboard riding club in the world. It is open to monthly membership to tourists and visitors.*

**Gray's By-the-Sea** is the wonderfully located seaside hotel at Waikiki where the very best sea bathing is right at the door; you put on your bathing suit in your own room. The rates are moderate, and in the main building all are outside rooms. There are a number of cottages on the grounds. You should visit Gray's Beach first. American plan, excellent cuisine.

**The Pleasanton Hotel**, at the corner of Dominis and Punahou Streets, was the home of Jane Addams during the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference. It invites the delegates to all the conferences called by the Pan-Pacific Union to correspond. There are spacious cottages on the grounds, tea rooms and wide grounds. The rates are reasonable, either American or European plan. The Pleasanton is a pleasant home while in Honolulu.

ADVT.

**The Sweet Shop** is the name of the leading downtown popular-priced restaurant, opposite the Young Hotel on Hotel Street and adjoining the Central Y. M. C. A. On the street floor is the main restaurant, soda and candy counter, while downstairs is the cozy "Den," popular as a luncheon meeting-place for clubs and small groups that wish to confer in quietude.

**The Consolidated Amusement Company** brings the latest drama films to Hawaii to provide evening entertainment. Its leading theatres are the New Princess on Fort Street and the palatial Hawaii Theatre nearer the business district. Those and the outlying theatres served by the Consolidated Amusement Company keep the people of Honolulu and its visiting hosts entertained, matinee and evening. Phone for seats.



*A bit of old Japan in Hawaii, where more than half the population is of Oriental descent.*



*The Director of the Pan-Pacific Union and a Vice-President, Dr. Iga Mori (on the Director's left) received by directors of the Osaka Pan-Pacific Club, the secretary and founder of which, W. Araki, stands at the extreme left of this picture.*