

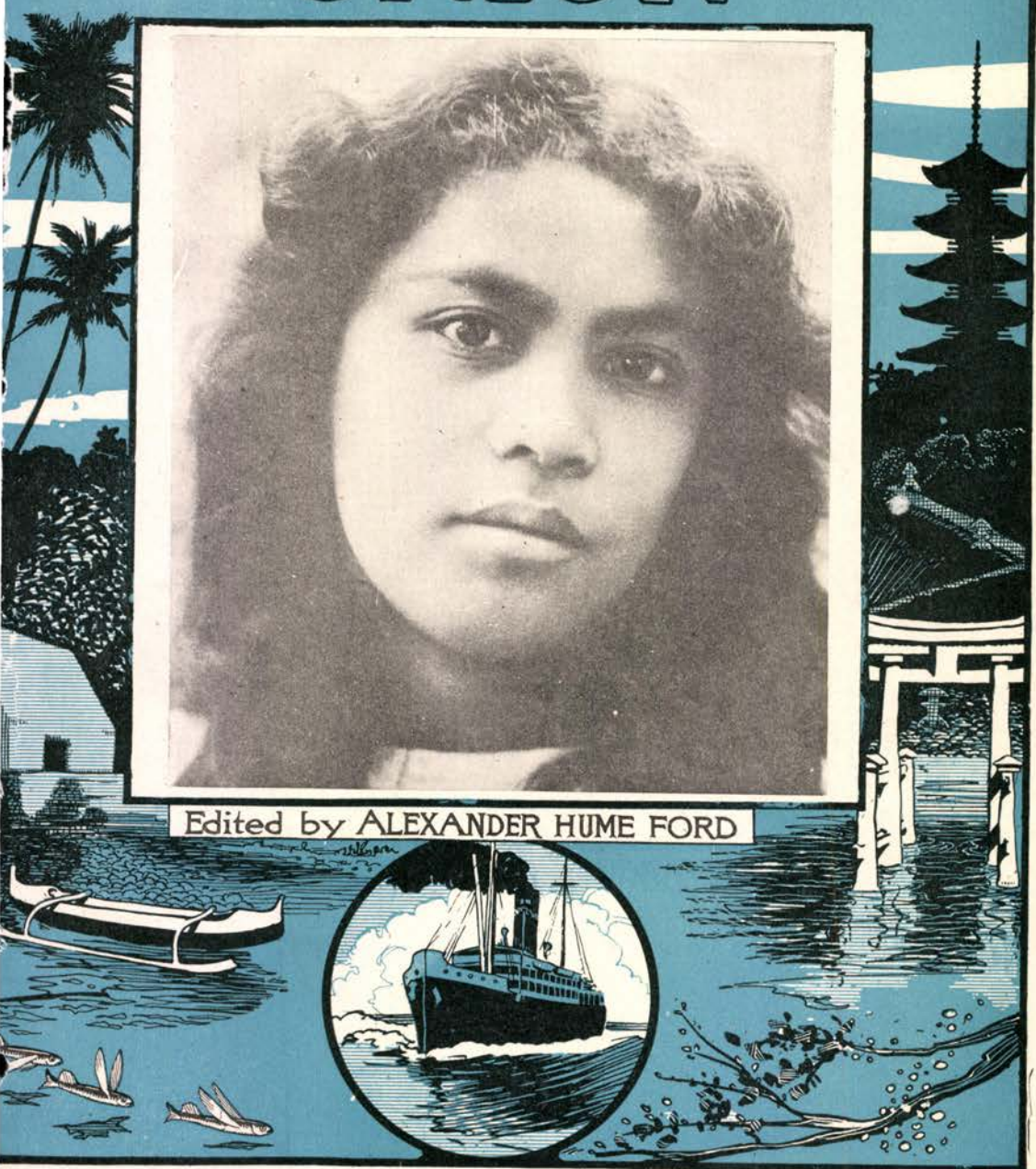
The MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE

official organ of the

PAN-PACIFIC UNION



Edited by ALEXANDER HUME FORD



The Mid-Pacific Magazine

CONDUCTED BY ALEXANDER HUME FORD

Volume XX.

No. 4.

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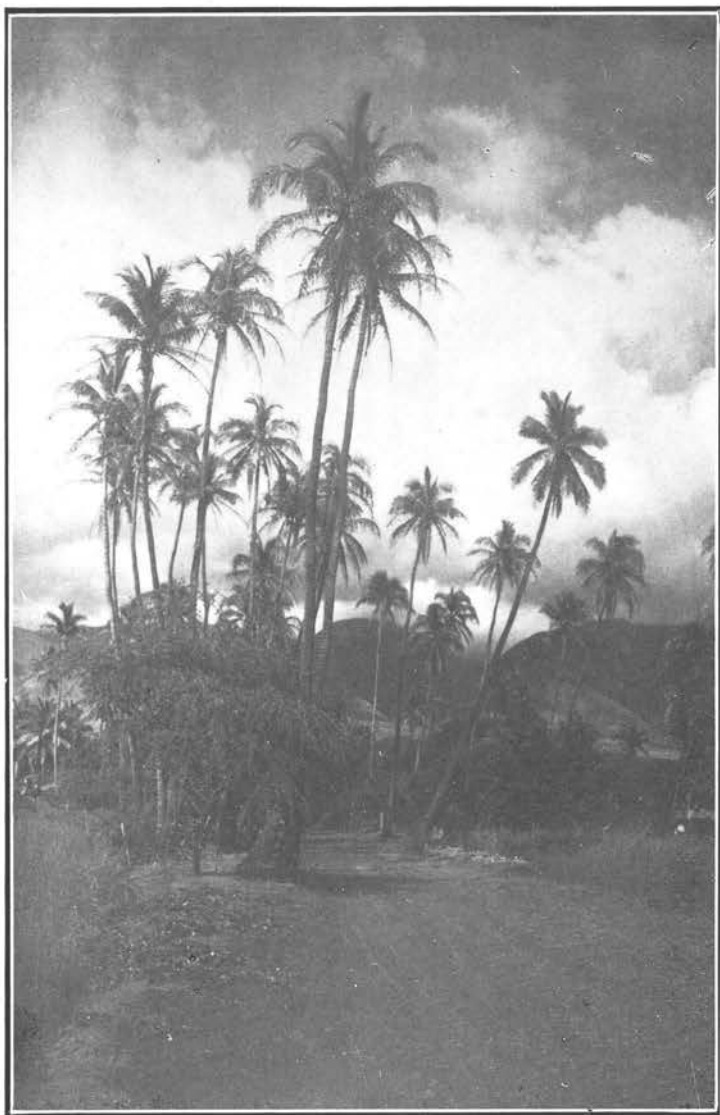
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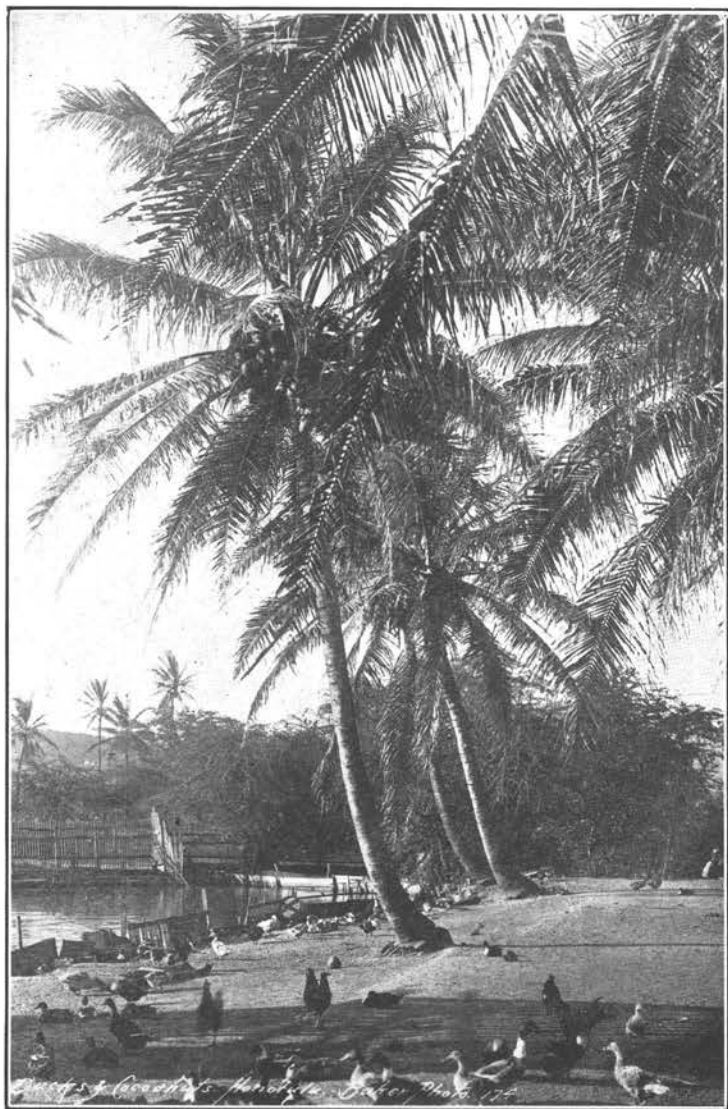
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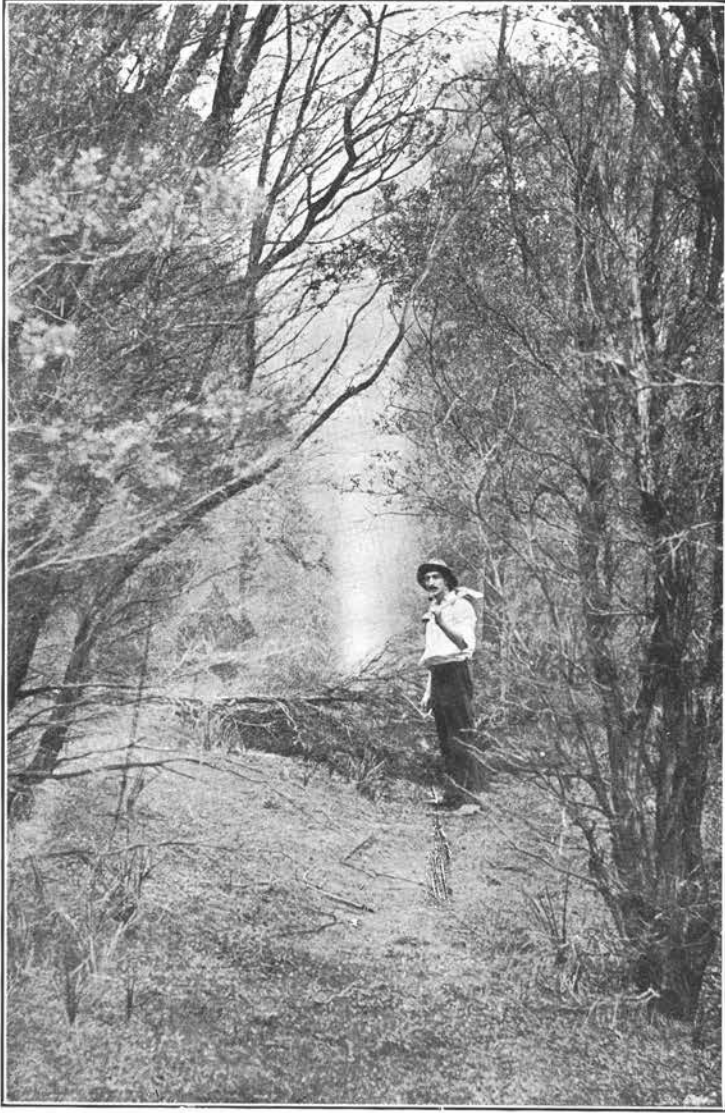
*Hawaii is the first turning to the left after leaving San Francisco,
and here are glimpsed the first coconut trees of the tropics.
Hawaii being just within the line.*



All is not coconut groves in Hawaii; there are native forests and waterfalls everywhere, even within the corporate limits of Honolulu, the Capital City.



In Hawaii the groves of coconut palms also serve as feeding ground for the poultry that is raised, and if water is near by there is a duck pond.



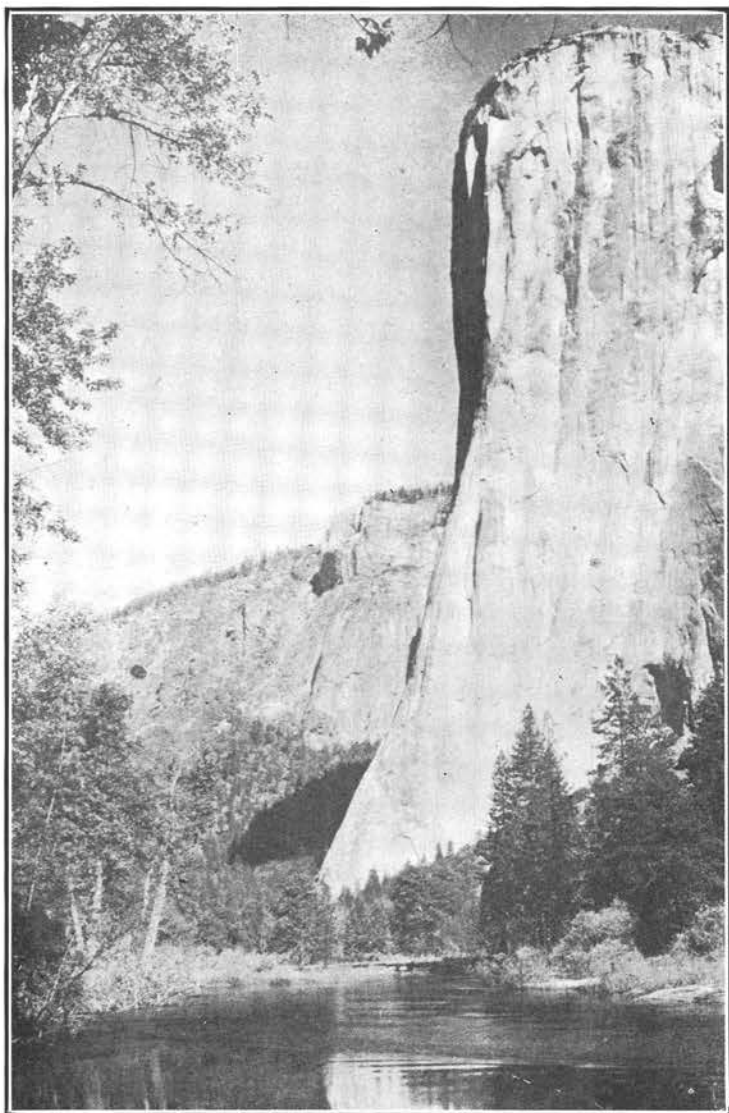
In Australia there are forests of great area and the Australians delight in roaming them, for the climate is one of the most inviting and agreeable in the world.



The Polynesian race has peopled almost the entire island area of the tropical Pacific. It is one great family distributed over half the water area of the ocean.



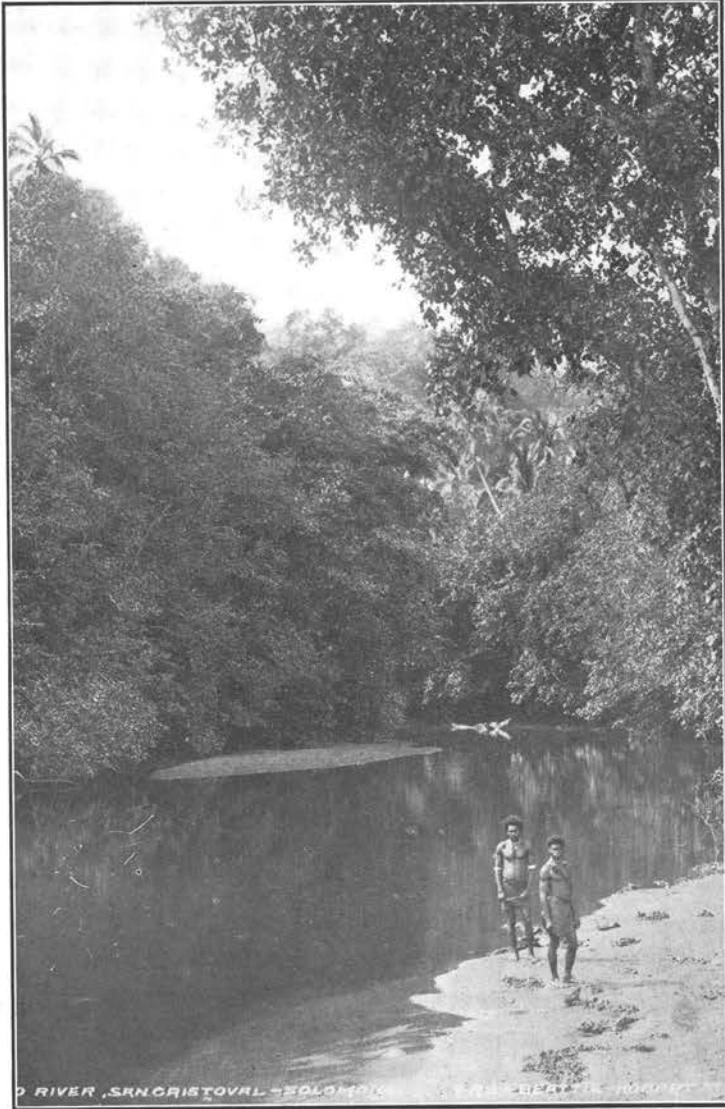
Such totem poles are found in Alaska, New Zealand, many of the South Sea isles, and wherever the Polynesian has found his way, even in South America.



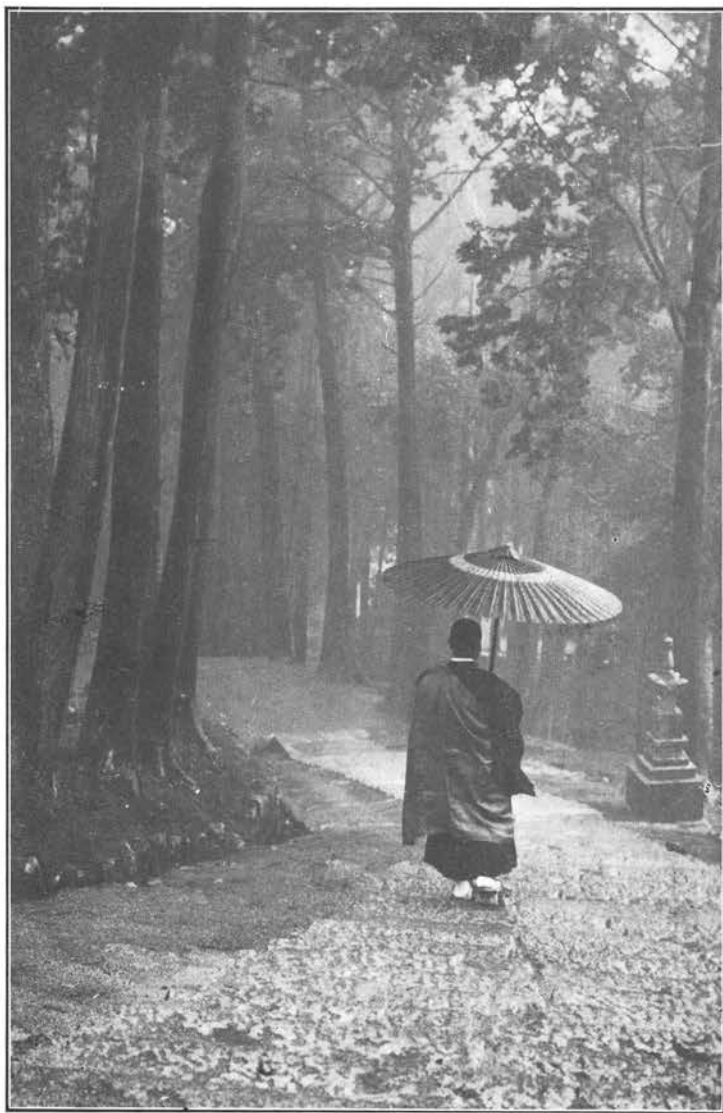
The scenic pride of America's Pacific coast is El Capitan Rock in Yosemite Park, where the picturesque wonders of the new world are assembled.



The scenic glory of Japan is Fujiyama Mountain, pictured in almost every art creation of the Japanese. It is their sacred mountain and chief delight.



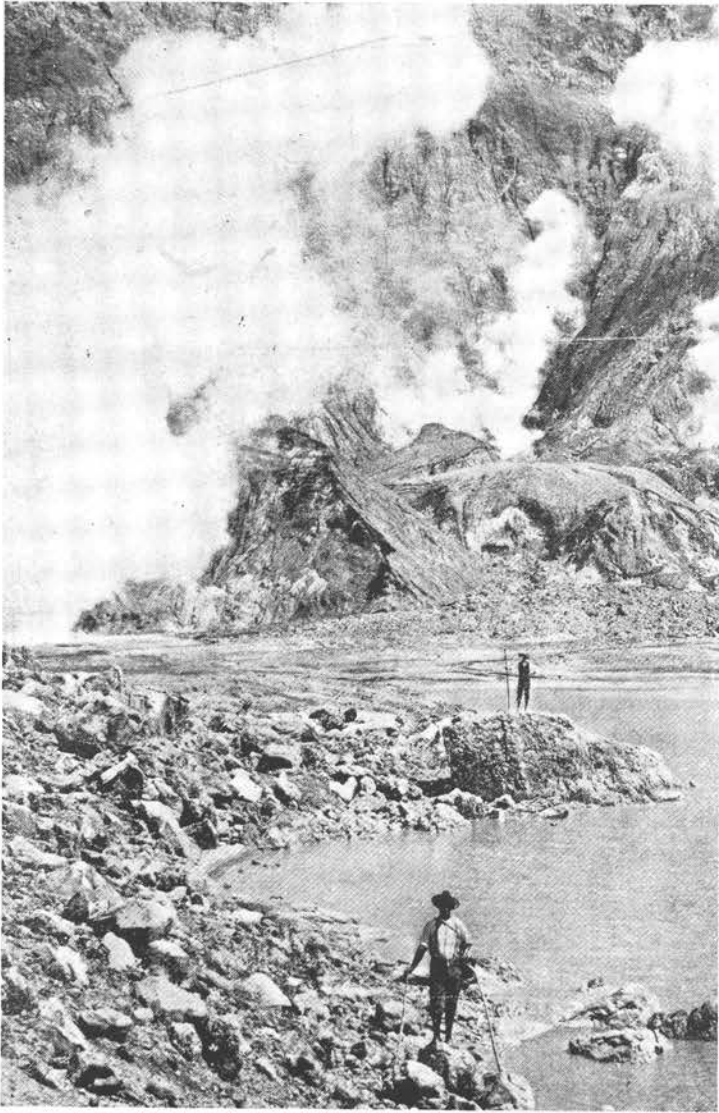
Down in the Solomons, what there is of dress is artistic. The scant costuming lends itself to the surroundings and is demanded by the climate.



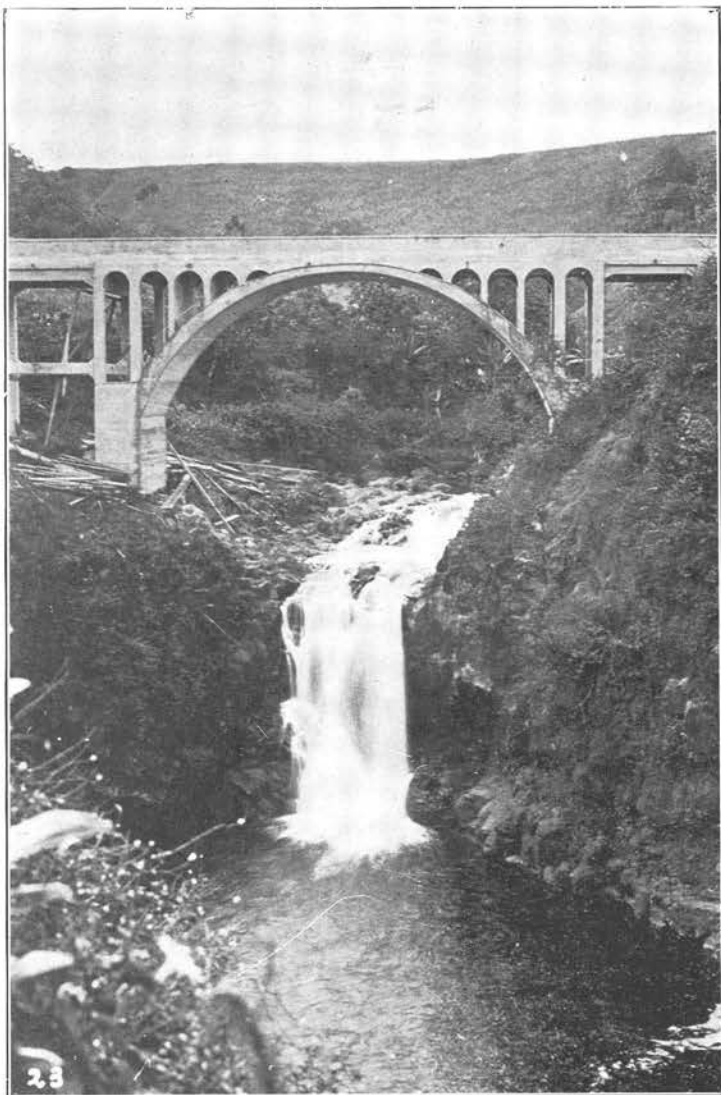
In Japan the costuming of the men is as stately and artistic as are the forests of Cryptomeria that make beautiful many parts of the Island Empire.



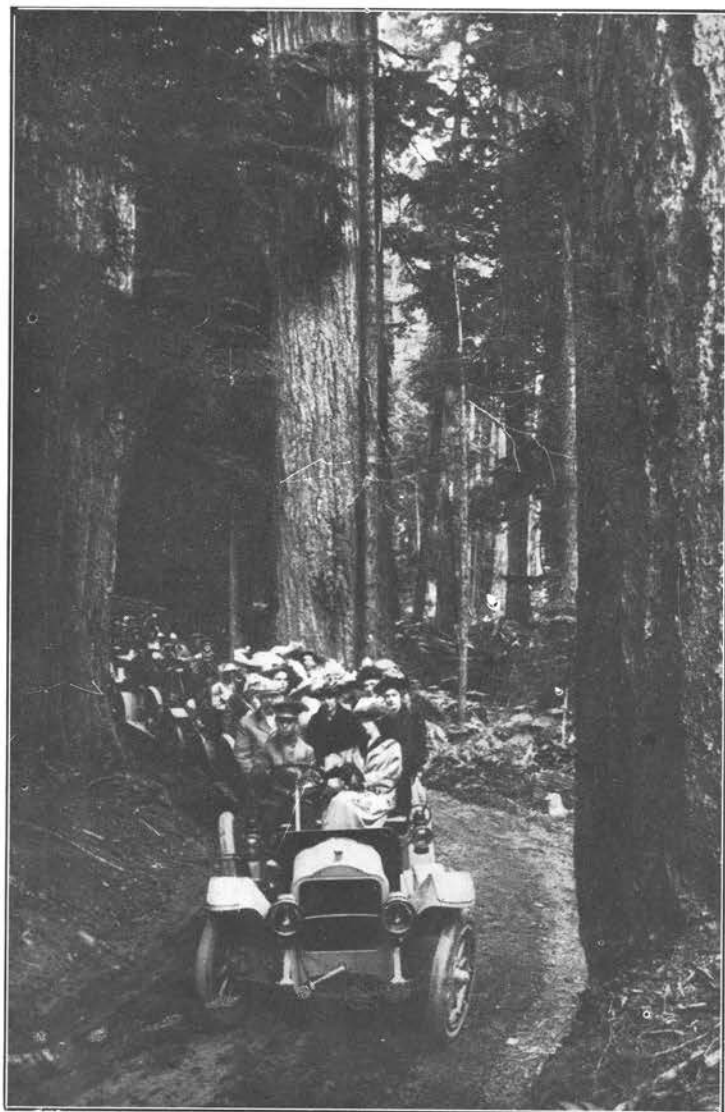
There is one lone hot spring in Hawaii, on the slopes that come down from the Volcano of Kilauea, and here the tourist delights to disport himself.



Parts of New Zealand abound in hot springs. Some of them boil and erupt, so that one must be careful as to which he selects for his morning bath.



Modern masonry bridges span primitive streams and rushing cascades in Hawaii; the autoist may ride from Hilo over one of the scenic roads of the world.



In California the motorist has roads cut through the forests of giant redwoods, where it is never mid-day, but ever pleasant twilight.



In the South Sea Island the Coconut Crab steals the milk of the coconut, but he yields a delicious meat as food and is much sought after.

Edited by Alexander Hume Ford.

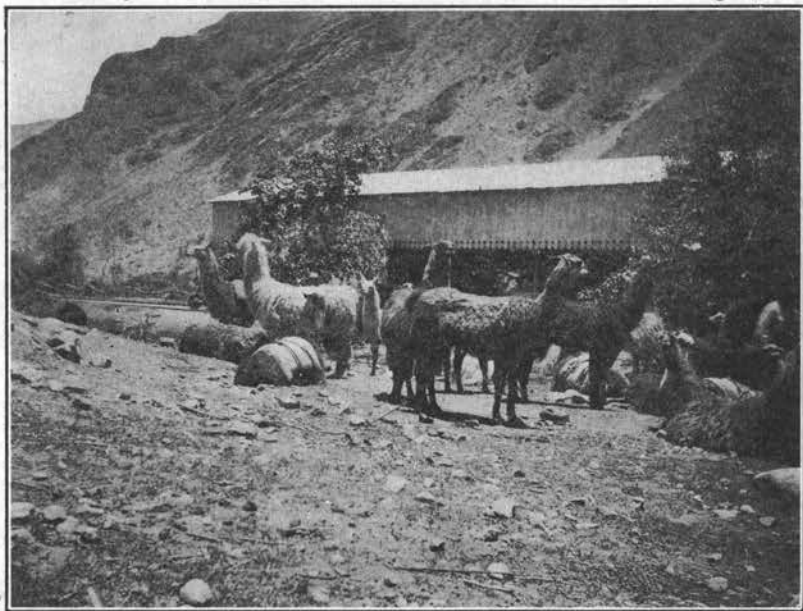
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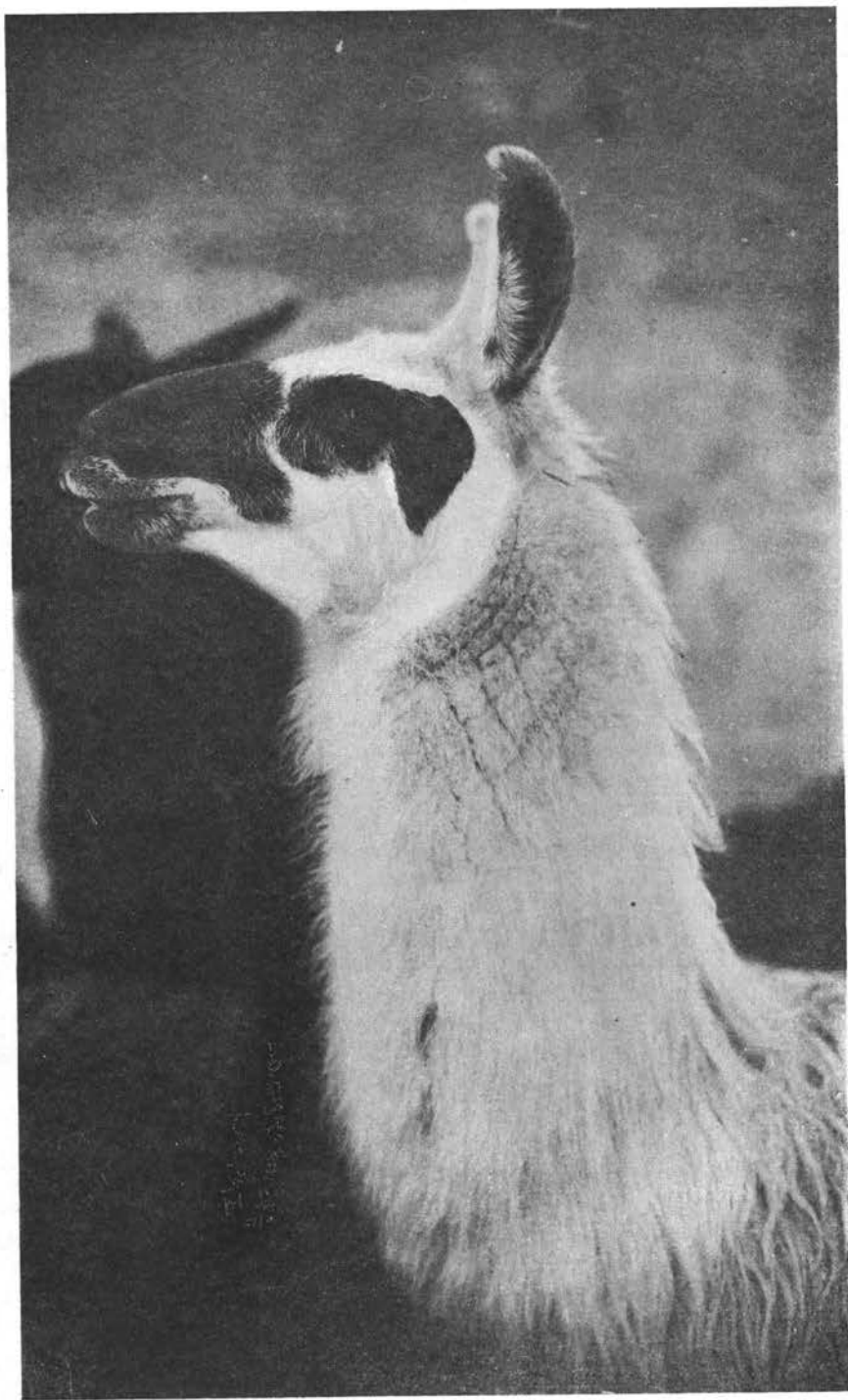
The South American Camel

By EDWARD ALBES of the Pan-American Union Staff.

JUST where the writer, when quite a small boy, received the impression that black alpaca coats and dresses were made from the woven hair of a species of goat is a mystery to him. However he may have obtained the misinformation, it certainly made quite an impression, for to this day when something is said of the animal known as the alpaca the image of a goat appears before his mind's eye, and it is with some effort that he pulls himself together with

the mental whisper, "Not goat, but a camel."

The trouble is, the animal does not look like a camel in any feature but its neck, and there have been quite a number of others, many of them more familiar with the alpaca and llama than is the writer, who have had more or less difficulty in assigning to these animals their proper zoological status. For instance, one of the best accounts of the four species of the American genus of



Typical Llama head and neck. The ordinary height of the Llama is from 4 to 4½ feet, but owing to the long neck and loftily held head he appears taller than he really is.

the family of Camelidae that has been published in English is embodied in a little work published in London in the year 1811 under the title "An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Peruvian Sheep called Carneros de la Tierra, by William Walton." Thus Walton called them sheep, notwithstanding the fact that he knew they were related to the camels.

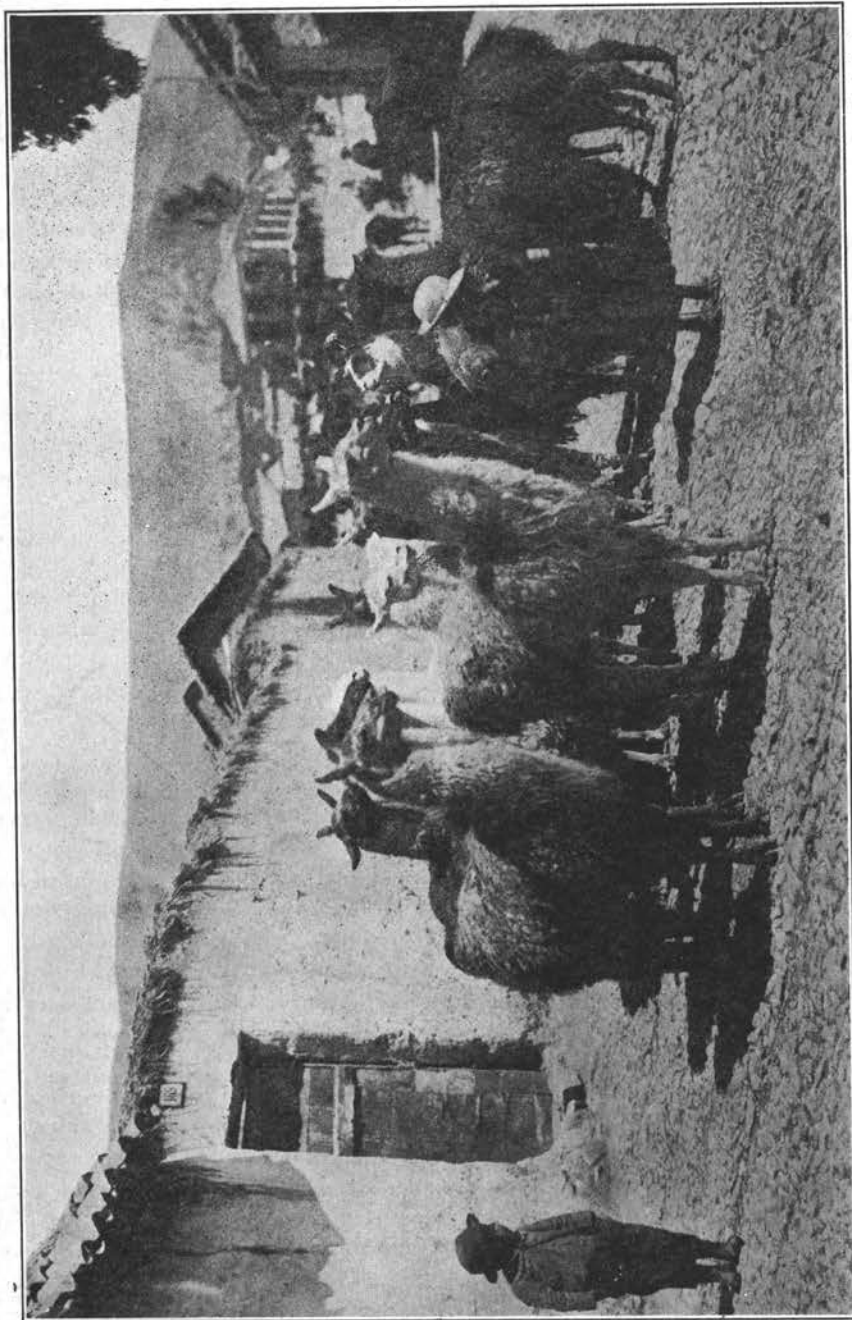
The distinct kinds of Peruvian sheep called by the Spaniards Carneros de la Tierra, or country sheep, are four viz.: the Llama and Alpaca, domestic animals and beasts of burden, and the Huanaco and Vicuna, which are wild, and never yet tamed but in some solitary instances. Though they all appear to be intermediate species between the camel and the sheep, and as it were, a delicate mixture and blending with the stag, yet we consider them respectively as perfectly distinct in their genus, as is the ass from the horse, notwithstanding that alliances are made between them, so that, though their generic denomination is the same, the races are different, and differ in their perceptible characters. Without being descended from the camel, they have some marks of exterior resemblance, and are possessed of some of his properties, without having any of his deformities.

Our contemporaneous zoologists, however, have about settled the matter of classification by giving to the South American genus of camels the name *Auchenia*, defined by the Century Dictionary as "a genus of ruminants, of the family Camelidae, representing in the New World the camels of the old, but having no hump. The genus includes four important and well-known quadrupeds indigenous to South America—namely, the llama (*A. llama*), the guanaco (*A. huanaco*), the alpaca (*A. pacos*), and the vicuna (*A. vicuna*).

It is with the Carneros de la Tierra, or South American genus with its four

species that we have to deal. Of these two species, the llama and alpaca, are tame; the other two, the guanaco and the vicuna, are wild—in fact, rather excessively wild. The two former were domesticated by the indigenous races of the Peruvian and Bolivian Andes—how many centuries ago no one knows. To the Peruvians of the earliest times of the Incas, perhaps a thousand years before the discovery of America by Columbus, the llama was as well established a beast of burden as was the camel to the Arabs when Christ was born. No doubt those old builders of the megalithic ruins on the southern shore of Lake Titicaca, where now stands the little village of Tiahuanacu, used the llama to carry their lighter loads and wove their garments from the fur of the alpaca. At any rate, there was no record of a time when the Incas or their antecedents did not have the tamed llama, so that the domestication of the camels of the New World, like that of the camels of the Old, must have first taken place in the days of hoary antiquity.

If there had been any account of the taming of the llama in Incaic legends or traditions unquestionably such an important fact would have been mentioned by some of the old Spanish chroniclers, such as Padre Acosta, in whose "Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias" appears an excellent description of the llama as a domesticated beast of burden. In the "Comentarios Reales de los Incas" of the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega is also to be found a good account of the domesticated animals of the Peruvians, including the llama and alpaca. The Inca Garcilaso, who was the son of an Inca princess and one of the Spanish conquistadores, had spent the early years of his life in Peru, knew the language of the Peruvians thoroughly, and was familiar with their traditions and every



The Llama ruminates and chews its cud as does the cow. Like its relative the camel, it is capable of abstaining from drink for a long time. The wool of the Llama is much inferior to that of the alpaca.

feature of their lives. He went to Spain in 1560, and some time thereafter published his celebrated "Comentarios," perhaps the most interesting work dealing with the history, customs, forms of government and religion, and Peruvian activities of all kinds, that has ever been penned.

The ordinary height of the llama is from 4 to 4½ feet at the shoulder, although exceptionally fine specimens reach a height of 5 feet, while the length of the body is about the same. Owing to the long neck and lofty head he appears taller than he really is. The eyes are large, black, rather prominent and usually soft and expressive in appearance. The muzzle is rather long and somewhat pointed, the snout dark or mouse colored, nostrils nearly always dilated and situated considerably above the end of the snout. The upper lip is cleft, like that of the camel or hare, with a split wide enough to reveal the fore teeth when the animal feeds; the lower lip is generally pendulous. One incisor and one canine tooth are found on each side of the upper jaw, but in the lower there are six incisors and two canine, while five grinders are inserted on the two sides of each mandible.

The ears of the llama are pointed, about 4 inches long, the edges generally tipped with white, and quite hairy within. When the animal is in active motion the ears are nearly always carried erect, like those of an alarmed horse, but when lying down or in expressing resentment the ears are couched backward on the head. The head is covered with a soft, mouse-colored down, very short and fine toward the end of the muzzle. The neck is from 2 to 2½ feet long, slender, arched, and in motion resembles that of a swan. The body is much like

that of a fallow deer in shape, but tapers greatly at the loins, like that of the greyhound. The animal is very clean-limbed; the hoof is cleft and the fore parts are armed with two indurated, black, horny, hooked spurs, somewhat resembling the talons of a bird of prey, which serve to support him on the snow-covered rocks and steep declivities of his Andean home. His feet are large, the soles being somewhat round and composed of a soft substance, and from the fetlock down are very pliable.

The tail is 8 to 10 inches long, the fleshy part much smaller than that of a sheep, and is covered with wool and hair mixed, the latter predominating. Only when aroused and gamboling in his pasture grounds does the animal carry his tail raised; at other times it is carried "tucked in" or pendulous. The whole body is covered with a soft coat of woolly hair that does not curl or drop off as does that of the camel. The most and finest wool, as well as the least mixed with hair, is on the back and rump of the animal, while the longest hair is found on the flank and on the center part of the belly. In color the llama varies about as much as does the horse, light brown, dun, gray, dark brown predominating, but under the belly he is uniformly white.

The llama, as well as the three other species of the genus, ruminates and chews its cud as does a cow. Like the camel, it is capable of abstaining from drink for a long time, instances being known where the only moisture it received for weeks at a time was from the green food consumed. The meat of the kid llama is quite palatable, having the taste of young goat rather than mutton, but as the animal increases in age the flesh becomes

tough and more or less tasteless. The female has usually only one kid, and the limited quantity of milk secreted by the mother is generally only sufficient to nourish its young, so that llama milk has no domestic uses. Its wool is much inferior to that of the alpaca, although it has sometimes been used as an adulterant by mixing it with the alpaca shearings. For practical purposes the llama of today, like its progenitors of the times of the Incas, is used as a beast of burden, and its chief value is found in that sphere rather than as a source of supply of either meat or wool.

The alpaca, the second domesticated species of the genus *Auchenia*, was known as the "paco" (sometimes as "paco llama") among the Peruvians. No doubt the connection of the Spanish definite article "el" with the name "paco" is responsible for the present version, "el paco" having been corrupted to "alpaca." In structure and general characteristics it closely resembles the llama but with sufficiently pronounced differences to make it a distinct species. While the llama may be crossed with the alpaca, just as in the case of the horse and the ass, the progeny is sterile.

Owing to its long, glossy fleece the alpaca is the most important and most valuable of the South American camels. It is because of the abundance of this long fleece that the animal looks so much fatter than the llama or its wild relatives, the guanaco and vicuna. It hangs in long, more or less tangled, strands down the sides, rump and breast, the strands being from 8 to 12 and even at times to 16 inches in length. This fleece is of a variety of colors, ranging from white through varying shades of dun, cinnamon, brown, to black, individuals being frequently of

mixed color. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Incas, who possessed great flocks of these animals, segregated them by colors, evidently to prevent in the easiest manner the mixing of different colors at shearing time. In regard to this practice Garcilaso de la Vega wrote:

To discriminate the immense number of these sheep kept on their estates by the Incas, the flocks were divided according to their respective colors. The particular colored one was called murumuru, and if from it a fawn was born differing in color from its dam, it was taken away as soon as weaned, and put to pasture with the flock of its own color. In this manner they distinguished their herds, keeping an account of them by means of the quipus, or knots with which they counted, the threads of which were of the same color as the flock. In the highlands clothing was made from paco wool, which the Incas ordered to be collected from their estates and distributed among the people, who manufactured three kinds of cloth, viz.: the havasca, the coarsest quality, used by the lower classes; the cumpi, a second class, worn by the nobles and public functionaries; while the third and finest cloth was reserved for the royal family and their favorites. The finer qualities were of all colors and of various designs; women spun the yarn and wove the coarser kinds, but the finest were made by men.

Early in the nineteenth century Mr. William Walton, who had made an exhaustive study of the alpaca on its native heath, became an ardent advocate of a movement to introduce this valuable animal into the British Isles as an adjunct to the sheep industry of the country.

It was not, however, for its qualities as a wool-bearing animal alone that Mr. Walton advocated the introduction of the alpaca into Britain. He insisted that its flesh was an excellent article of food among the Peruvians, and quotes Zarate as declaring that "llama and alpaca meat is extremely wholesome, and as palatable as that of fat sheep in Castile." Walton himself comments as follows:

The quality of alpaca meat could not indeed fail to be good, when the cleanliness of the animal, the nature of its food, and the neat and delicate manner in which it feeds, are considered. Andes sheep eat nothing but the purest vegetable substances, which they cull with the greatest care, and in habitual cleanliness surpass every other quadruped. With their flesh the Peruvians to this day prepare a jerked meat, called charque which, stewed with rice or onions and tomatoes, makes an excellent dish. On their farms it in fact holds the place that bacon does on ours, and also serves for a sea voyage. To prepare it the meat is separated from the bones and cut into long slips, with a due proportion of fat adhering to each, and all the coarse bits rejected. In this state it is slightly salted, dried in the sun, and then smoked; by which process, however, it becomes so hard and dry that it requires steeping in water for several hours before it is used. Andes sheep eat very much like the venison ones cured in North America, and certainly the dried tongues are superior to those of the reindeer.

For over 30 years Walton continued his efforts to interest the British sheep raisers in the introduction of alpaca breeding. It was his idea that the highlands of Scotland afforded conditions of climate and vegetation so similar to the Andean regions to which they are native that it would only be necessary to introduce a few individuals of the species to start a new industry. Numerous attempts were made at this time, and frequently repeated since then, and in a few isolated instances the animals imported survived and produced progeny, chiefly in zoological gardens and on some private estates, but these successes were so few and results so poor that no tangible economic effect was produced. The llama and alpaca, not only in England and Scotland but in France, Spain, Germany, Austria, and even in Australia, in all of which countries similar attempts have been made, remain objects of curiosity rather than of commercial and economic value. Apparently the Andean regions of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador, and to a more limited extent

of Chile and Argentina seem to be the only parts of the world where these animals will thrive. The high plateaus of the Andes, the native habitat of the llama and alpaca, at an elevation of from 8,000 to 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, present the peculiar conditions of climate, atmosphere, and vegetation under which the organisms of these animals have been developed, and these conditions seem essential to their successful production. Their wild relative, the vicuna, thrives at even greater elevations, being found chiefly in regions that are from 12,000 to 15,000 or more feet above sea level and generally above the snow line.

In 1916 Peru exported alpaca wool to the value of £556,956 (\$2,709,591); llama wool to the value of £2,398 (\$11,666); and vicuna wool to the value of £47 (\$218). The latest figures available from Bolivia show an export from that country of alpaca wool to the value of 162,605 bolivianos (\$63,415) and of vicuna wool to the value of 11,978 bolivianos (4,671).

The guanaco, sometimes written huanaco, is the larger of the two wild species of *Auchenia*, but smaller than the llama. Its habitat is more extensive than that of the llama, or for that matter of any of the other species, for it is found from the higher elevations of the Andes of Peru and Bolivia down to the southernmost sections of Chile and Argentina, considerable numbers of guanacos having been found even beyond the Strait of Magellan on the island of Tierra del Fuego. Some authorities hold that the llama is merely a domesticated variety of the guanaco, while others insist that the differences between them are sufficient to constitute each a species. Walton, who made a very thorough study of these animals, held that they are dis-

tinct species and notes the following characteristic differences:

"The height of the full-grown guanaco is but seldom over $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, and, like the alpaca, the body is longer in proportion to height than is that of the llama; its color is invariably a reddish brown, although a few instances of white individuals have been recorded; the back of the guanaco is somewhat more arched than that of the llama, its coat shaggier, its feet smaller, face rounder, snout shorter, body less tapering at the waist, and the callosity on the sternum which characterizes both the llama and alpaca entirely wanting. Naturally also, the whole bearing of the wild animal is more alert and aggressive, and instead of timidly yielding, an old male guanaco will fight and spit its cud at an enemy upon the least provocation."

The vicuna, the smallest of the genus *Auchenia*, is fast disappearing notwithstanding recent efforts of the Peruvian and Bolivian Governments to protect it. In stature the animal is rarely over 3 feet tall, while the length of the body is about the same. It has the same arch in the waist that characterizes the llama, its head is larger in proportion to the size of its body, is rounder, and tapers suddenly to a small snout and very small mouth with the usual cleft upper lip. The forehead is higher, and the whole head is covered with a longer and curlier down than is that of the llama or alpaca, and its color is invariably a reddish brown. The nostrils are small, teeth similar to those of the other species,

and the upper gums, like those of the alpaca, black in color. The limbs are slender and delicate and seem excessively long for the body; the small feet are cleft and have spurs on the fore part similar to those of the llama. The fleece of the vicuna is uniformly of a russet, or reddish brown color and is finer, silkier, and more valuable than is that of even the alpaca. It extends from the fore shoulder all along the back, rump, and upper flanks, comparatively little hair being mixed with the wool, except under the belly, where the hair grows longer and the fleece is of a whitish color.

The animal inhabits the loftiest regions of the Peruvian, Bolivian, and Ecuadorean Andes. It is extremely timid, has never been domesticated except in rare instances when caught extremely young and raised as a pet in some native family, and has been the prey of the hunter from the earliest Incaic periods down to the recent years when the above-named countries instituted legal measures for its protection. Owing to the laws against hunting the vicuna and killing the timid creature for its pelt, and to its greatly diminished numbers in accessible regions, the export of its beautiful fleece has become negligible, as shown by the figures quoted above in connection with the export of alpaca wool. From an economic point of view, therefore, the vicuna may be considered as the least important of the four species of animals that represent the Camelidae in the New World.





The Japanese Moral Spirit

By A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

IN THE eighteenth century, when the warriors were most flourishing, the education of the common people in Japan was at its lowest point. It was about this time that there lived a man of the name of Ishida-Baigan in the province of Tamba. Although he belonged to the class of commoners, yet his father took great care in his education. When he was twenty-three years old, he was sent to Kyoto to serve as an apprentice in a dry goods store. While faithfully discharging his daily duties as an apprentice, he did not neglect his studies. Every moment in which he was free from work was devoted to study in which a Buddhist priest, Ryoun by name, assisted him. He gradually discovered how base and mean were the merchants of that time in character and in dealings. It was when he was forty-five

years old that he was determined to open a series of moral lectures at his own home in Kyoto. On the doors was posted a placard:—"A moral lecture; free admission; everybody welcomed." This was the beginning of the widely famed system of moral lectures of a popular nature, called the "Shingakudowa." Such scholars as Teshima-Toan and Nakazawa-Doji were educated by this pioneer moralist. The Shingaku lectures have since become so popular, that, more than two hundred halls have been built at different localities. The different feudal lords were glad to invite the moralists and to listen to their lectures. This Shingaku school of moralists has had a vast influence over the common people, and especially, the merchant class.

There are now many schools for mechanics in Japan, but mention will be

made of only one, a night school in the city of Kobe. Only one year and half is required to finish the course, but the method used by the school is so effective that the graduates are in demand everywhere. Some years ago an employee of the Sanyo Railway Company was admitted to the school. At first, he could not read even a single letter. But after eighteen months' training, he was turned out as a good designer who then found ways to put his ideas into practice. It was at the Fifth Industrial Exhibition that a machine invented by him attracted the attention of the public. It was a contrivance to prevent the jolting of a train at a sudden stop. When this machine was later compared with a similar one invented in Germany, it was found that it was in no wise inferior to the latter.

Kinomoto is a little village in the prefecture of Shiga. It consists of only six hundred houses, and yet is proud of its library containing more than seven thousand volumes. Bunya Sugino, the founder of the library, was born in a poor family, and could not pursue regular studies. When he was a young man, he left his home for Tokyo, with the object of finding some means to enable him to pursue his studies. Obtaining access to a library in the metropolis, he studied law with intense application. He applied for a lawyer's license and passed the examination. He could not forget his boyhood in his native place. The desire to help the needy grew stronger, and was at last realized in the Kohoku Library to which he still contributes several hundred *yen* every year. In connection with this library, we are glad to state that many public libraries have been established in different localities, since the Russo-Japanese War, and that most of them are the result of curtailing useless expenses.

In 1900, when the Crown Prince was married, the towns and villages of the country tried to commemorate the event in some way or other. The municipality of Tokyo decided to establish a charity-school at the slum quarter in the district of Fukagawa. The children are not only furnished with books and stationery but with baths, medicines, etc., and the teachers are their hair-dressers. The children are also encouraged to save money, and this money-saving habit of the little ones has come to influence their parents, so that the slum quarter of Fukagawa is now known as a money-saving quarter.

At the time of the transfer of the administration of the country from the Shogunate to the present Government, the former social order was also in the process of dissolution. The old standards were thrown away, and there were as yet no new ones to take their place. The younger generation, especially, was in a lamentable state. It was at this juncture that some far-sighted men conceived the idea of organizing young men's associations, some of which have been exercising their healthy influence until today. In Kawanuma, Fukushima, a man called Mataichiro Saito, in the hope of introducing better manners, organized an association in the village of Nishi-haga. The members pledged themselves to refrain from gambling and other evil habits, and to make an united effort to cultivate the spirit of industry and self-government. The neglected parts of the locality were turned into paddy fields or gardens, while the profits resulting from this work were used in such public works as schools, village offices, police stations, etc. The ditches and canals were also repaired. The self-government feature of this association has told upon the locality, which has since been greatly improved as to its morals.

T. Shiodome-mura, Saitama, Giichi

Takahashi who rendered valuable services as headman for more than ten years realized the necessity of electing the best man to this important office. In the person of Shiichiro Tanaka, he found the proper man to fill the position, and recommended him to the people. When the new headman was elected, he gladly helped him as his assistant. The people have come to call the assistant 'the titleless headman.' The united effort of these two officials has been directed to the organization of different industrial and economic leagues, one of which bears the name of "five Rin" or "five cardinal virtue" league;—five rin is half a sen, and go-rin, meaning five rin has the same sound as the two characters that represent the cardinal virtues.

Let us not forget to take notice of an interesting instance found in Kamashima-shinden, near the city of Nagoya. Formerly, the place was a sandy beach extending from Nagashima to the port of Kuwana. It was, however, reclaimed later, by order of the lord of Owari, and has since been turned into farms. A family, Kaniye by name, has since been the landlord, for it was this family that redeemed the shore. The three hundred people of the village are said to be the descendants of those who were employed by the family in this work. Such being the case, the relation between the family and the villagers has been peaceful and harmonious for the past two hundred and seventy years. The residence of the Kaniye family is open to the people, with its orchards and gardens. Different offices connected with the industries and other affairs of the village are found in the compound, evening classes and other meetings being held in one of the houses. The residence is thus practically the headquarters of the village. This beautiful relation between them reminds us of similar relations found in York and other estates in England.

Choshiro Kawamura is one of the most public-spirited persons in the prefecture of Gifu, whose works have been a great deal thought of by the public. Among many enterprises undertaken by him, the "Kan-o-kai" (the cherry-party) is the most successful and worthy of special notice. For many years he has been contributing several hundred yen towards charitable works with the money curtailed from his household expenses; besides he has given several articles indispensable to the daily life to seventy of the weaker persons of the village. But unsatisfied with this, he put into practice his long-cherished idea of the cherry-party to which he invites the poor people and gives them both physical and mental consolation. In the flower season these poor folks of the village gather together on a certain bright day for an outing in Ogaki park and enjoy the warm sunshine and the sight of blooming cherry flowers. Rich entertainments and different amusements are arranged by the members of the Kawamura family themselves, while priests are invited for religious preachings. Thus the feeble members of the community enjoy themselves the whole day long, mingling with young and old, under the blooming flowers and return home with brightness and hopefulness in their smiling faces.

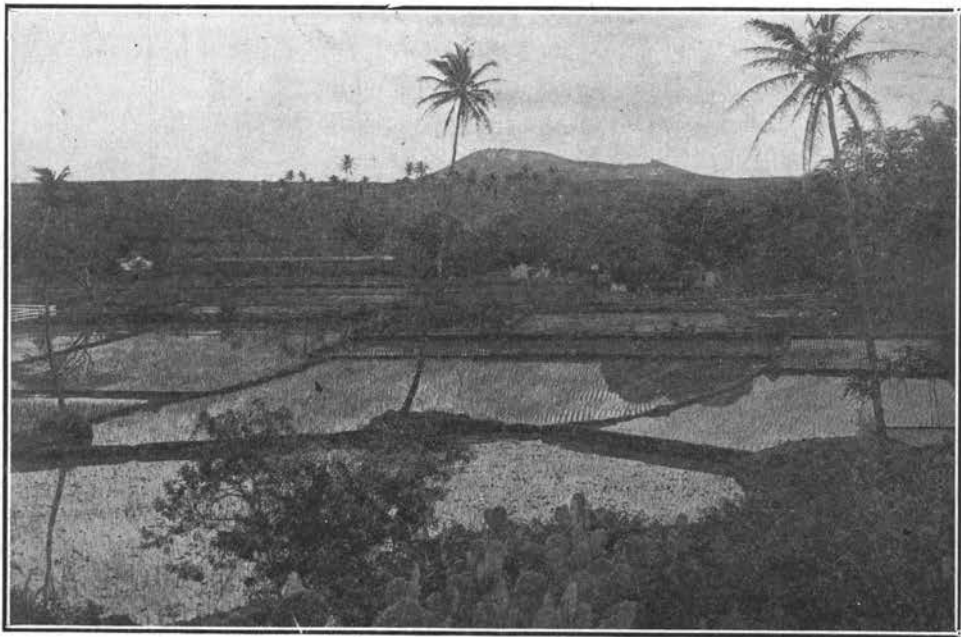
When Buddhism was at its height, various charitable institutions were founded by benevolent Buddhists. The Lepers' Asylum at Nara is said to have been founded by the Empress Komyo. The great Chinese scholar and social reformer, Sato-Shinyen urged the Tokugawa government to establish certain charity works. The Kosaikwan, a large institution founded through his influence, is said to have consisted of an orphanage and a nursery. One of his works, "Secrets of Planting and Gardening," was at first intended to be a representation to the Tokugawa authorities, urging them

to lay out an orchard in the locality of Urawa, on the river of Arakawa. The scheme is minutely described in the work for the author desired to turn 150 chobu (367.6 acres) of waste land in that locality into a big orchard. The scheme was planned in order to give employment to the unemployed, for it was his belief that the misconduct of the common people is mostly owing to want of employment. He was also very much interested in the moral condition of the people. He would often visit different families, giving advice and instruction, and even admonition, if necessary. If any were found to be lazy, or to be acting against his counsels, he would deprive them of their employment. The cultivation of filial virtues and of diligence in agriculture are said to have been his two principles. Although he was a strict disciplinarian, he did not neglect to provide for the entertainment of his people. At the center of the orchard was erected a hall where on festival days, he would invite his people and entertain them with feasts. The orchard of this moralist was practically a garden city in miniature.

Toward the end of the 18th century Matsudaira-Sadanobu assumed the important office of premiership in the Tokugawa Shogunate. From the beginning of his administration, he had much trouble with tramps and petty thieves. He hit upon the idea of employing them in the work of reclamation at the isles of Ishikawa and Tsukuda. When the work was completed, he allowed the inmates to live on the land. They were divided into sections, each consisting of twenty members, controlled by a petty official. According to their taste, or ability, they were made to learn some industry. Some

would prefer to become black-smiths, while others were artisans in lacquer work. They were also instructed by lectures on practical ethics by the chaplain, Nakazawa-Doji. In the city of Niigata, there was founded some years ago what is called the Sekizen Kumiai (Benevolent League). Each member deposits one sen and five rin a day for the period of five years, after which the same policy is repeated. At first there were only three hundred and fifty members, but now there are fifty thousand and odd, the sum of the accumulated funds amounting to 780,000 yen. Nearly all of the towns and villages within the prefecture, have more or less members. The league uses its funds for different enterprises, and also for the support of hospitals and other charity works. Nor does it neglect their moral welfare, and prominent scholars are often invited to give lectures to them. On the occasions of its tenth and fifteenth anniversaries, it published tracts, urging the people to be diligent and frugal, instead of spending money in festivities. Besides, for the intellectual development of villagers, it began to advance school expenses for the poor and established a library and many circulating libraries which are now circulating among towns and villages of the prefecture.

All the foregoing instances of good works, and others that we could enumerate, clearly show that the primary cause lies in sincere and earnest character. When we consider how great and far-reaching is the influence of devoted men and women, we realize the royal road to wealth and prosperity in the local communities is the cultivation of a strong moral character in each individual.



Hawaii At Random

By C. T. RODGERS, M. D.

TO the dwellers of the North, the myriad islands and archipelagoes which dot the broad expanse of the Pacific, vaguely summarized by our grandfathers as the South Sea Islands, have always been, in a large degree, a region of poetry and romance.

No genuine boy could fail to follow with enthusiastic delight the story of Cook and Vancouver, Magellan and La Perouse, or of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the first European to reach the Pacific from across the American continent, and who, one memorable autumn day in the year 1513, waded, sword in hand, waist-deep into the sea, and in the grandiloquent fashion of the time, took formal and solemn possession of that ocean and

all that pertained to it, in the name of his master, the king of Spain.

One of the most distinct recollections of my own school days is of a rude wood cut in an old geography purporting to represent the destruction by the Sandwich Islanders of their idols. In the center was a colossal image, grotesque and hideous, surrounded by heaped-up fagots and curling flames, while around the outside of the fire a group of lank and long-limbed black men with white breech-cloths capered nimbly about in a kind of Polynesian can-can. Certainly the artist had drawn liberally on his imagination, for the image portrayed resembled a genuine Hawaiian idol about as much as it did the Egyptian sphinx, and

the lean black dancers were a sorry caricature upon the muscular and well-developed Kanakas.

True, the extension of steamship lines and telegraphs into this once unknown realm, the incursions of the ubiquitous and often unsentimental globe-trotter, and the establishment of regular and frequent mail communications with such points as Tahiti, Samoa, Fiji and Honolulu, have somewhat dissipated the halo which naturally surrounds the distant and the unknown, and rubbed off a little of the gilding with which the over imaginative had decked a region beautiful enough and interesting enough in itself to need no such adventitious decoration.

But the romance is by no means all dissipated, nor likely to be. Still the mention of the South Seas calls up, irresistibly and promptly, a picture of lovely islands, clothed in the richness of tropical verdure or crowned with sharp and rugged volcanic peaks, of palm groves and cocoanuts, and of fringing coral reefs on which the long swell of the indigo-blue Pacific breaks evermore in snow-white foam; pictures of the hospitable and kindly Hawaiian, of the dignified and courteous but ferocious and cruel Fijian, of lands where nature is bounteous, life simple, and artificial wants few, of laughing and rollicking brown people tumbling about for hours in the breakers, of skillful swimmers and wonderful surf-riders, of nut-brown maidens with pearly teeth and lustrous eyes, and of Herman Melville's interesting and amiable Marquesan cannibals. Imagination, of course, has done its share in painting the picture, and here, as elsewhere, distance has lent enchantment, but after making every allowance, the fact still remains that neither steam nor electricity, nor railways, nor any or all the multitudinous unsightly and utilitarian contrivances of the nineteenth cen-

tury can altogether vulgarize the unique natural and social atmosphere of the Pacific archipelagoes, nor destroy the nameless charm which still clings to these fortunate isles.

The Hawaiian Islands, with which this article has to deal, do not come properly under the head of the South Sea Islands, being situated in from nineteen to twenty-two degrees north latitude. Their importance, commercially and politically, is due very largely to the fact that, in addition to having a fine climate, rich soil, and magnificent scenery, they are the only considerable group in the whole North Pacific, from the Isthmus to China and Japan in one direction, and from our Northwest coast to Australia in the other. Take a map of the Pacific and draw lines from the islands to the principal points on the American and Asiatic coasts, and it will be seen that Hawaii, if not the hub of the universe, is certainly the hub of the Pacific. From Honolulu the lines to San Francisco, British Columbia, Panama, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Australia, China, Siberia and Japan, all diverge like the spokes of a great wheel.

The distance from San Francisco to Honolulu, which is the capital and chief seaport of the Islands, is twenty-one hundred miles, and the time seven days.

Leaving San Francisco, a day or so generally suffices to take the tourist clear of the rough and blustering weather which frequently, but by no means always, vexes the California coast. Thenceforth, unless for people abnormally susceptible to sea-sickness, the voyage is a perpetual delight. Indeed, except for two or three months in the year, the weather is apt to be charming throughout. Day by day the ocean grows bluer, and the air is more balmy, the rough and choppy sea of the coast is exchanged for the long and regular swell of mid-ocean, and the ship swaying gently to the

waves plows her steady way, throwing the white spray from her prow with a rhythmical swish which is soothing and restful to nerves tired and worn with the everlasting rush and drive of American life. Early on the morning of the seventh day the land is generally in sight, and by the middle of the forenoon the steamer is safely moored at the wharf in Honolulu, and the passengers landed in what has come to be familiarly known as the "Paradise of the Pacific."

Coming suddenly from the quiet of the ocean, the crowd on the wharf, and the bustle in the business portion of the town, seems at first like a return to the busy life left two thousand miles behind. But the traveler soon finds that, with all this seeming similarity, there is still a material difference. He comes to realize that every day in Honolulu is not like steamer day, and that similar crowds on the wharf and around the postoffice and newsdealer's will not be seen again until the next recurrence of a like event.

Honolulu contains a motley population. There are natives, Americans, Europeans of various kinds, Chinese, Japanese, negroes, and scattering representatives of all races and colors, and also specimens of almost every imaginable combination and crossing of these heterogeneous materials. Truly, fearful and wonderful are the pedigrees of some of these people. There are families here in whose veins is known to flow the mingled blood of Caucasian, Polynesian, negro, Chinese, and American Indian. It will be readily seen that herein is abundant material to interest the philanthropist, the statesman, the ethnologist, the student of social science and of men and manners as well as the lover of the picturesque and the seeker after the outlandish.

With the exception of the Chinese and Japanese, almost the entire wholesale and retail business of the country is in

the hands of white foreigners, mostly Americans and British, and a sprinkling of Portuguese. The native Hawaiian has no talent for trade; when he undertakes it, except in the smallest way, he generally fails. In fact it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that he has no business in him. As there are exceptions to all general rules, so we occasionally find a native who shows business aptitude and capacity, but such exceptions are few and far between, and, on investigation, are almost certain to be found accompanied by some cross of foreign blood.

The retail shops are numerous, rather in excess than otherwise of the wants of the population, and are well supplied with all kinds of American and European goods. The ladies who may feel an interest in the matter can be assured that shopping can be done in Honolulu quite satisfactorily, and at reasonable prices. Indeed one is sometimes puzzled to understand how such stocks of silks, laces, embroideries, fancy goods, and jewelry as one sees in the shop windows are ever disposed of—and paid for—in so limited a community. There is a tremendous amount of business done in Honolulu.

Owing to business of all kinds being so exclusively in the hands of foreigners, the business portion of Honolulu presents an appearance not strikingly different from that of many cities of about the same size elsewhere. Substantial buildings of brick, stone, and concrete line the sides of streets moderate in width and not altogether straight, but approximating a generally rectangular plan. A person accustomed to the business architecture of Chicago and other places where land is costly and lateral space priceless will be struck with the entire absence of lofty buildings. Cottages and the smaller class of dwellings are mostly of one story, and the more expensive and pretentious residences of

two, with liberal provision of verandas, as befits a semi-tropical climate.

The general appearance of the better class of private residences and their surroundings is decidedly attractive, as indeed it ought to be in a town with a good water supply, and in a climate where there is neither snow nor frost, and where, with a moderate amount of trouble one can have roses in his garden and strawberries on his table every month in the year

In the residential section, every house, high or low, has at least a bit of front yard, and many of them handsome and carefully tended grounds in which royal palms, roses, lilies, hibiscus, bougainvillea, and a profuse mixture of the vegetation of the temperature and tropical zones flourish luxuriantly.

But, however, attractive the prospect may be by day, its highest charm can only be realized when viewed by the magic light of the tropical moon. Then the whole landscape is indeed transformed. All the rough places are made smooth, and every beauty of sea and sky, of stately palm and graceful shrubbery, is brought out in its most poetic guise and with its most irresistible charm.

After all, the most interesting thing about any country is the people who live in it. This world, with all its beauties and glories, its wonders and its mysteries, owes its importance, so far as we can see, to its affording a theatre for

human achievement, and a field for the development and exhibition of life and character.

I have said that the population is mixed; how very much so can be seen by the following summary, which is from the Governor's Report, estimated in June, 1918:

Hawaiian	22,850
Part Hawaiian	16,100
Portuguese	24,250
Spanish	2,270
Porto Rican	5,200
Other Caucasian	30,400
Chinese	22,250
Japanese	106,800
Filipinos	20,400
All others	5,660
Total	256,180

The Islands are a racial experimental laboratory for the scientists of the world. The Americans, Hawaiians and Portuguese control the local Territorial Government; out of the large Japanese population there are less than 100 voters. The boys and girls of all races go to school together, grow up together and enter business together, all under American supervision and American influence. Statehood is a much discussed subject, and it is not improbable that it will not be long before the starry field of Old Glory is increased by a new star representing the "State of Hawaii!"





Making land worth while.

The Single Tax on Land in Australia

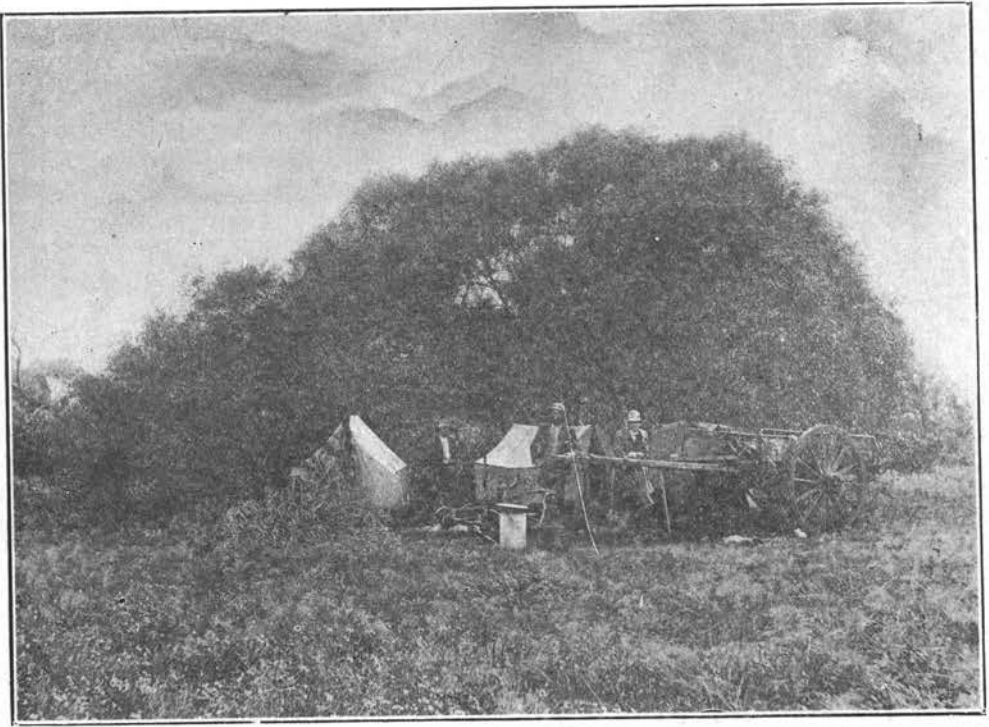
By DR. ELWOOD MEAD.

THE intelligence, care and money devoted to the improvement of the stud flocks of Australia have to be seen to be understood. Values have been created that are worth the effort. A few years ago a stud ram sold for \$32,000. Five thousand dollars is never an unusual price for an animal. The pedigree and reputation of some of these flocks run back for half a century and give them great money value. One station has averaged over \$400,000 a year from its sales of pure blood sheep over a long period. Flocks of this kind must be fed regardless of cost, and when a dry season comes and the grass fails there is nothing equal to alfalfa to carry them through the critical period. A drought even over a limited area of country means to the grower of alfalfa the "cutting of a melon," because of the

high prices obtained for hay and pasture.

Formerly when there was a shortage of feed in one section it was met by shifting stock to some other pastoral district, but, as the unused country is occupied and fully stocked, this alternative no longer exists. The safest plan now is to ship hay from the irrigated areas or send the stock there.

In 1914 farmers sold hay grown on irrigated farms for \$80 a ton. Flock owners paid from \$50 to \$100 rental for the use of alfalfa pastures for six months. In 1919 alfalfa hay again sold for \$80 a ton, and again the rental of alfalfa fields for a period of six months reached \$100 an acre. These high prices grow out of the urgent need and because the distance of Australia from any other farming country makes the cost of ship-



Taking up land to make it valuable.

ping hay from other countries prohibitive. The benefits that come to the farmer from receiving high prices are small compared to the benefits to Australia in protecting these priceless flocks from death or injury.

In America, irrigation works have been built by private capital or by the Federal Government under the Reclamation Act. In Australia, all the works of any size have been built and are operated by the states. The few private works are insignificant in size.

The Murrumbidgee scheme, the largest irrigation work in New South Wales, was built by the state to utilize the Murrumbidgee River. The flow of the river is regulated by the Burrinjuck Reservoir. To provide for this the Government bought a large tract of land on the upper portion of the stream, and on this has created a reservoir by build-

ing a dam 240 feet high, 160 feet wide at the base and 18 feet wide at the top. The lake thus created covers 12,740 acres.

Water from the reservoir flows down the river 220 miles to the diversion weir, where gravity canals carry it out to 350,000 acres of land bought by the government from private owners. Years ago the government had sold this land to stockmen in tracts of about 100,000 acres. The stockmen paid about \$5 an acre and it was bought back by the government at from \$10 to \$20 an acre. Having bought the land, the government made a contour survey, located the distributing ditches, the main roads, fixed the route for the railroad and the places for towns, put out a nursery, established an experimental farm, built a sawmill to provide lumber, burned bricks for houses, subdivided the land into farms,



Irrigated land in Australia.

and brought a town planning expert from America to lay out the two future cities and the smaller towns. About 20 million dollars was spent on this preparatory work. Having laid the foundation for a fine rural life as far as human foresight could, the government opened the land for settlement.

In turning this land over to settlers the government adopted a form of land tenure unknown in the United States. The settler who takes a farm does not pay for it. Instead, the government fixes the value of the farm, to stand unchanged for twenty-five years, and on this value the settler pays a yearly charge of 2 1-2 per cent. This charge is both a rent and tax, as there are no other taxes. The settler has a full control of the land as if he had a freehold title. On his death his children inherit it, but with the condition that the owner must live on the land and cultivate it. The owners of these farms make and pay for all improvements and seem to feel

about their farms as if they held them by a fee-simple title. This result is helped by the fact that when the revaluation comes in twenty-five years it is to be based on the unimproved value of the land and not on values created by the cultivators.

One result of this tenure is that tenantry and land speculation are both eliminated. There is no opportunity to make a quick turn by selling out at a profit. Settlers are selected by a board of practical men. They are not urged to take land, but are told plainly of the hardships and trials that are likely to be encountered. Every settler must have some capital of his own. He is not allowed to gamble on government funds. The board believes that this capital should not be less than from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

The government lends a settler from \$2,500 to \$4,000 to help improve and equip his farm. The settler must first spend his own money, then the govern-

ment will loan him up to 80 per cent of the value of the improvements he has made. When this loan has been spent on other improvements the settler can make a further loan on these, but limited as before stated to \$2,500 in some cases and \$4,000 in others.

The two chief towns, Leeton and Griffin, of the Murrumbidgee area are models of city planning. There is a civic centre, broad, straight streets for business, winding streets for residences and in each block a playground for children.

The factory district is segregated and connected with the railroads by switches so as to make the cost of transfers as light as possible. Small towns have been laid out with the same attention to comfort and efficiency. The government provides plans for farm houses and, where asked to do so, constructs them. Butter, cheese and bacon factories have been built, and when orchards come into bearing fruit canning factories are erected.

The butter and bacon factories at Leeton paid settlers over a quarter of a million dollars in 1918. The older factories are self-supporting. The newer ones are regarded as justified by the markets they have created for settlers' products. Settlers sit on the boards of directors of these factories in order to get training in managing them as co-operative undertakings in the future.

Victoria was the first Australian state to make large use of irrigation. In the northern part of this state a great area of fertile land has no surface streams and the underground water is not fit for household use. It is a country that grows good grain crops, affords good pasturage for livestock and only needed water for household purposes to make it a valuable agricultural district. To provide this the government built reservoirs in the mountains and from these

small surface ditches run—in some cases 200 miles—parallel to each other down the slopes of the country. By excavating a basin or throwing a dam across a depression, tanks holding 50 cubic yards of water are made. The government operates the supply channels and fills these tanks once or twice a year. They furnish water needed for household and live stock. In some instances limited irrigation has been permitted also.

The greatest irrigation work in Victoria is on the Goulburn river. A weir raises the water 45 feet. The top line of the weir is 695 feet in length, with a further structure 230 feet long to regulate the flow into the channels, which carry the water over an area of nearly one million acres, only a part of which is irrigated. The western channel is 150 miles long, 110 feet wide on the bottom and seven feet deep.

In all, the state of Victoria has spent over twenty million dollars building irrigation works. These are owned and operated by the state, and the charges for water are adjusted to provide 4 per cent interest on the cost and the expenses of operation. The price of water is unusually low, varying from \$1.20 to \$1.44 an acre-foot.

The Victorian government has bought large areas of privately owned land, subdivided and sold it to settlers on longtime payments at a low rate of interest. In order to prevent speculation, the government required the settler or some member of his family to live on his farm and cultivate it for at least eight months in the year, unless excused for cause by the state authorities. The state lends settlers up to \$2,500 with which to make improvements, at 5 per cent interest and 20 years' time in which to repay it.

The law has worked well in practice and people of small means have been enabled to become home owners.



A Trip Through China

(Continued.)

By W. C. HODGKINS.



DURING the week which we spent in Hongkong, we did not see a horse. We were told that some of the British officers have polo ponies and there may be a few other horses on the island, but there are none in general use. Some specimens of the humped cattle of India were used for drawing the water carts used for sprinkling the streets and a very few motor cars were seen at rare intervals. An electric tramway runs thru the waterfront district, but does not cover the city generally and serves for passengers only.

All the rest of the transportation is performed by the Chinese laborers, who are a husky looking set of fellows for the most part, though one sees a good many who look hardly up to their work, and there are many women and children who work in the same way, on the lighter jobs. For the very

heaviest loads, two-wheeled trucks or drays are used. These are simply stout platforms, rather long and narrow, upon which the load is so packed that it will very nearly balance upon its single pair of wheels. Then, with one man holding to the rear end of the platform to preserve the balance, two, three, or four others seize the ends of ropes attached to the forward end of the vehicle and draw it along. All ordinary loads are carried upon the shoulders of the porters. A large table, a bookcase, or a piano will be carried by four men, two stout pieces of bamboo being run through lashings passed around the piece of furniture and one end of each pole being then supported upon the shoulder of a porter. Somewhat smaller burdens will be carried by two men, using one bamboo pole in a similar way; and

still lighter loads are carried by one man, woman, or child, but always divided into two parts hanging from the ends of the inevitable pole, which for such work, however, is made a good deal lighter so as to have a little spring to it as the porter walks along.

The Chinese population of Hongkong seems to be industrious and reasonably well-behaved and far outnumbers the foreigners there.

As we were compelled to wait for a week at Hongkong before we could get passage to Manila, we took the opportunity of paying a visit to the great Chinese city of Canton, which is said to be the largest in all China and is certainly one of the most important in the way of manufacturing and of foreign commerce. Canton is situated on the Pearl River and is about eighty miles from Hongkong, with which place it is connected by a railway and by several lines of steamers.

We took a night boat on the English line and arrived at Canton early in the morning. We had engaged our guide, an absolute necessity in this place, through the steamboat company before leaving Hongkong and he was on hand to meet us. Shortly after breakfast we started out in three sedan chairs, each of which was carried by three bearers, with the guide's chair in the lead. The surface of Canton is very nearly level but chairs are necessary because the streets are too narrow to permit 'rickshaws to pass; and three bearers are needed for each chair on account of the distances to be traversed and the speed at which the men walk.

In many respects Canton is a very strange sort of place. Although so large and wealthy a city, all of the buildings look just about alike, low,

gray, and utterly lacking in attempt at ornament or architectural distinction; so that the place might be likened to a layer of mud which, in drying, has cracked up into fragments into which holes and chambers have been excavated by swarms of industrious insects who inhabit them.

Very few of the streets seem to have any great length. As the bearers force their way through the crowds in the narrow lanes, keeping up all the time a din of shouting to warn people to stand aside, they are continually swinging around corners, now to the right, now to the left, in places where there is scarcely room for the poles of the chairs to clear the buildings before and behind as they make the turn, and encountering many a black look from Chinese jostled in passing.

The streets are lined on each side with shops of all kinds, those for the sale of various kinds of food being especially noticeable. The vegetable shops are of quite pleasing appearance but some of the meat shops are less attractive, with their display of the carcasses of certain animals which are not esteemed as food among Americans and Europeans. Some of the shops had live fish swimming around in tubs, the water in which was kept aerated by a small jet falling from a tank above which was occasionally refilled from the fish tub. Portions of fish cut up and displayed on the stands were usually smeared with blood, which is supposed to make them look fresh and attractive.

Many of the shops where silks, jewelry, etc., are sold are quite elaborately decorated within, though so absolutely unattractive on the outside. A very frequent arrangement is to have the shop partially divided by a carved

grill or screen about halfway back from the street, most of the stock being in the front part, while the back part seems to serve as a sort of office or sanctum for the proprietor. The screen and the part of the shop behind it are generally decorated in gold leaf and colors, often at very great expense.

Work of all kinds goes on in little shops all open to the street. Joiners and cabinet makers are working on "blackwood" furniture, jewelers are decorating silver brooches with bits of feathers laid on with wonderful skill, carpenters are making the curious and expensive Chinese coffins, weavers are making marvelous brocades on rickety looms composed apparently of a few sticks of bamboo and of a bundle of pieces of twine, and so on through all the list of trades and occupations. And with them all, that constant Chinese odor, composed of no one knows how many different scents, which brings to mind Coleridge's "Ode to the City of Cologne."

Among other sights of Canton we visited the city wall, two pagodas, and several temples. One of the pagodas was quite a fine specimen.

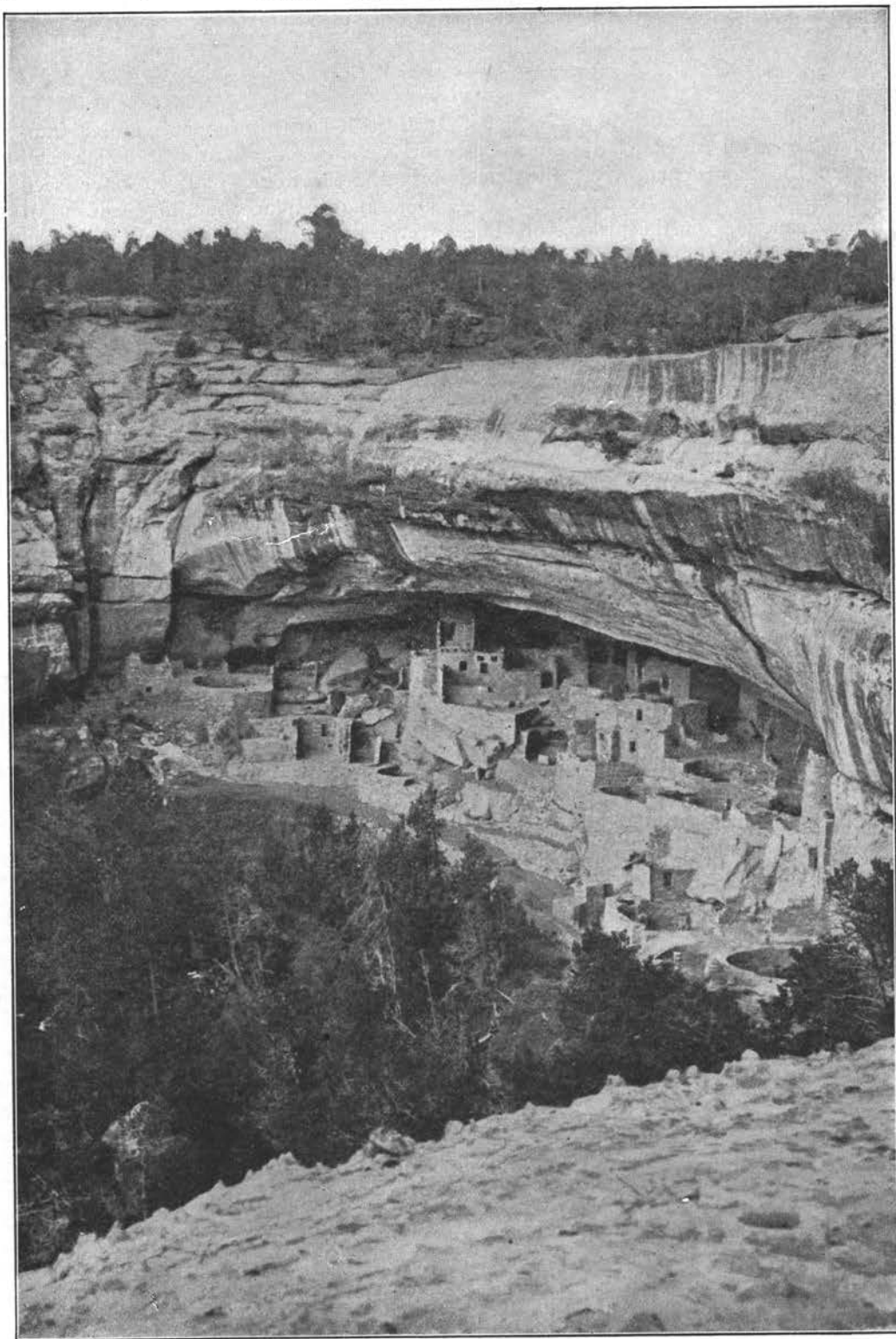
The foreign settlement at Canton is built upon an artificial island called "Shameen," which is separated from the native city by a canal and which seems comparable to a vision of Paradise after visiting the Inferno when one comes to it from the old city. It has fine buildings, grassy lawns, and shaded walks. The bridges across the canal are guarded and have gates which are closed at night and the natives are allowed to cross only under certain conditions.

In the late afternoon, we left Canton on the same steamer which had brought us there, glad to have seen so strange a place but not desirous of ever repeating our visit. We enjoyed the trip through the Pearl River delta until night cut off the view and at about midnight we arrived at Hongkong but did not go ashore until morning, when we returned to our old room at the "Astor House."

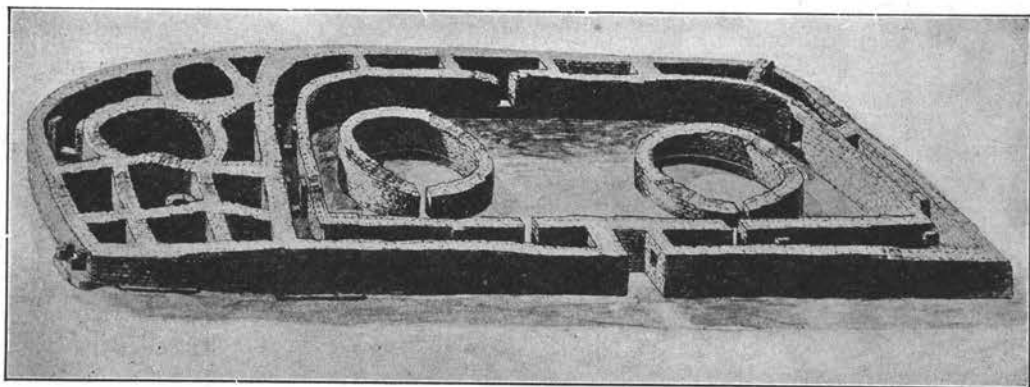
After that, we were busy in making preparations for our approaching departure from Hongkong for Manila and on the morning of Saturday, January 24, rode down to Blake Pier in our last 'rickshaws and took the Astor House launch for the opposite side of the harbor, where the steamer on which we had engaged passage, was lying at the Kowloon pier.

That body of water has somewhat of a reputation for rough seas and we found it not undeserved but got through the two days, and a little more, of this trip without any very serious discomfort, though some of the passengers got duckings by waves entering open air ports.

The worst effect of the rough water was that it made the steamer lose time, so that it was after dark on Monday evening when we reached Manila and we thus lost the opportunity of getting a view of the city from the harbor and were also subjected to the annoyance and inconvenience of having our baggage examined on deck and in a poor light and then of getting into a launch and being landed in a strange city after dark and, as it proved, at an unaccustomed landing place.



Cliff Palace, the largest and most common of the Mesa Verde ruins, lies under the roof of an enormous cave, which arches 50 to 100 feet above it. There were probably 200 rooms in this group, secular or living rooms, and sacred or ceremonial chambers called kivas.



A drawing showing the constructive detail of the Sun Temple, discovered by Dr. Fewkes in the summer of 1915.

Mesa Verde, the Gateway to the Pacific National Parks

By STEPHEN G. MATHER.

MESA Verde National Park is in the extreme southwestern corner of Colorado. In 1906 it was set aside by an act of Congress from the Ute Reservation in order to preserve the prehistoric antiquities it contains. Of the innumerable mesas or small isolated plateaus rising abruptly for hundreds of feet from the bare and often arid plains in the southwestern section of the United States, this is one of the largest and best known. Its name, Mesa Verde, is the Spanish for Green Table, so called because it is covered with stunted cedar and pinon trees in a region where trees are few. The park is about 77 square miles in area. The highest spot on the Mesa is Point Lookout, over 8,000 feet in altitude. The western edge is a fine bluff 2,000 feet above the Montezuma Valley.

whose irrigation lakes and brilliantly green fields are set off nobly against the distant Rico Mountains. To the west are the La Salle and Blue Mountains in Utah, with the Ute Mountains in the immediate foreground. In the park are numerous canyons and a study of the ruins in each canyon offers to the visitor an experience of interest and pleasure.

The credit for having first discovered these ruins belong to two herdsmen, Richard and Alfred Wetherill. It happened one December day in 1888 while they were riding together through the pinon wood on the mesa in search of stray cattle. They penetrated through the dense scrub and came to the edge of a small but deep canyon, and there, under the overreaching cliffs of the opposite side, apparently hanging above

a great precipice, they saw what they thought was a city with towers and walls. They explored it a bit more closely and called it Cliff Palace.

This is the most celebrated of the Mesa Verde ruins; it is the largest and most prominent. Its name is really a misnomer, for it was not a palace at all, but a village consisting of a group of houses with a total of about 200 rooms for family living and 22 round kivas or sacred rooms for worship. Spruce Tree House was the next important exploration. This little district was undoubtedly a town of importance, harboring at least 350 inhabitants. It originally contained about 130 rooms, built of dressed stone laid in adobe mortar with the outside tiers chinked with chips of rock and pottery. Balcony House, containing some 25 rooms, some of which are in almost perfect condition, and Tunnel House, with 20 rooms and 2 kivas, are among the better known and most accessible of the other ruins. It has been computed that there are over 300 ruined buildings in the park, of which not more than 100 are known to science.

The arrangement of houses in a cliff dwelling of the size of Cliff Palace, for example, is characteristic and intimately associated with the distribution of the social divisions of the inhabitants. The population was composed of a number of units, possibly clans, each of which had its own social organization more or less distinct from the others, a condition that appears in the arrangement of rooms. The rooms occupied by a clan were not necessarily connected, although generally neighboring rooms were distinguished from one another by their uses. Thus, each clan had its men's rooms, which were ceremonially called the "kiva." Here the men of the clan practically lived, engaged in their occupations. Each clan

had also one or more rooms which may be styled the living rooms, and other inclosures for granaries or storage of corn. All these different rooms taken together constitute the houses that belonged to one clan.

The conviction that each kiva denotes a distinct social unit, as a clan or a family, is supported by a general similarity in the masonry of the kiva walls and that of adjacent houses ascribed to the same clan. From the number of these rooms it would appear that there were at least 23 social units or clans in Cliff Palace. The kivas were the rooms where the men spent most of the time devoted to ceremonies, councils, and other gatherings. In the social conditions prevalent at Cliff Palace the religious fraternity was limited to the men of the clan.

It is not without interest to speculate as to the problems and customs of these cliff dwellers. Their life must have been a difficult one in this dry country. Game was scarce and hunting arduous. The Mancos River yielded a few fish. The earth contributed berries or nuts. Water was rare and found only in sequested places near the heads of the canyons. Nevertheless the inhabitants cultivated their farms and raised their corn, which they ground on flat stones called "metates." They baked their bread on flat stone griddles and boiled their meat in well-made vessels, some of which were artistically decorated. They confidently believed that they were dependent upon the gods to make the rain fall and the corn grow. They were a religious people who worshipped the sun as the father of all the earth and as the mother who brought them all their material blessings.

They possessed no written language and could only record their thoughts by a few symbols, which they painted

on their earthenware jars or scratched on the rocks. As their sense of beauty was keen their art, though primitive, was true, rarely realistic, and generally symbolic. Their decoration of cotton fabrics and ceramic work might be called beautiful when judged by the tastes of today. They fashioned axes, spear points, and rude tools of stone; they wove sandals and made attractive basketry.

The Mesa Verde tribes probably had little culture when they first climbed these precipitous rocks and found shelter in the natural caves under the overhanging floor of the mesa. Then with passing generations they took to constructing rude buildings. Ladders were substituted for zigzag trails; adobe supplanted caves; brick and stone succeeded adobe. Not content with rude and rough buildings they shaped stones into regular forms, ornamented them with design, and laid them one on another. Their masonry resisted the destructive forces of centuries of rain and snow beating upon them.

Evidencing this advance in the cliff dwellers' civilization is the remarkable Sun Temple which Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, of the Smithsonian Institution, unearthed during the summer of 1915, on a great mound on the top of the mesa. This was an important discovery. It suggests the period when the tribes had begun to emerge from the caves and build upon the surface. Dr. Fewkes believes the Temple was built about 1300 A. D. and marked the final stage in Mesa Verde development. The structure occupies a commanding position convenient to many large inhabited cliff dwellings. Its masonry shows growth in the art of construction and its walls are embellished by geometrical figures carved in rock. In reaching the conclusion that this structure was not a house for temporal needs nor a

fortress, but a religious structure, Dr. Fewkes presents the following statement in a recent contribution to *Art and Archaeology*:

"Perhaps the feature which has had more weight than any other characteristic in an interpretation of the meaning of this building is a symbol existing on the upper surface of one of the corner stones. This object is inclosed on north, south and east sides by walls, but is open on the west. The figure on top of the stone inclosed in this way is the leaf of a fossil palm of the Cretaceous period.

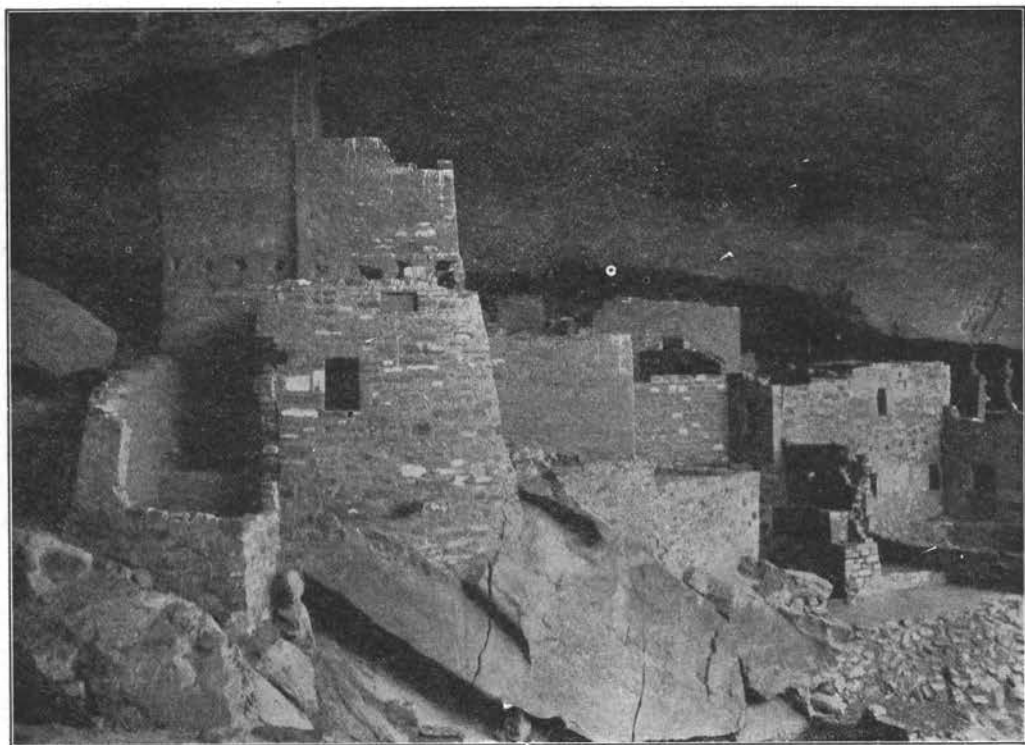
It would appear, then, that the rock upon which this fossil is found was, in early prehistoric times a shrine, connected with solar or sky-god worship, long before it became the corner stone of a temple, and was frequented by the priests of the neighboring cliff houses in their worship of the rain god, who made the corn germinate and watered its growing plants. Later in time, but long before the recorded history of Colorado began a building was constructed about this shrine, the stone with the fossil palm leaf became the corner stone of a large building, which on account of the resemblance of the symbol to the sun is called Sun Temple."

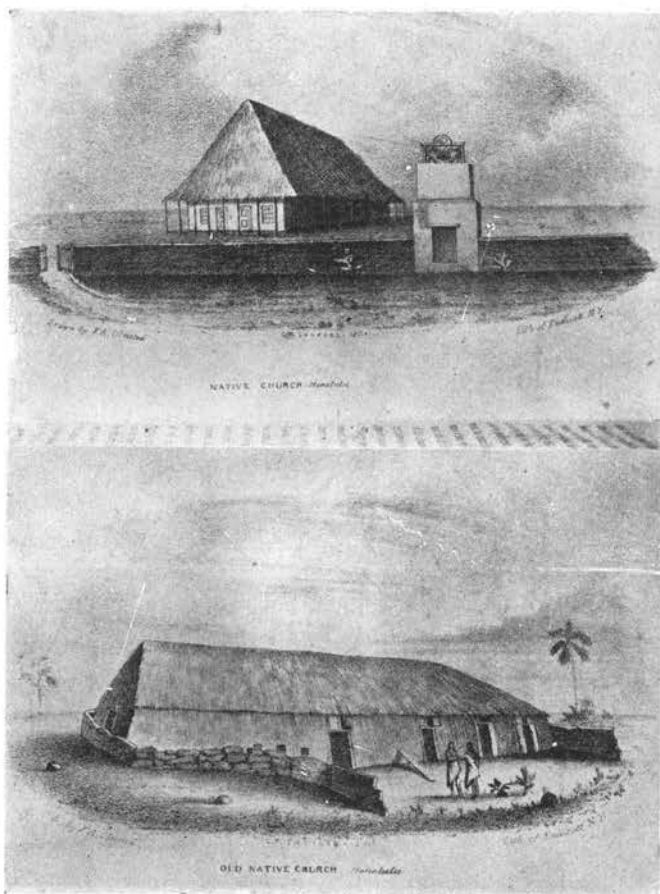
In this connection it is of interest to note that Dr. Fewkes has made announcement of another discovery during the summer of 1916. From among the group of mounts known as the Mummy Lake group he has brought to light for the first time a new type of prehistoric building, a type representative of a considerable region. When this building was excavated, forty domiciliary rooms and four circular ceremonial kivas were found on the ground floor. The former were mainly two stories in height. A row of rooms to the north of one of the

kivas shows evidences of a third story, which would probably have brought the original number of rooms to more than fifty. To the south of this kiva is a great court supposed to have been a dance plaza and still inclosed by the remnants of a wall.

The explorers in the Mesa Verde re-

gion are quite enthusiastic over the discovery of two such remarkable structures within the short period devoted to the work, and feel that there is much more to be brought to light of genuine historic and archaeologic interest.





The Bow and Arrow in Hawaii

By JOSEPH S. EMERSON.

WHEN the ancestors of the Polynesian race left their homes on the mainland of Southern Asia and began their wonderful voyages in the Pacific Ocean, they left behind them the lion, the tiger and other large game. Those who finally found their way to Hawaii brought with them the pig, the dog, the cat and probably the iole or rat, as well as the common fowl. Though

he found no wild game on land, the native sportsman had ample scope for his prowess in the sea, which abounded with every kind of fish, and shark-hunting became the prime sport of king and chiefs.

Naturally there was no use for the bow and arrow against such game, and these weapons were never used by the Hawaiians in war. As a pastime for

boys and for men who were not able to pursue the shark, the bow and arrow became a fit weapon for shooting the iole, a rodent larger than a mouse, yet much smaller than the rat with which we are now familiar. The little brown Polynesian iole is now supposed to be extinct on these Islands. The last specimen I heard of was caught in a trap and exhibited in Honolulu as a curiosity nearly forty years ago. Before the introduction by Vancouver in 1792 of horned cattle, the iole was the largest wild animal on these Islands, and hunting it with bows and arrows was a favorite pastime for the youthful sons of high chiefs.

The bow, *kakaka*, was usually made from the dense and elastic wool of the *ulei* (*Osteomeles anthyllidifolia*, one of the *Rosaceae*), which was also fashioned into the oo, or native digger, for cultivating the ground. The string was of *olona*, made from the fibre of the *Touchardia latifolia*, a plant very greatly prized by the old Hawaiians, as it furnished the material for their superb fish lines and nets.

The "pua" or tassel of the sugar cane, a plant "found at the discovery of the Islands in possession of the natives," furnished a most excellent arrow, the word "pua" being used indiscriminately for arrow, the flower or tassel of the sugar cane, or any flower in general. Pointed with a sharp piece of bone or hard wood, it became an admirable missile when shot from the bow to transfix the agile iole.

A splinter of human shin bone was esteemed as the best material to tip the arrows employed in this aristocratic sport, yet sportsmanlike ardor was not intense enough to reconcile a high-born chief to the thought of having his own anatomy treated with such indignity.

But now for our rat-hunting. A number of young chiefs, each armed with his bow and arrows, would repair to a

place which was known to contain many iole; the servants surround this tract and drive the iole in large numbers to a spot made bare for the purpose, where their young masters have a fine opportunity to transfix them with their arrows as they come into the open space.

"Pikoi-ka-alala" is the name celebrated in Hawaiian mythology as the most famous and accomplished of archers. The feat which gave him distinction, and which is a favorite with the old storytellers, is somewhat as follows: While standing with his bow and arrows on the Island of Molokai, this demi-god saw an iole on the slope of Haleakala on Maui, some score of miles distant. Drawing his bow, he took deliberate aim and shot his magic arrow, which immediately passed out of sight. Taking a canoe with his attendants, he pulled across the channel and as if by instinct came to the very spot on the side of the mountain where the iole lay, pierced through the heart.

Nearly forty years ago, I was at a grass house occupied by a native of upwards of ninety years of age with his wife. This house was situated in a lonely place, far from the haunts of foreigners. Various utensils of a remarkably antique Hawaiian character adorned the single room which made his home. Hanging from a peg was a bow of mulberry wood, which abounded in that vicinity, and by its side an arrow, both of which he had long used for keeping his premises clear of mice. Wishing to test his marksmanship, I set up a small chip about sixteen feet away from him, requesting him to consider it a mouse and to treat it accordingly. With his almost palsied hand he applied the arrow to the string, which he drew back and held for some moments in position, carefully sighting his object; then, at the right moment, making due allowance for the trembling of his hand, he let fly

the arrow with such accuracy as to strike the center of the chip. Again I set up the chip and again he hit it with equal precision.

I persuaded him to part with these and also with some other cherished possessions, and they are all now in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu; but as I rode off with my newly acquired treasures his poor old wife began to wail at the thought of parting from the things which she had used for so many years.

Fifty years ago, one of the favorite sports of Hawaiian youth was Ke'a pua. It was played with the sugar cane arrow already mentioned, tipped with the blunt head of a nail. The player grasped the arrow near its butt and then hurled it parallel with the surface of the ground, against which it glanced like a bullet in ricochet, sometimes even making quite a flight before it again touched the ground.

The introduction of letters, in the early part of the last century, turned the attention of the people away from their old customs, and the use of the bow and arrow was forgotten, together with the other athletic games, a real loss to the physical wellbeing of the people. At the present time there remain scarcely any who have a distinct idea about the old games.

For the information of those who may desire to know more about the bow and arrow used by the Hawaiians, the fol-

lowing particulars will be of interest. The bow made and used by Kapulupulu, the aged man referred to, was simply a rude mulberry stick, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, such as a child might have made.

A string of hau bark was hastily tied to a notch at each end of the stick. There was nothing neat or finished about it.

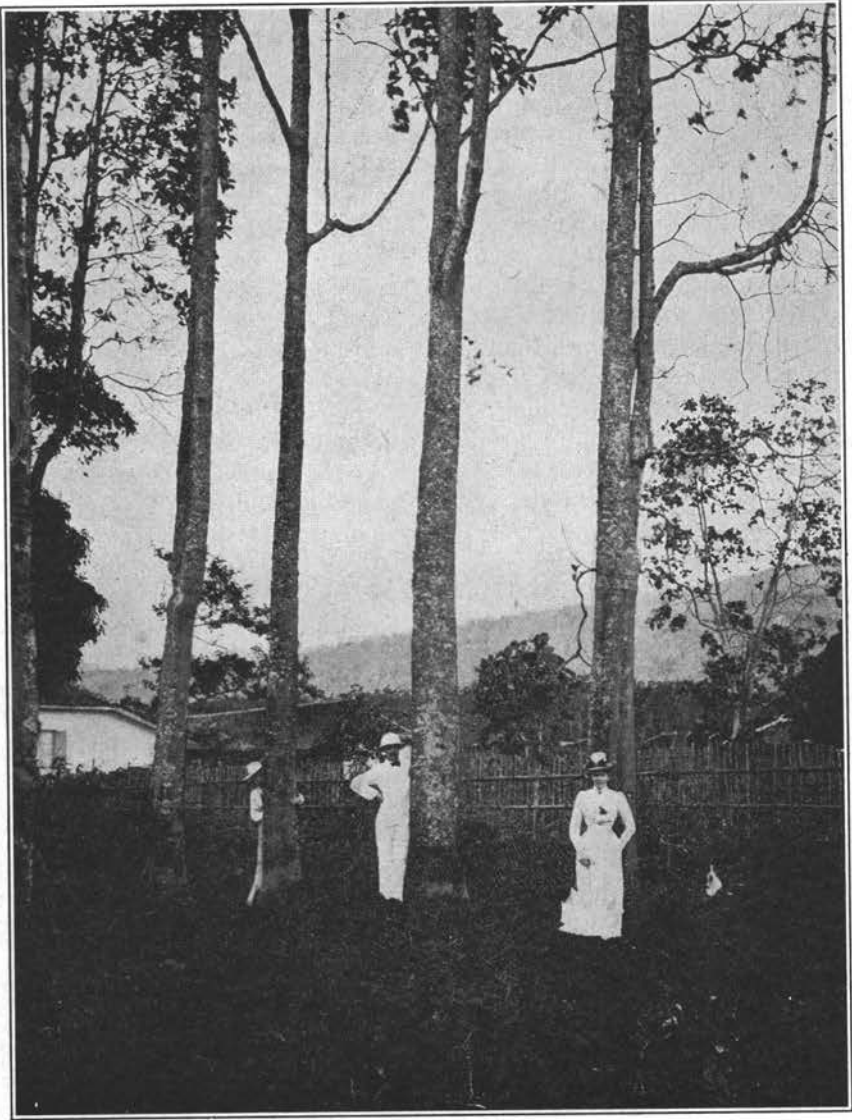
The shaft of the arrow was a light, slender stick, 19 inches long, rudely sharpened to a point.

The total length of the entire arrow, which was unfeathered, was $22\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Besides this there is in the Bishop Museum but one other specimen of a Hawaiian bow. This was made for me in the year 1885 by an aged native after the model of those he saw in use in his boyhood. It was made of an ulei stick, 45 inches long and 9-16 of an inch in diameter, rudely bent into the form of a bow by a coarse olona string tied to the two ends. The sugar cane arrow, now lost, was tipped with a piece of kauwila wood, the same material as that of which the ancient spears were made.

In conclusion we may say that bountiful Nature furnished the ancient Hawaiians with a most beautiful arrow, requiring no art on his part to adapt it to this use, while his bow was small in size and of the crudest workmanship, in marked contrast with the work of savage tribes who used the bow as a weapon of war.





Chinchona trees in Java, of the species *chinchona succirubra*, are said to be the largest that have ever grown on plantations. Valuable species of *Chinchonae* were brought from Peru, successfully planted in the experimental gardens and became the nucleus of the great *chinchona* plantations of Java.



A Tea and Chinchona Plantation in the Far East, showing chinchona in the background behind the building.

The Story of Quinine

By ERWARD ALBES of the Pan-American Union Staff.

NOTE.—In this article is shown the value of scientific cultivation to the health of the world at large, and the fact that science can successfully change the habitat of plants and trees. This article is an object lesson in the possible value of Pan Pacific Scientific Conferences.—Editor.

ONCE upon a time nearly 300 years ago in her viceroyal castle in Lima, Peru, a lady lay ill of a fever. She was the Countess Ana, wife of Don Luis Geronimo Fernandez de Cabrera Bobadilla y Mendez, fourth Count of Chinchon, a descendant of the proud and greatly noted Catalonian family of that name. News of the

lady's illness having reached one Don Juan Lopez de Canizares, the Spanish Corregidor of Loxa, who dwelt some 230 miles south of Quito in what is now the Republic of Ecuador, he dispatched a parcel of a certain kind of powdered bark to her physician, Juan de Vega, with the assurance that it was a sovereign remedy and a never failing specific in cases of intermittent fever. He knew this to be true from both experience and observation, for about eight years prior to this event he had suffered from a severe attack of fever, and an old Indian of Malacotas had revealed the secret of the remarkable properties of this bark in curing him. Since then he had observed its effects in other cases—so

he knew whereof he spoke. The remedy was tried, and the countess was cured. The name given by the aborigines to the tree on which grew this remarkable bark was "quina-quina." In the Quichua tongue—the language of the Incas—when the name of a plant was thus duplicated it indicated that it had some curative or medicinal properties.

In 1640 the Count of Chinchon, who was at the time viceroy of Peru, returned to Spain with his wife, who took with her a quantity of the healing bark and thus was the first person to introduce this wonderful specific into Europe. Incidentally it is said that her erstwhile physician, the Juan de Vega alluded to above, turned an honest penny occasionally by selling some of the bark at the rate of 100 reals per pound. Be that as it may, to commemorate the great service rendered mankind by the countess, Linnaeus, the great Swedish botanist, over a hundred years later, named the genus which yields the bark *Chinchona*, and subsequently still further immortalized the name by giving it to the great family of trees and plants now known as the *Chinchonaceae*, which includes not only the *Chinchonae* but also the *ipecacuanas* and *coffees*.

After the cure of the countess in 1638 her husband was instrumental in sending an expedition under Texeira, a Portuguese, from Quito to the mouth of the Amazon. In the party was a Jesuit priest, Acuna by name, who wrote an excellent account of the expedition, and incidentally also spread the knowledge of the curative properties of the bark among the brethren of the order. The Jesuits thus became instrumental in making it still further known. In 1670 some of these missionaries sent parcels of the powdered bark to Rome, whence it was

distributed by the Cardinal de Lugo to members of the fraternity throughout Europe. It thus became known as "Jesuits' bark," or sometimes as "Cardinal's bark," one result of which nomenclature was that for a long time its use was opposed by many Protestants and correspondingly favored by Roman Catholics. As people grew in intelligence, however, and the fact dawned upon them that the religious tenets held by the purveyor had very little to do with the curative properties of a drug, this powdered bark began to be regarded as one of the greatest blessings known to man. Under the name of Peruvian bark, and sometimes "quinaquina," its use gradually spread notwithstanding the violent opposition of certain thick-headed and ultra-conservative physicians, and by the middle of the eighteenth century its virtue was generally conceded by the best European medical authorities.

While the bark and its powdered form thus became well known, few knew anything of the tree from which it came. The first scientific description of the tree was given to the world as a result of that memorable French expedition to South America, headed by M. De la Condamine, which sailed from Rochelle in May, 1735, to measure the arc of a degree near Quito in order to determine the exact shape of the earth. In company with M. De la Condamine was one Joseph de Jussieu, a botanist, and it was he who set out in March, 1739, from Quito to Loxa to study the "quinaquina" tree. The next year Condamine also went to Loxa and stayed for some time at Malacotas with a Spaniard whose chief business was the collection of the bark. In the "Memoires de l'Academie" Condamine gave the first scientific description of the tree, and in 1742 Linnaeus established the genus *Chinchona*, as set out

above. In recent years the name has been very generally misspelled by leaving the "h" out of the first syllable, thus defeating the very purpose Linnaeus had in mind—that of honoring the name of the lady who was directly responsible for the introduction of the valuable remedy into Europe.

For over 125 years the quinquina tree found in the forests of Loxa, named *Chinchona officinalis* by Linnaeus, was the only species with which botanists were familiar, and no other bark was known in the market except that which came from these forests to the Peruvian port of Payta, whence it was exported to all parts of the world. The high price at which it was sold led to great improvidence in the collection of the bark, the trees being felled in great numbers in order to obtain the product, while no measures were taken to replant. In 1795 Humboldt reported that 25,000 trees were destroyed in one year.

The Spanish Government, however, began sending exploring parties into the forests of other sections to search for the valuable trees. This finally resulted in the discovery of other species whose bark was found to contain the sought-for alkaloids, and thus the supply was increased.

Realizing that a continuance of this improvidence in the collection of the product would inevitably result in the final extinction of all of these species in their native habitat, the English Government commissioned Sir Clements Markham, who later became one of the world's greatest naturalists and travelers—and whose tragic death by fire occurred in London, January 30, 1916—in 1859 to conduct an expedition into the wilds of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia for the purpose of collecting seeds and plants of the various known species of chinchonæ for the purpose

of introducing their culture into India.

Sir Clements Markham gives the following account of the trees and their habitat: "They flourish in a cool and equable temperature, on the slopes and in the valleys and ravines of the mountains, surrounded by the most majestic scenery, never descending below an elevation of 2,500 and ascending as high as 9,000 feet above the sea. Within these limits their usual companions are tree ferns, melastomaceæ, arborescent passion flowers, and allied genera of chinchonaceous plants. Below them are the forests abounding in palms and bamboos; above their highest limits are a few lowly Alpine shrubs. But within this wide zone grow many species of chinchonæ, each within its own narrower belt as regards elevation above the sea, some yielding the inestimable bark and others commercially worthless.

The chinchonas, when in good soil and under other favorable circumstances, become large forest trees; on higher elevations, and when crowded and growing in rocky ground, they frequently run up to great heights without a branch; and at the upper limit of their zone they become mere shrubs. The leaves are of a great variety of shapes and sizes, but, in most of the finest species, they are lanceolate, with a shining surface of bright green, traversed by crimson veins, and petioles of the same color. The flowers are very small, and hang in clustering panicles, like lilacs, generally of a deep roseate color, paler near the stalk, dark crimson within the tube, with white curly hairs bordering the laciniae of the corolla. The flowers of *C. micrantha* are entirely white. They send forth a delicious fragrance which scents the air in their vicinity.

Sir Clements gives three distinct characteristics by which a true chin-

chona may be known, viz., the presence of curly hairs bordering the laciniae of the corolla, the peculiar mode of dehiscence of the capsule from below upward, and the little pits at the axils of the veins on the underside of the leaves. By these characters the chinchona may be distinguished from many trees which grow with it, and which are occasionally mistaken for it.

Until about the beginning of the nineteenth century chinchona bark was used in its crude powdered state, although many attempts had been made to discover the actual healing principle contained therein. In 1815 Reuss, a Russian chemist, gave a fairly good analysis of the bark, and at about the same time Dr. Duncan, of Edinburgh, suggested that it contained a real febrifugal principle. Dr. Gomez, a Portuguese naval surgeon, is said to have been the first to isolate this principle, which he called chinchonine, in 1816. It remained, however, for the French chemists, Pelletier and Caventou, to discover in 1820 that the febrifugal principle was seated in two alkaloids in the different kinds of bark. To these the names *quinine* and *chinchonine* were given, the former being regarded as having the more powerful virtues.

Of all drugs that have come to be recognized as almost positive specifics in certain diseases quinine is doubtless the most universally known. As a febrifuge it has become a necessity to the civilized world, and while its value as a therapeutic agent has been known from the time of its introduction into Europe it is only within the last 25 or 30 years that its action as a preventive in malarial and other intermittent fevers has been definitely understood. It was not until the fact that malarial infection is due to mosquitoes was discovered that the action of quinine in preventing recurrent at-

tacks of fever was exactly comprehended. Just how the female mosquito transmits the fever from one person to another and how quinine kills the fever germ is well brought out in an article which appeared some time ago in the *Illustrierte Zeitung*, of Leipzig, written by the German physician, Dr. Boehm, from which the following translated excerpts are taken:

"When a mosquito stings a human being suffering from malaria, it takes into its system certain parasites existing in that person's blood. In the mosquito's stomach the parasites perform the act of pairing. The pregnant female parasite penetrates through the inner coating of the mosquito's stomach and on the outer coating deposits a lot of tiny cells which produce billions of thread-like germs. The cells burst, the germs become free, and find their way to the gnat's salivary glands. If this mosquito stings a second human being it infects that person's blood with the germs. They work into the blood corpuscles, feed on the substances contained therein, and grow rapidly until they fill up almost the entire number of discs forming the corpuscles. During this period of incubation the individual stung is not afflicted with fever, the first attack occurring only when the growing parasite splits up into a large number of germs. Seen through a microscope the parasite at this time somewhat resembles a daisy. After the splitting up is actually effected the germs rush out into the human's flowing blood, and with this event the attack of fever is connected. The emerged germs now penetrate into corpuscles still intact, where the process of growth and partition as already described is repeated."

The value of quinine as a remedy consists in the fact that at certain stages of their development the parasites re-

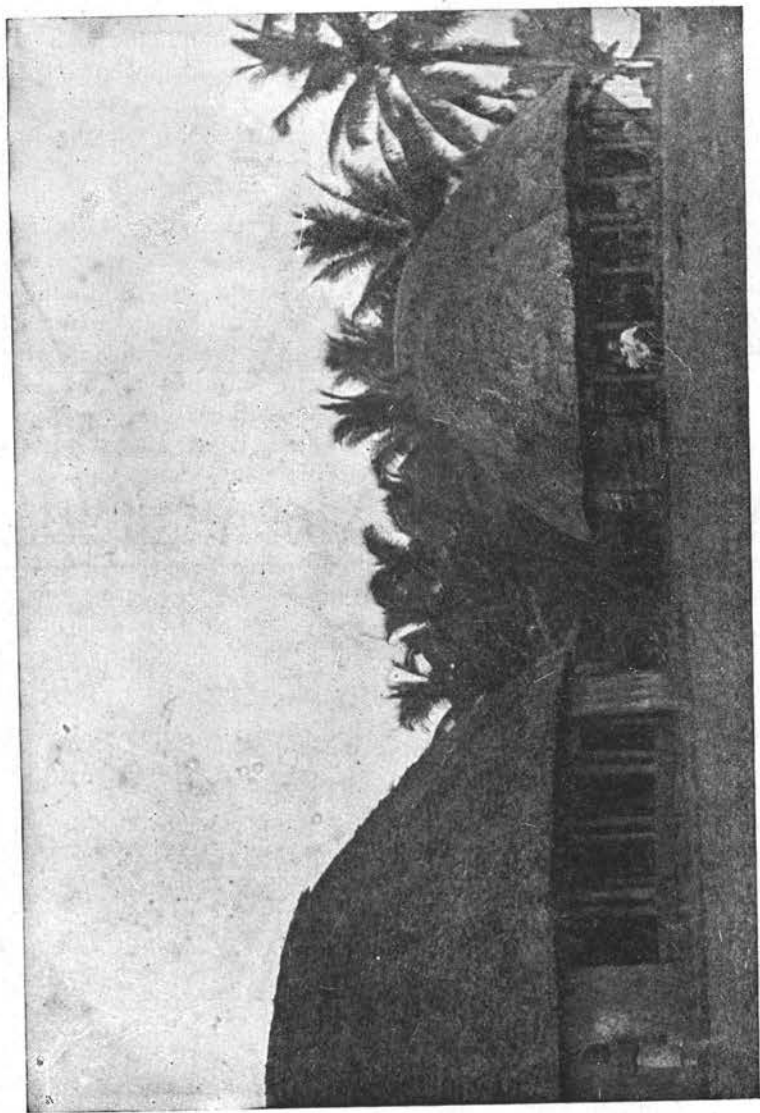
ferred to can be destroyed through the absorption of the drug into one's blood. It is especially efficacious if administered before a predictable attack of fever—that is to say, when an eruption of the germs is impending. With persistently continued treatment by quinine the attacks will become infrequent and finally cease altogether. Dr. Boehm considers the drug an indispensable curative and also believes in it as a preventive, experience in Germany's East African colonies having demonstrated the latter proposition.

The chinchona trees of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Bolivia have become so scarce, through the long-continued practice of felling the trees to gather the bark, that the export of the product no longer forms an appreciable source of revenue to those countries. This deplorable fact is about to be emphasized in the United States as well as in other sections of the world. A shortage of this valuable remedial medicine is threatened, largely because of the European war. Since the introduction of the various valuable species of the chinchonae into Java by the Dutch and into India, Ceylon, and Jamaica by the English, tremendous areas planted with hundreds of thousands of these trees, carefully attended and cultivated by cheap native labor under the direction of skilled botanists and gardeners, have supplied the world with its most valuable medicine at reasonable prices for the last 40 years. The vast armies of the belligerent countries in Europe used up tremendous quantities of the drug. Naturally the supplies from India, Ceylon, and Jamaica are carefully husbanded by Great Britain. Doubtless the Central Powers were largely dependent upon the Dutch

product from Java. The remainder of the world is thus being left to get its quinine where it can. The United States alone before the war during the year ending June 30, 1914, imported chinchona bark to the amount of 3,648,868 pounds, valued at \$464,412, and sulphate of quinine and other alkaloids or salts of chinchona bark to the amount of 2,879,466 ounces, valued at \$624,125. At the breaking out of the war the price was about 20 cents an ounce; in a year it had risen to 40 cents, and then to \$1.50 an ounce, wholesale.

That climatic, soil and other natural conditions are better adapted to the growth of a tree or plant where it is native and has thrived for ages than in sections where natural conditions failed to produce it at all is a self-evident proposition. A tree in its native habitat has accommodated itself to its environment and to all inimical factors, such as parasitic enemies, irregularities in rainfall, etc., which in the case of the transplanted tree must be met by constant care and studied methods. The inference is legitimate, therefore, that chinchona trees can be easier grown in sections of South America where they originated than elsewhere in the world.

The constantly increasing demand for quinine would seem to warrant energetic measures on the part of the Governments of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Bolivia to induce the systematic cultivation of these valuable trees. The present shortage in the supply of quinine should prove an object lesson and arouse the people of those countries to the importance of regaining an industry which was once such a profitable source of revenue and whose future holds still greater promises.



Samoa, the isles of enchantment, are still the home of the primitive Polynesian, who lives in grass houses and dresses in loin skirts called iova-fova. The steamer stops but a few hours, but such hours!



A Palm Clad Mountain Isle

By MRS. W. A. HOLMAN.

THE halcyons brood around the foamless isles of Samoa and if Shelley had ever come south of the Equator one might believe that the invitation to the beloved Emilia, his "heart's sister" to sail with him to an elysian abode in mid seas had for objective Tutuila of the Samoan group, so closely does the poet's description of the isle under Ionian skies, girt by the blue Aegean fit this dusky gem of ocean.

The Earth's wild waste of waters is dotted with beautiful islands whereon poets and pirates, Robinson Crusoes and adventurous small boys might find their paradise, but sophisticated men and women demand a modicum of civilization in their sylvan solitudes, and therefore it seems clear that all such must pay

tribute to the genius of America which has the secret of combining civilized living with the preservation of every natural charm.

On Tutuila, however, where I mentally pegged out a future retreat from the world, I do not believe one is encouraged to cast a settling eye. Its mission and that of its harbour Pago Pago, is to serve as a naval depot for the United States, and as a radio wireless station. Ships of the Oceanic Steamship Company call there on their way to and from Australia and America, taking up tropical fruits and vegetables, putting down the material comforts necessary to the white man on whatsoever fairy strand he dreams.

From the edges of a perfectly shel-

tered little cove tucked in neatly between well balanced peaks spreads a tiny strip of level ground whereon are the red-roofed bungalows of the United States officers, with adjoining lawns and tennis courts, the steamship offices, and some cool stores in ochre-tinted galvanized iron which do not show Uncle Sam's usual artistic adaptableness to the scenario. Then sheer rises a folded hill-side, so thickly clothed with cocoanut palms, glossy mangoes, bread fruit trees and a dozen other tropical growths that the surface of the earth is barely discernible.

On such level patches as they can find or build out the Samoans erect their huts thatched with cocoanut fibre, sometimes on such insecure slopes that the frail dwellings seem about to topple into the harbor below. The children of hill dwellers on the wrong side of the water from the mission school roll down the cliff, slip out of their few garments, and piling these and their school books upon their black-haired crowns swim across the bay in defiance of sharks, which must surely frequent these, as all tropic seas.

These native children, tutored in modernity, wear garments such as one sees on any Sydney school child, but their elders are fortunately more picturesque. The costume is simplicity itself — a sleeveless white cotton singlet and a length of bright printed material binding rather than skirting their lower limbs. The chiefs and higher caste folk are magnificent in snowy white garments folded in graceful lines which comport well with their truly dignified bearing.

The Americans whom fate has set up to rule over Tutuila are emphatic in their appreciation of the "pastoral people native there." The Governor credits them with every virtue, save perhaps that love

of hygiene which the United States Government is now doing its best to instil. They are proud and sensitive, honest, sweet-tempered, good living, and so hospitable that in the primitive villages away from the contaminating influences of the white man, so says the Governor "one can travel the island's twenty-three miles of length and not be permitted to expend a penny." Great indignation would ensue, the Colonel avers, did one attempt to pay for hospitality offered by these dwellers in the interior.

This folk, "simple and spirited, innocent and bold" like the imagined Ionians, have thoroughly communistic ideas about food and shelter, and every Samoan knows that when in want he is entitled to enter the hut of another to share its store, but stealing in our sense of the word is unknown to them. They adore their children and old people and never use harsh or angry speech.

Here, as wherever they settle, the Americans, handful though they be—scarcely 150 all told on the island—will have the material comforts that appeal to them, so one is not surprised when the refrigerating plant is pointed out as a chief feature in the scenery.

The Governor, who having no legislature to bother him is quite an uncrowned king, has a perfectly idyllic home on a high promontory overlooking the harbour, with seventeen rooms, four bathrooms, electricity, hot and cold water services, his own sea swimming bath, his own band-stand, grounds with a gorgeous riot of tropical flowers—(hibiscus in hundreds of varieties, oleanders, bougainvillea, lemon and orange blossoms casting their fragrance on the breeze and the still more luscious gardenia and frangipanni). In addition to the other comforts with which the solicitous United States Government provides its servants His Excellency every morning receives 100 lbs of ice! A Co-

lumbian Emilia would find that irresistible. Shelly had no such lure with which to tempt his love.

One is not long on the island before discovering that the spirit of Robert Louis Stevenson hovers over Samoa. His memory is as revered and loved by the islanders as though his death had occurred weeks ago instead of years. Wandering along a mountain path in Tutuila I came on the habitation of a native family, and in the hospitable Samoan fashion was invited by one of the women to rest and refresh myself with the milk of a newly gathered coconut.

Quite a clan seemed to occupy the simple dwelling, all ages being represented from a grave white-haired much tattooed patriarch who spoke no English, down to twins of 30 months, who clamoured for ice-cream. The furnishing was simple in the extreme, consisting of native mats, a few European chairs, and cooking utensils, half Samoan, half European. The one prized ornament was a photograph of R. L. S's grave, taken on the day of his burial, showing the square mound almost hidden by flowers and fine mats. His friends, the chiefs of Upolu stood behind the sepulchre, and at the foot, in an attitude of deep grief crouched one Samoan woman—my accidental hostess!

"Yes; I was Robert Louis Stevenson's intimatest friend," she said proudly. "My husband was one who helped to haul the coffin to the Vailima height, where it now lies, and to cut away the thick trees which everywhere blocked the way. I went later to San Francisco to see Mrs. Stevenson and was her confidant about all the family arrangements."

By Mrs. Stevenson's testamentary directions her own body was cremated and

the ashes taken to be placed in Robert Louis' vault. The beautiful mats showing in the photograph which she had taken thence when she left were given by her order to his favorite chiefs, Tomassisi and Malatoa.

Mrs. Stevenson had a masterful nature and was not content to relinquish sway even in death. Undeterred by the utter failure of the marriage she had brought about between her son, Lloyd Osbourne and a girl who was quite other than the maid of his choice, she left instructions by will that her widowed daughter, Mrs. Strong, was to marry a Mr. Field whom the daughter had never seen! The mother's wishes, backed by property arrangements, were obeyed, and the union, according to my island informant, has been an ideally happy one.

Upolu, Stevenson's island was, it will be remembered, in his time under a composite protectorate and passed later under German rule until a certain historical event in which Australia had a hand. Appointed by his dominion since the annexation, a New Zealander is its governor and has the supreme privilege of occupying the poet-novelist's graceful home.

Tutuila's Governor is eloquent on the difference between German and American ideals. Before the war the Germans continually twitted the Americans with not making a success of their occupations: "Your islands bring you in nothing," they used to say, "you get no work out of the natives, and on the contrary they are a constant source of expense to you" (instancing the Government hospitals and schools as cases in point.)

"It all depends upon what you mean by success;" the governor used to comment. "If to wring the last ounce out of the natives and keep them in subjection and fear be an aim, we and the

English must admit to failure; but if the aim be to protect the natives, to safeguard their interests and to secure their lives and liberties to the full, then it is we who are successful and the Germans the arrant failures."

"Surely" he said to the writer the other day, "rich nations like Germany, the United States and Great Britain can

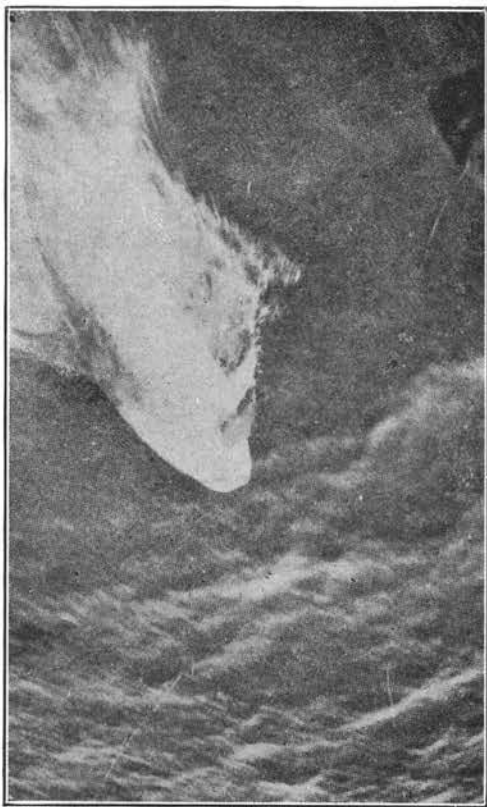
afford to forego profits extorted from the sweat and anguish of a handful of simple, primitive folk."

It is the contrast between the two ideals which has rendered the gentle, insouciant Samoans so joyous over the accomplished British occupancy of Tutuila's nearest neighbors, Upolu and Savaii.



Some New Zealand Notes

By C. W. McMURRAN.



Pelorous Jack.

New-Zealanders always want to make speech as short as possible, and they use the shortest terms or words expressive of what they mean. For instance, "Re" is used in writing letters when the sentence commences with "Regarding your favour, &c." "Memo" is invariably used instead of "memorandum." A freight train is called here a "goods train." It takes a little more time to say "25 cents" than to say "a bob," as a shilling is termed here. One pound (\$5) is termed "a quid." in place of "All right," as is the American custom, New-Zealanders say "Right you are" or "Aye," and humorously they say "Right O." Straight away" they say in place of the American "I will do it right away." While an American would say in surprise,

"Well, I should say," a New-Zealander says "Fancy" or "My word!" When one is relating a surprising incident the Maorilander exclaims dubiously "Go on!"

"Work" is "graft"; salary, or wage, is "screw"; "rubbers" are named "go-losches"; a silk hat is a "bell-topper." "Lollies" is the colonial term for confectionery, &c. "Coo-ee" (prolonged) is used as a long-distance call, instead of "Hello." In ringing up a telephone, instead of "Hello, Central," people here ask, "Are you there?" or "Is that exchange?"—then you give the number required, as in London. "Tucker" is the name given to food; policemen are called "bobbies"; hotels are termed "pubs"; a "shandy" is ale and ginger-ale or lemonade mixed;

"shouting" means treating. Being "had" is a term used here when a person feels he has been imposed upon or cheated.

Rye whisky and Manhattan cocktails are unknown quantities; likewise mint juleps and gin fizzes, and the rest of highcockolorum mixtures, which are not looked upon with favour in New Zealand. At 4 o'clock, from one end of New Zealand to the other, tea is always served in the family circle and in the tea rooms about the city, in the offices, and even in hotels the clerks and barmaids (there are few "bartenders" here) all partake of the cup that cheers. The genial Sir Thomas Lipton must look upon New Zealand's increasing population with a great deal of pleasant interest, when it is known that the quantity of tea entered for consumption is approaching 10 pounds per head.

There is a story told by all seafaring New-Zealanders which Americans will have trouble at the start to believe, but it is nevertheless true. Mrs. W. T. L. Travers, the wife of one of Wellington's leading barristers, who has charmingly talked of America and Americans in his book "From New Zealand to Michigan," told it to me as follows:—

"I had often been told of 'Pelorous Jack,' a white whale, supposed to come out and meet all steamers going through the French Pass, either from or to Wellington, and I am afraid that, like a good many others, I doubted its truth. But the last time I travelled from Nelson to Wellington by steamer through the Pass, the passengers, when the vessel was near the mouth of Pelorous Sound, were all hurriedly called to the fore-castle to see and be introduced to 'Jack.' It was a curious sight to watch him swimming across

our bows, backwards and forwards several times, and finally, after having made his salaam, departing as he came to his own special abode at the mouth of the sound. Not long after this my husband and I were travelling by rail from Wanganui to Wellington. On boarding the train we got into a compartment carriage in which we found two gentlemen, one evidently a commercial traveller, and the other not quite so easy to place. He was very polite, and insisted on moving some of his things to make us more comfortable, and looked really as if he liked the trouble. Presently we talked a little, and my husband, who is not inquisitive, but likes to know, said, 'Are you from America?' 'Well, I guess you have sized me straight up for a Yank' was the reply. The American was much interested in all the curious things and places he had seen in New Zealand, and we told him of several places of interest he should see before leaving the colony. Presently he said 'Well, I have heard a good many tall stories in the States, but I have heard the biggest fish lie I have ever heard since coming to your country.' We begged to be told this lie that beat the States, with the feeling that, after all, we in the antipodes were not quite so far behind the times as was often supposed. 'It is a bit of a yarn,' he replied, 'about a big white fish that comes out to meet the steamers near the French pass. They tell me he comes out to each steamer, scratches his back on the boat and goes away again.' I said, 'We will send you his photo taken from the bow of one of the steamers, and the camera cannot lie.' I did not add that until a few months before I had been equally sceptical. My husband met him afterwards, and he admitted that

he had personally seen 'Jack' during an excursion to Nelson."

An interesting historical note, which will interest Americans visiting these parts, is that at every town of the country one meets with famous geographical names. Between New Zealand and Australia runs Tasman Sea, which reminds us that the navigator Tasman sailed these waters in the seventeenth century. He was off the most northern part of New Zealand on 6th January, 1643, which being the feast day of the Epiphany, he named the group of islands the "Three Kings" (with reference to the Magi and their visit to Bethlehem); and the most northern bit of New Zealand is known to this day as the Three Kings. Cook Strait, which flows between the North and South Islands of New Zealand, was discovered by and named after that great navigator, Captain James Cook; and Endeavour Inlet, which flows in from the sea, on the north-west coast of the South Island, was named after Cook's ship. The name of an adjoining inlet, Queen Charlotte Sound, was a compliment to the consort of Cook's reigning sovereign, King George III. Captain Cook's voyages led to the naming of the Bay of Plenty, the Bay of Islands, and Mercury Bay. He landed to make observations of the transit of Mercury in the latter locality. Cook named Hawke's Bay after Admiral Hawke and Mount Egmont after the Earl of Egmont. Foveaux Strait, which flows between the South and Stewart Islands, in the far south, was discovered by Captain Stewart, and his name was therefore given to the "right little, tight little island."

If I may venture to criticize New Zealand's local affairs, I would point out the want of energy exhibited by the colonial Governments in Australia,

as well as in New Zealand, in recording the traditions and legends with which the native names of places are identified. In other countries, it has been found necessary to establish antiquarian societies, in order to trace and chronicle ancient local names and their meanings. As time goes on the difficulty of ascertaining increases, because the people who possessed any knowledge of the subject have passed away. Even in this young colony, the meaning of many ancient *waiatas* and proverbs has been lost. In the old days, the traditions and legends were preserved by the *tohungas*, being handed down to the young chiefs through the medium of the *wharekura*, in which knowledge of the mysteries was taught; but the wave of civilization has swept over and obliterated much of the ancient Maori lore, and very soon there will be little left.

The New Zealand Government is complete enough in all its machinery for a country capable of running a population ten times its number at the present time. New Zealand has set the pace for other nations to copy along the lines of Government ownerships, the effect of which is to benefit the masses. The colony occupies, and ever will occupy, a unique position among the countries and nations of the earth, by reason of its being the lone Empire of the Pacific Ocean. Australia is 1,280 miles distant, and the United States about 7,000, or eighteen days' voyage to San Francisco. The British mother-country is 15,000 miles away. The statement is warranted that New Zealand, having made all her progress practically within the past fifty years, is destined to remain an independent factor among the nations of the earth, and will always remain a different nation in its customs and political life. This is indicated

in the unwillingness to join the Australian Federation. The United States are fast becoming Europeanised, as the swift ocean steamers are bringing England into closer relations with America.

It can be readily perceived that New Zealand is bound to be a country apart in all that goes to make nations, and its own individuality will attract the attention of thinking men, and the surplus capital of the money-making centres will seek out this great investment field, which is the garden spot of the world, and will for centuries to come be one of the safest places for the investment of money.

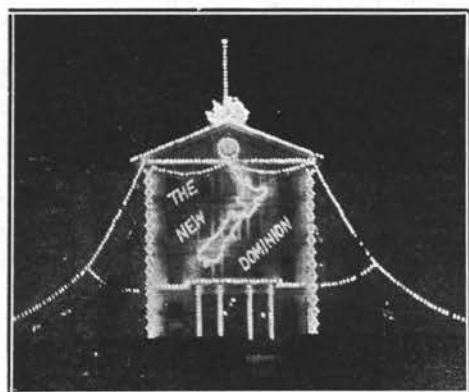
New Zealand is free from all entangling alliances, international conquests, and the disturbing influences which upset market values in the crowded centres of the earth; and, in addition to her location, New Zealand's matchless climate and remarkable wealth of fertile soil will soon produce a revenue in excess of all requirements. This, in addition to her manufactured products, which are now finding their way into all the commercial centres of the world, is helping to make New Zealand a wealthy independent nation.

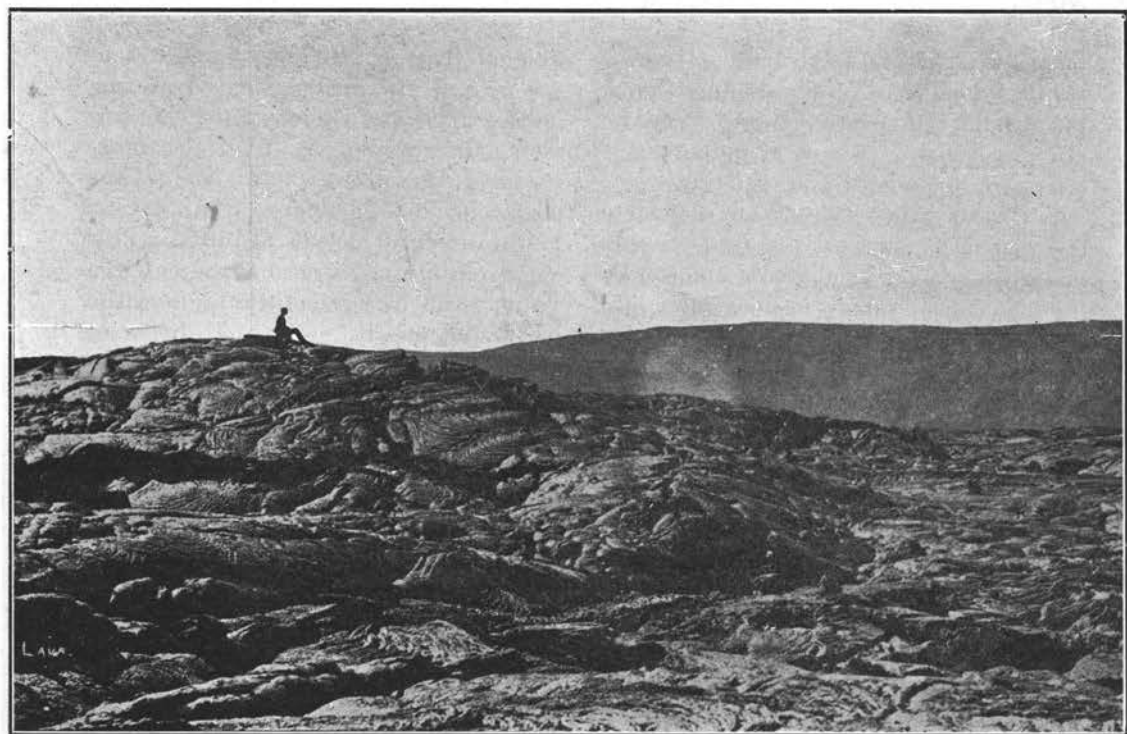
At the present time the Government has set an example for other nations

to copy by instituting a sound financial policy; by owning and operating all the railroads, whereby the State can benefit the producers, the agriculturists, and the masses; by owning the telegraphs and telephones, thus saving the Government all the profits accruing from this lucrative source, the profits going to reduce the tax-burdens on the people; by operating life and accident insurance, thereby taking care of its people in this department at a minimum cost; by encouraging the people to provide against financial disaster and embarrassment in old age; and at the same time these policies have the security of all the people in New Zealand, besides being backed by all the resources of the Government.

The care shown by the officers of the Labour Department of the industrial classes, the distribution of labour throughout the colony, the signal success of the co-operative system, and the provision for the amicable settlement of all disputes between the employers and workmen have had a most beneficial effect, and have produced the best results.

The Maorilanders are a united people. It is a self-governed, self-contained, complete country, a "thing apart" from the rest of the world.





How miles of lava look.

Mauna Loa's Eruption^{*}

By KEOKI PUKAUA.

PEBBLES?" I shouted.

The kanaka grinned. He shielded his eyes. Wonderingly, awe in his dusky features, he stared at the crimson cataract of liquid lava rushing "*maka*" (seaward) with the "pebbles" floating majestically past us but a few hundred yards beyond. The "pebbles" that had struck my funny bone, metaphorically speaking, of course, were respectable sized boulders, like three-story

buildings or small "bergs," white hot, on this swift, swishing and immediately widening stream of lava, continuing on their mad joyride amid a mighty roar, from this altitude of about 7,000 feet, on and on, down to a tropical seashore, once beautifully wooded, serene and dreamy. There the steaming hot matter fell into the ocean with loud report and at night illuminated the coast line for miles.

Can you visualize such a scene? Boulders thrown out of spouting craters,

^{*}September, 1920.

cones or cauldrons, the biggest possibly a mile wide, hardly five hundred yards away and a score of "*keiki's*" beyond? Intense volcanic action everywhere. A river of flowing fire, devastating everything in its path,—forests, human habitations, roads, gardens, plantations,—running for a week unabatedly and, on becoming inert, piling up the most grotesque formations? For centuries to come leaving as monument of its stupendous force and immensity a trail down the mountain-side resembling a huge coal pile, more than 15 miles long, 30 to 50 feet high and several hundred yards wide, in some places covering a mile as the bird flies? All this burned out volcanic slag, ash and cinder over which you travel today only yesterday liquid like coal tar and burning as fiercely after having been flung from the depths of Mother Earth!

A lucky "*haole*" (white man) indeed I considered myself to happen along. A breakdown on the Kau desert, twenty miles from nowhere, had been responsible for my missing the steamer. None for another ten days. It afforded the unexpected opportunity to witness the outbreak that volcanologists had predicted with astonishing accuracy to happen during the September equinox. Madam Pele, as the Hawaiians in their chants address the Goddess of Volcanic Fire, staged the superb show according to predictions. She selected the Kona side of Mauna Kea (Long Mountain, 13,675 feet high.) It began September 28th when, accompanied by severe "shakes" in that part of the Island, several big craters and cones formed (similar to boils on a fellow's neck) "way up "*mauka*" (mountainward.) These craters surely belonged in the category of the honest-to-goodness spouters. They flung mud and cinders and their flaming fountains played just as I remember them doing on the pages of my school geography when I was a

kid, 40 years ago. That I might some day be an eye witness to the real thing had not occurred to me then—in my young life.

How did we get there? It was on no macadamized boulevard. No 7-seated Hudson Six for dozens of miles around. We rode on the hurricane decks of Kona nightingales (donkeys), to within half a mile of the show, and for the remainder—which seemed like another dozen of miles—jumped over boulders, rocks and fissures of previous flows now covered with spare vegetation like the wild goats that we had left behind us down at the timber line. Many blase traveller will envy me the sights which my eyes beheld when we got near the source of the flow that had already started on its mad rush "*makai*" (seaward.) Crimson red was the color scheme. It seems to be the favorite of the Goddess. Noise was abundant, enough to suit the noisiest member of our party. He happened to be a "*malihini*" (newcomer), hailing from Gotham. He acknowledged that the old burg by the Hudson had nothing on Madam Pele in this particular respect. The nearer we approached (sometimes I, confess, on all four) the roar emanating from the nearest quintette of the seven performers was deafening. It reminded me of a dozen Niagaras. Molten rocks, boulders, clouds of black sand and cinders were flung 300 to 500 feet into the air. Falling back into the fiery pit, they became liquid again, and, gushing and swirling, overflowed the banks of the cones and craters, and rushed away toward lower levels. Out of this immense cauldron of devilish force and action a large and immediately widening stream of molten lava rose, white and shining as liquid metal, overflowed, and in a cataract began its journey toward the peaceful lowlands. In the pit immense fountains of liquid red shot up

and played continuously. Gases were forced out of the numerous cracks in the bottom and on the sides of the craters, which, while ignited, shed a greenish glow. Huge volumes of sulphurous smoke mingled with the fog and mist, which of course you expect in this altitude. Though you are more than a mile above sea-level and it starts drizzling occasionally, you never feel cold or chilly anywhere within a mile. The rain rises skyward in clouds of hot steam. Cinders and sand and dust, all still quite warm, rained on the whole landscape. We didn't escape, judging from the other fellows' faces. With the ashes and cinders falling, I imagined myself in old Pompeii. I read since in the Honolulu papers that a fine haze hung all over the city and Island (Oahu) caused by volcanic dust having been carried several hundred miles by the southerly wind; also that sun and moon rose and set intensively red and weird. A similar phenomena I remember here some 24 years ago when the Javanese crater Krakatoa erupted and the fine volcanic ashes were carried thousands of miles to these Isles in the Mid-Pacific.

Four hours we sat gazing upon this weird, awe-inspiring scene. It was worth undergoing the hardships of the ascent and all the discomforts. The giant, white-glowing boulders and bergs continued to sail down, single or in company, radiating all the heat you care for. Lest your countenance be scorched by Pele's embrace, you assiduously shield your face and change hands pretty frequently. The spectacle fascinates. You are aware of a new sensation. Here you are watching with your own eyes Creation, the very process that formed this planet of ours.

Many times have I visited Kilauea Volcano on the Eastern slope of this same Mauna Loa. I have seen her immense

pit in various moods a score of times and looked down into the abyss with its molten, red or bronze or silver-hued mass, listened to the gigantic blowers where gas was being ejected with a great hissing noise out of the subterranean caves. Times innumerable I have felt the earth beneath me quiver and shake, and heard rumbles and noises from unknown depths. But here was the new sensation: Creation and Evolution, Birth and Life, the source and existence of matter, new matter just created, taking form to last till the end of time.

And as I sat and gazed at the bubbling mass within the craters, at the flaming fountains, their crimson-hued spray falling like myriads of fire-works, and the liquid cataract of lava, white-glistening but reflecting the heavens' coloring when eruptions amid loud explosions took place, it seemed incongruous that this Inferno should be here in these beatific isles—here in the "Paradise of the Pacific" with but twenty miles beyond Hawaii's Riviera stretching along the unsurpassable Kona Coast with its sugar and coffee plantations where there is serene sunshine over peaceful settlements, forest and ranch land, with cattle browsing contentedly and drowsy fishing villages nestling along a tropical shore,—and the limpid sea beyond.

The lava stopped all communications between South and North Kona. Where it crosses the Government road—in the middle of the beautiful South Kona woods with all sorts of tropical undergrowth—you now climb a rapidly cooling embankment of some 30 feet in height, brittle, slaggy boulders in all shapes imaginable, sometimes sand, sometimes pa-hoe-hoe (hard, glassy lava), all still uncomfortably warm underfoot, black desolation in both direction, mauka and makai, (mountain-

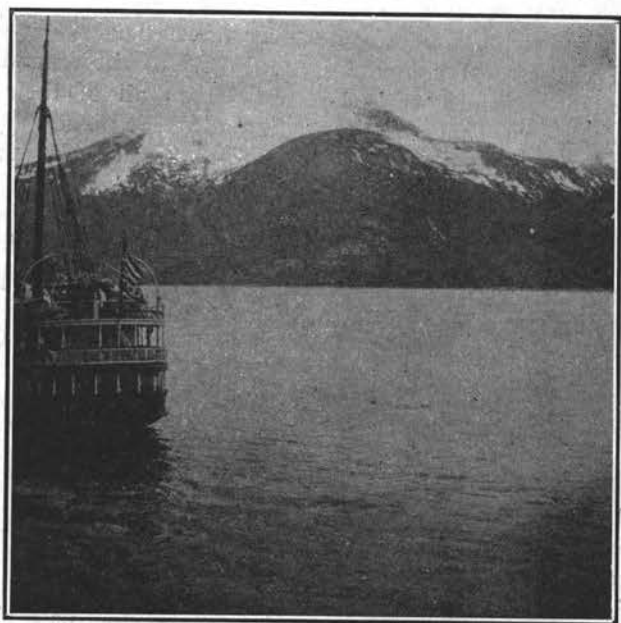
ward and seaward), for miles. And when you have gotten back onto the road, a little further on you climb another branch of the same parent flow some hundreds of yards wide, and further beyond still another, possibly a quarter of a mile in width, till you reach the Kau side. (Kau, the district beyond, south of Kona.) Some of the flows from the smaller craters did not reach the Government road, at an altitude of about 1,200 feet, but stopped in the timber lands. Others travelled in a northerly direction and filled up immense basins in the mountains. As soon as the big flow down to the shore had stopped and it was practicable and safe for man to cross the flows along the Government road (three of them), a gang of workmen appeared with poles, and tools and wire and repaired the 'phone lines that link the district to the rest of the Island.

When the steamer that comes up every week from Honolulu and touches at the little villages on the Mahukona, Kona and Kau coast left Lahaina, on Maui Island, more than a hundred miles distant, the passengers were treated to a spectacular glow at night: the skies were illuminated. Several excursion boats brought crowds of tourists, malihini and kamaaina, to the scene. Launches and fishing sampans did a thriving business. They took passengers a few

miles out to sea so that an unobstructed view of the red-glowing stream emptying amid loud reports into the ocean could be had from a grandstand seat on the ocean highway. A huge cape built by the innate force of the volcanic river, a weird formation of pa-hoe-hoe and a-a, now stands at "the end of the trail," with huge breakers madly dashing themselves against it in southern storms. The salt spray has painted its jaw a crystal white. During the eruption and flow the sea was boiling hot for miles in the vicinity. Dead fish floated in abundance everywhere. The sea gave up many other of its inhabitants, strange to behold. Some were unknown even to the oldest Hawaiian fisherman.

The fiery crimson stream, its glare from shore to craters high on Mauna Loa's slope illuminating the soft tropical night was hardly less awe-inspiring than the gushers and fountains "up mauka." But terra firma looked more comfortable to me than a reserved seat on an ocean-going sampan when Neptune started a side-show to Madam Pele's. When the sea started to get troublesome I landed near the Kahuku Ranch and from the Kau side of the "flow" continued to the Volcano Kilauea, the big Island's "Safety Valve," there to renew acquaintance with Madam Pele at her permanent abode. She has since given a "real live show" at the old stand.





The Truth About Alaska

By GOVERNOR THOMAS RIGGS, JR.

The coast of Southern Alaska is probably the portion of America best suited for the perpetuation of the blond human beings. Alaska can raise wheat for the millions, and her climate, along the Pacific Coast, at least, is not so cold during winter as is the winter climate of the Massachusetts coast and some of our Great Lake regions. The fog to which the blond is accustomed in Northern Europe, has its summer counterpart in Southern Alaska, and shelters the human from the continued rays of the sun. Alaska is especially a white man's country and will breed in time one of the world's hardiest races of humans.

Alaska issues a bi-monthly special

report of its progress and development and from this report we repeat some interesting facts that are little known to the outside world.

At Juneau, the capital of Alaska during 1919-20 the coldest weather experienced during the winter, according to climatological data kept by the U. S. weather bureau, was three degrees above zero nor has "below zero" been recorded at any point in South-eastern Alaska. In the Cook Inlet country the coldest reported was 18 degrees below zero and in the interior—Tanana and Yukon valleys—50 below zero is the coldest for the winter.

As an indication of a heavy tourist travel to Alaska a tourist booking as-

sociation of New York has made overtures to one of the largest companies operating passenger steamers on the Puget Sound-Alaska run to purchase all its passenger accommodation for the tourist season. The transportation company, not desiring to bar local patrons, declined the offer and will handle the summer travel as formerly.

That James J. Hill, the great empire builder of the Northwest, had faith in Alaska was shown by a statement he once made to a group of railroad men who were discussing the future of this country. Mr. Hill said:

"Alaska will be covered with a network of railroads: the country will be dotted with arms just as Minnesota is, and I only wish I were a young man so I could start building them."

Alaska can grow her own wheat and vegetables, she can feed herself besides helping to feed the rest of America. In far Northern Alaska 12,000,000 reindeer may feed and 3,000,000 of these may be shipped annually as frozen meat to the cold storage plants in the United States, and this may happen within a couple of decades.

Approximately 70 per cent of the reindeer in Alaska are owned by the Eskimos, who are prohibited by Government regulations to sell female deer to whites. The other 30 per cent are owned by the government, Missions, Lapps, a few men married to Eskimo women, and Lomen & Company. In 1914, with the lapsing of certain contracts held by the Government with the Lapp deer-men, it first became possible for white men to purchase female deer. Lomen Company purchased a herd of 1,200 deer in the Kotzebde Sound country, the first in Alaska to be owned by whites.

There is practically no opportunity, at this time, of purchasing female rein-

deer in Alaska, as during the past season, most of the remaining Lapps gave options on all of their deer. A few deer might be picked up here and there, but because of the natural tendency of reindeer to return to their home grazing grounds, such purchases are always most unsatisfactory. It is likewise practically impossible to hold a small number of animals together. Prices range from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per head.

The reindeer industry in Alaska is still in its infancy, but it has now reached the stage in its development where it is attracting considerable attention, and where the success of its future development is assured. The first reindeer were landed at Teller, Alaska, on the nation's birthday July 4th 1892 and during that year and the decade following, some 1280 were purchased in Siberia and landed on the shores of Port Clarence Bay. The deer thrived, and, as the number increased, other herds were formed from the mother herd at Teller. These new herds moving north and south now dot the coastal region from Point Barrow to the Alaska Peninsula, numbering June 30th, 1919 (estimated) approximately 160,000 deer, divided into more than 100 herds. In addition to this, more than 100,000 have been butchered for meat and skins since the establishment of the industry.

A well cared for herd will double in less than three years, permitting at the same time from 8 to 10 per cent of said herd to be butchered each year for food and skins. I base these figures on government and private reports. Doubling every three years, it is a conservative estimate to state that within 10 years the reindeer in Alaska will number more than one million animals.

Many problems face the deer-men, and much must still be done in perfecting

the industry. Cold storage plants to preserve the meat and refrigerator ships to carry the product to the States must be secured and placed in operation. Because of lack of information touching reindeer, the deerman in Alaska can secure but scant assistance from the Bureaus in Washington, but must work out his own salvation. Because of transportation difficulties and other problems, the industry will not be on a paying basis for several years to come, but within half a decade Alaska will be shipping thousands of reindeer carcasses to the States each year. The future for this industry looks very bright.

Reindeer don't thrive where there is no so-called "reindeer moss. They subsist almost entirely during the winter upon this moss. For this reason that part of Alaska lying to the south of the Alaska Range will never be classed as reindeer country. It is estimated that the Territory contains more than 200,000 square miles of suitable grazing lands, sufficient to care for many millions of deer.

Among the most insistent seekers after information as to Alaska's inducements for the investment of capital in manufacturing industries are those interested in wood pulp and the products thereunto pertaining. But as the Federal laws heretofore have been unfavorable, both as to timber leases and water rights, little encouragement could be offered for the investment of capital along that line. However, now that Congress has passed a satisfactory power-site water act and the Senate has approved a bill giving fifty-year leases on timber tracts, the main obstacles have been removed and pulp industries for Alaska, which has millions of acres of timber fit for little else, may be installed with the assurance that they will be protected.

Climatic conditions do not appear to enter into the fox-farming industry as the animals do well both in the cold and dry interior and on the wet and warmer coast. On Prince William Sound and contiguous to Cordova 29 islands have been leased for fox farms. Many islands in South-eastern Alaska are being secured for the same purpose.

Establishment of direct mail and telegraphic communication between Nome and Anadir, Siberia, is now under investigation of the Post Office Department. The proposition, if carried out, bears large possibilities for this once wealthy gold camp. In Northeast Siberia there are approximately 50,000 people who must provide the bulk of their supplies either from Nome, one hundred miles away, or from Petropavilovsky, nearly a thousand miles distant. Nome, it is argued by officials interested in the government's inquiry, should be the logical market for all of the vast area lying north of Kamchatka Peninsula.

Farmers of the Chilkat Valley, who have successfully raised strawberries, raspberries, cranberries and many varieties of vegetables, will find a better market for their products, it is believed here, when a new canning company, recently incorporated gets into operation. There are 51 farmers in the valley, each on homesteads varying from 60 to 120 acres in extent. The land is fertile and capable of raising big crops which will pay well if an outside market is found, the farmers report.

It was 43 years ago that the first school for Natives was established in Alaska. There were no white children here then. The first school was opened at Wrangell in 1877. One year later a home for girls was opened at the same place which, in 1880, had

thirty inmates, the school having an average of sixty.

At Sitka a school was opened in April 1878, and kept open with varying success until April, 1880. One of the naval officers stationed at Sitka introduced upon his own initiative a system of compulsory education, appointing a regular truant officer; each child was labeled, and if found on the streets during school hours, was arrested, and the head of the house to which the child belonged was fined or imprisoned. The extraordinary and arbitrary measure worked so well that the average attendance was suddenly forced up to 230 and 250, one day reaching 271, a result highly gratifying to the Presbyterian teacher, whatever objections the public had to his *modus operandi* on constitutional grounds. This school was for Indian children exclusively, a school for the creole children of Sitka having been opened the previous year, English and the primary branches being taught. The work of educating the Natives has been extended to all parts of the Territory, until at present, according to a report of the Bureau of Education, the northern district has an enrollment of 1,127 Native pupils; the western district, 785; the upper Yukon district, 545; the Southeastern Alaska district, 998, or a total of 3,635 Native pupils. These Native schools are controlled and maintained by the government, teachers being appointed by the Bureau of Education, their qualifications requiring a good moral character, fair education, a knowledge of domestic and manual training and a good disposition.

Schools as up to date as found in any of the States are maintained for the white children of Alaska for nine

months each year. These schools are wholly supported by the Territory and are under the supervision of a Territorial Commissioner of Education who is appointed by the Governor.

Three shore whaling stations were operated in Alaska in 1918, one of which took white or Beluga whales for the hides. It was located on the Beluga river in Central Alaska. The other companies were at Port Armstrong in Southeastern Alaska, and at Akutan in the Aleutian Islands. Frozen whale meat to the amount of 118,000 pounds, valued at \$7,400, was shipped to the States. The total value of the products was \$834,127, an increase of \$179,255 over 1917. The number of whales taken was 448 or 25 more than in 1917. The investment in the whale fishery in 1918 was \$1,350,971, or \$258,955 less than in the previous year. There were 325 persons employed, or 63 more than in 1917.

There is every reason to believe the gold output of Alaska will be largely increased. Labor conditions are improving and no trouble in that line exists in any part of the Territory. On the whole, it is confidently expected that 1920 will be a banner year for Alaska.

From many business houses in both Southeastern and Southwestern Alaska come complaints that both postoffice and express companies in many places in the States refuse to receive consignments for these districts on the grounds that "Boats have quit running to Alaska until the ice breaks in the Spring." They do not appear to be able to grasp the fact that the waters of both Southeastern and Southwestern Alaska are open at all times of the year the same as are those of San Francisco Bay and Puget Sound.



Industrial Education in the Philippines

By LUTHER PARKER.

ONE of the main purposes of industrial instruction in the public schools of the Philippines is to lay the foundation for the development of a large body of skilled workers who will be able to improve the facilities and attractiveness of home and promote local industries which will enter into the world's trade. Also it is hoped to teach the dignity of labor in a field where labor is badly needed and where the lesson is as yet practically unlearned, and thus develop a higher order of citizenship in which the individual will count for more as a producing unit.

As a means of accomplishing this purpose, a system of industrial instruction has been prescribed, beginning with the primary course and extending up through the intermediate

course, reaching those pupils who most need help in preparing for their life work.

About 60% of the children doing industrial work are in grade one, 21% are in grade two, 10% in grade three, 4% in grade four, 2% in grade five, and the remaining 3% in grades six and seven.

It therefore becomes necessary to so outline the industrial work that the 95 per cent of the children who are to be found in the first four grades of the schools, or the primary course, will be fitted to do some useful work of economic value to the country.

The state of culture in the islands as well as the wealth of material at hand makes it possible to teach such handicrafts as can be mastered by children of even tender years. Mat



America has done much for education in the Philippines. Such schoolhouses as the one shown have been built entirely by native labor, and the laborers may be seen as they were before being educated.

weaving, hat weaving, basketry, lace making, and kindred hand work can be taught during the first three or four years of school and such a degree of skill imparted that the child, by continuing to follow the lines taught him, will soon be able to earn a living.

To those fortunate enough to continue in school through the intermediate course a more thorough training can be given and from this class of pupils are being developed the teachers for the primary schools and well trained apprentices for entering on occupations such as carpentry, pottery and like lines of industrial work. In this country well trained artisans are scarce and are usually Chinese or Japanese, and a large field is open to the young people of the Philippines in the trades and crafts, as well as the professions, which latter are taken care of in the high schools of the various provinces and in Manila's high school, colleges and universities.

We have thousands of boys trained to handle carpenter's tools and put in the way of learning a very useful trade and supplanting the Chinese and Japanese carpenters who, at present, do most of the building in wood and the cabinet work of the country, the Filipino carpenter, as a rule, confining himself to bamboo construction, in which the necessary tools are a bolo,

chisel and small hand saw, and in which the remuneration is barely sufficient to sustain life.

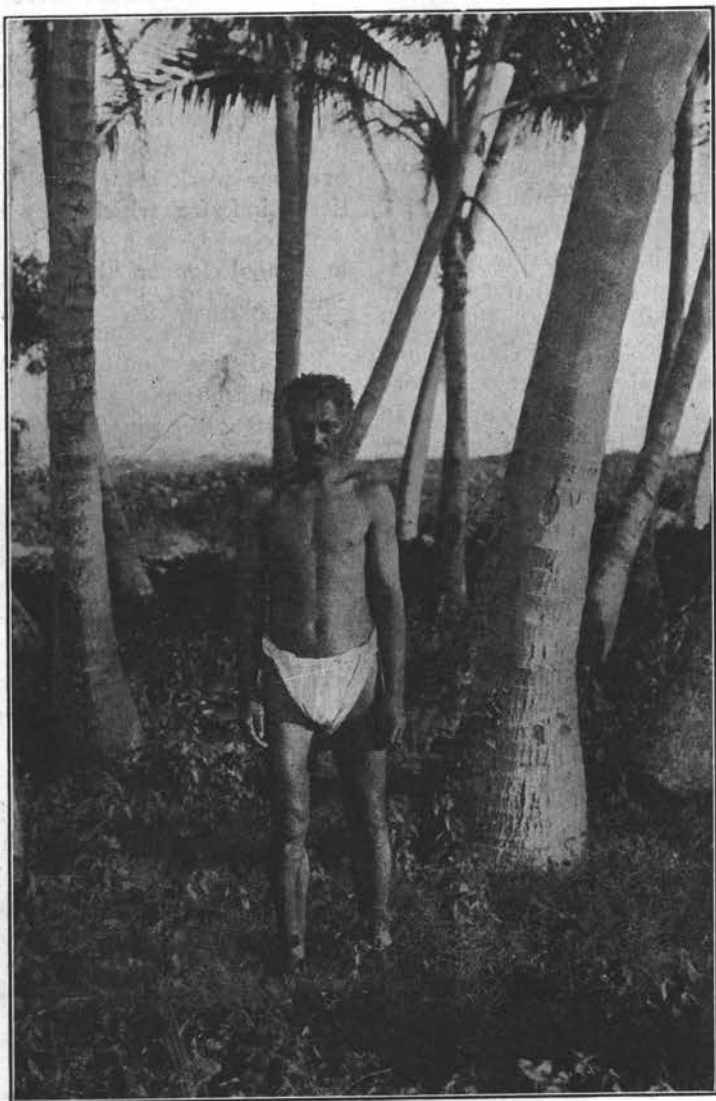
The trade schools, were established on a commercial basis, have demonstrated their practicability, inasmuch as they are overrun with orders which to fill require the pupils to work over hours and during the vacations, this overtime work being of the most practical kind, for which they receive pay that helps many a poor boy to remain in school longer than he otherwise could and thereby perfect himself in his trade.

The list of graduates of the trade schools who are now holding good positions all over the islands is very hopeful and flattering as to the results to be obtained from such training.

Statistics with regard to occupations of the graduates of the primary schools who have had industrial training are not yet available, but there is no reason to doubt but that thousands of them have been led to take up some line of hand work and are at present pursuing such successfully.

In hat and mat making districts this is especially noticeable, the children of hat and mat makers being observed at work helping their parents, and the manual dexterity acquired by them in their industrial course, with the habits of industry thus inculcated, stand them in good stead.





The Polynesian is much the same build whether he comes from the Maoris of New Zealand, from far off Hawaii or from Tonga or Tahiti. All speak one language and used to visit each other hundreds of years ago.



The Whence of the Polynesian

By HOWARD D. CASE.



AT some remote spot in the great Pacific Southwest lies the solution of one of the two outstanding ethnological problems of the present age—the origin of the Polynesian race, including the Hawaiian.

Theories advanced by eminent scientists concerning the point from which the Polynesians began their migrations which eventually scattered them broadcast throughout the South Seas as far north as Hawaii, the final stopping place, are legion; yet the problem has never been solved to that degree of finality whereby the solution might go down in books as historic fact.

The problem of the origin and migration of the Polynesian race is one which scientists have long desired to determine. This much is known: The Hawaiians, Samoans, Tahitians and Maoris are a distinct race belonging to the

Stone Age, but with evidence of Aryan origin. They live only on the islands of the Pacific.

Where did they come from?

How and why did they spread themselves over the Pacific with only canoes as means of transportation?

In the answers to such questions, which studies now being planned through the Bishop Museum at Honolulu will seek to solve, are involved many other puzzling topics in ethnology and natural history.

The problems of outstanding importance in the study of native races with which the United States is concerned, are the origin and migration of the American Indian, and the origin and migration of the Polynesian race, which includes the Hawaiian. A study of the first problem has been made possible by a gift by William Morris Jessup to the

American Museum of Natural History, as a result of which ethnologists, botanists and zoologists are tracing the American tribes back through British Columbia and Alaska to Siberia and the regions beyond.

The Polynesian problem is much more difficult because it involves the collection of widely scattered data from hundreds of islands, some of them no longer inhabited, and the separation of racial traits and interlocked customs and languages of Polynesian, Melanesian and Micronesian peoples.

It can be solved only by carefully organized investigation in widely separated areas over a period of years; but it is an exceedingly fascinating problem of the highest importance to the history of the human race.

And it is to be solved!

It is recognized generally by leading scientists that the institution best suited to carry on Polynesian work is the Bishop Museum, founded by the late Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop. With this in mind, funds sufficient for one year's work, contributed to Yale university by Bayard Dominick, class of 1894, of New York, have been placed at the disposal of the trustees of the Museum.

Investigations resulting from the use of these funds will be credited to the "Bayard Dominick Expedition," but Hawaii will have the satisfaction of knowing one of its most cherished institutions, founded by one of its most beloved women, will receive a great portion of the credit for having brought about this noteworthy undertaking which will go down in the annals of scientific history, and which may result in a complete solution of the problem of the origin of that great race of which the Hawaiian is a part.

In the hope that further funds will be contributed toward this work, the director, Prof. Herbert E. Gregory, has

formulated a program for two years of study.

The importance of the work which it is proposed to carry on through the Bishop Museum and Yale University may be appreciated from the fact that the islands of the South Seas are the least known of any parts of the world.

As regards the average layman, his knowledge of some hundreds of them is confined to their location in latitude and longitude. So far as is known many of them have not been explored by white men. In itself this fact is important from a scientific standpoint, because some fundamental problems cannot be solved until the evidence from these islands is made available.

Some of the questions which remain to be determined by such explorations are, for example, whether the Incas of Peru and the Aztecs of Mexico are a part of an ancient Asiatic civilization, or whether South and Central America are the original homes of a people which spread westward across the Pacific; whether America or Africa or Asia supplied the Pacific Islanders with their food plants; and whether these islands once formed a great continent, broken in recent geological time into the present small fragments, or whether they were always islands.

The American Wilkes expedition and the British Challenger expedition made scientific contributions which have but served to whet the world's appetite for more; while the cruises of whalers and of men like Jack London have yielded interesting stories, but no scientific returns.

Such an investigation as is now planned is an undertaking which, if adequately supported, will involve the expenditure of about \$50,000 a year for a period of four or five years. But the problem of a vanishing race is so important that even a one-year study is des-

tined to yield large and exceedingly valuable returns.

The program which has been outlined by Professor Gregory is as follows:

For 1920-1921:

Parties consisting of an ethnologist, an archeologist and a botanist, with the necessary interpreters and assistants, to be stationed at strategic points to make studies essential in establishing standards of physical form, material culture, traditions and language of the Polynesians.

This is essential as a basis for the determination of the significance of changes brought about by the overlapping of other races.

For this work the existing means of transportation, combined with the use of local small boats, is fairly satisfactory. The areas selected are Marquesas Islands, Tongan Islands and Hawaiian Islands.

For 1921-1922:

A ship with a crew and staff of scientists would make careful observations in selected localities along the following route: Honolulu, Wake, Marshall, Eastern Carolines, Gilbert, Ellice Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Friendly, Cook and Society Islands, returning to Honolulu via Tongareva, Malden, Christmas and Fanning Islands. In connection with the previous year's work, this cruise would serve to determine through what place or places in the "Polynesian Sieve" the ancient migrations came.

Gone is the day of the buccaneers, of "Bully Hayes," of "Long John" Silver and blackbird schooners in the Pacific, and in the passing there has dawned a wonderful civilization which is gradually spreading throughout the innumerable South Sea islands.

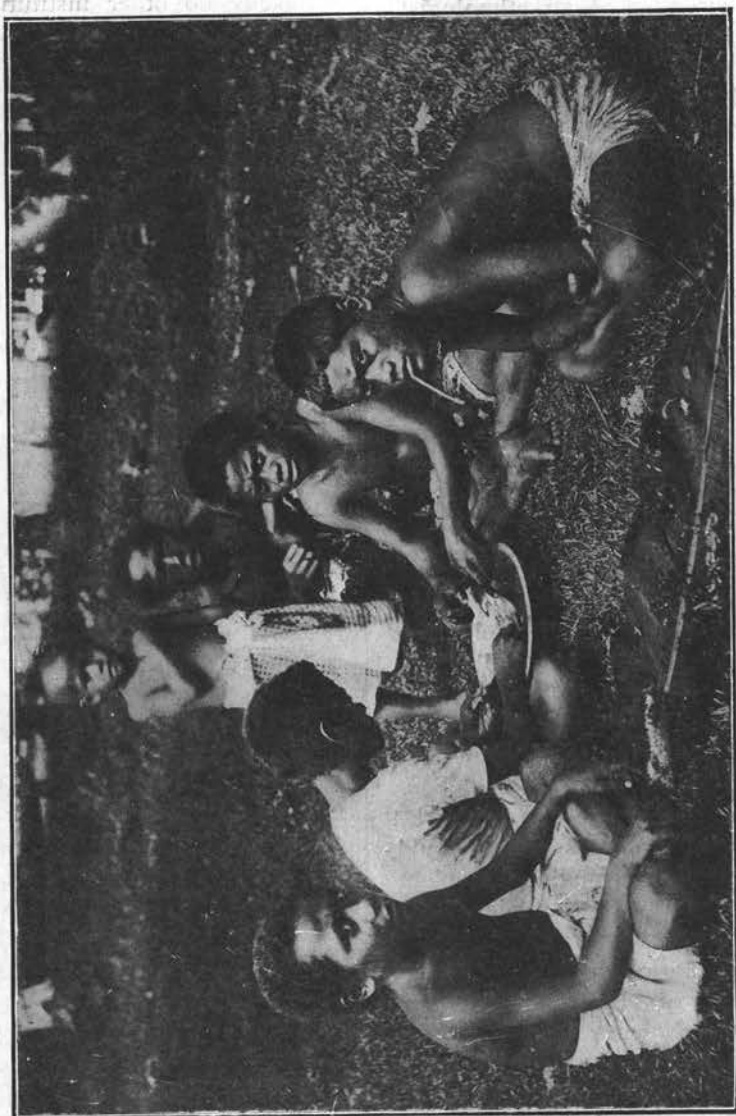
What was once a great and powerful race, the Polynesian, is slowly dying out. Other classes and races and groups are creeping in. Trim commercial ships

have taken the place of the wild sea rovers. Scientists have come to realize that the history of this great race must be determined and recorded now, or it will be lost forever.

Probably no other institution in the United States is as well fitted to serve



Polynesian maids of Samoa.



Fijians making Kava, their native grog.



Three maids of Hawaii.

as the medium through which these investigations may be conducted as is the Bishop Museum. Its great Polynesian collections are priceless, and are probably the most complete of any in the world today. Scientists were quick to realize this. Then, too, the museum is in Hawaii, the home of the most civilized, the most enlightened and probably the most perfect branch of the Polynesian race. In Hawaii the migrations of the great race undoubtedly ended and, in ending, reached the highest standard of civilization through contact with alien races, and through the untiring efforts of the New England missionaries who reached these shores for the first time a hundred years ago.

Determination of the origin of the Polynesian race has long been the dream of Dr. W. T. Brigham, curator emeri-

tus of the Bishop museum, whose splendid work has been largely instrumental in bringing that institution up to its present high rank as a link between the old and the new in the South Seas.

The expedition as already outlined will, among other things, result in the building up of the present collections at the museum and, undoubtedly, the creation of many new collections.

It was announced recently that the Museum, in order to broaden its scope, has arranged for the addition of five men and one woman to its scientific staff each of these pursuing a definite line of work. It has also completed arrangements with the Carnegie Institute at Washington, whereby a representative will make his home in Honolulu and serve on the Museum staff.

An enviable place among scientific in-

stitutions is held by the Museum, ranking first in its special field of Polynesian ethnology and natural history. Its collections are invaluable and could probably never be replaced, and the excellent work already accomplished under the direction of Doctor Brigham will undoubtedly serve as a guide for future activities.

The Museum should gather within its buildings a greatly increased amount of ethnological and biological material, not only from Hawaii but from all of the Pacific Islands, and should enlarge its scientific staff to include not only ex-

plorers but students who would work up the collections and publish the result of their investigations.

And the most urgent problem, Professor Gregory says, is the study of the Polynesian race—its language customs, migration, food plants, etc., before the race vanishes from the islands of the South Seas.

With the funds at hand, and with leading scientists taking a keen interest in the project, the problem may yet be solved.

Who knows?



The PAN-PACIFIC UNION

BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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New Series, No. 12, October, 1920.

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HONOLULU

Published by the Union

1920

Aims and Objects of the Pan-Pacific Union as Incorporated in Its Charter

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION is an organization representing Governments of Pacific lands, with which are affiliated Chambers of Commerce and kindred bodies, working for the advancement of Pacific States and Communities, and a greater co-operation among and between the people of all races in Pacific lands.

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

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

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

Pan-Pacific News

It is with sincere appreciation that the Pan-Pacific Union joins hands with Mr.

The Bureau of Commercial Economics Francis Holley, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington and becomes the representative of that organization in the Pacific. As will be

learned on another page, we shall have a thousand reels of film of the life and industries in Pacific lands for distribution and free exhibition. Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Alaska, Hawaii, the Pacific Coast of America, Canada and Latin America are already supplying films for use throughout the world, and duplicates of these may be had that Pacific lands may learn something of what each other is accomplishing.

Plans are in progress for storing in Hawaii a number of films of the industries of all Pacific lands as well as Pan Pacific travel

Free Films from Pacific Lands. scenes. The Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington is making

this possible through using the Pan Pacific Union as its distribution center for Pacific lands. In an early number we shall publish a list of about a thousand films of an educational nature that will be at the free service of schools and communities throughout the Pacific; these will be distributed from the central service station in Honolulu, and it is hoped that the governments of Pacific lands will waive all customs restrictions. Most of the Pacific governments are already contributing films to the circulating film library of the Bureau of Commercial Economics.

Readers of the Bulletin are urged to

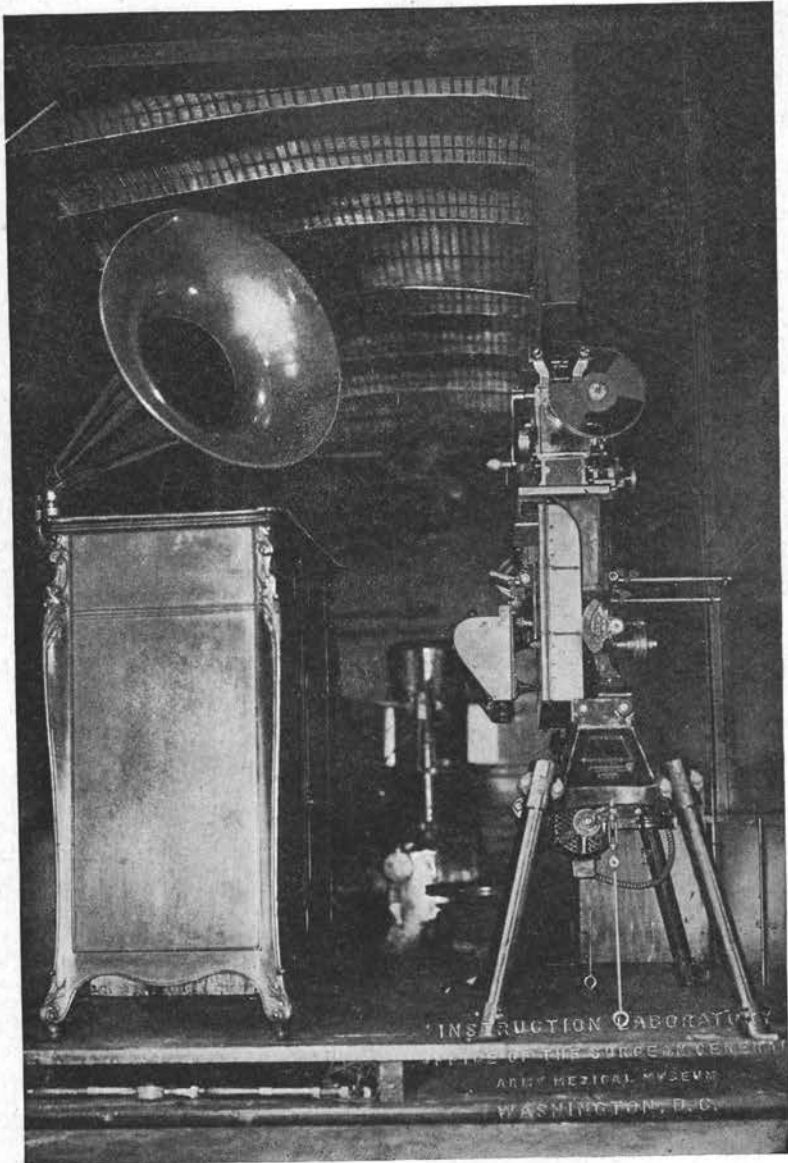
send any items of Pan Pacific interest to the Secretary of the Pan Pacific Union in Honolulu, or to forward to him any queries they may wish answered concerning Pacific lands or interests.

From the time the 118 members of the congressional party, now on tour of the Orient, land in Japan, August 19, until their departure from Yokohama August 24, they will be the guests of the Japanese government at a series of entertainments. A special diet committee has been at work for several days arranging for the reception of the American guests, and the tentative program announced yesterday gives the congressmen and the women members of the party a full itinerary during their stay in the Japanese empire.

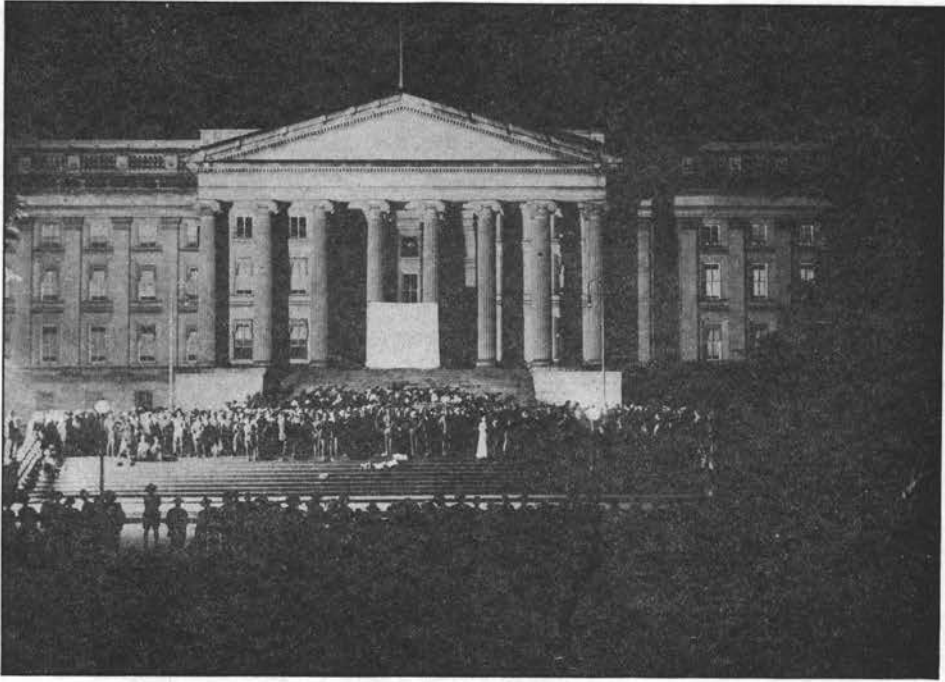
Tokio Ready for U. S. Congressmen.

The committee in charge of the reception of the guests from the United States consists of Prince I. Tokugawa, president of the upper house; Marquis Kuroda, vice-president; Prince Y. Tokugawa, chairman of the committee; Baron Megata, vice-chairman; Count Ogasawara; Baron Sakatani; Kurachi, of the house of peers; Oku, speaker of the lower house; Kasuya, vice-speaker of the lower house; Teijiyo Yamamoto, chairman of the lower house committee, and other members of the lower house.

The program includes various entertainments by private individuals and civic organizations, a garden party at one of the detached palaces, a special performance at the imperial theater and a visit to Nikko.



Interior of a Standard Truck used by the Bureau of Commercial Economics. Every truck is fitted with an electrical generator, a standard size motion picture projector, a field phonograph, and flood lights with which to light a ten-acre field.



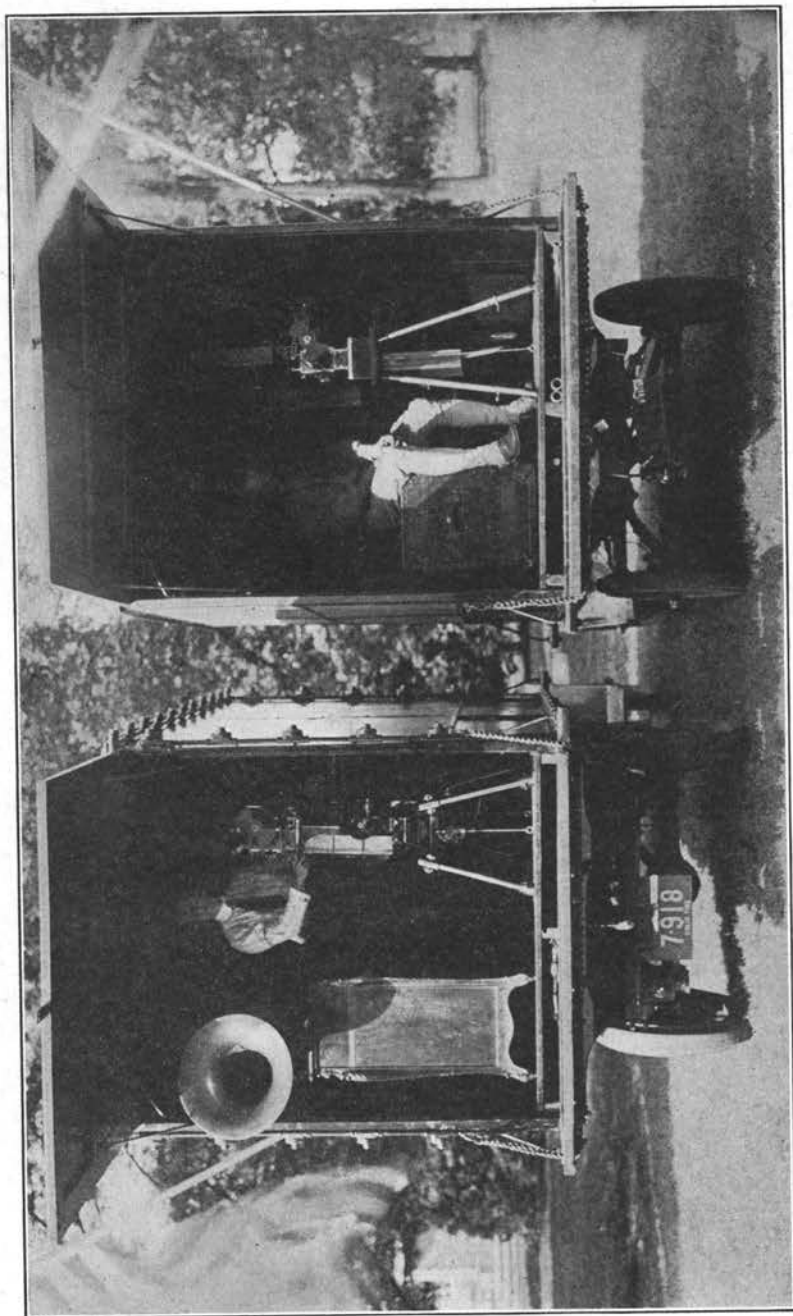
The Pan-Pacific Bureau of Visual Education

A library of educational films is being collected by the Pan Pacific Union for free distribution in the lands that surround the Great Ocean.

Francis Holley, chief of the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington is making this possible, for the Pan Pacific Union is to be made the distributing center to Pacific lands of the thousands of films owned by this bureau. In addition the Pan Pacific Union is securing a library of travel films made in Pacific lands which will be put in circulation, around the Pa-

cific, and through Mr. Holley, around the world.

In Honolulu a concrete library is contemplated for the films, and a committee composed of educators interested in visual education work is being appointed to take charge of the central work of the Pan Pacific Bureau of Visual Education. The head of the Department of Education in Hawaii, welfare workers on the great sugar estates and community workers in the Y. M. C. A. are on the board that will manage the Central library of films. It is



Theaters on wheels.

proposed to establish exchange branches in each Pacific Country.

Any educational or community organization may have the free use of the films, on the understanding that they will be exhibited free of any charge for admission or by collection.

During 1921 a Pan Pacific Educational conference will be held in Honolulu, called by the United States Department of the Interior. Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education will act as chairman, and issue the invitations to the leading educators in Pacific lands to meet and confer in Hawaii.

Dr. H. E. Jackson, in charge of community work in the public schools will attend the conference, asking other Pacific Community Center workers to meet him, for the United States wishes every school to be a community center building. Mr. Holley, head of the Bureau of Commercial Economics will also attend the conference, to meet with those in Pacific lands interested in visual educational work.

It is hoped that Mr. Holley may remain at the Cross Roads of the Pacific long enough to thoroughly organize the work that is to aid in the visual education of more than half the population of the globe, living adjacent to the waters of the Pacific.

The Pan-Pacific Bureau of Commercial Economics with Francis Holley at its head will take up the work in Hawaii and Pacific lands of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, with world headquarters in Washington, D. C. There Mr. Holley has built up an educational institute that reaches to the farthest ends of the earth to bring men into a closer knowledge and understanding of each other. It is the Pan-Pacific idea carried to its ultimate conclusion.

As the Central Service Station of the

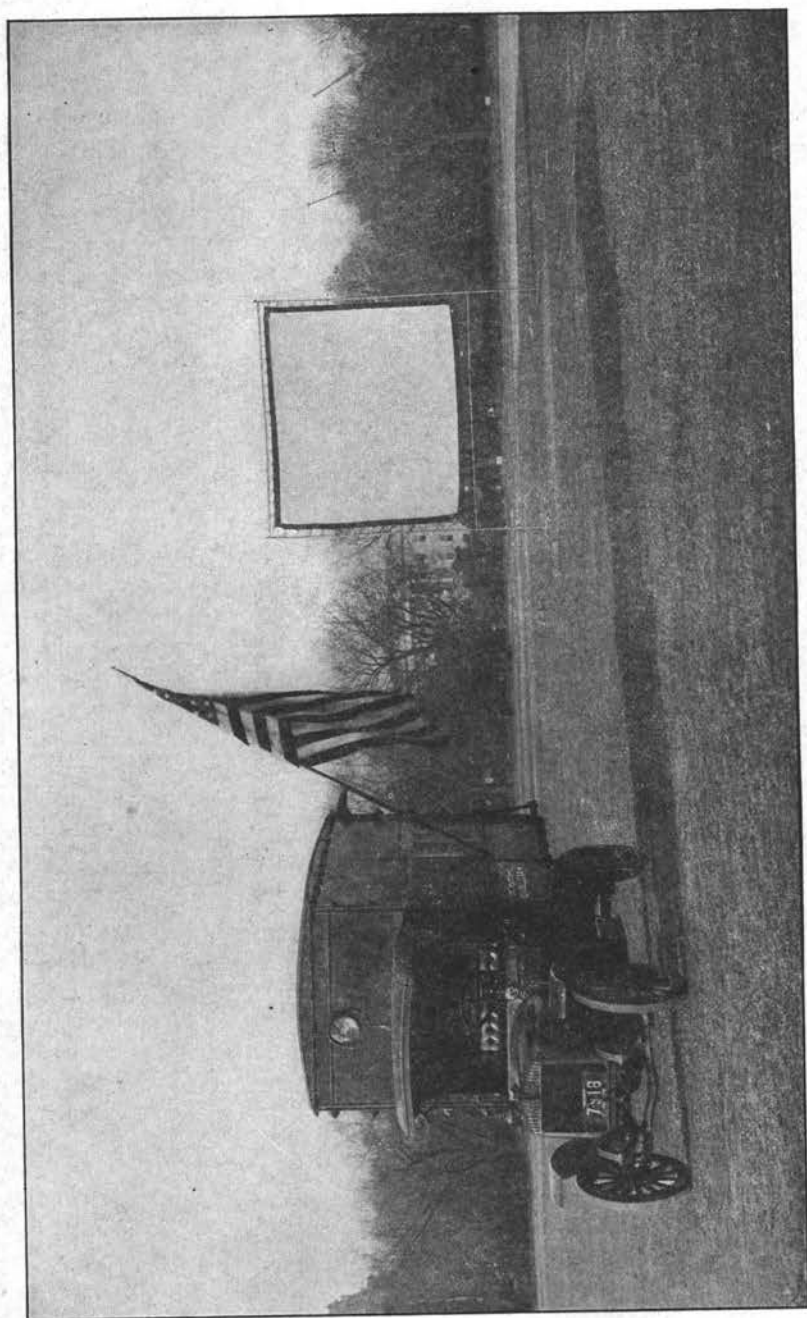
Pacific, Hawaii will have the distribution of about 1,000 films of an educational nature dealing with the life and industries of the people and nations of the globe. Particularly will the Pan-Pacific Union seek to circulate around the great ocean the films of Pacific lands that we may better know each other.

The Pacific governments at present co-operating with and supporting the Bureau of Commercial Economics are; the United States, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Republic of China, the Empire of Japan, the Republic of Mexico, the Dutch East Indies, the Republic of Bolivia, Chili and Nicaragua.

The films are for the free use of educational and other institutions conditional upon their being shown free of any charge of admission or collection of any kind. Schools, colleges, hands-around-the Pacific and Pan Pacific Clubs in every Pacific land are urged to outline Pan-Pacific motion picture educational courses and to communicate their proposed programs to the secretary of the Pan Pacific Union in Honolulu, Hawaii at the Oceans' Cross Roads.

The Pan-Pacific Union is also collecting for the film library of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, motion films from every Pacific land of an educational nature, these to be shown in every country of the globe.

We will submit a partial list of films that disseminate useful knowledge of Pacific lands. It is suggested that one travel film, one industrial reel and one of the life of the people would make a good evening hour of an instructive nature. Films of other than Pacific lands will be provided, but the Pan-Pacific Union desires particularly to make known to each of the



Ready for the evening "Show."

Pacific lands something of their own neighbors about the great ocean in the lands tributary to which live nearly two thirds of the world's population.

Any Government, Community or Chamber of Commerce in Pacific lands desiring to contribute films to the Circulating Motion Picture Library is invited to notify the Pan Pacific Union.

It is hoped that a Conference may be held of leaders in this line of work in Pacific lands and a definite plan outlined through the Bureau of Commercial Economics to make the advantages and desires of Pacific lands known to every country of the globe, and particularly to each other around our great ocean.

The Japanese and Chinese governments have recently contributed films to the Bureau of Commercial Economics, as has the government of Mexico, and Hawaii is now preparing a series all of which will be listed as they are released for free circulation.

Recently the Ladies Home Journal published an interesting illustrated article on the Bureau of Commercial Economics and from this we quote.

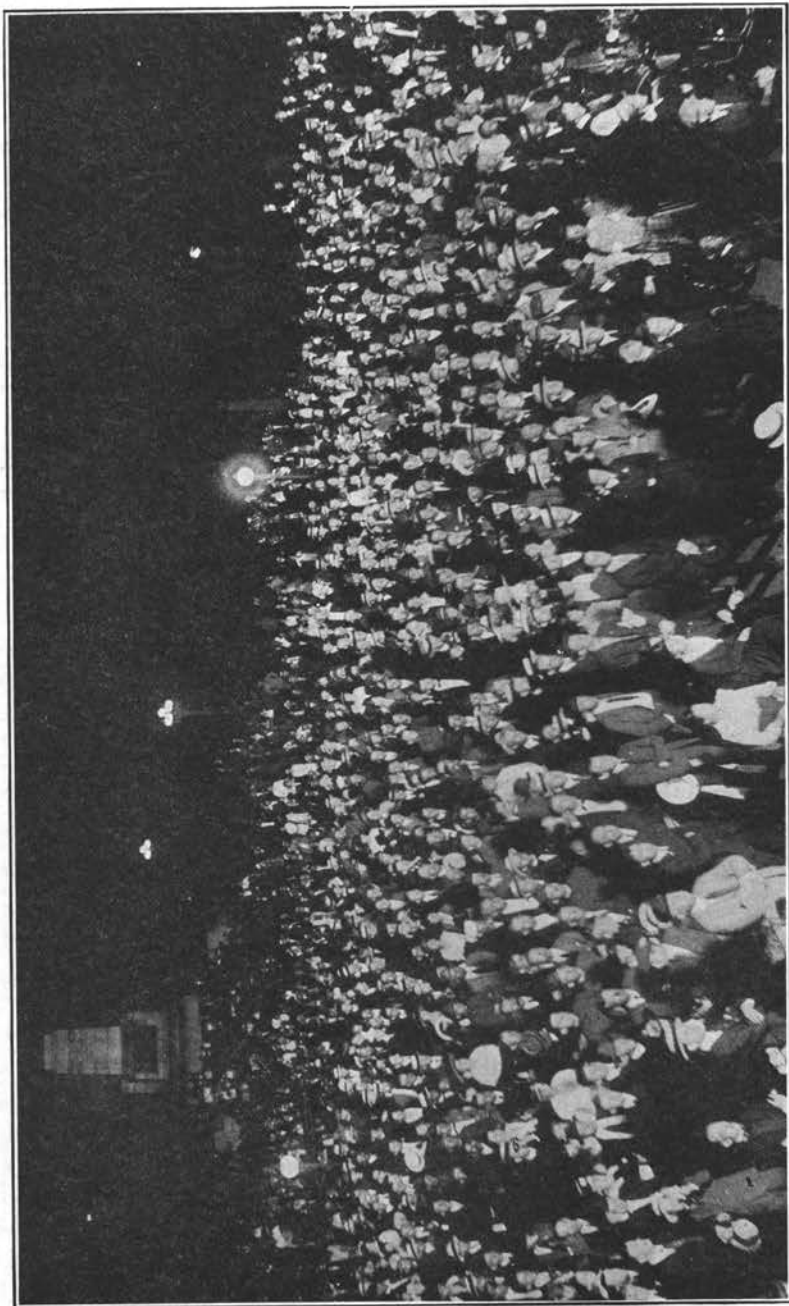
"It is because a man once lost his sight that the Eskimos today are able to see what is going on in the busy world below them. About thirty-five years ago Dr. Francis Holley became blind. For years he was in the darkness. During this period he gained a pretty good idea of how valuable eyes really are. One night he dreamed his sight had been restored. It affected him so that he took a vow that if his dream came true he would devote the rest of his life to causing the world to see more with its eyes.

Doctor Holley regained his sight and in order to keep his vow, founded the Bureau of Commercial Economics, of which he is director.

Educational motion pictures were the medium Doctor Holley selected to make the world see more. The bureau today has the largest educational film library in the world. Just as a Carnegie Library loans books free, the bureau loans films without charge to schools, employers, churches and various kinds of organizations, on condition that the films be shown free. Making no profit on its pictures, the bureau is supported by endowment and subscription.

Calls for its films come from all parts of the world. Missionaries in China use them. The death rate among babies in India has been lowered since the British government began exhibiting the bureau's health films in that country. Its pictures are transported by camels over the African deserts, and by llamas over the Andes to the Inca Indians. The war did not stop the boat which went up and down the Yenisei River exhibiting pictures to teach Siberian peasants better farming methods. In many instances the bureau exhibits its own films. It has a staff of lecturers who talk in the native language. In India there are four traveling theaters using bureau films. The British government conducts three of these. In Alaska, Northern Canada and Newfoundland the bureau is its own exhibitor; also in the mines of Peru and Chile.

In the United States it is now operating six auto trucks carrying films, projection machine, screen and light plant. One of these is touring the factory towns of New England. The other five are assigned to the farming, ranching and mining districts. The bureau has two such trucks in England. Orders recently were placed for ten more trucks.



Notwithstanding the fact that the Bureau circulates more than 25,000,000 feet of film and is receiving 1,000,000 feet per month, it was able last year to supply less than 46 per cent of applications.

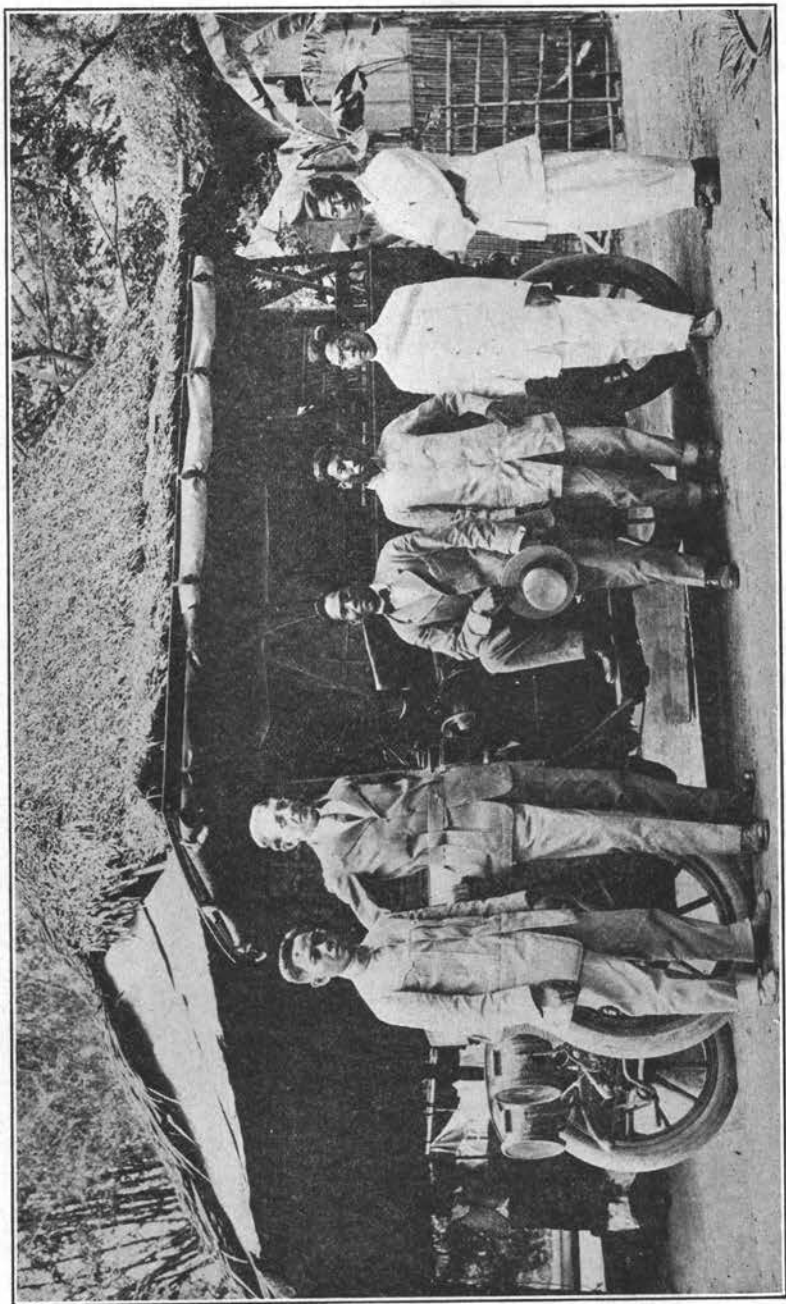
The following is from Boston Transcript of May 15, 1920:

Francis Holley, looking upon a line of hungry men waiting to get their dole of bread, was seized with the conviction that something was wrong with an economic system which made such a sight possible. Opportunity for the man in the bread-line was the thought that inspired a movement which is believed to be one of the greatest world-wide educational schemes in the history of the human race. About the same time Mr. Holley happened to pass a shop upon the door of which were the words: "No Admittance Except on Business." Then was prompted the query, "What constitutes business?" The door led to a large manufacturing plant in which wheels were turning and many kinds of machinery were in motion. But the man in the bread-line had not the courage to try to pass that threshold which yawned like a great chasm between them and the bread-winners within; for "No Admittance Except on Business" ruthlessly made futile any attempt to bridge that chasm between hope and despair. If they could only see what was going on beyond that forbidding sign it might be that they could find places into which they could fit and thus be transformed from beggars to self-respecting producers. Yet the transformation proved to be as simple in execution as it was marvelous in result.

It is a primary function of business to bring raw material and the worker together. This, Mr. Holley argued, is a very essential part of what constitutes business, so he suggested to the manufacturer that he visualize upon a screen the process of production so that the man who made up the bread-line might see how things were produced in that land of promise beyond

the forbidding: "No Admittance Except on Business." The result was three-fold. The man from the bread-line seeing what was being done concluded that he could do it, and that there was a place in the shop which he could fill and hence there was a decent living for him in the world; the general public in buying became more interested in those things, especially food products, which they had seen in the process of production; and the manufacturer discovered that the best advertising he had ever done was in taking the public into his confidence and letting them see just how the commodities which they buy are produced.

This is how this educational institution received the name, "Bureau of Commercial Economics." It may appear somewhat misleading, for there is nothing commercial about it, in the sense that any financial profit accrues to anyone connected with it. No charge is made for the pictures, the only expense being the cost of transportation of the films from and to the nearest exchange of which there are some fifty-eight in this country and 110 in foreign lands. But there is always one stipulation which is one of the laws of the Medes and Persians; under no consideration may a film be shown if an admission fee is to be charged. The bureau is supported by endowment annuities and voluntary contributions. As a matter of fact the largest contributor probably is Mr. Holley himself, who is a retired business man and is giving his time and his money to this practical philanthropy. Thus the bureau is commercial only in the sense that it aids commerce, and in so doing helps the employer, the employee, and the general public and thus it has become a very potent factor in the advancement of prosperity.



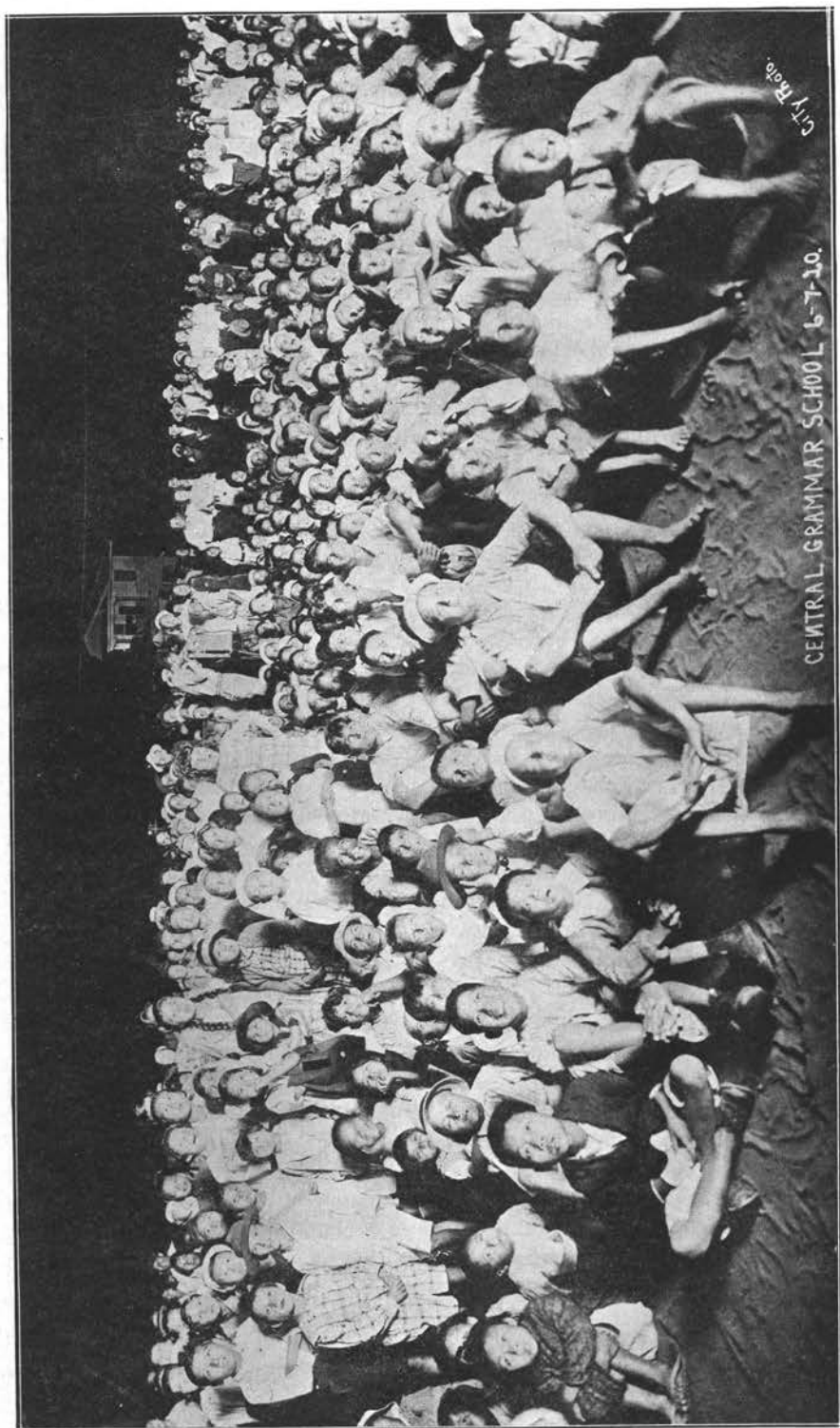
A Bureau Truck and crew in the Orient.

It has been said that Mr. Holley is one of the founders of this institution. Another factor must be mentioned. There is an Eastern proverb cited when trouble occurs, "Find the woman." The idea is that nothing wrong can happen in which a woman is not an essential factor. We of the West have a much truer estimate of what is sometimes called the "better-half" of the human race; so we extend the proverb to include all events. And when we seek the co-founder with Mr. Holley of this bureau we shall find a bright, energetic little woman whose success in a great world of activity has not been won at the price of her femininity, of which latter she is very jealous. She is Miss A. Maris Boggs, dean of the bureau. She is an A. B. of Bryn Mawr College and an A. N. of the University of Pennsylvania, having specialized in economics in the latter institution. Mr. Holley says she had more to do with the founding of the bureau than he. This is an expression of knightly courtesy which, presumably, Miss Boggs would deny as a literal fact. The truth is that the labor in the bureau is almost equally divided between the director and the dean. They have worked together from the beginning, and the remarkable success of the bureau is largely due to their splendid team work.

A negro leader in educational work among his people heard of this visualization plan of education. He immediately concluded that it was the plan for his people, so many of whom are mentally children. He wrote the bureau asking it to help to elevate the six to eight million negroes in the South. The result is that the work has begun and soon will be ministering to millions of black men whose greatest enemy is ignorance. By some this horde of negroes, a large per-

centage of whom are illiterate, is considered the most dangerous social and political problem America faces. Its ramifications are so subtle as to be hardly seen except by the keenest observation, and thus those who have paid little attention to it have no idea of its magnitude and dangers. One thing, however, is certain, that education must be a large factor in any solution which will make for the good of the negro and the safety of the republic. The percentage of illiteracy being so large, the schoolroom method of teaching while indispensable, is too slow to be depended upon alone. It takes no more training to look at men and things moving on a screen than it does to look at them moving on the road or street, hence, the right kind of motion pictures supply the most effective means to inspire and lift this mass of people who are suffering from the curse of ignorance.

This great educational enterprise is not limited to the boundaries of this republic. The Bureau, founded by thorough Americans, has the true American genius for expansion. So it soon broke over the international line into Canada. The Dominion Government immediately appreciated its significance, and in a number of substantial ways showed that appreciation, one of which is a private car presented to the Bureau with the privilege granted by the Prime Minister, of every foot of railway in Canada. This coach very appropriately has been named "Vision." All the Provinces of Canada now receive the Bureau's films, including the barren coast of Labrador, where they go to Dr. Grenfell to help him in his wonderful mission to bring sweetness and light to this needy people. When the films were first displayed the people were



Here is shown a typical audience at a recent Neighborhood party conducted by the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. Citizenship Educational Committee. This picture was taken at Central Grammar School. These Neighborhood parties are organized programs of community singing, motion pictures of instructive and entertaining character, and four-minute talks on helpful subjects. To date 76 programs have been arranged with an attendance of 24,358.

so delighted that the machine was run until 2 o'clock in the morning.

From Labrador the films continued their journey northward across the Arctic circle, upon the only means of transportation in that region, dog sledges, and brought a world of wonder to the Esquimaux in his house of snow. At first these children of the northern ice fields were frightened at the movements on the screen, believing the pictures were possessed; but they gradually became used to them; and now they live in a larger world, realizing what was before unthinkable; that, just as in their home land ice is ever present, there is a section of this earth where it never exists. Moving westward the films passed into Alaska, and again across the Arctic circle on their beneficent journey through this great territory. Mexico has been receiving the pictures of the Bureau for some years. But a more vigorous campaign is about to be begun to spread knowledge by means of the moving picture among a people 85 per cent of whom are illiterate. Dean Boggs is to organize a motion picture circuit which will embrace the entire republic. In all Latin America, including Mexico, Nicaragua, Argentine, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Cuba and Chile, the Bureau has six hundred centres which share the use of its thirty million feet of film.

The work in the Eastern Hemisphere is no less remarkable. At the request of the Siberian Steamship Company, the bureau has furnished films which have been shown on the boats and wharves of this company, bringing the outside world to the peasants of this great sub-arctic land, which world they never could know in any other way. Arrangements have just been made with the Danish Government to send films to Denmark to be used under the direction of the minister of

education, and then they are to be forwarded to Greenland and Iceland for the general instruction of the inhabitants of those colonies.

The slumbering giant of the Far East, the great Chinese republic, is circulating the films of the bureau, thus making visible to its seething hordes the fruitful results attained by peaceful peoples, when their forces are organized. The "movies" of the Bureau of Commercial Economics are a potent factor in arousing this ancient civilization to self-assertion.

Japan, progressive and aggressive, appreciates the opportunity offered it by the bureau of teaching its people the customs, habits and methods of production, for which they have a passion, of the nations of the West. The Imperial Government receives the films, and sends those picturing Japanese life to the bureau for circulation in this country and elsewhere. India, self-bound in the age-long enthrallment of caste, custom and superstition is beholding upon the graphic screen the way which leads to the larger life of freedom. In this land of mysticism and mystery the bureau has been carrying on some of its most interesting work.

As we move farther south into the tropics we find stations in the Philippines, Ceylon, Singapore, and Java distributing the bureau's films to the surrounding regions. At the present time one of the bureau's trucks with its fully equipped plant, containing the projector, screen, electric generator outfit, and phonograph with a full supply of records, is on the ocean bound for the rubber forests of Sumatra, where the native workers at the close of the day will behold with eyes dancing with delight, the wonders of that marvelous land beyond the rising sun. The far-away South Sea Islands

have lately learned of the bureau's work, and Tahiti in the Society Islands calls, and it will be supplied from the Mid-Pacific exchange of the bureau in the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu. South Africa, so valiant and so loyal in the cause of civilization during the World War, is receiving the bureau's films; and the young and vigorous English-speaking empires of Australia and New Zealand are circulating its films in large cities and country districts.

So we may receive no mean review of our too much forgotten geography lesson by following the trail of the films of the Bureau of Commercial Economics as they make their peace and prosperity-producing journey around the world. A world recognized authority in economics has said that the Bureau is the only real international institution in the world. It would appear to be the only real international educational institution upon this earth at the present time. Surely an institution which has twenty-nine governments co-operating with it may with great propriety be called international, and to see the director in his office in Washington any morning opening his mail coming from the remotest sections of the earth is to be convinced that the work is international. The audiences of this world-wide circuit number about thirty million persons a year.

It may be seen that the films showing commercial and other enterprise in Pacific lands will be shown to the world, while educational films from every part of the world will be shown in Pacific lands. A fair exchange, benefitting all.

The community welfare organizations in Honolulu have already begun to get

together for the formation of a Pan Pacific Bureau of visual education.

A series of monthly neighborhood parties is being held out of doors at the different public schools of the city. The program presented consists of motion pictures, community singing, music and four-minute talks on such subjects as health, Americanism, vocational guidance, thrift, the care of the eyes, etc. The singing is led by Philip C. Hall, with G. J. Boisse as cornetist. The songs thrown on the screen are familiar ones that every American should know. There are usually four motion pictures; a news weekly, a cartoon comic, a picture showing some American scenery or industry, and an educational film. The educational films shown so far have been "The Making of an American," "The Priceless Gift of Health," "Opportunity" and "Through Life's Windows."

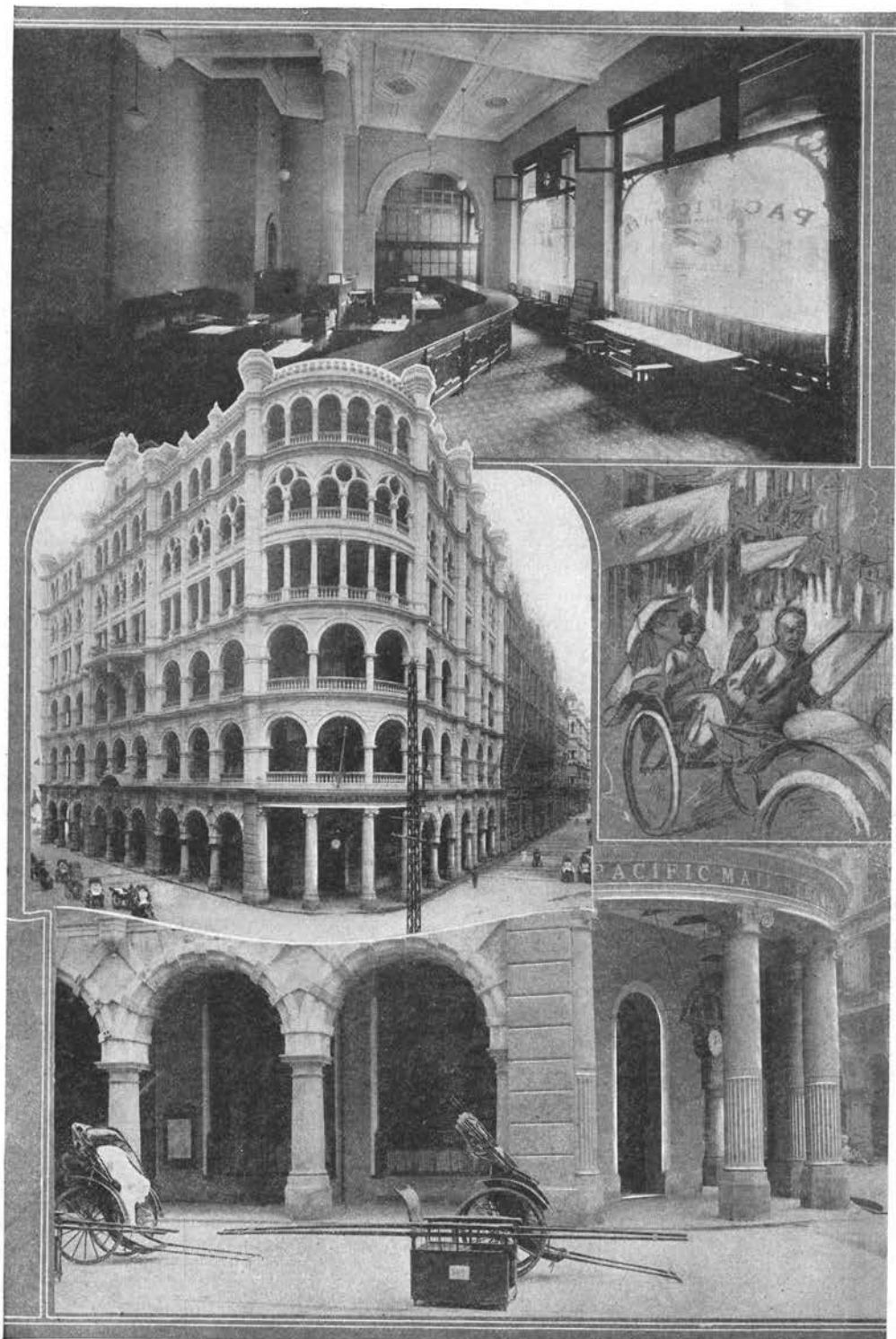
This work has the hearty cooperation of the school principals of the city and Supt. Vaughan MacCaughey, and is conducted by the Citizenship Education committee of the Territorial Y. M. C. A., consisting of the following men: W. F. Frear, chairman; John Waterhouse, C. F. Clemons, A. L. Dean, W. R. Farrington and Charles F. Loomis, secretary.

The last three months the Citizenship Committee has had 76 gatherings where their films have been shown with a total attendance of 24,358.

As a result of this community use of the schools a still further use of the school buildings is planned for next year. The supervisors are going to equip the larger schools of the city with electric lights, and the Y. M. C. A., in cooperation with other organizations is to inaugurate a system of English night schools for non-English speaking people.

Advertising Section

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY



Consistent with its policy of super-service, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company provides shore facilities to tourists and shippers no less attractive than are found on its modernized steamers. When in Hongkong, accept the Company's welcome at its headquarters shown above.



Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the largest steamship company operating between San Francisco, Japan and the Orient. It maintains fast and frequent service across the Pacific, following the "Pathway of the Sun" along the semi-tropic route, touching Honolulu. This is one of the most delightful ocean voyages in the world, as it carries the passenger over smoothest seas and, by touching at Honolulu, affords a pleasant break in the journey. The steamers of this line are of the most advanced types, having been built especially for this service.

The present fleet of the North American line consists of the following: **Shinyo Maru**, triple turbine, 22,000 tons; **Tenyo Maru**, triple turbine, 22,000 tons; **Siberia Maru**, 20,000 tons, twin screw; **Korea Maru**, twin screw, 20,000 tons, and **Persia Maru**, 9,000 tons.

The **Tenyo** and **Shinyo Maru** are sister ships of 22,000 tons displacement. They are driven by triple screw turbine engines which account for an utter absence of vibration for a speed of 21 knots per hour. These ships are as finely equipped in every detail as the best first-class hotels on shore, and leave nothing to be desired in service or table. The total length of the deck area measures almost a mile, giving ample opportunity for exercise and promenade.

In addition to these giant liners a number of cargo steamers are operated to take care of the freight business.

Trans-Pacific Service to South America.

In connection with the trans-Pacific service to North America, Toyo Kisen Kaisha also operates a line of steamers from Hongkong to Valparaiso (South America), via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco, San Pedro (Los Angeles), Salina Cruz, Balboa (Ancon), Callao, Arica and Iquique. This is the longest regular service in operation by any Japanese steamship line touching American ports.

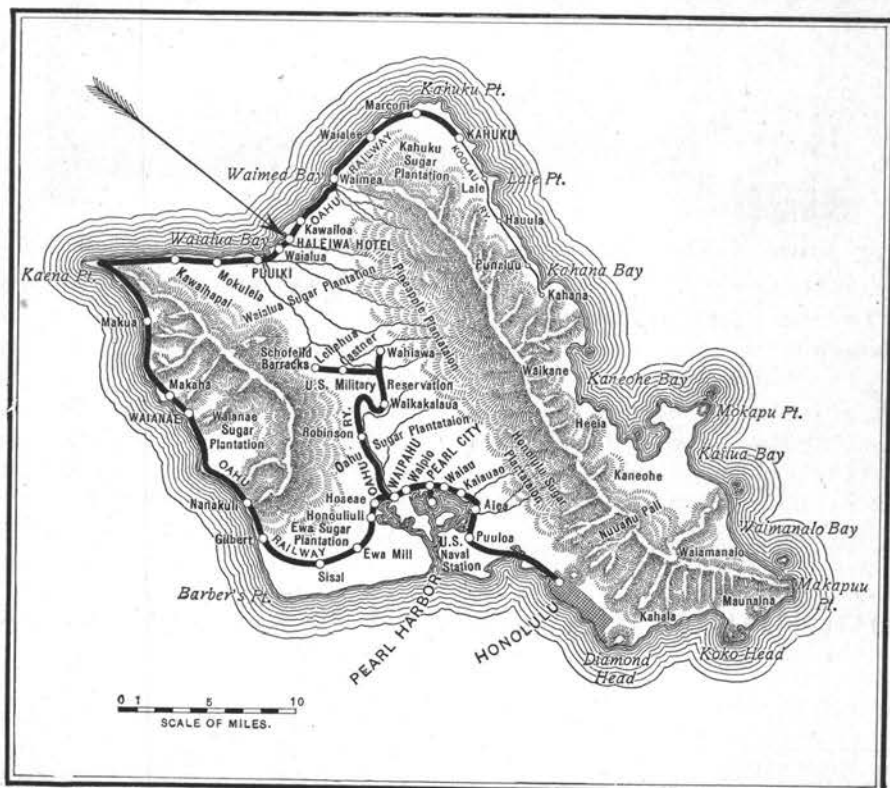
The steamers on this line are in through round trip service between China and Japan ports and Southern Chile via San Francisco and west coast ports of North and South America. Steamers call at San Pedro on their outward and homeward voyages to the Orient. These steamers are all new and of the latest type with saloon accommodations. In this fleet are the **Anyo Maru**, 18,500 tons; **Kiyo Maru**, 17,000 tons, and the **Seiyo Maru**, 14,000 tons.

The passenger accommodations are amidships, all rooms being located on the upper and bridge decks, thus affording plenty of light and ventilation. There are numerous baths and lavatories which afford ample accommodations for all passengers.

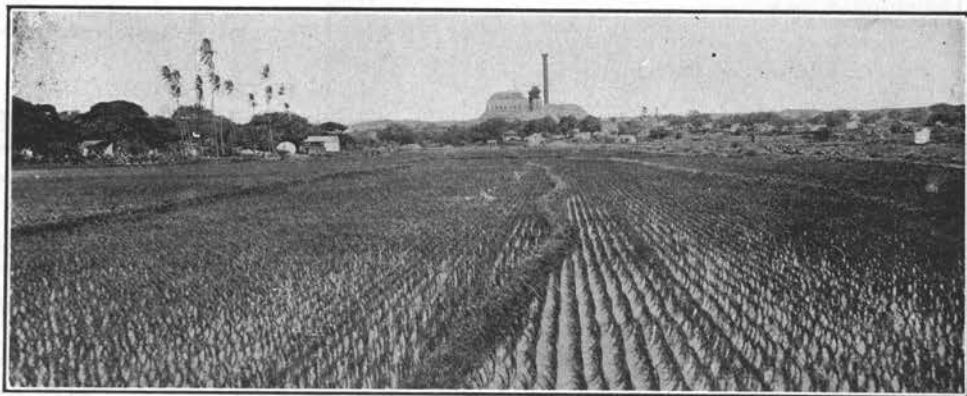
The Head Office of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is in Tokyo.

The Honolulu office is in the Alexander Young Building. The office for America is in San Francisco, Cal., at 625 Market street; New York office, 165 Broadway.

Around Oahu by Rail

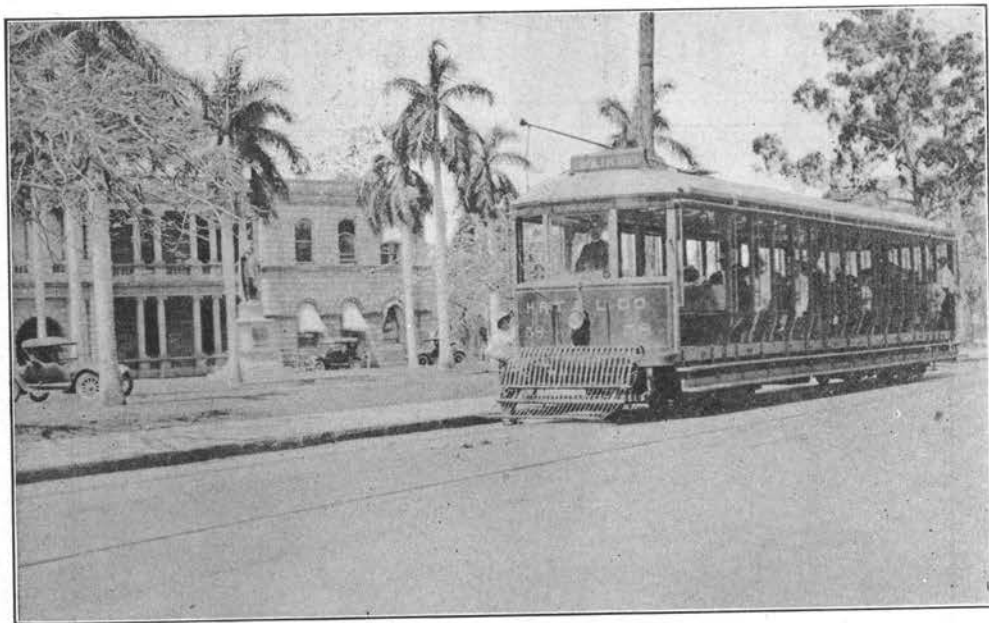


The Oahu Railway practically encircles the Island of Oahu. There are daily trains to Haleiwa—"the House Beautiful" (see arrow), and through the most extensive pineapple fields in the world, at Wahiawa.



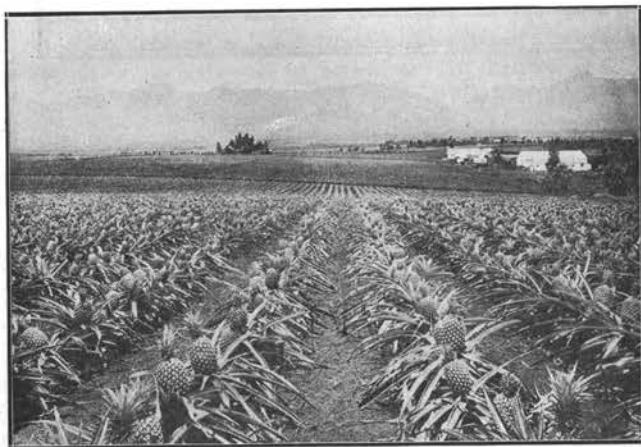
A Scene Along the Line of the Oahu Railway

Honolulu from the Trolley Car



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

Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., Ltd.



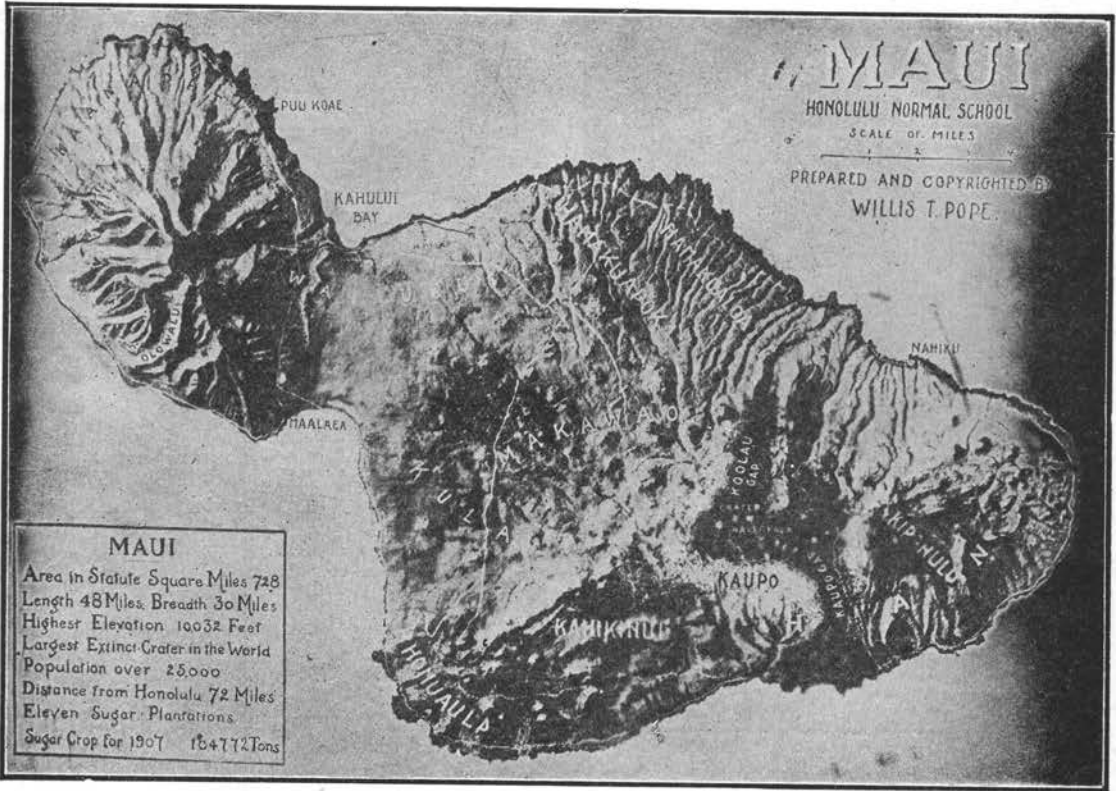
**The world's
largest and
most luscious
pineapples
at home on
the uplands
of Hawaii**

"PICKED ripe and canned right" is more than a slogan. Strictly adhered to by the Hawaiian Pineapple Packers' Association—ten corporations engaged in the growing and canning of pineapples in the Hawaiian Islands—it has won the palate of the world to what is perhaps the most delicious product of any land. Each morning sees the golden ripe fruit in the field and within a few

hours that same fragrant fruit is perfectly preserved in shining tin.

There are fifty odd thousand acres of pineapples grown annually in Hawaii and the acreage increases yearly. This season's pack amounts to approximately six million cases, the major portion of which is handled during the Summer months. There are twelve canneries, some of them turning out 35,000 cases a day.

The Island of Maui



Map by courtesy of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.

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

Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., are agents for the largest sugar plantation of the Hawaiian Islands and second largest in the world, namely, the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company at Puunene, Maui. They are also agents for many other plantations and concerns of the Islands, among which are the Haiku Sugar Company, Paia Plantation, Maui Agricultural Company, Hawaiian Sugar Company, McBryde Sugar Company Ltd., Kahului Railroad Company, Kauai Railroad Company, Ltd., and Honolua Ranch.

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

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

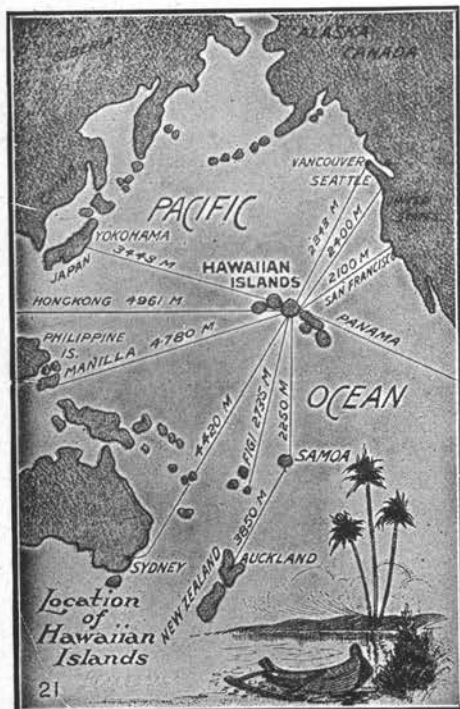
ance Co., The Home Insurance Co. of New York, The New Zealand Insurance Co., General A. F. & L. Assurance Corporation, Switzerland Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

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

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

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

The Island of Kauai



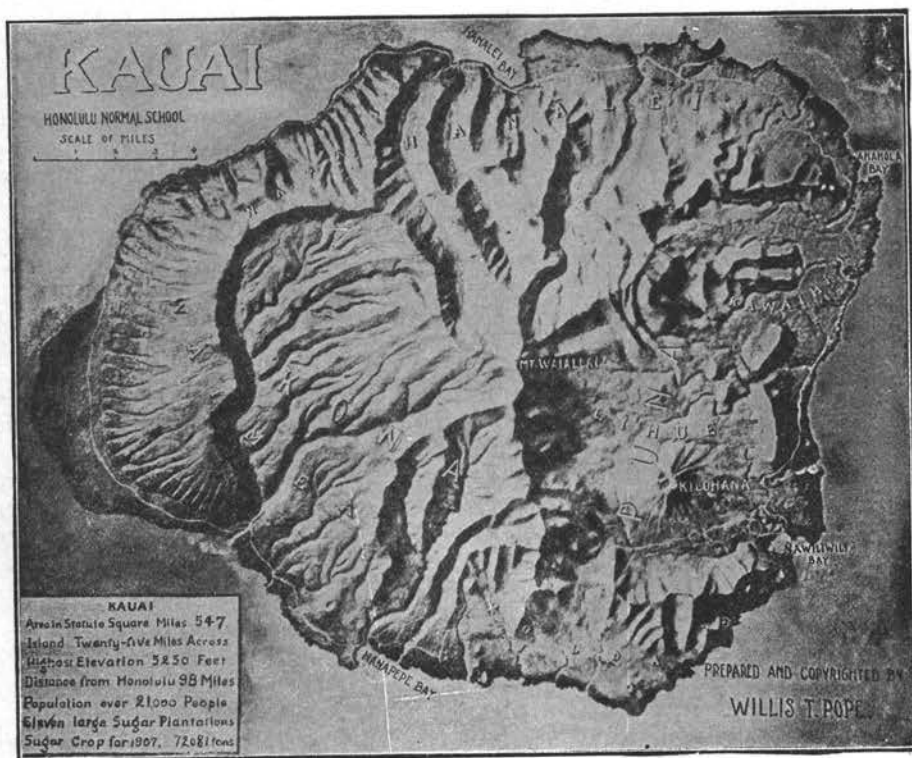
Maps by courtesy of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

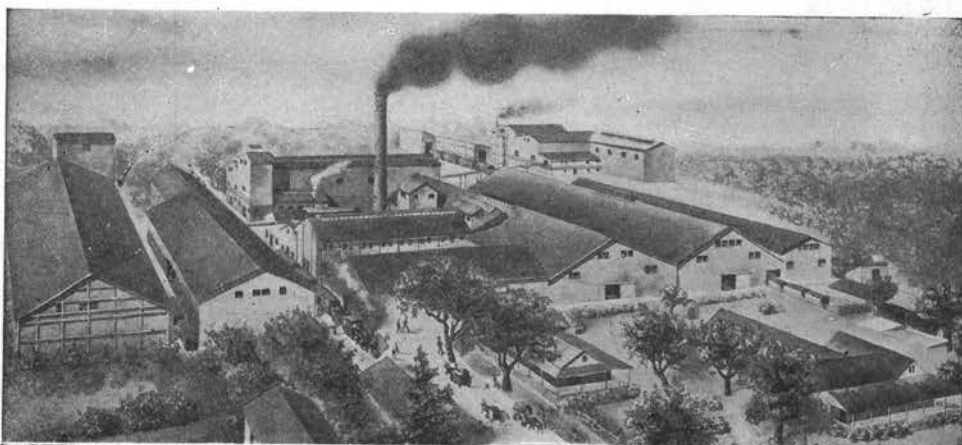
TO SAN FRANCISCO AND JAPAN.

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

This, one of the oldest firms in Honolulu, occupies a spacious building at the corner of Fort and Merchants streets, Honolulu. The ground floor is used as local passenger and freight offices of the Matson Navigation Company. The adjoining offices are used by the firm for their business as sugar factors and insurance agents; Phone 1251.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd., act as agents for many of the plantations throughout Hawaii, and here may be secured much varied information. Here also the tourist may secure in the folder racks, booklets and pamphlets descriptive of almost every part of the great ocean.





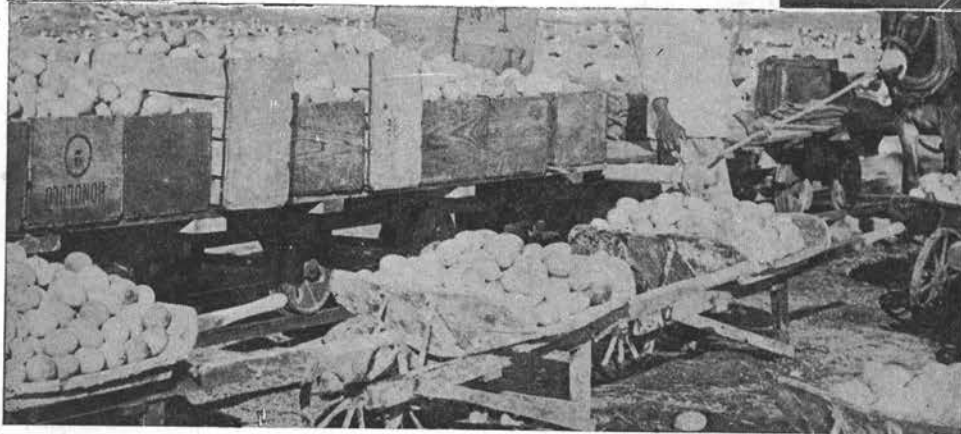
FERTILIZING THE SOIL.

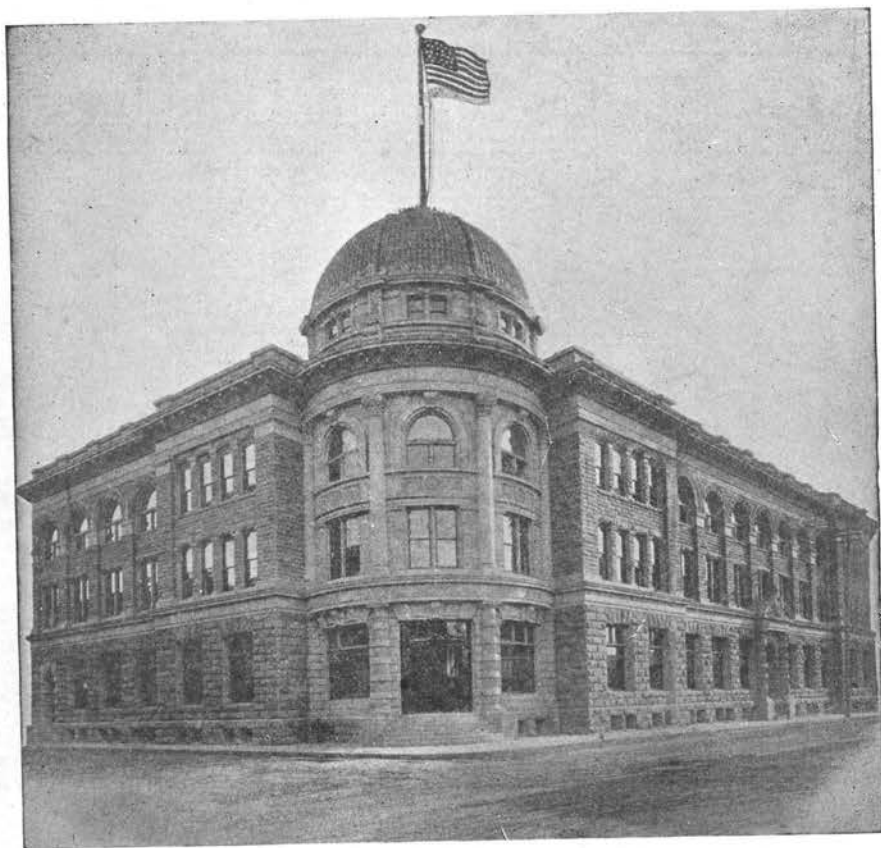
Millions of dollars are spent in Hawaii fertilizing the cane and pineapple fields.

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.

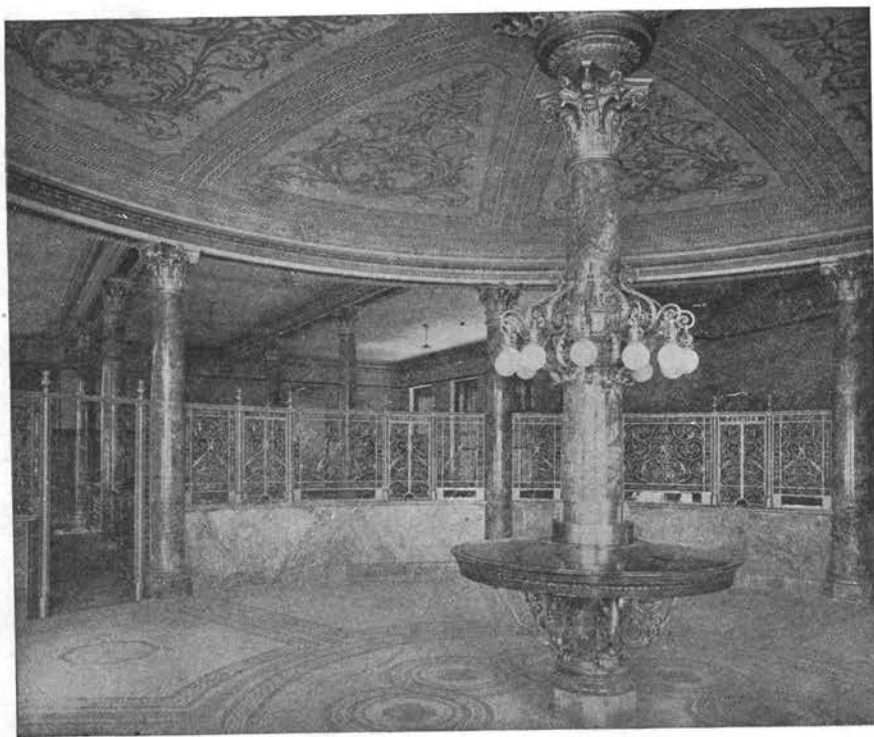
This great industry is one of the results of successful sugar planting in Hawaii, and without fertilizing, sugar growing in the Hawaiian Islands could not be successful.

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





Exterior.



Interior.

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

Electric Lighting in Honolulu

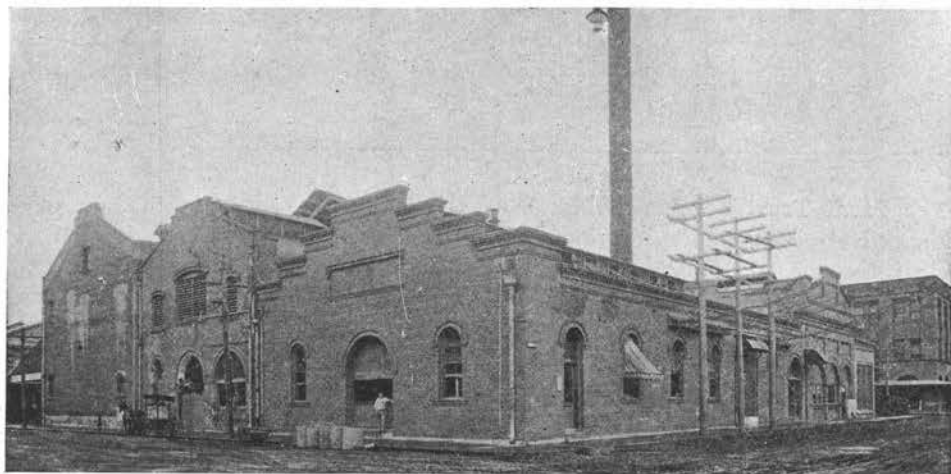


The general offices on King Street.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

In Honolulu electricity costs eight cents per kilowatt, for the first two kilowatts per month, per lamp, and six cents thereafter. From the **Hawaiian Electric Company** plant, power is furnished to the pineapple canneries (the largest canneries in the world) to the extent of seven hundred horse power, with another two hundred and fifty

horse power to the Federal Wireless Station, fifteen miles distant, besides current for lighting all private residences in Honolulu, as well as for operating its own extensive ice plant. A line has also been built to furnish light and power to the great army post of Schofield Barracks, twenty miles distant from Honolulu.



The power house and ice plant.

The Trust Company in Hawaii



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

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

with foreign markets and world conditions.

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



The **Trent Trust Company**, though a comparatively young organization, is one of the most popular financial institutions in the Islands. Organized in 1907, it has already doubled its capitalization to \$100,000. According to the last statement its capital undivided surplus amounted to \$188,788.51, and its gross assets to \$538,067.55.

The company is efficiently organized

to handle the work of Manager of Estates, Executor, Fiduciary Agent, and Agent for Non-Residents. It has the following departments: Trusts, Investments, Real Estate, Rents, Insurance, and Safe Deposit.

The Trent Trust's offices are located on the ground floor of 921 Fort Street, the principal business thoroughfare of Honolulu.



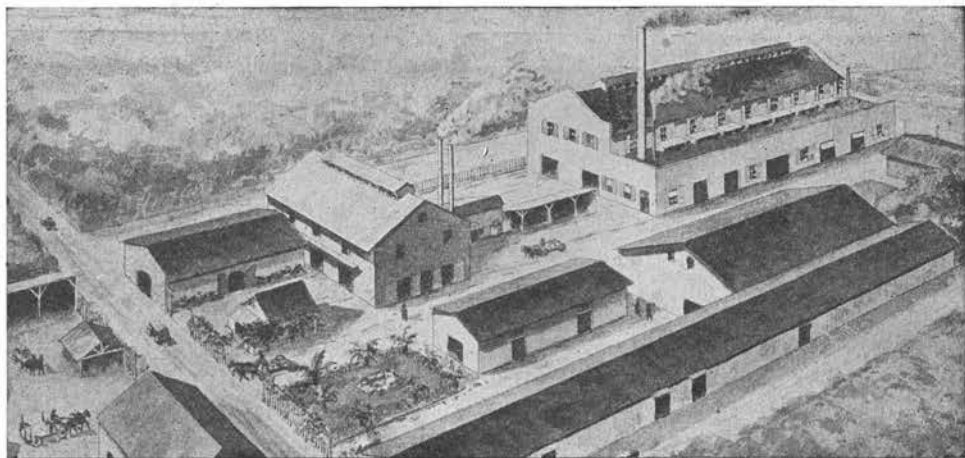
The Catton, Neill Building, Honolulu. Also the home of the General Electric Company in Hawaii.

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

Half a century is an age in the life of Honolulu. The first frame building is not one hundred years old, and the first hardware store, that of **E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.**, was not founded until the year 1850, but since then, on the commanding corner of Fort and King streets, it has remained the premier hardware concern in Hawaii. The entire three-story building is taken up with extensive displays of every kind of hardware. One floor, however, is given over to crockery and kitchen utensils, while in the basement even a ship might be fitted out with its hardware, cordage, and roping needs. This company is also agent for the Sherwin-Williams house paints and represents many mainland hardware firms.



E. O. Hall & Son Building, Fort and King Streets.



HOME FERTILIZING.

The Hawaiian Fertilizer Company stores its fertilizers in the largest concrete warehouse west of the Rockies. The works of this company cover several acres near Honolulu. The ingredients are purchased in shipload lots, and the formulas adopted for the different plantations for

their fertilizers are made up at the works of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company. The chemists analyze the soil and suggest the formulas. For the small planter this company makes special fertilizers, and the gardens of Honolulu are kept beautiful by the use of a special lawn fertilizer made by this company. Fertilizing alone has made Hawaii the garden of the Pacific.

THE WORLD'S FIRST TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

The Mutual Telephone Company of Honolulu is the outgrowth of the first house to house telephone system in the world, installed in Honolulu in the late seventies. This company has lately led the world in telephone improvements, was the first to install a commercial wireless system of telegraphy (between the Hawaiian Islands), and is preparing to link up its exchanges on the different islands of the group by wireless telephony, as soon as this mode of communication is perfected.

The present Mutual Telephone Company was incorporated in 1883 and used the old manual switchboard until 1909, when it was reorganized and the Automatic telephone system installed, which has proved the most satisfactory of any in the world, making it possible in cosmopolitan Honolulu for the many men of many Pacific races to call each other without having to strive with "Central."

So rapid was the increase of subscribers after the Automatic installation that it became necessary to build and equip two new exchanges, one in Kaimuki and the other at Kalihi. Moreover the wireless service to the other islands being under control of the Mutual Telephone Company, as well as the telephone systems of the islands of Maui and Hawaii, it has become possible to send and receive messages between the islands by phone, and even cable messages are usually sent out over the phone before the official message is delivered.

Australia sent a commission to Hawaii to study and report on the Honolulu Automatic exchange, and has since adopted the Automatic. At present the Inter-Island Wireless system is under lease to the Federal Government, but the Mutual Telephone Company is going ahead with its improvements of service on each of the three larger islands: Oahu, Maui and Hawaii.

Banking in Honolulu



The First National Bank of Hawaii at the corner of Fort and King streets, Honolulu. This bank is the depository in Hawaii of the United States Government.



The Bank of Bishop & Company, Ltd., popularly known as the "Bank of Superior Service", and the largest bank in the Islands, was organized in 1858 and until its incorporation in 1919, was known as The Banking House of Bishop & Co. It has a Paid up Capital of One Million Dollars and a Surplus Fund of \$344,883.93.

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

The institution has correspondents in all the principal cities of the world, and through its connections can handle any foreign or domestic business entrusted to it.

Visitors are expected to use the Bank Service in any way suited to their needs.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, a branch of the famous Japanese institution, with a subscribed capital of yen 100,000,000, or about \$50,000,000, and a reserve fund of yen 44,000,000, occupies its magnificent building at the corner of Merchant and Bethel streets, opposite the postoffice and Bishop & Co. It is the most up-to-date fire-proof building in Hawaii, the interior being finished in bronze marble.

The Guardian Trust Company, Ltd., is the most recently incorporated Trust Company in Honolulu. Its stockholders are closely identified with the largest business interests in the Territory. Its directors and officers are men of ability, integrity and high standing in the community. The Company was incorporated in June of 1911 with a capital of \$100,000 fully paid. Its rapid growth necessitated doubling this capital. On June 30, 1917, the capital of the Company was \$200,000; surplus \$10,000, and undivided profits \$53,306.75. It conducts a trust company business in all its various lines with offices in the Stangenwald Building, Merchant Street, adjoining the Bank of Hawaii.



THE BUILDERS OF HONOLULU.

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

The Von Hamm-Young Co., Importers, Machinery Merchants, and leading automobile dealers, have their offices and store in the Alexander Young Building, at the corner of King and Bishop streets, and their magnificent automobile salesroom and garage just in the rear, facing on Alakea Street. Here one may find almost anything. Phone No. 4901.

The Pacific Engineering Company, Ltd., with spacious quarters in the Yoko-

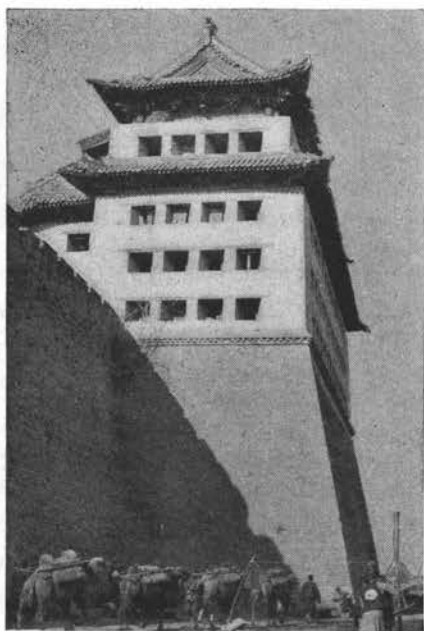
hama Specie Bank Building, Honolulu, are engineers and constructors of buildings of every kind, from the smallest private residences to the large and imposing business blocks. Being made up of some of the most prominent men in the Islands it is not surprising that it secures some of the large and important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

The Oahu Ice and Electric Company supplies the Army in Honolulu at a cheaper price than the United States Government can buy ice in Alaska. The works and cold storage rooms are in the Kakaako district, but a phone message to 1128 will answer every purpose, as the company has its auto delivery trucks.

Old Kona Coffee is considered by connoisseurs to have a delicious flavor all its own, and is the real Hawaiian coffee. The best of the annual crop is secured and aged by the **McChesney Coffee Company** on Merchant Street, Honolulu, phone 2717. Mail orders of pound to five-pound sealed cans are packed with the aged Kona Coffee and sent to friends or customers on the mainland.

ASIA

The American Magazine on the Orient



ASIA discusses the most immediate and far-reaching Eastern policies. Its articles inform as well as delight you.

The Ancient East with its philosophy, religion, art and commerce is coming into its own again.

Let your family grow up with ASIA which unfolds to them the snow-capped Himalayas, the long sweep of the Yangtze and the wide steppes of Siberia.

Asia gives you a better understanding of world events and world problems.

Germany's dream of Asiatic domination is over.

Now America awakens to its new position as a great world power—requiring all the genius of its people to understand and solve the difficulties of international politics and world organizations, as well as to accept the vast possibilities now presented for material achievement through foreign commerce.

The basis of such understanding is:

knowledge—a knowledge born out of sympathetic and vital interest in the life and development of other races. America must understand the Orient if a League of Nations or any kindred plan of international co-operation is to succeed. *America must know the Orient if the present period of material progress our country is now entering—the period of great foreign commerce and shipping—is to shine as brilliantly as the years of magnificent internal development we have seen.*

ASIA brings monthly into your home or office the Orient's contributions to art, and industry, commerce and wealth, religion and thought, and the part it is to play in the progress of civilization and world peace.

ASIA is not on general sale. The best way to receive it is through membership in the American Asiatic Association. Singly ASIA sells for 35 cents. Through membership you receive ASIA for one year and save \$1.20.

Sign and return the application form at once for the special offer.

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: subscription for the magazine, ASIA. :
: Send FREE, carefully wrapped the :
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: inches, showing economic resources. :
: Name :
: Address..... :
: Business or Profession..... :
: : : : : : : :

Round About Honolulu

Chambers Drug Store, Fort and King Streets, is the actual center of life and activity in Honolulu. Here at the intersection of the tram lines, the shoppers, business men, and tourists await their cars, chatting at the open soda fountain, that is the feature of the Chambers Drug Store. Here the tourist or stranger is advised as to the sights of the city, and supplied with any perfumes, candies or drugs he may need during his stay. Chambers' Drug Store is one of the institutions of Honolulu. Phone No. 1291.

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

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

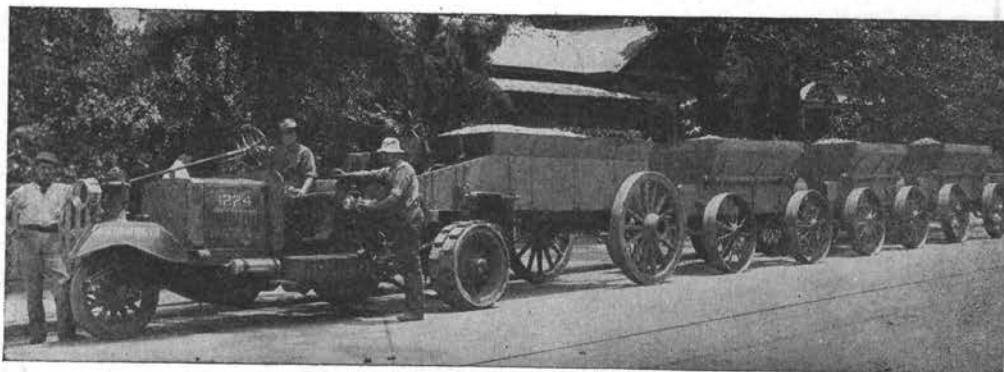
The Thompson Optical Institute is just what its name implies, and occupying a location on Hotel Street opposite Bishop Park and the Young Hotel, it is convenient to all. Here the eye is tested and here all kinds of lenses are ground and repaired, for the Thompson Optical Institute is the most complete place of its kind in Hawaii. The glasses of visitors are quickly repaired, and those of residents kept in order.

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.

Whatever you do, do not fail to visit the wonderful **Oahu Fish Market** on King Street. Early morning is the best time for this, when all the multi-colored fish of Hawaiian waters are presented to view and every nationality on the islands is on parade inspecting. Mr. Y. Anin is the leading spirit and founder of the Oahu Fish Market, which is a Chinese institution of which the city is proud.

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

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



The **Honolulu Construction and Draying Company** has its main offices at 65 Queen Street. This concern has recently absorbed two of the leading express and transfer companies, and has also acquired the Honolulu Lava Brick Company. It is making a success of its enterprises. Phone 4981.

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.

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

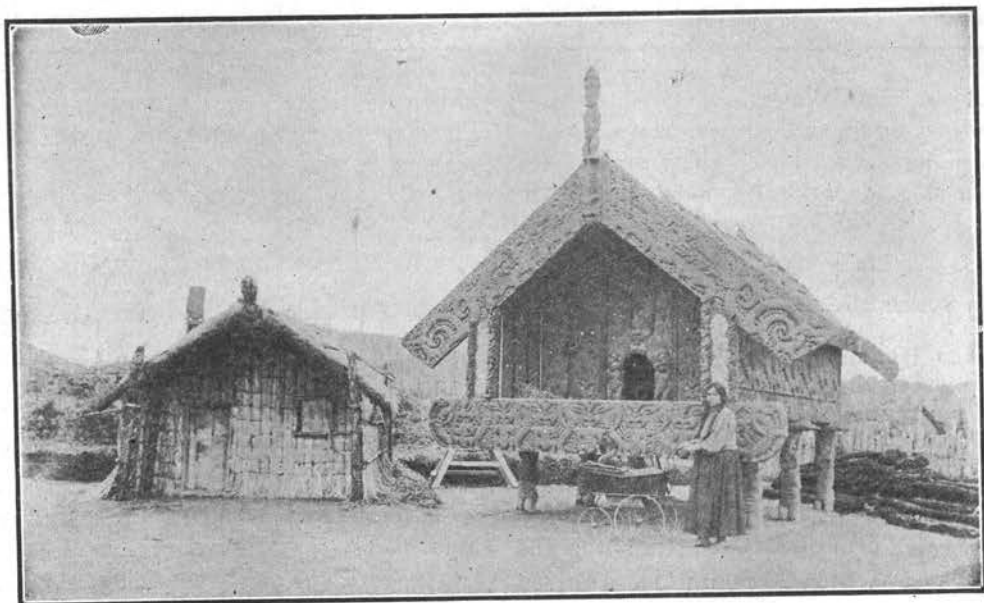
The city's great furniture store, that of **J. Hopp & Co.**, occupies a large portion of the Lewers & Cooke Block on King Street. Here the latest styles in home and office furniture arriving constantly from San Francisco are displayed

on several spacious floors. Phone No. 2111.

The leading music store in Hawaii is on King and Fort Streets—the **Bergstrom Music Company**. No home is complete in Honolulu without an ukulele, a piano and a Victor talking machine. The Bergstrom Music Company, with its big store on Fort Street, will provide you with these—a Chickering, a Weber, a Kroeger 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 2331.

The best thing on ice in Honolulu is soda water. The **Consolidated Soda Water Works Co., Ltd.**, 601 Fort Street, are the largest manufacturers of delightful soda beverages in the Territory. Aerated waters cost from 35 cents a dozen bottles up. The Consolidated Co. are agents for Hires Root Beer and put up a Kola Mint aerated water that is delicious, besides a score of other flavors. Phone 2171 for a case, or try a bottle at any store.

Wonderful New Zealand



Native New Zealanders at Rotorua.

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

New Zealand was the first country to perfect the government tourist bureau. She has built hotels and rest houses

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

New South Wales

New South Wales is a veritable treasure ground for those in search of a healthful holiday. Its varied topography is responsible for a wealth and diversity of

Caves, ranking among the most marvelous of the world's phenomena, as well as numberless resorts by mountain, valley, lake, river and ocean, are easy of access



GOVERNMENT TOURIST BUREAU
Challis House, Sydney, N. S. W.

scenery. Its climate is ideal. The normal conditions throughout the year are bright blue skies and sunny days.

Kosciusko, Australia's highest mountain, and the oldest known land surface on the globe, with its endless opportunities for sport all the year round, Jenolan

from Sydney, and possess, in addition to natural charm, elaborate tourist facilities.

Write for illustrated literature and tourist information to E. H. Palmer, Superintendent, Government Tourist Bureau, Challis House, Sydney, N. S. W.

South Australia and Tasmania

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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

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

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

TASMANIA.

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

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

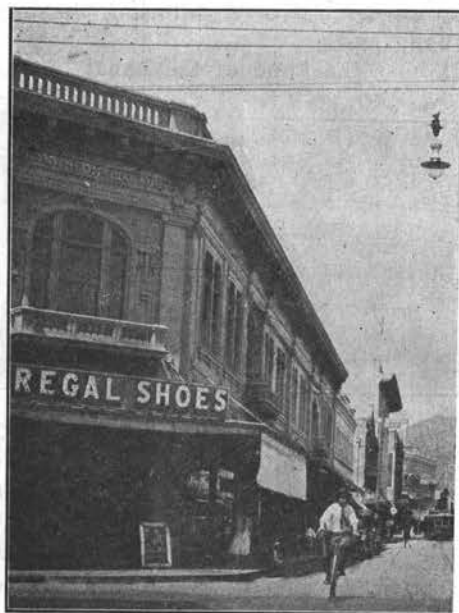
The lakes and rivers are nearly all stocked with imported trout, which grow to weights not reached in other parts of Australia.

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

The Tasmanian Government has an up-to-date office in Melbourne, at 59 William Street, next door to the New Zealand Government office, where guide-books, tickets, and information can be procured. The address of the Sydney office is 262 George Street, and Tasmania also has its own offices in Brisbane and Perth.

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

Honolulu



THE REGAL.

Occupying one of the most prominent corners in the shopping district of Honolulu the **Regal Shoe Store**, at the corner of Fort and Hotel Streets, is a distinct credit to the American progress in these islands. The stock in this store has been carefully selected.

The Hub is the reasonably priced clothing store in Honolulu, Clifford Spitzer is manager, and for a decade has studied the supplying of men in Hawaii with suitable clothing and men's furnishings. A new store has just been completed for the Hub, at 69-71 S. Hotel St., nr. Fort.

Japan

The **Japan Magazine** is a Representative Monthly of things Japanese. The Japan Magazine is published in English and has as contributors Japanese Authors, Statesmen and Scientists, who are authorities on the subjects with which they deal. The Magazine is distinctively Japanese in form, printed on Japanese paper, and handsomely illustrated with half-tones on art paper. The Japan Magazine maintains a high standard of excellence, portraying Japanese Life, Literature, Art, Industry, Politics, Commerce and Civilization, frankly and accurately representing the nation's progress, past and present.

One Number of The Japan Magazine is equal educationally to a Year's Membership in the Asiatic Society of Japan.

On sale at Brentano's, New York City, A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill., Smith & McCance, Boston, Mass., Aoki Taiseo-Do, San Francisco, Cal., and Yorozu & Co., Sacramento, Cal., or send direct to The Japan Magazine Company, Tokyo, Japan.

Subscription: 6 yen a year, post paid, single copies 50 sen.

Proprietor: **Shigenobu Hirayama.** Editor: **Dr. J. Ingram Bryan.**

Entertainment In Honolulu



The Island Curio Co. on Hotel St., opposite the Alex. Young Hotel, is Hawaii's oldest, largest and most reliable Hawaiian and South Sea Curio establishment. D. A. McNamarra, Prop.

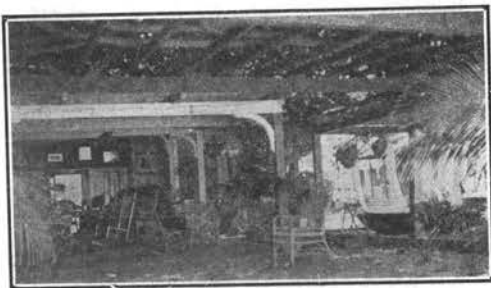
The Liberty, the Bijou and the Empire are the three large theatres in Honolulu providing either film features or dramatic performances. The Liberty is one of the finest theatres in the Pacific, and is well worth a visit on account of its art collection alone.

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

The Colonial, palatial house and grounds, 1451 to 1473 Emma street, in the most beautiful section of the city within a few moments' walk of the business center or

the hills, on the car line. Rates from \$50 a month up, \$3.00 a day; perfect hotel service. Miss M. Johnson, Manager, Phone 2876.

The Land of the Lanai.



The Halekulani, Hotel and Bungalows, 2199 Kalia Road, "on the Beach at Waikiki." Famous hau tree lanai along the ocean front. Rates, from \$3.00 per day to \$75.00 per month and up, American plan. Clifford Kimball. Phone 6101.

The Donna, 1262 to 1286 Beretania St., phone 2480; rates \$47.50 a month up, or \$3.00 a day. This series of cottages, bungalows and homes, in the heart of the residence district, is on the direct car line to the city or the beach, its splendid management for years has made it known everywhere about the Pacific.



Alexander Young Hotel (under same management as Moana and Seaside Hotels).

Honolulu for the Tourist

"Jeffs" is the word most familiar to every society leader in Honolulu. From the start "Jeffs" took its place as the high class woman's outfitter in Hawaii. The large spacious store at Beretania and Fort streets lends itself splendidly to the displays direct, even now, from Paris as well as from New York.

Home designs are a specialty at "Jeffs" It was "Jeffs" design for the Waikiki bathing suit that was adjudged by the vote of the people to be the prettiest and most suitable bathing suit for the tropics.

Not only are the leaders of fashion in Hawaii outfitted at "Jeffs" but tourists and visitors quickly find their way to this most interesting exhibition of the latest fashion models of the American metropolis.

The prices at "Jeffs" are in accord with the after-war purse. This house has its head office at 1170 Broadway, New York, and the Honolulu branch is the distributing center for the entire Pacific.

The Office Supply Company, on Fort St., is the home in Hawaii of the Remington Typewriter Co., and of the Globe-Wernicke filing and book cases. Every kind of office furniture is kept in stock, as well as a complete line of office stationary and every article that the man of business might need.

If you have films, or need supplies, the **Honolulu Photo Supply Company**, Kodak Headquarters for the Territory, on Fort Street, develops and prints within a few hours, when necessary, at a special rate. All photo supplies, films, film packs, plates, cameras, island scenes, photographs — everything photographic — always in stock. Fresh films, packed by the factory, in handy sealed tins for use in the tropics, without extra charge. In

most instances, prices are the same as on the Mainland.

The Quality Inn on Hotel Street, near Fort, is aptly named, not quite a restaurant, it serves dainty lunches and afternoon teas as well as light breakfasts. Its candies and soft drinks are the best, and dealing directly with Rawley's Dairy, its ice cream, eggs and milks are pure and fresh almost hourly. For the shopper there is no more enticing cafe in Honolulu than the Quality Inn.

The Home of Linens, Ltd., in Honolulu, formerly Whitney & Marsh, Ltd., is in the very center of the shopping district on Fort street.

Here will be found the largest assortment of LINENS in the Territory, Radmoor Hosiery, Ladies Home Journal Patterns, La Camille, Mme. Lyra, Redfern & Warner's Corsets, Ready-to-wear, Underwear, and a general line of fancy and staple dry goods.

The oldest established Dry Goods House in Honolulu is "**Sachs**," situated on Hotel Street near Fort. For over a quarter of a century this store has held an enviable reputation for high-class merchandise. The beautiful court dresses worn at the receptions and balls in the days of the Hawaiian Monarchy were made by this firm. Then, as now, Sachs' was the rendezvous for ladies who desired the very best in Silks and Dress Fabrics, Tapestries, Draperies, Linens, Laces and Millinery.

"The Blaisdell" is the newest and most up-to-date hotel in Honolulu. It is run on the European plan, being situated in the heart of the city, (Fort Street and Chaplain Lane). It is near all the downtown clubs, cafes, and restaurants. The rates are moderate — running water in every room. Public baths as well as the private, have hot and cold water. Telephones in all the rooms, elevator and pleasant lanais.

Progressive Honolulu

THE LIBERTY HOUSE.

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

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

Recently The Liberty House has been reconstructed; its spacious windows on Fort Street, really extensive stages, are used not only for remarkable displays of dry goods and fashions, but also for patriotic displays, dioramas of the war's progress, or realistic settings illustrating the actual work of the Red Cross nurses on the field. War Posters sent from the Pan-American to the Pan-Pacific Union are displayed here as are exhibits from the Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, so that everyone stops at The Liberty House.

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

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

THE B. F. DILLINGHAM CO., LTD.,

The Insurance Department of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., represents all lines of insurance, being agents for a number of the best and most reliable insurance companies in America.

Few there are in all America who have not bad friends and relatives benefited through policies in the Aetna Life Insurance Company, and affiliated companies, the Aetna Casualty and Surety Co. and the Automobile Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. These insure you in case of accident, ill health, liability and even workmen's compensation, while your automobile is totally insured against fire, theft, collision, loss of use or damage of any kind to any part of the machine.

In the matter of life insurance the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., has arranged to offer policies in the safest and surest American concerns, among those in which it offers excellent policies are the West Coast San Francisco Life Insurance Co.

In fire insurance, the Hartford, Conn., is perhaps the best known of American fire insurance companies, the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., Providence-Washington, New York Underwriters and the Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd., all of which concerns the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., represents in Hawaii.

Life, fire, marine, automobile and every kind of property insurance is underwritten by the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd. A generous portion of its office space in the Stangenwald Building on Merchant street, Honolulu, is given over to the insurance department,

The Pan-Pacific Union

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION is an organization representing Governments of Pacific lands, with which are affiliated Chambers of Commerce, and kindred bodies, working for the advancement of Pacific States and Communities, and a greater cooperation among and between the people of all races in Pacific lands.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Woodrow Wilson.....	President of the United States
William N. Hughes.....	Prime Minister of Australia
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The Governor-General of the Philippines.....	
The Premiers of Australian States and of British Columbia.....	
President.....	Hon. C. J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii
Secretary.....	Alexander Hume Ford, Honolulu

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

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

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

The Mid-Pacific Magazine

Official Organ of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Published by ALEXANDER HUME FORD, Honolulu, T. H.

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