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# MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE

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*Faithfully done, Jane Addams*

Jane Addams, chairman of the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, Honolulu, July, 1928.

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## Trans-Pacific Transportation

**The Matson Navigation Company** is planning big things for Hawaii in many ways. It is behind the great new Royal Hawaiian Hotel at Waikiki, and is enthusing the people of Honolulu to renewed efforts to place their attractions before the people of the mainland.

The Company is also inducing the people of Hawaii to visit California and become acquainted with the people of the scenic beaches of that state. The Matson Navigation Company maintains a tourist information bureau at its main office in the Matson Building in San Francisco, as well as in the Castle & Cooke Building in Honolulu, where tours of the Hawaiian Islands may be booked.

Weekly, the **Dollar Steamship Line** sends its palatial passenger vessels around the world via San Francisco, Honolulu and the Orient. These great oil-burning liners have only outside rooms and brass bedsteads for their passengers. The agency of the company in Honolulu is in the McCandless Building. The steamers usually arrive in Honolulu on Saturday morning, sailing for the Orient late the same afternoon, giving a day of sightseeing in the city.

**The Toyo Kisen Kaisha** maintains a line of palatial steamers across the Pacific, via Honolulu and San Francisco. From Japan this line maintains connections to every part of the Orient. This company also maintains a line of steamers between Japan and South America ports via Honolulu, as well as a Java line from Japan. The Honolulu office is in the Alexander Young Hotel, and the head office in Tokyo, Japan.

**The Los Angeles Steamship Company** maintains splendid fortnightly service by palatial steamers between Honolulu and Los Angeles. The steamers visit Hilo for the Volcano trip. The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., are Honolulu agents for the Los Angeles Steamship Company, at Fort and Queen Sts., and here may be arranged passage direct to Los Angeles, and beyond by rail, or you may arrange to ship your auto or general freight.

**The Canadian Australasian Royal Mail** line of steamers operates a regular four-weekly service of palatial steamers between Vancouver, B. C., and Sydney, Australia, via Honolulu, Suva, Fiji, and Auckland, New Zealand. The magnificent vessels "Aorangi" and "Niagara" are among the finest ships afloat and their service and cuisine are world renowned. The trip from Vancouver to Sydney is an ideal trans-Pacific journey with fascinating glimpses of tropical life in the storied Islands of the South Seas.

**The Canadian Pacific Railway** is reaching out for the visitor from across the Pacific. At Vancouver, almost at the gangplank of the great Empress liners from the Orient, and the great palatial steamers of the Canadian Australian liners, express trains of the Canadian Pacific begin their four-day flying trip across the continent through a panorama of mountains and plains equalled nowhere in the world for scenic splendor.

# The Mid-Pacific Magazine

CONDUCTED BY ALEXANDER HUME FORD

Volume XXXII

Number 5

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### The Mid-Pacific Magazine

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*The first spineless cactus plant experimented with by Luther Burbank came from Hawaii where it is indigenous, and is devoured by the cattle. The Hawaiian cattle, however, also eat the spiny cactus, tearing down the branches, and pawing the spines flat with their hoofs. Then in time of drought they use the cactus for both food and drink. In the hot hours of the day they rest beneath the shade of the cactus limbs that are too high for them to tear down for food.*



## Luther Burbank--Master Plantsman

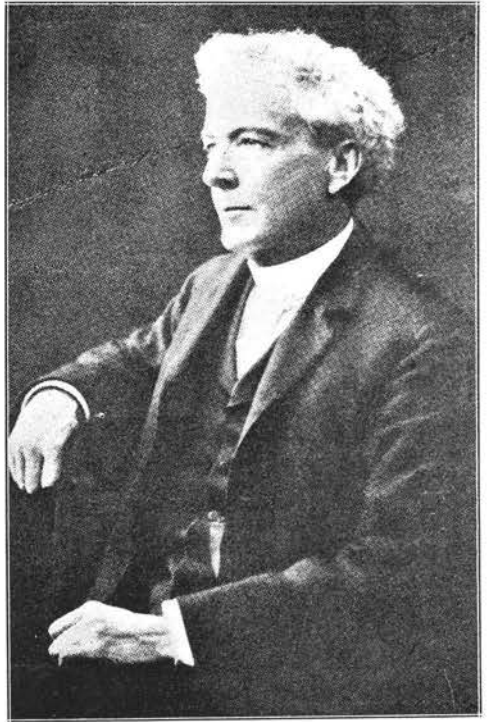
By Prof. F. G. KRAUSS,  
University of Hawaii.

(Before the Pan-Pacific Research  
Institution)

"Some qualities Nature carefully fixes and transmits, but some, and those the finer, she exhales with the breath of the individual as too costly to perpetuate. But I notice also that they may become fixed and permanent in any stock by painting and repainting them in every individual, until at last Nature adopts them and bakes them into her porcelain."

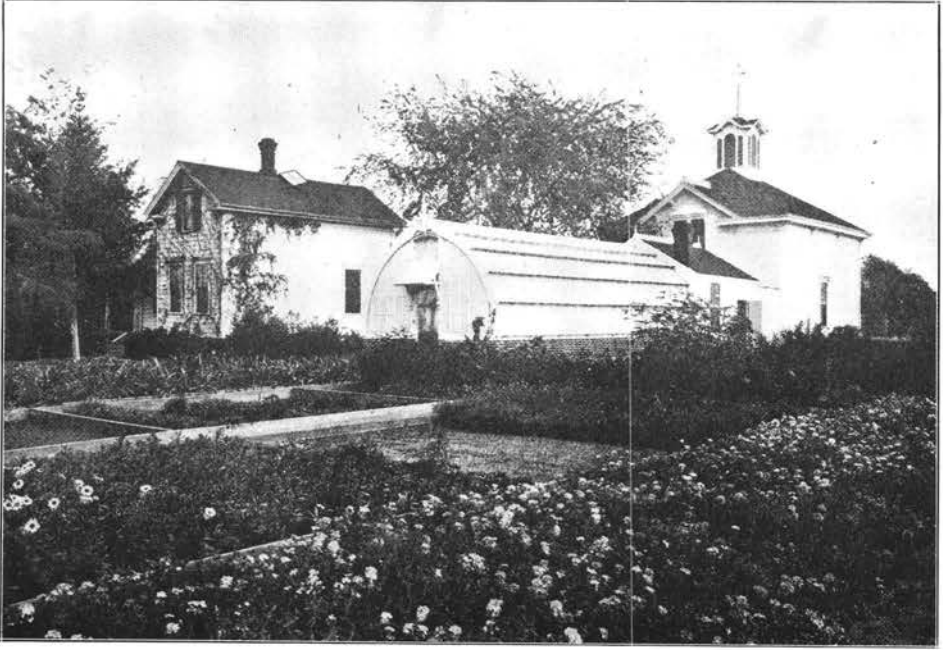
Fruits and flowers distributed throughout the world are more varied and beautiful because Burbank lived. Not the clever magician or a "plant wizard" as he has often been called, but a master plantsman, keen, alert, sympathetic, infatuated with his work, created the Burbank potato which has excelled all other sorts for more than fifty years,—the Shasta daisy, which has been pronounced the most beautiful of all its tribe, a score of plum varieties that surpass in beauty and flavor all other kinds—true hybrid fruits so strange that science doubted their authenticity—timber trees that outgrow their keenest rivals two to one, besides a thousand other plants produced by blending and reblending two to a dozen sorts, until, as Emerson has said, "Nature adopts them and bakes them into her porcelain."

Luther Burbank was born, to use his own words, and which he states are "based on family tradition and the great family Bible, March 7th of the year

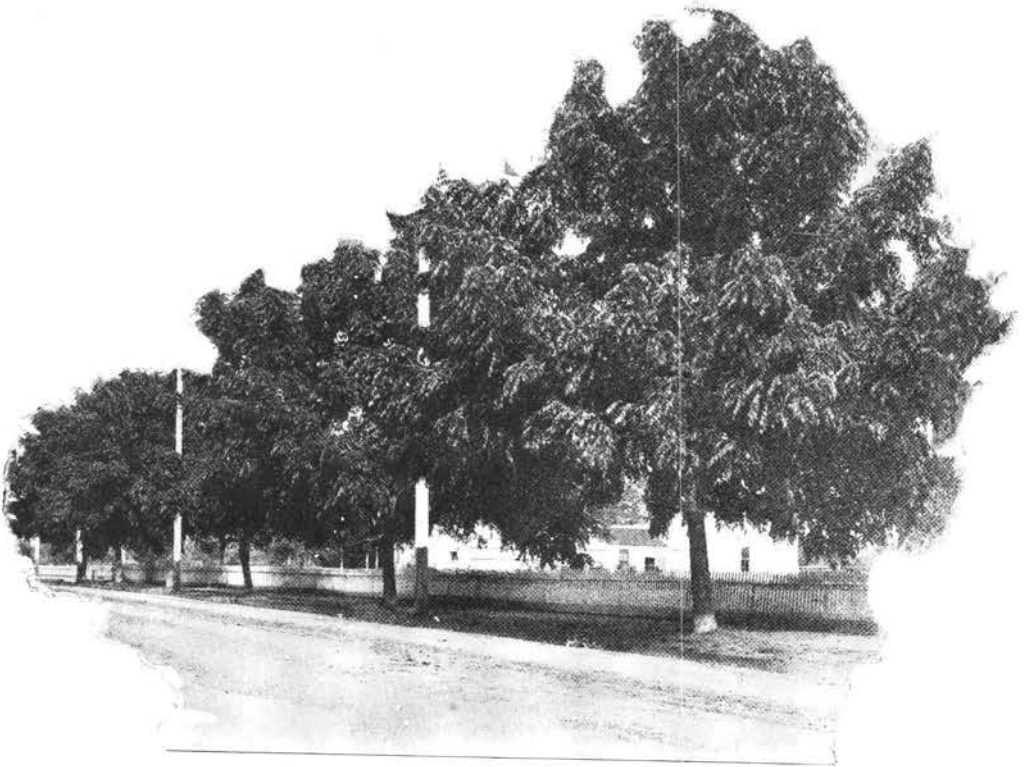


*Luther Burbank*

1849," on his father's farm located about three miles north of the little village of Lancaster, Massachusetts, just off the main road to Harvard. "I was my father's thirteenth child, my mother was his third wife. She had borne two children before my birth, both of whom had died in infancy, so there was a considerable gap between me and the next child and as I ranked next in the new coterie which comprised presently two other children I occupied in a sense the position of an elder brother in the fraternity, my half brothers and sisters being so much my senior to me as to seem almost like members of an older generation." The same "quantity production" which pertained in his father's home he has facetiously said he himself practiced in plant breeding with marked success. Burbank himself unfortunately had no children of his own, although he loved them, as indeed he did every living thing of beauty and usefulness.



*The old Burbank homestead at Santa Rosa, California.*



*Trees in front of the old Burbank homestead, black hybrid walnut, the first cross bred tree of Mr. Burbank's growing.*

Burbank came of sterling New England stock. His father was a successful farmer and business man. A cousin of the elder Burbank was curator of geology of the Boston Society of Natural History and a friend of Agassiz. To his mother he attributes his love for plant life. For many years, to the age of ninety-six, Burbank's mother lived with him at his Santa Rosa home, a constant inspiration.

Doubtless his first interest in the study of heredity and plant breeding was aroused through his readings of Darwin's epoch-making publications for while yet in his teens he read the *Origin of Species* and later *Variations of Animals and Plants under Domestication*. I often discussed with Burbank Darwin's "The Effects of Cross and Self-Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom," a copy of which I got for our mutual benefit immediately upon its publication by Appleton in 1895. In this respect Burbank was well read, but he differed widely in his opinions from many writings of the day. He was anything but orthodox and an extremely independent thinker and worker in everything he did. According to our present day he was not a scientific planter-breeder and certainly not a geneticist in the general acceptance of that term. H. Vernon Kellogg has well said, "Burbank did not understand scientific botany and the scientific botanists could not comprehend him. They could not work together. His success was due to infinite patience and exquisite sensitiveness to delicate difference in structure and function among his thousands of cultures. Unerringly, he picked the one he wanted and marked it for preservation. The rest he destroyed." His unusual powers amounted to genius in perceiving plant differences and understanding correlations among these differences; and he was unusually bold in his experimentation and industry and persistent in his pursuit of the particular end he had in view. He was not han-

dicated by scientific traditions and dogmatism, as has already been stated.

Burbank's objects were not to establish laws or evolve friendships through scientific experiments, but rather to produce by the best means at hand, useful new kinds of plants. To this end he searched the farthestmost ends of the earth for seed stocks. These he crossed and recrossed with types which seemed to him capable of harmonious blending, or to provoke wide variation from which he might select his ideal types and then often through many generations finally establish the form sought after. In this the writer knows he failed as often as he succeeded. But he was never daunted. In his first catalogue entitled "New Creations in Fruits and Flowers" published in 1894 is illustrated a great pile of culled hybrid seedling berry bushes, more than 100,000, many in full bearing, which he destroyed by burning. Of 40,000 blackberry-raspberry hybrids he selected as worthy of perpetuation only one plant; the "Phenomenal," was retained for distribution. The writer knows of a dozen similar results with plum, apple, vegetable and other hybrid forms which Burbank produced by tens of thousands. Evidently with unerring instinct he would select the most promising before they came into bearing. On an old apple tree near his old residence he had grafted or budded several hundreds of hybrids. In this way a single tree was made to answer the purpose of an orchard of several acres for testing purposes.

In 1905 the Carnegie Institution of Washington through the good offices of Dr. David Starr Jordan, we believe, made arrangements whereby Burbank was to receive a grant of \$100,000 in ten equal annual payments, with the provision that he cooperate with a geneticist of the institution in having his breeding experiments recorded and the resulting genetic data analyzed with a view to establishing laws in heredity. Burbank

is said to have welcomed this arrangement at the time it was made, believing it would relieve him of much financial worry, and enable him to do more work of a scientific nature. But to those who knew Burbank intimately it occasioned little surprise when after several years the arrangements were terminated by mutual consent of both parties. For as has already been stated Burbank did not even speak or understand the language of the scientific geneticist and botanist, and the scientists with whom he came in contact probably never realized that Burbank really didn't care to get their viewpoint which it must be admitted was on the whole, for the time being at least, far less fruitful than his own. On the other hand, Burbank numbered among his sincerest friends such men as Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University; Dr. Hugo De Vries, the noted Dutch botanist; Professor Edward J. Wickson of the University of California; and others who have written of Burbank's work in more or less detail. Dr. Jordan as long ago as 1905 said of him, "Luther Burbank is doubtless the most skillful experimenter in the field of the formation of new forms of plant life by the process of hybridization and selection. He has already and still is creating many of our most useful plant forms; fruits, nuts, grains, root crops, grasses, vegetables and many of our most beautiful flowers. His methods are in large part the practical application of the theories of Darwin and his followers. In the nature of his arduous work in the field, he has had little time for keeping detailed records of his innumerable plant hybrids."

Few scientists have had keener observation of minute differences than has Burbank. He used to tell the writer that the secret of creating new plant forms lay in the fact that plants bore unlimited potentialities and if one but set his plans accordingly all things were attainable.

In the California poppy (*Eschscholtzia* California) the yellow selfed flowers are as fixed as anything in nature, yet Burbank once found a slender thread of crimson in the petal of one out of a million. He bred from this individual generation after generation until finally out of it he developed a crimson selfed poppy. Other selections from within this strain bore all the sheens of reds, yellows and creamy whites. Similar wonderful colorings have been blended into the "Shirley" poppy tribes (*Papaver Rhoeas*), and into roses and lilies and especially into giant *Amaryllis*. Also into cannas, cosmos, carnations, centaurea, coreopsis, gladiolus, dahlias, hollyhocks and a score of other flowers not omitting to paint the colors of the rainbow the foliage of common Indian corn or a common chard or asparagus beet.

What he has done in colors and tints he has accomplished in new forms and sizes. The Shasta daisy, in its several varieties, is an excellent example of this.

To his improved vegetables there is no end. He has stopped at nothing that lay within the horticultural field so that through his vision we have a better rhubarb, a better tomato, and improved globe artichoke, a sweeter sweetcorn, finer peppers, a "white" blackberry, black and orange sunberries, real "ever bearing" strawberries, besides scores of bushberries. Neither have the improvements of barleys, wheats and oats escaped his attention. But the crowning glory of Burbank's achievements it seems to the writer lies in his creations of stone fruits, especially plums. So pronounced had the success of his new fruits become that no less a veteran nurseryman than George C. Roeding undertook to take over the sole agency of the superb Rutland Plumcot, a cross between a plum and apricot, the Formosa, the Wickson, the Santa Rosa, the Burbank, the Gaviota, and others of equal value. Likewise Burbank's two hybrid walnuts, the Paradoz, a cross between Judans Cali-

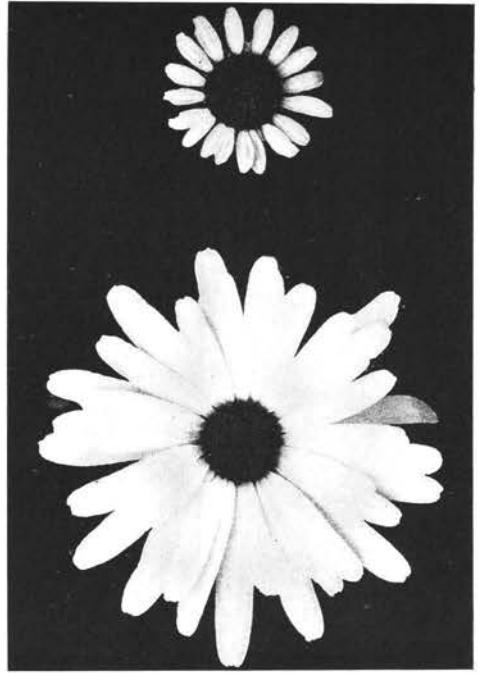
fornica and J. Regia, and the Royal Black Walnut, a cross between J. Migra and J. Californica. These are said to be the most rapid growing hardwood trees in existence. The original specimens of these trees in front of the old Burbank homestead in Santa Rosa would certainly seem to bear out this claim. They are handsome trees. The high grade lumber takes a fine finish and is destined to become a valuable furniture timber.

Aside from his momentous work in eight volumes entitled "How Plants are Trained to Work for Man," originally by the Luther Burbank Society under the title of "Luther Burbank, His Methods and Discoveries and Their Practical Application," Burbank has written but little. "The Training of the Human Plant" is a little book in addition to the above well worth reading. Possibly the best text on Burbank is the work by Henry Smith Williams entitled "Luther Burbank, His Life and Work," published in 1915. "New Creations in Plant Life," by W. S. Hardwood, Macmillan, 1905, is a readable account for the layman. De Vries in his "Plant Breeding" devotes a chapter to Burbank, as does Bailey in his text of the same title.

Dr. Jordan's and Professor Wickson's writings referred to above appeared in the Popular Science Monthly (January, 1905) and the Sunset Magazine, respectively.

Burbank's earlier catalogues, beginning with that of 1894 are classics of their kind. The writer treasured some dozen of these for many years, but they were finally lost. The catalogues for 1926 (Bulletin No. 70) and those of the past few years, are but shadows of the former issues.

Whether or not we agree that Burbank was a modern geneticist or a great plant breeding scientist no one will dispute that he was a master plantsman, the most skillful and far-seeing, and withal the most kindly and gentle man the writer has known. Professor Vernon



*The Burbank Shasta Daisy and its forbear, the eastern ox-eye daisy.*

Kellogg of the National Research Council in Washington sums up Burbank's contributions to science somewhat as follows: First, he scoured the farthestmost ends of the earth for new and unusual forms of plant life, through many correspondents. Some of economic value in their native land and some note, any of which, however, grown under conditions might prove especially vigorous or prolific or hardy, or show other desirable changes or new useful qualities.

Second, the production of variations, abundant and extreme, by various methods, as (a) the growing under new and, usually, more favorable environments of soil and climate of various wild or cultivated forms, and (b) by hybridizations between forms closely related, less closely related and finally, as dissimilar as may be possible. This hybridization was often immensely complicated by multiplying crosses, i. e., the offspring from one cross being immediately crossed with



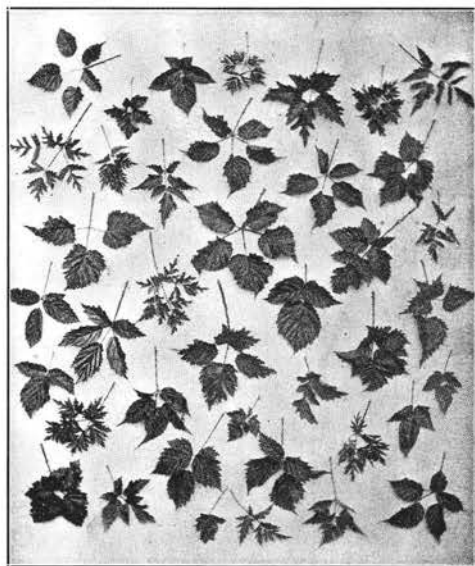
a third form, and the offspring of this with still another form and so on.

Third, there was always, immediately after the unusual production of variations, the recognition of desirable modifications and the intelligent and effective selection of them. Thus could be saved those plants to produce seed or cuttings which showed the desirable variations and all the others could be discarded."

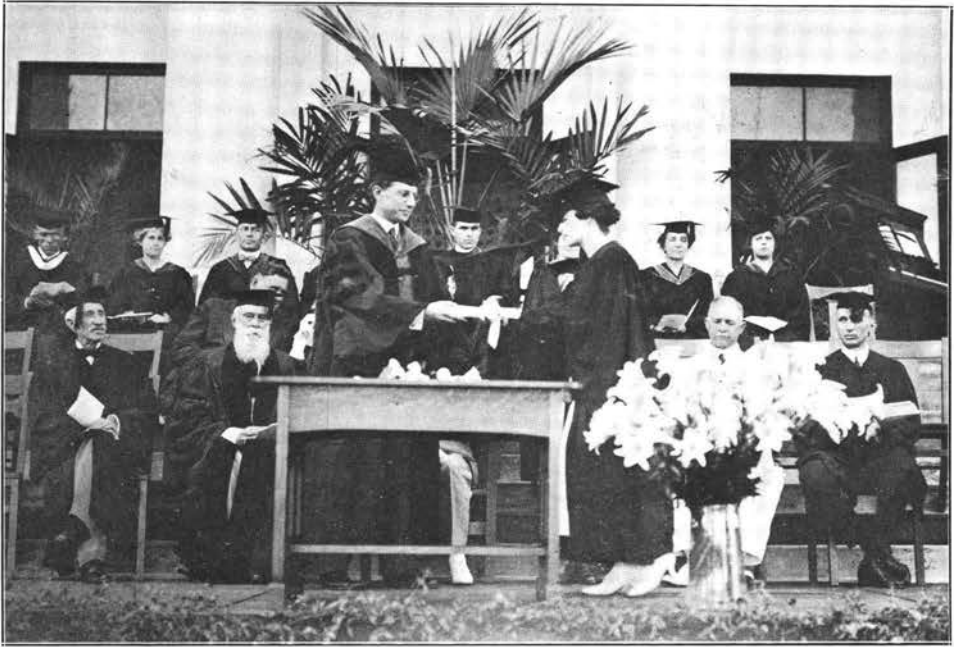
Burbank's success and popular fame made him enemies as well as friends. Doubtless many of his "creations" which thrived under his expert care failed to

make good elsewhere and some who ought to have known better slandered his good name. Burbank could not understand these criticisms and suffered deeply in consequence, because he did not know how to combat them. As years pass he will become better understood and as Whittier has said:

"And soon or late, to all that sow,  
The time of harvest shall be given;  
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall  
grow,  
If not on earth, at least in Heaven."



*Extreme variation among leaves of a blackberry-raspberry cross. Burbank delighted in making such studies as these, though he probably never subjected them to bionomic analysis in the modern sense.*



*President A. L. Dean, presenting a University of Hawaii diploma, and the late Judge Sanford B. Dole seated at his left; Governor of Hawaii (at the time) Charles J. McCarthy, in white.*

## Pineapple Culture

By DR. ARTHUR L. DEAN

President of the University of Hawaii

(Before the Pan-Pacific Research Institution)

The pineapple plant is one of the more recent food plants to come under intensive cultivation. It has been known for a number of centuries and cultivated extensively in Europe in green-houses and to some extent out of doors in tropical countries. One of its relatives is the epiphytic plant, the so-called "Spanish Moss," that one finds growing over trees, especially in Florida. The pineapple carries with it some of the characteristics of an epiphytic plant.

The pineapple was probably brought to the Hawaiian Islands early in the last

century. It is credited to various visitors, but who actually brought it here is not definitely known. The variety which came here first and is commonly spoken of as the "Wild Kailua" is not a particularly high class fruit, although sweet enough. The cultivation of pineapples received a great stimulus from the work of Captain Kidwell who lived in Manoa and is said to have tried out thirty-one varieties. Of those thirty-one varieties there were but two that proved to be worth while, the Queen and the Smooth Cayenne. Another introduction of



*In the early days of the Hawaiian pineapple industry; Mr. Kellogg and Jack London in 1907.*

Smooth Cayenne was made by a man by the name of Purvis, who planted it at Kukuihaele, Hawaii, whence it spread to Hilo and was later brought from that section to other islands and was known as the Hilo variety. There was no marked difference in the plant except in the number of slips produced, the "Hilo" strain being shy in that particular. Kidwell started a commercial pineapple plantation in Manoa which appears to have been the first real attempt to grow pineapples on a crop scale in the Islands. After that it dragged along a number of years. The first canned product on the custom records was a total of 468 cases which were exported in the last of the '90's, I think in 1895. By 1899 the exports had grown to a little over 1,000 cases. It was still a pretty small indus-

try. After annexation the duty, of course, was no longer in force, and that, with the new enterprise in business, led to the real development of the canned pineapple industry.

One of Dr. Krauss' students last year plotted out a chart showing the development of the pineapple industry by the number of cases of canned fruit produced each year since 1903, when 1860 cases were exported, to 1925 when over eight and a half million cases were produced. You can see from that chart the development of the industry. The pineapple plant has certain structural and physiological peculiarities different from any other plant. I have here what might be called a complete plant. If you strip these leaves off the stem you will find as you go up the stem that there is a

root in the axil of each leaf and even if you continue to a foot above ground, you will find that there are rudimentary roots. The leaves themselves are like little troughs, with the edges curled up. You can readily see what result this has when water falls on the plant. In dry seasons all the slight rains and dews tend to run down these leaf troughs that point down towards the stem and at the base of each trough is a small rudimentary root, so that a light shower that would not penetrate the surface of the ground and that to other crops would be valueless, would give the pineapple quite a drink of water. It is thus possible for pineapple plants to get water under abnormal conditions and also to get a certain amount of food matter due to the dust, dead insects, etc., which collect in the axils of the leaves.

You may remember that, quite a number of years ago, it was found that the pineapple fruit contained bromelin, a proteolytic enzyme. It occurred to me that the whole plant might contain this enzyme and if we examined the bases of the leaves, where these roots are, we would find it. It might be possible that if insects and dust and such things were at the bases of these trough-like leaves, when a little water collected, then the bromelin might digest any proteins. As a matter of fact one can find this enzyme there in the tissues of the leaves, whether it functions or not, I do not know, but it is there and may function.

With other plants, you know, water that is applied to the leaves themselves does not penetrate into the plant. This is not true with the pineapple. The absorption is probably by these axillary roots. Another thing about these roots which is unusual is that they are usually resistant to strong solutions of chemicals. It does not take very much nitrate of soda or other chemicals applied to corn to make the roots wither instead of making them grow, but one may place chemical fertilizers in the bases of the lower

leaves of the pineapple with good results in spite of the fact that concentrated solutions must come in contact with the axillary roots. These are peculiarities of the plant which make it possible to do things with it that you cannot do with other plants.

After many years in Hawaii the cultivation of the pineapple plant has been perfected more than in any other place. It is possible to get good crops; the fruit is fine flavored and sometimes grows very large; the returns are good when things go well. The present cultivation of the pineapple involves a very careful preparation of the soil with thorough and deep plowing and preparation of the seed bed. The common practice is to plant the plants in double rows, although other methods are used to some extent. Planting in the double row it is common to use a space of from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 feet between the double rows; the plants in the double rows are about 18 inches apart and the space between the single row in the double row planting is between 18 and 20 inches. The total number of plants to the acre will be between 7,500 and 9,000. Other systems are used; the single, triple, and even quadruple rows are being planted in little more than an experimental way. The triple row is found to produce a smaller fruit. It seems strange, but it frequently happens that the individual fruit is preferred to be somewhat smaller than the ordinary large fruit frequently produced.

One of the interesting developments a number of years ago in the pineapple industry made use of the property of the pineapple plant to absorb through its aerial parts. Many of our Hawaiian soils have a great deal of manganese in them, and the pineapples growing on these soils were found to be poor in color, and the fruit sour, small, and inferior. It was found to be possible to overcome this by the use of soluble iron salts. This was worked out by Mr. Max-

well Johnson, the chemist at the Hawaii Experiment Station and is now a part of the field work. Without the iron salt spray many regions could not grow pineapples advantageously, but with the iron salt the plants grow well. The fact is that in the manganese soils if you mix iron salt with the soils, it is subsequently thrown out of solution by the reactions in the soil; but if it is applied directly on the plant by the spray it goes to the plant and does not reach the soil.

Another development was the use of paper mulch. This was an invention of Mr. Charles Eckert and the use of the paper mulch in the cultivation of pineapples has become very large indeed. The ordinary scheme is to lay down the mulch, black, 36 inches wide, on the seed bed and the planting material is thrust through the paper into the soil. The reasons for improved growth where you have the paper are that there is a marked difference in the soil temperature; if the paper is black as it ordinarily is, there is a marked conservation of moisture and the weeds are kept down. This is particularly valuable where rainfall is low and the amount of moisture is a limiting factor. It has been found that with low rainfall it is possible to grow satisfactory crops of pineapples with the use of the mulch paper.

Now, it isn't all smooth sailing, as one can plainly see who has a chance to look over the pineapple fields. You will find that there are some fields which look fine and others the opposite, and frequently it happens that a field looks good in some parts and bad in others. It became apparent rather early in the game that with most lands you couldn't grow one crop of pineapples after the other; in other words, there was the problem of rotating the crops. That is the difference

between the pineapple growing and the sugar cane. With cane it is possible to grow it indefinitely on the better cane lands without interruptions. This is not true with pines and some system of cover crops is being adopted on all the plantations. The common crop is panicum grass although there is some use of pigeon peas, notably by the Baldwin Packers. The use of fertilizing materials has been rapidly increasing. With rich virgin land, the use of fertilizer probably will not be necessary, and in fact may not give adequate returns. But that does not happen often. It is very interesting to note that nitrogen which we give the pineapple is best given in the form of ammonia nitrogen. Nitrate of soda, so commonly used on cane, has not given good results with pineapples. Apparently one of the very important soil factors is the amount of organic matter. As you look down from the Pali you see a region which a few years ago was planted in pineapples and yielded a good crop, but it has never yielded satisfactorily since then; there has been failure after failure. We took some of that soil up to the Experiment Station in Wahiawa and we tried to reproduce with the soil and subsoil of the Pali flats just the conditions that obtain there. We also tried mixing in organic matter, and we used some of the waste of a cannery that had been thrown down a gulch and stayed there and rotted until it was well decomposed and black. We found that even if we took that subsoil of the Pali flats and mixed it with organic matter, 150 tons to the acre, the growth was all right. All that seemed to be necessary to encourage the growth of pineapples in this soil was an adequate supply of organic matter.





*A live problem in China, the idle army.*

## Some Biological Problems

By ARTHUR JACOT

Head of the Department of Biology in Shantung Christian University  
Tsinan, China

(Before the Pan-Pacific Research Institution)

While coming across on the boat I had the good fortune of being given a book which has recently been written, called "From Immigrant to Inventor," by Michael Pupin, Professor of Electricity at Columbia University. This book is an autobiography which summarizes the work done in electricity during his life, a very inspiring book. It points out the way men of genius worked to learn what is light and what is electricity, what the fundamental principles were, and the practical application of their discoveries, as the incandescent bulb, the telephone, by what steps the X-ray was developed, etc., and after reading the book I thought "What have we been doing in biology along similar lines? Why have we not taken the great steps in biology that physics and chemistry have contributed to the building of civilization?"

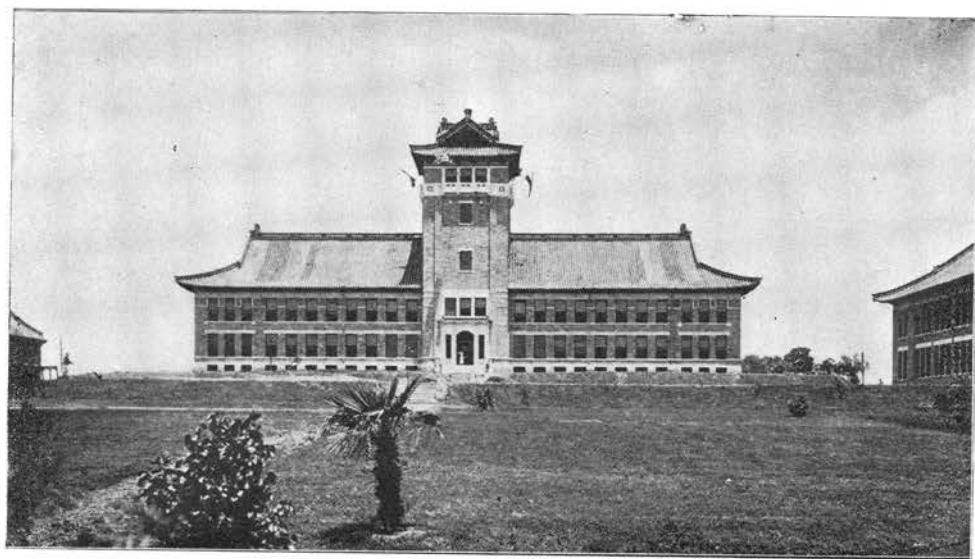
An analysis of biology, physics and

chemistry shows that the latter two deal with the interaction of energies or the action of energy or different forms of energy on matter, while biology is the study of life forms, the end results of these interactions; in other words, what these forces have built up out of matter. We are not dealing with elemental forces as the physicist and chemist, but with a complex of these and many secondary forces working on highly organized matter. Any practical application, therefore, would be less easily arrived at (except empirically), or else not on such a deep-seated or fundamental basis. Furthermore, such results have been much delayed by the course taken in the development of our subject.

A review of biology shows that we were first interested in the external forms of living organisms, either plants or animals. Our next interest was in the



*A festal day in China when the gods are asked to destroy the insect pests that prevent rich harvests.*



*One of the buildings of the University at Nanking.*

internal structure and subsequently the function of these structures. The study of their distribution, life histories and interrelation followed; and finally experimental biological work in various directions. Now, as we look over the courses given in colleges to see what research work is being done, we find that everything is or tends toward genetics. It was not until interest in functions was gratified and until experimental work was begun that one could hope to secure results with a practical application. Other handicaps have been our lack of a definite goal, our desire to fill museums and to name and classify all forms (an ideal though not absolutely necessary nor fundamental aim), the cry for medical, agricultural, and other economic applications of the very little we do know, with lack of funds for fundamental analysis, the all too frequent distractions caused by the complexity of the subject itself and most seriously due to the failure of chemists to tell us what we must know about the substances life has built up.

It is not until we set all our endeavor to answering in positive and fundamental terms the question, "What is a species?" and "How do species originate?" that we can hope to make important and far-reaching applications of biological knowledge. These questions will never be answered by a simple statement, as the product is the result of a complex of interacting forces on a highly developed organization. The nearest approach to the analysis is the work which has been done in genetics. This, however, is merely a beginning. Our great future endeavor must be to learn how to dissociate the combination of characters which make up a species (be they of specific or generic or other rank), isolating any one character, and then recombine them so as to build up any desirable form. Some of the possibilities which came to my mind, I might illustrate by one example in entomology. In the Northeastern States we have been very much

bothered with the tent caterpillar, a hairy caterpillar, because there are not enough birds who will eat them. The two species of cuckoo who alone eat these caterpillars are quite insufficient for the task. Our problem would be to develop a hairless tent caterpillar, making the species palatable to all the worm-eating birds. In studying mutations we find that every once in a while a species throws off an individual with an absence of some one character, and by breeding this individual we can develop a new race. As an example of such a race that has proved useful to man is the hornless cattle. Such a form would have to be sex-linked so that only the females had the new character. The males thus would not be exterminated, but would continue breeding this character into the hairy females until all progeny would be under bird control and eventually the hairy race would be swamped out. This of course is merely a suggestion to point out that it is along these lines we will have to work in the future.

The more we see the type of work done in genetics as exemplified by the fruit fly (*Drosophila*), the more we become convinced of such possibilities in the future. Although it has been pointed out that Morgan has not been working with one species but with two species (a hybrid) of *Drosophila*, his results are of value but will have to be re-interpreted. It serves to point out how specific characters combine in crossing two or more forms of life and how certain of these characters may be recombined with either advantageously or otherwise, and by analyzing the species method of combination of the characters, we should be able to recombine these characteristics to our interest.

Another illustration of such recombining to our advantage might be given in the development of more useful birds. For example, the majority of the wood warblers in the States are birds of the tree tops and are insectivorous, feeding

their young almost exclusively on lepidoptera. It was surprising to me on watching a pair of black-throated green warblers, to note the frequency with which they came to their young with caterpillars or small moths or butterflies. That is characteristic of the wood warbler and there are many species of them. They are lovely birds to have about, but they have no practical value except in the tree tops, certainly not outside the woods or orchard. It would be our task to develop species that would build their nests in our gardens, about our houses, on the ground in the wheat, corn, and potato fields. By contrast we have the sparrows, a group of birds living and nesting in bushes in open ground, on the ground in the meadows, always low down, but on the other hand these birds are seed-eaters. Great as is their value in checking some weeds, they would prove of still greater value if their nesting site habits could be crossed with the warblers.

This, however, brings us to another line of research which has been gone into though not thoroughly enough, and that is the question of habits and their origin. What is the origin of any one habit? Is any one given habit a thing which is inherited and carried on from generation to generation like color of the eyes or shape of the hair, etc.? If so, we

should be able to control habits in animals and make them conform distinctly to our advantage (or otherwise) by breeding in required habits, sex-linked as already explained, but no one has been able to satisfactorily determine whether habit is a heritable character or factor passed on from generation to generation and following the laws of heredity. This then seems to be the line of future biological research; namely, the analysis of species and the origin of different habits. This, with a view to understanding how species are pieced together, how they may be broken up, character by character, and how they may be replaced, or recombined to our advantage. I might say here that Mr. Ehrhorn has been working along this line by crossing two species of fish from two different genera and I believe families, and they have brought forth an entirely new combination which would probably be placed in a new genus if found in nature. The off-spring have some of the characteristics of one parent and some characteristics of the other parent. A man working in Chicago had similar results. Both these crossings were natural, no special methods of cross fertilization being used. Chemicals or artificial introduction of sperm may be used in making new forms, but this is a hit and miss method with uncertain results.



*A river scene in China.*



*Illustrating the destructive work of the drywood inhabiting termites in parts of Honolulu.*

## Termites, or White Ants, in Hawaii

By DAVID T. FULLAWAY  
Entomologist, Board of Agriculture and Forestry

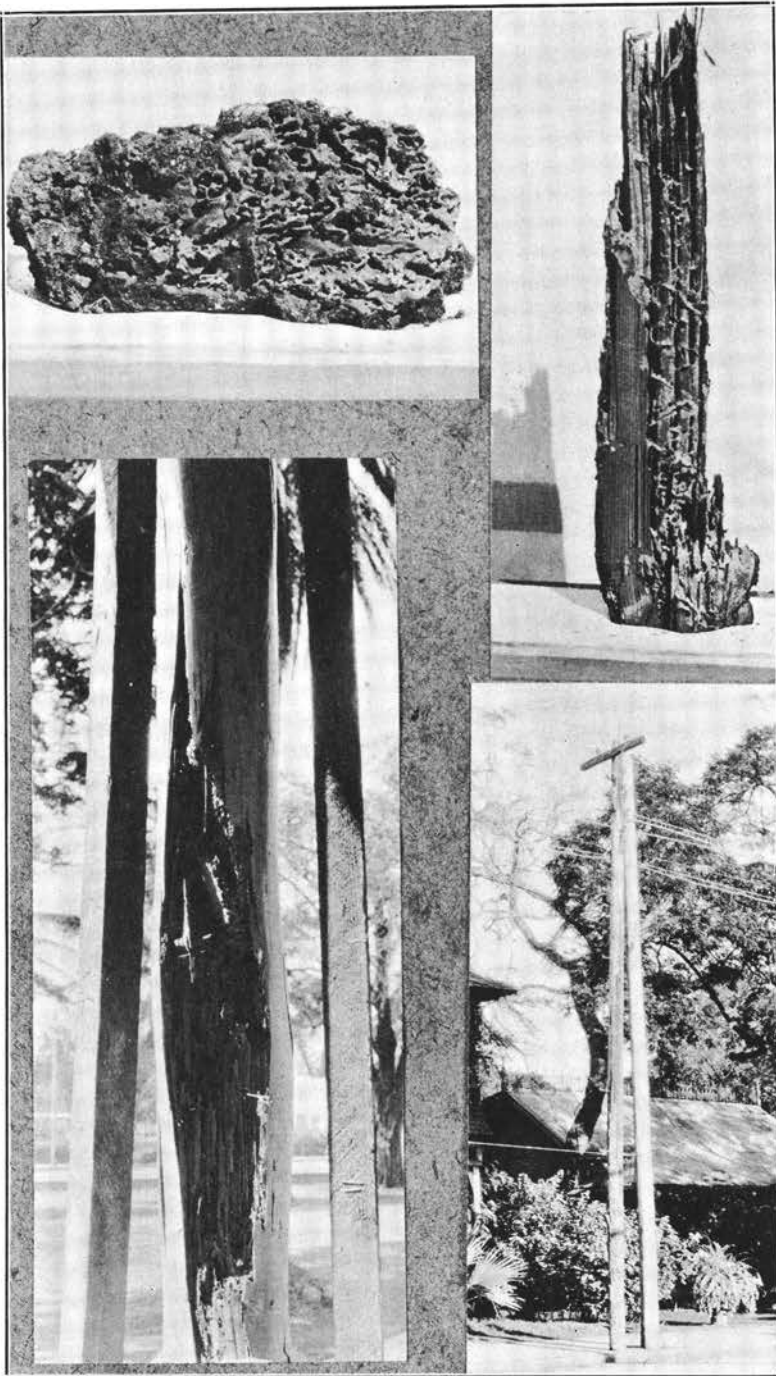
Termites, or white ants, are insects of relatively low organization, with blattoid affinities, i. e. they are simple in structural and developmental features, and probably descended from the same ancestral stock which produced the roaches, mantises, etc. They are now considered to constitute a separate order, the Isoptera, (*ισοδ*=equal; *ητερον*=wing), similar front and hind wings. More than a thousand species have been described throughout the world and their forms and habits are quite diverse.

The chief interest in termites, it is believed, lies in their being without exception social insects and in their subsisting, though with a lesser degree of

uniformity, on wood, thus becoming great destroyers of one of man's most useful and valuable commodities. It is the latter consideration which gives them prominence in the public regard here.

Until recent years termites were of little significance in Hawaii. For although two species were found in the islands when the first systematic collecting of insects was done here, around 1880, they were of the primitive, dry or dead wood inhabiting kinds and the damage resulting from their presence was negligible. One of these species, *Neotermes connexus*, is confined entirely to forested areas, living on the wood of de-





*Illustrating the destructive work of the soil-nesting termite (*Coptotermes intrudens*). Upper left—Portion of the termitarium composed of earth, excrement and saliva. Upper right—Section of damaged timber showing hollow core. Lower left—Supporting column in former Capitol bandstand ruined by this species. Lower right—Telephone pole damaged by it (reduced). (Original.)*

caying trees. And the other, *Kaloterms immigrans* (both are believed to be immigrant), only occasionally damages manufactured wood.

The happy condition with regard to termite damage which prevailed here prior to 1900 is now, however, entirely changed. This change has come about through the spread and increased activity of two oriental forms which probably gained entrance here in maritime commerce with Japan and China some time near the beginning of the present century. One of these forms, *Cryptotermes piceatus*, is in a general way similar in habit and structure to the forms already here when it came, that is to say, it is a dry-wood inhabiting form. It is a domestic species, however, and through the peculiar traits and qualities which domestic species have, it is uncommonly insidious and destructive. The other species, *Coptotermes intrudens*, is different in every way from the other three. It is one of the soil-nesting species, less primitive in structure and habit, with more highly developed social organization, and considerably more aggressive.

Social life has developed independently in a number of groups of insects. It has reached a high state of development, however, only in a few, among which the termites may be included. It is interesting to note that even in such widely removed insects as the termites and the ants, one amongst the lowest, the other amongst the highest insects, social life has been organized along very much the same lines. It would appear that the guiding force, Nature's mold, in each case is the same or similar. Some points need to be emphasized. 1. The fact that in dealing with social insects we are dealing with communities or societies of insects, not individuals any longer, unless we keep the distinction clearly in mind that the individual is only the smallest degree an independent organism. Thus we have the so-called "spirit of the hive" which often leads

to the sacrifice of one element or part for the benefit of the whole. The location or "home" of the community is usually referred to as a nest or hive: with the termites it is sometimes called a termitarium. 2. The common occurrence of polymorphism, in response to the division of labor and the rise of a caste system. The termite community usually consists of a queen, soldiers and workers, also young or immature forms called nymphs.

Communities of termites arise from previously existing ones, as will be explained later. The rise or development of a community is somewhat as follows. The queen produces eggs, which become fertilized in passing from her body. They are extruded on to the floor of the nest and hatch after the lapse of a few days. The young thus emerging are at first apparently undifferentiated larvae but later characteristic marks develop on them which eventually distinguish them as the winged or wingless forms mentioned below. The wingless forms are the soldiers and the workers, which never develop sexually and are hence said to be sterile. The winged forms on the other hand are fully developed male and female adults and are sometimes referred to as the fertile or sexed forms. These latter occur in large numbers at certain times and on the occurrence of suitable conditions leave in a body or swarm, indulge in a nuptial, or more correctly speaking, a dispersal flight, pair, drop their wings, and if able, engage in the foundation of a new community, the male impregnating the female, which then develops into a queen. Until the first workers are produced, the male and female must provide for themselves and young (at this stage they come nearest to the state of independent organisms), but later the workers do everything, except in the special fields of reproductions and defense, which are the respective functions of the king and queen and the soldiers. All the forms dwelling long

within the nest and its extensions are or become more or less colorless and soft-bodied, and as they behave very much as ants, the term "white ants" has come into common use when reference is made to the nest forms.

The dispersal flight may occur at any time of the year but the largest emergence of winged forms is in the spring. The flights occur just after dark in Hawaii. This is the critical moment in the termite's life, for thousands of pairs perish where one succeeds in finding shelter and protection from enemies.

Termites, at least our species, shun light during the greater part of their lifetime; exposure to the sun's rays is inimical to them, and if long continued proves fatal. They are easy prey to the black ant when their excavations or galleries are broken into and exposed, for their bodies are soft and easily pierced by the powerful jaws of the ant.

Some of the idiosyncracies of the two types of termites in Hawaii will now be mentioned.

The soil-nesting termite is apparently hypersensitive to a dry atmosphere and depends on the soil moisture to obtain suitable humidity in its galleries. When it works above the natural level of the soil it often corrects a lowered humidity by carrying soil particles from below into the aerial ramifications of its galleries. This peculiar moisture requirement of the soil-nesting termite is undoubtedly a handicap which has retarded its progress here considerably. On the other hand its spread has been greatly facilitated by the continuous line of wooden poles used for supporting electrical conductors, all of which have their butts buried in the ground and otherwise give shelter and protection to the colonizers of the soil-nesting species. This species undoubtedly got a foothold here somewhere along the waterfront and spread gradually along the thoroughfares of the city by means of the poles.

Occasionally a fence post or building would be invaded but these occurrences are isolated ones and lack the continuity of the pole infestations. As the spread of the soil-nesting species has been outward and gradual, it is reasonable to assume, and the facts appear to bear out the assumption, that the downtown sections are the most densely populated, the communities becoming less numerous and populous away from the center. The soil-nesting species has also been found on the Kuhio wharf at Hilo, at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard and on Quarantine Island, and on the Oahu Sugar Co.'s lands on Ford's Island and mauka along the railroad below the Waihole Ditch. It is believed these outlying communities were established by winged individuals which had been carried to the respective points by boat, automobile or train, as the case might be, and their occurrence points to the danger of a more rapid spread of this species particularly by means of the automobile, as transportation facilities improve and people move about more from one place to another.

The significant feature in the biology of the soil-nesting species is the large size the communities are able to reach. Two to three hundred thousand is a low estimate of the number of individuals disclosed in breaking into an average-sized termitarium. In the establishment of a community, progress is slow at the beginning, but after the first year the community grows very rapidly. It is enabled to do so by a remarkable secondary or late-in-life growth which takes place in the queen. The queen thus attains relatively enormous dimensions (one inch or more in length). Egg-productions increase at the same time, and it is no exaggeration to say that at the height of its powers one of these queens lays from 500 to 1000 eggs a day. With a daily increment such as this over a long period, and the queen undoubtedly may live over a number of years, it is no

wonder that these communities become so populous and devastating. The queens are rare objects, considered from the collector's viewpoint, but it is not explained why they should be so difficult to find.

Foraging is often necessary in rapidly expanding communities and quite frequently runways are discovered which cannot be traced to a nest, owing to the friable nature of the soil through which they extend or to a devious passage through rock, concrete, etc., which appears to be impervious but really is not. When obliged to run on an exposed surface, as they are sometimes between crevices, a covering of earth or fecal matter is constructed to protect them from sundry enemies and also from the light, and at the same time keep the humidity of the air surrounding them at the proper point. It is not an uncommon occurrence to find what appears to be the bulk or major part of a community occupying an aerial position, that is to say, located in large beams or structural timbers considerably above or removed from the ground. As far as I know the queen, eggs or young have never been found in these situations. It may be, however, that they are secondary nests. I believe they can be explained on the theory that they are defensive works. It is quite apparent that the further the runways of a community are extended, the more difficult they are to maintain. The termite cannot endure disturbance any more than it can light or dessication, and abandoned runways are very often seen. The predominance of soldiers in the communities of the soil-nesting termite is another indication that rapid expansion makes the problem of defense almost as difficult to meet as that of food. The fact that these so-called aerial nests occur usually under leaky roofs or lavatories, where a moist condition is more or less constant, makes me believe that the termites find conditions there endurable as to moisture requirement and better as

to food and defense than in the soil. In other words, it is adaptive behavior of the sort encouraged by Nature because advantageous.

The soldier of the soil-nesting termite has a yellowish brown head and sickle-shaped mandibles; it is quite ferocious and emits an acrid whitish fluid from the front of the head when disturbed. All the forms appear to be a trifle larger than the corresponding forms of the dry-wood inhabiting termite *Cryptotermes piceatus*, and a trifle hairier. The wing venation of the adult sexed form is, of course, quite distinct.

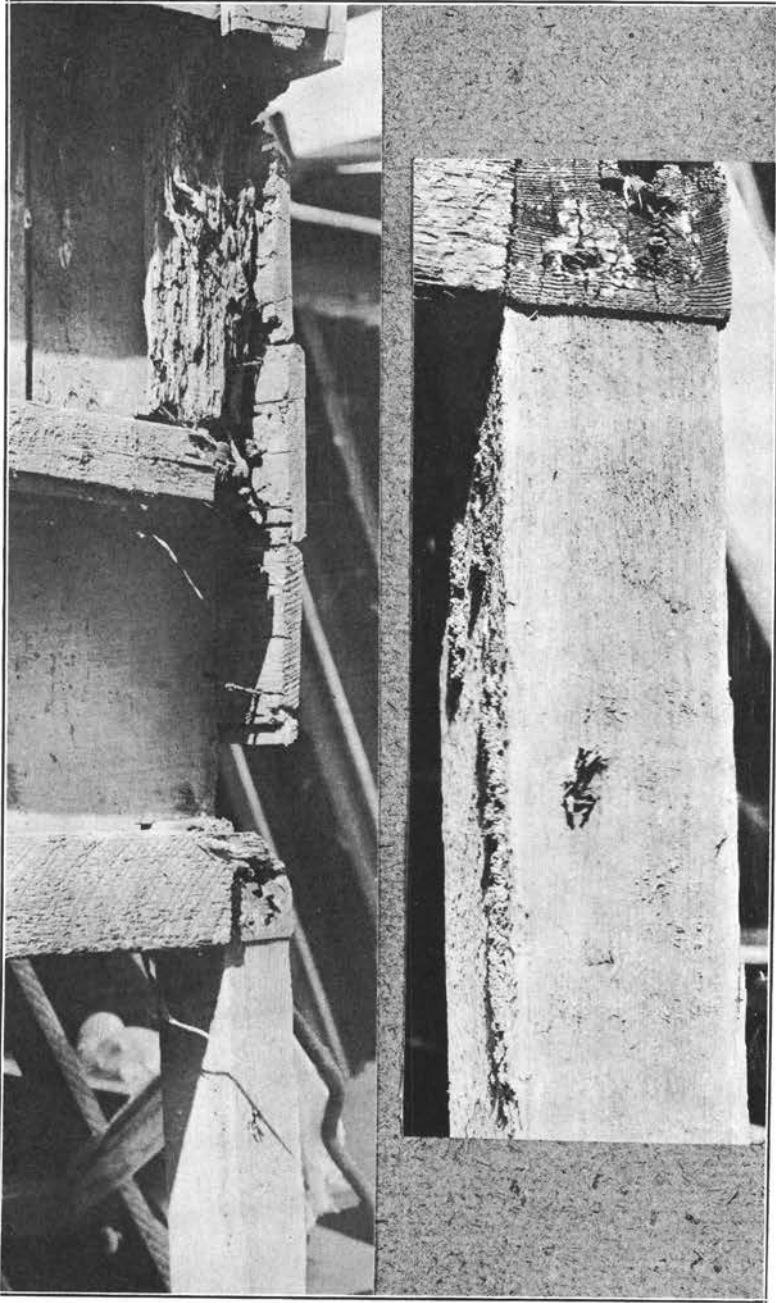
What is said now about the dry-wood inhabiting termites applies strictly to *Cryptotermes piceatus*. Some of the peculiarities of the other two dry or dead wood forms have already been mentioned.

The dry-wood inhabiting termite is principally a house-infesting species. It is found in the frame of the house and to some extent also in the supports. It likewise infests floors, ceilings, mouldings, picture frames, furniture of all kinds and wood products generally.

The communities of this species are quite small, averaging about 100 individuals, but on account of the adaptability of the species to dry wood, which is used so extensively here for dwellings, and the ease with which new communities are initiated, it is a very close second to the soil-nesting termite in destructiveness.

The nest of this species is very simple. A slightly widened gallery in the dry wood serves the purpose. The queen never reaches a very large size and produces relatively few eggs. The communities are established in the usual way, by a mated pair of sexed adults which have, subsequent to the dispersal flight, found shelter and protection from enemies, dropped their wings, and settled down to work.

The infestation of wood with this species, however, is always direct, as the nest is in the wood and the communi-



*Illustrating the work of the soil-nesting termite (*Coptotermes intrudens*). Runway constructed on supporting timber and leading from underground nest to frame-work of dwelling-house in Honolulu. Thousands of dollars of damage may be accomplished before discovery.*



ties are not so populous that foraging must be resorted to. Access is obtained by a boring of 1 mm. diameter. Once inside, the boring is enlarged somewhat and the excavation of galleries is begun. These are extended lengthwise, that is with the grain of the wood, and widened in places. Short galleries connected by a bore is the rule rather than one long continuous excavation of a uniform cross-section.

The castings of this species are quite characteristic, consisting of tiny compressed pellets, and as they are occasionally ejected from the nest or excavation through a bore, falling in a heap or scattered mass directly below the point of ejection, an indication is given of the presence of this termite in the wood. All borings and excavations opening externally are soon closed with a characteristic chocolate-colored, parchment-like curtain.

The soldier of the dry-wood inhabiting termite is quite distinct in appearance. The head is large, thick, excavated in front and characteristically sculptured on top, generally black. The winged forms are small, with narrow wings, which have a characteristic venation. It is not known where the dry-wood inhabiting termite got a foothold here but it is widely distributed and most thoroughly established everywhere. There is scarcely a house in Honolulu which they have not infested; they are widespread in Hilo; and they have recently been found in the country districts on the islands of Maui and Hawaii.

In addition to wood and wood products, termites attack and destroy paper and cloth. Living plants are also attacked at times. It has been shown by carefully planned experiments that the real food of termites is cellulose. Therefore any material containing cellulose is likely to be attractive to them. In seeking food and shelter, however, they have been known to attack leather, lead, asphaltum, etc., which do not contain cel-

lulose. Such feeding would probably not be long continued but it is important to know that these materials cannot be depended upon as termite barriers. It is most likely because they are too soft. Harder materials could not be penetrated. It is said of the soil-nesting termite, however, that by means of the cephalic secretion of the soldier, which acts as a solvent of lime, it can penetrate brick, stone and tile walls joined with lime mortar. Such passage-ways in brick and stone walls have been often observed here as well as borings through asphaltum. The damage done by termites in Hawaii which has come to the writer's attention includes a wide range of objects, as follows: frame buildings, railroad tiles, construction timbers, wood furniture, service poles, stored lumber, books, wharf timbers, shooks, packing boxes, fence posts, trees, shrubs, cotton cloth, crop plants, ornamental plants, etc.

The termite problem is acute today in Honolulu and exists in a smaller way in Hilo. It affects principally the holders of improved property. Public service corporations, dealers in goods subject to attack and the government are also concerned.

It is no problem for the sugar, pineapple and other plantations at present, but may be in the future. Unquestionably these two new and extraordinarily destructive species, which are now largely confined to the cities, will eventually spread everywhere in the country and isolated communities will be established in suitable spots. It is questionable that they will be able to do the damage to sugar-cane here that they do in other cane-producing countries where the environmental conditions are more favorable. However, no pains should be spared to destroy nests as they occur on plantations. Likewise suitable measures should be taken to prevent their access as far as possible. In time it is likely that plantation mill sites, residential quarters, warehouses, pumping stations,

fences, flumes, tracks, etc., will be subject to infestation. Then the plantation manager will have a problem similar to that which confronts the city property owners today.

With regard to the urban situation it is believed the time has come when builders must take the termites into consideration in making plans and specifications for either alterations and repairs or new construction.

Inasmuch as termites live almost exclusively on wood, the substitution of other materials will give the greatest measure of relief from termite attack. Concrete is perhaps the most suitable material at hand but its higher cost and tendency to expand and contract, with consequent cracking, shrinkage at joints, etc., have to be taken into consideration. It is, when well made, as near termite-proof as it is possible to get with a common and practical building material and it is certainly better than stone or brick when these are joined with lime mortar. In concrete construction special attention must be given to all leads into the building from the ground and also to steps, etc., to prevent access of termites by these means.

It is possible to isolate the woodwork of a building from the soil-nesting termite with a concrete slab resting on concrete piers and this type of construction would probably be less expensive than concrete throughout. Again special attention must be given to the formation of the slab and to steps, leads, etc.

Nearly the same protection can be secured in still cheaper buildings by raising the building off the ground using concrete piers 4 or 5 feet high as supports with termite guard on top. Or more simply, a 4 in. or 6 in. concrete cube with termite guard on top can be inserted under all present underpinnings. At the same time, however, steps must be isolated from the building or placed on a concrete slab with termite guard. Likewise all screens enclosing base-

ment areas, vine trellises, etc. must be moved away from the building, and they should preferably be constructed of metal lath; if made of wood they should be underlaid with a concrete slab having termite guard on top. If these suggestions are followed the building would be reasonably safe. Some measure of protection would be gained from the treatment of wooden supports and underpinning with such termite repellants as creosote, crude oil and kerosene or carbolineum. I believe experience has shown that full penetration must be secured with creosote to get satisfactory results.

In the localities where the ground is permeated with the soil-nesting species, the area to be covered by the building should be thoroughly fumigated to destroy all the nests in the immediate vicinity. Carbon bisulphide is perhaps the most effective fumigant and should be used at the rate of 8 oz. to every 16 sq. ft. of ground surface (holes 4 ft. apart). Sulphur and arsenic fumes are also used for this purpose but special apparatus is required.

Before restoring destroyed portions of buildings an attempt should be made to locate and destroy the nests of the invading termites.

Care should be taken to collect and remove all scraps of lumber after the completion of the building, as any left lying about might become buried and sooner or later attract termites to the building.

After the fumigation of the soil the entire area should be sprinkled with crude oil or creosote, using 1 gallon to every 6 square feet.

The concrete slab should be 6 inches or more in thickness and well reinforced. The concrete mixture should be good and care should be taken in the laying and drying to prevent cracks, pores, shrinkage, etc. (See design covering these points.) The probability of ground settlement should be taken into considera-

tion. A finish of cement on upper surface of concrete slab serves to fill indistinguishable crevices. All cracks as they appear, joints, leads, etc., should be filled with asphaltum impregnated with arsenic.

The further removed the woodwork is from the ground the better, as opportunity is thus given to observe the runways of possible invaders. A coat of whitewash on supports and underpinning is advisable. It discourages the building of shelter tunnels and makes their recognition easier in dark basement areas.

It is possible to protect the upper portion of a building from invasion by termites moving under shelter tunnels or through runways in the earth when use is made of a thin metal cap on all foundation walls and piers, the cap projecting about one inch beyond the vertical surface and having the edges turned down sharply. The termites find it difficult, almost impossible, to extend their shelter tunnels over the sharp, vertically inclined, projecting edge. These are the termite guards referred to above.

In this country where the first floor of wooden buildings is usually elevated from the ground and a basement space maintained for ventilation, some attention must be given to steps, screens enclosing the basement, vine trellises, etc. They should all be isolated from the house and should be of termite-resistant materials or underset with a concrete slab, as stated in another connection above.

Protection against the dry-wood inhabiting termite must be sought in a different way. As these species infest wood directly, perhaps the greatest protection will be obtained by treatment of the wood. An entirely satisfactory treatment to make wood termite-proof has not yet been discovered. Creosote is perhaps the best preservative but it cannot be used on interior finish, furniture or other wood products of common use in the home, on account of the bleed-

ing that occurs after its use, making it impossible to paint over the wood impregnated with it. A mixture of crude oil and kerosene is also good, but the same objection can be made to its use. Corrosive sublimate and zinc chloride are good preservatives and are particularly suitable for interior finish but are not generally used on account of the possibility of cases of poisoning developing subsequent to their use either among those working with the wood or the occupants of the house in which it is placed. Sodium fluoride could be used and avoid the danger of poisoning but it is more expensive and probably less effective than corrosive sublimate and zinc chloride. Then there is the preserving process known as "Powellizing" and the preparations known as "Arbolite," "Solignum" and "Atlas Wood Preserver" all of which depend for their efficacy upon some secret ingredient. They could be used to advantage, however, if not too high priced.

Resistant timbers, of which there are a few, would be useful, but they are difficult to obtain and expensive. Extensive tests made by the Formosan Government showed only two which could be recommended as termite-proof, namely, teak and cypress pine. The former is found principally in India, Burmah, and Siam, the latter in Australia. These tests demonstrated very clearly that it is not the quality of hardness but the possession of an organic compound, sesquiterpene, which makes certain woods resistant. It has been the usual experience here that hard woods are attacked quite as freely as soft woods.

There is no question about the value of a good heavy coat of paint or stain as a preservative.

The thorough screening of houses, particularly of attics, will help materially in reducing the incidence of infestation.

Trapping the winged forms flying inside the house, by extinguishing all lights in a room save one and placing a white

washbowl underneath, filled with water, is also a commendable practice.

Furniture and other wood products infested with the dry-wood inhabiting termite can be fumigated with carbon bisulphide or hydrocyanic acid gas in a fumigating vault or chamber, to rid them of the infestation. Another method of accomplishing the same purpose is to expose the objects to strong sunlight for five or six hours. Or they could be treated with dry heat in a closed space, e. g. in a steam-heated room. Experiments have shown that a temperature of 135 degrees Fahrenheit, maintained for 24 hours, is sufficient to kill termites in furniture. Fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas will kill dry-wood inhabiting termites infesting the woodwork of buildings if the building is properly sealed previously to hold the gas at the correct concentration. Sodium cyanide should be used (with sulphuric acid and water to generate the gas) at the rate of 12 oz. sodium cyanide per 1000 cu. ft.

It has been left to the last to consider the natural checks on termite life which are known to exist in the countries where termites are indigenous, because the utility of these in any scheme of securing an effective control of the termites seems very doubtful. While it is not known that any deliberate attempt has been made to improve the control of introduced or indigenous termites by introducing natural

enemies from a distant region, still it was inevitable that something should have been learned about the natural enemies of the termites in the several hundred years that they have been observed and studied by naturalists in different, often remote parts of the world. One is amazed at the number of these and their range in the animal kingdom. Most of the well-known parasitic and predaceous groups seem to be represented as well as vegetable parasites and the common insectivores. The fact remains, however, that termite life is rampant in the tropics. Natural checks seem to exert little control over them. It is true that many of the enemies of termites are only able to reach them at the swarming period; also that their cryptic habits give them a security from attack which few other insects enjoy. There is some little promise, however, in the fungous and bacterial diseases and the nemas which attack termites, as these are known actually to wipe out termite communities on occasions. There are also some small ants which are able to penetrate the defenses of the termite nest. In South America, a hymenopter, one of the great group of insect parasites, was reared out of a termite nest. Toads might be very useful if we could find a species that would flourish here. There are some possibilities along this line but the matter still awaits close investigation.



# Trans-Pacific Press Rates

By RODERICK O. MATHESON  
Representative of the Chicago Tribune  
(Before the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo)

I feel rather at home when I face a Pan-Pacific Club because I was one of several who helped Alexander Hume Ford start the first one in Honolulu, the Club from which has sprung this organization as well as scores of others all around the rim of the Pacific. Naturally I have followed the great success of the Tokyo branch of Pan-Pacificism, and I have listened to or read with pleasure the many excellent addresses made before this club by many famous men.

I have often wondered, however, why this Club does not practice what it preaches. Week after week for two years or more you have talked about and discussed the necessity for a better understanding between this nation and the American nation for the sake of world peace. You have sent delegates to conferences and congresses abroad and emphasized the necessity of having America understand Japan and of Japan understanding America. You have fathered resolutions to that effect, and you have applauded and voted for the resolutions of others. And yet, when some thing really practical comes up for the carrying out of your ideals you have done nothing to boost it along. I refer to the matter of securing a rate on the cable and radio services across the Pacific that will make possible to a very large extent the mutual understanding that you say you desire.

You have made today "Press Day" and you have invited a number of foreign press representatives to speak,

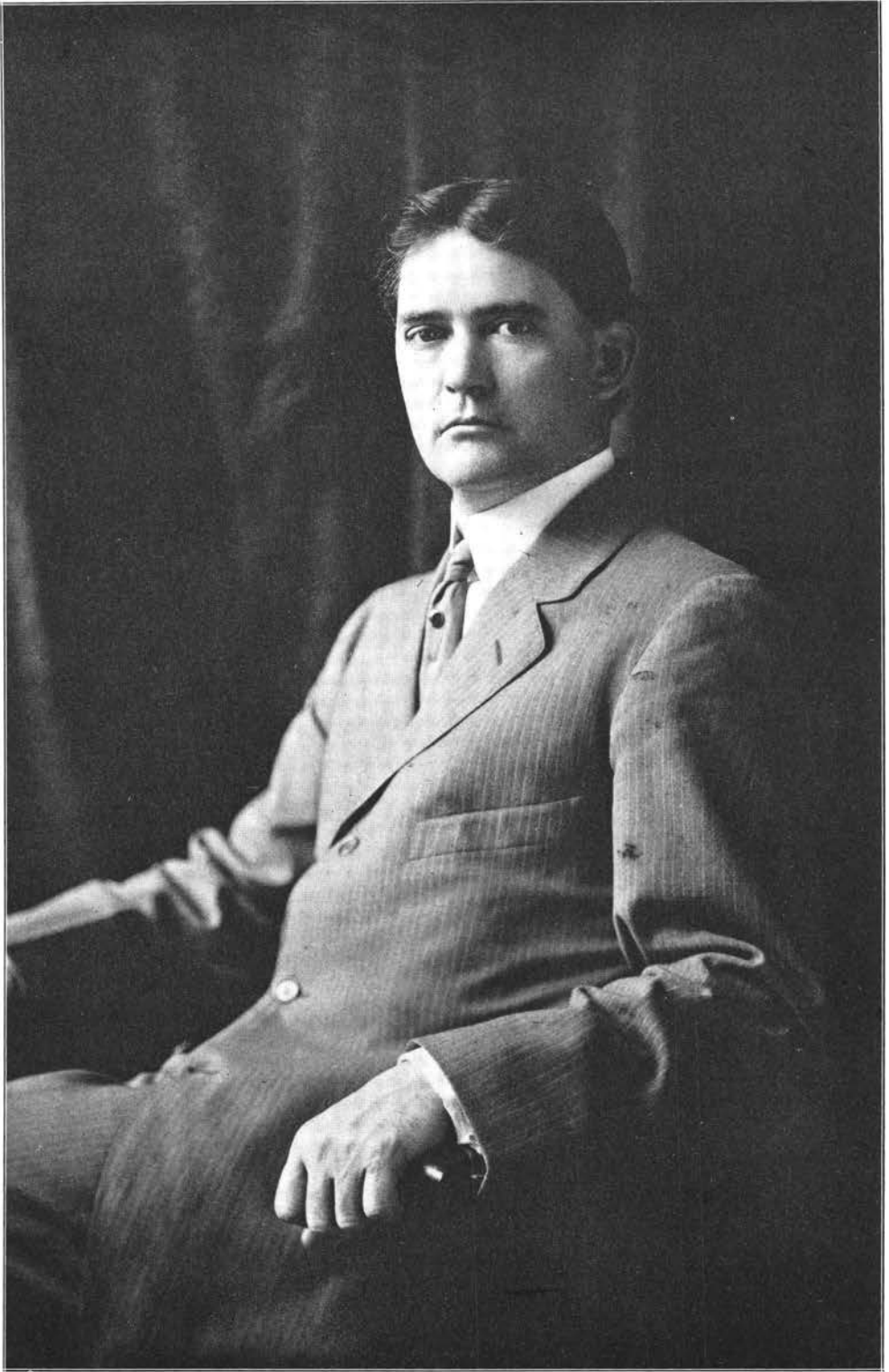
an honor which I, for one, appreciate, and you give me an opportunity I intend to take advantage of.

Let me tell you a little of the history of the work going on to secure a telegraphic press rate from the Japanese government that would enable the foreign correspondents in Japan to tell the American newspaper readers the facts about your situation and would enable the Japanese press representatives in America to cable their papers here not only the bare news from America but all the facts that go with the news to enable you to understand it.

An unfortunate impression exists in certain sections of the official ranks in Japan that this matter of cheap press rates is some sinister American plot to pump propaganda into you all. This is a silly idea, if you only think it over a minute, because whatever would come to Japan from America would be what your newspaper editor wants, and nothing else, because it would be the Japanese newspapers that would pay the tolls. What the American newspapers want are the facts about Japan, written in an interesting way so that their readers can read understandingly. That is exactly what the Pan-Pacific association in Japan wants Americans to have, and that is what so many American correspondents are in Japan to furnish. But we cannot send even the bare facts of very many things at 60 sen a word.

What the Japanese want from America are the facts sent in an understandable way, but the Japanese papers can-





*Roderick O. Matheson is one of the distinguished press correspondents in the Orient. Born in Canada, he edited the "Advertiser" in Hawaii for a decade, and has spent another decade in Japan as a newspaper editor and correspondent.*

not afford to pay the tolls the government charges. Japanese editors certainly want no propaganda from America and would not use it if it came, and no American editor would keep a correspondent in Japan very long if he should try to send propaganda as news. The Pan-Pacific Associations always preach that the truth is good enough, and I do not know one reputable newspaper in Japan or the United States that wants to print anything else but the truth if only the truth be made available.

Early in 1919 the radio facilities of the United States Navy were used to send news reports from America to the Philippines at six cents gold a word, and it was then suggested that if the Japanese Navy were willing to cooperate news between America and Japan could be exchanged at not more than nine cents. The idea was presented in Japan but was turned down, because it was deemed improper for the Japanese Navy to be doing business with the American Navy. That ended that.

In 1922 a petition was presented to the Japanese authorities from Mr. Iwanaga of the then Kokusai Agency, and signed by Mr. Matsunaga of the Nippon Dempo, Mr. M. Zumoto and others, again asking for cooperation between the American and Japanese navies. Again nothing came of it.

In October of the same year, 1922, at the commercial conference of the Pan-Pacific Union at Honolulu at which a number of prominent Japanese were present including the man who is now president of the Japan Radio Corporation, a resolution presented by Baron Togo was adopted, calling attention to the exorbitant cable and radio rates between Japan and America, rates that were hindering business and preventing full friendship. The governments of the two countries were asked to remedy the situation. In 1923 the Pacific Foreign Trade Council, attended by

Japanese delegates, again urged that something be done to provide cheaper cable rates for news "for the promotion of commercial interests." At Seattle in 1925, the same action was taken at the National Foreign Trade Council, at which the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce was represented by a number of delegates. These were business men talking because business is helped by a free flow of news.

Nothing came of all this. In the meanwhile Pan-Pacific Press Conferences at Honolulu and in Australia kept hammering at the idea, not the least important among the speakers at both conferences being Mr. Zumoto, President of the International Press Club of Tokyo, and Mr. Sugimura of the Asahi. This shows that Japanese business men and the newspaper men are as much interested as Americans.

In the United States a combination of powerful newspapers formed themselves into a committee to improve cable and radio services for themselves. They built their own wireless station in Nova Scotia and with it they received many thousands of words a day from the British and French government radio plants. Having proved the success of their station, they turned to the Pacific, offering to build a receiving station on the Pacific Coast if the Japanese Naval Radio stations would receive press despatches in Japan and send press despatches to America. I presented a request of this nature to the Department of Communications and was turned down.

Then the American Committee suggested that the Japanese newspapers build a plant of their own in Japan to operate with an American newspaper radio plant, the two stations exchanging news at cost. That cost would be about four cents a word. This idea pleased a number of Japanese publishers and news agencies, but did not please the Japanese government, and again the

scheme was turned down. Then it was suggested that the Japanese newspapers build a plant and turn it over to the Japanese government, to install their official censors, and run the plant, and with the government to get the receipts. The American newspaper offered to have a plant ready by October 1st and have also offered, if their help be at all necessary, which fortunately it is not, to lend the Japanese papers money to finance the building of a Japanese station, or to lend the Japanese the services of their radio experts. Such a station would cost not over Y100,000.

On June 8th, one month and ten days ago, I addressed the following letter to Mr. T. Hatakeyama, Director-General of Telegraphs, in the Department of Communications:

Tokyo, June 8th, 1926.

Mr. T. Hatakeyama,  
Director-General of Telegraphs,  
Department of Communications,  
Tokyo.

My dear Mr. Hatakeyama—

I have just read a statement made by you in respect to the impossibility of reducing the press rates on radio and cable despatches between Japan and America, as published in this evening's Japan Times.

You have pointed out very clearly that as things stand today, commercial, full paid messages are being delayed because of the growth of press messages, and you ask that any further reduction in press rates would increase the press despatches to the further congestion of the existing cable and radio stations. You are in the best position to judge as to the ability of the existing cable and radio services to handle increased business, and what you have said must be accepted, of course.

As a representative in Japan for the American Publishers Committee on cable and radio communications, which committee consists of spokesmen for the New York Tribune, New York Times,

New York World, Herald, Chicago Tribune, Philadelphia Public Ledger, the United Press, the International News Service and the Universal Service, which supply news to practically every newspaper of importance in Canada, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, I am authorized to present to you a plan whereby not only will it be possible very materially to reduce the existing press rates on American messages, but also to give a larger revenue to the Japanese government and to do away with the present hindrances to the quick despatch of commercial messages.

The American committee for which I speak is prepared to erect at some point on the coast of British Columbia a modern short wave radio plant, capable of transmitting under all weather conditions across the Pacific, to be used solely for the sending and receiving of press despatches. The same committee has offered its services to the Japanese newspapers, should they desire, financially or through the loan of radio experts and suggests that the Japanese publishers erect in Japan the same style of radio plant, to work with that of the committee's.

It was the original idea of the American Committee that the Japanese publishers should request permission of the Japanese government for the erection and operation of such a plant in Japan, to be used exclusively for press messages and incidental service messages and to be maintained as a private plant for such work.

I have been informed, however, that it is highly improbable that permission to operate a private plant in trans ocean work could be secured. However, some of the publishers in Tokyo and Osaka and the manager of the largest independent news agency in Japan have assured me that they would gladly pay for the erection of such a radio plant in Japan and to turn it over to the

Government rent free, with the Department of Communications in full control, and receipt of the entire receipts, provided only that the government would use the station solely for press messages at some reasonably low rate. The American station, I am in a position to state, would cooperate gladly with such a station in Japan, on a reasonable division of the receipts of both plants.

In other words the extra facilities required by the Japanese Department of Communications to handle a greater volume of press messages and to improve the present inadequate handling of commercial messages, as you point out, will be supplied the Japanese government free of any cost. The American Committee today operates with success its own radio station in Nova Scotia for Atlantic press messages. Its work for years has been to better the facilities for the international exchange of news and it has the support of President Coolidge and Mr. Herbert Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce. This Committee has been corresponding with the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, who has endorsed its efforts to secure a better exchange of news with Japan for the sake of a better understanding, a better trade, and for the general sake of peace.

I am enclosing a letter recently received from the Chairman of the American Publishers Committee on cable and radio communications, by which you will note that the Committee is wedded to no particular plan and desires no selfish purpose, but is ready to endorse any plan that will better press facilities.

I have discussed the matter of means whereby there may be a better exchange of news between Japan and the United States with the American Ambassador, and I feel sure he will vouch for my standing as a representative here of the American Committee authorized to dis-

cuss the matters contained in this letter with you.

I would appreciate an early opportunity of seeing you and going into the matter further.

Yours very truly,

(Sgnd) Roderick O. Matheson,

Up to today, July 18, I have received no reply. Now, you of the Pan-Pacific Club preach the need of international understanding to preserve peace. For seven years we newspaper men have been trying to get some practical way of helping on that understanding. So far we have failed, and the failure has been wholly on this side of the Pacific. The American government, the American navy, the American Radio Corporation, and the American Press are ready and willing to do their share and more. If you really want international understanding across the Pacific, get busy.

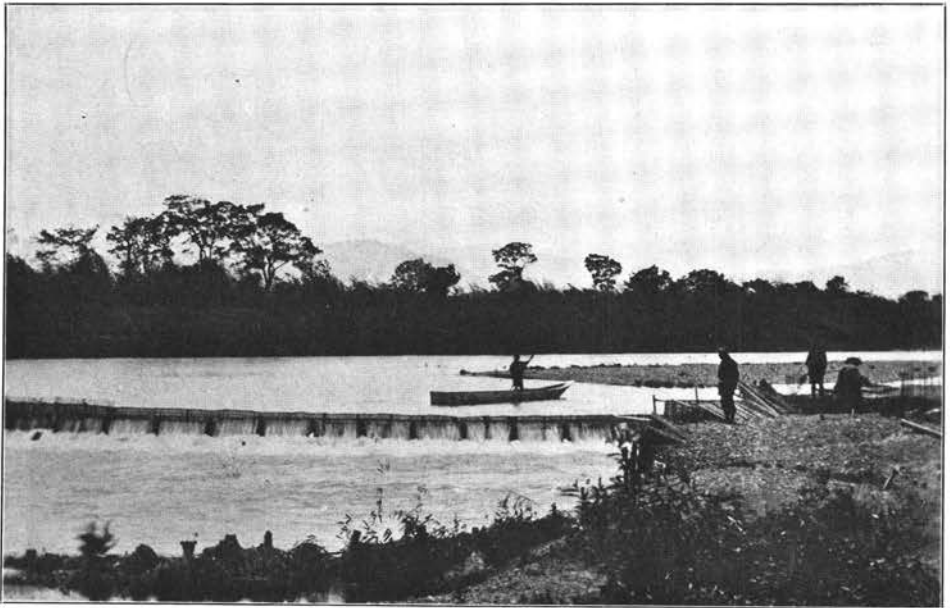
You have a Cabinet Minister, Viscount Inouye, as your President, and you have the President of the House of Peers, Prince Tokugawa, as your Honorary President. You have influential men among your members. Get them to use their influence to have Japan either accept some one of the many plans advanced or come forward with some plan of its own. We do not care whose plan it is if it gives results.

Any one of the foreign correspondents here can talk every day to millions of Americans: every Japanese correspondent in America can talk every day to millions of Japanese, if only the gag of exorbitant press rates be taken away, and we can do it without subsidy and we can make money for this government and for your business men while we are doing it.

Now let the Pan-Pacific Union of Japan and the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo do something concrete to prove that they mean what they have been saying fifty-two times a year, to prove that they really and honestly want to promote international understanding.



*Fishing for Ayu on the Nagara river to secure the eggs for artificial fertilization. This river is celebrated for its cormorant fishing.*



*Ko-ayu fishing by means of a trap. This delightful fish, which Dr. David Starr Jordan says is one of the two finest flavored in the world, is greatly esteemed by the Japanese.*



# The Story of the Ayu

By DR. CHIYOMATSU  
ISHIKAWA

Hon. Professor of the Imperial  
University of Tokyo

(Before the Pan-Pacific Club of  
Tokyo, July 9, 1926)

(Note: Dr. Ishikawa was Japan's representative last year to the Pan-Pacific Fisheries Conference at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, Honolulu. Dr. David Starr Jordan was chairman and for some weeks worked at the Institution with the leading ichthyologists of the Pacific, planning a check list of the fish of the Pacific which is now in process of collection and publication by the Institution under Dr. Jordan's direction. Dr. Ishikawa brought the eggs of the "Ayu" to Hawaii, where they were planted in many streams, and the results are now being watched. Dr. Jordan speaks of the "Ayu" as the second most delicious eating fish in the world.)

The Ayu fish is found everywhere in Japan, from the south end of Hokkaido to Taiwan, and in almost all the waters of Chosen. But it likes to live in warm waters; hence it is not found in the northern part of Hokkaido.

The fish belongs to the Salmonidae, and like most fishes of this family it spawns in the river, the young ones going into the sea. Its scientific name is *Plecoglossus altivelis* T. & S., i. e. described for the first time by Temming and Schlegel, who have described many other Japanese fishes brought over to Europe by the well known German doctor, Franz von Siebold, who came over to Japan in the latter part of the Tokugawa Shogunate. The size of the fish varies greatly, the largest attaining to 30 cm. or more. These larger ones are generally found in upper portions of large rivers. It spawns in the autumn, generally from October until the begin-



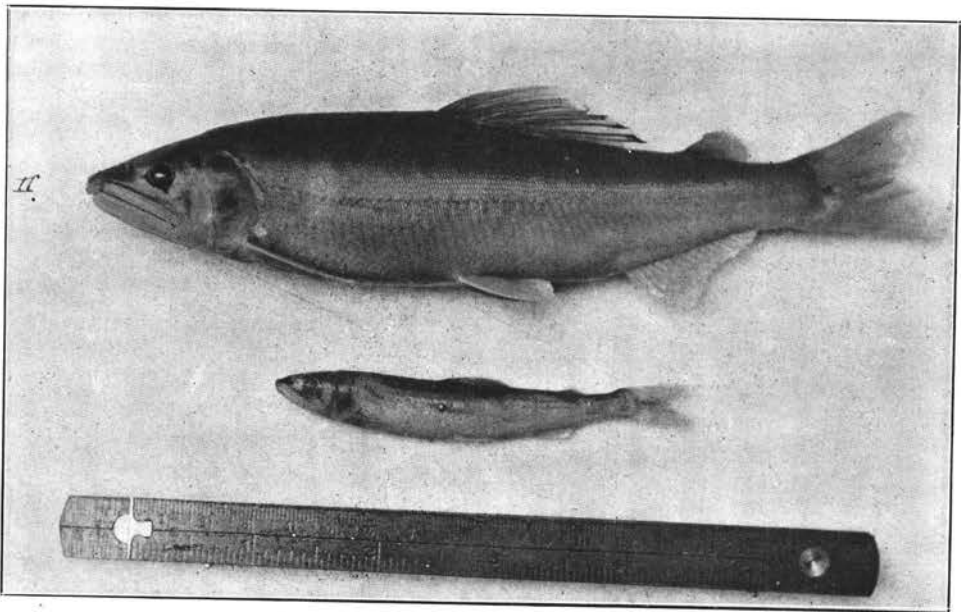
*Dr. Chiyomatsu Ishikawa.*

ning of December. In our main island as soon as the temperature of the water falls to below 20 C. or about so, the fish begins to descend the stream and seeks the spawning ground. This takes place generally at the place where the water is rather rapid and the bottom covered with gravel, which is sometimes small, but usually the stones are up to the size of a man's fist. The depth of the water of the spawning ground does not seem to be constant, but the fish appears to enjoy a shallow place rather than deep, being sometimes found spawning in places where the back of the fins are seen to be exposed. The spawning place in one river is also not fixed, i. e., there are many places where they spawn, but it is known that at the beginning of the season they generally spawn at the upper portion of the stream, coming down gradually as the water becomes cooler, so that in late autumn they spawn quite low down near the sea.

It thus seems that at the time of spawning the fish have the habit of descending the streams and when they find a suitable place they lay their eggs.



*A view of Lake Ikeda at the foot of Mt. Kaimondoke, the volcanic cone seen beyond the lake whose waters teem with ayu.*



*The little ayu fish, ko-ayu, was put into the River Sakuragawa, near the east coast of Lake Biwa, at the end of April, 1923, and is shown in the large fish as he was, full grown, about the middle of July.*

This must be the tropism of the fish aroused by the cold water at the time of spawning. But the most curious thing is that the fish are said to ascend the stream again when by their descent they have passed over the proper spawning ground. Mr. Hiraki, who every year stays several days camping on the river Nagara, during the spawning season, says that in that river the fish which are found sometimes in the deeper water in the morning below the usual spawning ground, are seen to come up in the afternoon at about 3 o'clock, which time being usually the commencement of the spawning in that river. Whether similar habits are observed in other rivers or not, are to be ascertained by further observations. As to the number of the sexes at the time of spawning it is stated by Mr. Matsui, who observed it in the Toyokawa river, Province Mikawa, that the more males are found in earlier days, while later in the season the females appear to predominate. The two countings made by him on the 4th and 8th of October, 1925, being—male 151, female 32; male 5, female 3 respectively. These are at the beginning of the time of spawning, the exact number near the end of it were not recorded.

One of the most interesting things about the Ayu fish is that we have a land-locked species in Lake Biwa, which we call Koayu or small Ayu. It is about 8 cm. in length, and remains so all the year round, living in the lake, and in autumn it ascends the river running into the lake where it lays eggs. This fact alone is of interest, since the ordinary river Ayu descends the stream as the eggs become mature, whereas this small Ayu ascends it.

Now it was supposed both by zoologists and by fishermen living on the lake, that this Koayu is a variety or subspecies of the ordinary Ayu, which was produced in some way or other from the latter. In the year 1895, I

wrote in a short paper on the Fishes of Lake Biwa about this Kayu as follows: "This fish appears to be identical with *P. altivelis*, but it does not seem to attain the size of the latter, the individuals with ripe eggs remaining only in the length of 70 or 80 millimeters." (The Zoological Magazine Vol. VII, Tokyo, 1895, p. 129.) Thus at the time I wrote it, I was not sure whether it was a form different from the ordinary Ayu or not. But as it is certain that it is a form which in some way or other has originated from the latter, so I have tried to find out the cause of it.

The young of the ordinary Ayu go down to the sea as soon as they are hatched, and those fish which live in the upper portion of the Setagawa, that flows out of the lake into Bay of Osaka, are those that have ascended the river. They are also found in the lake, beside the Koayu. It is also found that these ordinary Ayu or Kayu travel down the river in Autumn and lay eggs. Then how comes it that these fish were land-locked and produced Koayu? Two probabilities can be suggested. The one is that at some time past a gap was formed in the course of the Seta river, which made the descent of the fish impossible and thus they were shut up in the lake and gradually became dwarfed. The other possibility is, that as the lake is rather large and the water in the greater portion of it is quiet, showing no flow, the fishes that were located in the lake have lost the habit of descending the river in the autumn and remained in the lake. But whatever be the cause of its origin, it is certain that the Koayu is formed from the Oayu, and that it is even now exactly of the same genetic composition as the latter, i. e., although the Koayu appears to be somewhat different from Oayu, it is certain that the differences we see on the body of the Koayu are not blastogenic but only somatogenic; the

changes we see on the body of Koayu are, whatever they may be, brought about by the action of the external conditions working upon the body of the fish. With this idea I tried to find out whether the Koayu can be brought back to the ordinary Ayu or not, although the former has remained so for years that have passed—how long it was we do not know. With the assistance of both Mr. Kawabata and Mr. Utiyama, the experts in the Hikone Experiment Station on Fisheries, I have examined the various rivers that flow into the lake, and have found out that in the upper streams we generally find fairly good-sized fish that we may call Oayu. In a small village, Yamagami, on the upper stream of Etigawa, that flows on the east side of the lake not far away from Hikone, the fishermen have called the fish—first, second and third breeds, in accordance with the size of the fish found in the river. It is to be remarked that in many of the streams running into the lake, the water does not remain all the year round, and when the rain comes in the spring, and the river is full of water, the young Ayu that are found near the mouth of the river ascend and grow large. After this the river dries up, and with the next rain another group of fish will ascend. These cannot grow so large as the first ones. And with the third rain the third group will ascend and they will be still smaller than the second group. In this way we have at Yamagami village fish of different sizes, which we may roughly divide into the first, second and third groups or breeds.

But all the fish that cannot ascend the river during May or the beginning of June, do not grow large and these remain small till the breeding season.

This is one thing I have learned, but there is still another, which shows that the Koayu are nothing but a dwarfed form of Oayu and not genetically different from it.

There is a place called Nyu, about one and a half ri from the Samegaya Station, and not far from the lake. At this place is found a small pool of clear water running just in front of a small restaurant, in which large Ayu fish are kept during the summer and are served to the guests who come to the place. As I visited the place in the summer of 1897 and questioned the owner of the restaurant as to how the fish are kept there, the man told me that they bring the young Ayu out of the lake in the early spring and by placing them in the pool they grow large.

But both at Yamagami and this place, the people insist that the fish that grow large are the young of Oaya that have ascended the Seta river, and not those of Koayu. In a part of Kyoto, Simogamo, is the name of the place, the people bring the young Ayu from the lake during the spring, and by placing them in the ponds make them grow large. But these fish are also supposed by the people to be the young of Oayu and not of Koayu, just as in the above mentioned two places.

Thus the idea that the Koayu is different from the Oayu is rigidly fixed in the minds of the people living on the lake, and as it is believed by the ichthyologists who have more or less studied the fish, as also by experts on fisheries, it was very difficult for me to make them think that the Koayu are a dwarfed form of Oayu, and that the dwarfness is only of a somatic nature, and that they may be made to grow large if we place them at the proper time in conditions which are favorable to their growth.

The above stated facts do not agree with the opinion I hold of the fish, but I wanted to show by experiments, so I asked Mr. Kawabata to place some Koayu during the spring into a small pond with plenty of food and watch if they grow large. These experiments were carried out both at the Hikone

Station and also at Tinai, a branch station on the west coast of the lake.

(Similar experiments were tried afterward by Mr. Matsui at Toyohami and by Maeda in the water reservoir of the city of Tokyo.)

In both these stations the Koayu have grown to a good size. But, curiously enough, the fishermen of the lake could not be convinced even by these experiments, and they still insist that the Koayu are different from Oayu, and that the fish that become large are the young of the Oayu and not of Koayu. A man by the name of Kosi-ro Kawamori, for instance, who believes that he is a great authority on Ayu, has always told me that I (Ishikawa) am wrong on that point, and that the Koayu will never grow to Oayu. And to my questions of what then are the points of difference between the two, the man has pointed me out many, which, however, on closer examination, were found to exist both on what he calls the Oayu and Koayu.

Even all the experts on fisheries as well as the professors of the same have still to the last insisted on the differences between the two; one well known professor on fisheries has even declared quite sarcastically that my experiments are nothing but foolish trials.

Regardless of all these I have tried to send Koayu to the river Tama not far from Tokyo, with the hope of introducing to the river, which formerly was noted for the fish, but which, after the dam was made at the place called Hamura for the city water, was seen to have no ayu ascend above it. This was in 1913 and 1915 when I brought a certain number of Koayu to the river and liberated them. In the year 1913, June 1st, 300 specimens of the fish were brought from Amanogawa, at about a mile from the Biwa lake, to Ome, a town on the upper stream of Tamagawa flowing into the Bay of Tokyo. Out of these, a hundred have died on the way,

so that two hundred were liberated into the river. In 1915 I brought about 10,000 young fishes from the same place to Ome on the 16th of May, of which about 30 per cent have died on the way, so that the number liberated in the river were nearly 7,000. But since in this second transport, the fishes were brought in a dark box, and as the day was very bright, as soon as they were put into the stream, many of them appeared to have been so blinded by the bright light that they swam furiously about, and by dashing their heads against the stones or gravel, have died helplessly, so that only a small portion were expected to have ascended the river. The district major, Mr. Genji-ro Ando, has told me afterward that it was reported to him that some fishermen have caught large Ayu above the town during summer, but since they were instructed to bring the fishes caught to the district office, they thought that these might be taken away, and so they did not bring them. And as, moreover, since Mr. Ando has left his position soon afterward, and as the man who followed him, was told by the experts, etc., that my experiments were only foolish trials, so they have reported to me, upon my inquiries about it, that it was all in failure, and this I had only to believe. But curious enough, on seeing my short paper on my experiments, which I have written in a little Japanese journal, *Bungei-Sinjuu*, a letter came to me from an unknown gentleman by the name of Mr. Tosio Hujita, stating that he had a curious experience in Autumn of 1913 at the place called Hutako in the lower portion of Tamagawa where he and his father were fishing one day. The following words are the literal translation of his letter which by his permission reads as follows; "It was in the year 1913, when I had nothing to do otherwise, I went with my father to the river Tama, near Hutako, and have tried to angle the



Ayu with a hook called Kaga-hook, which in those days was not much in practice in Tokyo, so we could get a good number of fishes, but meanwhile a heavy rain came, and after waiting for about a week until the water became clear again, I went to the river, and to my great astonishment have caught fishes of such dimensions that have never been caught before in the river, fishes measuring 9 inches, 1 foot and some 1 foot and 2 inches, and the fishermen to whom we showed the fishes have declared them to be river trouts, and not Ayu. And even after our explanations that they are Ayu and not river trout, they have still insisted that they are not Ayu, but salmons, saying at the same time that even those Ayu that we found above the dam at Hamura were not so large, the largest Ayu ever caught in the river measuring only about 9 inches in length. All these puzzled me very much at the time, but since I read the paper of the transportation experiments of Koayu into the river in those days by you, so I thought that these were the grown up specimens of the fishes liberated by you into the river. And since I have read in the journal that the results of your experiments were not satisfactory, so I take the pleasure of informing you the facts now described which we hope may be of some interest to you." It is quite pleasing to hear this, since the results of my experiments were reported by the successor of Mr. Ando to have been unsatisfactory, as above stated.

But since above statement became known to me only this year, and since I thought my experiments were all in failure, so I have persuaded Mr. Kawabata to try an experiment of the transportation of Koayu in some of the rivers in the district near the lake, and see whether they will get to large sizes. But since the objections to such an experiment were so large, and as the higher authorities on fisheries were still

quite recently also against such an experiment, so Mr. Kawabata and his associates were still hesitating to carry it out, although they were quite convinced of the success.

But at last, in the year 1919, Messrs. Kawabata and Utiyama have placed some number of Koayu in a branch stream of Amanogawa, which is blocked up by a waterfall. However, they were so cautious with the experiment, the reason of which I need not tell, that they had not even told me of their experiment beforehand. It was, however, a great pleasure to me to learn, as I visited the station in the fall of the year, that they have succeeded with the experiment and have thanked me most heartily for the advice I have given them, and the number of Koayu, which they have placed in the stream, have turned out to large sizes in Autumn, and since there were no fish previously in the stream, it was beyond any doubt that the large Ayu they obtained must have been the small fishes that were put in that Spring. And in every year afterward they have continued the experiments, until in 1923, out of 10,000 fishes placed in a river in Spring, 7,000 large fishes were reported to have been captured during Summer and Autumn. Since 7,000 out of 10,000 is a very good result, which is even greater than those we obtain by the artificial cultivation of the carp, etc. so they began to transplant them in large numbers from the years following, and in the last year the number of Koayu which was sold from the lake for the purpose of transplantation amounted to more than 100,000, and this year from the Kyoto prefecture alone more than 700,000 individuals were already transplanted into various streams of the same.

The results of these transplantations are reported to be quite successful.

Now this is a very good bargain on one side, and on the other, it is of high importance, since the use of water



*A view of beautiful Lake Biwa, the home of the ayu, with a fishing boat ready for action.*

power is so rapidly increasing in our country, that almost all the rivers are expected to become dammed up in a few years to come, so that the introduction of the fish above the dam has a great benefit to the people living above it. And since the Biwa lake is literally swarmed with the fish, so we have every opportunities of transplanting them to all the streams of the Empire from the lake.

But the trouble is that the young fishes are so fragile, and are liable to die easily, if we are to carry them to a great distance. For this I thought at first we can make new colonies of Koayu in any ponds or lakes over the country, by simply placing the fertilized eggs of Ayu into them, just in the same way as Koayu were produced in the lake Biwa. With this idea I began to look after the lakes or ponds in different parts in the Islands in which we can possibly make news colonies of Koayu from Oayu. Since if my view of the origin of Koayu be valid, then we must be able to produce them in any place

we like, if only the conditions are favorable.

While I was thus reflecting over the matter, I heard from Dr. Wakiya, who knew all my works and who has helped me with my first trials in the years 1913 and 1915, has told me that he has heard from the Director of the Fisheries Station of the Kagosima prefecture, that what I am seeking for, is actually to be seen in the Ikeda lake at the foot of the Kaimondake, and so I went to the lake at the beginning of the last year. To my great pleasure, I found there exactly what I thought of. The lake Ikeda,\* or as we call it Ikedako, is a small bit of water collected in a crater lying 66 m above the sea level. It has the circumference of about 19 kilometers, and with the mean depth of about 150

\*The photograph of the lake as well as the particulars about it were kindly supplied to me by my former pupil and friend, Professor Okajima of the Higher Agriculture and Forestry College at Kagosima.

meters. It has neither inlets nor outlets, so that no Ayu were found in it before, until in the year 1920 when a pretty good number of big Ayu of about 200 mm in length were caught suddenly. As to this Mr. Torii, who has a fish culture station on the lake, has told me that in Autumn of the previous year, i. e. 1919, a man in the vicinity of the lake has fished Ayu in a river nearby, and as he returned home, he went out to the lake, and had his net washed in it. It was just in the spawning season of the fish, and it is very probable that the fertilized eggs which were attached to the net were liberated into the lake. It is perhaps worth while to state that the fishes that were found in the first year, were tolerably of good sizes, but in the second year they are said to have become much smaller, being about half as long as those of the first, and from the 3rd year on, they are as small as or even smaller than those of Koayu of the lake Biwa, measuring only about 67 mm.

Thus it is clearly shown that we can establish a colony of Koayu in any water, if we just place the fertilized eggs of Ayu into it. But the interesting thing is that these fishes become small, and this not in the first year, but in the succeeding years, i. e. here in Ikedako the first generation that have hatched out of the eggs of Ayu were of good sizes, but these in the second generation are said to have decreased to about a half of the first, while from the third generation, they have become much smaller, but remaining ever since in the same size.

From what I learn from Mr. Torii, the behavior of Koayu in Ikedako is exactly the same as those of the Lake Biwa. They gather in Spring to the shore of the lake and where there is a small fresh water stream, they try to ascend it, and in Autumn they again

gather along the shore and spawn on the gravel.

Now what can be the cause of this diminishing of the sizes of the fish after it has got into the lake? It is known that the sizes of animals depend greatly on the sizes of the space in which they live, especially those animals which live in water. That all the land locked forms are smaller than their brothers which migrate to sea, are facts which are well known among the zoologists. Those Salmonoids, which pass a greater part of their life in sea, and which ascend a river only for the purpose of propagation, the smaller space of a river account for their diminutive sizes, but with Ayu, which ascend a river when they are still small, and attain their full sizes in the river, it is not probable that the size of the body of water in which they live have any thing to do with the diminution of the size of the body. It is very probable that in this case the food has very much to do.\* But it seems very difficult to explain the gradual diminution of the sizes such as we see in Ikedako. The only explanation that can possibly be given in this case is that, since the eggs of the first generation of Ayu in Ikedako are produced from those of large Ayu, so they had the tendency to become large, and this tendency has lasted for the second generation, but was entirely lost after it.

Leaving this question for the present, we will now describe some facts about the production of Koayu in rivers also. As I was quite a small boy, I have often observed in Kisegawa, Suruga, a small Ayu with eggs in Autumn. Of course in those days I did not pay any attention to the fact, but since I began to study Koayu of the Lake Biwa, the

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\* Dr. Hara of the Institute of Nutrition is going to make experiments with the qualities and quantities of various foods given to Koayu.



*A party of fishermen out for a day's work on the Hodzu River.*

remembrance of those small Ayu with eggs in Kisagawa came up, though dimly, to my mind. It is interesting to find afterward that this is the case in many other rivers, as for instance in Saikawa that flows into the Japan sea, through the City of Kanazawa. Such Ayu are called there as Komesu which means small females, as I have been told by the late Mr. Usimatu Takebe, the secretary of the College of Agriculture, Tokyo Imperial University, since these fishes have eggs in their bodies. And these small females are found in all other rivers where they occur, only in lower streams, mostly not far away from sea, which shows that they represent those individuals which in some way could not ascend the river and have become dwarfed.

And even in the Lake Biwa, we find the fishes of different sizes, so that it is not possible to divide them into Oayu and Koayu as the people usually do.

But the most interesting thing about it is the spawning of Koayu, which

takes place somewhere up the mouth of a river, the mature Koayu swimming up a stream at the breeding season, whereas Oayu descend it. Thus in Etigawa, it is stated that Koayu spawns at about 3 km above the mouth of the river, whereas Oayu spawns at a place somewhat higher up.\*

The stimulus which causes the fish to lay eggs is therefore not only the negative tropism of the running water, but the gravel on the bottom of a stream.

Whatever may it be, since the liberation of Koayu in a stream has such a good effect as we have above stated, and as by the ordinary spawning of the fish in water, if we assume the number of the fish in a river remains nearly the same in each year, and by supposing that a gravid female lays about 70,000 eggs at a time, then if only two fishes out of this 70,000 eggs that would get into the sea, ascend the river and get

\* This is kindly reported to me by Mr. Kawabata.

large, the average number of the fish will be kept. This is quite different from 70 per cent which we get by the liberation of Koayu at the time when they try to ascend a stream. So I hope that the government should stop the artificial fertilization of the fish, but would encourage the liberation of Koayu at the proper season into a river.

The same thing should be tried with the eggs of the fish which are sent to the United States, i. e. the eggs sent should not be placed directly into a river, but in a lake or pond where Koayu should be established, and from the fishes thus produced we can get Oayu just as we like. This is what I have advised Mr. Scofield to do, i. e., just put the eggs of Ayu I send to them into a lake or a water reservoir, and establish a colony of Koayu, from which it will be easy to make Oayu in Autumn, if they only place them in a proper stream during Spring.

In this country, however, another possibility of getting Koayu in Spring for the liberation of it in a river where the fishes are barricaded by dam. Young Ayu that were carried out into sea in previous Autumn are seen in such an enormous number all along the coast lines of our Islands in Spring that it is possible to catch and transplant them into any suitable stream. It is certain that the young fishes are trying to find out suitable streams or rivers to ascend.

From the end of April to the beginning of May these fishes are caught in great numbers together with other small fishes of the sea, although the catch of Ayu is prohibited by the law from October to June. Fishermen and even some experts of fisheries maintain that the fish hatched in a certain river will return to the same river in Spring from the sea; but there is no evidence for it, and moreover, young Ayu are found on the coast where there are no rivers, and even along the coast of Osima lying at some 18 miles from the promontory of Bosyu, and as in this small volcanic island no rivers or streams exist for Ayu to ascend, such an assumption must remain as a nice story only. And so when it is possible to transplant them into the rivers where the fishes do not or rather can not ascend, as above stated, it will give much profit to the people at large. The experiments in this direction are also very much wanted.\*

\* A slight attack of influenza, which has kept me in bed for a month this Spring, just during the proper season for such an experiment has made me unable to carry it out. But Mr. Teijiro Nakahira, Director of the Experiment Station on Fisheries, of the Hyogo prefecture, has at my request, made some which, though not completed, were reported to be quite promising.







*The original Madame Butterfly at the little fishing village of Moji, near Nagasaki. In real life the Russian officer she loved deserted her.*

## Legal Protection of Madam Butterfly in Japan

By DR. KENZO TAKAYANAGI  
Professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo  
(Before the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo, July 9, 1926)

Dr. Takayanagi, in consultation at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution last year with representative legal lights from Pacific lands, assisted in arranging the agenda for the proposed Pan-Pacific Legal Conference next year.

You all know the pathetic story of Madame Butterfly, a modest, charming and faithful Japanese girl married to an American officer, immortalized by the music of Puccini. She was mar-

ried to Lieutenant Pinkerton by popular Japanese ceremony; Pinkerton returns to America and marries an American lady, and comes back to Japan with his wife. Madame Butterfly believes, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, in the fidelity of her husband. When at last she realizes the truth, her heart is broken and she commits suicide.

Now the fate of this poor girl is by no means unique. It may and does fall upon many Japanese girls today. The

unfaithful lover may not be a foreigner; it may be and in nine cases out of ten it is, a Japanese. Legal protection to such victims has so far been very meager, but through the decisions of the court, by judicial legislation, so to speak, we have gradually come to extend our legal protection to such deserted girls. The processes of legal recognition are interesting, as it throws a sidelight on the gradual social recognition of the sanctity and integrity of woman's personality in Japan.

The Japanese Civil Code of 1898, which is now in force, requires as a formal requisite of marriage that it be entered in the family register kept by the Registrar. If a man and woman are registered in the books of the Registrar as man and wife, they are man and wife in the eyes of the law. If not, they are not. The rule is clear and simple. The fact that they did not live together does not alter the case. Nor does the fact that they have celebrated their marriage according to popular custom, or by religious rites, say at the Shinto Shrine or at the Christian Church make any difference. They are not husband and wife if they neglect to register.

This legal state of affairs led to two curious results:

1. It gave rise to the question of picture-brides in the United States. A Japanese worker who amassed some little fortune there wants to get married. He writes to his relatives or friends at home, expressing his desire of getting married, and asking them to find an appropriate girl for him. They find a girl. Then an exchange of photographs follows. If they are satisfied with each other and finally agree to marry, the name of the bride is entered in the family register of the bridegroom before the departure of the bride. The girl buys a steamship ticket and at San Francisco or Seattle, she tries to find among the crowd assembled on the pier the one

that she chose as her life partner—perhaps with his photo in her hand. The same process will be reciprocated by the bridegroom who has also never seen his bride but in a photograph.

Thus picture-bride affair has been looked upon with much suspicion by the American authorities. They looked upon it as a device to evade the immigration law.

They could not understand how there could ever exist a man and wife who had never seen each other. And we can fully sympathize with the American authorities, for it is only rarely that we find such husbands and wives even in Japan. They are, nevertheless, regular husband and wife according to Japanese law. There is no trick nor chicanery to evade the immigration law. Nothing of the sort. Registration is the formal requisite and the only formal requisite that the Japanese law requires for contracting lawful marriage. It is true that registering as man and wife where the parties have never seen each other except by photo is rare, but it was done to meet the exigencies of the situation.

2. It gave rise to a multitude of informal marriages—marriages conceived of as regular according to popular ideas but not recognized as such by the law. It is an illustration of the truism that you cannot change the custom of a people overnight by a fiat of the law. Partly because people did not know the law, partly because of the trouble and expense involved in registration, but in the majority of cases because people looked upon registration not as an essential requisite of lawful marriage but as a mere matter of form, they neglected and continued to neglect the registration. This is especially the case among the poor, but even educated and well-to-do people often neglect to register. It is not until the wife is with child that they ever think of registering. Thus it has been satirically said that nine out of ten Japanese wives are informal at first,

and not until the lapse of a month or so do they obtain the status of a lawful wife. In the provinces there are cases where the parents of the bridegroom consent to have the name of the bride entered in the family register only after the lapse of a few months, during which period the girl is closely scrutinized by the parents as to whether she is, in view of their family traditions, etc., worthy of becoming the wife of their beloved son. A splendid illustration of trial marriages in Japan.

The bride is in an awkward position. She is not a lawful wife. A child born would be illegitimate, although there is an opportunity of so-called "Legitimation by subsequent marriage." If the husband is unfaithful and deserts her there is no legal remedy for her against the recalcitrant. In some cases a bridegroom, fully aware of her helpless situation, wilfully neglects to register in order to shirk the responsibilities arising from marital ties. We may roughly say that from 1898 to 1915 no legal protection was extended to this form of marriage. And there were quite a number of tragedies caused by this state of affairs.

On January 26th, 1915, in *Miss Hide Nozawa vs. Sozaburo Nakatani*, our Court of Cassation extended legal protection to such an informal wife by allowing compensation, on the theory of breach of promise of marriage. Down to this date the promise of marriage had been considered inoperative in the eyes of the law, although it was considered to be fully binding in the sphere of morals. But the decision of this case formally overruled former decisions and made it clear that such a promise was binding in law as well as in morals. It held that a person without any justifiable grounds breaking his engagement was liable for compensation. The wording of the decision leaves a little room for doubt whether the court went so far as to allow damages in all cases of breach of promise irrespective of marriage cele-

bration or by the fact of cohabitation. In the *Nozawa* case there were both ceremony according to custom and cohabitation, and probably the intent of the decision was to extend protection to a deserted informal wife, not to open the door for "breach of promise suits" which form a picturesque and popular though by no means entirely creditable form of litigation in England and the United States.

In *Miss Take Yoshizawa vs. Tetsuo Nobara*, the Court of Cassation went so far as to extend protection to an informal wife who did not go through the marriage ceremony according to custom. The girl went to a man's house as his helpmate, then was engaged to him, lived as his wife, and gave birth to a child. The court held, that promise of marriage although unattended with ceremony, was fully binding.

In the multitude of cases which have been decided on the authority of the *Nozawa* case it was assumed that there was cohabitation. Indeed this type of suit has been popularly known as a suit for the "infringement of feminine chastity" (*Teiso jurin no uttae*). A very recent case, however, went the length of allowing damages, even in the absence of cohabitation. If this decision, which now stands alone, be followed in other cases, we shall come to have a breach of marriage suit in the literal sense of the term. But that is another story.

It will be seen that the court does not treat the informal wife as a legal wife. It tries to protect her indirectly by the theory of breach of promise of marriage.

There are signs, however, that the court is gradually driven to a partial recognition of the legal status of an informal wife.

In *Yuichi Nagata vs. Rinpachi Furu-date*, 1919, the appellant was informally married to a lady called Miss Chiyo Uchimura, and while he was away in Manchuria on military service, the ap-

pellee with full knowledge of the continuance of de facto marital ties, became intimate with her and she gave birth to a child. The Court of Cassation held that since the promise of marriage had not been discharged one of the parties to the agreement had a right to claim a formal marriage from the other party, and that this right was valid against the world at large. The court goes on the theory of violation of contractual right by a third party, but the real intent here is to protect de facto marital relations against the interference of third persons by allowing an action of damages for criminal conversion.

In *Japan Foreign Trade Trust Co. vs. Genzo Fujio*, the plaintiff levied an execution on the property of its debtor. The defendant claimed a preferential right on the property, with regard to the purchase price for rice and soy supplied to the informal wife of the debtor. Now the Japanese Civil Code Act 310 gives such preferential right to a creditor for daily necessities supplied to the debtor, his house members, relatives, and servants dwelling in the same house. Literally the informal wife is neither a relative nor a house member, nor a servant, but the court held that where there existed de facto marital relation after the ceremony, although there was no registration of marriage, one party to de facto marital relation should in reason support the other party and that the de facto wife was therefore included among those whom the debtor was

bound to support in the purview of Art. 310.

How far the court will go in the recognition of the status of an informal wife as apart from that of a formal and legal wife is a question for the future. There may possibly be a recognition of the status of an informal wife in respect to the compensation to be paid to the de facto widow of a poor official who dies in harness.

The whole process of transformation by judicial decision is instructive because (1) it shows how the Japanese Civil Code which was hastily modeled after the occidental codes could not work in the atmosphere of Japanese society without a great deal of modification, and (2) because the whole process presents a strong analogy to the development of breach of promise suits in England, which ensued upon the enactment of a famous statute called Lord Hardwicke's Act (1753) which tried to put an end to informal marriages by adopting a form of ceremony as a test of legal marriage. Last, but not least, the whole judicial process reflects in a measure the growth of public opinion with regard to the personality of womanhood and the integrity of feminine chastity in Japan.

Whether *Madame Butterfly* could through her attorney attach Lieutenant Pinkerton's suitcase, or whether she could sue his American wife for alienation of his affections I do not intend to go into in this brief address.



## The Hopefulness of China

By REV. R. WHITTAKER  
Layman's Bible Training School,  
Lintsing, Shantung.  
(Before the Pan-Pacific Club of  
Honolulu)

It is an honor to speak to a gathering that is striving and working for that better day when we shall not speak about when we shall be brothers and sisters, East and West, because we will know something of the background and common heritage of the East and the West. I am going to speak on the hopeful situation of China as it is today. Some think it is a difficult subject because from the press we hear chiefly of the demoralization that comes from the war in China. I will dwell rather in particular upon the hopeful features of the situation in China as it is today. My knowledge of China is confined to central and northern China and so I know very little of the situation in southern China, except from the press. The first feature is due not to any particular situation existing now, but rather to one of the traditions of Chinese as a people having a great underlying quiet strength which enables them to go on in the midst of revolution, with their common every-day tasks. We all know how demoralized life was in Europe and America during the world war; the entire life of the countries was turned upside down. China has been in a state of war for many months and in spite of the war the people can go about their tasks and life quite as naturally as if the war were a couple of hundred miles away.

The amazing fact is that the buying and selling, the spinning and weaving,



*China's hope, her children.*

the planting and reaping, continue just as in normal times.

Someone asked why it was that the men of the North were at war with the men of the South, why there is war between the men of the different sections of China. There is no section war in China, the men of the South are not at war with the men of the North of China. The present war is a leaders' war and while many men are pressed into service, there is no malice between the men of the north and the men of the south. There is no war between them as people; it is the war of certain military factions that wish to get control. The only part the people have to play in this war is the part of the mercenary soldier. That is their hope; the fact that they are not at war, that they are simply in a state of strife brought about by those who desire power. The increase in the popular education movement has become a popular attraction throughout China. We hear a great deal of the children



who work in the Chinese industries. Today there are 7,000,000 of Chinese children who are in schools. Perhaps you are thinking of these as missionary schools, where the education facilities are old, but these schools are being taken to task and told they must get in line with the new ideas; that they must measure up to the government schools, and bring their programs up to date, and so in the midst of social upheaval the progress goes ahead, training teachers and making curriculums modern as they are anywhere else in the world. The Chinese educational system has been overhauled, so that today we can send our young people to the schools of China, as the University of Peking, and feel sure that they will get good training in those things in which they should be trained.

There is another aspect that is important. One of the reasons that China has been as backward as she has been is caused by the reason that the greatest percentage of her people can not read and write. Today we see the aspect of better education. The Mass Education Movement, that is headed by Mr. James Y. C. Yen, a young man who went through the Chinese educational system and picked out one thousand characters that are most useful to the ordinary man. He and his comrades have worked out a course of study in training the illiterate people to read that is quite simple and easily mastered. They are getting out books, newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, in which they use the thousand characters that the ordinary person can read and enjoy, so that the man who has not time to go farther may get acquainted with what is going on in his country. I know many men, who this past year could not read; they are now, through the new system, able to read intelligently the simple kinds of books and magazines.

This is a foundation on which can be based the larger understanding later on. Underlying this is the new life in China, the new spirit of national self-consciousness, but that is only one of the steps between. How did we as individuals come to our own situation? We learned what we could from our parents, but there was still no consciousness of self when we were boys and girls. Later we became thinking machines for ourselves, we became men and women, conscious of what was going on around us, and so it is with China. She must become conscious of herself first, then she will become conscious of her heritage. When we first came to China, there was a tendency to look on our ways as something strange and not to be followed. They could not see the wisdom of our ways, because they were still living in their past; they were not conscious of the awakening of the present. But today, young China is reaching out to combine the culture of the East with the new culture of the West.

And on the other hand, China can show the west some of the things we need to learn. The students of China are awakening to a stage of nationalism and from that they will reach internationalism. We must be patient. It is not this year or next year that they will show whether they are right or wrong. I have three children that are Chinese by birth, and I love and respect the Chinese people. We must realize that there is very much good in all men. Anyone who does not realize that has not learned the truth of life, and it is the man who can recognize the good in all who will do the most for China. I must express my appreciation of the fact that there is in Honolulu a group of people working for the ideals you are working for. It is by far the greatest thing that can be done.

## The Filipino Question at the Honolulu Pan-Pacific Club

Recently a session of the Monday luncheon hour at the Pan-Pacific Club in Honolulu was given over to hearing something of and from the Filipinos. Senor C. Ligot, Filipino Labor Commissioner, was invited to act as chairman, and the Rev. N. C. Dizon and J. P. Sedano of the Rizal Society were invited as speakers, and Mr. W. G. Hall, recently returning from the Philippines, to express his views. It was a typical Pan-Pacific luncheon.

In introducing the topic of the day, Mr. Ligot said:

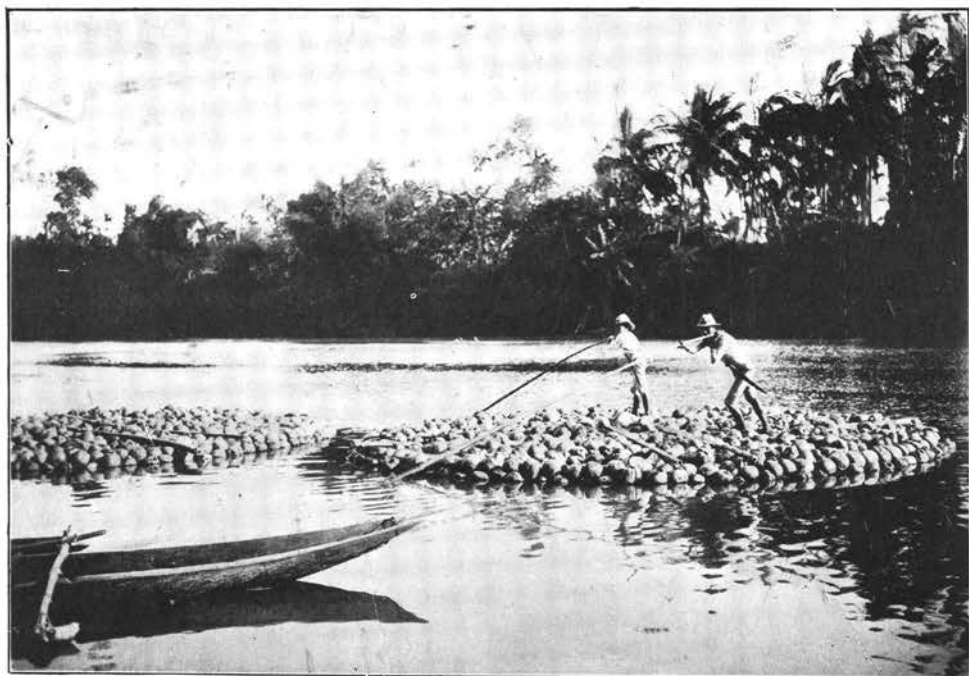
*Mr. Ligot said:* "Ladies and gentlemen: I greatly appreciate the honor of being the chairman of the Pan-Pacific Club luncheon today and to be able to serve you. I feel that I am very much rushed in the doing of the serving because I sometimes make a mistake in the way of serving to you, but knowing that you are all kind enough to excuse whatever mistake I may commit in the performance of my duty, I shall then proceed to serve the different dishes of thought which are being prepared for you today. It is consistent that in a luncheon like this, which is held every Monday, there are two kinds of menus. The first is the one which is for the nourishment of the physical body and is being prepared by the good cook of this



*A Filipino maid.*

hotel, but you will remember that we have to have on an occasion like this mental food, which is to be prepared by individuals.

I see that the first part of our menu is the opening remarks by the chairman. Let me present to you the first dish then, which is the appetizer. In this dish I have to present the great appreciation of our Filipino people in this Territory for the wisdom and kindness of the organizer of the Pan-Pacific Club in this Territory for having given the Filipinos seats to be with you, working with you comparatively along the work of this big organization. We are trying our best to perform our duty and developing more and more the brotherhood and good-will of all the people residing in this Territory; and we also have the great expectation that the beneficial results or effects of the work of the Pan-Pacific Union will not be only confined in this Territory of Hawaii, but it will also be spread out through-



*Filipinos near Manila rafting coconuts to a market.*



*The Filipino is devout, and the Catholic churches are well attended by the people.*

out the world for the benefit of the people and of humanity.

Now, this is the humble appetizer dish that I have prepared for you as the chairman of this occasion. Now I present the second dish of this menu, who is supposed to be the soup. The soup is being prepared by the Filipino secretary of the Rizal Pioneers of Hawaii, which is under the auspices of the Hawaiian Board of Missions. This Filipino cook I am sure has prepared that soup with the flavoring of the Rizal Pioneers and that of the Philippine Islands. This cook then whom I have the honor to present to you is Mr. Sedano.

Mr. Sedano spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and friends of the Pan-Pacific Union, I am the soup. I don't know whether there is any seasoning in the soup or not, but I hope so. Our commissioner talks about the Filipino in general. I have to talk about the Rizal Pioneers of Hawaii. It is an organization of the Filipinos that are the leaders of many organizations in Honolulu. The Rizal Pioneers of Hawaii association was founded in the year 1921 and it has grown, although we have met with many difficulties. The Rizal Pioneers is unlike other organizations of the Filipinos here in that we have this organization not only in our Filipino community but it is for the whole community at large.

The object of this organization is to raise the ideals of the Filipino in Hawaii and to advance their cultural, educational, spiritual and economic interests, and to establish a more cordial and harmonious relationship with other racial groups that live here. These ideals are emphasized in the Rizal Pioneers, and it is with these thoughts that we train our young men for leadership in the Territory of Hawaii. We have asked several of the prominent men in Honolulu to speak on these thoughts and to guide us. I can see several of those men at this table.

At present we have very few members, due to the fact that our good members travel to the plantations and to the mainland. That is one failure of the Rizal Pioneers, that it cannot keep men in Honolulu who can make a living here. That is how we want the community to help out—to find those good members we had several years ago.

There is a tendency now that the bad element will dominate the good element, and there is also no doubt that there will rise up as a result, results disastrous to all living here in Honolulu. Friends of the Pan-Pacific Union, whether we like the faction or not depends on how we guide and support our Rizal Pioneers in Honolulu.

We must also remember that we are in this place playing in one orchestra; that we need you people to encourage us in order to harmonize with you in this community.

There is nothing else that I would like to say about the Rizal Pioneers excepting that we want you to help us so that we can help you in our community at large. We cordially invite you to come to our headquarters at Palama. You will see our place, and we want you to come to our Thursday night meeting every first and third Thursday of the month. I thank you very much.

Mr. Ligot then introduced the next speaker, saying: "Now the soup is already served, and I don't know how to present this to you. The next is being prepared by a Filipino preacher well known to you. The food he is going to present you now I am sure is well prepared with the condiments of Christian life and all the good things that he acquired during his stay in the mainland as a student. I have the pleasure to present to you Reverend Dizon.

The Rev. N. C. Dizon spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I would like to contradict the statement made by Mr. Sedano, that the bad element among the Filipinos is predomi-

nating over the good, so that this feeling of destruction might come. Take my word, there will not be any destruction done by the Filipino community here.

The assistant director of the Pan-Pacific Union telephoned me and asked me to speak on Filipino problems in Hawaii, but as I see it, we haven't any Filipino problems that belong to you and to us. Our problems belong to us. I have selected, my friends, to talk on Filipino independence. That is a popular question in America. It is agitating senators and representatives, and President Coolidge has selected men to go and investigate. I think you are sympathizers so I can speak to you with frankness on these questions that belong to us. I am reminded of two ladies who came into a restaurant. They sat down and the waiter came with a glass of water. They noticed that the water was smoky. "Here, change this water quick, it is cloudy," they said. "No," the waiter said, "it is not the water that is unclean, it is the glass only." So, my friends, the water is clean. I presume every man's heart is clean and pure, the only thing creating misunderstanding is the thing through which we see the problem. There is misunderstanding today between the Filipino and the Americans just because of the glass—the way they look at each other.

I feel sure that most of you have heard only one side of the Filipino question, and that is the side of the opponents of the Filipino independence, and so I deem it my duty to utilize the time allotted me to give you the other side, that your idea of the Filipino question might be well balanced and not too one-sided.

The first argument against Filipino independence is that only politicians want it and that these for the most part are the mestizos or the Spanish half-breeds.

In the beginning of civil government in the Philippines in the time of Mr. Taft, there were two parties formed in

the Philippines. One is the progressive party which advocated statehood, and worked against independence. The other party was the nationalist party which advocated independence. At every election the former party was always overwhelmingly defeated, so that its leaders changed it to the present Filipino democratic party which is more radical than the nationalist party in its advocacy for Filipino independence.

Again, a year ago the Philippine legislature passed a bill for a plebiscite on Filipino independence to convince the American people that the people are the ones who desire independence, but Governor Wood vetoed the bill.

The second argument against Filipino independence is what we call the Japanese bugaboo. Is it true that once the Philippines were given its independence that Japan would gobble it?

The answer is no, according to the expressed statement of many prominent Japanese political leaders. Then, also for centuries the Philippines were widely open for the coming of the Japanese people, but yet today about 4000 Japanese only are found throughout the Philippines. As someone has said, the Japanese have too much white blood in them to be able to resist the heat of the tropics.

The third argument against Filipino independence is the Moros. As an answer to that the prominent leaders of the Moros like Senator Hadji Butu and Datu Piang are with the rest of the Filipino leaders in their desire for independence. Then, there are only about 300,000 Moros against 11,000,000 Christian Filipinos. Why let 300,000 predominate the 11,000,000?

The fourth argument against independence is that our free trade with the United States will be lost in case independence is granted.

A free trade is a covenant between the Philippines and America. If they want to retain it it can be retained.



Anyway, as Professor Kalawu of the Philippine University thinks, we would rather develop our natural resources and place our products in the markets of the world in a fair competition with the other countries and thus attain our prosperity slowly than to have the present free trade with the United States, for the present arrangement is making us slaves and dependent to the good will of America. We are raising our material standard of living without attaining the compatible development of our character and natural ability to develop our resources and life.

The fifth argument against independence is that there are so many Filipino dialects that make it hard for the people to be united.

There are, I suppose, as many languages spoken in the United States as in the Philippine Islands. Many of your people speak French, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Polish, German, Spanish, Italian, etc. The fact of the matter is that any one conversant with the three leading Filipino languages, the Ilocano, the Visayan, and the Tagalog, can get along all right anywhere in the Philippines. Besides this, our educated people speak the two most universal languages of the world, English and Spanish, and speak them fluently.

The sixth argument against independence is that American lives and capital would not be safe under the Filipino independent government.

Mr. Whiteaker, an American editor in Singapore, said: "I would rather walk at midnight in any street in Manila than through the capital of Sacramento, California, for the safety of my life."

Then, is it not true that American business men invested millions of dollars in such unstable countries as China and Siberia. They did so because they believed in the power of their government. Why not believe in the same power of their government for their capital and life in the Philippines. But more than

your gun and powder is your disinterested service in the Philippines that will make your lives and property safe there.

The seventh argument against independence is that a Filipino independent government can never resist an invasion from a foreign country.

Under that logic no country ought to be free, except perhaps with the possible exception of England and the United States. France should not be free for is she not under constant fear of a German invasion that makes her seek the alliance of the United States.

The eighth reason against independence is that America's stay in the Philippines keeps the balance of power in the Orient.

For scores of years there never was a war in the Orient before America took the Philippines. If the balance of power was not existing then there should have been war. There was war in the Orient that was between China and Japan and between Japan and Russia, but that occurred in 1904-1905 after America got in the Philippines. There is a balance of power in the Orient without America, between France, Japan and England and Australia. Anyway, the Philippines are willing to give coaling stations to America in any of the islands of the Philippines. This was repeated time and again by such a leader as Quezon. Then, there is also Guam which is near the Orient enough to make America to be reckoned with in the Orient.

Anyway the argument of the keeping of the balance of power is out of date. It is against the spirit for which America fought in the World War.

In conclusion I want to say that every American who desires further delay of Filipino independence does so from the missionary motive, and that is to further prepare the Filipinos for their proper place in the world. That is what the Filipinos want. It can be carried out and it would be carried out with the



*The Filipino at home builds his own nipa palm thatched house and raises his own patch of tobacco.*



*Three young Filipino maids who have attended school under American guidance.*

Filipinos at the helm of their ship of state rather than Governor Wood.

In case independence is declared tomorrow, the present government would function with the only change being the Governor by a Filipino president of the Philippine republic. Your teachers will be employed just the same by our government, and your engineers, and no doubt more will be imported.

Americans and Filipinos are after the same thing except that they sometimes misunderstand each other. Trust our people, for that is the only way to solve any problem. This is the spirit of the Pan-Pacific Union and it is the spirit that wins.

Mr. Ligot then introduced Mr. Hall as follows:

Here comes the plate full of fruits from the Philippine Islands. The friend who is going to serve you is an American who has been also in the Philippine Islands several times, and I am sure he will then present or serve you with the delicious fruits gathered from the Philippines during this time. This man is Mr. W. G. Hall, general manager and president of the Honolulu Iron Works, whom I have the pleasure to introduce to you.

Mr. W. G. Hall said: After that sincere and intense talk by the Rev. Dizon and those introductory remarks by our worthy chairman, it is difficult for me to say what I think. Nevertheless, I know that the Filipinos honor sincerity, so if my thoughts are not their thoughts I know they will bear with me.

The Philippine Islands came under America in 1898 as a result of the Spanish-American war, and were ceded to the United States in the Treaty of Paris. In the same year the American flag came over Hawaii, 28 years ago. In that 28 years the Hawaiian Islands have prospered because they had a stable government and no flag over them. Money was safe in Hawaii, so industry multiplied. So today there is no place in the world

where people are more happy, no other place where industry is developed to a higher state than in Hawaii, for our two great industries, sugar and pineapple, lead the world. Men of all races come to Hawaii and feel more at home than they do in the land where they were born.

Take the Philippine Islands. What happened? What is the difference? Why are they practically where they were 28 years ago? Now, do not misunderstand me, for there has been a certain progress in the Philippines, but nothing compared to what it should have been and to what has happened in Hawaii. Great progress has been made in the Philippines along educational and sanitary lines, but industry there has practically not developed. Why? Is it because they have not the natural resources of Hawaii? No, every time I go to the Philippines I am more and more impressed with the country. Hawaii has two industries, the Philippines have a dozen. No land in the world has the productive possibilities of the Philippines. They have mines, agriculture, fisheries, and many special things that you can obtain in but few other places in the world.

The Philippines could produce the rubber for the world. Yet there are practically only two or three rubber estates in the islands. There is a mountain of asphalt that could be shipped to all parts of the world, because there is no other deposit in the world so suitable, but it is left lying there. Why?

We know that the Filipino laborers in Hawaii are very satisfactory. We have had Japanese and Chinese, and the plantation managers will tell you that the Filipino when trained will equal any Japanese laborer we have, and there is no harder work in a tropical cane field. In the Philippines there is lots of labor, good labor. I know, from personal experience, especially because in our industry in the Philippines where we have an iron works similar to the one in Honolulu, we have pattern-makers,

and draftsmen equal to any place. They are loyal and it is a delight to work with them. The superintendent says that some day they will be shipping machinery from the Philippines to Hawaii, instead of from Hawaii to the Philippines. Time makes great changes and it may come about.

I have never seen people more skillful with their fingers than the Filipinos. The embroidery done by the women is known the world over. In the cigar and cigarette factories they wrap 30 cigarettes in a package about the size of a glass. One end of the package is closed. I have seen Filipino women take 30 cigarettes and pack them up in seven seconds. They never make a mistake. They know by skill and pick up invariably just 30 cigarettes. It would take you or I seven minutes and then they would all fall out. Another thing you might understand a little better. Have you ever tried to take the husk from a coconut? Would you believe that I have seen a Filipino take that husk off in five seconds, and do ten a minute, and keep that up? Skillful as can be. But with all this skill how is it they can't compete? How is it their industries are not going ahead? In the coconut industry even with a 3 per cent duty against desiccated coconut the Filipino desiccated coconut can't live. Why is it? The reason is not that the country is not there, the reason is not to be found in any of the people. They are a skillful, able, gentle, lovable people. What then is the reason? Discussions about the Philippines lead to independence. The political situation down there is at the bottom of the trouble in the Philippines and until that is settled no money will go into the country. They openly say, "We don't want American capital. We don't want capital of any kind because it means that our hope for independence is gone forever." So they are fighting the incoming of capital. Capital, on the other hand would not go in there because

the government is not stable. So the country is dying for the want of capital, and capital will not go in because the future is so uncertain.

If our chairman should ask me this question, "how would I answer it, if he asked me, 'If you were a Filipino, would you work and fight for independence?' I would answer, 'Yes, I would work for independence,' but I am not a Filipino and I take a different view of it."

Mr. Morgenthau is a big man. I met him in the Philippines when he was there for three weeks. He was a close friend of President Wilson's and would have all sympathy for the aspirations of the Filipinos, and he advised them and counseled them to try and work with the United States as a junior partner. They have a distinct contribution to make to the world. How best can they make it, by independence or by working with the United States?

It is a great mistake for people to underestimate the desire in the Philippines for independence. I would say that 90 per cent of the Filipinos want independence, and when anyone says that only a few want it don't believe them. It is not so. Personally I think that Manuel Queson is one of the great men of the world, and if he thought that independence and the good of the people would be saved by being shot tomorrow he would be shot tomorrow. All that the Filipino leaders need to do is to give way and work with the Americans and they will become wealthy. I think it is a mistake on the part of Americans who say that only a few are interested in independence. Some of the plantation owners, who know that if independence came it would ruin their fortune, would vote for independence. They are in favor of it.

I am talking of independence and the effect it would have. That is the question that is generally discussed in the Philippines today. American capital will not go in so long as this possibility of



*The Filipinos, especially those of the mountain tribes, are splendid road builders.*

independence is pending. There is, of course, the question of different dialects, but it all gets down to the question of, "if the Filipinos have their independence, will it be for the greatest good to the greatest number or not?" The effect that independence would have on countries like Java and India would disturb the world, and if they could only be persuaded that they are going to make the greatest contribution to the world if they would only work with the United States to make, as Mr. Morgenthau said, "a junior partner," but they will not do that, and how will they fight this. They will never fight. The weapon in the Orient today is boycott. Hongkong is being boycotted by the Chinese. The Chinese say, "We can get along without Hongkong, but Hongkong cannot get along without us," and they are forcing trade away. If the Filipinos forced a boycott against American business they would kill American business, because 95 per cent of the employers of this country are Americans. This boycott was scheduled to go into effect last year, not by the leaders, but coming from the students. But some of the wiser heads saw the danger of it so they had this in-

spiration. They said, "Let us make Washington's birthday a day of prayer for independence," for that was the day the boycott was scheduled for. So it caught the popular fancy, and it was attended by thousands upon thousands of people in the public places. I saw them in front of the hotel—thousands of them coming from all directions, praying that God would help the American people to the rights and wrongs and treat them justly and for a time the boycott was postponed. Whether it is postponed indefinitely or not, no one can say. That is the great danger in the Philippines today—the danger of boycott.

It is a peculiar thing, too, that practically all of the managers that I have spoken to favor independence. There is a certain justice in giving them their independence, but is it going to be the greatest thing for them and for the world? Wouldn't they be better off if they would stay with the United States and work with her for the best interest of the world and for themselves? The Hawaiians have been represented in Congress by Hawaiian blood. In the Philippines it would be very much more so. They would have the running of the



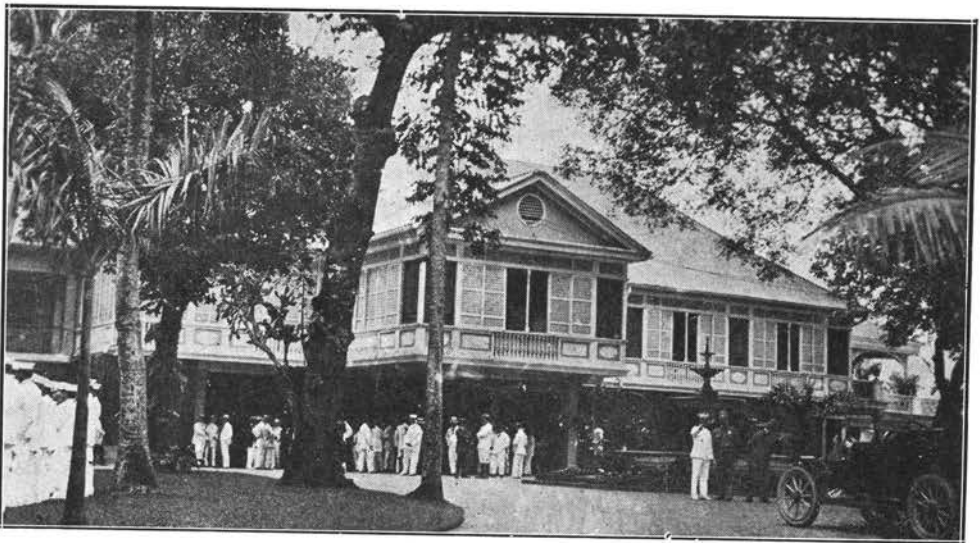
country if they would only agree to say, "We will work with the United States." They have a wonderful country, it is twenty times as big as Hawaii, and there are 10,000,000 people. They could have 60,000,000 people—they could be as great as Japan.

They believe now or never is the time to become independent. You can't blame a Filipino for wanting independence, but the problem is, is it the best thing for them? It is a problem, friends, it is a problem—and I am going to leave it there.

Mr. C. N. Kurokawa, educational secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union, introduced Mr. G. V. Santiago, district manager for the Philippine Republic

Magazine, who made the following announcement:

"Members of the Pan-Pacific Union, I am not here to make a speech but just to make an announcement. I suppose you have not seen or heard that the Filipinos here in the United States have a publication in Washington, D. C. The "Philippine Republic Magazine" is published monthly at Washington, D. C. It is telling the American people of the progress we have made, and if you want to know about the Philippines and the other side of the Filipino question you can subscribe through me. I have application blanks, or you can send in to Washington. So, if you want to know more about the Philippines and the progress we have made you can subscribe to the magazine. I thank you."



*The Palace of the Governor-General at Manila*

## The Sesqui-Centennial of Captain Cook

On July 19th Sir Joseph Carruthers of Australia, a trustee of the Pan-Pacific Union, presided at the Pan-Pacific Club luncheon in Honolulu, and called as the first speaker Bishop Henry Bond Restarick, president of the Hawaiian Historical Society, who said:

"It is suggested that I speak in relation to the 150th anniversary of the discovery of Hawaii by Captain Cook in 1778. I am glad to speak on this subject because every one in Hawaii should be greatly interested and we want the cooperation of all individuals and societies to make it a dignified and proper celebration. The idea originated with Mr. A. P. Taylor, of the Archives of Hawaii, at the meeting of the trustees of the Hawaiian Historical Society held in the early part of last year. He had the idea that the nations most interested in the early history of Hawaii should be asked to take part and that we approach the proper authorities so that they might be requested to participate. We want to have this in 1928. This is not a thing that one organization alone can put over and so we knew we would have to ask cooperation and help from others. The Pan-Pacific Club with its usual energy and ability in interesting those who could help most took up the matter and I am authorized to state that the Pan-Pacific Union will give every cooperation that it can. Of course you know that this club does not do things slowly.

We are to approach the governor as



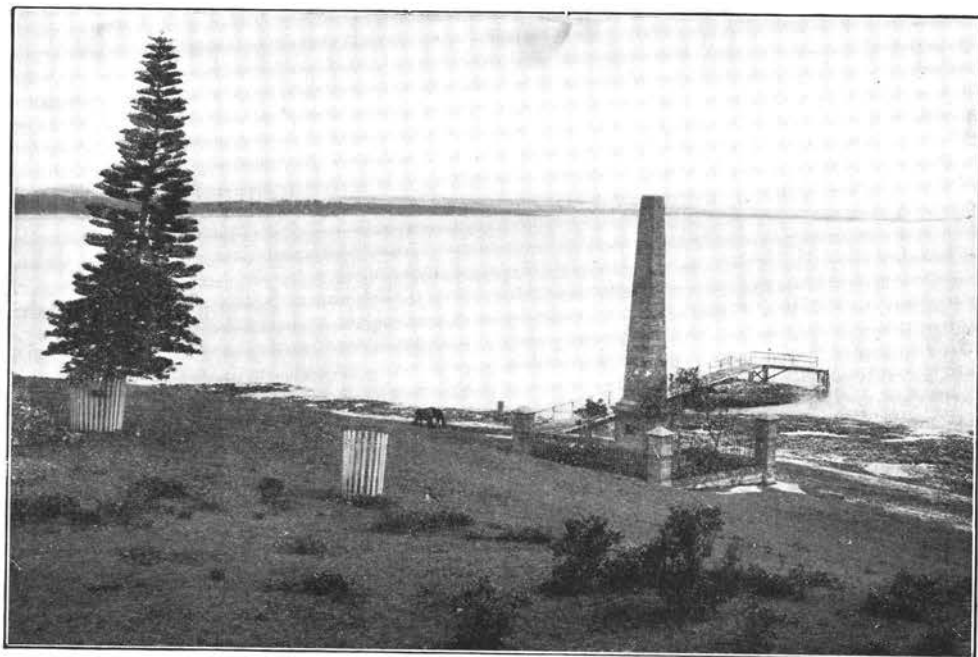
*The spot on which Captain Cook fell.*

soon as he returns and we will see him and get him interested in the Capt. Cook Sesqui-Centennial because it must be an affair of the territory. We will have to approach the legislature and the President of the United States because we shall need to invite the nations most concerned to take part with their vessels of war. There is England, whose native son, Captain James Cook, discovered these islands and opened them up to the continents of the earth. Before 1790 sixteen ships carrying furs called here on their way to Puget Sound. Then comes France, Spain, and to the south of us New Zealand and Australia, places where Cook landed and hoisted the British flag and claimed the countries for Great Britain, and so it is that these various countries and some others who have taken interest in Hawaii, should be asked to participate.

We have a man with us, Sir Joseph Carruthers, who can be of great service to us and I know he will be. He is a



*A group of U. S. Senators and Congressmen visiting the site of Captain Cook's death on Hawaii Island.*



*The monument raised at Botany Bay near Sydney in honor of Captain Cook's first landing on Australian soil.*

man who had to do with the federation of the Australian Commonwealth, who received the third vote in the committee of fifty who met to make a constitution for that wonderful country to our south, fifty of the most capable and efficient men who ever met in the continent. They had studied the federation of Switzerland and the constitution of the United States and took the best of these and combined them with parts from their own British Parliament standards, writing in other things that would most suit the peculiar necessities of the people in that land. Thus was made the Constitution of that wonderful federation, the Australian Commonwealth. These men met 110 years after the fifty-four men had met in Philadelphia to form the Constitution of the United States of America. It is a remarkable thing that if you look at the names of those fifty-four men you will find that the names of all the signers, with the exception of two, were of British descent, and so it is that both countries were based upon British precedent, on the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the rights of legislation and taxation for which the American Revolution was fought. The names that are the most honored in the United States for that historical period are Franklin, Jefferson, Hancock, Rufus King, Morris and others, and they will go down as among the greatest. We are sure that the fifty men who took part in the making of the Constitution of Australia will go down in history as great men.

Sometimes we look at Australia as being a country with few inhabitants. The number of inhabitants in the United States in 1754 was one and one-half million and in 1790 it was four million; one hundred and eighty years of settlement in the United States and less than four million inhabitants. One hundred and forty years from the time Australia was first settled there were six million people in Australia. The same difficulties that held up the population of the

United States, such as Indians, account for the difficulties of inhabiting Australia; they had the aborigines to contend with. The more you study it, the more you will see the similarity of difficulties. I remember when army officers sent to Nevada said that western country could not be made habitable to settle, that it was only good for the Indians.

Sir Joseph Carruthers is not a stranger; we look upon him in Hawaii with a great sense of love. He knows the country and he reveres the memory of Captain Cook. He is without doubt the greatest authority on Captain Cook, and he is with us in this Captain Cook Sesqui-centennial. Captain Cook was without doubt one of the greatest naval men that Great Britain ever had. He was a splendid navigator; his maps that he made of the coasts and outlines of the places he visited are still unchanged, one hundred and fifty years after they were made. He was known to be the most human navigator both in the treatment of his men and his gift for making friendships in whatever place he landed. He saw to the health of his men, to their diet, and made voyages that others could never do without losing men by desertion or death.

As we now have roads and trails to the place where Captain Cook landed and died, the proper thing for us to do now is to get behind this celebration and make it a thing that will be international. Let the war vessels from those countries visit that spot at Kealakekua Bay and fire a salvo for that great navigator. In that way we can show our gratitude to the man who did so much for the world. But the big thing is, we must get the idea, the spirit, like the Sunday school teacher that told the story of "the Lord is my shepherd" to her flock, repeated to them that he was their guardian, that he was always with them, etc., and the next Sunday she asked a little fellow if he remembered the story of last week and he said "Yes, the Lord is my cop."

However, he had the idea. And so we want you to get the idea of the celebration clearly in your minds so that we can make a success of it and that the people of the world, especially the English speaking peoples and others who assisted in the settlement of these islands will get the idea. And I want to say that Sir Joseph is writing a book on Captain Cook and we hope that he will be here on the occasion of the celebration and help us in every way possible in 1928 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the discovery of these Islands by Captain James Cook.

Sir Joseph then called upon Commander Victor S. Houston to say a few words:

Commander Houston: Ladies and gentlemen, I did not come prepared to say anything to this gathering. I came to listen, but I do want to say that as regards the celebration which it is proposed to hold in honor of Captain Cook that is one thing which I think is very wonderful. In that connection and in connection with the work that Sir Joseph is doing I would like to invite the attention of you ladies and gentlemen to the fact that it is not the Hawaiians who have maligned the doings of Captain Cook. As you all know, the Hawaiian had no means of recording history in writing and there were but few Hawaiians after the contact of civilization that took up the art of writing, with perhaps the exception of David Malo and Kamakai, and the books which Malo wrote in connection with the visit of Captain Cook as the basis for the recording of these thefts and faults that are alleged to have been committed by the Hawaiians, have been lost, and therefore the Hawaiians are not at fault. These histories that we read that malign Captain Cook are perhaps wrong. The Hawaiian is perfectly ready to tell of the good things done by Captain Cook and if many errors have been made in history due to the wrong impressions or writing gathered from the Hawaiians, the Hawaiians will

be the first to acknowledge their error. At a previous meeting it was stated by one of the scientists that it was due to the memory of Captain Cook that Hawaii should call retraction and correct the ideas that have been broadcasted on this subject. When it has been shown that things written are wrong, the Hawaiians will be glad to acknowledge the errors made in history by being without accurate information. History must be recorded in writing to be dependable but there is nothing in writing of this and I wish to say that the Hawaiians are not responsible for the history of Hawaii as written at the present time. It is mostly made up, I am sorry to say, by those who have asked questions of a leading character and have elicited from the natives an answer which often was given in such a way as to please the questioner so that there is very great reason for doubting some of the things written of that time and I ask Sir Joseph to bear with the Hawaiians in this and forgive them if errors in history have been made and consider that perhaps they are not responsible for them all. I am sure that they have never held anything against the haoles. No Hawaiian history has ever been written by the Hawaiian but all so far are written by the haoles.

At the conclusion of Commander Houston's address Chairman Sir Joseph Carruthers said:

"I heard today that I was the greatest authority on Captain Cook on earth. If I am, I only wish to say that the men and women must have neglected their duty, especially the Royal British Naval authorities. Do you know that whenever a French man-of-war comes into Sydney Harbor, they never neglect to send a compliment from that ship and take it around to the little place where La Perouse, the French navigator, was known to have stepped on land. We have preserved and handed over twenty or thirty acres of land to the Republic of France, so there is a little piece of French soil



there in honor of her illustrious son. The point I wish to emphasize is that we honor the old pioneer who opened up that part of the world to civilization. I am sure that there has been no British warship in the past fifty years that has made that trip over to Kealakekua to pay respects to their brave fellowman, nor has the American Navy to my knowledge ever made such a trip, even though it would be but proper for them to pay their respects to a fellow seaman in the modern navy from which the American Navy is sprung. When we realize that Cook belonged to a profession which has done so much for humanity as the profession of seamen and sailors has done through Captain Cook and other men, I think we ought to seize every opportunity to honor them. If a great medical man places humanity under obligation to him, the entire medical profession takes it as a compliment to the whole profession that such a man should do these great things and they always revere his memory and pay respect to him.

When I was premier in New South Wales there was a small piece of land going to be sold to private concerns, the spot where Captain Cook took possession of Australia for the British Empire. I bought a few lots of it and I gave it back to the people and had it dedicated to the memory of Captain Cook. Life is short and it gives a man little time to take the trips we all want to take. It took seventy years before I got here. I didn't want to do it all in two days. On the trip to Kauai, the Garden Island, I could spend two days going to the landing place of Captain Cook at Waimea; instead of that, the first day we covered 190 miles; we saw the canyon "God Almighty" made and some that man made. I am reminded of the learned professor from Oxford, England, engaged in conversation with a very fine old lady and her daughter, who had been taking a trip through the Mediterranean and a few days before had been in

Athens and Greece. He was speaking of the grandeur of Athens, in the ancient days, its contribution to literature, government and religion, the beautiful works of art. The old lady could not seem to remember, and finally her daughter said, "Why, yes, mother, don't you remember Athens?" The old lady smiled and finally said, "Oh, yes, Athens is the place where we couldn't match the red wool." And so it was with Waimea, the landing place where Captain Cook had intercourse with the natives. When I asked the automobile driver where Waimea was and how I could get there he said, "Oh, we passed Waimea; that's the town where I stopped to get the gasoline." So the place where Captain Cook landed became to me "the place where we stopped to get gasoline." The man didn't even know where the spot was that Cook landed on, he couldn't tell me how to get there. I finally wandered on down to the beach and found the place. I suggested to the people in Kauai that they might put a monument there in memory of the greatest sailor that ever sailed the world, no exceptions, right on down to the Trojan war. Those splendid eleven years of Cook when he wandered through the uncharted ocean into unknown lands, proved him the most human, most skillful of navigators of all times. That is a wonderful record.

And so it is only justice that a permanent marker should be placed there at Waimea where Cook landed on Hawaii and at the spot where he died. History repeats various acts which do not do him justice. History is never written until man dies. The story which comes to us is not the true story. If we could only get the missing part of the history written by David Malo, the first part of which is alluded to in Fernandez's book, the writing from non-existing histories, the story of the theft of his boat, and the breaking up of the boat to recover the nails for fish hooks. Cook wanted

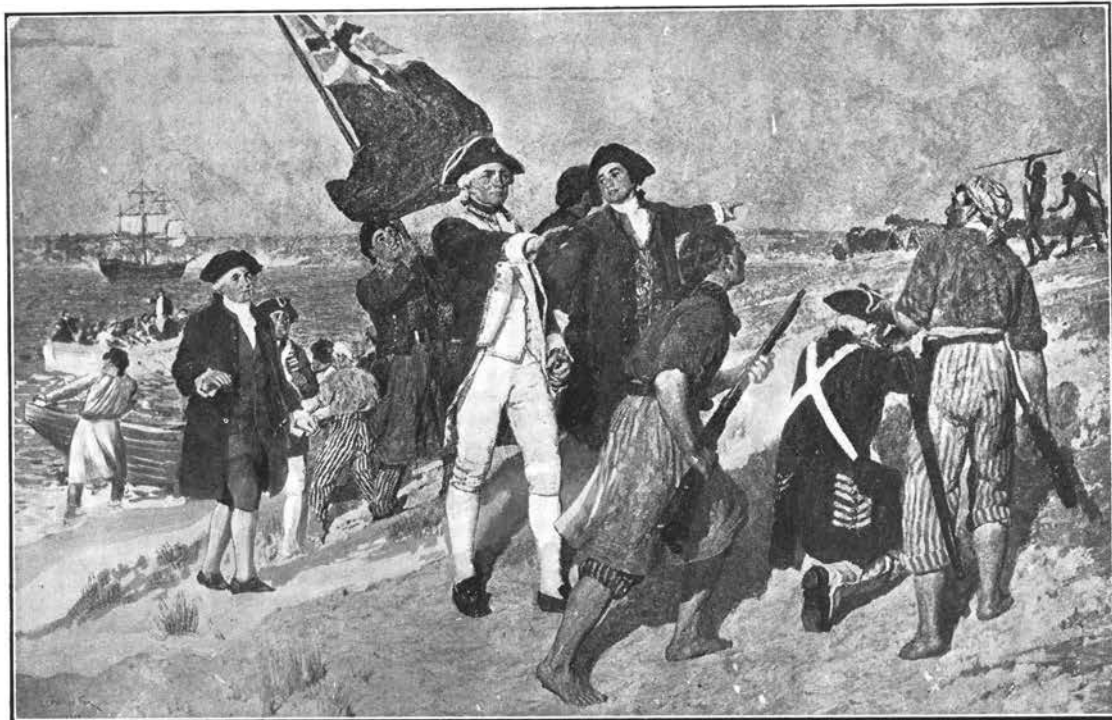
to have the culprits brought to light; he tried to take the King into custody and hold him as a hostage until the culprits were turned over to him for punishment. He never had an idea that they would rebel. Cook's biggest mistake was that he didn't make the proper military preparations. His crime was that he didn't take the proper precautions when he was planning his affair. He meant no harm to the natives, by the mere lifting of his finger he could have destroyed them. His men on the ship could have done more with their guns than the natives with their spears, but he never thought that they would resist, and so, in the scrimmage, while his back was turned, he was struck down with a knife and torn to pieces with the spears. That is the story, not that he posed as a god or any of that stuff. And I hope, during this celebration, that something will be done that will clean his name and

show it as it should be viewed in the light of the year of 1778 and not the erroneous and wrong views that are given in history.

Mr. Doty then stated that Mr. Francis Gay had discovered a rock on the shores of Kauai on which the broad arrow had been carved by Captain Cook at the time he landed at Waimea and made his observations.

Alexander Hume Ford made a motion that a monument be placed near this stone on Waimea beach in commemoration of the landing of Captain Cook on Kauai, and, on behalf of the Pan-Pacific Club subscribed the first \$25 toward the erection of such a monument.

This motion was seconded by Bishop Restarick and unanimously carried. Some \$50 was collected immediately after the luncheon and Sir Joseph promised to collect \$250 in Australia, this monument to be unveiled during 1928.



*From a painting representing Captain Cook's discovery of Hawaii, probably his first landing on the Island of Kauai.*

# Geography and the Pan- Pacific Problem

By J. RUSSELL SMITH  
Professor of Commercial  
Geography, Columbia  
University.

(Before the Pan-Pacific In-  
stitute, August 7, 1925)

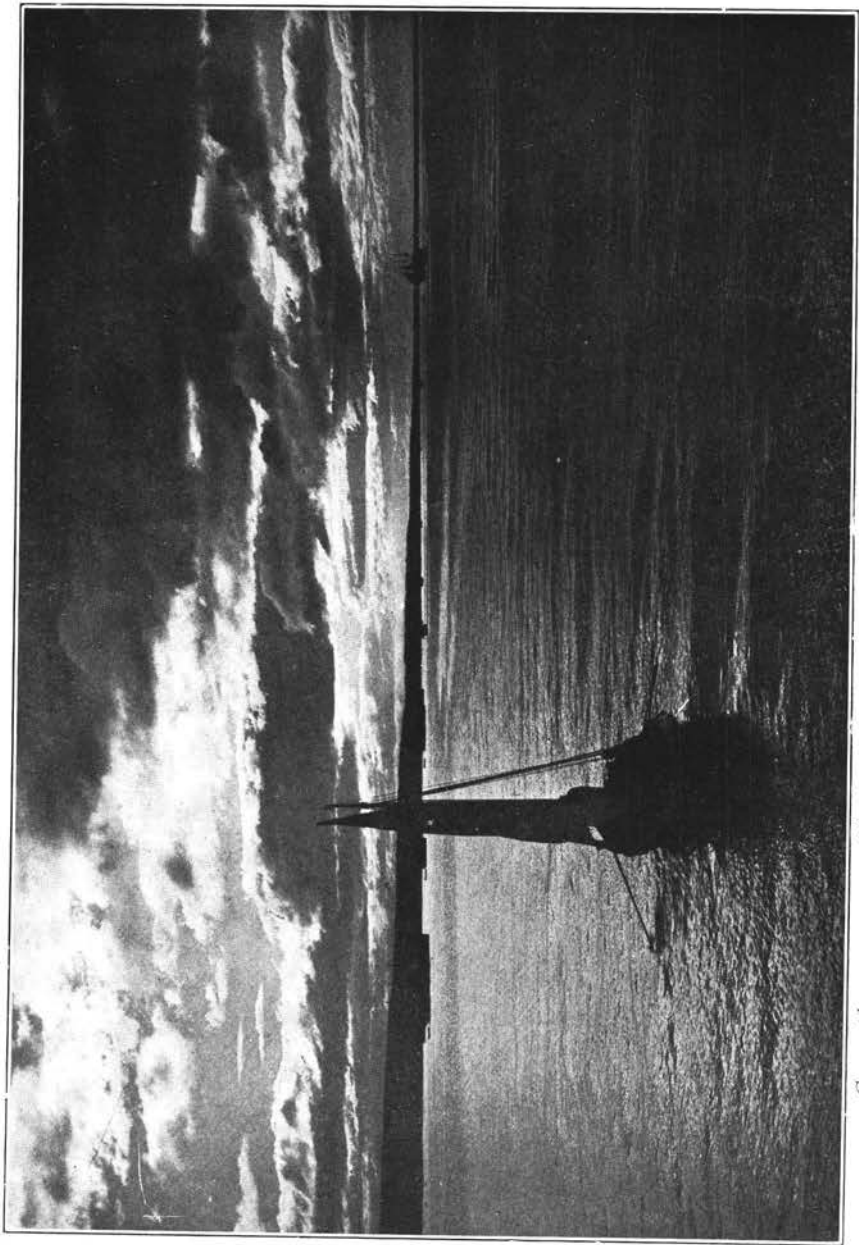


*Dr. J. Russell Smith and family in Japan.*

The subject of geography, in its definition, is one thing on which it is very easy for people to be confused, and so the first thing I wish to speak on is typical of the uncertainty that limits the field of geography. I wish to mention a place that none of you have been to yet, perhaps, but a place where maybe some of you think you may go, though I am not sure about that. I wish to speak about Hell. I need not refer to the well-known fact that it is a hot place, and yet there are a variety of hells that are not hot at all. When the Christian missionaries reached the Norsemen they found that they had an idea of hell which was a cold hell; and what was the use of talking about the uncomfortableness of a hot hell to a man who lived on a snowbank? The missionaries to Greenland had to re-write certain of the psalms, substituting seals for sheep, because the Eskimos had no idea what a shep-

herd was. The literature, the religion, the whole matrix of life takes on the color of the place where men live, and it is very natural that the theologians in Palestine, on the edge of the hot, burning desert when wishing to bring something to strike terror to the heart of the evildoer should paint the nearest approach to death in the desert, that dreaded and dreadful fate.

We have on earth an unbelievable variety of places. Right here on this little island you have such a variety of cactus on one side of the hill and a wet forest on the other. We have landscapes many times as large as this island that are green with wonderful grass on one side of the equator and a few degrees the other side of the equator we have a zone of grassland which is parched to mere straw during the hot, dry season; and then there is the region where the vines clamber so thickly in the forests that the daylight



*Geography covers a multitude of lands and seas which are today being surveyed and charted, while the depths of the ocean and the heights of the mountains are carefully measured.*

hardly penetrates to the ground, and the natives say, instead of good morning, or good night, "I come out of the forest," and "I go into the forest" for so is the geography of the country reflected in the language and habits of the people.

There are lands where we have a hot summer and a cold winter, or a dry winter and rainy summer, and so we can go on making up sixteen or or seventeen different types of annual climates, from the burning deserts of the Sahara to the frozen plains on the edge of the Arctic Sea, and in all these places man has lived and conquered, for man is a tough animal. On the shores of the Arctic, in tropical countries and in between, primitive man made his abiding places, and found food and shelter and clothing for his wives and children, and in the struggle for existence found time to make musical instruments of no mean order, and developed an appreciation for ornaments, and in a measure developed what may be called Art. If we make a study of the cultures of these people we find a great many things that can be traced back to the place where they lived. Perhaps I can make that point more clear by expanding a single case. Take the Bedouin Arab, who lives on the edge of the desert from the Pillars of Hercules to the Red and Arabian Seas, and is one of the clear-cut types of humanity. In that part of the world rain is very scarce, and barely enough falls to make some grass but nothing more, and the one great widespread resource is grass. Man cannot live on grass, but camels and goats and sheep and horses can live on grass, and upon these animals man depends for his subsistence. The man depends upon his flocks and the flocks depend upon the grass, and as water is scarce, man in that environment is compelled to move with his flocks. To hear a tent dweller talk, he has supreme contempt for those who

live in houses and stay in one place most of their lives. For ages he has roved, and he must continue to roam to live as long as natural factors continue the same in that part of the world. However, when his environment is changed, he settles down as contentedly as the rest of the world. That is simply a fact of environment and is responsible for his mode of life. From that comes his philosophy of life, and he has much time to develop it sitting out watching his goats and sheep under the sun and the stars. What about property? What does he own? Of course a spring is valuable but there are hardly enough springs to go around and so though a few settle near the springs, the rest must keep moving, and so they do not own land. If the man wants to plant a little barley, it is all right to stay until it is harvested. Their idea of property is like our idea of the street—you own that much of the street as you occupy for the moment, and so the Bedouin owns that land which he occupies. In such a place hunger is never far from the vanguard and so we get a life philosophy or religion that recognizes the basic conditions in which man lives. First of all is his hospitality. If he has a meal, it is yours, and though he goes hungry, you will not know of it from him. Every once in a while there is a famine. Somewhere miles away there is another group of people who have some sacks of barley. Group A has it and Group B wants it, so what more natural than that Group B should raid Group A and attempt to take away the barley? This hospitable person is an inveterate raider, and thinks little of going 20 to 60 hours journey to fall on another group and wrest from them their animals and provisions and thus save his own life, rather than the other's life, and so murder becomes an accepted part of the moral code. The women do the work of the tribe, and



the dictum is that work is fit only for slaves and women, but if the man worked he would not be fit to follow back of the flocks for seventy-two hours at a stretch or to take part in a raid. His work is gruelling when it comes and he must be fit at all times on a moments notice to forage for his group or protect them.

The Mohammedan religion says that he who dies fighting the infidel goes straight to Allah, and I think the Arab religion is a wonderful example of the way man's environment has shaped his philosophy, and after all this is a thing that is not limited to the Bedouin Arab.

We know that England is a country which has stood for individual liberty. One day in London, so the story goes, some 100 percenters flung out to the policeman, "That man over on that corner is saying 'Down with the King' and the Bobbie's reply was 'Go over on that other corner and make your own speech then'." You can find men of all opinions talking on the streets of London in all veins, for they have individual liberty even to freedom of speech, which can hardly be claimed for us, and individual liberty is more nearly a part of the national philosophy of Great Britain than of any other country in the world. Did any one ever hear of any one doing such a thing as making a speech like that in German and getting away with it? The story is told that about 20 years ago someone said in Berlin, "The Emperor is a damn fool" and a few minutes later an officer came up and announced that the speaker was under arrest. The man protested that he was speaking of the Emperor of Austria, but the reply was, "There is only one Emperor, you are under arrest." A medical friend of mine was living in Germany and one evening threw a cigarette out of the window of his apartment. A few minutes later an officer appeared,—

"Mein Herr, you threw a cigarette stub out of the window?" The doctor admitted he might have. "Eleven cents fine." The Germans are the most naturally obedient persons in the world. A little incident I witnessed in a Leipzig Park strengthened that belief. I was out walking one rather misty evening and passed five or six well dressed, apparently educated German gentlemen of the banker type, each with his dog. The dogs broke loose and got behind some shrubbery about ten feet from the sidewalk. As there was a sign "Keep off the grass" the German gentlemen stood there and called their dogs, and even though there was no policeman in sight, it never occurred to them to walk on the grass and recapture their dogs. Imagine five Americans standing and calling in the rain for their dogs, instead of going and getting them, despite a sign three feet high. I do not know how long the gentlemen awaited their dogs—I got too wet for comfort and gave up and went home, leaving them standing on the pavement calling their dogs.

Germany was known in the first ten years of this century as the country which carried out the concept of collectivism in contrast to individualism. England's watchword was "Every man's house is his castle" but Germany had the concept that man exists to serve the State. Did they have a conscript army in England? The war had gone on for three years before the English would submit to a conscript army to which Germans had been born. Is the German different in his human nature from the English? No! They are the same lot of people—come from the same race fundamentally. They have lived in about the same climatic conditions but they have had different national philosophies. Why? Because one was an Island, free from invasion and the other was in the middle of the Con-

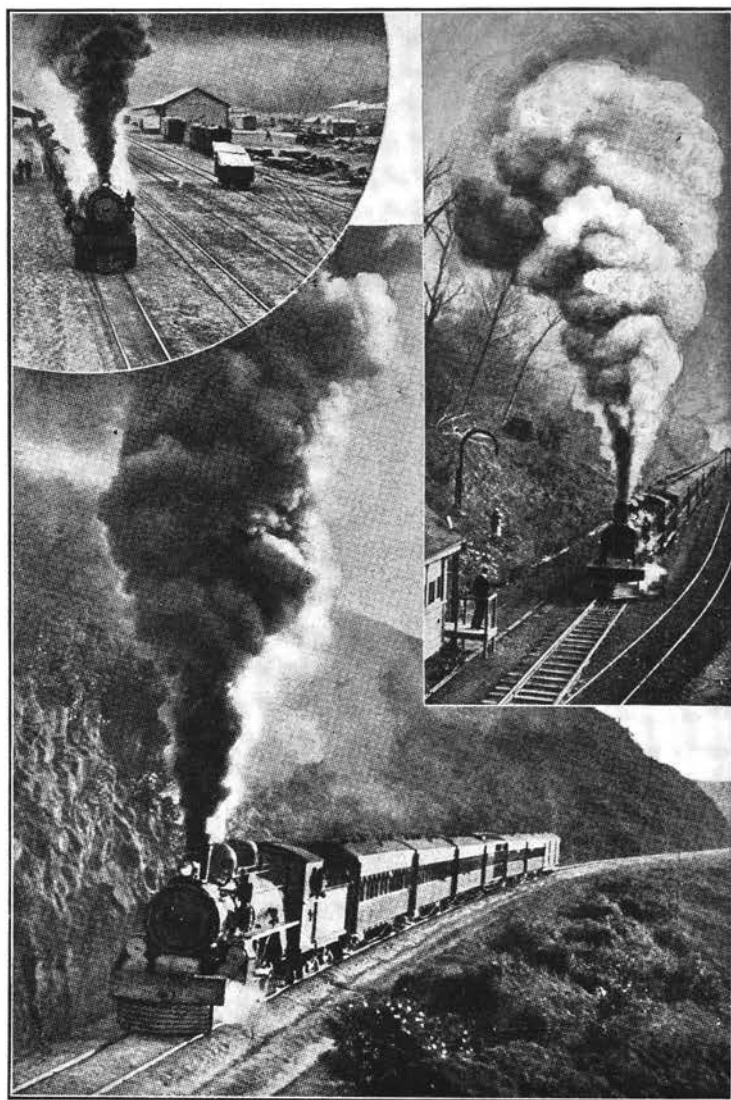
continent always subject to it. The English stayed at home, and secure in the strength of their fleet, had no fear of being invaded. The English were free to follow the bent of their own instincts and live an individual life. But the German was in the middle of the continent. Remember that the Holy Roman Empire was beaten to death by the invasions of the Huns. Remember that in the Middle Ages Germany was three hundred little separate states. Remember that Louis XIV invaded Germany in the 16th Century and in 1740 the Russians took Berlin itself; in the Thirty Years War, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden led an army through Germany for years with hardly a by-your-leave. The Germans looked on their land boundaries as no protection whatsoever, and they were right. All during the 19th century they spent thinking what Napoleon had done to them. For natural historical reasons Germany became a militaristic nation, and built up such an army that she thought she would never have to fear any such treatment again.

So we have these two closely related groups of people with diametrically opposed philosophies simply because they happened to live in different bits of land. Then came the World War and England's isolation was destroyed by two inventions—the submarine and the airplane, and she had to change her course of action and her boasted individual liberty had to be abandoned to save herself. We were a little England over here. It took England three years at the menace of her life to change her philosophy, and in about three months we went through the same experience.

I have told you these series of facts because I want to show you that our philosophy must fit the place in which we live, or we get a new philosophy.

We are living in a world at present where there is a great effort going on in the minds of a few people to substitute law for anarchy. Up to the present

the basis of relationship between the peoples of the earth has been one of anarchy. One of the biggest mental kicks I ever got was reading about the Dutch Government's answer to the Allies when Lloyd George, who had been elected on the promise of punishing the Kaiser, demanded that the Dutch turn over to the Allies the ex-German Emperor. The Dutch reply consisted of 516 typewritten pages of perfectly good international law. The Dutch are good at International Law—it goes back to the time of Grotius. For 516 pages they rehearsed the right of asylum which Holland had long offered to the persecuted and then quoted reams of international law, and the upshot was that they decided the Kaiser had committed no offence except perhaps to start the war but as war was the perfectly natural relationship of nations, and there was no law against starting a war, they kept the Kaiser. In other words, anarchy, the law of tooth and fang, the law that prevails between two wolves over one rabbit, is the law of nations. In the face of the fact that war is a deadly relationship between peoples, we still have war. What are we going to do about it? Law follows the fact. We are weak in our ability to predict. Our process is to go ahead and blunder into this and if it does not work try something else—a process of trial and error reasoning, what my friend James Harvey Robinson calls scientific monkeying. Have we any well organized law as to how we shall fly through the air? We have some laws prohibiting an aviator from turning over when flying over a city lower than 1500 feet, because something might happen to the steering gear and people be injured. We will have increased a set of legislation before long in regard to aviation, but we are not going to make any laws until the facts of aviation have been worked out, and following that the law will materialize. That



*The railway has superseded the ship as a convenient method of studying geography first hand. In New Zealand a voyage around the islands by boat and across by rail gives a splendid idea of the geography of earth's most beautiful region.*

is typical of the process of the development of the control of human beings. That same rule applies to the Eskimos, the Polynesians, the French, the Swedish,—there are certain facts of living and they follow those facts, and thus those who do not keep in line with the general facts are punished by law.

We are living in a world whose newness we cannot know and do not appreciate. You are not a typist until your fingers know and your brain does not have to control them consciously. You must have feeling instead of knowledge, the action must become automatic. We have not in our feelings any working

concept of the world in which we live. Just as the Eskimos, and the Polynesians each had their set of laws which fitted the particular places they lived in, so now we have to create a brand new set of laws—a philosophy which will fit the fact that the world has become one. It may be a little monotonous to find the same canned goods, the same radio and phonograph, the same soap, the same bobbed hair all over the world, but that condition is beginning to exist. The really important thing is that no part of the world is able to get along by itself anymore. The Chinese have long been the classic example of the nation that could get along by itself, until we butted in and forced them to trade with us. I remember hearing a British Member of Parliament bewailing the fact that England had nothing but silver which the Chinese wanted while America had furs and ginseng to offer. England wanted silks and tea from China but silver was the only thing China considered desirable from England, as China has great resources in her own borders and has the most industrious people in the world as her citizens. Our machinery which reflects the application of science to industry has given a new economic basis to China and her isolation is a thing of the past. They are now a trading people, dependent on the outer world. You know how utterly dependent this Island is upon the ships which come and take away the pineapples and sugar and bring everything else you need, for you import everything else. We have developed the fact that the world is one in trade. It is becoming one in news and the radio is rapidly increasing that state. I recall my boy saying one morning, "Father, last night I heard people singing in Spanish in Havana, in French in Quebec, and English in California." I do not know what that is going to do to the boy's mind, but this living in contact with other peo-

ples of other countries symbolizes the basic fact of trade and communication and inter-relation, and will have an influence on the mental attitudes of the present and future generations. The biggest things in the world are mental attitudes—they have decided peace and war in the past and will in the future.

The world has become one in investments. I saw a letter head the other day of one of your sugar concerns and there were offices in San Francisco, Seattle and New York. The World War caught a friend of mine in Spain. He was employed by a French company, organized in France, but most of the money was put in by Belgium and British stockholders. They were building a power plant reservoir in Spain, and their engineers were Yankees, and when the war broke out the whole thing stopped. Another instance of international investments was in San Domingo where the British Consul, a Scotchman by the name of Finnegan was in control of a group of sugar interests owned by Italians, Manhattanites (meaning Semitic and Anglo-Saxon) English, French and Dutch.

You put your money in the savings bank and the bank invests it in a bond anywhere in the world for the world has become one in news, in trade and investments, but it is still anarchy in law.

The facts have arrived and civilization should make its law keep within the facts, so the work of the Pan-Pacific Union is particularly in tune with the time. Here are some people working to bring the different nations together so that they may sit around round tables and apply intelligence to the problems which must be settled by war if not by intelligence, and there should be small choice between the two in this day and age. Here is an attempt to drive men's minds to go ahead and do the things that will result in the international agreements and laws which will make

the relations of the peoples of the world intelligent and peaceful and which will make the philosophies of the people of the world represent that fact just as a hot hell applies in the desert and a cold hell in the north. Now I will preach for a couple of minutes if you don't mind. At present, as I have said, the world is in a condition of anarchy, and it looks as though anarchy were in the saddle very tight and meant to stay, but I want to point out the fact that these things go with great suddenness, and all we need is a change in people's minds. Nowadays some of the people with money can subsidize newspapers and stampede people to war, but what is the alternative to war? The table where sit the intelligent people of the world considering the facts. There was a fracas in England about a war with Turkey and later about a war in Egypt and the question arose "Will there be a war about "Egypt" and then many people sang a new song—"Why not refer it to the League of Nations?" That is a new idea among peoples, an alternative to war. Can you stampede the people to war as well when they have such an alternative as when they have not. The answer is in the negative, of course. I want to ask you, as a group,—I wish I could say an average group, but I must say a very superior group of people, to do all you can to promote this Philosophy of Peace. We believe that talking things over is a better solution than fighting them over. We need to cooperate with other nations. There are at present 250 different things done by international agreements in one line or another. You put a postage stamp on a letter anywhere in the world and because of the agreements existing between nations, your

letter will reach its destination. There were 250 agreements two years ago, and there may be 275 by now, and the more things that can be done like that the better, showing that we can work together instead of fighting each other.

We have this possibility. If we talk this now, even though we cannot act it, it will have its effect on the new voters, for twenty-five years hence there will be a new crop of voters and what are they going to think? They are going to think what we tell them when they are little. Reforms have this habit. Things look as though they never could happen—as though such changes never could be brought about, and people like us talk and talk and talk and nothing happens for a long time and then all of a sudden the thing is taken up and becomes common property. The appeal for woman suffrage began about fifty years ago and some short haired women talked about it but nobody paid much attention. However, the great majority of human beings like to be on the winning side, and all of a sudden when woman suffrage seemed logical and a sure thing, it became the style. You will find there seems to be a long period of agitation which seems hopeless and the work is carried on by what people call fanatics, and yet finally everything works out satisfactorily.

We are in this period of international anarchy. What we need is international agreement, and if we can get groups of people in all countries working towards that end, then international law will do for the nations what the courts have done for human beings, and in two or three decades we will find that this has become the style and the law will have followed the fact.



# The Genesis of the Pan-Pacific Union

Some some reminiscences of  
Alexander Hume Ford,  
*Director of the Pan-Pacific Union*

(Fifteenth Installment)

In Japan in 1914 there was but a single foreign friendly society that I can recall; and that not a very active one, if you compare it with the scores of aggressive interracial societies in Japan today, each seeking to bring about better understanding between Japan and the people of some portion of the globe.

In 1914 there was a Japan welcome society, a society, I strongly suspect, organized by the government tourist bureau to steer the visitor to Japan in the circles it was felt he should go and to keep him from pestering those men of distinction who did not wish to be bothered with the garden variety of tourist—a most excellent idea, and an organization that may have to be revived.

To the casual observer Japan of today may seem to be over-organized with welcome societies. She has her Japan-America society, Japan-Russia, Japan-French, Japan-China, and so on down the list, each doing good work and all in a way cooperating with the Pan-Pacific Union and its weekly discussion luncheon club in Tokyo. The Japanese government seems to set aside certain of her sons to learn English, French, German, Russian and other languages



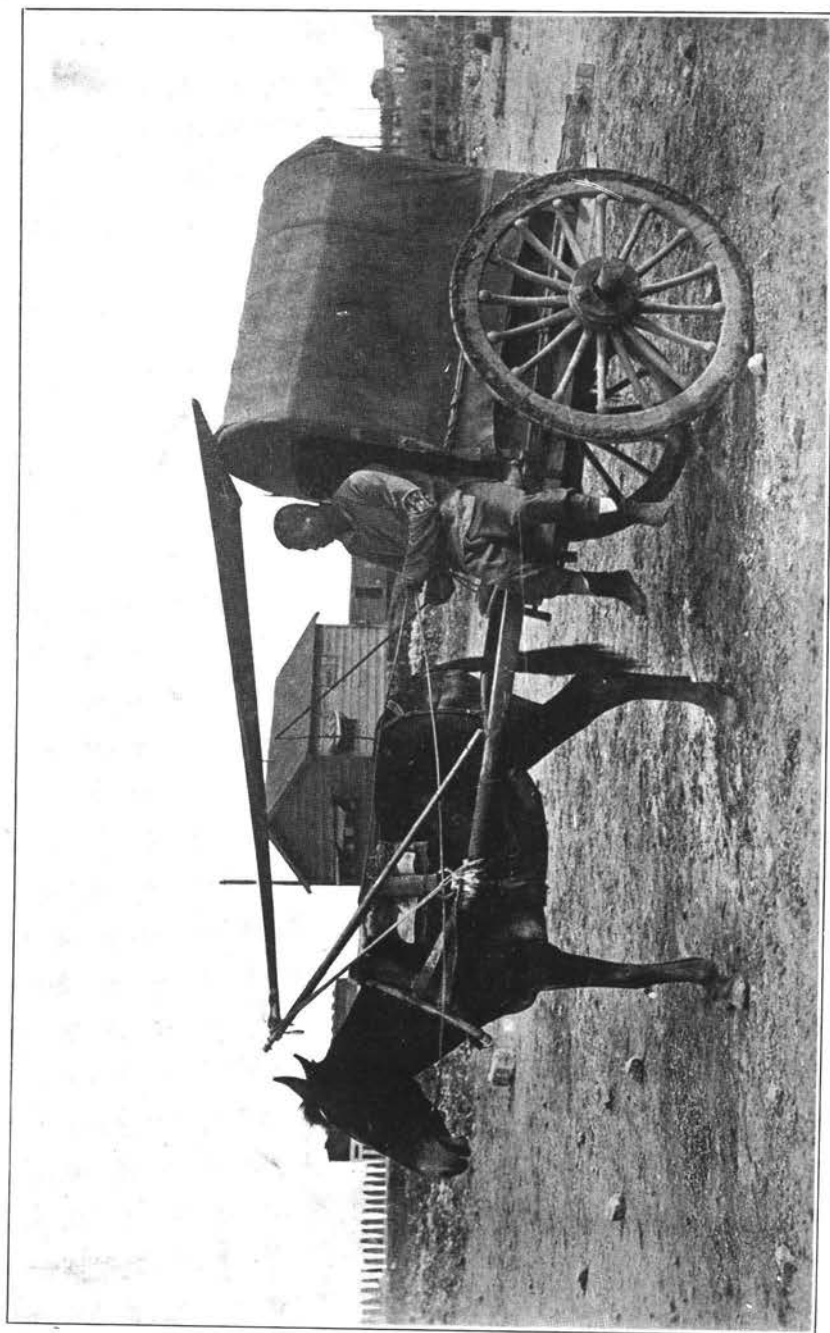
*In fair Japan.*

that they may become proficient in these and on occasion serve as Japan's cup bearers of eloquence in these languages. Viscount Goto, one of the founders of the Pan-Pacific Club in Tokyo, selected Russian and French and his proficiency in these has enabled him to be of great service in bringing about better understanding between Russia and Japan.

I believe the Japan welcome society has ceased to exist, a hundred kindred organizations taking its place, and may the number grow to thousands.

In China proper there were no welcome societies in 1914. It had been my lot to visit China first at the beginning of the Boxer outbreak, in 1899. Then, as now, China was organizing to request the foreigner to get out.

Woodrow Wilson was President of the United States, but Wilsonism had not become what English writers now call "The Fourth Religion in the Orient." He had appointed Dr. Paul Reinsch as Minister to China and in Peking I first met this remarkable student of Chinese art and lover of the Chinese people. As I chatted with him then at the Embassy, I little dreamed that we were to be so closely thrown together and that a few years later we would escort a hundred or more American senators and representatives to the Orient, conducting the leaders of this great party to the Chinese capital and through Korea to Japan. Dr. Reinsch was greatly interested in a proposed Pan-Pacific Art



*In 1914, as today, the ancient wheeled wagon was still used on the rough roads of China, but the auto is making its appearance, giving hope that China will become a country of good roads and prosperity.*

Conference and Exhibition. He gave me much excellent information and pointed out how I might best get at the Chinese leaders. I think it was he who sent me to Dr. Ferguson, the American advisor to the President of China. Dr. Ferguson lives in the Chinese section of Peking and you enter his court yard through a hole in the wall, a great circular hole which seems to be a gateway and is artistic in the extreme. Inside the wall there is a delightful courtyard and a charming home. Here I met a number of leading Americans of China—Dr. Arthur M. Smith, the author of "Village Life in China," one of the gentlest of men, and others. Dr. Ferguson became a friend of the Pan-Pacific idea from the first moment and has always remained a minister of friendship to the Union in Peking, being the courteous go-between for the Union and each new President of China as he took—or was hurled into—office.

It was on this visit that I first made contacts with the Peking Y. M. C. A. and one more step was made toward the calling of the Pan-Pacific Conference of Y. M. C. A. leaders that developed into the Institute of Pacific Relations. China seemed to me chaotic, yet I could not help feeling that perhaps China did not need a Central Government if only her guilds could take charge and give a business administration. China, accustomed to milleniums of government by scholars, did not seem to be waking up to the fact that while "knowledge" is power, mere erudition and academic knowledge does not fit one to safely wield this power. She is waking up to that fact now, and her commercial men are at last taking a hand in bringing order into distracted China. It is not the scholar nor the soldier that can save China, but the men of good common sense, upon whom perhaps the academician is apt to look down, as one who should stand aside in awe when

the self-appointed oracles speak and advise.

Despite the soldier and the scholar the great masses of the Chinese, it seemed to me, held their trade guilds together, obeyed their laws, while the members made, and carried on a government within a government, caring little for the scholar and the soldier as long as they were left alone.

I think some of the Chinese even then suggested to me that the guilds could well manage China without any other government, merely appointing a commission to sit in Peking and deal with the foreigner. A throb of national life, however, seems to have been felt in China since then.

In 1914 there was no national movement visible, but it was perhaps being born, and every mile of good road building since then has brought the Chinese closer together. The railways may be said to have begun the building process. Railways and good roads are the hope of China; they will bind her together as a nation. It is to be hoped that the guilds rather than the government will build and operate railroads. The Chinese can build good railways. The railway from Peking to the Great Wall was built entirely by Chinese engineers and is said to be by far the best bit of railway construction in all China.

I was in Peking but for a few days in 1914 and those were days of wonder; every sight was a revelation. Peking was a new world. I drank in and absorbed. I was unfamiliar with the names of the leading men of China. I met W. W. Yen, one of the kindest and most cultured men in Peking, but knew him then only as a graduate of the University of Virginia and loved fellow student of one of my people in Charleston, South Carolina. Later Yen was to rise to high office, to act as Premier of the Chinese Republic and to serve as its acting president but even

then, as now, my cordial friend, and a trustee of the Pan-Pacific Union. It was W. W. Yen who secured the first appropriation made by the President of China to the Pan-Pacific Union and he has always been instrumental in sending delegates from China to the Pan-Pacific Conferences.

As I write now without notes at hand, and there are volumes of them somewhere, I recall the rail trip from Peking to Mukden and the night at Shanghaikwan in the native village. I wanted to see the humble Chinese home. I did. Here was a town surrounded by a high wall, so high that the town within seemed an amphitheater. There was not a house in the town that did not teem with life, human and insect, everyone seemed active. It was as though I was in a human ant hill. Here the Great Wall of China comes down to the sea, and here is the dividing line between China proper and the region governed by the bandits, that is bandits that were, for at this writing I believe they are the recognized government at Peking. In the good old days, however, the government train would disgorge all its bedding and movable property at Shanghaikwan, then steam on to Mukden, for the bandits needed bedding and their emissaries took charge of the train as it left Shanghaikwan and conducted it to Mukden and return. One of my friends from Honolulu does not know to this day that she traveled from Mukden to Shanghaikwan, a long day's train ride, under the care of a bandit train crew. I tried to assist her in recovering a valuable diamond brooch, but all in vain.

Mukden seemed to me a city of poverty. The palaces in the center of the city were deserted and in unrepair. The Japanese were beginning to build a new Mukden outside of the old city and the great streets of their modern steel frame buildings reminded one of

a progressive modern city in the west of America rather than of Manchuria, the unknown land of yesterday. It seemed almost incredible that this region was the terra incognita of my first visit to China in 1899. In those days the Russians were pushing their Chinese-Eastern Railway from Port Arthur (Dalny, the new terminal was born while I was in Manchuria) to the Sungari river and on to Mukden. Little was known of the country in between. The rails were arriving from America and rushing northward from Port Arthur to Chulanchen, a Chinese city on the Sungari river; then suddenly overnight the Tsar of all the Russians ordered that a city adjoining Chulanchen be built and named Harbin and it be the meeting place of the Chinese Eastern and the Trans-Siberian Railway, and so Harbin was born.

In 1899—Seoul was a closed city, but now in 1914 I thundered through Korea in a modern railway train under Japanese management. In fifteen brief years Russia had been expelled from Manchuria by Japan and the Kingdom of Korea had become an appendage of the Japanese empire.

Already the wonderful material improvement of Korea wrought by the Japanese government was noticeable. The Koreans still preferred their own rule even with tyranny and endless poverty to prosperity under a foreign flag, but Japanese efficiency was creating a new Korea, a Korea that is needed, under intensive cultivation, to feed the teeming and ever increasing millions in Japan. In 1914 Seoul was still a Korean city, filth was prevalent and grass covered hovels everywhere. Poverty was the constant companion of all the people, and the one storied city was picturesque in the extreme. The hideous modern skyscrapers of a business city of today had not arisen to displace the picturesque, if filth breeding, homes of the lowly Koreans. Ex-

quisite palaces and temples of bygone days had not been wrecked to make place for modern improvements. The thousand-year-old capital of Korea was still recognizable.

Beside the Brockman's and the men of the Y. M. C. A. I then made few acquaintances in Seoul. To me the tramp around the city on the ancient wall was one of the wonder walks of a lifetime. Old Seoul lay in a bowl below, her hovels and her palaces bathed in the sunlight, beyond the walls the forests, and mountains, the river and the desert.

I left Seoul with regret, never to see the old city again, although in the new Keijo, the Japanese name for the capital of Chosen, there is a Pan-Pacific Club and many friends, Japanese and Korean, whom I sometimes visit, but the charm of the old capital has gone forever, a new commercial city is arising in its place.

It is a day's ride from Peking to Shanghaikwan, another day to Mukden, one more to the Yalu river, yet another to Seoul and one more day of glorious rail ride to Fusan at the tip of Korea. I never ride in a train by night in a foreign land. I wish to see—see—and I wish to know everyone on the train. It is a wonderful life, this panorama of peoples and country passing the window and the happy, happy people in the train who gather about the stranger to try to make him understand. I do love to travel in a foreign land and to me the Orient is a constant paradise.

Fusan is not an attractive city; it is where you leave the train for the ferry boat that takes you in a day or a night to Japan. It is another day from the landing place, Shimonoseki to Kobe and one more day's ride through glorious Japan to its capital, Tokyo.

It was a beautiful spring day in Korea, and I boarded the boat at Fusan in peace, but twice during the night I

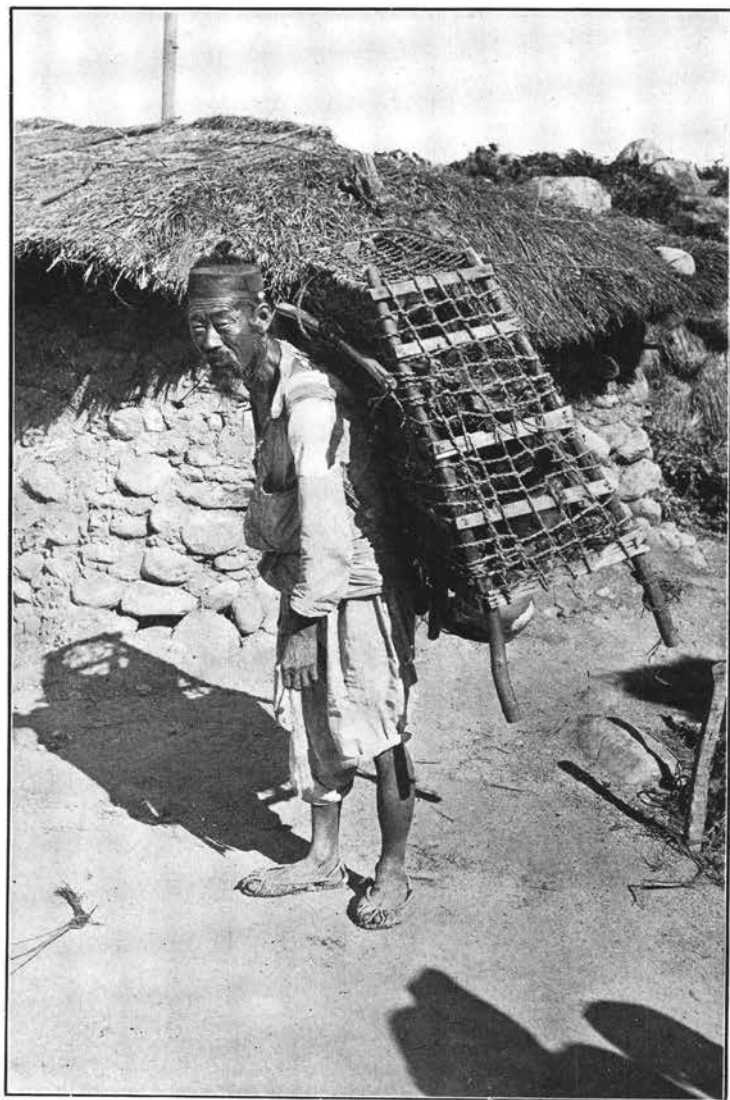
was thrown from my bunk and when I awoke in the morning and looked out on the waters before Shimonoseki it was upon a storm-driven sea where every moment sampans were being dashed ashore or ground to pieces against each other. We were in the midst of one of the most angry typhoons of years. A great vessel was rocking in the bay not far away. My young secretary, Joe Stickney, was aboard in the throes of seasickness. He was to overtake me later in Kobe, for there was no landing for him that day at Shimonoseki. I had left him in Shanghai to coast along China and Japan while I made the rail trip.

Powerful tugs were sent out to get us ashore, and it looked to us from our boat that they would be swamped, but we were finally tumbled aboard and after being thoroughly drenched by the waves were finally landed at the railway pier. I had passed Shimonoseki once in 1899, on the old steamship China. My happy place on that boat was in the cross trees, and at Shimonoseki I was called down by the captain and my films destroyed, for from the cross trees I could look down upon Japanese fortifications, theoretically at least.

Kobe I scarcely knew. The two dainty cities of Hiogo and Kobe of but fifteen years before had given way to a great city of a million that looks today as though it may become a part of great Osaka, Japan's largest city, and one that threatens to become the metropolis of the world.

But the people of Japan were the same, ever courteous and polite. I had never, and have never, encountered but one instance of impoliteness in Japan. Once on the hills back of Nagasaki during the kite-flying festival, more than a quarter of a century ago now, as I climbed up the mountain three Japanese peasants, the worse for sake, jostled me. I bowed politely and they





*A Korean bearer of burdens of 1914.*

went on, to return a few moments later, bowing most profusely and protesting that they were not Japanese, that no Japanese would be so impolite, that they were Koreans. So they declared.

A quarter of a century later I was wandering during the cherry season in the country out of Tokyo, when some young army officers and their fair friends came along the road. They were inclined to take the whole road and crowd the foreigner off. I raised my hat and cried "banzai." At once the response came "banzai." I was recognized as a friend and made one of the merry throng whether I would or no.

At the time of my first visit to Japan when there were still treaty ports, I believe that a father might punish a disobedient child even with death. At that time a police notice to the effect that it was impolite to follow the foreigner put a stop to such practices.

The Japanese youth of today is not as polite perhaps as were the youngsters in Japan a generation ago, but they are still infinitely more so than the youth of any other part of the world that I have visited.

It was a delight to go shopping in the back streets of Kobe and try to chat with the little storekeepers, for often it was a young boy at his lessons who tended store. How they would strive to make the foreign man understand, and how they would strive with happy smiling faces to make themselves understood. Our Japanese boys in Hawaii are polite compared with our American youth, but it is nothing to the gentleness of manner of the youth of Japan. There are many things we can learn from Japan. Respect for elders and constituted authority is one of them.

I ever seek, while traveling, to find those things they do better abroad and

report on them on my return home. It keeps me busy.

Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, and Tokyo, did not seem to me then in 1914 as prospective home cities of Pan-Pacific clubs. That was to come later. I was, in 1914, establishing a background of the people. I met and mingled with them, and tried to understand their ways. In later years when every moment was spent with dignitaries or in organizing work, there was little or no opportunity to get out among the people and be of them. I was gaining a wonderful experience and even then I believed that some day the Japanese would be given the right of universal suffrage.

Tokyo was interested in the hands-around-the-Pacific movement, and in every way cooperated to bring about the continuous round-the-Pacific service of passenger steamers that peoples of the Pacific might more readily and easily visit each other for better acquaintance. The time, however, was not ripe for the greater movement. That came later.

One man, a trustee of the Pan-Pacific Union, was then in Tokyo on a mission that meant much, S. Sheba, editor of the leading Japanese newspaper in Honolulu; he had organized a friendly society of his own. He had gotten a couple of score of leading Americans and Japanese in Hawaii to accompany him on a visit to Japan. Among those was Riley H. Allen, another trustee of the Union and editor of Honolulu's evening paper, also Prof. M. M. Scott, who half a century previously had been English teacher in the University at Tokyo and had been decorated by the Emperor's own hand for his services. Again fifty years later he was to receive a still higher decoration from the succeeding Emperor.

It was typical of the Japanese that

their great thinkers and leaders came from every part of the empire to do homage to their one time teacher of English. It is safe to say that no other American knew intimately so many of Japan's leading men as did M. M. Scott. He had been their teacher. For many years after leaving Japan he was principal of the high school in Honolulu, which after his death was named in his honor. He was a warm friend and supporter of the Pan-Pacific work.

S. Sheba, after a score or more of years in Hawaii, where he accumulated a fortune in the newspaper field, becoming known as the "Hearst of Hawaii," never forgot his native land, and finally returned to Japan. He aided in organizing the Pan-Pacific Club in Tokyo and finally became editor and proprietor of the Japan Times, now Japan's leading newspaper printed in English. Sheba is an orator and a writer in two languages. He has all his life been an ardent worker for better relations among the peoples of the Pacific, and still uses his newspaper in Tokyo toward this end. He has several sons who are following in his footsteps; one of these was a reporter for several years on the Advertiser in Honolulu, and one of the ardent

workers in the local Good Relations Club.

In Tokyo Sheba had helped plant the seed that was to take firm root near a decade later. Neither of us could look into the future, but we both felt that what had been done in Honolulu would some day be natural in Tokyo, and so it is that today there is a thriving weekly Pan-Pacific Luncheon Club in Tokyo of which the leading men of the empire are the officers and founders.

I left Tokyo with regret, taking the train for Tsuruga, from whence the ferry boat conveys you to Vladivostok, the eastern terminal of the Trans-Siberian Railway, for Joe and I were to journey around the world, preaching the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. We skirted Lake Biwa, not knowing then that this lake was to send, for propagation, to Hawaii and California, under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union, its wonderful ayu fish, the most delicious fish food in the world.

In Japan, in 1914, S. Sheba of Honolulu had sowed the seeds for a new interracial friendly society, and I was to see the great results on my next visit to the island empire.



*Travel in China.*

# BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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

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| W. L. Mackenzie King.....     | Prime Minister of Canada        |
| Prince I. Tokugawa.....       | President House of Peers, Japan |
| His Majesty, Prachatiwok..... | King of Siam                    |
| P. Elias Calles.....          | President of Mexico             |

### OFFICERS IN HONOLULU

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| President—Hon. Wallace R. Farrington..... | Governor of Hawaii |
| Director—Alexander Hume Ford.....         | Honolulu           |

HONOLULU  
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# AIMS OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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

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

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

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

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

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



# The Pan-Pacific Conference

Called by President Coolidge to meet in Honolulu, April, 1927  
(From the Local Press)

Governor Farrington opened his address at the Pan-Pacific Club with a commentary on the national integrity which had most impressed him at the recent conference of governors, in Wyoming.

Turning to the subject of Hawaii, and the coming conference, he said,

"We have an exceptional opportunity to render a great service. There is no doubt that the conference to be held here next April on education, rehabilitation, and recreation will be the greatest ever held."

This conference, he said, is authorized by the United States Congress. The invitations will be sent out by the President of the United States, and will be supervised by the secretary of the interior.

"There may be no doubt as to the dignity and scope of this conference as it is to get to the foundation of the problems connected with the arts of peace."

"I have said repeatedly that this conference would be the greatest ever held in the Pacific, but I have been quoted as saying the 'greatest in Hawaii,' the governor said.

"It will be educational, and being educational, will embrace all the fundamental problems of Pacific countries. Hawaii will act as an example of what is possible where friendly peoples remain friendly with each other.

"That is the message I have to bring to the Pan-Pacific Union: that we have a very important responsibility to carry out in furnishing a proper setting for the entertainment and care of the delegates who will come to this conference.

"The announcements will be made from Washington. This isn't a conference that is being called by the governor of the territory or by the director of the

Pan-Pacific Union, it is a conference called by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior is our leader and we are all willing and glad to cooperate with him. I have been in communication with Mr. Tigert who will have charge of the preparations of the conference, and I have here cable messages received by Mr. Ford who is also in communication with the department.

"As usual we have to hold ourselves in readiness to assist in forwarding to complete success this most important conference ever held in the Pacific because it has to do with our development along the natural arts of the Pacific and our development at home, of the development of our children through education, and the development of our lands for the recreation of our people. Those are the fundamentals not only in regards to this territory, but each and every nation that borders on the Pacific.

"I am glad to be back. There are lots of places that are very wonderful in this world, but one is always glad to get back home."

The governor told of various conventions and conferences he attended on the mainland, including the conference of governors at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

"In all of these I was impressed with the spirit of national unity among our citizens, and especially was this noticeable in the conferences of the 24 governors, who met at Cheyenne," he said, "chief executives of various states from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Florida.

"All up and down the Pacific coast there is a spirit of unification that augurs well for the peace and prosperity of our country—and this unification idea is being carried out without detracting from local pride."

## A Pan-Pacific News Bulletin

In the current number of the Mid-Pacific Magazine Roderick O. Matheson has an article on transmission rates of news, with a plea before the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo for lower rates that will serve to bring about better knowledge of Japan in America and America in Japan.

Mr. V. S. McClatchey of San Francisco is also working industriously toward the securing of lower trans-Pacific press rates and better real understanding. Both of these men are interested in the calling of the Second Pan-Pacific Press Congress sanctioned by Dr. Walter Williams, President of the Press Congress of the World, now in session in Geneva, with two delegates at least from Hawaii.

James Wright Brown, Secretary of the Press Congress of the World, writes as follows to the Pan-Pacific Union:

No doubt you have observed recent articles in the columns of the Editor and Publisher—editorials, too—with respect to the attitude of the Japanese Government in the matter of transmission of news by radio across the Pacific.

"Mr. Pew's editorial comments were cabled by one of the Press Associations, as shown in the attached dispatch from the columns of the Japan Advertiser.

"This material may be available for the Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union. Copy of August is before me. I notice on page 10 you have a very complimentary notice of the Press Congress, in which some recent remarks of Dr. Walter Williams have been quoted most advantageously.

"In this connection I am moved to submit, in all humility, the following suggestion—it is not new or original—it was brought out, you remember, at the time of the discussions at the Moana

Hotel in October, 1921. Why not an exchange of news bulletins monthly, under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union? In other words, make the Pan-Pacific Union a sort of clearing house for news of Pacific countries. Obviously, with the present monopoly of cable and wireless facilities in Australia and New Zealand, under agreements of London in 1909, it is impossible to secure any exchange, back and forth, as between Australia, New Zealand, Hawaiian Islands or the United States. But I believe that you could get some journalistic organization in Australia and in New Zealand to exchange with the Pan-Pacific Union a monthly bulletin. This same idea could be carried out in exchanging news with China and with Japan, etc. Such information would be picked up by our news associations, I firmly believe, and used quite generally.

"You will be interested to learn that Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Editor of the Christian Science Monitor, of Boston, was Chairman of the Resolutions Committee of the First Pan-American Congress of Journalists, held in Washington in April. Some of the resolutions have been reprinted in the Bulletin for August. One of the recommendations calls for—'organization of national press associations in all the countries in which they may not yet exist, as a means of giving effect to the proposed Pan-American Association of Journalists.'

"That is a perfectly practical idea for the Pacific, too, it seems to me.

"I think it would be decidedly to your interest and to the interest of the Pan-Pacific Union to keep in close and intimate contact with the world press."

The Pan-Pacific Union is appointing a committee to work and plan for a monthly news bulletin.

## Tidings from Pacific States

By COLBERT N. KUROKAWA  
Educational Director of Pan-Pacific Union  
(Before the Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu)

We should not mock ourselves with our feeling that we are the most hospitable people of the Pacific lands, as we are very often characterized by the kind and generous visitors to our shores. For, during my two months' trip in the Pacific Coast states and Canada, everywhere I visited, from San Diego, on the south, to Vancouver in the north, and touching all the main cities along the coast, I have been so cordially received and royally treated by the people of the different coast cities that it would be altogether unreasonable for me to expect any better reception. The generous courtesies were extended to me not only by our direct friends but also by government officials, as well as business and professional men and women most of whom I met for the first time. In fact there was not even a hint or sign of the attitude of the men of the coast toward me that did not help to make my trip pleasant as well as profitable.

I was much amused to notice that while some of the cities along the coast may not be as great and as beautiful as their boosters claim, yet each seems to have a peculiar charm of its own as well as a difference of temperament among the people. The dominant motif which seems to run through the vein of the Pacific Coast cities is the spirit of aggressiveness. Everywhere I visited I found men greatly enthused with their provincial interest, constantly seeking for greater commercial outlet and extension. The tremendous growth of every city, the great material improvements which are being carried on so energetically, and various commercial projects they are now working on, all speak most eloquently the faith and vision of the business and professional

men of the Pacific Coast, not only in their cities but also in their future trade in the Pacific. Too much could never be said of their keen foresight in looking upon the Pacific Ocean as the greatest theatre of the world's commerce.

You recall I was sent to the Coast States and Canada with three missions: first, I was to fill several engagements to speak for various organizations; secondly, I was to represent Honolulu at the International Lions Convention at San Francisco, and thirdly to call on the leading men and women of the Coast to create additional contact for the future activities of the Pan-Pacific Union.

As for my second mission, as a delegate to the Lions Convention, suffice it here to say that the gathering of ten thousand members of Lions Clubs from the states and Canada was a great inspirational one. You heard of the epoch making revision of the Constitution of the International Lions Clubs when it opened its doors to the men of other races, thus ratifying the Honolulu charter. I believe that Lionism has now become one of the most potent factors in the international relationship in the Pacific. We wish to commend, therefore, most sincerely the wonderful foresight on the part of our Director, Alexander Hume Ford, when he mothered this idea of a Pan-Pacific Lions Club in Honolulu, in the midst of peculiar criticism and difficulties.

The most important and perhaps most fruitful part of my mission was to call individually upon the leading men and women of the Coast states and Canada. These individual conferences or interviews ranged from fifteen minutes to one hour, in some cases the entire evening.

It would be most interesting if I told you all that these leading men and women have said of us and of our Pan-Pacific Union. However, it is impossible for me even to attempt to give you my complete report, but it is sufficient, perhaps, for the occasion to say that all these men and women are thoroughly convinced of the sincerity of the work of the Pan-Pacific Union, and heartily endorse our activities. They were very kind indeed in their generous acknowledgment of the work done by the Union during the last nineteen years in blazing the trail of international good will and understanding in the Pacific. A number of them have promised to participate in our forthcoming conferences.

One of the gratifying features of my mission was the most generous assistance given to me by the pressmen of different cities. In many cases, I found newspapermen waiting for my arrival at different hotels. In most cases, the interviews with pressmen and women was the first order of my program at every city. Where it was possible, I made special effort to call on the editors, some of whom we had at our Pan-Pacific Press Congress, held here several years ago. I now realize that had it not been for the genuine interest and kind cooperation of the press, I would not have been able to accomplish even one half as much as I did. For, it was the publicity given me by the press which made it possible for me to approach different leaders of the communities without formal introduction as to the purposes of my visit. Among those papers which have given us generous assistance are:

The Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles Examiner, San Diego Union, Long Beach Press Telegraph, San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Bulletin, San Francisco Call, Sacramento Bee, Sacramento Union, Christian Science Monitor, San Fran-

cisco Editor, Oregonian, Portland Journal, Seattle Times, Vancouver Morning Star, Vancouver Evening Sun, Vancouver Province and several others.

So, ladies and gentlemen of the Pan-Pacific Club, I have returned to you with a firmer conviction that the leading men and women of the Pacific Coast are most cordial and friendly to us of Hawaii, regardless of color or creed; that they are thoroughly interested in the work of our Union and are willing to co-operate with us. A growing sense of inter-dependency among different races and nationalities of the Pacific is evident in the minds of the leaders; and along with the growing importance of the Pacific, Hawaii is coming to occupy an increasingly vital position in the minds of the People of the Pacific Coast, not only as an experimental station of Pacific problems, but also as an American outpost of international good will and friendship in the center of the greatest of oceans about the shores of which lives half the population of the world.

So it is more than natural therefore that I should return to you with increased confidence in the work of the Pan-Pacific Union, with more profound appreciation of your kind co-operation and support, and with greater knowledge of the opportunity and privilege of living here in Honolulu at the crossroads of the world.

Needless for me to add, perhaps, that with every opportunity and privilege there comes to us proportional duty and challenges, for every one living here must render his services to assist the agencies and organizations which are promoting the ideal of the God-given mission of Hawaii for the Pacific; namely to bring about the spirit of brotherliness as well as of friendliness among the races and nations surrounding the Pacific Ocean, and for that purpose the Pan-Pacific Union was organized and lives.

## Pan-Pacific Medical Congress

More and more the surgeons and medical men are becoming interested in the scope and possibilities of a Pan-Pacific Medical Congress in Honolulu in 1929.

The following is a letter received from Dr. George W. Swift, who has agreed to act as chairman of a mainland committee for the Congress:

Dear Doctor Larsen:

"I was very glad to get your letter of July 19.

"Dr. Gilcreest, the Secretary of the Pacific Coast Surgical Society, was up from San Francisco last week end and I talked to him at length about the Pan-Pacific meeting. He was quite anxious that the Pacific Coast Surgical have charge of general surgery.

"The President of the Proctologic Society is in Seattle and I am to see him within a few days. He is very anxious to be able to present at their meeting this fall an invitation for their Society to meet in Honolulu in 1929. They have met in London, and Canada and would be perfectly willing to have the entire group meet in Honolulu the week previous or at the time of the Congress so here again we need an early decision regarding the date of the Pan-Pacific. In case you desire to have this Association meet there it would be a good plan, I am sure, for you to have the Pan-Pacific Union and the Governor extend invitations to the Society.

"The Pacific Coast Surgical Society might be induced to hold its meeting at the same time as well as the Pacific Coast Eye and Ear Society and inasmuch as you have such a wonderful Orthopedic Clinic, I believe it would be feasible to get a meeting of the North Pacific Pediatric and the North Pacific Orthopedic Society to hold their annual meeting there in 1929. I do not believe the

North Pacific Surgical would be willing to have its meeting there, but the thought occurs to me that I might form a Committee consisting of the President of the Pacific Coast Surgical Society, the North Pacific Surgical Society, which includes British Columbia, Oregon and Washington, the North Pacific Orthopedic Association, the North Pacific Pediatric Society and the Pacific Coast Roentgenology Society. This Committee to be empowered to select speakers for the various surgical subjects. If, on the other hand, you so desire I shall be glad to act informally with these men as individuals and thus formulate a program to submit to you and let your Committee invite these men officially.

"Several of the men on the Coast feel that we should not go East for talent except in one or two instances. They feel that the Pacific Coast of the United States is almost an Empire in itself and surely should be able to furnish a sufficient number of men to fill the program.

"There is another phase of the matter I am not quite clear about, namely, the scope of the Congress. I understood it was to be a Surgical Congress but from your letter I am afraid I am mistaken. If it is to be medical as well as surgical then we should include the medical men as well as the surgical in the program.

"I assume that the men would want to take the trip from Vancouver on the Australian Line, the northern men returning the same way and the southern men by the California Lines. How long would the Congress last? I have suggested that it probably would last three weeks, that a great deal of time would be devoted to pleasure, swimming parties and the like, particularly in the afternoon and early



evenings and then morning clinics and evening papers.

"So far as I know there has never been anything quite like that pulled off and I am sure you are going to have a large attendance from the Coast. I believe that your suggestion regarding the Far East is splendid and as soon as a date is selected we should immediately proceed to extend invitations to practically every one of the medical and surgical associations meeting on the rim of the Pacific. Men go to Europe in large numbers each year and I am sure they will be pleased to go over to Honolulu for such an event, provided, of course, that our program can be made sufficiently attractive.

"I was talking the other day with a surgeon from Cairo. He talked for two hours on the etiology of appendicitis, gastric ulcers and diseases of the gall-bladder. The natives of Egypt are immune from all three. They are, in his opinion, diseases brought about by the changes of civilization. Surely the Orient can furnish us with a whole week of intensely interesting clinics and papers. The surgeons from Guam, I am told, have almost a unique practice in diseases unknown to the Pacific Coast. As one thinks about these things the possibilities of a Congress lasting for three weeks are simply fascinating.

"I shall await an early reply from you.

"Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE W. SWIFT, M. D.,  
Seattle."

The following letter is being sent out to certain medical authorities on the mainland and is signed by Dr. Nils P. Larsen, Medical Director of the Queens Hospital, Honolulu, and Chairman of

the local committee of the Pan-Pacific Medical conference of 1929.

"Under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union a Pan-Pacific Medical Conference has been called to meet in Honolulu in August 1929. The Far Eastern Tropical Medical Association (representing the best of the medical scientists of all the far Eastern countries, including India), has agreed to call its 1929 conference in Honolulu, providing there will be a good representation of American medical scientists. We are therefore inviting you to be present as a delegate.

"There is a great need in the Pacific of creating better understanding between the various countries. This conference, we believe, would be one more bond, and a very important bond to help toward the ideal of closer union. The Pacific needs the support of the American medical men.

"With the new S. S. Malolo the trip from the Coast to Hawaii will take only four days, while the slower boats take six to seven days. Definite dates have not been set, but the conference will probably be held at the end of August. There will be ample opportunity to see the beauties of Hawaii and its mixed peoples. Europe has grown old; out here life is beginning. It is very different. We want you with us, but we feel it will be a distinct gain to you also to visit Hawaii. We want you to consider this very seriously and very carefully.

"We would very much appreciate at least a tentative answer before 1927.

"Sincerely yours,

NILS P. LARSEN,  
Chairman, Pan-Pacific  
Medical Conference."

## Pan-Pacific Conferences

On behalf of the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan, the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union was invited by Prince I. Tokugawa, President of the Imperial Diet, to visit Japan as a guest during the sessions of the Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress.

The Director will attend as an observer, not as a delegate, as he is not a scientist. The First Pan-Pacific Science Congress was called and financed by the Pan-Pacific Union, and there its responsibilities ended. The Congress was asked to organize a permanent Pan-Pacific Science body, calling and financing its own future conferences, and it has done so.

In a similar manner the Pan-Pacific Union called and financed the first Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress, but in this instance it was asked to continue the follow-up work and to call a second Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress. This is now being done with the cooperation of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and will meet in Los Angeles, California, in 1928, under the auspices of the Union. It is hoped then that a permanent Pan-Pacific Chamber of Commerce may be organized to call future Commercial Conferences in Pacific lands.

The Pan-Pacific Union also called and financed the first and second Pan-Pacific Educational Conferences, the first in Honolulu, the second in San Francisco as a section of the World Educational Congress, and with a permanent organization the responsibilities of the Union ended.

President Coolidge is now calling a Third Pan-Pacific Educational Conference to meet in Honolulu in April, 1927.

This is directly under the supervision of the Department of the Interior of the United States, authorized and financed by Congress.

The Union called the First Pan-Pacific Press Congress and it is organizing a second, at the request of the Press Congress of the World.

The First Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Congress was held in Honolulu under the auspices of the Union and out of this grew the Pan-Pacific Research Institution. Several Pan-Pacific fishery gatherings have been held under the auspices of the Union, the last being at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution with David Starr Jordan as chairman. Out of this has grown a publication, in progress, of a Check List of the Fish of the Pacific.

A Pan-Pacific Medical Congress will be held in Honolulu in 1929, and the Director of the Union was a delegate to the Second Far Eastern Red Cross Congress held in Tokyo during November to invite that organization to participate in a Pan-Pacific Red Cross gathering, either at the period of the Medical gathering or at the time of the Pan-Pacific Women's Congress in Honolulu in 1928.

The Director of the Pan-Pacific Union will visit the Orient in the interest of the several conferences and to renew acquaintance with the Pan-Pacific workers in the Far East.

On Balboa Day, September 17th, Pan-Pacific gatherings were held in many of the larger cities of the Pacific, and cablegrams of goodwill exchanged between the heads of the governments who are the honorary presidents of the Pan-Pacific Union.

# The Pan-Asiatic Congress in Japan

(From the Japanese Times of Tokyo.)

The Pan-Asiatic Congress was opened at Nagasaki at five o'clock instead of three, because of disagreement between the Chinese and Japanese delegates regarding the abolition of "unilateral" treaties concluded between Japan and China. Mr. Juntaro Imazato, a Diet member and the only Japanese delegate to attend the conference, was unanimously elected the chairman of the gathering.

The Chinese delegates contended that the establishment of a Pan-Asiatic League which is the main object of the congress would be impossible, should Japan fail to abolish treaties which are regarded by the Chinese as unjust, while Mr. Imazato argued that such a question should be discussed after the desired league has been established. Mr. Bose, Indian delegate, mediated between the two and the conference was opened two hours later than the scheduled hour.

In his opening address, Mr. Imazato emphasized the oppression to which the Asiatic peoples are subjected, and emphasized the need of unmolested cooperation between them by way of establishing permanent peace in the Orient. He was followed by Mr. Huang, a Chinese delegate, who stated that the object of the meeting was to bring about equality in international relations.

Mr. Bose, one of the Indian delegates, spoke in Japanese and declared that the proposed league is aimed at protecting the 1,500,000,000 people of Asia. Dr. Versosa, Filipino delegate, also addressed the congress.

The draft Covenant of Pan-Asiatic League submitted to the Pan-Asiatic Conference is as follows:—

Art. 1. The Pan-Asiatic League is hereby established with the object of realizing permanent peace on earth, based upon equality and justice, and of safeguarding perfect freedom and well being

of mankind, by abolishing all discriminations between classes, races and religions.

Art. 2. The League shall endeavor to realize the following for the purpose of the attainment of its object referred to in the foregoing article:

(a) The revival of the Asiatic culture, intellectual and material.

(b) The reform of the Asiatic races who are under foreign domination.

(c) The abolition of all unilateral treaties which are in force between the Asiatic countries.

(d) The co-operation between the Asiatic races for cultural, economic and political improvements.

(e) The encouragement for the use of Asiatic manufactures and their production.

Art. 3. Tokyo shall be the location for the League headquarters, with branch offices at other important places.

Art. 4. There shall be a Council of the League consisting of 25 members, as the highest executive organ of the League.

Art. 5. There shall be a general meeting of the League Council once a year to deliberate upon all the important matters of the League, at a place fixed previously.

Art. 6. An organization in any Asiatic country with the same object as that of the League, being officially recognized as such by the League Council.

Art. 7. The League Council may invite a person who has rendered prominent services for Asia to the general meeting.

Art. 8. The members of the League Council shall be elected at its annual general meeting with one year as their term.

Art. 9. The League Council shall elect a chairman by mutual voting, and his term shall be one year.

# The Second Pan-Pacific Educational Congress Held in San Francisco in 1923

The second Pan-Pacific Educational Congress was held in San Francisco under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union, but as a part of the world conference on Education.

Dr. F. F. Bunker, then executive secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union, made the following announcement before the Pan-Pacific Club on June 4, 1923:

"I think you will be interested in the part which the Pan-Pacific Union is to take in connection with the world conference on education which is to be held in Oakland and San Francisco the latter part of this month and the first part of July. For the first time in the history of the National Education Association of the United States,—the largest educational organization in point of membership in the world, comprising some seven hundred thousand individuals in this membership,—for the first time in the history of this organization which extends back over a great many years, they are giving their attention primarily to matters pertaining to international relations. Invitations have been sent all over the world to governments and educational agencies asking that representatives be sent to this great meeting. They will partake of consideration and discussion of matters primarily organized for the purpose of developing international mindedness on the part of those who participate, and it is in this connection that I think you will be interested in the part the Pan-Pacific Union has been invited to play in this discussion. In the first place they have invited us to organize the Pan-Pacific Sub-conference and have detailed three half-day sessions and placed these at our disposal, and in a moment I want to tell you all about the

program we are shaping up. In this connection I want to say that the schools generally, the institution of the school, the machinery of the school, have given very little attention to this great problem of developing an international consciousness, or international alertness of mind. The schools proverbially have been concerned and interested primarily with the particular country in which they happen to be and so far have given very little attention to international matters, but at the same time I think it requires no argument to show that in the province of the school there is a great opportunity to become a very important factor in all matters pertaining to the developing of a friendly attitude or understanding on the part of nations and peoples. A little more than two years ago in Washington I listened to a very notable address delivered by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States. He pointed out in emphatic terms that the school has a great opportunity through its influence in what he called 'coloring education,' and he made his meaning as to what he meant by color of education very clear by citing an illustration from his own life. He and his brother as just young boys were educated in different schools, one in the schools of England, the other in the schools of Scotland. Whereas, he pointed out, the facts taught in these two schools were practically the same nevertheless the influence on the sensitive minds of the two brothers was radically different for at the time one of these countries was antagonistic to France while the other was very favorable to France. He pointed out that the facts as taught in the text books were essentially the same,

nevertheless one of these brothers grew up with a very strong prejudice against France while the other was quite as warm. This was a concrete illustration of what he meant by the opportunity or the part which the school often plays in giving the set and bent of mind of those under its influence.

"Apropos of this point information came to my attention to the effect that France has just printed recently, in fact since the war, a primer which has been given very wide circulation among the very small children in the schools of France. More than four hundred thousand copies have been distributed. In this primer there is a picture of a French boy on his knees with his hands held up toward the sky being shot by German soldiers. Under the picture of the burning of the Rheims Cathedral there occurs this conversation between a mother and her child: 'The mother says, 'You will not forget these crimes?' and the child replies 'I promise, Mother.' Then the third thing apropos of this very point of the coloring of education,—there are these exercises contained in this primer, blanks to be filled in by the children: 'The Germans have killed .....  
The Germans have burned.....  
The Germans have devastated.....'

Clearly France recognizes the power of the school in giving the set and the bent to the mind of the very young child, and while we obviously sympathize very deeply with France in all that she has suffered in this terrible war, nevertheless we must recognize that obviously this is education for future war and certainly not for peace, illustrating however, the opportunity of the school in coloring education.

"In this same connection we recognize the fact that practically little or no attention has been given in our schools to nations other than ourselves. The Seattle High School discussed this fact. The point of investigation was this, to

find out how much space was given in the text books that were used in the high school to present facts concerning Pacific countries. Four countries of the Pacific were taken as a basis, Australia, Canada, Japan, and China. Three courses were found to give some lines to these four countries, the course of modern European history, the course of commercial geography, the course of United States history and civics. These were the only three courses which referred in any way in their subject matter to these four countries. It was found as a result of this investigation that 165,000 lines of text book matter were used. Of these 165,000 lines of text there were 2912 which had to do in any way with these four countries, and of these 2912 lines devoted to the discussion fewer than 400 lines touched upon the inter-relations which have grown up in the Pacific between the United States and this group of countries, which is of vital concern. I mention this by way of a concrete illustration to show you that the school has given practically no consideration to the great possibility of developing and giving accurate information with respect to other people and other races, particularly about the Pacific.

"Now that is the point that I have emphasized in order to show you what we are going to attempt to accomplish in this San Francisco meeting, to awaken the consciousness of the people, of the educators, to the great possibilities of the school as an agency in attempting to develop at least a friendly and sympathetic attitude on the part of the children. The Pan-Pacific Union is going to center its entire efforts in attempting to get that idea across, that the school should give more attention in the way of giving good information about the people and nations, our neighbors to the West and to the East, in order that we may eliminate racial prejudice. I thought this might interest you."



## The Lecture Courses at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution

For nearly two years members of the Pan-Pacific Science Council in Honolulu, numbering some hundred and forty members who are actual research workers, have held their weekly science suppers at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution in Manoa Valley, Honolulu. Following the supper, there has been a popular science illustrated lecture, delivered either by a member of the Council or by a visiting scientist of distinction.

For two or three months, Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution presided at these science suppers and introduced the lecturers or himself delivered the address of the evening.

Among the distinguished visiting scientists who addressed these gatherings and participated in the dinner discussions are:

Dr. Barton Warren Evermann of the California Academy of Science; Dr. Y. Wakiya, Director, Fishery Experiment Station, Fusan, Korea; Dr. C. Ishikawa, Imperial University of Tokyo; Dr. Robert Aitken, Associate Director, Lick Observatory; Dr. J. Russell Smith, of Columbia University; Dr. A. D. Imms of Rothamstead, England; Dr. J. A. Miller, Swarthmore College; (the late) Allan R. McCulloch, Australian Museum, Sydney; Dr. C. P. Berkey of Columbia University and the Gobi Desert Expedition, also Dr. Frederick K. Morris and Major L. B. Roberts; Prof. C. R. Kellogg, Fukien Christian Univ., China; Prof. H. Duncan Hall, University of Sydney; Dr. Willis L. Moore, U. S. Weather Bureau; Col. C. F. Birdseye, U. S. Geological Survey; Rev. Stephen Mark, Canton; Dr. Carl Meyer, Hooper Foundation, San Francisco; Dr. E. R. Guberlet, University of Oregon; Lt. A.

F. Hegenberger, Aviation Corps, U. S. Army; Capt. Clem Garner, S. S. "Discoverer;" Dr. Arthur Jacot, Shantung Christian University; J. E. Morrow, U. S. Plant Garden, Chico, California; Dr. G. H. Godfrey, Boyce Thompson Institute; Dr. H. L. Russell, Dean, School of Agriculture, Wisconsin; Dr. G. H. Parker, Harvard University; Dr. A. R. Davis, University of California; Dr. N. M. Pheneman, Department of Geology, University of Cincinnati; and Arthur H. Pillsbury, showing color motion picture films of plants and flowers in process of growth.

During Dr. Jordan's stay at the Institution in company of distinguished scientists from Pacific lands the by laws of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution were prepared and adopted. It was decided to make it a Research Institution of actual research workers, a home for those in Pacific lands who wished to visit Hawaii and continue their active research investigations of their own selection and under their own direction with no executive supervision. In fact it was voted that the research workers when they needed an executive would engage the services of one and outline to him the work they wished him to perform. With the new small buildings going up on the grounds visiting scientists may be offered absolute privacy in research for indefinite lengths of time.

There is no obligation imposed on visiting research workers; it is optional with them whether or not they address the Friday night audiences or participate in the science councils. Some of these visitors have prepared papers for publication in the Journal of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, others have given the results of their work at the Institution to different scientific publications,

but all are equally welcome, if they are engaged in any research work that may be of an economic value to the peoples of the Pacific.

Among the local scientists who have addressed the audiences at the Institution during the past two years are:

Prof. P. Kirkpatrick, Professor of Physics, University of Hawaii; Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Volcanologist, Kilauea Volcano; Dr. J. F. Illingworth, Research Entomologist, Bishop Museum; H. F. Kelly, Fish Commissioner, Hawaiian Islands; Dr. S. D. Porteus, Professor of Psychology, University of Hawaii; Mr. W. R. McAllep, Sugar Technologist, H. S. P. A.; Mr. J. M. Westgate, Agronomist in Charge, U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station; Mr. O. H. Swezey, Entomologist, H. S. P. A.; Mr. J. F. G. Stokes, Ethnologist, Bishop Museum; Mr. F. A. G. Muir, Entomologist, H. S. P. A.; Dr. Nils P. Larsen, Medical Director, Queen's Hospital; Mr. E. M.

Ehrhorn, Plant Quarantine Inspector; Mr. W. T. Pope, Horticulturist, U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station; Mr. W. L. Chung, Agronomist, U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station; Mr. K. O. Moe, Agriculturist Kamehameha Schools; Miss Carey Miller, Home Economics, University of Hawaii; Mr. T. C. Zschokke, Forester, Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry; Mr. Gerrit P. Wilder, Plant Breeder; Prof. Romanzo Adams, Professor of Sociology, University of Hawaii; Prof. A. R. Keller, Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Hawaii; Dr. K. C. Leebrick, Professor of History, University of Hawaii; Mr. D. T. Fullaway, Entomologist, Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry; Dr. A. L. Dean, President, University of Hawaii; Prof. F. G. Krauss, Professor of Agriculture, University of Hawaii; Prof. J. S. Donaghho, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, University of Hawaii.

## The Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo

The Pan-Pacific Club at Tokyo has held its weekly luncheon discussions now for more than three years. Many of the most distinguished men of Pacific lands have addressed its gatherings. So important have been many of the utterances that the Mid-Pacific Magazine has set aside a monthly section of from 16 to 32 pages in which the most important of these addresses are printed. Several hundred extra prints of these sections are run off the press and distributed among the persons throughout the world most likely to be interested in the utterances of world known men on Pacific affairs.

The weekly gatherings of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo have become open

forums on questions of Pacific policies and relations. The Club has welcomed speakers from almost every good relations organization in the Pacific, Ambassadors, Ministers and leading dignitaries as well as intellectual giants in all lines of thought and action have taken part in these meetings.

Viscount Inouye, now Minister of Railways in Japan, has been the President of the Club for three years and often in his absence the Club's Honorary head, Prince I. Tokugawa, President of the Imperial Diet, has presided.

Prince Tokugawa is president of the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan and a trustee of the Pan-Pacific Union.

## Letters to the Pan-Pacific Union

Just prior to his death Luther Burbank sent to the Pan-Pacific Research Institution a number of packages containing seeds from his latest developments in horticulture. These have been turned over to a committee and are being cared for. Here are two recent letters of the late Mr. Burbank:

"I am very sorry to say that I cannot visit the islands as you suggest as it is utterly impossible for me to leave even for a week, otherwise it would be no earthly use for me to come back here as my desk would be piled up two feet deep with letters on every conceivable subject the human mind every investigated, and my experimental work requires hourly attention from day to day. Otherwise I would be delighted beyond measure to visit the islands which I have long wished to do.

"I have some plants or seeds for your experimental garden and I shall be pleased to furnish them.

"Faithfully yours,

"LUTHER BURBANK."

Later he wrote:

"I would be delighted to send you some of my newest seeds after we harvest them this fall, and have made out a shipping tag for that purpose.

"Thank you for the Mid-Pacific magazine. Most of the tropical plants do not thrive here. Some of the semi-tropical and high mountain plants do. I have tested over 4000 species of South America and about 100,000 from other countries. The literature which I have received from you is exceedingly interesting.

"Faithfully yours,

"LUTHER BURBANK."

The following from John R. Mott of the World's Student Christian Federation is of interest:

On Board S. S. Niagara.

I wish to thank you most heartily for your kind note of May 21 and for your thoughtfulness in sending to me the collection of valuable publications of the Pan-Pacific Union. It has been a matter of great interest to have the opportunity to scan this material. Most heartily do I commend the invaluable service you are rendering through this agency. For reasons which I set forth in my address to which you have made such kind and generous reference, I believe increasingly in the far-reaching influence of what is being accomplished by the Pan-Pacific Union.

With best wishes,

Very cordially yours,

JOHN R. MOTT.

From the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Sydney, New South Wales, the following is of interest:

The idea of the Pan-Pacific Research (Pacific Research) has been long with me and one to be assisted and fostered by all means. At the present time, however, I am so busy preparing a series of papers for lecture purposes that it will be impossible for me to do anything in the way of writing a paper on other work. After freeing myself of the lecture preparation under consideration and after setting my official routine work in order, after the giving of the said lectures, I would be only too pleased to assist your fine project in any way in which it may be possible for me to do so.

Again thanking you for your kind letter and expressing regret at my inability to assist at this present stage, but hoping to be free next year, I am

Sincerely yours,

E. C. ANDREWS.

# Japan and the Red Cross Conference

(At Tokyo, November 15th, 1926)

Japan entertains royally first in October the Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress and in November the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference.

The Pan-Pacific Union was invited to send a delegate to this conference, his purpose in attending being to invite and urge that a Pan-Pacific Red Cross Congress be held in Honolulu, the ocean's cross-roads, simultaneously or the week prior to the Pan-Pacific Medical Congress in Hawaii in 1929.

We publish from a letter sent out by the Red Cross Association of Japan the following outline of entertainment of delegates while in Japan.

"In order that the delegates attending the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference to be held in Tokyo from the 15th of November, 1926, may be accorded every facility, the Japan Red Cross has made special arrangements with the government and private institutions such as given below:

"The Department of Finance has consented to afford facilities to the delegates at the Customs houses; the Department of Railways, and the Tokyo Municipal Electric Bureau will give the delegates their free passes; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the Japan Mail Steamship Company has consented to reduce passage on any line except that on San Francisco line at the rate of 15 per cent from the regular passage; and also the Osaka Shosen Kaisha except that on lines in Japan proper and San Francisco at the same rate. The delegate is, therefore, requested to put down his or her name on "the Delegate Certificate" which the Japan Red Cross has officially prepared for the delegation, and to show

it to the proper officials whenever necessary.

The Japan Red Cross has made an arrangement with the Imperial Hotel for the delegates in their hotel accommodation.

This hotel is known to be one of the first class hotels in Japan in every respect, conveniently located in the city, a few minutes ride to the Tokyo station and the society's headquarters, commanding the whole view of the Hibiya Park and its environs.

The delegates are provided with motor cars by the society, namely, one car will be placed entirely at the disposal of the whole number of delegates from one country.

When the delegates arrive at Nagasaki, Shimonoseki, Kobe or Yokohama, they will be met by officers of the corresponding local Red Cross branch, who will wait on and help them in having their luggage pass through the custom house, for instance, and secure free passes on the train and the like.

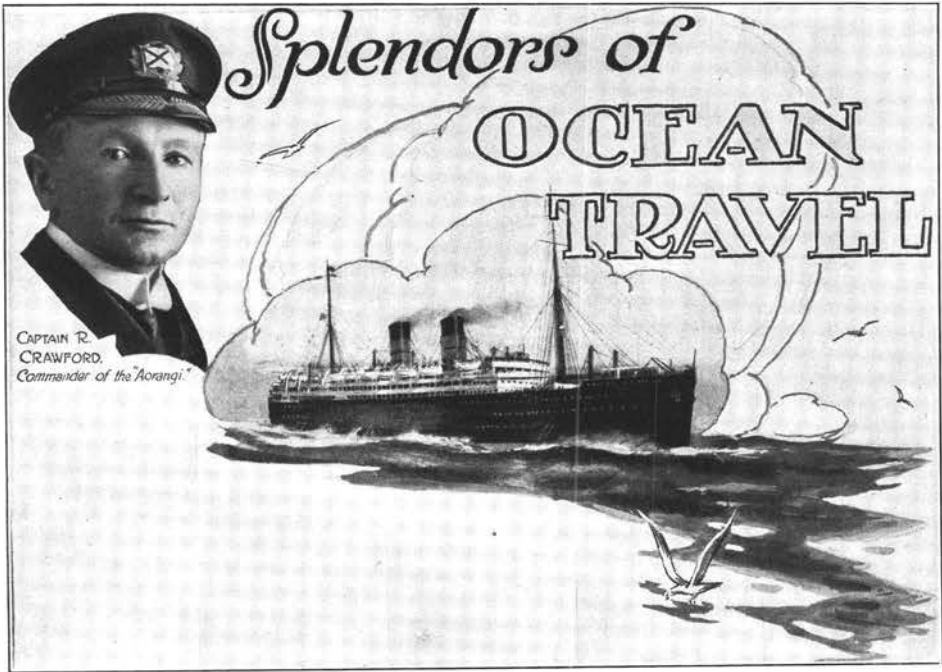
The delegates, therefore, are particularly requested to inform the society's headquarters the name of boat they take, the name of port they land and the date of arrival at the port. When they arrive at Tokyo they will be conducted to the Imperial Hotel by officers connected with the headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

Delegates desiring to visit Kyoto, Osaka and their vicinities will be conducted by officers of the corresponding local Red Cross branch. Those who desire so to do are requested to previously notify the headquarters of the society to that effect.

# ADVERTISING SECTION

## THE MID-PACIFIC

1



CAPTAIN R.  
CRAWFORD.  
*Commander of the "Aorangi."*

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

From Vancouver via Honolulu, Suva, Auckland to Sydney

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

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

If the trip from Vancouver is continued to its terminus, Sydney, here again one may secure bookings on the  
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Union Steam Ship Co. boats for other cruises.

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

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

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



## AROUND ABOUT HONOLULU



*The Moana Hotel at Waikiki*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

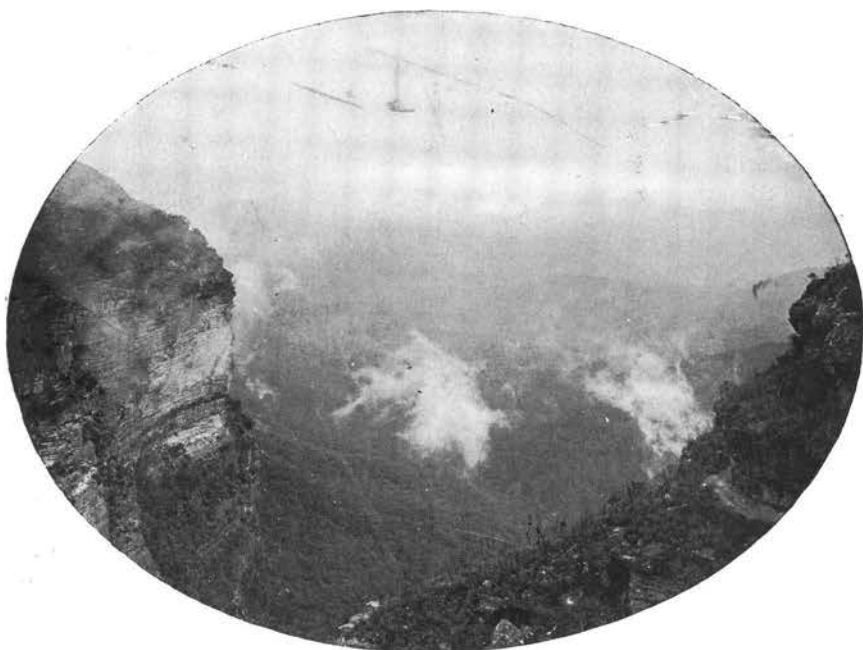
## THE CONTINENT OF AUSTRALIA

Sixty million people living at the Anglo-Saxon standard of existence might find happy homes on the ocean fringe of the great island continent of Australia.

Within a comparatively few miles of the ocean which every Anglo-Saxon loves, Australia has a wealth of resources and scenery equal to that of

more than seven thousand feet in height, on the slopes of which in winter all Australia goes skiing; and in summer the adjacent streams provide trout fishing equal to any in the world.

Victoria is perhaps the garden state of Australia and here is located the present seat of government, Melbourne the magnificent. Victoria has her famed



*Every Australian state has its mountain scenery.*

any country in the world. This is the wool, wheat and cattle country par excellence. Here grow trees that marvel in height those of the giant groves of California. In Queensland to the north is a vast natural hothouse where every fruit of the tropics may be grown.

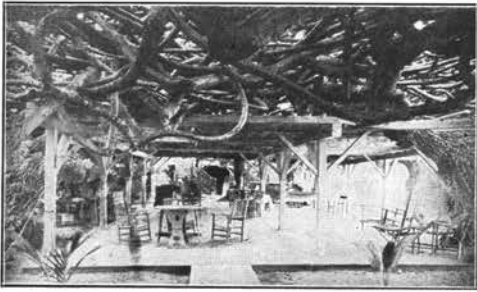
From Sydney, a city of a million, now building the world's greatest bridge across its incomparable harbor, it is but sixty miles by rail or motor to the wondrous Blue Mountains, in which the world's greatest limestone caverns and Jenolan Caves are to be found.

In New South Wales also is Mt. Kosciusko, Australia's highest peak, ADVT.

mountain and seaside resorts, as has South Australia, the adjoining state, with Adelaide the beautiful as its capital. From this city to Perth, the capital of West Australia, more than two thousand miles distant, is a straight-away track almost without a curve, and from the train may sometimes be seen the Australian aboriginal and his boomerang in action.

Tasmania, Australia's island state, is reached by steamers from Sydney, Melbourne and New Zealand ports. It is the apple and fruit orchard of the southern hemisphere, and about Hobart, its capital, is some of the finest mountain and forest scenery

## Home Hotels in Honolulu



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

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

Then on one of the choice spots of Waikiki Beach there is Child's Pierpoint Hotel, American plan—and the Child Marigold Apartments, which are completely furnished little beach homes in themselves.

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

ADVT.

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

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

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

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

## WONDERFUL NEW ZEALAND

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

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



*An ancient Maori stockade*

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

### South Manchuria Railway Company Cheap Overland Tours

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

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

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

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

### DAIREN

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

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

## LEADING AUTOMOBILES IN HAWAII

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

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

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

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

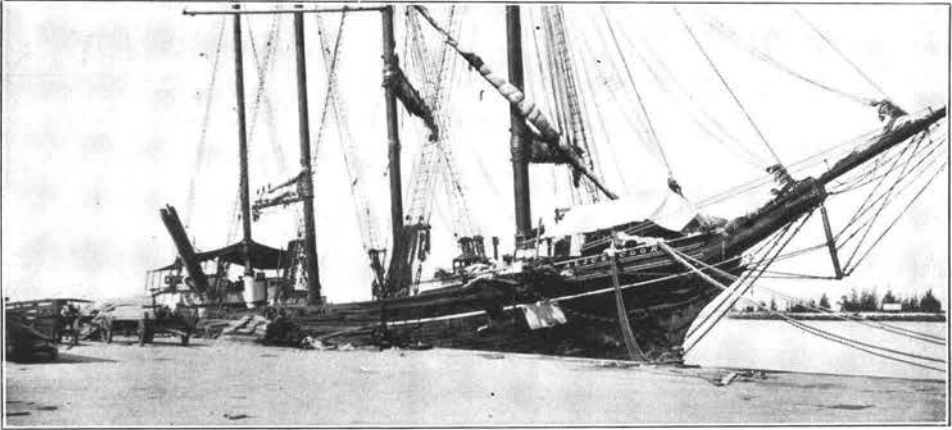
**The von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.**, Importers, Machinery Merchants, and leading automobile dealers, have their offices and store in the Alexander Young Building, at the corner of King and Bishop streets, and their magnificent automobile salesroom and garage just in the rear, facing on Alakea Street. Here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

**The Royal Hawaiian Sales Co.**, with agencies in Honolulu, Hilo and Wailuku, has its spacious headquarters on Hotel and Alakea streets, Honolulu. This company is agent for the Oldsmobile Six, a perfectly balanced six-cylinder car, sold in Honolulu at \$1,135, giving the highest kind of service at a very moderate price. The Royal Hawaiian Sales Co. is also the agency for the famous Chevrolet, the lowest-priced of all real automobiles.

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

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





*The Lewers & Cooke schooner "Alice Cooke" unloading lumber.*

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

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

## OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY



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

ADVT.

## MODERN BANKING IN HONOLULU



**NEW HOME BANK OF BISHOP & CO., LTD.**

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

Bishop Street, Honolulu, T. H.

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

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

ADVT.

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

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



### THE WORLD'S MOST DELICIOUS PINEAPPLE

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

Crushed Hawaiian Pineapple is meeting favor because of its convenience in

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

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



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### 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.



## Banking and Business in Honolulu

**The Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited**, of Honolulu, is the oldest and largest trust company in the Territory of Hawaii. How successful it has become may be gathered from the fact that it has real and personal property under its control and management with a conservative, approximate value of \$50,000,000. The resources of this organization as of June 30, 1926, amounted to \$3,546,096.39 with capital of \$1,250,000; surplus, \$750,000; special reserve, \$50,000, and undivided profits of \$187,572.22, making the total surplus of resources over liabilities \$2,237,572.22. The full significance of these figures will appear when it is remembered that the laws of Hawaii provide that a Trust Company may not transact a banking business. Mr. E. D. Tenney is president and chairman of the board and Mr. J. R. Galt is senior vice-president and manager.

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

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

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

ADVT.

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

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

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

**The Pacific Trust Company, Ltd.**, in Honolulu, and the Baldwin Bank, Ltd., Kahului and Wailuku, Maui, are allied institutions. Combined, they own assets worth over three and a half million dollars. The Pacific Trust Company has its offices at 180 Merchant street and does a growing business under the careful management of a band of Honolulu's leading business men.



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



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



## ON FASHIONABLE FORT STREET

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

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

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

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

**Bergstrom Music Company**, the leading music store in Hawaii, is on King and Fort streets. 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 for

your mansion, or a tiny upright Boudoir for your cottage; and if you are a transient it will rent you a piano. The Bergstrom Music Company, phone 2321.

**The Sonora Shop**, 1158 Fort Street, handles high grade pianos and Sonora Phonographs, together with a full line of Victor, Vocalion and Odeon Records by the best orchestras in Europe; but its specialty is the new Pathex Motion Picture Camera and Projector. The Pathex Camera takes motion pictures just as easily and at no greater cost than taking photographs, and you can screen them in your own home with your Pathex Projector. Camera and Projector complete with tripod and carrying case, \$102.50.

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

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

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

## ALEXANDER & BALDWIN



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## INFORMATION ON HAWAII

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

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

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

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

### **The Hawaii and South Sea**

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



**Sharp Signs** have been known for half a century in Hawaii. "Tom" Sharp, as he is lovingly known to his thousands of friends, is an artist of no mean order, and has done many paintings in oils that have been used for advertising purposes. What more natural than that "Tom" Sharp should be elected president of the "Ad" Club of Honolulu. Every kind of sign is painted, built, or manufactured in the work shop of Tom Sharp at Punchbowl and Beretania streets.

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

ADVT.

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

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

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

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

**The Axtel Fence & Construction Co., Ltd.**, has an office at 2015 S. King St., Honolulu. Wm. Weinrich is Treasurer and Manager, and Raymond C. Axtell Secretary. The firm acts as fence builders, contractors and importers. It has had an enviable career in Honolulu of many years' standing.

## CASTLE & COOKE

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

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

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

## C. BREWER & COMPANY



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

ADVT.



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

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

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

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

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

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



## Honolulu as Advertised



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

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

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

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

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

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

## The Architects and Engineers of Hawaii

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Some of Honolulu's Leading Business Firms

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

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

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

**Harte's Good Eats** is the name of the restaurant in the Wolters Building on ADVT.

Union Street, famous for its home cooking. Miss Edna B. Harte has built this restaurant up to its landmark position in Honolulu by carefully supervising every department in person.

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

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

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

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

## Honolulu Business Items

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

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

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

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

ADVT.

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

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

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

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

## Maui No Ka Oi

*(Maui is the best)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Hilo, Hawaii's Second City

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

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

**Hawaii Consolidated Railway, Ltd.,** Hilo, Hawaii, the Scenic Railway of Hawaii, one of the most spectacular trips in the world, thirty-four miles, costing nearly \$4,000,000.00; it crosses 10 sugar plantations, 150 streams, 44 bridges, 14 of which are steel from 98 to 230 feet high and from 400 to 1,006 feet long, and many precipitous gorges lined with tropical trees, and with waterfalls galore; sugar cane fields, villages, hundreds of breadfruit and coconut trees and palms along the way, and miles of precipices. W. H. Hussman, general freight and passenger agent.

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

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

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

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

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

## Establish Your Business in Hilo

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

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

**Hilo's Department Store.**—The E. N. Holmes Department Store on Waianuenue Street, near Kamehameha, is one of the business landmarks of Hilo. Here more than a generation of Hiloites has bought its groceries, dry goods, men's furnishings, crockery, household fur-

niture, and all that goes to make home happy. Mr. Holmes is now assisted by his son in the management and the business still expands and keeps up with the times, keeping to the front as Hilo's one big department store.

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

**The Dry Goods Mart in Hilo.**—The Hilo Emporium, at Kamehameha and Kalakaua Streets, is the one big dry goods store in Hilo. It has inaugurated a cash and carry grocery system in addition. All kinds of general merchandise, dry goods, shoes, etc., are carried at the Emporium. Mr. George H. Vicars is president, and his son, B. W. Vicars is treasurer and assistant manager. This is one of the new spacious stores of greater Hilo, the very heart of the new and growing business district.



*A cattle ranch on the Island of Hawaii.*

## About the Big Island

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

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

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

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

ADVT.

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

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

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

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

A SECTION  
= OF THE =  
BANKING  
CHAMBER  
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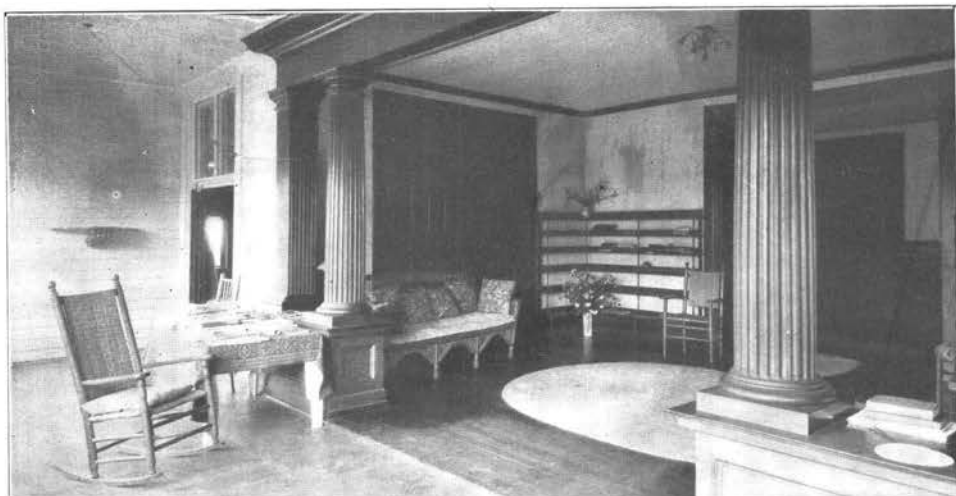


HEAD OFFICE OF  
THE Commonwealth  
Bank of Australia  
= AT SYDNEY =

ONE OF THE  
= BANK'S =  
TROPICAL BRANCHES



The accompanying photographs illustrate the splendid modern service offered by Australia's National Bank, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The Bank is the custodian of the funds of the Commonwealth of Australia and acts as Banker to four States, while, in addition to its General Banking business, nearly one million Savings Bank Depositors receive service from 64 Branches and 3,189 Post Office Agencies.



*Interior view of the Pan-Pacific Research Institute, main building; one of the parlors, it shows through a window of the lanai or veranda an enclosed lanai.*