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# MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE



H. Duncan Hall, Executive, League of Nations Union, New South Wales.



## IN THE NEW HONOLULU

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 enthrusting 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.

The Trail & Mountain Club, the Outrigger Canoe Club and the Golfing Clubs are all co-operating with the Matson Company to revive and extend the activities of outdoor sports and to welcome the visitors in their outings.

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 directors of the Honolulu Gas Company are among the most distinguished men of the City, and it is their pride that they have helped their native city to grow to her present size and prosperity.

The plumbing of Honolulu is done by Edward W. Quinn (Telephone 1444), 28 to 42 Pauahi St. This modern plumbing firm furnishes estimates on plumbing, gasfitting, hot water heating, bathroom fixtures and sewerage in all its branches. Jobbing work is promptly attended to. Edward W. Quinn is agent for Regal, Monitor, Eureka, Royal, Marvel and De Luxe automatic gas water heaters.

Hundreds of new houses are going up in Honolulu, and the safe course is to confer with the recognized plumbing establishment in Hawaii, Edward W. Quinn.

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.

Rawleys Ice Cream and Dairy Products Co., Ltd., carries out its name. The main office is at 659 S. Beretania Street, but there is Rawleys at Waikiki, and a branch at 1191 Fort Street. The Waikiki place is an up-to-date dairy restaurant, overlooking the ocean and serving delicious meals at all hours. It is the one clean up-to-date popular priced restaurant at Waikiki.

The City Transfer Company at 80 S. King 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 Mid-Pacific Magazine

CONDUCTED BY ALEXANDER HUME FORD

Volume XXX

Number 3

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## The Mid-Pacific Magazine

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



*Harris V. Ewing*

*Washington, D.C.*

*For the Pan-Pacific Union*

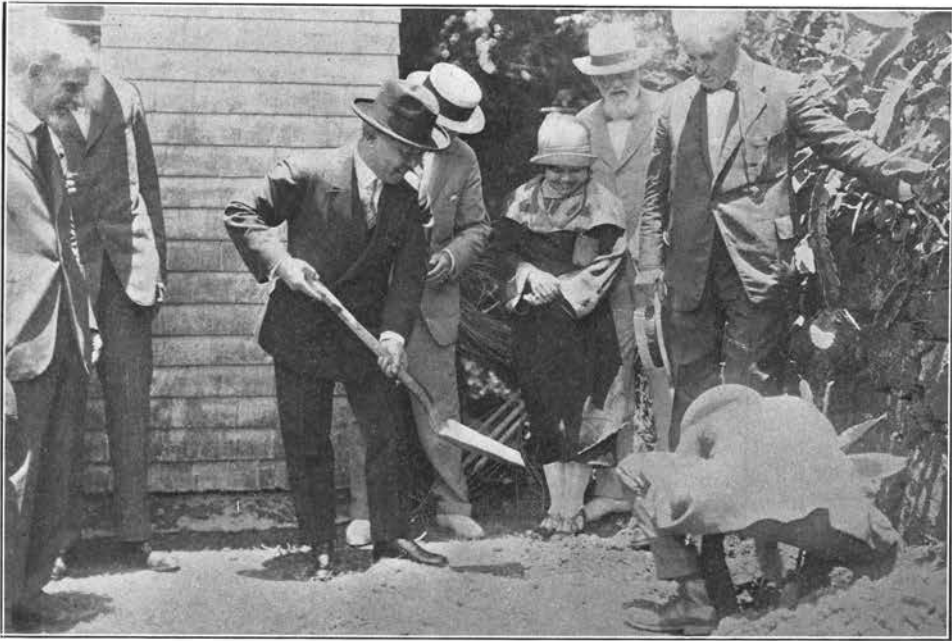
*With the kind regards of*

*King Aka of Chandaburi*

*18th June 1925.*

*His Royal Highness the Prince of Chandaburi, brother to the King of Siam, head of the Siamese Development Council, and, as Minister of Friendship of the Pan-Pacific Union, guest of the Union in Honolulu, June, 1925.*





*His Royal Highness the Prince of Chandaburi planting a Siamese tree, a mabolo, on the grounds of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, the first of a forest of Pacific food trees.*

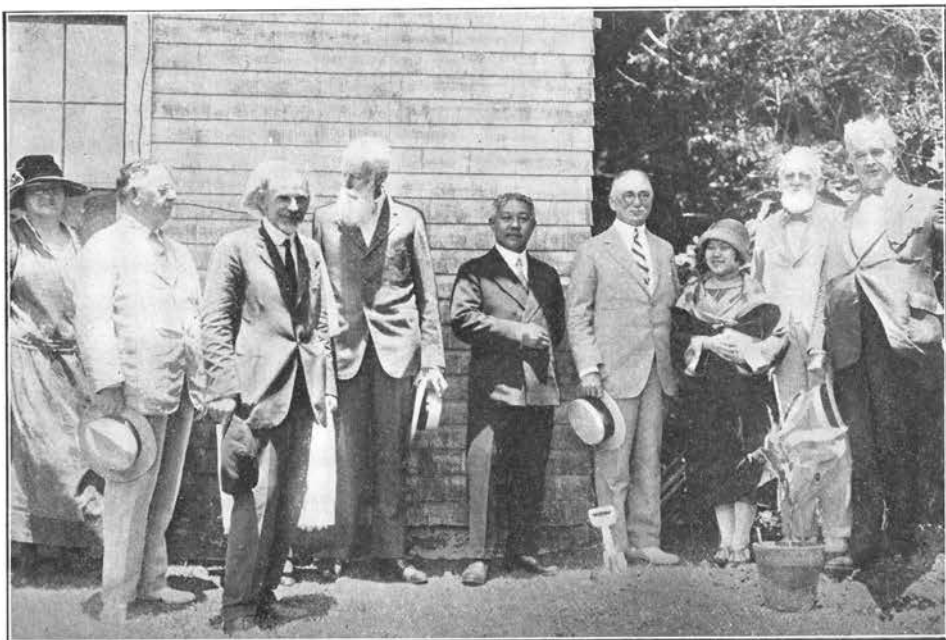
## The Prince of Chandaburi in Hawaii

THE Prince of Chandaburi, brother of the King of Siam, was recently a guest of the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu. While in the city he planted on the grounds of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution the first tree in the collection of food plants from every Pacific land, which is being made by the Institution. The purpose of this collection is mainly for the study of the plant constituents contained in these valuable trees and plants, to discover their uses for medical purposes or as foods.

After His Royal Highness had planted a mabolo tree from his own country, his daughter, Princess Kamala, turned

the sod for the first of a collection of the fast-vanishing breadfruit trees, this one from Samoa. Governor Wallace R. Farrington, President of the Pan-Pacific Union; Hon. Sanford B. Dole, ex-President of the Hawaiian Republic; U. S. Congressman John F. Miller, the Hon. W. R. Castle, the Hon. George Castle, and Mrs. W. D. Westervelt, then planted other trees from Pacific lands, and a start was made that will be carried on until there is a planted forest of Pacific food trees spreading from the ocean-side to the higher valleys in the mountain ranges of Hawaii.

His Royal Highness and the Princess



*Planting food trees from all Pacific lands at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution. Ex-President Sanford B. Dole planting an allspice tree. Above, Mrs. Fred G. Snow, nee Castle, L. Tenney Peck, Alexander Hume Ford, Hon. Sanford B. Dole, the Prince of Chandaburi, Governor Wallace R. Farrington, the Princess Kamala, Hon. W. R. Castle, and U. S. Congressman John F. Miller.*

were banqueted by Governor and Mrs. Farrington at the Washington Place Palace, the home of the late Queen Liliuokalani, by the U. S. Congressional Party visiting Honolulu, and by Mr. Walter F. Dillingham, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pan-Pacific Union. Mr. Dillingham attended college with a brother of His Royal Highness.

The press of Honolulu described the Prince of Chandaburi as a royal democrat. He is a brother of King Rama VI. of Siam. Prince Chandaburi was accompanied by his daughter, the Princess Kamala and his secretary, Luang Donavanek.

Prince Chandaburi left Siam last September and since that time has been traveling, excepting a period of several weeks when he attended the Geneva conference which took up the problem of opium smoking.

Prince Chandaburi is a little under medium height, but sturdy, with Oriental features. His hair is slightly gray. He speaks excellent English, being an Oxford graduate. He is keenly interested in all European and American problems and is perfectly willing to discuss his opinions on such problems.

Prince Chandaburi is keenly interested in the opium problem and is of the opinion that the recent Geneva conference did much to find a solution to the problem which is becoming serious in Europe and United States.

During his stay in United States, the prince called on President Coolidge.

"I can't understand why the President is described as reticent or why he should be called 'Silent Cal,'" the Prince said, "I had a long conversation with him and found him neither reticent nor silent."

Speaking of Siam, the prince declared that his country, which has a population

of 10,000,000, is rapidly becoming Europeanized.

"Hundreds of Siamese students are now enrolled in the American and European colleges and universities," he said. "On their return to Siam many of these students will doubtless become teachers in our schools where they will give instruction in western subjects."

The Princess Kamala is a tiny woman of twenty-six years of age and has a most gracious manner. She smilingly admitted that she liked bobbed hair, and claims that many Siamese girls are bobbing their hair.

"I don't speak English very well," she said, smiling, when asked her age, "but I don't mind telling you my age. I am twenty-six years old and this is my first visit to United States. And I like it very much. Everything is so —. What is the word? Oh, yes, everything is so different, and your women are so beautiful. I think your American women should be very happy."

The Prince has visited the United States once before, some thirty-eight years ago, when he was twelve years old. He referred to the evidences of progress as impressing him more than anything else he had observed during his present visit to the States.

Prince Chandaburi has been for years an ardent helper in Siam of the work of the Pan-Pacific Union. As head of the Development Council of Siam, under which operate the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, Industry, and Finance, he has had many opportunities to prove his friendship and has done so.

After the ceremony of planting the first food tree in the collection being made by the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, the Prince was created a Minister of Friendship of the Pan-Pacific Union, Governor Wallace R. Farrington, as president of the Union, conferring the degree.





*The Hon. Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii, and President of the Pan-Pacific Union, planting a cashew nut tree from South America on the grounds of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, the Prince of Chandaburi, his daughter, the Princess Kamala, and Hon. Sanford B. Dole, assisting.*

# The Breadfruit and The Effort To Restore It In The Pacific

By Willis T. Pope.



*Willis T. Pope, chairman of the Economic Biological Board of the Pan-Pacific Science Council.*

(The discussion of this topic at the weekly dinners in Honolulu of the Pan Pacific Science Council resulted in the organization of a commission to collect and propagate all of the valuable food trees growing in Pacific lands. A start has already been made.)

The object of this discussion of the seedless breadfruit is for two purposes: first, to again call attention to the importance of the culture of this valuable tropical tree, and second, to give a brief account of the efforts being made in these islands to collect the best of the numerous varieties which are vanishing from their native islands of the tropical part of the Pacific Ocean.

The ancient Hawaiians are accredited with having introduced a single variety of seedless breadfruit. Its presence in many parts of the Territory indicates that it must have been quite generally grown and we are told that the fruit was much prized as a food by them. Most of the present population do not seem to understand its preparation and use. The growing of more breadfruit should be encouraged on account of its high food value, easy culture and prolificness. It is particularly important at the present time that all such food crops be maintained not only in Hawaii

but in all tropical countries where breadfruit will grow. As a staple food it can be utilized in the place of certain other foods, many of which are now being imported from countries of temperate climates at considerable expense. When people of other climates come into the tropics they generally bring their staple foods with them. They are usually slow in adopting the native foods of the tropical climate which is new. They continue to demand and import foreign foods without learning the various uses of locally grown products. It is well to bear in mind that breadfruit and other tropical foods used by the Polynesian race were not the cause of its decline, but just the opposite. It was the tropical foods used that had much to do with the building up of the fine types of this race. Breadfruit is said to have formed the largest portion of the food of many of these Pacific islanders, who were famous for their fine physique and splendid health. In reference to the wholesomeness and healthfulness of the breadfruit we find particular emphasis given to these qualities in the writings of many early



*A breadfruit tree in full bearing, showing the fruit ready for picking. The breadfruit tree under cultivation becomes a beautiful and hardy tree, but it can be propagated only with great care from the roots, as it does not seed.*



explorers and travelers who described the Marquesans, Tahitians, Samoans, Hawaiians, and Marshall Islanders of over fifty years ago. By them the breadfruit had been highly developed and brought into extensive cultivation with the growth of the race. It naturally rapidly declined with the race. It is a well known fact that cultivated plants generally cannot successfully compete with wild vegetation when the protection of man is removed.

There is probably no better evidence of the value of the seedless breadfruit than is shown from a brief study of its composition. Two varieties, the Hawaiian and the Samoan, were analyzed at the Hawaii Experiment Station. These varieties differ but little when brought to a uniformity of ripeness.<sup>1</sup> The analyses show the breadfruit to contain considerable starch, with sugar running as high as 14 per cent, and the percentage of ash, protein, and fat high in comparison with most other fruits. In food value the breadfruit compares favorably with bananas and has a much higher percentage of edible portion; breadfruit 83.44 and bananas 70 per cent.

It is quite probable that the first seedless breadfruit tree originated in the East Indies or near there. The superior qualities no doubt soon led to its propagation from root suckers and its cultivation soon spread by the Polynesians in their migration to other tropical islands of the Pacific. It is believed that when the plant assumed greater importance as a food and became more generally grown new varieties in the form of bud sports appeared from time to time. Like the banana the seedless breadfruit became established as a variety by these early Pacific island horticulturists who lived before the days of written records. Even at that time plants seem to have

labored in co-operation with mankind in the struggle to rise to a higher life.

The readers of the Mid-Pacific Magazine will recall that several articles have appeared in this publication during the past few years calling attention to the rapid dying out of many varieties of breadfruit, (*Artocarpus insisa*), from the tropical Pacific Islands.<sup>2</sup> Mr. P. J. Wester, Tropical Horticulturist of Manila, who wrote these articles, has made an extensive study of the breadfruit and is well qualified to state the correct situation and importance in reference to preserving the good varieties of these vanishing species. He published a brief descriptive list of varieties of breadfruit in the Philippine Agricultural Review, Vol. XVII, No. 1, 1924.

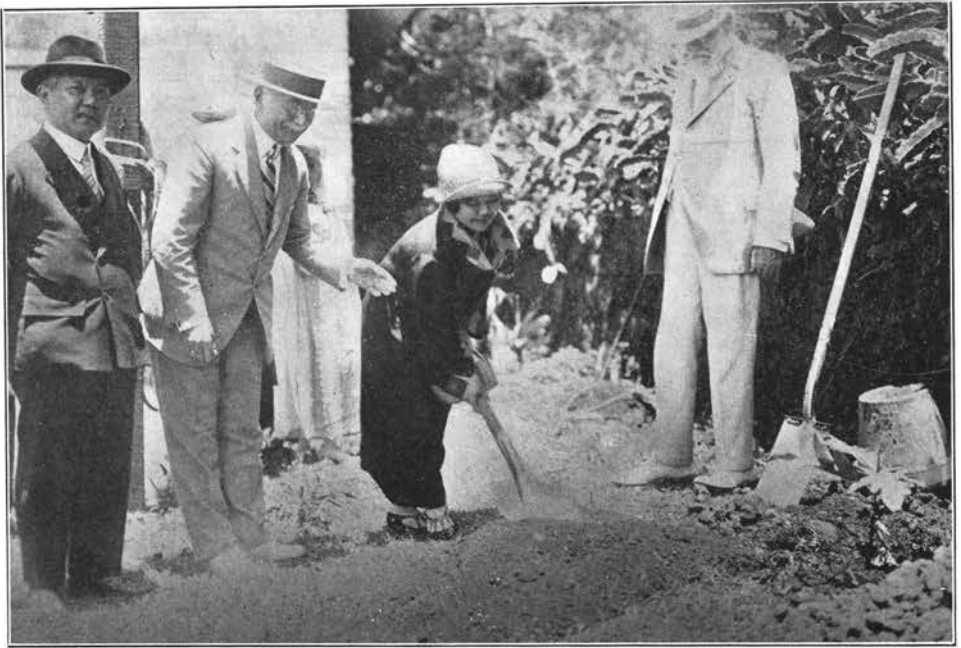
One of his most convincing and urgent pleas for the preservation of the varieties was made in the Journal of Heredity, Vol. XIII, No. 3, March, 1922, entitled "A Way Out:"

"Might not the great world powers with tropical possessions unite to save the many kinds of this interesting and useful plant from extinction? Could not a trained agricultural explorer familiar with the tree be sent to bring its superior varieties from the remote South Seas to other parts of the tropics where they might thrive under intelligent care? And would not the financing of such an adventure be a benevolent enterprise which should appeal to the imagination of some philanthropist intent on serving his fellow men?"

Mr. Wester worked out a definite plan, including estimates of expenses, showing how the numerous breadfruit varieties of half a dozen different island groups of the South Seas could be studied and the better ones collected and brought to the Hawaiian Islands for further propagation and study with

<sup>1</sup>Annual report Hawaii Experiment Station, 1914, pp. 64 and 66.

<sup>2</sup>Wester, P. J., Mid-Pacific Magazine, June, 1924; March, 1925, p. 503.



*The Princess Kamala of Siam planting the first breadfruit tree in the collection of food plants of the Pacific.*



*Propagating young breadfruit trees carefully grown from root cuttings in the nursery, then transplanted outdoors.*

the object of bringing these once highly prized fruits back into use as a human food. Hawaii is the logical center for this restoration work. The islands have enjoyed the use of a single seedless variety from early Polynesian days. There are many people in Hawaii who are fond of breadfruit and use it when it is obtainable. The climate and soil is also quite suitable. Honolulu, which is well located on lines of communication, possesses scientific institutions and organizations well qualified to co-operate in carrying out the work.

The seedless varieties of breadfruit are quite superior and much more adaptable to use than those with seeds. It has long been the custom of the Polynesian to propagate them from specially modified surface roots which by being caused to sucker and root produce young trees. These in time may be separated from the parent tree and transplanted to new locations. This propagation is slow and is but little practiced since the use of the fruit has so greatly declined. In 1913 Mr. Wester conducted some experiments in propagating certain kinds of fruit trees from root-cuttings. The work was done at the Lamo Experiment Station in the Philippines and the results published in their Bulletin No. 32, "Plant Propagation in the Tropics" 1916. In this he reported his success in propagating considerable numbers of seedless breadfruit trees from short piece root-cuttings. The results of the experiment came to the attention of the writer of this article at the Hawaii Experiment Station in 1920. From the suggestion an experiment was begun in which the propagation of the seedless breadfruit of Hawaii was a part. For some time the local demand for young breadfruit trees has been very great. The success of the experiment has been very gratifying. It also indicates a solution to a large part of the problem of the possibility of saving any or all of the

seedless breadfruit varieties that may be desired. During a part of every year since 1921 the Hawaii Experiment Station has been able to distribute free considerable numbers of young breadfruit trees among co-operative growers in various parts of the Territory of Hawaii. To those interested this station is now able to recommend the following methods of propagation:

Dig up surface roots of the seedless breadfruit tree, taking particular care to avoid bruising or bending, for such injury causes failure. Use parts varying from one-half inch to two and a half inches in diameter. Roots less than one-half inch in diameter should be discarded. Saw the roots up into cuttings each about 6 or 8 inches in length. Smooth off the cut surfaces with a sharp knife. In a propagating bench or box of a foot in depth, place about 4 or 5 inches of good loose garden soil, cover this with about 6 inches of thoroughly washed coral, beach sand. Bury the cuttings horizontally at a depth of about 4 inches, firm the sand over them and keep it damp by regular watering daily. The propagating bench or box may be left in the open with full sun light, but best results have been obtained in the glass propagating house without bottom heat being applied to the soil. The rooting and shooting of the root-cuttings is slow, and even after the young trees are a foot in height their feeding roots are insufficient for removal. Best results are usually obtained by leaving the young trees in the propagating sand for 8 or 10 months before potting them. The soil in the lower part of the bench usually furnishes sufficient plant food to keep them growing. They should be potted off in 8 or 10 inch pots or in one-gallon tin cans, several punctures being put in the bottom of each can for drainage. After the roots are well established in the soil of the pot the trees should be replanted to permanent



place without disturbing the soil on the roots.

In 1923 the Hawaii Experiment Station made arrangements with Mr. G. P. Wilder, who as a member of the Bishop Museum Staff attended the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference in Sydney, Australia, to make collections of certain plants and seeds. While stopping in Samoa on his return, Mr. Wilder secured root-cuttings of eight varieties of Samoan breadfruit, seven of which were successfully propagated at the station. Again during the spring of this year, 1925, Mr. Wilder who was traveling in the South Seas kindly collected and sent to the station in Honolulu, root cuttings of eleven varieties of breadfruit from the Society Islands. If successfully propagated and established, another breadfruit romance, the dream of a naturalist will have begun.

At a Friday evening Pan-Pacific Scientific Council meeting held on April 17th, the subject of preserving the vanishing breadfruit was the theme of discussion. Many phases of the problem were considered. It was the consensus of opinion that there should be no delay in the effort; that Hawaii is the logical place and that the Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council is the proper organization to get behind the movement. It was believed that with the co-operation of all that may be interested, a study and collection of the choice varieties of most of the Pacific archipelagoes, be made and propagated in the Hawaiian Islands. With the possible facilities for collecting and propagating that now exist, the

breadfruit varieties which are still alive may be saved. It is hoped that they may be planted in orchard form in several parts of this Territory where they may be permanently cared for, studied and used as a source of propagating material for restoring the breadfruit to its former position as a staple food product. Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, stated that this organization would do all within its power to support the cause and he moved that a committee of the Scientific Council be appointed to study the situation and to formulate further plans whereby the organization may take an active part in carrying out the work. Chairman Frederic Muir named the Committee as follows: Willis T. Pope, Chairman, Horticulturist, U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station; Dr. Nils P. Larsen, Queen's Hospital, head of Plant Constituent Research Work for Pan-Pacific Research Institution; H. L. Kelly, Fish and Game Commission; Prof. F. G. Krauss, Agronomist, University of Hawaii; H. Atherton Lee, Plant Pathologist, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association; C. S. Judd, Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Territory of Hawaii; Fred Muir, Entomologist, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Chairman, Pan-Pacific Science Council; Dr. Forest B. H. Brown, botanist, Bernice P. Bishop Museum; E. M. Ehrhorn, director, Plant Quarantine Station; Gerrit P. Wilder, botanist; Prof. L. A. Henke, Department of Animal Industry, University of Hawaii; Solomon Kekipi, Hawaiian botanist.



*Oriental art collection in the home of Burton Holmes, Central Park, New York City.*

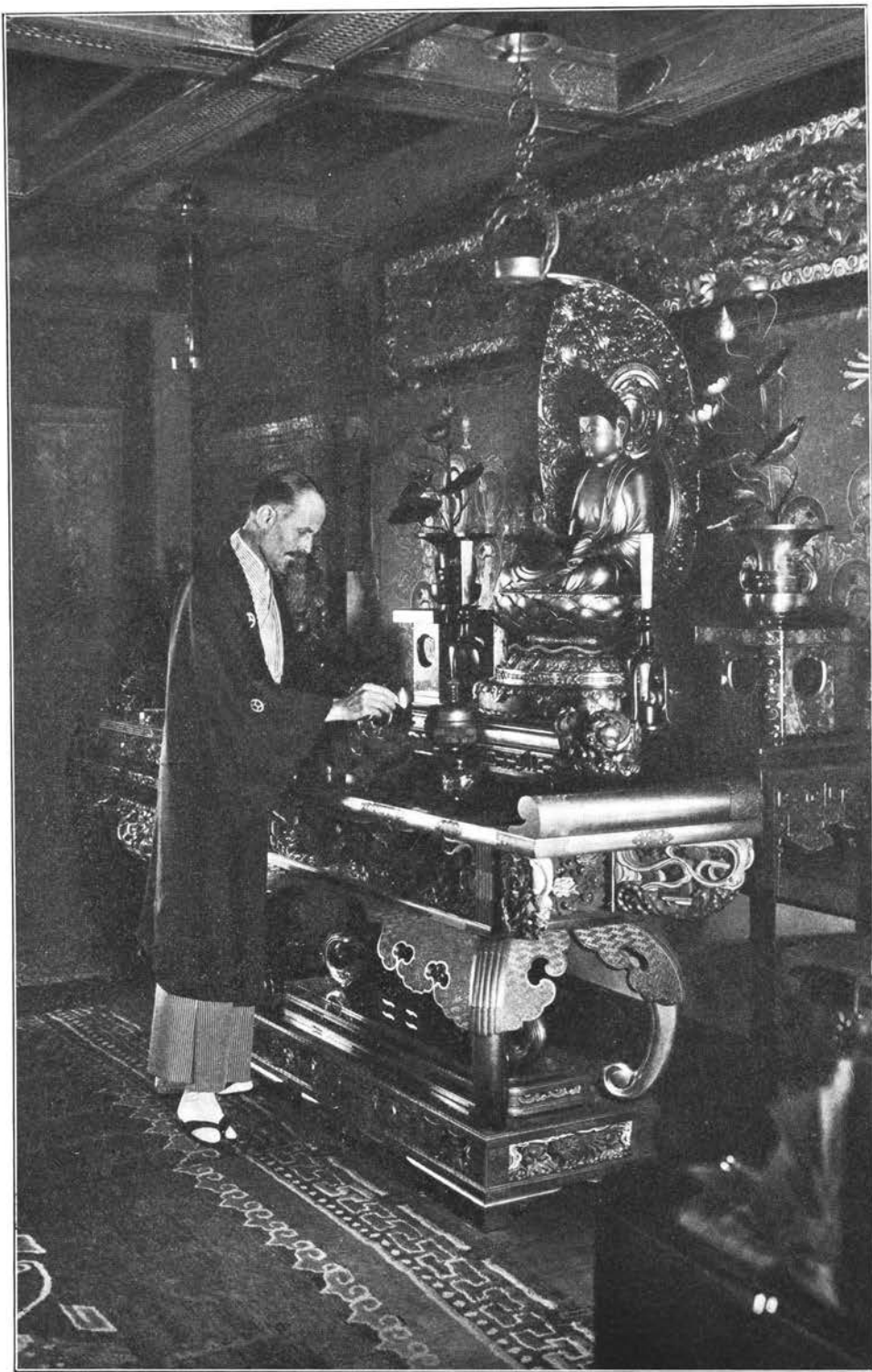
## Miracles in Moving Picture Inventions

MORE than twenty years ago Burton Holmes suggested to the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union that a collection of motion films be made and a library of travel reels of educational movies be sent around the world, that people might learn to know each other better.

Recently Burton Holmes, world-famous traveler and travelogue lecturer, was a guest at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution in Honolulu and then offered the use of his wonderful library of world travel films for circulation around the Pacific in the universities and other institutions of learning for the free service of students and others.

The motion film speaks to those of all languages. It needs no interpreter. The Pan-Pacific Union is organizing an around-the-Pacific service of educational films, and the Holmes reels will form a splendid foundation.

Burton Holmes brought with him to Hawaii the first talking film. It was the one made of President Calvin Coolidge. He is shown reading an address, and as he reads the words he speaks are heard resonant and distinct, for on the edge of the film there is a phonograph record, and as the reel is turned the moving picture of the speaker is projected on the screen and the words uttered are at the same time



*Burton Holmes, the father of the motion film as an educational aid. For thirty years he has been preaching its use to teach children and grownups history and other facts about the peoples of other countries than their own.*

sent forth from the record on the edge of the film and a loud speaker's instrument makes every sound distinct to the furthestmost corner of the hall or auditorium.

In talking before the Pan-Pacific Science Council, Mr. Holmes stated that events of interest would be screened in the near future, direct without the aid of a motion picture camera, on the screens in the homes of all people. He foresaw the day when "motion pictures" would be transmitted over waves, just as the telepix system enables the transmission of photographs from San Francisco to New York, a distance of approximately 3000 miles.

In other words, instead of waiting until an event is over and then seeing it on the screen a day, a week, or a month later, a person will be able through the invention, to see an action picture of any event as it progresses, according to the well-known photographer.

"It is only a question of perfecting the machinery to make it possible to transmit photographs instantaneously," Holmes said. "When I first took photographs, a six minutes' exposure was necessary. Now a picture can be taken in one-one-thousandth of a second."

"When the new process is invented," Holmes declares, "everyone will see everything everywhere."

"You will be able in Hawaii to watch the football game in the Yale bowl—not motion pictures, but the game itself. The radio will be the means of transmitting scenes as well as sounds," Mr. Holmes said, explaining that it is his ambition to put his travelogues in every home where there is a radio set.

"A beginning has been made in transmitting pictures by radio. Pictures have been sent from Philadelphia to Washington in three minutes, and it is only a matter of improving and perfecting the method before they will be sent instantaneously. The time will come when it will be possible for everyone to see ev-

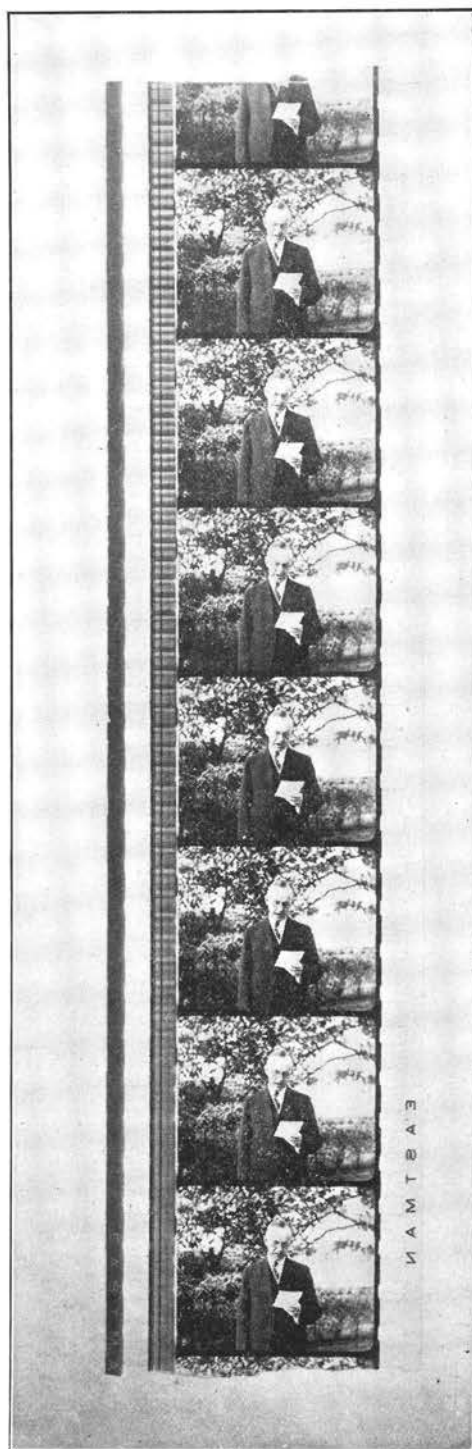
erything everywhere, but there will be great disadvantages from such an invention as well as great advantages. You will no longer be able to say 'Good-bye, dear, I am going straight to the office,' and then turn to the left when you should turn to the right, because your wife will be able to pick up a little something by the side of the radio and see whether you go to the office or somewhere else."

Burton Holmes lives in New York in apartments overlooking Central Park. His home is a storehouse of Oriental art treasures. His film factory is in Chicago, and there is stored what is perhaps the most valuable collection of educational films in the world today, and these are to be at the service of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Since the above was written two young men transmitted by radio photographs of passing events from Honolulu to New York City, where they were published in the daily press within half an hour of their transmission from Honolulu. At the Pan-Pacific Research Institution the most powerful amateur radio transmitting set is being installed, and from this center may yet be sent motion pictures of local passing events to every country of the Pacific.

The Burton Holmes travel films will be stored in a fireproof building on the grounds of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution. Plans are in progress to collect industrial and educational films from every country of the Pacific and start them circulating in the schools and colleges of Pacific lands. Already Japan, Korea, Siam, America, Canada, Hawaii, the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand have contributed films to the Visual Education Library. These have been and are being used in the Territory of Hawaii, and it is planned to circulate them about the Pacific. Thousands of lantern slides have also been collected showing scenes and industries in Pacific lands. Lectures are





*President Calvin Coolidge reading a speech, the words of which are photographically recorded on the edge of the film.*

in preparation, and it is hoped soon that the actual work of circulating both the slides and films around the Pacific may be begun.

Burton Holmes was the first to conceive and preach the value of the motion film as a great educational force in the world. His early predictions in this direction are beginning to come true.

The motion picture tells its own story without words. In Hawaii the story of the silk industry in Japan has been told in this way from start to finish, as well as the regeneration of Formosa and the aggressive development of the industries in Korea.

The Australian government has tried the experiment of having a romance wound into its sheep-shearing reels of film for foreign exhibition, and in Siam the government is having remarkable movies made of its rice growing and fisheries industries, and China is awakening to the value of the movie film as an educational aid, and it is expected soon that a good Pan-Pacific library of films will be gotten together.

Practically every department of the United States government has gone into the production of motion films for propaganda and educational work, and with splendid results. The Pacific is now coming into its own and the motion picture will do much to carry the story of the Pacific to every land.

Burton Holmes has done good pioneer work the world around. He was the first to truly grasp the wonderful possibilities of the motion film as an educational factor and first urged its use as a means of preserving great historical events of a spectacular nature for the edification of future generations.



*The Chinese group of the Institute of Pacific Relations at the home of C. K. Ai, a trustee of the Pan-Pacific Union; Mr. Ai in the center, and back of him to right, Dr. S. T. Wen, chairman of the Chinese delegation.*

## Instituting Pacific Relations

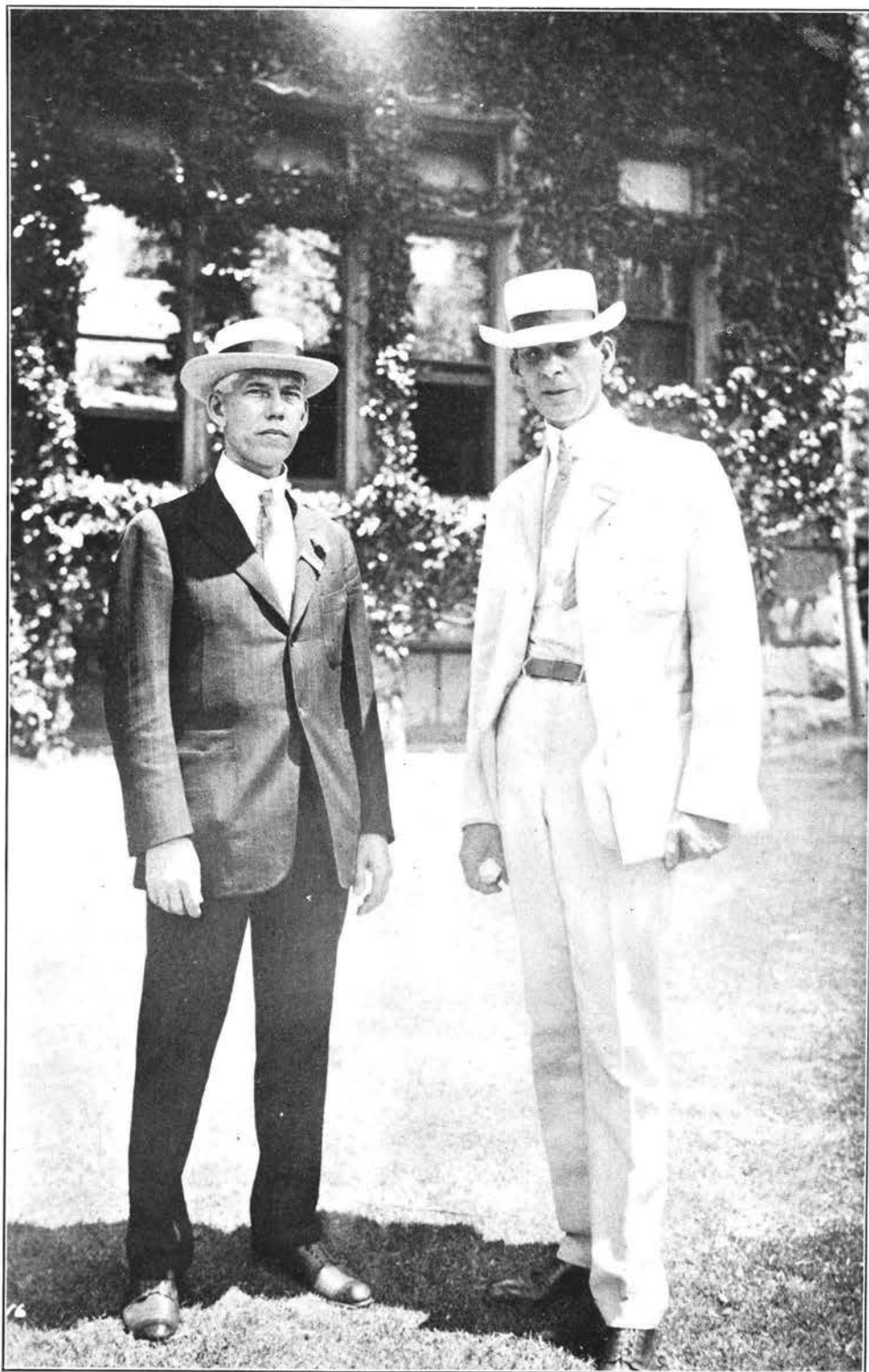
From proceedings at the Hawaiian and Asiatic Pan-Pacific Club luncheons

Perhaps next to the representation at the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference, which included distinguished delegates from every Pacific land, the Institute of Pacific Relations has gathered the most distinguished guests to attend a Pan-Pacific Conference in Hawaii.

The conferences in Hawaii have been either called or inspired by the Pan-Pacific Union. The Institute of Pacific Relations is born of a call sent out by the Union for a Conference of Y. M. C. A. secretaries; at the suggestion of Mr. Frank Atherton, one of the founders of the Pan-Pacific Union, for

many years a trustee, and always a supporter of the Union, the Union invited the Central Y. M. C. A. to take over the work, well under way, and make the arrangements for the conference. Mr. Atherton visited the mainland and the idea broadened, so that while at base a Y. M. C. A. Conference, it was turned over to a group of men from seven or eight Pacific lands and its name changed to "The Institute of Pacific Relations."

The Institute has become a permanent body holding its own conferences and cooperating with the work of the Pan-Pacific Union.



*Frank C. Atherton, and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, chairmen of the Hawaiian and United States (mainland) groups at the Institute of Pacific Relations. Mr. Atherton was one of the founders of the Pan-Pacific Union. Dr. Wilbur, president of Stanford University, is also president of the Institute of Pacific Relations.*

# The Institute of Pacific Relations

By DR. M. SAWAYANAGI, Director of Education in Japan,  
and G. S. PHELPS of the Tokyo Y. M. C. A.

(Before the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo)

The Pan-Pacific Clubs in Shanghai, Tokyo and Honolulu, have welcomed the delegates of the Institute of Pacific Relations and given all aid and encouragement to the new organization of effort toward better understanding.

At the Pan-Pacific Club in Tokyo, Dr. Masataro Sawayanagi, Chairman of the Japanese delegation to the Institute gathering, said:

"Being called upon to speak, I take the liberty of saying a few words about the conference on the problems of the Pacific peoples which we are soon to attend. The conference has been planned by those with broad-minded aims, and at the same time earnest lovers of peace in America. It is to be held at Honolulu from July 1st to July 15th. All the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean are to be represented by able men and women. Some twenty Japanese delegates will attend the conference. There will, of course, be general sessions, but the delegates to the conference will generally work in four sections or divisions, and round-table discussions and talks will be carried on. The aim of the conference is to consider the conflicts and contacts, and to promote understanding and cooperation among the peoples of the Pacific nations.

Section A deals with the problems relating to religion, education and culture;

Section B treats of economy and commercial relations;

Section C is the most important, and will deal with the questions of population and race;

Section D will consider political relations.

Thus the sphere of the conference covers a very wide field. Almost all the problems concerning the Pacific countries will come before some members of the conference for discussion and the talks will be carried on with entire frankness and at the same time with the spirit of harmony and cooperation.

If anyone is seeking an immediate result from the conference he will be disappointed; we must not be too hasty. The conference is of an academic character, not diplomatic and not political. I think there are very good reasons to believe that very beneficial effects will be produced in due time. So we go with the hope that the conference will develop into a parliamentary institute, and that the Pan-Pacific Union will see its sister institute in the near future.

When we return to Japan we shall be very glad to report to you something interesting, I am sure, of our time spent at the conference and what was accomplished there.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the Pan-Pacific Club, on behalf of the delegates from Japan, for your kind invitation to luncheon today."

Mr. G. S. Phelps of the Y. M. C. A. in Japan and a delegate to the Institute then made the following address:

"I think perhaps we have more in common with those who are not going to this conference than you may realize. In taking stock of the purposes which we as individual delegates have in mind,



and after having listened to many questions which our friends outside have propounded to us, we feel we are really in accord on a great many questions regarding which you may have some doubt.

For instance, one good friend of ours has expressed his skepticism regarding the competence of these various delegations, not referring to Japan alone, but to all the delegates from the various countries, to enter a conference of this character, and said that we who were the veriest amateurs at diplomacy were rushing in where angels feared to tread. Ladies and gentlemen, we are quite conscious of this. Regarding diplomacy we are worse than amateurs; we have not even any aspirations to become experts in diplomacy, and while we are not particularly adverse to becoming angels, still we just feel we must go forward even though we do rush in with others of our class of men and women.

Then we find others who say that such a conference as this will just result in stirring up trouble. A great many of our friends have expressed the opinion that we should let well enough alone. One of my fellow compatriots on the other side of the Pacific has recently expressed the opinion that if newspaper reports are correct (and, of course, the newspapers are always correct), there are no Pacific questions, and that for a lot of half-baked, self-appointed commissioners to get together to discuss them was just stirring up trouble. Now, friends, we are also in perfect accord with that gentleman. We confess we may be in danger of stirring up something, but even so we are impelled to go forward to Honolulu.

You all remember Mr. Ford of the Pan-Pacific Union who did such splendid work, and made us all want to go to Honolulu. He convinced us by the map that all roads lead to Honolulu, so

we feel impelled to go with the others, even though we may stir up something.

Another of our friends expressed his skepticism by saying that nothing we did would amount to anything, a lot of people raising money and going off for a joy ride, and he did not believe enough good would result to pay the expenses and he was sorry to see such a waste of money. Needless to say he did not give a single yen, but still friends he was tremendously concerned about the waste of money. To go back to Mr. Ford, and reports from the Central Committee at Honolulu which is arranging the details, we find the whole thing is going to cost just about as much as ammunition would cost for naval maneuvers for any one of the fleets of the countries that border the Pacific, Japan or the United States for instance. I don't mean ammunition used in battle for killing people, but just the ammunition used for practice for one of those naval maneuvers that are held from time to time by the different countries.

Mr. Chairman, we are a hopeful band. Our respected chairman has indicated that when he so clearly and concisely put forward his illuminating remarks about the coming conference. We are hopeful largely because we are meeting together just as folks. Last year while riding in a car in Southern California one night, the car swung around a bend in the road and illuminated just enough of a sign for me to catch the words "Just Folks," and those words imprinted themselves on my memory as some great saying, for after all when we get down to the basis of meeting each other just as folks we are on common ground. You remember Abraham Lincoln once said that God must love the common people better than any other class because he made so many of them. Here we are going from all quarters of the Pacific, with the consciousness that we are just common folks meeting together

to discuss problems of folks who are neighbors.

Another basis of hope that we may arrive at something in this conference is the fact that in going we are all resolved that it is not going to be a hot air contest. Of course, there will be an address of welcome and maybe a few other little speeches of a like character will creep in, but the work of the conference is going to be done by all the delegates, even though there may be delegates present who are famous for their oratorical gifts and it may be rather hard on them. The work is going to be done by the men and women who are experts in their own lines. These experts are coming together with certain memoranda prepared with great care, and I may say that the preliminary work done by our delegates is of a high order. Mr. Zumoto, who recently sailed, took with him much information compiled by the Japanese delegates and their colleagues for the use of the Committee of Preparations in Honolulu for making arrangements for the arrival of the delegates. That material, to my mind, is of the utmost value, whether to the diplomat or merchant, if he is interested in the problem of living together peacefully and harmoniously.

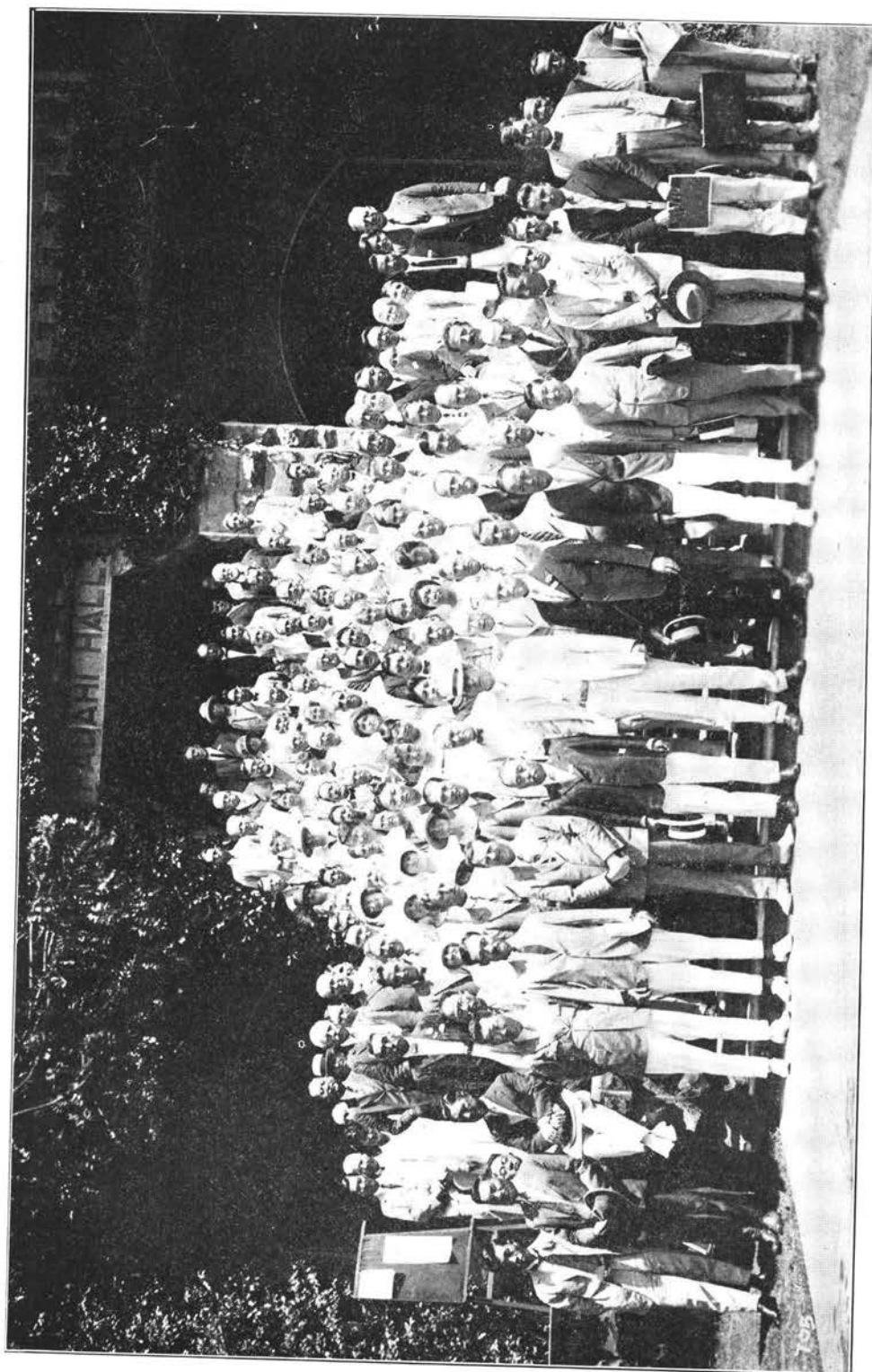
Then another reason we feel hopeful is that we are going to work under the discussion method. All you ladies and gentlemen know the principles on which the Williamstown Conference has been conducted, that great Institute which has meant so much to the United States in studying and discussing European problems. We are to have the very great pleasure of having personally in Honolulu three or four of the best experts in the United States on this method of round table discussions.

We have still another reason to be hopeful. In addition to these groups who are so carefully planning this conference, and in that I include the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo, there is an in-

ternational group in Honolulu who have had special advantages in studying this whole question of racial relationships and some of these other questions which will come before our conference. In the Japanese group is included Dr. Harada and others equally well known. There are prominent Koreans, Chinese, Filipinos and others, highly qualified scholars from all around the Pacific, who live in Honolulu and who are in intimate touch with their respective racial groups and who know what their problems are, and it is this little group in Honolulu who have so well made the preliminary preparations. Our diplomats and newspaper representatives are seeking facts.

Another reason for being thankful is that not only the Central Committee, but also the different delegations from the different countries, have all been hard at work. We all understand that it is rather useless for these different delegations to assemble in Honolulu for even two weeks with any expectation that they are going to solve the problems under discussion which have baffled the most brilliant statesmen for more than ten years. They have been discussed by diplomatic representatives on both sides of the water, and these have been men of high standing, great learning and sincere purpose, and for a group of 150 delegates to come together with the expectation that they are going to solve these problems once and for all would be foolishness.

One more reason, Mr. Chairman, and that is that the real success of this enterprise lies largely in the future. In other words, a great deal will depend upon how the intelligent forces in these different countries may receive and use the results of this conference, and it is on this point I wish to lay emphasis. This delegation sees in the invitation to be your guests today reason for great hopefulness, because we realize that you, as the Pan-Pacific Club, are interested in our mission



*The delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations. The tall figure in the center is that of Dr. Roy Lyman Wilbur, Dr. M. Sasagawangi, of Japan, stands beside him; next Duncan Hall of Australia, then Dr. L. N. Chang of China, and Hugh Heung Wo Cym of Korea.*

# Pan-Pacific Club Relations of Today in Tokyo

By MR. MOTOSADO ZUMOTO

(Before the Pan-Pacific Clubs of Tokyo and Honolulu)

The following was the address by Mr. Motosada Zumoto at the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo just prior to his departure as a delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations:

"This is not the first occasion that I have been permitted the honor of being allowed to say a few words before you.

I very well remember the first time I was present with you. It was at one of the earliest luncheons of the newly organized club, held in this hotel. With your permission I wish to say just a word about that lunch because what I saw then and what I experienced got on my nerves to such an extent that I have since absented myself from your meetings. My friendly sentiments toward the United States and the American people are so well understood and known that I think I may be allowed to speak frankly on the American subject. Today I am going to refer to occidental and oriental civilizations and before proceeding with my subject I will mention my unpleasant experience at your table. I will link this and my subject together.

What disconcerted me at your luncheon was that it appeared to me at that time to be simply an imitation of those hustling, speaking, talking, eating luncheons which are so much in vogue in the United States. They may do all right for the American people who seem always pressed for time, but we people give time little consideration and we ought not to be in such a hurry. Eating is one of the important functions of the day and necessary for our bodily

nourishment and it deserves to have some time devoted to it. We go to the office in the morning and spend a great deal of time reading the newspaper, more than is necessary, and I thought why hurry so much at meal-times. This hustling at luncheon is an Americanism I object to just as I object to the chewing gum habit, and I hope neither of these American customs will be introduced into this country.

Today I am glad to say I notice a great change in the way you conduct your luncheons and I am so pleased that if you will permit me I shall be a constant attendant at these gatherings when I return from my visit to Hawaii.

Now this hustling American luncheon is nothing unusual in itself; it is merely the natural product of occidental civilization, because, I take it, one of the most distinguished features of occidental civilization is its force. Whatever you undertake you must do with all your interest, work more than you are naturally meant to work. That is carried to an extreme in the United States, and therefore, we have this sort of thing.

Now that gives me the theme for my speech this afternoon. I think in order for the East and West to meet, and they can meet in spite of what the English poet says, the East must become stronger and get more virile qualities. On the other hand, the West must condescend to adopt a little of the meek, and weak you may call it, virtues of the East. If the one goes up a little and the other comes down a little, I have



no doubt but that they can find a meeting ground.

Japan seventy years ago was forced to open her doors and as soon as we did so we realized that the first business we had to do was to become as strong as the West in order to be on an equality with them. During the last half century we have done our very best and now we have succeeded to some extent. China is beginning to feel what we felt and there are riots in Shanghai. I do not mean to say the riots are good things. The Chinese themselves will regret them, but the spirit that prompted the outbreaks is a right one. I have always said there is every hope for China coming out all right if we give her time, and this thing of the riots, if we consider it calmly apart from the damage they are doing to our interests and the loss of life, we cannot but welcome, not the riots, but the spirit that prompted them.

In India, I know very little of that situation and I do not consider myself qualified to speak for India, but it is quite evident that there we have the brainiest of all the peoples on earth, who have produced a religion and philosophies that can compare favorably with any others, a race that still possesses latent qualities awaiting development. The time will come when India herself will come into her birthright and the world will have to restore it to her. When it will come I cannot say; it may be half a century, or even one or two centuries.

In order to make the process of meeting of east and West somewhere midway, what is essential now is for the stronger side to be conciliatory and show willingness to meet the other side half way and shape its course accordingly, politically, socially and legislatively. If that is done, if both sides make up their minds to be of a conciliatory temper, then the rest I think will be easy. We can leave all questions alone and they

will right themselves. We need not concern ourselves with theories, ways and treaties to settle questions that arise between nations. They will settle themselves; what we need is the spirit. I say again that one of the fundamental essentials of the right settlement of this eternal question of East and West is that the East must become stronger, strong enough to enforce its place, and the West must become more humane, conciliatory, I may say weak.

I thank you ladies and gentlemen for your kind attention."

A few weeks later on his arrival in Hawaii, Mr. Zumoto said before the Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu:

"The Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo was started a few years ago when we had Mr. Ford out there, and it is very prosperous. It is doing as good work there as your Club is doing here, and they could not let me out of the country without giving me an opportunity to take a message to you, a message of cordial fellowship to all who are engaged in this noble task of bringing together into close harmony the nations and races who live on the shores of the Pacific. Now, Mr. Ford referred to my little trouble in getting used to the hustle and bustle of that club. My first experience with the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo was not of a nature to tempt me to continue my attendance. It was too fast for me altogether. So I absented myself from the gatherings until a few weeks before I sailed, when I was invited to speak and found to my great delight and satisfaction that they had gone back a little to the slow, Asiatic way. But as Mr. Ford said, we must both be prepared to go half way in order for both sides to get together on a permanent ground of common pleasure and common interest.

I am very glad to have to be brief, as I do not want to exhaust my munitions before the real battle begins, and what I say comes from the bottom of

my heart. Whenever I come to Honolulu I feel as though I were back among my friends. Nowhere else in the world outside of my own homeland do I feel so really much at home as here in Honolulu.

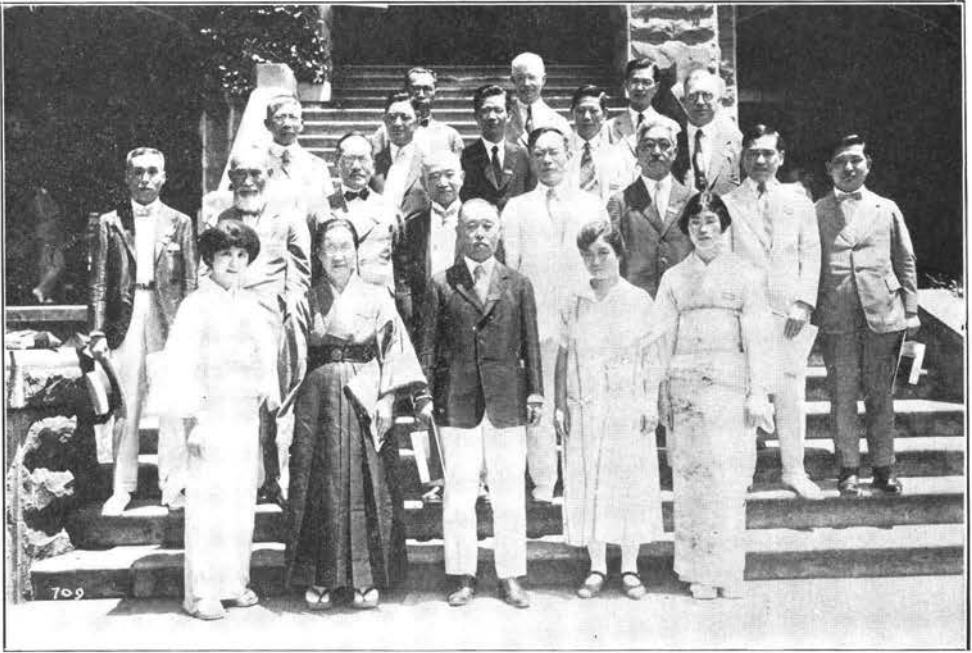
Now the first thing I noted when I was shown into my room was a boy of about twelve or thirteen who came in with a vase of flowers. He did not come to me alone but went to all the other rooms with vases of flowers. I was surprised, when I asked him who he was, to learn that he was one of the boys of your fellow resident who is respected most highly not only here, but also in Tokyo. He was one of Mr. Atherton's boys. Nothing gave me more pleasure than that unexpected visit from a boy of a highly respected citizen of your community. He did not come to welcome me, but came in the course of the discharge of his daily duties. Now a boy from a family of that standing doing that sort of work shows that religious spirit, that true religious spirit, which delights in expressing its simple teachings of humility and service in daily life, flourishes here. This is not the first time this state of affairs has been known to me. I have noticed it whenever I have been here before. The leading citizens of Honolulu in finance, in industry, in commerce, in intellectual activities and in everything else, are men who are strongly rooted in that traditional spirit of the Anglo-Saxon people. That fact is met with more often here than in any other city under the American flag."

Alexander Hume Ford, who asked to add a few words to Mr. Zumoto's remarks, said:

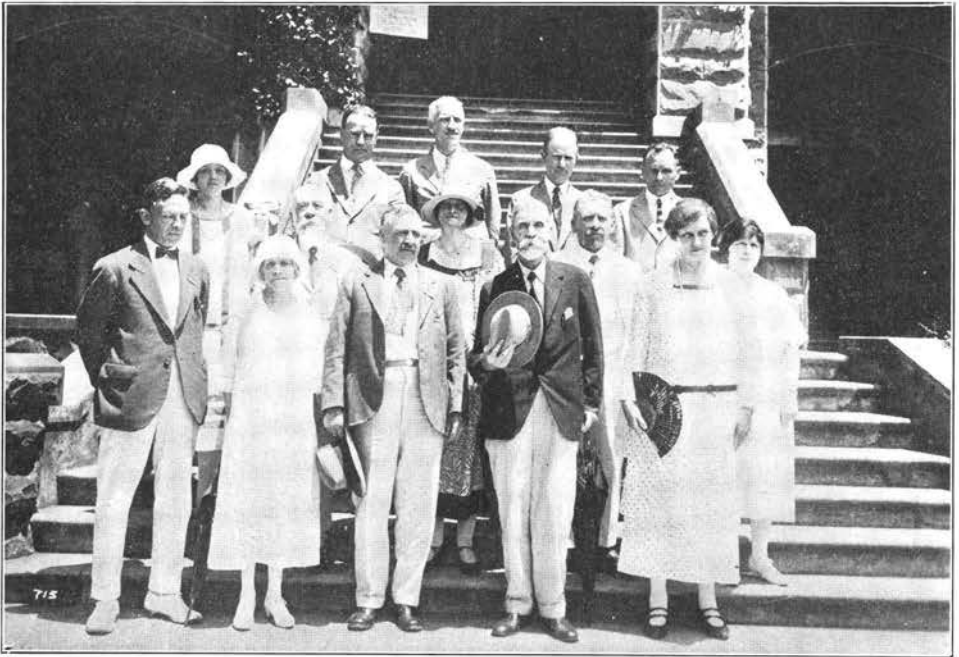
"I want to add a word to what Mr. Zumoto said about Mr. Atherton's boy. I have in my office now one of the best English scholars I have met. He is a young Chinese boy named Henry Lee, and he is indeed a wonder. He said to me the other day, 'I want to get a job for my chum, and he'd like to be brought up in the Pan-Pacific work; can't you help me out?' I said 'Bring him to the office.' He brought a Japanese boy. I hired him, and now I have those two boys, one Chinese and one Japanese, and both working together, pals and brothers in the great work of the Pan-Pacific Union, and the odd thing is that the Chinese boy was brought to me by an American lad working for the Pan-Pacific Union, as his chum."

Each week at the Pan-Pacific Club in Tokyo and in Honolulu, talks from the delegates, to, at, or from the Institute of Pacific Relations are in order, and will be for some time. The Institute has a splendid academic program to carry out; the Pan-Pacific Union, the calling together of all men of all minds on all matters of common interest in the Pan-Pacific area. The Union is seeking to find the things all men of the Pacific may agree upon, the Institute to prepare men's minds to agree upon things now in the controversial stage. There should be a splendid and useful partnership between these organizations.





*The Japanese group at the Institute of Pacific Relations; chairman Dr. M. Sawaynagi in center front row.*



*The New Zealand delegation at the Institute of Pacific Relations, A. Varney, at the end of the first row; H. W. Kersley and A. C. Caughey in center, with Chairman J. B. Gow at right center, second row.*

# Mass Education in China

By DR. JAMES Y. C. YEN

(Before the Pan-Pacific Club in Hawaii)

On Monday, July 20th, a speaker of the day was Dr. James Y. C. Yen, who said:

"When Mr. Ford came to ask me the other day to speak at this luncheon he first of all warned me that I was not going to be called on for such a 'long-winded' speech as I usually give, but was to confine myself to ten minutes. To an Oriental, particularly a Chinese, that is very hard to comprehend, because the Chinese have no sense of time. They do not think in terms of minutes, or days, or weeks, or months, or even years, but in decades and centuries. So, when Mr. Ford told me to speak for ten minutes I felt very limited, but when in Rome one must do as the Romans do.

China is a democracy, whether we Chinese people like it or not, or whether the outside world likes it or not. You all know that China today is in a chaotic condition. You may not know the fundamental reason for all that. One of the outstanding reasons is that we are trying to adjust ourselves to modern conditions after 5000 years of the old order. In 1911 when the political revolution overthrew the monarchy, it took only three or four months to complete that process; but it happened so fast and there was so much to be done that it did not give the Chinese reformers, the Progressive party, an opportunity to get hold of the government, so the old monarchists, the conservative party, took hold of the government, and the young reformers have been trying to overthrow these despots ever since. Being inexperienced and youthful, they were not properly prepared to take over the

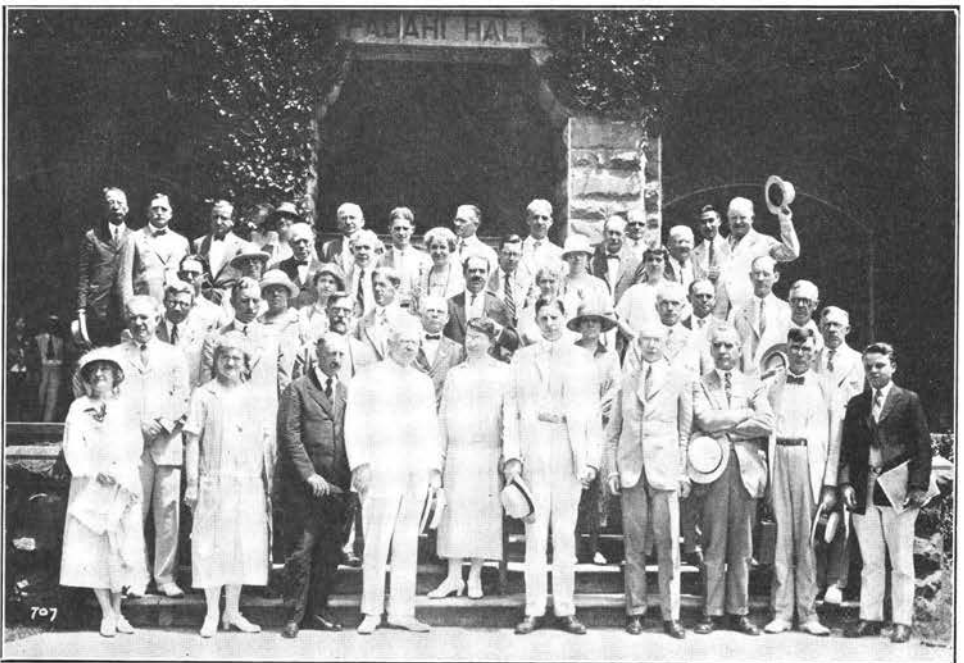
hold of the new government, and the old conservatives knew this and lost no opportunity of getting hold of the government, and they have been in control of the so-called republic ever since. Any one who knows China at all knows that it is impossible for China to go back to a monarchy; that is proved by the defeat of Yuan Shi-kai, one of the strongest men in all China, who was defeated in his attempt to restore the old monarchy because the people were against him. On the other hand you see China today with her teeming millions, over 70 per cent of whom do not know how to read or write. On the one side, China will not go back to monarchy, and on the other, she is not fit to go on with a democracy. The only thing to do is this: instead of criticizing and passing unpleasant remarks about this form of government, the positive thing for all of us to do is to fit China for democracy, not to stand on the sidelines, but to jump in and play the game, and help make China fit for democracy.

One of the most essential things in building a democracy is the highest possible level of general intelligence among the masses of the people. In Japan and Great Britain, in France and the United States, the general intelligence of the masses is above China's. There are 200,000,000 people unable to read or write in China. I am ashamed to say it, but it is true. What is the solution? You have this gigantic group of illiterate people and you have paralyzing poverty hand in hand. What are we going to do? During the World War, it was my privilege to be associ-





*The Canadian group at the Institute of Pacific Relations, Stanley Brent, George H. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson, Mrs. Josephine Foster, Dean M. L. Bollert.*



*The American group at the Institute of Pacific Relations, Chairman Ray Lyman Wilbur in center of front row.*

ated with the 200,000 laborers in France who were digging trenches and carrying ammunition and helping the Allies. I had the privilege of working with them, and I realized then as never before the situation, and so I started to experiment to try and find out ways and means that the average man in China could get an education; that is, enough of an education to be a good citizen of China. The average man in China is a poor man and he cannot afford to pay \$50 to \$1000 a year to go to school. We must bring education to the poor man, and first bring education down to his economic level.

The average man or woman in China is too busy to spend much time in getting an education. They have to work each day to fill the rice bowl. There is that continuous struggle in China for bare existence which you in the prosperous country in which you live do not understand. Even if we had an adequate number of schools, which we have not, this average poor man could not spare the time to attend one. They cannot spare one to six years to go to school, even if you did not charge them anything for tuition. What is the solution? Some system by which the average man or woman can accumulate a minimum amount of the Chinese language within a minimum amount of time at a minimum cost. What is that? The Foundation Character System, which consists of 1200 of the most frequently used characters in the vernacular; that is, the spoken language of three-fourths of the people of China. In that language we already have a vast amount of literature. We want to bring that knowledge to the mass of the Chinese people. We have spent over five years of experimentation and investigation, many professors and many returned students helping us, and they have cooperated with us in making the final selection of this vocabulary. We have used the empirical method to

find out the minimum vocabulary, and have finally determined upon 1200 characters. We have prepared four readers, called "The People's One Thousand Character Readers," and there are ninety-six lessons in them. The busy man, the tailor, the farmer, the cobbler, all of whom work all day, will not have to take any time from their work. Just let them give one hour a day, six days a week, and in four months' time they will be able to have mastered the whole foundation character course, and will be able to read the newspapers and play the part of intelligent citizens. In China we have 400,000,000 people, 80 per cent of whom are unable to read or write. I am not speaking of the people who live in the principal cities. I am speaking of the people who live in the villages of China, and there are thousands upon thousands of them. We have already started schools in about one thousand villages.

Here are some papers you might be interested in. This is called "The Farmer" (paper shown). You may be interested in knowing that for the first time in the history of China a newspaper has been published for the farming people of China, and China has been an agricultural country for hundreds of years. Think of it! Never before a paper for the farmers. The great bulk of the population lives in small villages and this is the first time a newspaper has been published for them and they were able to read it.

We have thirty-two mass education classes in the cities and classes in over forty-two provinces, which comprise a territory as large as the continent of Europe.

We believe, from past experience, that with financial backing, we can teach 100,000,000 adult illiterates in China how to read. You may say, "Jimmie Yen you are boasting." Let me tell you! In the first place, although we have a large percentage of illiterate people, we

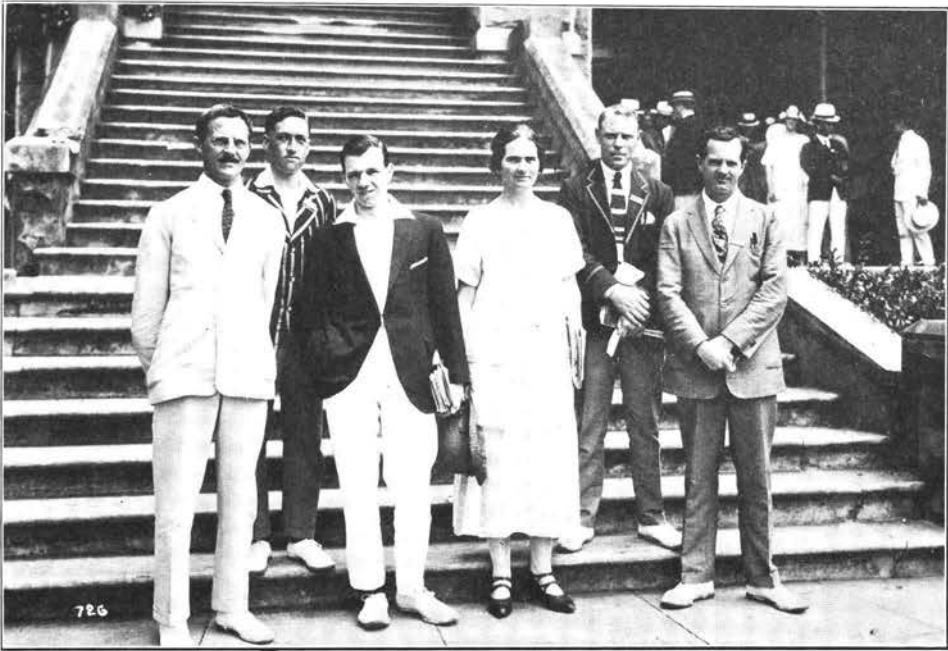
have enough literate people to teach them, and that is the redeeming factor of our country. We have figured out, taking away the 20,000,000 too old to teach, the 20,000,000 too young to teach, and 20,000,000 who would not do it, even the able, that we still have enough literate persons to teach the illiterate and each person would have to teach only ten pupils. There is in China 4000 years of tradition and civilization, and the people though illiterate, have an inherent love of learning, and a respect for it. This is another important factor.

With this tested program of mass education, if we could provide the supervision of a secretary, and provide literature, in the next decade, my friends, we will be able to revolutionize the politics and democratize the mass of the people. The leaders in China are returned students from America, and their influence is preponderant. The influence of America is Christian influence, and they have come back to fit China for democracy, the first Oriental democracy the world has known. That is a by-word in China. It is against militarism, against autocracy, and the young element in China is backing it. Whether China is going to be a real democracy or is going to be turned toward Bolshevism or something else, depends on whether the progressive democratic elements in other

countries will cooperate with the progressive democratic element in China. Much depends on the attitude of other countries.

In conclusion, I wish to say that we have met at this Institute of Pacific Relations, and we have realized as we never before realized that we are very much thrown together. As Mr. Rowell said: "The world has shrunk, and we are thrown together as never before." In China we have one-quarter of the whole human race, a great family, and what concerns a part of the family concerns the whole family. What are we going to do? That great statesman, John Hay said: "Whoever understands that great empire, socially, politically, economically, religiously, has the key to world politics for the next five centuries." That seems to be more true today than ever before. I tell you that if your country and my country would work together, I think the whole world would be a different world. Why? Because we have many points in common. You have vast territory, so have we; vast population, so have we; wonderful resources, so have we. You are peace loving, so are we. When these two great republics join hands and work together, not for world war, but for world peace, when they say PEACE, there will be PEACE.





*The Australian delegation at the Institute of Pacific Relations, Dr. E. J. Stuckey, Fred E. Brown, Stanley H. Roberts, Miss Janet Mitchell, J. T. Massey, H. Duncan Hall.*

## Canada, Japan, and Pacific Relations

By HON. GEO. H. COWAN of Canada and SOICHI SAITO of Tokyo  
(Before the Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu)

Dr. George W. Cowan, a lawyer from Vancouver, said:

"May I, at the outset say that I think I am not making bold in saying on behalf of the members of the Institute of Pacific Relations, we have found the ideal of hospitality incarnate in the people of Honolulu. Besides hospitality, we have found something more. We have found delightful relations between the Orientals and the Occidentals in this miniature melting pot where antagonism and prejudices have evaporated, leaving only the pure gold. Here, the men and women of this small territory, small in

size but with big ideals, have big aims and an outlook so broad that they seem able to form practical plans for the betterment of the peoples of the Pacific. May I not pay my respects to Mr. Ford and Mr. Atherton, and to those who have been working together in this cause? Let me say, these people have started two great movements with one great end that, I venture to say, will disenthroned suspicion and distrust and re-enthroned good will among the relations of the people of the Pacific.

"May I not point out that the underlying principle of the Institute of Pa-



cific Relations, as well as, I believe, the underlying principle of the Pan-Pacific Union is a principle which will be received with acclaim in Canada and the other five self-governing sovereign nations that make up the British Commonwealth of Nations, and that it will be received with greater acclaim than in any other civilized country of the world. Look at the underlying principle. It is that men get together to iron out their differences and decide on a united action in matters of common interest. It is only on that principle that unified action on such public policies as the declaration of war and the making of treaties of peace can be based. That is what the British Commonwealth of Nations has adopted. The British Empire is no longer a great central state with dependent states. It is a commonwealth of several independent nations that take action in common interests on matters of foreign importance. On that principle is built the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Pan-Pacific Union. It is the principle of conference. It is no longer possible for one controlling state in the British Empire to plunge the others into war. That can only be brought about by concerted action. I venture to say that acting on that principle which we find enunciated in the British Commonwealth, the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Pan-Pacific Union can do untold work, in the case of bringing about united action on matters of common interest. Getting together and talking things over is the best way toward agreement, and towards understanding."

Mr. S. Saito, secretary of the Tokyo Y. M. C. A., spoke as follows:

"One of the most popular Americans in Japan is Mr. Ford, and as a member

of the Pan-Pacific Club in Tokyo, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity of presenting the greetings of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo, and of Prince Tokugawa, Viscount Inouye, and Mr. Kawai, and other members of the Union and Club. Just before we left, the members of the Pan-Pacific Club were kind enough to give us a big reception and they asked us in particular to send their greetings to the members of this club. As Mr. Ford just mentioned the genesis of this Pan-Pacific Club in Japan, I must say a few words about it.

"When Mr. Ford came to Japan in 1920, I believe it was, with a big congressional party, nobody understood what was meant by the Pan-Pacific Union, and yet by the aggressive and unceasing effort of Mr. Ford, we were aroused to the Pan-Pacific idea, and became adherents, though we had some difficulties at first in understanding what was meant. Now I can make a report on the progress of the work in Tokyo. We meet every Friday noon at 12:30 sharp and we spend about one and a half hours. This Club is composed of the practical men of affairs, business men, important men in different walks of life, and they discuss the problems of the day with great interest.

"I would especially mention the international aspect of our club. When the immigration question came up, Viscount Shibusawa was one of the speakers, and they discussed the point of view regarding this action, and we came out of that meeting very happy, because at that gathering we could exchange our thoughts and there were no feelings of ill will. Everything came out well because we had simple food and a simple way of talking things over in a frank and free manner.



*The great buildings of the Commercial Press outside of Shanghai, Chinese-owned and managed.*

## Journalism and the Daily Newspapers in China

By the Editor of the Peking News

THERE are about two hundred daily newspapers published in Peking in the Chinese language. In addition to these there are two newspapers published and supported by the Japanese, one in the English language and one in Chinese. There are three French papers, a daily and a weekly, and a small English edition of the daily. There is a very strong English newspaper. There is a new American-owned newspaper and there are one or two other newspapers published in English. All of these papers are published in the city of Peking itself.

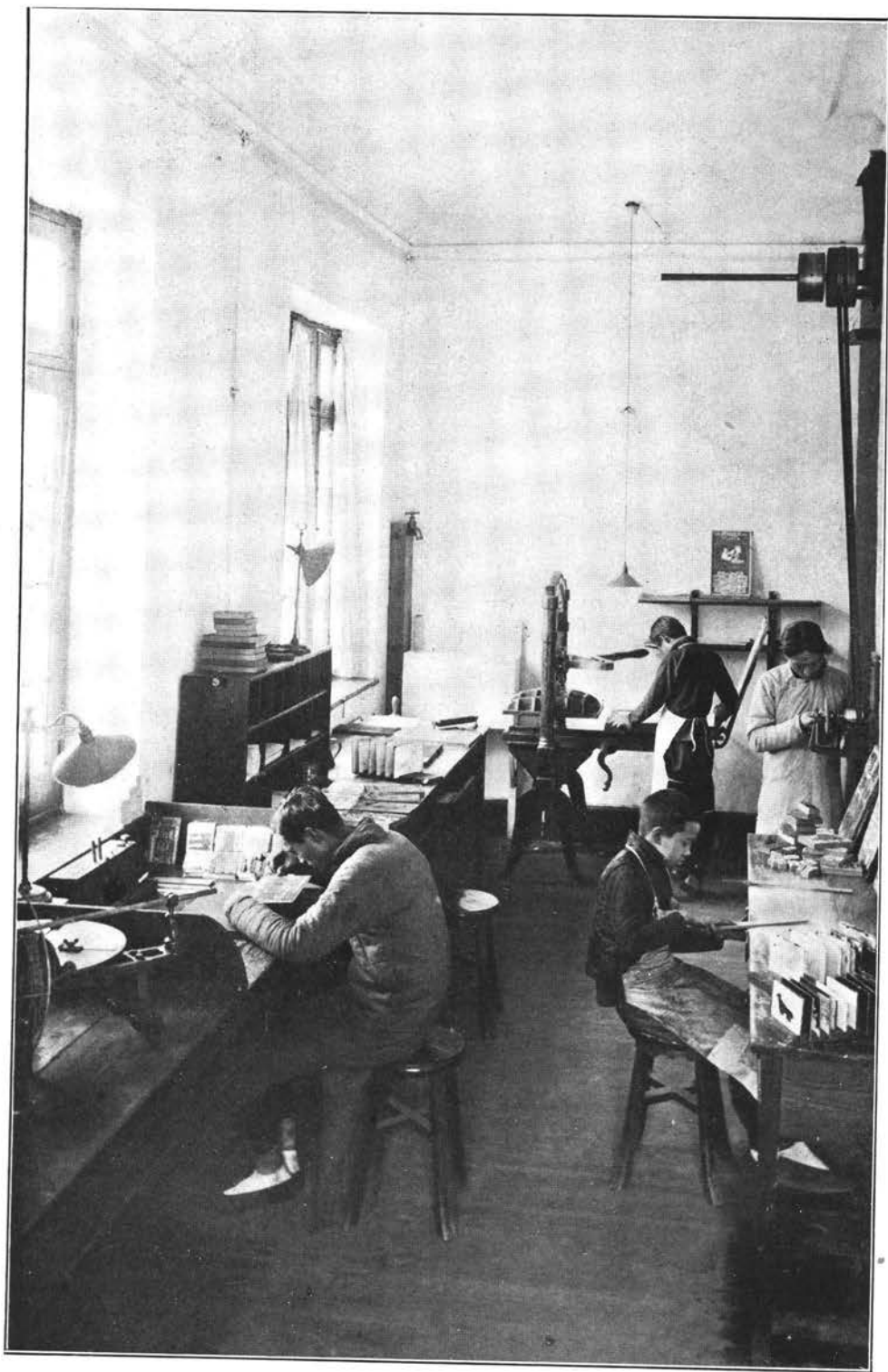
A great radio station has been erected at Peking and another is being constructed in the city of Yunnanfu, the most distant provincial capital southwest of Peking.

The Commercial Press in Shanghai runs three shifts of eight hours each,

turning out text-books, pamphlets and other reading matter. The Commercial Press is Chinese owned and operated and has more than five thousand employees.

Twenty-five years ago there were practically no Chinese newspapers in China. Today the number of daily Chinese newspapers all over the nation is more than seven hundred, and though many of these are used for propaganda purposes, nevertheless they all contain somewhere the daily news of the world, brought even as far into the interior as the city of Chengtu, the capital of the province of Szechuen, from whose streets may be seen the snow-capped ranges of the Tibetan Himalayas.

"Only 5 per cent of the Chinese people can read and write"—this has been the emphasis of speeches abroad for fifty years. But this is being marvel-



*A typical work room in a modern Chinese press establishment. The artists have their own department, turning out not only half-tones but the very best color plate work, some of it in the most intricate designs and in many colors.*

ously changed. During the war James Yen, born in the province of Szechuen, schooled in mission primary and middle schools, with a touch of Hongkong University and a graduate of Yale, discovered China in France! During the war he helped in caring for some of the thousands of Chinese peasants who worked behind the lines in France. And he conceived the idea of sifting out the one thousand most used characters in the Chinese written language and teaching them to the Chinese people en masse.

When he returned to China, others of his friends joined him in his dreams. The words were chosen, and by means of stereopticon slides and pamphlets, an illiterate, adult or child, can now learn these one thousand most common words in less than four months.

The ideas and plans spread like wildfire. One of our friends a year ago watched a village of thirty thousand people learn to read and write these one thousand words within three months.

The old Chinese written language is still beautiful literature but it is hardly more the language of the people than was the Latin literature of the Middle Ages the vernacular of the peoples of Italy and France. When the Renaissance came to those peoples, the vernacular of the market-place was lifted into a medium of written exchange of thought and information.

This is the most significant Renaissance of communication taking place in the world today. If those who have carried on the movement in China for the past four years could maintain their present rate in the instruction of these one thousand words 90 per cent of the Chinese people would become literate within this medium during the next eight years. Unquestionably this will prove too short a time, but even make it twenty-five years or thirty or fifty as was taken in Japan. The sig-

nificant thing is that during the lifetime of young people now living, China will turn from an illiterate to a literate nation. Her people will then be bound together, not only by steel rail and electric wire, or indeed, by the throbbing ether waves of the radio above, but by common thought, and common national aspirations.

A Department of Journalism was opened at Peking (Yenching) University in September, 1924, with two American newspaper men as instructors, and nine students (two post-graduates and seven juniors).

The basic purpose of the Department is to offer practical training to Chinese men and women for work on native newspapers. Speaking of the development of the *Sin Wan Pao*, one of the few real newspapers in China, Dr. John C. Ferguson, the president of the company, has written: "One of the greatest difficulties during these years has been the lack of a body of men who had been trained in newspaper work."

China has plenty of daily publications—probably as many as 800, in spite of popular illiteracy and poor communications and other handicaps. The problem is to increase the now feeble proportion of real newspapers, fair-minded and constructive and profitable. The main thing, to that end, seems to be the providing of competent newspaper writers and editors.

In order to train competent native newspaper workers, the Department instructors must know the native language, the representative newspapers and their editors and reporters and types of readers. The staff must maintain a continuous and close study of both the newspapers and the public news interests which the papers are to serve.

Little or no research of this sort has been done in China. But it must be done if anything better than hit-or-miss



methods are to be employed in training future newspaper workers. American or English news traditions and methods, transplanted, cannot alone serve the purpose. Whatever the future Chinese newspaper may be, it will be a distinct type of its own.

Nor can the Department restrict its attention to Peking alone, or even to Chihli Province. Of its present nine students, only three come from Peking and Tientsin and the vicinity. The other six are from Shanghai, Soochow, Canton, Macao, Sumatra, and Manchuria. The department, like the whole university, must prepare itself to serve China as a whole, not merely the Peking district.

More requests are likely to come for advice and assistance in active newspaper work, outside the university. The staff must keep itself adequately informed, and be ready to help effectively and practically when called on for technical advice in newspaper and news agency organizations and reorganizations.

Unless some other institution gets to it sooner, the department might well start a Chinese newspaper workers' professional journal. And perhaps the department might take the initiative in starting a Chinese nation-wide newspaper-owned news association. Such an agency, serving facts instead of propaganda, could be a powerful factor towards inter-regional understanding and solid unification.

Incidental to these activities, the Department could help in bringing to light accurate information, especially for the use of visiting foreign journalists and authors. The clippings file,

after a few years, might become useful to many persons outside the university.

Such functions naturally interlock with the immediate work of the Department, and relate to the feature-news service and the projected practice paper and photographic section only a little less closely than to the clippings file. And they would aid, certainly they would not handicap the main work: which is to provide a practical two-year professional course in journalism, and additional graduate work as the demands warrant.

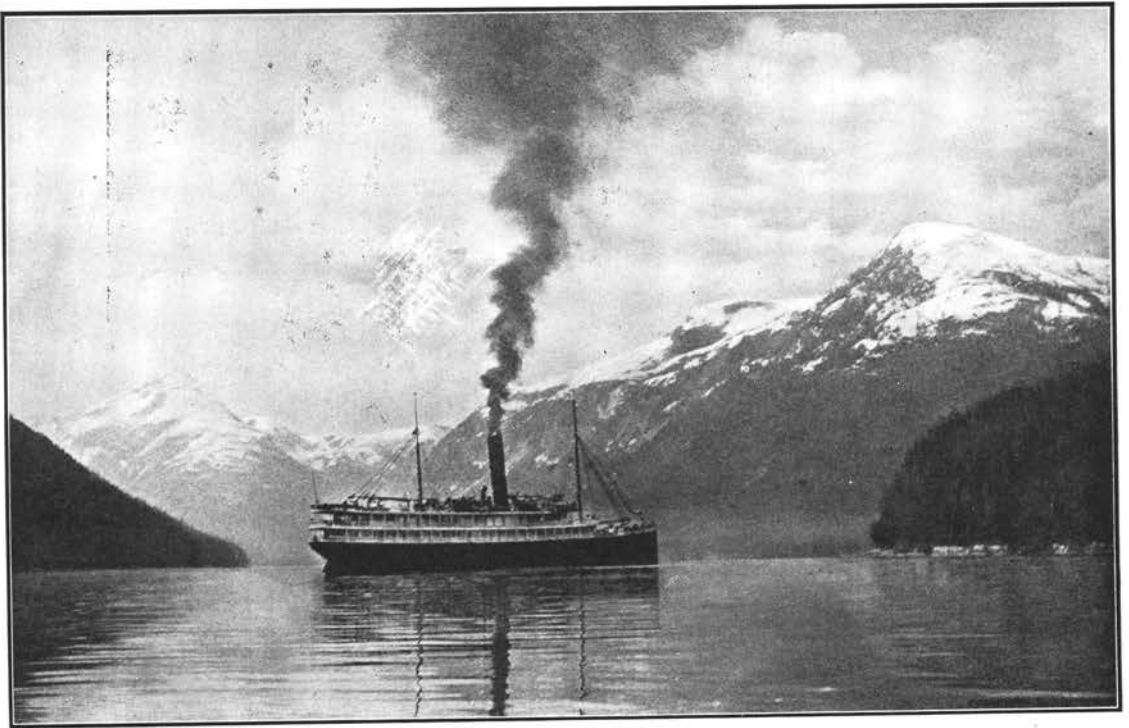
The department is now giving four courses: Newspaper reporting, newspaper history, newspaper survey and a thesis course for the master's degree, the development of the modern press in China.

The department looks forward towards a gradual growth to a school of journalism, to be self-maintained as an endowed unit of the university, offering the best professional training to not more than fifty selected students, both women and men. This annual journalism student body should consist of about twenty juniors, twenty seniors, and ten post-graduates.

The department also desires to assist, when it can assist without imposition or financial entanglement, in any effort to improve the moral tone of the press in China and to better its news service facilities and to stabilize it as an independent business.

Gold \$400,000 is the estimated capital endowment necessary to cover the expense margin of such a school of journalism.

Gold \$100,000 is the estimated cost of the necessary buildings and equipment.



*Along the coast of Alaska are snowcapped mountains and great glaciers beside which the largest vessels may anchor.*

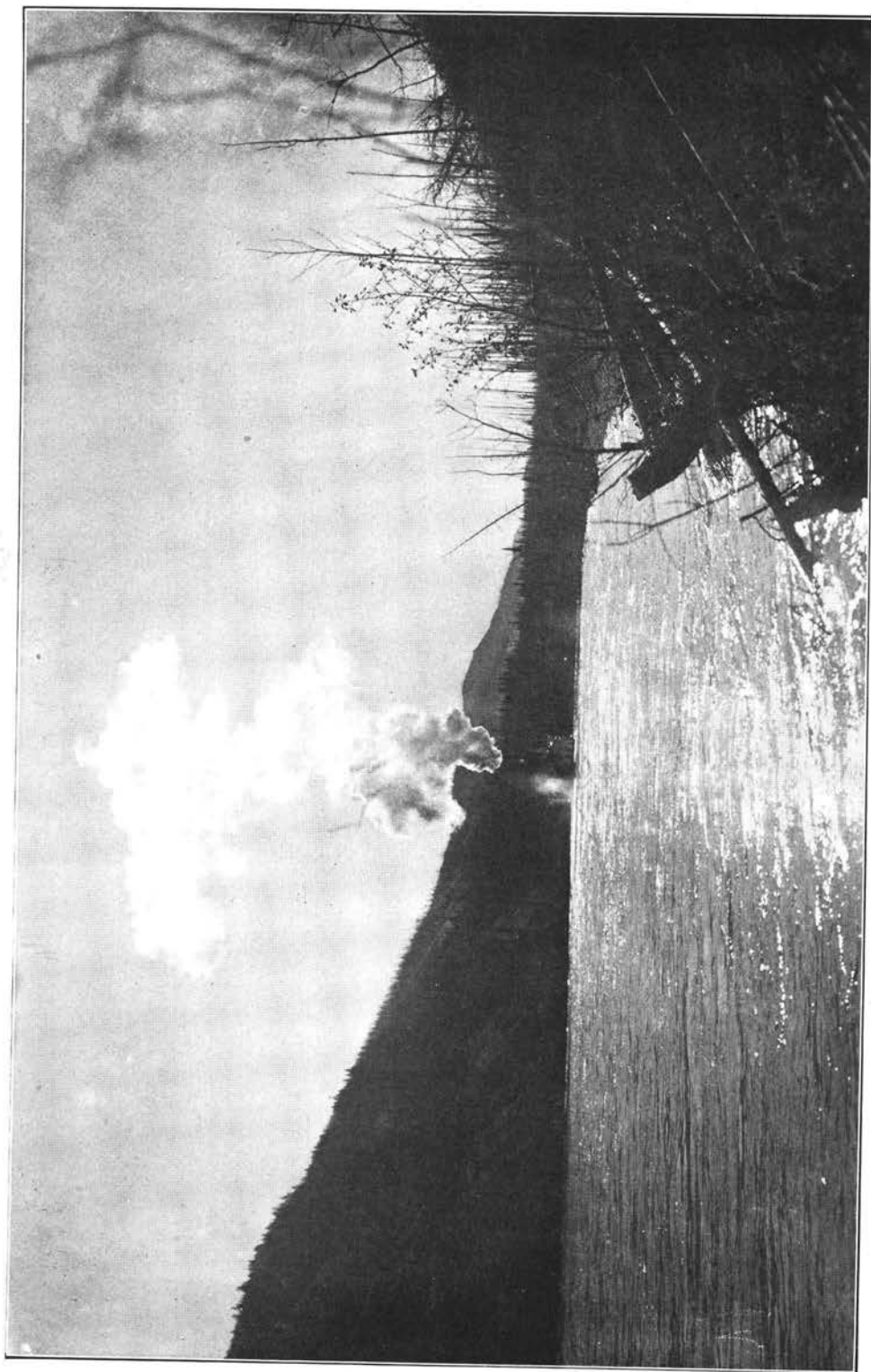
## The Lure of Alaska

By NELLIE W. DONLEY (Staff of The Independent Woman)

**H**AVE you ever been to Alaska? No? Well, then pack up and go. You will be charmed, edified, and a sweet peace will descend upon you, filling your soul with happiness. Alaska is a land of beauty and wonder, of high, snow-capped mountains, graceful waterfalls, swift rivers, beautiful glaciers, great gorges, yet with a delightful climate in the summer months when the roses and the pansies bloom and potatoes, peas and rhubarb may be grown. We saw the flowers in Skagway, in Juneau, in Wrangell, while as for gardens, the best one

we beheld lay at the very foot of the West Taku Arm Glacier not far from Carcross.

Don't go to Europe for quaintness of location; see Ketchikan, a busy, prosperous hamlet with narrow, crooked streets, many of them of corderoi. The houses are small and give one the impression they were thrown at the hillside and each one just stuck where it landed. Beautiful snow-capped mountains rise majestically behind the town as if guarding it from danger. Then there is Juneau, the capital of Alaska, and the home of Governor



*Steamers ply the mighty Yukon and the still placid lakes of Alaska, so that in summer time the tourist may in perfect comfort and even in luxury enjoy the scenic lure of Alaska, the world's wonderland of scenic splendors.*

Bone. This is a picturesque village clinging to the mountain side which looks as if it would fall any day and destroy the town. Yet Juneau is a bustling place. The fishing and canning industries are carried on there and the towns are supplied with up-to-date stores, cafes, beauty parlors, curio shops, of course, and each place has its hospital and fine school, the latter built by the government.

Skagway, Carcross, Bennett, White Pass are veritable "deserted villages," their glory has departed with the closing down of many of the gold mines near by; Bennett, at one time a tent city of 10,000 people, now has a population of perhaps half a dozen who run an eating house. Dawson is being deserted also.

Alaska has a marvelous lake system, large lakes and small ones. There is Bennett Lake, long, narrow, calm, yet the resting place of hundreds of the gold seekers of '97 who could get no farther, so laid them down and died and their bodies were cast into Bennett's icy waters. Then there is Tagish, big and cold, with high mountains along its banks, ice covered in winter. Atlin Lake must be mentioned, with its fine fish.

The Yukon River is a mighty one, draining a vast country and the Skagway rushes through the White Pass through which the gold seekers went in '97. We could plainly see the old trail and the feeble bridges they had thrown up, pathetic reminders of those early gold seekers, many of whom gave up their lives in their lust for "easy money" which didn't prove so easy after all. Graceful waterfalls come tumbling down the mountain sides and pour into the gorges and rivers below, with a great noise.

We went close up to Taku glacier, so that we could plainly see its cracks and fissures. Some of its huge pieces broke off as we watched and fell with a mighty roar as of nearby thunder, right into the sea, floating away as icebergs to be melted in the warmer waters below. The sun which had been hiding behind a cloud,

suddenly shone forth and all the glories of the rainbow were reflected in the magnificent icebergs which floated calmly by us.

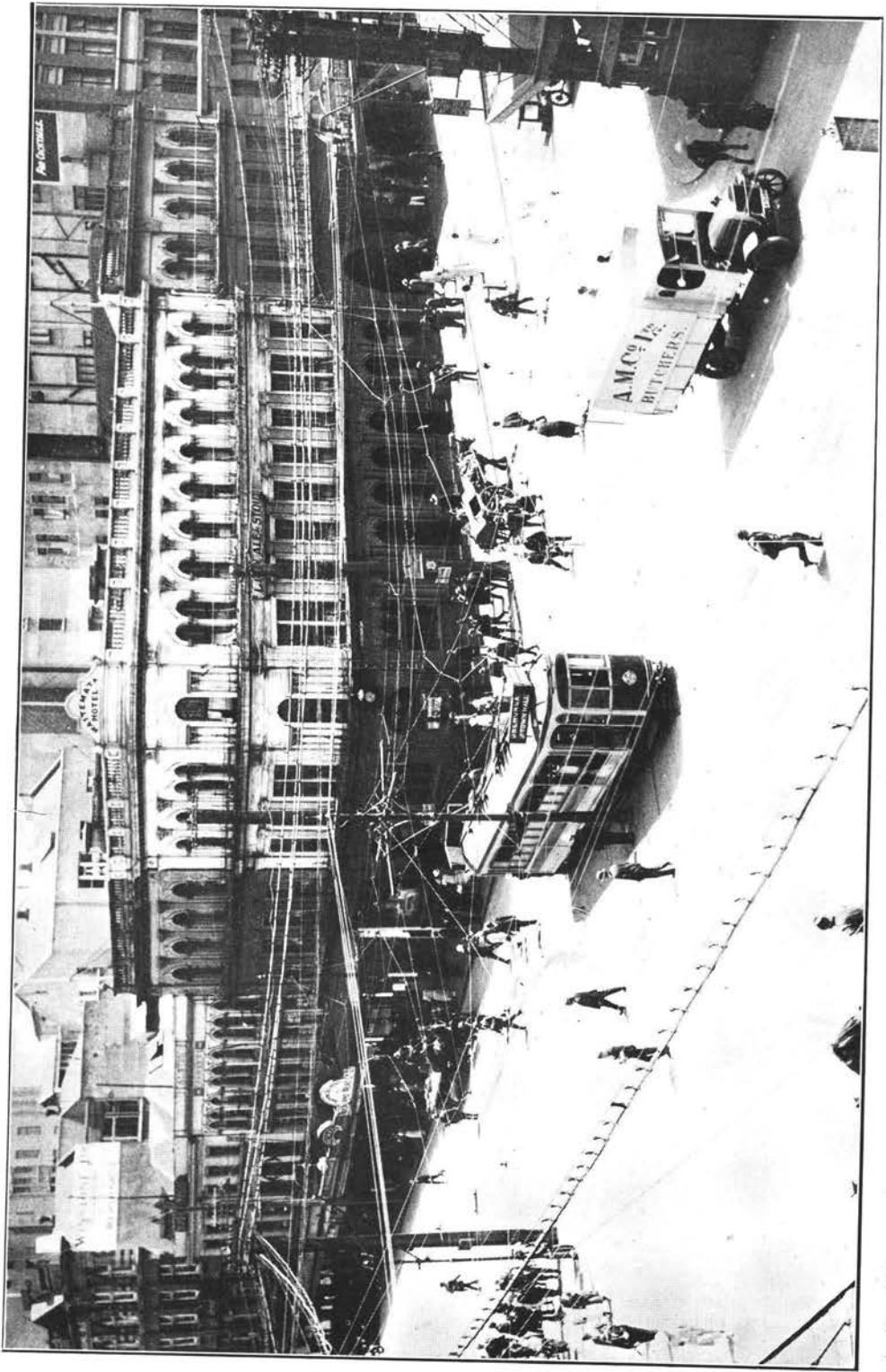
This is the land of the midnight sun. At Dawson midnight picnics are popular with the tourists. The sun sets and in only a few moments rises again.

The white people of Alaska we found very charming with an unfailing courtesy in home and store. The Indians are numerous, some industrious, some lazy, but all trying to be, in dress at least, just like the whites. We noted their bobbed-hair and high heel shoes. The papoose no longer rides on its mother's back, but in an up-to-date baby carriage, or in its daddy's arms. Oh, the evolution of the town Indians of Alaska!

We were in Wrangell on the Fourth of July! It was interesting to note their patriotism, the flags, bunting, fire crackers, ice cream and lemonade stands, their dressed up appearance, all indicating, at least, their desire to celebrate. The "Den O'Sweets" and the "Poodle Dog Cafe" both seemed to be doing a thriving business.

We were much interested in the totem poles, the family tree of the Indian. Some of these were very old. There are the beaver, the raven, the witch-craft, the bear, the dog totem, each telling a different story. One very old totem stands in front of "Chief Johnson's" house. On the steps of this tumble-down log house sat an old Indian woman, a bit of dried parchment. I tried to talk with her, but she only mumbled and shook her head. But her ancestry was certainly a long and important one.

We took the inland sea route to this land of the midnight sun—and when returning, the waters were calm and peaceful and the voyage delightful. We were at peace, for we had obtained what Alaska offers to the tourist, "an increase of knowledge, majestic splendor and great peace."



*Auckland is a modern new-world thriving city of a hundred thousand population. It is the metropolis of New Zealand, situated on a narrow neck of land that is to be cut by a canal, giving the city an ocean water-front facing Australia, as well as one facing America.*





*A street scene in Wellington, the capital of the Dominion of New Zealand.*

## New Zealand As I Saw It

By R. J. BAKER

(Before the Pan-Pacific Club Luncheon)

WHEN I arrived in New Zealand I found myself in possession of a foreign accent. Since I have been some forty-odd years in acquiring that accent I made no effort to change it, but I did find it necessary to adapt my vocabulary to the conditions in which I found myself. I found for example that the institution which we commonly call a store is referred to as a shop; that our hardware dealers are iron mongers, and hardware stores iron mongeries. The men who sell fruit on the corners or in the small shops are called fruiterers. The man who keeps a drug store is a

chemist; the street cars on which we ride are trams. The lawyer who has a worldwide occupation becomes a solicitor and if he practices in the higher courts, a barrister. The drayman, who is very necessary when you are traveling, is appropriately called a carrier. The automobiles are run not by gasoline but by benzine or motor spirits, sold in tins at about 50 to 75 cents a gallon. Hiking, in which the Trail and Mountain Club indulges, is not practiced at all. Many of the people walk but none of them hike. They do not follow trails but they take the track. What



*Some of the Maori maids at Rotorua, New Zealand. They dress and live here as did their ancestors who many hundred years ago arrived from Samoa bringing the Polynesian language with them, the same mother tongue that is spoken in Hawaii, Tahiti, and Samoa.*

we call forests or woods they call the bush. Dry goods stores are known as drapers and mercers. If you ask for a spool of thread in a dry goods store they would not know what you meant. You must ask for a reel of cotton. The barbers there do not like the name of barber and call themselves hairdressers. The man who sells cigars and tobacco is a tobacconist. They serve biscuits with tea, though we call them wafers or cakes. These are just a few of the changes which I found it necessary to make in my vocabulary, and incidentally I suppose it is necessary for them to make changes in theirs when they come here.

I thought you might be interested in some of the newspapers so I brought some that you might look through them. This edition of the Auckland Star is very characteristic of a New Zealand paper. The first three pages are made up of classified advertising. Then follows the editorial page; page five is given to cable and telegraphic news; pages six and seven are devoted to more classified advertising, and then on page eight you get the local news. You all know Arthur Brisbane's column on the front page, left hand side of the American newspaper. This space in Australian papers is devoted to births marriages, then the golden weddings, then the deaths, then an institution which is new to me—"in memoriam"—death notices and appreciations of people dead one to ten years ago. You will find the Sydney Morning Herald to be a paper of about the same type. I believe it is a fixed policy that they use no type larger than 18 point. Perhaps it would be a good idea to have some such restrictions for some of our papers. The glaring headlines and the illustrations which are typical of our papers are beginning to be copied in some of the Australasian papers, however.

So much for the differences. There are many others, of course, but now

for the points of contact that are similar. I want to compliment the people of New Zealand and Australia upon the excellence of their telegraph systems. I found that nearly everywhere it was possible to use the telegraph system easily and economically. The telegraph system is connected with the postal system, and you go in a post office after hours and put your telegram in the box with a stamp on it, and it will be sent. I think we could take many lessons from the ease and economy of the system in New Zealand and Australia.

I was talking to a New Zealand Scotchman one day on the train when he said something about the fleet coming down with a lot of battleships and destroyers and cruisers and submarines to visit them. He wondered if many of the boys would visit the larger cities and I said I imagined they would be very eager to see the sights. Then he said something that contains food for thought. "Don't you think it would be a lot nicer if instead of sending us battleships you would send down excursion steamers and instead of sending us your sailors and military men you would send the honor students from your high schools and universities, so that they could get acquainted with us; and then we in turn could send our honor students to visit your country?" I pass that idea on to you for what it is worth. (Mr. Ford said it was worth billions—applause.)

Wherever I went I found the greatest of courtesy. Occasionally it happened that someone said something unkind, but that always happens, and perhaps they did not mean it unkindly. One young man told me that I sounded as though my mouth was full of cotton and another one told me that my straw hat was the donkey's breakfast. In the main, such things are not worth considering. The people were extraordinarily hospitable and courteous, and they took the stranger into their hospitality and

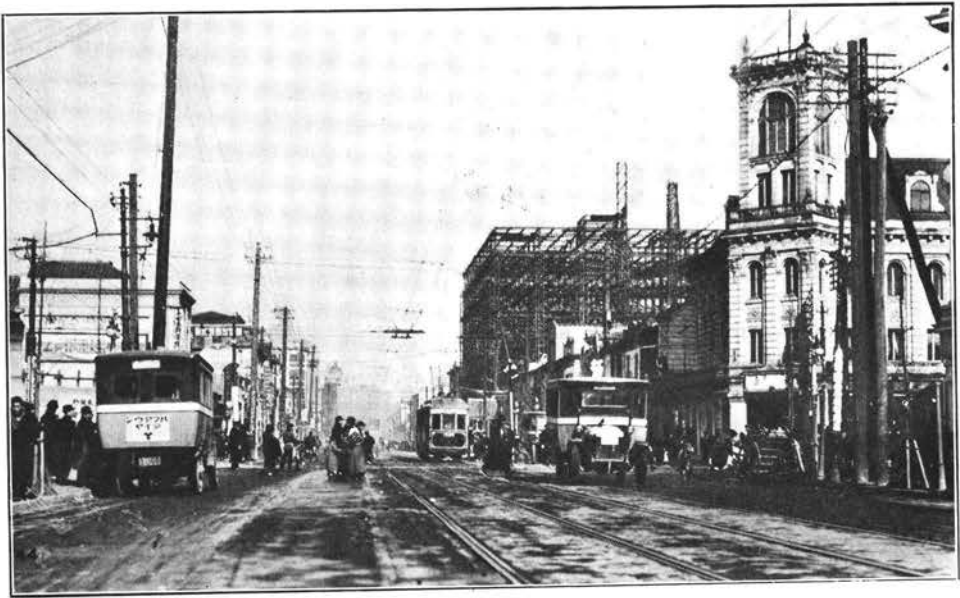
showed him the main points of interest. I had the unique experience of finding myself a foreigner. When I was a child I was accustomed to speak of a foreigner as the Italian peddler or the Armenian bootblack, but when I had occasion to go out of my native land and found myself a foreigner, it was different. I cannot impress on you too strongly the desirability of being kind and courteous to the stranger in your midst. We sometimes think that the people who come from across the equator say foolish things, but I can tell you that we do and say just as silly things ourselves when we get away from our native land. One day I was riding on the Sydney tram and did not know exactly how much fare to offer, as the rate increases the longer you stay on—there are about four zones with a different rate for each section.

The conductor came and I told him I did not know where I was going, and so did not know how much to pay. He said he was not a mind reader, and that I would have to tell him something about it. We might be tempted to smile at a foreigner holding out his hand full of coins for the merchant to take the right change, but sometime you may be in the same fix, when you have to change quarters to shillings and dollars to pounds.

This is my message to you today—be courteous to the people who come here from other lands. They are mighty good people to know. I think you can promote the cause of world peace as much by courtesy as anything else I know of. Nothing counts more than courtesy in meeting strangers or friends.



*The lost Pink Terraces near Rotoruahana, destroyed more than a generation ago by earthquake.*



*The Ginza, Tokyo's great shopping street, was destroyed by the earthquake, but is being rebuilt on a grander scale.*

## The Most Important Event in the History of Japan as a Modern Nation

(An anonymous essay presented in the Pan-Pacific Historical Essay Contest)

AT 11:59 A. M. on September 1, 1923, Japan was visited by a terrible convulsion of nature which destroyed by earthquake, fire, tidal wave, and typhoon, hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of dollars in property. This unexampled avalanche of apocalyptic horror, the most terrible of all recorded destructive cataclysms, totally overwhelmed Tokio, Yokohama, and the political, industrial, and intellectual heart of the Nippon Kingdom. The volcanic fate of Pompeii, of Sodom, of Gomorrah, of Yeddo, or of Messina was a mere incident when set beside the Tokyo-Yokohama tragedy.

Tokyo, the capital city of Japan, the center of Japanese statecraft, finance and industry, and the fourth largest city

in the world, was crushed by the cataclysm to but a shadowy spectre of its former self. Yokohama, Japan's premier seaport, and one of the world's favorite markets, crumpled into a heap of ruins, while all along the Bay of Tokyo, west ward and northward to the mountains, suburbs, villages and towns were shaken, burned, or drowned into oblivion. The toll in lives that was claimed by the disaster is estimated at about four hundred thousand dead, with other hundreds of thousands injured and millions homeless and penniless.

One-tenth of the Cherry Blossom Kingdom lived in six large cities on the eve of the calamity: Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, and Yokohama. According to the 1920 census, Tokyo





*One of the magnificent buildings in Tokyo destroyed by the earthquake and fire, and now being rebuilt.*

had a population of 2,173,162 people. Yokohama had a population of 422,942. In Tokyo a careful estimate of real estate values, based on reliable data, compiled in June, 1923, by the Tokyo Institute for Municipal Research, appraised the value of the land and structures in the city at \$1,700,000,000. The land remains. But two-thirds of the structures are in ruins. Therefore the loss on taxable buildings in Tokyo must be about six hundred millions of dollars. This does not include all the rest of the property losses in Tokyo and elsewhere. Hence we can safely conclude, at the most conservative estimate, the economic loss is high in the billions of dollars or yen. It is interesting to note that this mammoth economic upheaval in Japan has not disturbed her national credit, as far as the other members of the family of nations are concerned. It is still as intact and sound as ever, attesting to the strength of Japan's economic credit, and the faith of the world in the Island Kingdom. This is a remarkable situation in view of the fact that Japan is one of the most recent members of the

international family. That in the brief period of time from the noted advent of Commodore Perry to the day of the disaster, Japan could have made herself a power of the first magnitude from a secluded, feudal state is admirable—yea, wonderful.

"Let us build!" The disaster shattered the heart of Japan's industrial world, but in the midst of all the chaos and destruction, the sturdy national strength of character in the Japanese has manifested itself in the cry, "Let us build!" And they are building, building upon the ashes of their beloved homes. Not foolhardy, reckless construction this, but grave, sane and practical. Sobered by the terrible experience of the disaster, Japan has pledged a mighty vow never to be "caught napping" again. The narrow, crowded streets and jumbled masses of awkward, ill-built houses that were her cities once, have gone to a well-needed rest in the halls of progress. A modern Tokyo, a new Yokohama will arise again, built on staunch scientific plans and methods. Fire-proof and earthquake-proof structures are already

rising on broad shock-safe avenues, and predict that the two cities will in time become two of the world's most ideal metropolises.

Besides teaching the necessity for fire-and-earthquake-proof structures, the recent disaster has brought the world to appreciate the science of volcanology and the work of such eminent volcanologists and scientists as Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, of Hawaii, and the late Dr. Omori, of Japan. Man is learning, step by step, that he must live strictly in accordance with the laws of the earth and the universe. Volcanology is teaching man how he can do so, with ultimate satisfaction and success. The Tokyo Yokohama calamity has carved a great niche in the totem pole of progress.

In their fortitude and resourcefulness the afflicted people of Japan have acquitted themselves nobly. Law and order was reinstated in a remarkably brief time after the first shocks and looting and rioting were practically absent. In this time of distress, there was little uneasiness over the food situation, numb and shocked though the people were. With stout hearts and unconquerable wills, the people faced the disaster, stoic, unflinching, and fighting as only a people with traditions can fight.

The spirit of Cincinnatus and Spartacus was revived in that first meeting of the Japanese cabinet after the earthquake. The members of the cabinet, fearing another shock, dared not meet in Premier Yamamoto's house, so they gathered in the garden. There they planned the reconstruction of the two cities while each man tried to curb the pangs of hunger with a small bowl of rice, a pickle and a plum—a repast lighter than the hurried American sandwich. From this momentous meeting came Premier Yamamoto's appeal to his nation to "show the world that even in times of disturbance and distress, the Japanese people are able to keep a well-balanced

mind by doing what is right, obeying the laws, and showing their love of peace."

The disaster, terrible in its physical aspects, has proven to be of great international as well as national importance. It has done much to promote international good-will, particularly between the United States and Japan, the two major powers on the Pacific Ocean.

There were times in the history of Japan's modern career as a member of the family of nations when the Japanese people held the good-will of America as of high value. And justly held they so. America was a "big brother" to the island kingdom during the latter's year of transition from a secluded feudal state to a modern power of the first magnitude. No nation was more zealous and sincere in its efforts to assist Japan than was America. Commodore Perry's admirable work in opening up the feudal empire, and particularly Yeddo, to the influences of Western civilization and culture, was rendered, not for commercial or political gains, but for the purpose of helping the feudal state, and for that one purpose alone. Close upon Commodore Perry's pioneer efforts a vast system of educational, religious and social work was undertaken by the Americans. In every way possible, America proved a staunch and sincere friend of the rising nation. For about forty years this friendly attitude was mutual. But after the treaty of Portsmouth the situation changed somewhat. Japan, who had by then acquired great military and naval strength, began pushing a program of imperial expansion, and began imagining through trivial misunderstandings, that America was interposing obstacles in her path to supremacy in Asiatic and Pacific affairs.

The United States in turn began to distrust Japan, and Japan started to doubt the friendship of America. At this time "jingoism" stirred racial prejudice and antagonism in California and an anti-Japanese sentiment was devel-

oped, leading to bitter discrimination against the "yellow peril," as "yellow journalism" saw fit to term the Japanese immigration into America. Along about the same time the American Pacific fleet paid Japan a visit, raising apprehension and suspicion among the Japanese. And so things were in bad shape until the "Gentleman's Agreement" was concluded in 1908 to the satisfaction of both nations. This agreement apparently restored good-will between the two Pacific powers.

Sadly, however, the consistent and strong anti-Japanese agitation on the western coast of America, the attacks of Americans on Japan's activities in and after the World War, and the despicable work of jingoists in both countries, did not make for the best of mutual international good-will. The Japanese went to the Washington Conference with many misgivings. They returned with reassurance and faith. That they have intended to live up to the agreements of the Washington Conference in perfect good faith is the belief of America.

The political effect of the earthquake has been to cement the ties of international good-will between America and Japan in a sounder, firmer bond, with mutual friendship and increased faith in each other. The American people have put their sympathy for the Japanese in their disaster to genuine expression by sending cargoes of supplies, relief work-

ers, money, and battleships. The effect on the Japanese nation of this response by the Americans is readily seen in such letters as the following, which is attributed to Dr. S. Horiye:

"We knew you were generous, but the response of the Americans to the suffering caused by our earthquake overwhelms us, leaves us numb in gratitude and admiration. Hundreds of my countrymen in America are mailing to their relatives at home copies of American newspapers in which your gigantic campaign for relief is described. No comment on this by us is needed. The unemotional report in your papers of the mounting contributions will kindle a gratitude in us more significant to the relations between Japan and America than anything since your Commodore Perry came to our shores. From the "black ships" of Perry, veritable destroyers as our fathers first considered them, to your destroyers of today, rushing into Yokohama harbor with food and clothing for our refugees—what a step is there in American-Japanese relations!"

Because of its tremendous significance both socially, economically, scientifically, industrially, and politically, and nationally and internationally, the Japanese disaster of September 1, 1923, is my choice as the most important event in the history of Japan as a modern nation, since the advent of Commodore Perry in 1853, a period of seventy years.



# The United States Hydrographic Office and An Outline of Its Work

By

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN McDONALD

A Paper Prepared for the First Pan-Pacific  
Food Conservation Conference



*Rear Admiral John McDonald,  
Commandant of the Four-  
teenth Naval District.*

**H**YDROGRAPHY is the art of describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters with their phenomena. It is that branch of surveying which embraces the determination of the contour of the bottom of a harbor or other sheet of water, the depth of soundings, the position of channels and shoals, with the construction of charts exhibiting these particulars. This subject is of interest to maritime commerce.

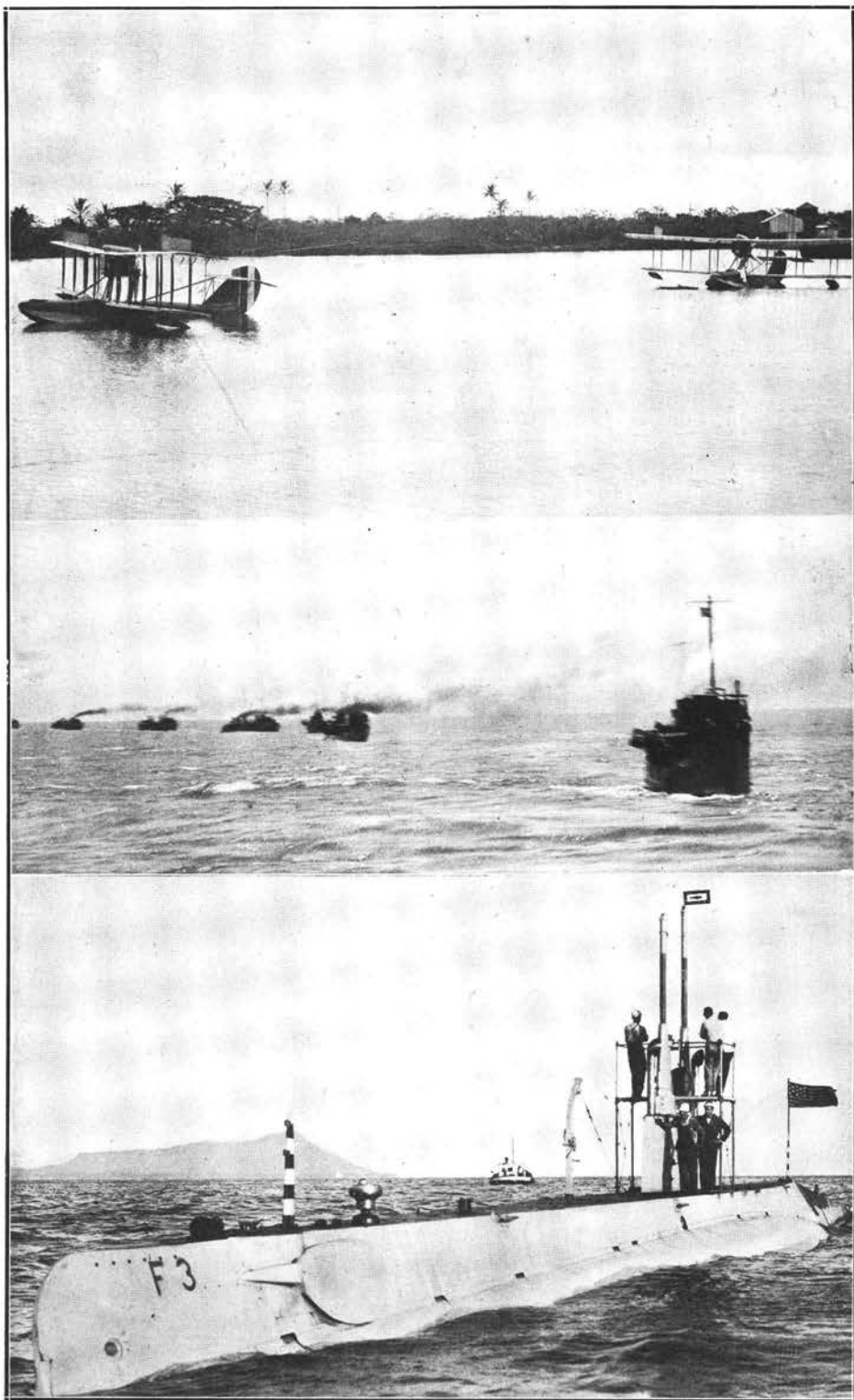
Providence has given us the ocean as a highway for maritime commerce; the hydrographer makes every effort both by graphic and written instructions to make this highway safe.

Nations having maritime interests have recognized the necessity of safeguarding them by establishing hydrographic offices, departments or bureaus as a part of their naval establishments, and it is through cooperation and interchange of information that the maritime commerce of the world is conducted with a reasonable degree of security.

In the earlier days of United States naval activities no systematic provision was made to supply our naval vessels with the necessary charts, navigational tables and manuals, navigating instru-

ments, etc., that they required. When a ship was to be fitted out, these things were collected from here and there by purchase from outside individuals, because the Government itself did not produce any of these most necessary articles. At the end of a cruise, when a ship was to be placed out of commission, her charts, books, instruments, etc., were tumbled into storerooms at the place where the ship was to be laid up, and they remained there, with little care or attention, until they were needed for fitting out another ship, when they were in many instances found quite unfit for use.

With such conditions existing, in December, 1830, in order to eliminate the difficulties and dangers to which our naval vessels had previously been exposed from the lack of an orderly and sufficient supply of information respecting the navigation of those waters of the world into which the performance of their duties constantly called them, it was ordered by the Navy Department that a depot should be established at the seat of government



*Pearl Harbor, a few miles from Honolulu, is the great U. S. Navy base in the Pacific. This should ever be a scientific base from which fast destroyers might be put to the useful work of deep sea sounding and the seaplanes of mapping the Pacific from the air.*



for the purpose of taking charge of such nautical charts and instruments as had collected in the various navy yards, and of assuming the care and issue of charts and instruments to United States naval vessels.

The difficulties that were experienced in obtaining and maintaining an adequate supply of the latest charts early led to a recommendation that a means of producing charts should be installed at the depot, and the introduction of a chart printing press at that depot in May, 1835, constituted the initial attempt at chart production by what has since become the Hydrographic Office. With the decision to produce its own charts for our own naval vessels, the department took the steps necessary for surveying the areas for which such charts were most needed. The office was afterwards established by law.

The United States Hydrographic Office is charged with duties pertaining to charts, surveys, meteorology and other branches of oceanography such as hydrographic surveying, surveying of coast lines, bays, harbors and of the ocean bed—except within the continental limits of the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

The work accomplished is so complex and far reaching (most of it of a nature fully understood and appreciated only by those who follow the sea) that details that would only serve to confuse the minds of others than seamen will be omitted, and the work of this most important office will only be outlined.

Maritime nations, recognizing the importance of ocean commerce and the necessity of protecting it, established Hydrographic Offices of some form or other. These offices naturally were made a part of their naval establishments from the nature of their work and from the fact that naval establishments were best fitted to perform such work.

Charts, sailing directions, etc., are a part of the nation's defense in time of

war while in time of peace they are a vital asset for merchant commerce; in other words, the Hydrographic Office as well as being indispensable to maritime commerce performs an indispensable military duty. In addition to numerous charts, sailing directions, etc., it prepares for our naval forces strategic charts upon which war plans are based, together with other information such as currents, meteorological data and other information that is highly confidential and which can only safely be confided to those who are expected to use such information to the best advantage and who are responsible for the successful accomplishment of military tasks.

Some of the more important productions of the Hydrographic Office are foreign charts, pilot charts of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific, and Indian Ocean, together with an Ice Supplement for the North Atlantic, the data for the latter being received by radio from the United States Coast Guard vessel stationed on ice patrol duty.

Pilot charts of the North Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans are published monthly, and other charts quarterly. These charts give a forecast of the weather for the month of issue, tropical storm tracks, ice and fog conditions; winds, currents and magnetic variations; steamship and sailing routes, and much other information. On the back of the chart is late information relating to maritime security.

The Hydrographic Office issues weekly bulletins containing important maritime information such as a daily memorandum on changes in aids to navigation; notices to mariners containing the latest information concerning navigation aids; mine warnings (published since the World War); sailing directions; list of lighthouses (foreign) with their corrections.

In addition to the above, manuals and

tables necessary for navigation are issued.

The data for the above publications is obtained from surveys, interchange of information with foreign hydrographic offices, and reports from shipping (foreign and domestic).

Through the initiative of this office, ships of war are directed to run lines of deep sea soundings, search for reported shoals, derelicts and other dangers to navigation which form a part of the data necessary for charts, sailing directions and notices to mariners. Charts of coast lines and harbors of smaller nations that have not the means or perhaps the inclination to conduct such work are frequently made by ships of war and published.

The above description is equally applicable to the hydrographic offices of other nations.

Seafaring men are one of the most important sources of information, and a close contact is maintained with merchant ship masters and others through branch hydrographic offices established at our principal seaports.

All Hydrographic Publications are sold at cost. The Pilot Charts are free, the requirement in return being that the receiver shall furnish the Hydrographic Office with any interesting nautical information he may observe.

From the above, it may be seen that actual chart making is but one function of the Hydrographic Office.

It has been, in the past, the policy of the Navy Department to cooperate with different scientific bodies and also with other branches of the government in conducting, exploring, and scientific investigations whereby the Hydrographic Office obtains valuable information.

Recently the U. S. S. Tanager took a party of scientists to islands to the westward of Honolulu. While the scientists carried out their work on shore, hydrographic work was done by the officers of the ship, the results of which will be

published for the benefit of those who have interests on the sea. A more extensive expedition was made last year. The U. S. S. Whippoorwill is now on a similar expedition. Under the direction of the Hydrographic Office, the U. S. S. Nero did the necessary deep sea sounding for laying the Pacific cable.

The above instances are but a few of the numerous sources of supply of hydrographic information, and are typical.

At the present time, the Hydrographic Office has three specially fitted surveying ships whose activities are concentrated on the Atlantic. At the time of completion of the Panama Canal, it was realized that the charts of the coast at the Atlantic end of the Canal were far from satisfactory. The surveying steamer Hannibal has been engaged in charting this area and there is now a chart from Yucatan Peninsula to the Panama Canal that deep draft ships may use with comparative safety. Surveys of Cuban and Haitian waters have been completed or are in progress, and surveys on the Colombian and Venezuelan coasts are contemplated.

It is the custom for naval vessels while cruising in different parts of the world in connection with their other duties to collect hydrographic data. This data may be in the form of harbor surveys, surveys over considerable areas, reconnaissances, tidal and current observations; in fact all phenomena that appear interesting or relate to hydrography.

The sonic depth finder is an instrument developed by Dr. Harvey C. Hayes, Ph.D., of the Naval Experimental Station, Annapolis, Maryland, that measures the depth of the ocean with great accuracy, and was used most successfully on the U. S. S. Stewart from Newport, R. I., to Gibraltar. Over 900 soundings were taken. This apparatus is easily installed, easily operated, and the ship does not have to stop. The installation of these instruments on ships will, in a short time, reveal the hydrography of

the ocean with great precision. The list of soundings run by the Stewart is remarkable in its agreement with soundings taken in years past, by sounding wire and other means.

The present design of the Sonic Depth Finder will measure depths from 40 fathoms up; with an expert operator this figure may be reduced to 10 fathoms. The first designs of Sonic Depth Finders measured depths from 80 fathoms to the greatest depths. Two general methods are used in sonic depth measuring, both of which employ sound making and the reception of its echo from the bottom. The first method investigated and employed by the United States Navy is termed the "angle method" on account of the depth being determined by the angle which the sound makes with the bottom.

The exact distance between the sound maker and the receiver is known; this is the base of the triangle;—sound maker—sea bottom—sound receiver. The receiver determines the *direction* of the sound echo from the sea bottom. Therefore, knowing the base of the triangle, and the direction of the hypotenuse where it joins the base, the vertical (or depth) can be obtained. In practice, the instrument is calibrated and depths corresponding to the various angles found are shown on a scale.

The direction of the echo is determined by means of microphones and the electric compensator. The compensator is a variable inductance and capacity instrument by means of which the sounds received in the microphones are centered in one direction.

There is a variation of the electric compensator in the "acoustic" compensator wherein the sounds are received in a number of acoustic receivers and conducted to the compensator through small voice tubes instead of in electric microphones and accompanying circuits. There is no general difference in theory

involved but each type has shown better adaptation in certain conditions.

This is the present development of the "angle" method and it is installed on 73 ships.

In general terms, the angle method works well on short bases in shallow water and not well on long bases in shallow water.

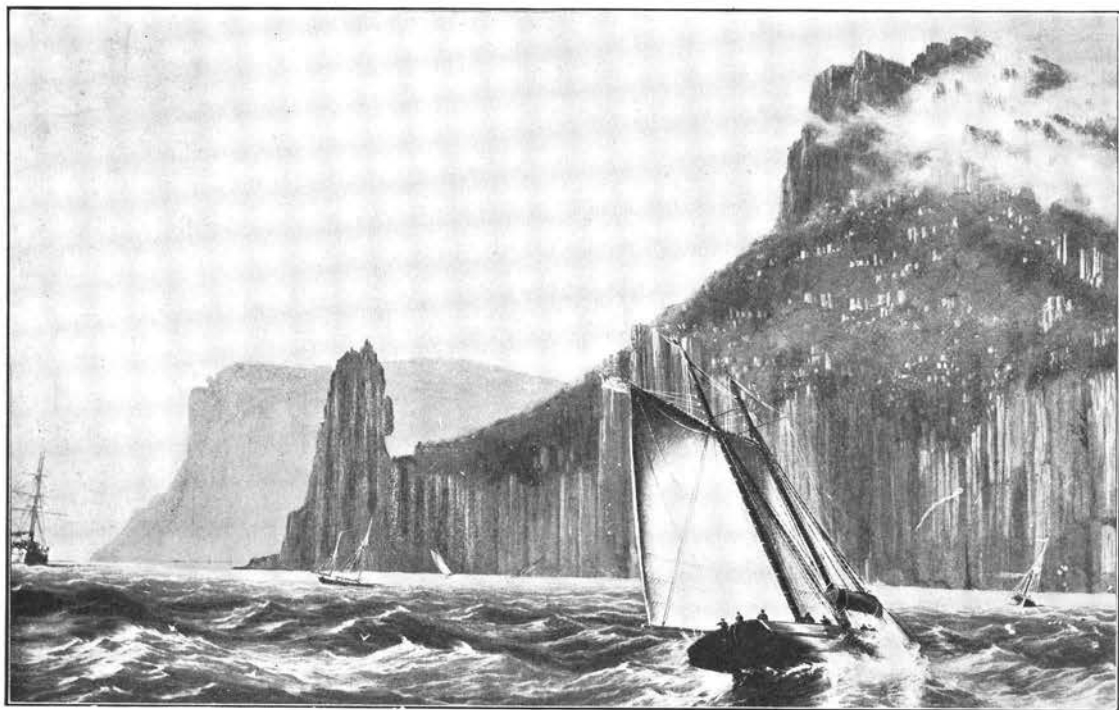
There are several practical difficulties connected with this method, one of which is concerned with the character of the bottom, particularly as to the inclination of the surface on which the sound impinges and from which it is reflected. If the bottom is not level, but sloping, the angle of incidence will be different from that of a level bottom and the angle measured on board ship by the compensator will not be the same as that obtained from a level bottom and erroneous depths will be blamed.

Another difficulty encountered in this method is the fact that, in some cases, the physical characteristics of the ship's bottom or structure at some point between the sound maker and the receiver may reflect the sound to the bottom and back again to the receiver, the great danger being the fact that the unknown base line is shorter than the true base line. This, of course, will show a greater depth than the true depth; a very dangerous factor.

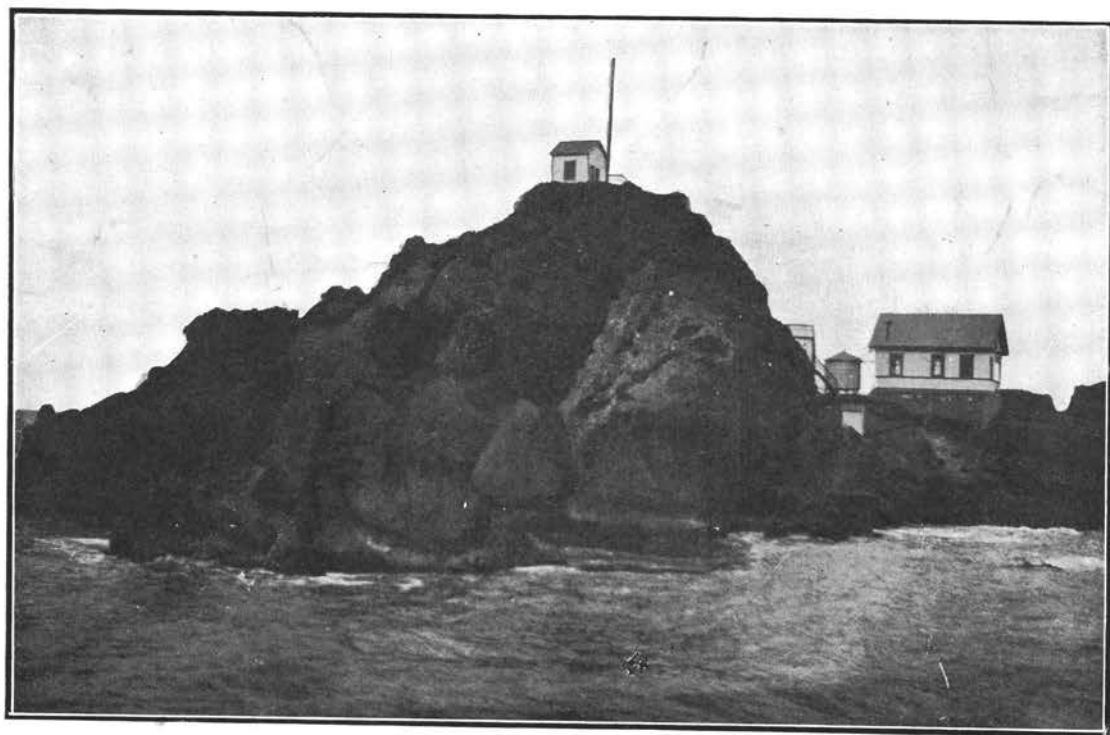
From the above short description of the "angle method" of sonic depth finding it should be noted that no measure of the velocity of sound in water is involved.

The second method of sonic depth finding does not make an angular or directional measurement but does make a time interval measurement, i.e., the time of the beginning or end of an impulse from the noisemaker on board ship and the return of the echo from the bottom. This is known as the "time elapse" method in contradistinction to the "angle" method.

The design of both types of the sonic



*This picture of the coast of Tasmania demonstrates the need of accurate deep sea charting.*



*A needed lighthouse at Hana, one of the tiny natural harbors on the island of Maui, Hawaii.*

depth finders is based upon the theory that a sound impulse emanating from a point near the surface of a body of water will be reflected back to that point by any submerged surface within its range of propagation. This theory applies particularly to the sea bottom.

The velocity of sound in water is about 4,800 feet per second and a vessel equipped with some form of sound transmitter and receiver, passing over a seabottom of great depth, may use a stop watch to measure the elapse of time until the echo is received. However, for comparatively shallow depths the human error combined with the fact that our best stop watches will not record less than  $\frac{2}{5}$  of a second, makes this method inaccurate. It takes exactly  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a second for a sound to go to the bottom and return in 80 fathoms of water.

The present time elapse method of sonic depth finding indirectly measures the time interval. The design of this device depends upon the principle that, if sound impulses are sent out at various known intervals, some one of these intervals will agree with the lapse of time necessary for the sound to travel to the bottom and back to the receiver.

The velocity of sound in water, which has been assumed to be 4,800 feet per second, is not exact, but it is a good average, and until more data is obtained on the salinity and temperature gradients in different localities throughout the world, it is considered that this average speed will be satisfactory for practical operating conditions. A trained man can get as low as 10 fathoms with the most recent depth finder.

As yet the depth finder has not been made entirely mechanical and it requires an operator who can distinguish the relative times of transmission and reception. However, this training is very elementary and a good operator can be trained within two weeks.

The first sonic depth finder (time elapse method) was designed and manu-

factured at the Naval Experiment Station, Annapolis, Md. Such directional sound receivers, including the sonic depth finder, as are installed on vessels operated by other departments of the government, were made at navy yards from plans and specifications originated by the Navy Department. The original sonic depth finder was completed in May, 1922, and immediately installed on the destroyer Stewart.

The Stewart sailed from Newport, R. I., on 15 June 1922, in company with five other destroyers for Chefoo, China. During this extensive cruise, the Stewart made thousands of soundings and was able to give a complete record of the depths of water en route. From this information the Bureau of Engineering and the Hydrographic Office have published graphic charts of the greater part of the route.

While this work was in progress, the Bureau of Engineering purchased ten of these sonic depth finders at a total cost of \$17,500.00, which were installed on the following ships: (a) Destroyers: Hull and Corry; (b) battleship: Maryland; (c) light cruisers: Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Detroit; (d) survey ship: Hannibal; (e) special service squadron: Denver; (f) U. S. Coast and Geodetic Ship Guide; (g) one sonic depth finder is being retained temporarily at the Sound School, San Diego.

These first ten depth finders were large and of rather crude design, they being the pioneer instruments.

At present, there are thirteen vessels of the U. S. Navy equipped with the sonic (time interval) depth finder.

Shortly after the destructive earthquake in Chile, in November, 1922, the Carnegie Institute of Washington, having learned of the successful soundings that were made with the sonic depth finder by the U. S. S. Stewart on her voyage, requested the Navy Department to run lines of soundings off the Pacific Coast of the United States in



order to facilitate the scientific investigations being made to determine the causes of earthquakes. The U. S. S. Hull and Corry, two destroyers fitted with the sonic depth finder, ran approximately 5,000 miles of soundings from Point Descanso, Mexico, to San Francisco, Calif. The lines were run from the 100-fathom curve to the 2,000-fathom curve—from San Francisco to Point Conception, Calif., 10 miles apart, and from Point Conception, Calif., to Point Descanso, Mexico, 5 miles apart. The area covered was about 34,000 square miles and the distance covered 5,800 miles. The results of this data, showing the contours out to the 2,000-fathom curve, have been recorded in Hydrographic Office Chart No. 5194.

This chart has been of much use to scientists generally. It is considered the best chart of the Pacific Continental Shelf yet published, and is in great demand by seismologists, volcanologists, meteorologists, and by scientific societies and schools throughout the world.

On July 30, 1923, the U. S. Scout Cruiser Milwaukee visited Honolulu, having sounded from Puget Sound to this port, using the sonic depth finder; from this port the ship continued sounding to Pago Pago, Samoa and thence to Australia. The return trip was made further to the northward and the use of the sonic depth finder continued. After leaving Honolulu on the return trip, an examination of the sea bottom to the southward of the Island of Hawaii was made at the request of the Carnegie Institute, for the purposes of a study of seismology.

The far-reaching effect of this instrument in revealing the ocean depths are difficult to imagine, and if installed on all ships, the world will soon have an excellent picture of the heretofore hidden depths of the ocean.

As a result of the sonic depth finder installations, the Hydrographic Office has been flooded with soundings from

all over the world. The two surveys of the destroyers Hull and Corry are worthy of special mention, because they were well planned and brought to successful completions. As data is received in the Hydrographic Office, it is placed on the charts but no detailed charts, such as those originally published, have been made recently on account of the additional work entailed.

In June, 1923, the Navy Department bought four more depth finders of a new and improved design from a commercial company at a total cost of \$4,400.00. These have already been installed or will be installed on: Army Cable Ship Dellwood and Light Cruisers Concord, Raleigh, Trenton.

The latest sonic depth finder (time elapse method) (November, 1923) was designed at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., at a cost of \$1,750.00 for one instrument. This depth finder was tested out on the U. S. S. Shawmut with excellent results.

This sonic depth finder measured depths from 10 to 80 fathoms successfully. Its main weakness lies in its use of the binaural sense, but it is the most useful sonic depth finder so far developed in the Navy.

For future work the Navy Department believes that in installations made solely for depth sounding, the costs of the accompanying apparatus can be cut considerably. Also, with the awakening of the commercial field to the possibilities of this apparatus, quantity production at a lower cost is possible.

It will be noted that the complete system for sonic depth finding so far installed in naval vessels comprises the noise-maker, and the listening devices, both of which are devices installed originally for other purposes, the compensator and the sonic depth finder.

The two types now depend on the "binaural principle," which is simply the natural method of finding the direction of a sound by turning the head so that

the sound wave strikes the human ear drums simultaneously and the sound apparently is brought normal to the line joining the two eyes or the two ears.

The Navy Department is making an effort to obtain a simple, rugged and reliable graphic (direct) method sonic depth finder which will indicate and give a visible and permanent record of depths from 10 to 100 fathoms. The problem is very simple, but there are many practicable difficulties in its accomplishment. These difficulties are the shielding of the ship's noises from that of the noise maker and the amplification of the echo of the true noise maker. If such an instrument can be obtained, at a reasonable cost, navigation in pilot waters will be aided very greatly.

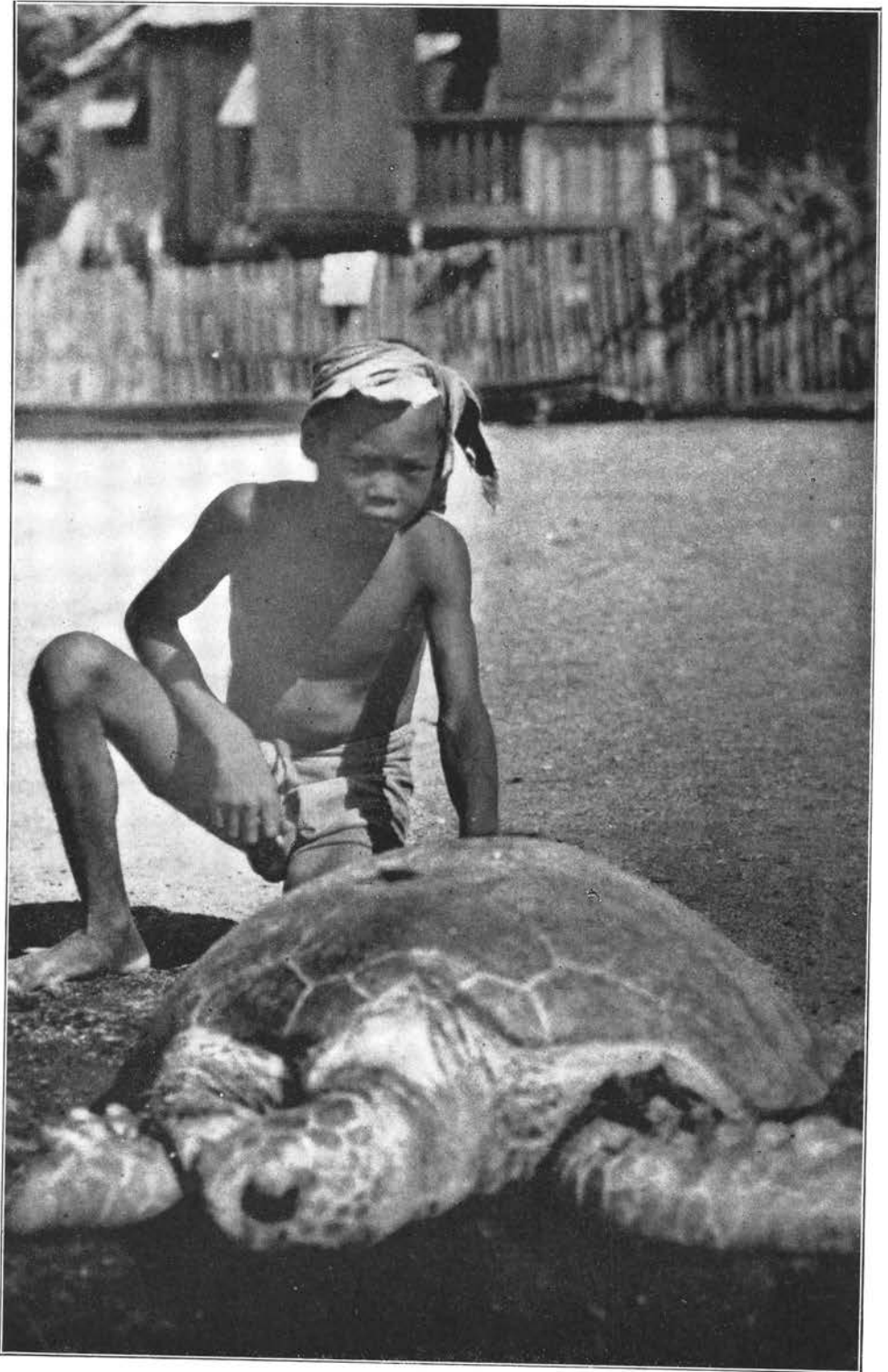
In July, 1919, the International Hydrographic Bureau, which included representatives of the hydrographic offices of 25 governments, met in London to

consider hydrographic matters. Among other resolutions was one to standardize charts, symbols, etc. This conference decided that there should be a permanent International Hydrographic Bureau, which is now organized at Monaco. This bureau should do much for the hydrography and the oceanography of the world. Rear Admiral A. P. Niblack, United States Navy, represents the United States in the above mentioned International Bureau.

There is in progress of formation, a scientific cruise for investigations in oceanography, etc. It is expected a vessel of the Navy will be used for that purpose; that necessary appropriation will be provided by Congress; that all departments of the Government and bureaus of the Navy and a number of scientific institutions will cooperate; and that a number of governmental and other scientists will accompany the expedition.



*Such mountains as these come down to the sea in Alaska and New Zealand; but for accurate sounding and charting, disasters to shipping would be many.*



*The kind of turtle they catch in the South Seas. Some of these are monsters in size and live, it is said, for centuries. Those on the Galapagos Islands are holdovers of the giant age. Turtles, however, are found everywhere in the warm waters of the Pacific, and give good meat food.*

## Some Observations on the Snapping Turtle and Their Biological Significance

By

PROF. WILLIAM E. HOFFMAN,  
Dept. of Biology, Canton Christian  
College, Canton, China



Prof. Wm. E. Hoffman.

ABOUT a year ago while engaged in biological survey work in the state of Minnesota, the speaker was able to make some observations on the Common Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina* (Linn.). A part of those observations will be related herewith, not that they are so important, in and of themselves, but because they illustrate a point the speaker wishes to emphasize. I refer to the great need for more detailed studies of our aquatic flora and fauna, along with a more careful recording and correlating of these studies. The object of the biological work referred to a moment ago was for the purpose of making possible the evaluation of certain fresh-water environments, in order that they might be more intelligently restocked with fish. As would be expected an important phase of this work was the study of the food relations of the several animals found in the environments under observation. This study occasioned the dissection of many aquatic forms and an examination of the contents of their digestive tracts.

One specimen of the Snapper, when so dissected and studied, was found to contain the unmistakable remains of several apples. These apples had no doubt

been thrown into the lake by camping parties which had their lunches on the lake shore, almost daily.

The speaker felt quite certain that most if not all references in the literature relating to the food habits of the snapping turtle spoke of it as being carnivorous. Accordingly when convenient the literature was consulted and all but two of a great many titles examined referred to it as being entirely carnivorous in habit. One paper gave an account of a large specimen which had been found to contain a great quantity of recently eaten swamp grass. The other paper gave the results of the dissection and study of nineteen specimens of the snapping turtle. The author of this paper found five of the nineteen specimens to contain such vegetable matter as algae, leaves, apple seeds, leaves of skunk cabbage and blades of grass, while all nineteen specimens contained animal matter. It is significant to note that writer after writer consulted by the speaker based his knowledge of food habits on the writings of others instead of making dissections himself. Some quoted authors who wrote over a century before, and peculiarly enough neglected to mention the more recent writings including those

which show the turtle to be herbivorous as well as carnivorous.

We read the reports of the results of biological surveys and find enumerated the number of specimens of turtles caught, but not a mention made of their relation to the other animals in the habitat studied. Yet some of these selfsame reports parade in the literature under the name of "ecological studies." They are in reality faunal lists only. Of what value is it to know that a certain number of individuals of a given species of animal exist in a given place, if we do not know the effect their presence has on the balance of life in that place?

The turtle just mentioned as having fed on apples was coated with an abundant growth of algae. It is because of this algae that the turtle has for so long been called a "mossback." It was supposed, of course, that the alga was known, but for the sake of completeness, a sample of it was saved.

A few weeks later Dr. Josephine Tilden of the University of Minnesota kindly examined the algae and found it to be an undescribed species of *Chaetomorpha*. Recourse was made to the literature where it was learned that references to the so-called "moss" were rather indefinite. Hans Gadow in his "Amphibia and Reptiles" said, in speaking of the snapping turtle in captivity: "Fresh-water algae grows on the shell and in the mud which settles on it, and since this happens also in the wild state, they are rendered as inconspicuous as old rotten logs." Ditmars, writing six years later in the "Reptile Book," says: "As the snapping turtle is persistently aquatic the shells of many specimens become coated with moss." Dr. Shufeldt in "Aquatic Life," nearly twenty years later, wrote: "Years ago I often kept tiny little snappers in one of my aquaria, and well do I remember a specimen I had that was not more than an inch in length, from the back of which grew a long tassel of elegant green

moss, fully twice the length of the turtle." Evermann and Clark, the same year (1920) in "Lake Maxinkuckee, a Physical and Biological Survey," gave us more definite information. Their statement reads as follows: "The back or capapace is always rough and more or less covered with mud, and there is often a heavy growth of filamentous algae on the back, the alga being generally some species of *Chaetomorpha*."

In the case of the algal growth as with the food of the turtle, we find many biologists content to repeat indefinite statements of earlier workers, rather than make first-hand investigation. It seems to the writer that knowing the specific identity of algae as widespread as that found on the backs of turtles is surely worth the trouble of sending a small sample of it to an algologist for determination.

This is not the first time that algae has been taken from the backs of turtles. *Chaetomorpha Chelonum* Collins has been taken from the backs of the Western Painted Terrapin, *Chrysemys marginata* (Agassiz) and the Common Musk Turtle, *Amblochelone odoratus* (Latrielle). In fact it has not been taken except on the backs of turtles.

It might be suggested that more would be known about the Snapper if it were an animal of economic importance. The speaker would invite your attention, however, to the fact that so little is known about this turtle that its true economic status cannot be decided. We could not venture a prediction as to ultimate effect on the balance of life if the turtle were to be completely removed from our waters. We know that the Snapper and its eggs are used as food, we know that it functions to some extent as a scavenger and we know that it is both directly and indirectly detrimental to fish propagation. We know, too, that it is a competitor for food with fishes and other important food animals, and that it at the same time destroys forms that



lution of the fisheries or the science of aquiculture has been and will continue that we do not know our turtles biologically or ecologically. The same can be said for many other and even more important aquatic creatures. To repeat, I say again that I give these observations not because they are of great importance to biological science, but because they illustrate how little we know about some of our very common forms of life.

Now, what has all this to do with food conservation? Four-fifths of the earth's surface is water, one-fifth land. Of the one-fifth that is land only about one-half is used for food production. In addition to this the number of people, proportionately, engaged in food production is decreasing. This means that with increased population the matter of food production will become ever more pressing. We cannot hope for permanent peace in the Pacific or any other place as long as there is anxiety amongst nations concerning the food supply. As the matter of feeding the world becomes more difficult, we will look to our vast water areas for greater production. Our fisheries at the present time furnish a great deal of food but they can be made to produce much more. This increased production will be brought about by more efficient methods of propagation, harvesting and utilizing the products and by-products of the fisheries, as well as state, national and international regulation of the same. This will mean the development of undeveloped or underdeveloped fisheries and the rehabilitation of such fisheries as have become depleted by commercial exploitation. In other words, it will mean the placing of our fisheries on a scientific basis. This will not be accomplished by one person, nor a few people, nor even by a few groups of people, and furthermore it will not be consummated in a short time. It is a problem which will require the cooperation of many individuals, institutions

and countries—this cooperation to extend over a long period of time.

We know that many fishery products are now used which formerly were not utilized because they were then thought unfit for use or because the old methods made their utilization unprofitable. Here in Hawaii, for instance, we find the tuna factory at first hauling the waste products from the cannery back to the sea, but now grinding them up into fertilizer.

The United States Department of Agriculture now sends out bulletins giving recipes for the preparation of various kinds of fishes, many of which we have thought not edible because we did not know how to prepare them.

One state in the Union produces, annually, one hundred and fifty thousands of dollars worth of gelatin. This gelatin is made from swim bladders of fish. Why do not other states utilize their fish swim bladders in a similar manner?

We know that international agreement among several nations regarding certain phases of our fisheries has already resulted in a great benefit to our fisheries and increased wealth to our nations.

That we have improved our methods of taking fish goes without the saying. As a matter of fact, in the absence of more regulated fishing it would be better if our fishing gear were not so modern.

The placing of our fisheries on a scientific basis is not going to be an easy task, yet it is not one impossible of accomplishment. Certain of our depleted fresh-water fisheries have not only been rehabilitated but have had their production increased much beyond that which obtained before depletion began.

Agriculture was practiced a long time before scientific methods came into vogue. The scientific methods came about because unthoughtful cultural practices were reducing the fertility of the land.

We have been still slower in getting our forests under scientific development. It is to be expected, then, that the evo-

are detrimental to important economic animals. Summing up, we must realize to be a slow process. Many problems will have to be solved and a little study of the situation will show that our progress will be determined by our knowledge of the biology and ecology of our aquatic fauna. We cannot intelligently discuss pollution, regulation or a host of other problems until we know more about life history, including longevity, fecundity, rate of development, migration, enemies, food requirements and a host of other things which prop-

erly come in the sphere of life history studies.

We should, however, not let the magnitude of the problem deter us. On the other hand, we should be quite hopeful, for every biologist and nature enthusiast can help. Every life history carefully worked out, no matter when, where or by whom, will help in the solution of fishery problems and must, therefore, be considered a worthwhile contribution. We need more detailed and accurate observations, including a better method of correlating and recording the same.



*A turtle catch on the shores of one of the Fijian Islands.*

# Better Understanding in the Pacific



By HON. M. HANIHARA

Address given by His Excellency, Masanao Hanihara, at the Pan-Pacific Club, Tokyo, on Thursday, October 16th, 1924.

I arise to say just a word to thank you for the honor you have done me today. I am deeply touched by the kind words your President spoke about me, which I know I do not deserve. I am further indebted to you for the rare opportunity of meeting the distinguished visitor from our great neighbor to the West and listening to his words of wisdom. He combines in one mind what is best in the East and what is best in the West. It will be highly instructive to hear whatever he wishes to tell us today.

As for myself, there is but one subject on which I can talk to you with any amount of confidence and on which you perhaps care to hear me, but that subject is one about which I cannot speak. When I came here it was with the distinct understanding that I would not be called upon to speak, but here I am.

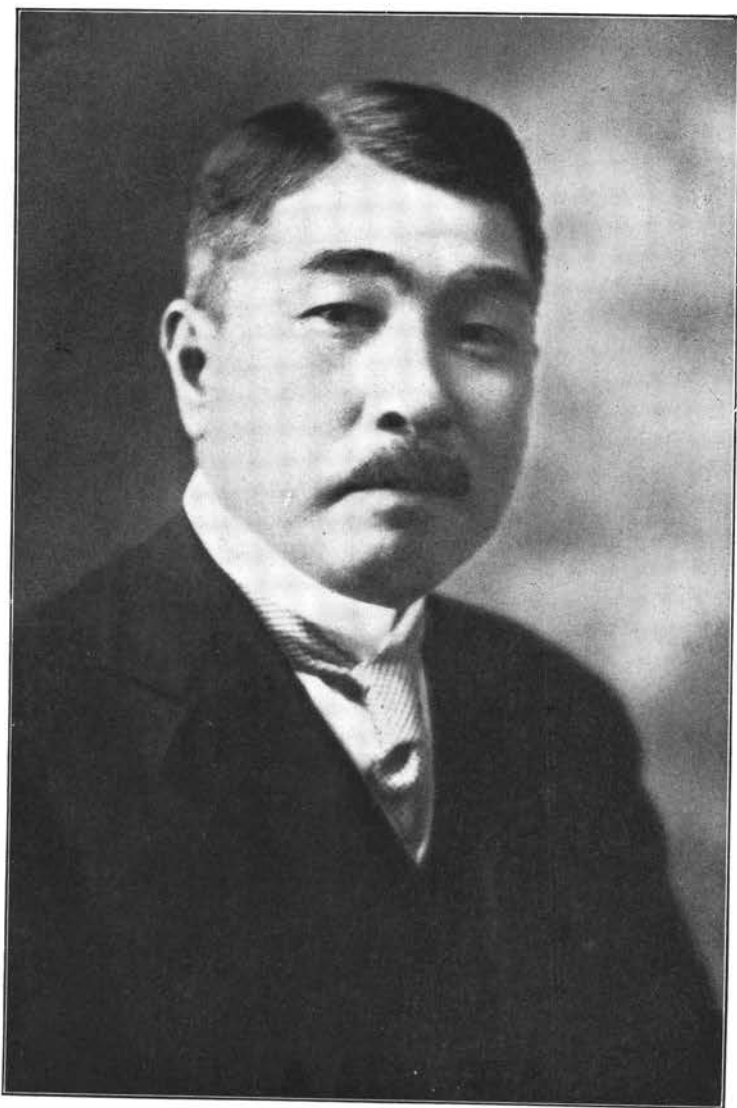
However, with your permission, may



*Hon. M. Hanihara, Japanese Ambassador.*

I add my appreciation of the Pan-Pacific Union. We all know that in this age of advancing democracy and democratic international intercourse, there are inevitable limitations in what the governments can do in the cultivation of the understanding of nations.

It is more through the constant activities of unofficial organizations like the Pan-Pacific Union, that different peoples are enabled by free and friendly exchange of views to understand and appreciate each other well. While through the successive conferences held during the past few years your Pan-Pacific Union has practically demonstrated how much your Union can do in bringing about better understanding among the peoples of the Pacific with increasing promise for useful co-operation for the advancement of their common interest.



*Dr. Iga Mori, a trustee of the Pan-Pacific Union, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the next Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine Congress in Tokyo from October 11 to 31, which he is inviting, in the name of the Union, to hold its next congress in Honolulu in 1928, as a part of the Pan-Pacific Medical Conference.*

## THE GENESIS OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

Being Some Reminiscences of Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union.

(First Installment)



*The author, A. H. Ford, in 1893,  
in Chicago.*

Is there to be a League of Nations in the Pacific?

Perhaps!

Henry Cabot Lodge, Franklin K. Lane, and others of America's greatest minds have seen such a vision.

They have visualized a Pan-Pacific League of Nations created by and for the peoples about the shores of the greatest of oceans, races aggregating more than half the population of the globe. In such a league by, of, and for the peoples who represent the world's oldest and newest civilizations, they saw a parliament of nations that have enjoyed continuous government longer than any nations on earth; a parliament of the peoples of the Greatest of Oceans, one that would bring about a true and abiding community of interest, and so lay the foundations for a real patriotism of the Pacific.

Startling as the statement may seem, yet it is true that there is actually growing up in and about this great vast body of waters something that already resembles a real tangible patriotism of the Pacific. It is crystallizing.

Already men of many tongues and races in the Pan-Pacific area begin to speak of "our ocean," dwelling with pride on the fact that the commerce of the world is swiftly shifting from

the smaller war traditioned Atlantic, to the greater and peaceful ocean truly named the Pacific.

The many conferences called by the Pan-Pacific Union have brought together, from every country bordering the vast ocean of peace, leading men representing many lines of thought and action; they have discussed many of those interests that are common to all of them. This mingling brought about a beginning that has become a steady growth of something that is taking form as a pride of "our ocean," something that is a true patriotism of the Pacific.

It is in the Pacific today that is being enacted the great drama of the world, drama that is not tragedy, drama without war. Revolutions are accomplished in the Pacific, racial rivalries brought about without armed conflict. Here, every man's life is liable to have its great dramatic moments in peaceful thrills. Sun Yat Sen, son of a Chinese peasant in Honolulu, became the first president of China after a practically peaceful revolution; the Sho-





*Rev. John Rusk, Ph.D., pastor of the Militant Church in Chicago, an experiment in inter-racial and interreligious welfare work. Here was born the ideal of a unity of all religions for active work for the welfare of mankind. The motto of the Militant Church was "Deeds, not creeds; act in this world, theorize in the next."*

guns quietly restored the Emperor to power in Japan; a few Americans peacefully dethroned the Hawaiian queen. The Pacific itself is being made democratic, and we of the Pacific look for the dramatic moment in our lives in thrills of peace rather than in the terrors of war.

I think the most dramatic moment and event in my life came during a Pan-Pacific mission to Washington, the national capital, culminating with the bringing of Henry Cabot Lodge in accord with Woodrow Wilson in the creation of a League of Nations, although not a world league.

I had interested President Woodrow Wilson in the building up of a League of Nations in the Pacific, so dropped over to the Capitol to secure the approval and support of his bitterest opponent, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, and I succeeded.

In half an hour the great opponent of the President and the League of Nations, while denouncing Wilson and that League on the floor of the Senate, was, in the next breath, asking for an appropriation for the Pan-Pacific Union, of which Woodrow Wilson was head, to aid it in creating a League of Nations in the Pacific.

Perhaps in outlining the story of the Pan-Pacific Union, and in making its plea for the creation of a Pan-Pacific League of Nations, either official or unofficial, so that it is governed by the people of the Pacific for the people of the Pacific, and is effective, I might not make a better start than by narrating the story of how I won over Senator Lodge to the cause of the Pan-Pacific Union, and the year before he became the father of the Pacific Four Power Pact.

The Governor of Hawaii, Hon. C. J. McCarthy, then President of the Pan-Pacific Union, was in Washington. I found him in the office of the Hawaiian Delegate to Congress, Prince Kuhio

Kalanianaʻole. I had just left Franklin K. Lane at the White House and had in my hands a bill which the Pan-American Union, (where I had my Washington offices) had helped me draw up. It asked for \$9,000 toward the expenses of the Pan-Pacific Union in calling its conferences. Congress was preparing to adjourn. All appropriation bills were going that day into the hands of the Joint Committee of the House and Senate. There was not an hour to lose. "Prince," I called as I entered his office, "will you and the Governor come with me to see Senator Lodge? I want him to put this appropriation in as an amendment. We have just twenty minutes before it is everlastingly too late."

Governor McCarthy gasped, Prince Kuhio smiled. "Do you know Lodge?" asked the Prince. "I do not," was my quick reply, "but I am going to know him in five minutes."

It was the announcement of a call from the delegate from Hawaii and its governor that got us an audience. Senator Lodge scarcely grunted an acknowledgment of the introduction I received from the delegate. "Well, what do you want," asked Mr. Lodge in his most frigid tones. He was iciness personified. I was eloquent. Senator Lodge was simply not interested. "Let's go," whispered the delegate. "Good-day, Mr. Senator," said the Governor, timidly, and we started to the door, but I got no further than the door. Mr. Lodge had returned to his papers. I left my colleagues and walked up to the Senator. "Mr. Lodge," I said, as I brought my fist down on his desk, "you may not be interested in helping to bring together the leaders in Pacific lands for better understanding, but up there in the White House lies a man crucified to a bed of suffering, and even in his agony he is at this moment gazing on moving pictures of a pageant of all



*Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, at the time he persuaded Woodrow Wilson to head the Pan-Pacific Union and got Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to secure from Congress the first appropriation for the Union, which he expressed a hope would develop into a Pan-Pacific League of Nations.*

Pacific peoples who have brought the flags of their countries to Hawaii to be sent to the martyr at the White House in token of their fealty to the ideals of better understanding among the peoples about our great ocean." I got no further. Senator Lodge sprang to his feet and exclaimed, "Yes! that man at the White House has time to look at your Pan-Pacific films, but he hasn't a moment to receive us Senators."

I beamed on the Senator. "Now, Mr. Lodge," I said, "that your interest is aroused, will you listen to our plan for a Pan-Pacific League of Nations?" Senator Lodge, for once not only smiled, but he gave vent to a hearty laugh and put out his hand. "Sit down," he said, "let's talk it over." And we did. In five minutes Senator Lodge was an enthusiastic supporter of the Union. "I don't believe we can ever have a League of Nations composed of the countries around the Atlantic," he said, "for the traditions there have always been traditions of envy and hatred, thousands of years in Europe of war, envy and hatred. A world league of nations is a mad dream for the present, but out there in the Pacific, where you have never had a serious quarrel, your traditions are predominantly traditions of peace; there is the place to begin the work of a real League of Nations. You may do it there, and I am for such a League. How much do you want?" "Only nine thousand dollars." Again the Senator smiled. "Very well, my committee meets in five minutes, I will tack this on as an amendment. Come back in an hour."

It was tacked on, and Senator Lodge declared on the floor of the Senate that he hoped that it was the first of many such appropriations to help toward bringing together in friendly understanding the peoples of the Pacific.

And so it was that Henry Cabot

Lodge, uncompromising opponent of Woodrow Wilson became, and remained, a friend of the Pan-Pacific Union to the day of his death, regardless of the fact that his opponent was its honorary head. He became the father of the Four Power Pact, and when I visited Washington, Senator Lodge was always ready and willing to introduce any bill in the Senate that might be helpful to the work of the Pan-Pacific Union.

I have often been asked how the idea of a Pan-Pacific Union originated. I have often wondered. In speaking before the first gathering of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu, it suddenly flashed into my mind that between thirty and forty years before that, both Wm. E. Curtis and I had been members of the staff of men on Victor Lawson's Chicago Daily News Record, almost every member of which has since become a celebrity. There was Gene Field, George Ade, Peter Finley Dunn, some of the McCutcheons, Ray Stannard Baker, Edward Price Bell, and Trumbull White. These names flashed into my mind, and then to my mind came the greatest of all, that of Wm. E. Curtis, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Daily News Record, and father of the Pan-American Union. For even thirty-odd years ago Curtis was whispering his dreams to James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, and Blaine listened.

How many now remember the name of Wm. E. Curtis? Yet when Blaine created the Bureau of American Republics, making Curtis' dream come true, he named Curtis as its first director. It was not until 1910 that the name was changed to that of The Pan-American Union.

It is a strange coincidence that the first director of the Pan-American, as of the Pan-Pacific Union, were both members of the staff of a daily paper published in the most polyglot and in-

terracial city on the globe, for such was Chicago of the early and late nineties.

At the time I was first attracted to Wm. E. Curtis and his work particularly as a writer on the countries of Latin America, which he was visiting, I was trying out on my own account an experiment to test the possible latitude of religious tolerance, and it was the qualified success of this experiment that encouraged me many years later to try a kindred experiment in organizing men of all races to test out their latitude in racial toleration.

In Chicago, as editor of a couple of monthly magazines devoted to getting men to turn from the great cities to the greater country, I had plenty of occupation, but needing actual funds, I joined the staff of the Chicago Daily News Record, and brazenly used that paper through its news columns for propaganda work; nor was there any resentment on the part of the editor; he, in fact, entered into the spirit of the great game, and as I organized racial, religious, and social clubs and societies, one after another, he recognized them as potential news feeders, especially for the early or noon edition, for I was always careful to bring in daily a story from my Russian, or "Zimyanika" Club, or from the African Anti-Lynching League, or perhaps from the Society for the Prevention of Crime. This latter was always a great source for news feature stories. Ralph M. Easley, then of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, had just touched the Civic Federation, securing Lyman Gage, the great Chicago banker, as its figure head, and he was securing great scoops for his paper. Easley's work as a reporter made Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation, so famous that he could soon discard his profession as a newspaperman and give his entire time to making his child a great national organization to be reckoned with.

At the head of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, a department of the militant church (of which more later) I had the Rev. John Rusk, the real father of the inter-religious movement in Chicago. Frankly, I used this society for the greater glory of the news features of my paper, but I was securing a wonderful and useful education.

We needed funds. There was gambling in Chicago. It was wide open; the very policemen on the streets acted as cappers and guides for the open gambling joints conducted by aldermen of the city. Now when the Democrats got worsted I went to Alderman "Bathhouse" John and suggested that he assist in reforming his district fallen under control of his opponents. He grasped the idea and I brought the Rev. John Rusk, one of the most courtly of gentlemen, for an interview with Alderman "Bathhouse" John, in his famous bath place. It was a unique interview. I had to translate for both participants.

"Now doc," began 'Bathhouse,' "I'm on the square, I ain't going to double cross you, and I don't want you to give me the marble heart. Dey calls me Bathhouse, an' me friend Hinky Dink has been druv to the tall timbers; we want him back on the beat—see!"

Hinky Dink McKenna had risen from bootblack to Alderman of the first ward in Chicago. He and Alderman John Coughlan (Bathhouse John) controlling that district and distributing the patronage. Being out, they wished to demonstrate to their constituents that the "ins" could not give the real simon pure protection to the gambling fraternity that had always been theirs.

"Bathhouse" John provided the funds and an anti-gambling crusade began. A start was made on gambling in the first ward. Suddenly, however, there was a change in local politics and the



old gang got back into power. But the crusade continued. John sent for me and I have never seen a man so virtuously indignant as was "Bathhouse" John when I assured him that his promise to the Rev. John Rusk was taken seriously, that the quiet clergyman really believed that John was entirely disinterested in any political squabble and really wanted his district freed of gambling. I will not quote or translate the language of my good friend "Bathhouse" John on that occasion. It was a few days later that the Society for the Prevention of Crime staged its most spectacular act. It was so timed that it gave the three o'clock, or late edition of the Chicago Daily News Record a glorious "beat," and this, I believe, was done with the last lingering wad of money from "Bathhouse" John's fund.

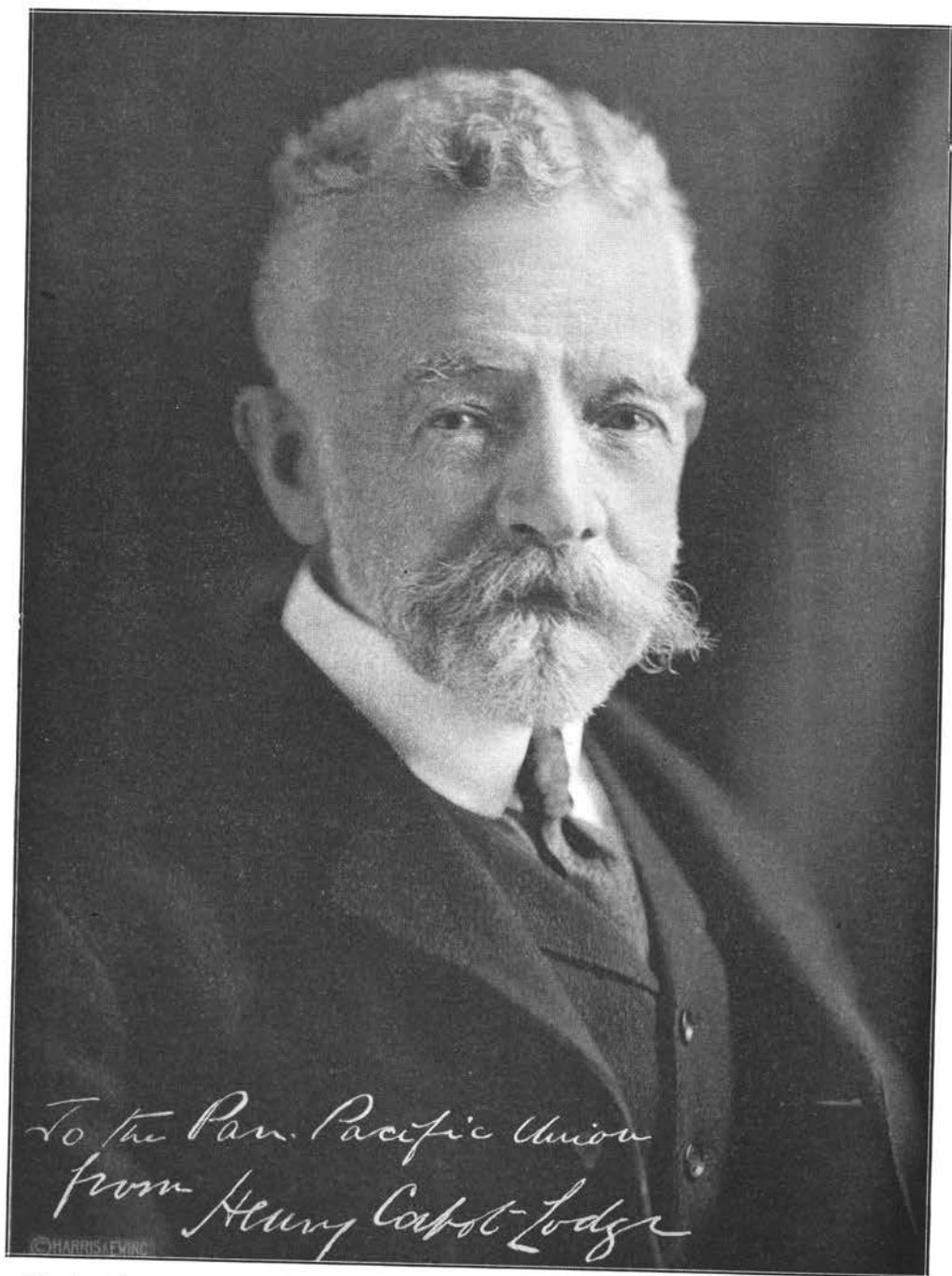
At 2:30 o'clock, the hour of going to press for the afternoon papers in Chicago, a sudden raid was made on all of the "nickel-in-the-slot" gambling machines in the first, or business, ward of Chicago. Van loads of these instruments were collected, carried in procession around the city hall to be burned in a bonfire before the office of the Chief of Police who was mandamusd for neglect of duty in not suppressing this form of gambling when called upon to do so.

It was a splendid front page story, with pictures by one of the McCutcheons, and as the procession started at the appointed hour, I 'phoned into my chief to let the press start, that the page story was coming off as written that morning.

In those days gambling was a protected and lucrative industry in Chicago, and we were not to do these things with immunity. A gang of gamblers collected; the Rev. John Rusk, our distinguished attorney, Mr. Gault, and I were surrounded. Gault was knocked down and injured, and I

jammed in a crowd and pounded, while John Rusk, a small dapper man, immaculately dressed and near-sighted, was crowded upon a stoop to an office building, a howling mob of hundreds before him. As I went down I saw the little minister, his fists flying, challenging one and all to the attack, and his "British" up, (for his father was British). Only the belated arrival of a squad of police saved Gault and Rusk from severe manhandling at least, and I was rather glad to see them myself, for otherwise my friend Easley might have had the real big story to write that night for his morning paper, The Inter-Ocean. But I was learning to know men of all races and conditions in Chicago, and it was valuable knowledge to acquire. I knew and loved men who were the leading clergymen; I knew and loved and sympathized with white men in opium joints who had even committed murder and now made their living manufacturing crooked gambling implements and in marking cards for the gambling joints conducted by first ward aldermen. One of these men did great service in wiping out the opium joints in Chicago which he knew so well.

It is strange, but my first acquaintance with the Chinese was brought about through conducting a combined newspaper and militant church campaign against them and against the underground opium traffic in Chicago. Then it was that I first learned that it was often the white man who was behind the Chinese opium joint and that there were Chinese who were "men" through and through. There were few Japanese in Chicago, but many of these were my friends, in fact I was extremely friendly during the Russo-Chinese and later through the Russo-Japanese war with Russians, Japanese, Chinese, in fact was even then Pan-Pacific in my ideals. I loved and sympathized with them all.



The late Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, father of the Four-Power-Pact in the Pacific. He was a firm believer in the work of the Pan-Pacific Union, and while he did not believe the time was ripe for a World League, he urged that a beginning be made about the shores of the Pacific, where he believed a League of Pacific Nations could operate in perfect harmony and set the world an example.

Their trifling quarrels I believed would soon be forgotten in the greater glory that must come sooner or later to the Pacific, that being the home of more than half the human race, varied peoples, but with a common interest, the advancement of the commerce and prosperity of the Pacific and the raising of the standard of living of all its peoples.

In all this work, John Rusk was behind me, and I was behind him. He and I were pals in the true sense of the word. He laughed at me much, and I loved him as a brother, a blood brother, and he leaned on me.

John Rusk became internationally known, but he suffered the fate of all unselfish reformers; he died almost alone and in poverty. Others took up his ideals and carried them on; the pioneer and martyr, for Rusk became a martyr, was forgotten. It is always so. Be unselfish and you will be sacrificed by those who are selfish, and it is the way of the world. John Rusk began his financially downward career when he undertook to help a group of real estate men and eminently respectable citizens, to cleanse a portion of Wabash Avenue, then the redlight district of the city. They promised backing and funds for the great work, but insisted that it must be secret; even Rusk's friend on the Chicago Daily News must not know. Had he known, the life history of the Rev. John Rusk might have been different.

Through Rusk, pushed into the sensational Parkhurst methods, the desired results were brought about and the evidence secured. Rusk was then of no further use to the wealthy house owners, and was dropped by them and left to the tender mercies of the police who had been robbed of their lucrative prey. Every four or five hours, day and night, the Rev. John Rusk was arrested on a trumped up charge, the usual one being that of stealing

a towel from one of the houses visited. He was rushed out, often at the dead of night, to a police court in the outskirts of the city. The cases were never tried, but it was winter and in a few days John Rusk, deprived of sleep and exhausted, was down with pneumonia, and that was what was intended. Typhoid developed and then tuberculosis, through ten years of which John Rusk struggled and worked to the end.

We both learned something of the power of wealth and the gratitude of the wealthy, once their interests are served, in Chicago at least.

John Rusk, when I first met him, was preaching in a church that had had many quarrels with its pastors; one it drove to insanity, another, I believe, to suicide; yet its board of trustees was probably no more cruel at heart than is the average directorate that authorizes action that no single human being with a conscience would dare propose or carry out. Rusk and his congregation were not in accord. He was a gentleman, but he was determined, and determined for the right. He wished to serve, and I greatly fear that the opportunities I gave him and the consequent press attention he received did not enhance his standing with a very considerable conservative element in his church. Rusk determined to resign, and I suggested that he remain in Chicago and establish a Militant Church, a church to fight crime. Rusk saw the possibilities and made his decision. The Sunday after he left his regular pulpit a thousand persons were turned away from Willard Hall in the great W. C. T. U. Temple building because they could not crowd into the auditorium.

It was a remarkable church experiment. We gave it the foundation motto, "Deeds not creeds; act in this world, theorize in the next," and then went out to organize armies, battalions,

regiments, companies, and squads to do uplift work in the various portions of the city, among people of all races and creeds. There was no obligatory monetary support (a great mistake), but every member had to pledge two hours a week service at the call of the pastor. There were a hundred lawyers, each pledged to try free of charge a case a week in a deserving cause for the moneyless and oppressed, and many were the poor devils thus rescued from the professional loan shark. A hundred physicians were pledged to give certain hours of their services free in deserving cases, and they did. At the police stations one of our physicians would sober up the intoxicated and seek to start them on a more cheerful career. The Militant Church even maintained a Drug Cure Hospital, and made some remarkable rescues. In fact the drug used was so powerful that I fear it might have been a case of kill or cure. I always advocated taking only those drug fiends whose nearest relatives were quite content to have them either killed or cured.

I met some remarkable men and women in this branch of the work, one of them an opium and morphine habitue of twenty years. He spoke Chinese and was a great aid in driving the opium joints from Chicago. He was cured of the drug habit and even for a time gave up the "shell game" and was a regular attendant at and a worker in the Church. I did my best to secure this man a pardon for a murder he committed in a southern state; the Governor of the state was a friend of mine. The murder was one committed decades before in the lobby of the Kimball House in Atlanta, Ga.; many believed the shooting was quite justifiable. My friend, the murderer, was a brother of a famous revivalist, but there was no pardon for him until he returned to the State of Georgia and to the prison from

which he had escaped. However, I do not believe the Governor of Georgia was very anxious to get him back, for he was never molested in his excellent reform work in Chicago, and he did not accept the invitation to return to the death cell in a prison.

It was during the regime of the Militant Church that I became closely associated with W. T. Stead when he reached the city and wrote his book, "If Christ Came to Chicago." A clerical friend of mine filled his church one Sunday by preaching a sermon entitled "If Christ Came in Stead. Years later I met his son in Melbourne where he edited "Stead's Austral'ian Review." He died almost in my arms, urging me to put before the Government of the Pacific a plan for a Ministry of Friendship in each Cabinet. But more of that in another chapter.

Even the women of the Militant Church were drawn into the actual rescue work. They were often at the police stations to offer help and protection to any woman who had strayed and wished a home. Often Dr. Rusk received these unfortunates in his own home and sent them to those who would care for them, and Carrie Watson, the most notorious woman in Chicago, used to invite John Rusk to preach to the young girls of her resort on Sunday mornings before the hour of service at the Militant Church, and Carrie would supplement the words of the pastor with an offer of her carriage to take them to any home Dr. Rusk would designate, and there was strong and picturesque advice to the young to leave the life that could have only one ending.

John Rusk's greatest helper was his invalid wife. She urged him on and on until the last moments of her life. Mrs. Rusk had once, on our first meeting, expressed a desire for a St. Bernard dog. I bought what I believed was a pedigreed pup. He was not,

however, but "Prince Rusk" lived for fifteen years, loved by us all.

Mrs. Rusk's pride was the Militant Church orchestra, the best amateur orchestra, perhaps, west of Pittsburg. In Honolulu thirty years after the birth of this orchestra, I met the son of Joseph Vilim, whom I persuaded to lead the Militant Church orchestra. Vilim was a great musician. He maintained a full orchestra for us of forty-eight pieces, and young Vilim was the child wonder of this group. For a time there was also a volunteer chorus of a hundred voices. I was learning all the time that all people of all races and creeds wish to live in a better world and will help to make it better if they are shown how by sympathetic leaders who can be real, actual brothers and personal friends.

The makeup of the Militant Church was unique. I tell my story from memory, memory of things that happened thirty and more years ago, written with the presses waiting for copy, but if this ever grows into a history of the movement toward the creation of a Pan-Pacific League of Nations, I shall go over the documents that are in storage and make it a book of serious memoirs.

The board of directors of the Militant Church was in itself a remarkable experiment in religious toleration. John Rusk, its pastor, was a Presbyterian divine. On the directorate was a Catholic priest, unfrocked, I believe, but still a priest. There was also a Greek Catholic priest, Father Ambrose Vretta, in whose church I was a worker if not a member, and from his flock I learned my first smattering of the Russian language. Then there was the distinguished Baptist divine, Poindexter S. Henson, who stated from his pulpit that he paid his first wife the greatest of compliments by taking a second within a month of her passing away; and dear good Carwardine,

the Methodist pastor at Pullman, who stood by the strikers and I fear never recovered his lost position. He was a good man and a brave one. Then there was Jenkyn Lloyd Jones, Unitarian, I believe, and Gunsaulus, Rusk's friend, and warm supporter, a Congregationalist. He believed in Rusk. There was a Jewish Rabbi, Hirsch, and a priest of the Armenian church, and Bishop Samuel Fallows, I believe of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and even a full Churchman. Then last but not least, there was Robert Ingersoll, the great agnostic, who to his dying day was a friend and supporter of the Militant Church, for it was to that congregation he preached his first sermon at the request of a Christian minister.

I had some difficulty in persuading John Rusk to invite Ingersoll to fill his pulpit. We had then moved to the Columbia Theatre, the largest in the city, and were filling it. James A. Hearn, Henry George and other great reformers sometimes preaching the sermons.

"No, no, Fordy," Rusk said at first, "I am still a member of the Chicago Presbytery, in good standing. I like to be with my fellow members at the Monday meetings. They already look askance at the Militant Church and the remarkable activities of its press bureau—but this would bring me to a trial for heresy."

"John Rusk," I promised, "I give you my word they will never try you for heresy if you invite Ingersoll to fill your pulpit on the Sunday I select." Rusk yielded, and I gave him all the works of Ingersoll from which to select lines and sentences for his opening prayer before presenting Ingersoll to the congregation, and Rusk did his work well.

Ingersoll arrived, the great theatre was packed, and thousands were turned away. Ingersoll was to preach in a





*With deep interest in the Pan-Pacific Union*

*Wilson*

*Woodrow Wilson*

The late President Woodrow Wilson, first honorary head of the Pan-Pacific Union, even during his most trying moments lying on a bed of illness at the White House, kept up his deep interest in the work of the Union. Motion films of the pageants of all Pacific races in Hawaii to present their flags to Secretary Lane to be carried to the White House cheered President Wilson as he sat upon his sick bed to enjoy them.

Christian church and his text was from Shakespeare, "There is no darkness but ignorance." Joseph Vilim raised his baton, and the organ and orchestra pealed forth Handel's Largo with cornet solo accompaniment. Then Rusk delivered his prayer culled from the choicest, reverent, written words of the great agnostic. At first Ingersoll listened in silence. Then he leaned forward and soon he was moved to tears. He arose as Rusk concluded, for he had deliberately sat through the prayer.

Ingersoll advanced across the stage to the little minister and said, "Rusk, Rusk, withdraw your invitation, withdraw it. It will only bring you trouble if I speak in your church."

"No," was Rusk's firm reply.

Ingersoll was moved, and still speaking to Rusk, he said, "Oh, if there had been such a church as this when I was a boy, things might have been different, they might have been different. Such a church as this, doing good without hope of reward. Rusk! I believe in your work. I believe in it—'Deeds not creeds.' I wish I could become a member of such a church."

"Then I give you the right hand of membership, Robert Ingersoll. Enter into our Militant Church," was Rusk's quick response as he extended his hand, and the great agnostic grasped it amid cheers and handclapping that may have seemed to some out of place at a church service.

Ingersoll was deeply moved, and it was several moments before he could begin his masterly address, "How to Reform Mankind." But a friendship was cemented there between the divine and the agnostic that only ended in death.

Ingersoll came and went. Then came the rumors that the Rev. John Rusk would be tried for heresy, and how I chuckled. But Rusk was sad.

"Don't bother, Doctor," I tried to

comfort him, "we have a great story to spring upon the world the day they call on you for your defense."

"Well, what is it?" asked Rusk.

"Only this," I replied. "You will state that you believe in the efficacy of prayer and in that belief you asked Mr. Ingersoll to fill your pulpit on that Sunday set aside by the Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church to pray for the conversion of Robert G. Ingersoll to Christianity. Believing that the prayer of the hundreds of thousands of Christian Endeavorites of your Church would be answered, you invited Ingersoll on that Sunday—"

"But, Fordy, did I—," gasped Rusk.

"Of course you did," I fumbled. Anyway the story of the defense leaked out and Rusk was never brought to trial.

I learned one thing in the Militant Church, and that is that the cement of the supernatural, or, if you will, the spiritual, is needed to hold together any great movement. The Militant Church finally bankrupted both Rusk and me, but it gave us an experience and a breadth of ideas, the value of which cannot be computed in dollars or in millions of them.

I wonder sometimes if it is only the spiritual in religious movements that spurs men on. Or is it true that human selfishness is the real basis of all progress. Is it that the selfish hope of a life of happiness in the next world is too often the real incentive for being half way decent in this?

One learns much in his youth and pays well for his lessons. The work in the Militant Church did teach me that under certain conditions men of all religions and of no religions can and will work together whole-heartedly for the general and specific uplift of humanity. In Chicago where all races of the world seemed to gather, I found there were certain bonds that brought

all together, the bonds of a desire for better living conditions. I wondered if such a bond might be established throughout the world until the standard of living in all countries was raised through mutual help and aid to a place where all men had enough.

I have never read the works of Henry George, but I had known him and heard him talk among friends. I had met a number of the world's great economic thinkers, and hungered to meet more of them, and I was to do so.

How some simple incident or accident changes the whole course of human life and action. A miniature photograph falling from the hands of a Russian exhibitor at a Food Show in Chicago sent me to Siberia and began my actual life in the Pan-Pacific regions.

I was detailed by my city editor to cover the big food show at the Armory, and being even then a Russophile, I was especially attracted by a pyramid of transparent Russian jelly in which was concealed a stuffed goose. Because it was Russian, I had young McCutcheon, who was then doing sketches for the Chicago Daily News Record, make a sketch which was used in the paper.

The Russian marmalade manufacturer was elated, and as I stopped before his exhibit the next day he drew out his card case, and a small photograph of a beautiful young girl fell to the floor, face up.

"Hello, Bertha Hartley," I said, as I picked up the carte.

The Russian started. "How did you know her? She lives a thousand miles away, and I was engaged to her."

"I knew her at school," I replied. A friendship was sealed there and then, and two years later I was secretary of the M. S. Nicde Co. in Siberia, where my friend, the Russian marmalade manufacturer of Chicago, made a million supplying American material

for the building of the Chinese Eastern Railway through Manchuria.

In Manchuria and Siberia I learned something of the Russian language and of the people of the Orient, while in Japan I spent the happiest months of my life. Then I returned to America to renounce newspaper work and began life anew as a magazine writer and world traveler and student of peoples.

It was on my first trip to the Orient in March, 1899, that I fell under the thrall of Hawaii. It was an accident of acquaintance on the S. S. China that brought me back to Hawaii eight years later to make it my home.

There were three brothers on the boat, two of whom had been commissioners to Washington seeking the annexation of Hawaii which had at last been brought about. They were going back home to occupy a great family mansion, the largest residence in Hawaii, built in honor of their mother. Who would have dreamed that the young magazine writer would, a quarter of a century later, have this splendid property turned over to him by these very brothers for the work of bringing together the peoples of the Pacific into peaceful understanding. Yet such was the final outcome of a chance acquaintance at sea.

James Castle, the younger of the three Castle brothers, George, William and James, interested me in a plan he had on the family plantation at Ewa for the introduction of American labor. He was taking American families down to Hawaii to try out his theory. Eight years later I returned to Hawaii for a week's stay to learn the result of the experiment, and remained for eighteen years.

As a magazine writer I had been commissioned to tour Europe, America and even Mexico, from end to end, studying the migration and labor problems as they affected America; and

finally I had so interested myself that I began to work around the world to further my studies, but it was years before I completed the round, for Hawaii was in the way.

I may state here that the Americanization project of James Castle was not a success. The American families brought to Ewa Sugar Plantation, the richest in Hawaii, promptly sublet their contracts for raising cane to Orientals, and retired to Honolulu with an income of sixty dollars a month and nothing to do but collect from the Orientals who did the actual work.

In 1907 James Castle, than whom there was no nobler philanthropist in all Hawaii, was again trying the experiment of bringing the white man to the tropics as a laborer in the cane fields. This time it was the unfortunate Doukhobors from Russia whom he was befriending, by placing them on one of his sugar plantations, and with some success. They made the best strippers of cane of any race that had been introduced, but, alas, they soon tired of the hard work and drifted away from the plantations. Nowadays the dry cane leaves are not stripped from the stalk. The cane field is burned over and the bare charred stalks reaped and sent to the crushing mill.

Until the day of his death, James Castle never lost faith in human nature, and finally he sold his last sugar plantation to a company of Japanese, the first Orientals to own sugar lands in Hawaii, and to the end he gave them his aid. James Castle was a world man and by the world of Hawaii beloved. He left nearly half a million dollars for the establishment of an agricultural school for boys in Hawaii, regardless of their race or creed.

The other two brothers on the S. S. China were to become my fast friends years later; William R. Castle, a trustee of the Pan-Pacific Union for more

than a decade, and one of its chief financial supporters; George as a financial supporter and the friend and finally the donor, in the name of the family, of the splendid estate to be the home of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution.

Hawaii was a revelation and a study that never tired me. It never has. Night after night for a year in Honolulu I spent my evenings wandering in the Oriental quarter, thrall'd by the shops and the people. It was always new to me. I did not realize then that ten long years were to pass before I would secure the confidence and trust of these people, try as I might; perhaps it took me that length of time to understand.

I had almost come to believe that I would never understand the Japanese, nor they me. Suddenly, however, the skies cleared. I was leaving for Washington, and at the same time a commission unfavorable to Japanese immigration was on its way to the national capital. To my astonishment, I was tendered a banquet by the Japanese community. Eighty of the leading men of Japan in Hawaii sat down with me at a sumptuous dinner at the Moana Hotel. Never had I seen such floral decorations. The speaker for the Japanese stated that the Japanese community had learned to trust me, for although I had often told them some bitter truths, it was never before men of other races, nor had I ever said aught but kind words to them of men of other races.

"We know we have our faults, Mr. Ford. We know it may be your duty in Washington to answer before some commission. We do not ask you not to speak the severe truths you know about us, but we do know that whenever you say anything that seems unkind, it will be true, and that you will also tell the pleasant things you know to our credit."

These men understood me and I understood them. I did something I could never have done with a haole (white) audience. I told them every secret of my proposed trip to Washington, keeping nothing back, and not one of those eighty Japanese men ever betrayed my confidence. How many of our own race could we get together at a time and rest certain not one of them would repeat our remarks? Think it over. You can trust the Oriental to respect a confidence.

I found out long ago that each race excels in some particular value or values, and that no race has a monopoly of any virtue.

And as I write this I am compelled to wonder if there is any race in which prejudice is not stronger than principle. I once made the statement before a great Y. M. C. A. gathering in Honolulu that a man (and I fear I dared include Christians), would sacrifice al-

most any principle before he would budge his pet prejudice one inch. Perhaps I judged others by myself, but then that is usually safe, for we differ so little in the essentials.

I have just attended conference gatherings where it was decided to yield to the prejudices of those who in principle believed in the ideals aimed at in the League of Nations, but would sacrifice all their principles rather than budge one inch in their prejudice against the words "League of Nations." So, after all, I begin to wonder if there may not in time grow up a Pan-Pacific Parliament of Peoples rather than a Pan-Pacific League of Nations. It is far, far easier to break down principles than to demolish prejudices, and, after all, what's in a name? The first name of the Pan-Pacific Union was "The Hands-Around-the-Pacific Club," but more of that in another chapter.



*Part of the seven-acre Castle estate in Honolulu turned over to the Pan-Pacific Union.*



# 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. F. Massey.....	Prime Minister, New Zealand
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W. L. Mackenzie King.....	Prime Minister of Canada
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### HONOLULU

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1925

## 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, and lastly 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.

## Tentative Agenda Adopted for Pan-Pacific League of Nations Societies Conference, Honolulu, January, 1927

(From the Honolulu Advertiser)

A NUMBER of round-table discussions are being held at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, by those who are officers in the League of Nations Societies in Pacific lands.

Almost daily now at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, round table gatherings of some sort are held. One day it is the Pan-Pacific League of Nations conference committee, and another the Pan-Pacific Legal conference committee that is at work.

A report of the findings of one of these round-table dinner discussions will be made at the Pan-Pacific club luncheon Monday, when Duncan Hall of Australia, T. Takayanagi of Japan, A. Varney of New Zealand and S. N. Au Young of China, all officers of League of Nations societies in their countries will tell something of the proposed agenda worked out for the coming Pan-Pacific League of Nations conference to be held here in 1927.

Dr. Romanzo Adams, on the Hawaiian committee with Mrs. J. P. Morgan and Miss Janet Mitchell of the Australian League of Nations societies, will make brief remarks, and a communication from George Grafton Wilson, who helped in the agenda making, will be read.

The following is the agenda for the Pan-Pacific League of Nations societies conference as prepared by the representatives of Pacific countries now in Honolulu, and which will be sent around the Pacific for approval and suggestions for changes and additions:

These suggestions were made at a meeting called by the director of the Pan-Pacific union on July 29, subse-

quent to the first meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and attended by some members who were present at the institute and by others, most of them officials of League of Nations societies in Pacific lands.

The following countries were represented: Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

These suggestions are merely tentative, and the final agenda will be framed by the conference itself on the basis of suggestions made by the participating societies.

1. Functioning of League of Nations in the Pacific. How far has league functioned in Pacific? How can its functions be extended?

2. Ratification by Pacific countries of international conventions drawn up by League of Nations.

3. Permanent court of international justice. Question of acceptance by states of optional protocol.

4. Arbitration pacts or treaties for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in the Pacific. Application or extension of Covenant, the Washington Conference treaties and American Treaties for Advancement of Peace.

5. The reduction of armaments in the Pacific.

6. International traffic in arms in Pacific area.

7. Traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs in Pacific area.

8. The international labor organization in relation to the Pacific. The adoption and application of international labor conventions. International co-operation to raise standards of living in countries with lower standards. In-

ternational conventions with regard to health of workers. Objection to proposed international seaman's code by the Amercian Federation of Labor, etc.

9. Mandates in the Pacific.

10. International health organization.

11. Further simplification of passport requirements; communications and transit in the Pacific ocean transport; postal, cable and wireless communications; customs formalities, etc.

12. Possibility and desirability of international conventions or of uniform national or local statutes and regulations relating to questions exclusively or mainly affecting the Pacific area, e. g., in such matters as the conservation and proper utilization of food, fur and other value-producing marine animals and fish; (b) acquiring and disseminating knowledge and providing protection against the spread of plant and animal pest diseases; (c) uniformity in plant and quarantine regulations; (d) uniformity in definitions and standards for food commodities entering into international trade.

13. How far is it possible and desirable to regulate matters above mentioned as apart from their world regulation? How far is it necessary to modify and extend general international conventions to suit the special needs of the Pacific area?

14. League of Nations unions and kindred societies, their problems of organization and methods of influencing public opinion; teaching in universities, schools, etc., with regard to international relations and the League of Nations; problem of textbooks, etc.

At the round table dinner discussions on this agenda the following are some of the high lights of the discussions:

Duncan Hall, member of Council and Executive of New South Wales Branch of Australian League of Nations Union, and leader of the Australian Group at the Institute of Pacific Relations, said:

"Suggestions from a meeting like this could be sent around to the various

League of Nations Unions and Bar Societies, asking for their suggestions.

What we have tried to do is set out some of the points that might come before the League of Nations Conference, not necessarily before the Bar Association Conference, though many of the matters might come before both.

It is important that both conferences discuss the question of a permanent court, and the question of a League of Nations in the Pacific.

The question of the Permanent Court should be discussed; its functions and the possibility of uniting the various countries to adopt "optional" problem of the courts statute, i. e.: compulsory jurisdiction in legal matters.

The whole question of arbitration treaties in the Pacific could be discussed to advantage, including the Washington Four Power Pact treaty which should be discussed, and it would be interesting to discuss how far it is possible to develop this principle of arbitration in the Pacific area.

If we can get some machinery that will insure a period of delay before resource is had to arms in the Pacific, it would be worth while.

The question of mandates in the Pacific might come up for discussion as well as international health organization, and the question as to how far it is possible to differentiate health in the Pacific from health in the world as a whole.

I would mention that we should be careful that any action taken in the Pacific as a result of a conference of this kind did not conflict with the work the League of Nations is doing.

We do not want to set up a rival organization, but merely a complementary one. Neither will it affect in any way America's entry into the League.

Then there is the matter of transportation and passports and cable and wireless communications. If we could only work out something parallel to



that suggested at the Pan-Pacific Press Conference a couple of years ago and induce the governments to take action, that would be doing some really valuable work in bringing peoples around the Pacific closer together and creating a more perfect understanding.

We should take up the questions raised in the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference last year, and in the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference in 1920.

I would like to see strongly emphasized the relationship of the International Labor Organization to Pacific problems, especially the industrialisation of the Far East; and the possibility of securing united action to secure ratification by Pacific States of Internationalization Conventions. This question was discussed with Mr. Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Federation of Labor and representative of the American Seaman's Union at the Genoa Seaman's Conference, and these are some of his suggestions, which he would like to see on the agenda.

T. Takayanagi, Professor of Law in the Imperial University of Tokyo, and a director of the League of Nations Society in Japan, said: "Japan would probably send ten or more delegates to such a conference; the Pan-Pacific League of Nations Conference and the Pan-Pacific Bar Association Conference might be called to meet simultaneously, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon, with perhaps, (if they wish), joint sessions in the evening.

"The name Pan-Pacific Legal conference should be used, rather than a Conference of Bar Associations. Japan could send splendid men, judges, and others not members of the Bar Association.

Mr. S. N. Au Young, Legal advisor, Director of the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, said:

"China most of all needs a Pan-Pa-

cific League of Nations. We will organize and send our delegates. We have a Bar Association, but it is better to send legal lights both from the Bar Association and from outside of it to the Legal Conference."

George Grafton Wilson, editor of the American Journal of International Law, and Professor of International Law at Harvard, said:

"You could count on a strong delegation from America, but the world League is unpopular there. Can you impress on America that this is purely a Pan-Pacific proposal? There is the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association in the United States with Judge Clark at the head. He would be very likely to come to anything of such a nature as a conference of Pan-Pacific League of Nation Societies. I think the word 'League' has become unpopular in America, and I believe the word 'Bar' should be dropped and the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference substituted. The two conferences might well be complementary to each other and cooperate. They should be purely and really Pan-Pacific in their scope."

Professor Romanzo Adams, Professor of Economics at the University of Hawaii, said: "The main thing to be accomplished is putting through a plan for the 'outlawing of war,' a discussion of this question would be invaluable."

The Hon. Sir Joseph H. Carruthers, Vice President of the Australian League of Nations Union, said: "The following should be the objects of the conference:

"To consider the best devices that may be suggested to secure common agreement among the great Pacific powers whereby the possible conflicts or causes of war may be eliminated as far as possible."

This was adopted, and will be included in the invitations sent out by the Pan-Pacific Union.



## The Pan-Pacific Legal Conference, Honolulu, January, 1927

(Honolulu Advertiser, Aug. 3, 1925)

TWO round table discussions of the Pan-Pacific Legal conference, to be held in Honolulu simultaneously with the Pan-Pacific League of Nations conference, will be held today and tomorrow, one immediately after the Pan-Pacific luncheon at the Young Hotel, the other at a dinner meeting tomorrow night at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, the local committee meeting on both occasions with members of bar associations of Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand.

Sir Joseph Carruthers, former premier of New South Wales, and Duncan Hall of the Australian League of Nations, with K. Takayanagi of the Law College of the University of Tokyo and a director of the League of Nations Society in Japan and S. N. Au-Young, attorney from China as well as other visitors interested, will confer with the legal committee of the Pan-Pacific Union in the matter of synchronizing the agendas of the two conferences.

A letter sent by George Grafton Wilson, head of the Law School at Harvard University and editor of the American International Law Journal, will be submitted to the meetings. Dr. Wilson's letter reads as follows:

"You ask me in your letter of June 30 for a few words in regard to a Pan-Pacific Legal Conference.

"Well being in the Pacific area as well as elsewhere rests upon the reasonable stability with provision for progress. Within a state this rests upon law with possibility of amendment to meet new conditions.

"As commerce has developed, such measures as uniform bills of lading, etc., have been found advantageous. Safety of life at sea requires recognition of

many rules and even the regulation of the use of radio.

"There are international agreements binding states having jurisdiction on the Pacific as well as others to certain conduct in the collection of contract debts due from a state to nationals of another state. Postal, sanitary, and many other conventions are likewise binding. Regulations in regard to the taking of fur seals, fish, etc., in the Pacific area have already been made. These regulations have been made by those who have had little or no knowledge of affairs in the Pacific. There are many articles of commerce peculiarly products of the Pacific and regulations in regard to these might properly be considered by the states bordering on the Pacific.

"The racial and cultural problems are not identical with those of Europe and the states bordering on the Atlantic.

"There are treaties like the so-called, 'Four Power Pact' providing for procedure in case of differences between states of the Pacific. Many causes of friction existing in Europe have not yet grown up on the Pacific and may perhaps be avoided by intelligent foresight.

"Development and stability which must rest upon a sound legal basis may in the Pacific area be furthered by neighborliness which should be the aim of the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference to secure."

Letters from the officials of Bar Associations in Canada, the United States and Japan may come before the joint committee. They all urge the calling of a Pan-Pacific Legal Conference in Honolulu and express hopes that such a conference body may meet and permanently organize.

## Two Conferences in the Pacific on International Cooperation

Owing to the fact that in many parts of America the words "League of Nations" are tabu, although practically all thinking men desire some such parliament of nations, but under another name, it has been decided to alter the nomenclature of the Pan-Pacific League of Nations Societies Conference to "A Conference on International Cooperation in the Pacific, Its Machinery and Objects."

In the United States there are many organizations with kindred aims to those of the League of Nations Societies in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and Canada, but they do not use the name "League of Nations." In fact, the League of Nations Societies in Pacific countries are not wedded to the ideals of the Geneva League, but believe that there should be some world machinery designed to minimize the danger of conflicts, and they are not much concerned as to what name designates such machinery.

At the Pan-Pacific Research Institution a joint meeting of officers of League of Nations Societies in Pacific lands and kindred bodies working under other names in America was held, and to this meeting was invited a group of men representing the Bar of several Pacific lands. Judge Sanford B. Dole, Ex-President of the Hawaiian Republic and Judge of the Supreme Court, presided. Among the speakers were Sir Joseph H. Carruthers of Australia, ex-Premier of New South Wales; Dr. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard University and editor of *Journal of International Law*; S. N. Au-Young of China, Director of the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information; Professor K. Takayanagi, Professor of Law, Tokyo Imperial University; Col. F. M. Brown, America's representative at The Hague Court, and others.

At the same meeting it was decided to alter the name of the Pan-Pacific Bar Association Conference to "The Pan-Pacific Legal Conference," the two conferences to be held conjointly, the sessions of one in the morning, the other in the afternoon. It was even tentatively agreed that the resolution or findings of the conference on International Cooperation would be referred to the Legal Conference for criticism as to legal and effecting phraseology.

It was insisted that the conferences should be attended by practical people rather than by theorists. Colonel Brown said:

"If we wish to accomplish anything definite and constructive we must limit our invitations to those who believe in some permanently established machinery which will turn out results and not theories. The results we desire are the creation of such machineries as will keep the peace of the world, and not merely the pledging of fine-spun, pacific theories with no practical foundation. We must also remember that the fundamental desires of the members of the organizations in New Zealand, Australia, and Japan, and elsewhere throughout the world which call themselves League of Nations Unions, are shared by the people of the United States, and yet it is the name 'League of Nations' which is abhorred by the people of the United States, because in that country the League of Nations has become a political issue. We must remember that the underlying ideas are the same."

Sir Joseph H. Carruthers said: "Want to follow a reasonable course which will not give offense to any of the Pacific governments, and without usurping the powers of the Parliaments of any of these countries, we want to start a discussion of the very vital question of

eliminating, insofar as we can, the possible causes of war. I think the best thing to do is to come to some unanimous judgment as to what you want to accomplish and the title will take care of itself. When your object is decided upon the name comes naturally. If you use peaches in a pie or quinces or apples, you call it a peach pie or an apple pie, and there is no trouble about it. The purpose of the conference should be centered around this one main purpose—to arrive at some arrangement by treaty, or by such other means as will be judged best fitted, by the governments, to eliminate the causes of war. There never has been a big war in the Pacific, and we want to eliminate all possible causes for a war in the future. The one chance for war in the Pacific is racial pride. People don't go to war over commercial things, over armaments, or tariffs, but because of racial pride.

"You can do almost as you wish so long as you pay respect to the racial pride of each of the different governments, but as soon as you say in an impolite tone, 'this is our business, this is our law, and we don't care if you like it or not,' then friction is bound to follow, and as soon as the other fellow is strong enough, or feels himself strong enough and has the crowd behind him, then some irresponsible fellow with a bomb or knife attacks some prominent person, and there is the pretext for war."

Discussing the objects of the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference Colonel Brown said: "A year ago at the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference there was a legal committee which met separately, and the results of their meetings were reported to the general conference and the arrangement worked very well. The members of the larger conference, if this plan were followed again, have the advice and assistance of those specially trained in law. I think that

would be a good idea to follow, but I am not making an arbitrary suggestion. What we need is a substantial similarity in the body of the law on certain particular subjects in the different countries, and those subjects are the ones that the Nationalists of the different countries are always coming in contact with each other on—trade and commerce, maritime law, bills and notes, and weights and measures. The unification of those is important. However, those who would take the initiative in the unification of such laws are not lawyers. We should have prominent bankers and financiers for the laws on bills and notes, and so on."

Prof. K. Takayanagi urged that such matters be taken up as legal assistance to the poor, contingent fees, etc. "Those are educative," he said, "and I thought that was the scope and purpose of the Conference. The legal systems differ in different countries, but there are common points, and if the lawyers gather and discuss those common questions and explain to each other their viewpoints, the interchange of opinions will be helpful in solving the problems of the individual countries. The main object of course is educational, and we do not need to come to any definite resolutions. That was the method of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and while there were no resolutions, much benefit was gained by all members. I think the conference of the lawyers would be beneficial."

Colonel Brown stated that the purposes of the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference should be threefold: to interchange information as to local problems of courts and lawyers; to lead toward uniformity of laws in which the various countries may agree; and to assist the Conference on International Cooperation.

The following resolution, moved by Colonel Brown and seconded by Professor Takayanagi, passed:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the objects and purposes of the proposed Legal Conference shall be the following:

"(1) To discuss and recommend the uniformity of the laws of the countries bordering on the Pacific, in so far as they relate to the matters on which the nationals of the different countries come into contact with each other, such as negotiable paper law, maritime law, commercial law, etc.

"(2) Collaboration with the Conference on International Cooperation for the purpose of assisting it in its projects in such manner as to avoid collision with principles of international or municipal law.

"(3) Interchange of information and ideas between different countries in such manner as to aid each country in the solution of its local problems, such as the regulation of contingent fees, assistance to poor people to obtain justice."

Sir Joseph urged a declaration for an international law in regard to the fisheries of the Pacific, citing the exploitation of Pacific waters by the Norwegians during the war, and the probable ruining of the fur seal in the next three years if their depredations were not checked. Not only are fishery experts needed, he said, but lawyers who can draw up the resolutions to be presented to the various governments so that the law will be correct and binding. At the

Food Conservation Conference the resolutions were not put through by lawyers, but by fishery men, and were not what was required.

A committee was appointed to draw up a tentative agenda for the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference, Judge Dole naming the following: Judge Walter F. Frear, Ex-Governor of Hawaii, chairman; Sir Joseph H. Carruthers, Ex-Premier of New South Wales; Prof. K. Takayanagi, Professor of Law, Tokyo Imperial University; Col. F. M. Brown, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, Hawaii; Miss Carrick Buck, Assistant District Attorney; Mr. S. N. Au-Young, Director of the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, Shanghai.

Colonel Brown then moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the resolutions expressed by the Conference on International Cooperation shall, before they are finally adopted, be passed upon by the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference."

Professor Takayanagi moved that the resolutions of the Conference on International Cooperation be submitted for criticism to the Legal Conference. Mr. Au-Young seconded the motion, and it was agreed by the representatives of both conferences that the two conferences could work together splendidly in that independent yet united fashion.

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## Prince I. Tokugawa, President Pan-Pacific Association of Japan, Entertains Congressmen

Twelve members of Congress on the U. S. Transport Chaumont, who were invited by Prince I. Tokugawa, as head of the Pan-Pacific Association in Japan, to visit his country, spent three days in Tokyo cementing splendid

friendships with the leading men of Japan. It was by the courtesy of the Secretary of the United States Navy that the Chaumont was ordered to stop at Yokohama that Prince Tokugawa's invitation might be accepted.



## Peace in the Pacific

By Sir Joseph H. Carruthers,  
Father of Federated Australia and Ex-Premier of New South Wales

(Before the Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu)

Conference and talk will not create a Pan-Pacific League of Nations. Nor can you have an effective League unless the United States joins in officially.

The talk we have heard today of the United States cooperating informally and unofficially only evades the vital issue, which is to devise a means whereby war may be averted amongst the Pacific Nations and peace made to prevail. That can only be done by the operations of an officially recognized body which will have a jurisdiction directed towards reconciling racial and national differences and disputes. Unless something of this kind is provided, war is inevitable in the future, owing to the increasing racial troubles which create bitter conflicts ending in war in the Pacific, just as they have done for centuries in Europe and the West.

May I say that war is not conducted unofficially or informally. Nor do the victims of war act unofficially or informally. The bullets that reach the hearts of the sons of mothers in a war are not sent unofficially. Just as war is a definite and official act of nations, carried out by design and preparation, so the prevention of war should be by definite and official acts and not left to informal or unofficial acts.

The idea underlying the League of Nations is not so much concerned with labor conditions, with women's welfare, or with other social subjects. The main

idea aims at stopping the greatest curse that ever afflicted the world, the settlement of quarrels by brute force. What you desire is to have a conference that may lead to the establishment of a League of Nations; an idea promulgated by one of the best of Americans, an idea seemingly too big to be grasped by the Americans, an idea years ahead of its time. When posterity has to write on the tablets of fame the great men of the period just gone by, I venture to predict the highest name on that tablet will be Woodrow Wilson.

When ideals become the subject of political factions, God help them. I speak from the results of experience covering over forty years of active public political life. This experience teaches me that the majority of politicians reduce public questions to the level of party tactics, which, after all, aim at securing a majority of votes at election time. The subject isn't a question for mere casual conferences of individuals. It is a question for the great governments of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States to take action which will prevent the disaster of a war between Pacific countries.

It is quite possible to reconcile all existing differences through a recognized body of conciliators of the stamp of today by reasonable consultation of the judges of the Supreme Courts of the great countries I have named, men with character and knowledge.



## The Institute of Pacific Relations

THE Institute of Pacific Relations held its first sessions in Honolulu during the early part of July, 1925, and effected a permanent organization. While the Institute is in no way connected with the Pan-Pacific Union, it is an outgrowth of an initiative given by the Union. The Institute proposes to work with the Union in splendid harmony and effective cooperation.

The Institute of Pacific Relations, as a permanent organization, will call its own conferences for discussions every two or more years. The Pan-Pacific Union will continue to call other group conferences, organizing them into permanent Pan-Pacific bodies calling and financing their own future gatherings. The two organizations will thus work side by side, each assisting the other in the vast work of bringing about better relations and understandings among the peoples and races of the Pacific.

The Mid-Pacific Magazine is publishing the addresses of the members of the Institute of Pacific Relations, in this and in future numbers. These papers form a valuable addition to the collections of the literature of the Pan-Pacific area. The opening address was made by Hon. Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii and President of the Pan-Pacific Union.

J. Merle Davis, Administrative Director of Survey of Race Relations on the Pacific Coast, has been appointed secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Had he not been retained in such a capacity it is certain that the Pan-Pacific Union would have sought to secure his services.

Mr. Davis accomplished a splendid piece of work toward securing the finances and arranging the preliminary organization of the Institute. At every step he has had the cooperation of the

Pan-Pacific Union. The Union has unhesitatingly asked his cooperation in its work and has always received such cooperation.

The Council of Five entrusted with the organization of the Institute has voted that the Union and the Institute should work together, and this is as it should be.

Mr. Davis has written the following letter to the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union:

"My dear Mr. Ford:

"Before sailing for the mainland I want to send you a word of my personal appreciation of your many kindnesses to me during the last five weeks in Honolulu. I am only sorry that due to the unusual pressure that has been upon me and my absorption in the work of the Institute, it has been impossible for me to accept many of the invitations you have so generously extended to me.

"However, it has been not only a pleasure, but a source of great inspiration to me to get a glimpse of the remarkable work you have developed under the auspices of your Union. If the Institute of Pacific Relations accomplishes one-tenth of what you have done in these eighteen years of unselfish service, I will consider it a real success.

"I am leaving for the mainland to be gone until the first of 1926, but you may be sure that as I go I carry with me valued memories of your generous spirit and the inspiring example that you have set us all for international work of this kind.

"Very sincerely yours,

"J. Merle Davis,

"Executive Secretary, Institute of Pacific Relations."

Such a letter from such a man inspires workers in the Union to new activities and renewed cooperative efforts.

## The Pan-Pacific Women's Conference

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference was held in Honolulu during the sessions of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and in this way the ideas of leading women from Pacific lands were secured as to the scope the Conference should take.

At the meeting held on July 16, the following local women were present:

Mrs. A. L. Andrews, chairman; Mrs. F. J. Lindeman, Miss Margaret Bergen, Mrs. K. Kishimoto, Mrs. S. C. Lee, Miss Grace Channon, Miss Smythe, Miss Margaret Catton, Mrs. Isaac Cox, Mrs. Wade Warren Thayer, Miss Claire Jordan, Miss Elsie Wilcox, Miss Pierik, Mrs. Goodknight, Mrs. E. Fullard Leo, Miss Reynolds, head of kindergartens, Seattle; Mrs. C. Ligot and Miss Bis-singer.

And visiting delegates from Institute of Pacific Relations as follows:

Mrs. Y. Tsurumi, Japan; Mrs. Maki Vories, Japan; Mrs. Parker Maddux, San Francisco; Miss U. T. Law, Canton, China, Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. R. Pearson, New Zealand Y. W. C. A.; Miss Janet Mitchell, Melbourne Y. W. C. A. and League of Nations Union, Australia; Miss Findlay, New Zealand; Miss M. L. Bollert, Dean of Women, U. of British Columbia; Mrs. Percival Foster, Y. W. C. A., Toronto, Canada; Miss Maude Russell, Y. W. C. A., China, and Mrs. Elizabeth Owens, Mills College.

Mrs. A. Varney, New Zealand; Mrs. K. Ibuka, Mrs. Kenzo Takayanagi and Mrs. Sawayanagi of Japan; Miss Chi Nyok Wang, China; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Miss Mary I. Bentley and Miss Mary Dingman were unable to be present, although Miss Dingman attended the former meeting and luncheon in honor of Dr. Y. Barrett of Melbourne, Australia.

Mr. Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, gave a word of greeting and

promised no interference in the women's program except to raise the money for their conference. He stated that on his trips around the Pacific he would be glad to take messages to Mrs. Garcia.

Miss Bergen, Chairman of the Agenda Committee, was called on for a report of her interview with Miss Jane Addams, honorary chairman of the Women's Conference, and stated that Miss Addams quite approved of the four sub-committees so far appointed: health, economic status of women in industry, child welfare other than physical health, and women in government. Miss Addams thinks this is the very best the women can do for the present, leaving their minds open as to other sections to add. She suggested that we should lose no time in getting in touch with possible delegates from the Orient and Australia, and that we can in the last year get delegates and speakers from the states and nearer countries.

Miss Bergen spoke of surprising changes in the program in the last few months. When a section on international peace was first suggested, it seemed too much of a controversial point, but since the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu July 1 to 15, and considerable discussion on the subject, peace will surely be placed on the agenda. Many other changes may come about in the next three years, and what are now unassuming subjects may loom large in 1928.

Mrs. Maki Vories, of Omi-Hachiman Mission and principal of Seiyuen Kindergarten, spoke for the Japanese women and called attention especially to the various types of Japanese in Honolulu where there are so few compared to Japan, and hoped the delegates chosen finally would represent as nearly as possible all classes and types of women in Japan.

Miss Janet Mitchell, assistant secre-

tary, Council of Victorian League of Nations Union and organizing secretary of Education Department, Y. W. C. A., Melbourne, was the next speaker, and emphasized the importance of separate men's and women's conferences in order especially to train for leadership among the women. Miss Mitchell believes Australian women have something definite to contribute on women's problems, as the position of women there has always been in advance of most other countries, with the exception of New Zealand, they having had the vote since federation in 1901, this condition probably being due to the early days when men and women had to work side by side clearing the land, thus developing a strong fair feeling of comradeship between the sexes.

Miss Mitchell warned the committee against accepting delegates suggested by one organization only, such as the National Council of Women, as it does not represent all, especially women in industry, but more social workers and professional women. Miss Mitchell spoke only for the state of Victoria, where they have started a professional and business women's club under the auspices of the "Y." At least one delegate should be a woman in close touch with industry, preferably one who worked her way up through the factory as a factory hand to a position in one of the trades councils, and that each state should be represented by a member of the Trades Council. She mentioned two women outstanding in labor in Victoria: Muriel Heagney, who worked her way up from the beginning in industry, and Jean Daly, labor agitator. Two outstanding welfare workers: Eleanor Hinder and Hilda Tapley Short.

If the date is not definitely fixed, Miss Mitchell hopes it will be so arranged as to consider the sailings once a month of Australian boats.

Miss Mitchell also hoped we would

include as full or associate delegates a few women students who would be of utmost value, perhaps not so much to the conference, but to their associates at home.

If specialists are wanted in research work or advanced university work, application should be made to the Australian Federation of University Women. It should be borne in mind that the backbone of Australia is the country women, and they should have a representative.

Miss Y. T. Law, fresh from the discussions of the Institute of Pacific Relations, said Honolulu should be called the heart of the Pacific rather than the cross-roads, so thoroughly did she feel the invigorating cleansing impulses of the Institute. She said the fight in China is to keep the young people from throwing away the best of their own civilization in exchange for western ideas.

She is very much interested in equal opportunity for men and women, giving a good example in the Y.M.C.A., from which when first established in China, the men omitted the "M," making it Y.C.A. When the Y. W. C. A. was established it had and is still having a hard fight for recognition in the way of appropriations, etc., even an ordinary hearing. She hoped the women in industry will be considered at this conference, not that they may be encouraged to break away from their homes, but that they may be able to do what they think is right and not work like dogs.

Mrs. Parker Maddux voiced a fear that a separate women's conference would do more harm than good, that it would make a breach in cooperation between the sexes. However, she was assured that there are men on the executive committee, and there will be men delegates at the conference. Dr. Larsen was expected at this meeting to present the agenda prepared for the Medical Conference, but was unable to

come. Copies of the agenda, however, were given all the visitors.

Mrs. Maddux followed up Miss Law's idea of equal opportunity, and mentioned the community property law of California by which man and wife shared alike in proceeds of their labor after marriage, until lawyers from the east finally changed the interpretation to read "everything for the man and nothing for the woman." The fight put up by the women of California to restore the old interpretation was merely a desire for recognition as human beings and as mental units, a desire to have and express equal citizenship, a chance to be generous, for in most cases the women who fought so hard immediately willed over their share of goods to their husbands.

Mrs. R. Pearson spoke of suffrage in New Zealand since 1890, and also dwelt on their enviable record of the lowest infant mortality in the world. She told us that Lady Truby King is a very important worker in the Plunkett nursing work and that we should have her at the Conference as well as her husband.

Mrs. Pearson spoke of the Y. W. C. A. World Committee Conference in 1928, probably May, in China, which would probably send delegates on to the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference if the time is properly arranged.

Dean Bollert spoke for the women educators of Canada and hoped one of the things developing from the coming conference would be a frank statement from thoughtful mothers on the Pacific coast lines as to what goal they want educators to approach in training their children.

Mrs. C. Ligot, wife of the Filipino Labor Commissioner in Hawaii, spoke for the women of the Philippines, echoing Miss Law's plea for equality of opportunity.

There was no time for other speakers at this luncheon, although there were a number prepared.

Mrs. Percival Foster of Canada asked especially that the "Legal status of women" be placed on the program.

## Hawaii Invited to Third Pan-Pacific Science Conference in Japan

The Japanese Government has forwarded the invitation of its National Research Council to Hawaii to send delegates to the Third Pan-Pacific Science Conference to be held in Tokyo from October 27 to November 8, 1926.

The invitation to the Government of Hawaii has been forwarded to Governor Farrington through the U. S. Department of the Interior. It encloses a letter from the Japanese Ambassador, T. Matsudaira, who calls attention to the fact that the First Pan-Pacific Science Conference met in Honolulu in 1920 at the invitation of the Pan-Pacific

Union; the second in Melbourne and Sydney in 1923, under the auspices of the Australian National Research Council. The Ambassador urges the Government of Hawaii to send delegates to the Third Pan-Pacific Science Conference convening in Tokyo. It is expected that the Governor will name delegates to this Conference and that Hawaii will be represented. Governor Farrington is president of the Pan-Pacific Union which called the First Pan-Pacific Science Conference five years ago.



## The Pan-Pacific Medical Conference and the Sixth Conference of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine

The Pan-Pacific Union is arranging to send Dr. Frederick E. Trotter, Superintendent of Public Health in Hawaii, as its delegate to the Sixth Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, to be held in Tokyo, October 11 to 31, 1925.

This selection has the approval of the Governor of Hawaii, Honorable Wallace R. Farrington, President of the Pan-Pacific Union. Dr. Trotter will bear the invitation of the Pan-Pacific Union to the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine to hold its Seventh Congress in Honolulu in 1928, coincident with or as a part of the Pan-Pacific Medical Conference.

Dr. I. Mori, one of the trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union, has for the past year been acting as the executive chairman for the Sixth Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine. The following is a brief history of the Association:

The Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine was promoted by the earnest advocacy of the late Paul C. Freer, Director of the Bureau of Science in Manila. As the result of a meeting of physicians from various parts of the East, which took place in the "Philippine Medical School" this Association was inaugurated on March 1, 1908; and in 1910 it was organized with the First Congress of the Association in the same place. From that time the meetings were held biennially, but on account of the World War the congress was postponed for several years.

Accordingly, up to the present, the following meetings have been held:

Meeting, year, place and president:  
First, 1910, Manila, Dr. P. C. Freer;  
second, 1912, Hongkong, Dr. J. M. Atkinson; third, 1913, Saigon, General

Clarac; fourth, 1921, Batavia, Dr. Th. de Vogel; fifth, 1923, Singapore, Dr. A. L. Hoops.

This Association was organized with the purpose of holding conferences for carrying on medical research, in connection with diseases especially prevalent in the Orient, and the providing for the necessary sanitation of this part of the world, by the medical scientists of various countries having possessions and colonies in the East, together with the promotion of friendship and harmonious common undertakings.

Since the great majority of the members belong to the Semi-Tropical and Tropical countries, the organization has been styled the Association of Tropical Medicine. The field of research and discussions gradually expanding, it ranges at present throughout the whole field of medical science, a fact that is evident from the revised constitution of the Association. At the Third Congress in particular a resolution was passed to admit veterinary science; and accordingly, from the Fourth Congress, veterinary science was admitted. Today when dentistry is recognized as necessary for the preservation of general health, the Sixth Congress proposes to act in favor of admitting dental science.

The gradual extension of the scope of the meetings led to the increase of the participating members; at the Fourth Congress there were indeed as many as four hundred members and at the Fifth Congress five hundred members attended the meeting. The contents of its reports have therefore been growing in volume and scope. Among the most important items which the Association has made the special subjects of discussion up to the present, and whose practical results have been observed, are the prevention



and the extermination of malaria, the diagnosis of amoebic dysentery, the control of beri-beri, and the compilation of statistics concerning tuberculosis. And further, since the majority of the members have been health officers, they have urged the various governments to put into practice to a considerable extent the results of the scientific discussions. It was also considered desirable that at the general meetings of this Association, the members of the government representatives should meet to discuss particular problems. Accordingly in 1923 at the Congress in Singapore, a committee on beri-beri held its meeting. The succeeding meeting of the same committee is to be held simultaneously with the Sixth Congress in Tokyo.

For the purpose of putting into effect marine quarantine among the various countries of the Orient, a fair unification was effected of the differences in procedure among them. As a result of an agreement made by the various governments, in order to afford facilities for navigation, the International Marine Quarantine Committee was to have met in Java in 1921. Circumstances however made it necessary to postpone it, so it is the desire of this Association to have it brought up at the coming congress to be held in Tokyo. Besides this, a special conference of the government health officers of the Far Eastern countries is being contemplated, negotiations being carried on with the Health Committee of the League of Nations.

The Japanese Government participated with two representatives in the first two congresses, but at the third congress one representative from the Government General of Formosa was added, and the number of representatives of the government and private institutions present at the fourth and fifth congresses was as many as thirteen and twelve respectively.

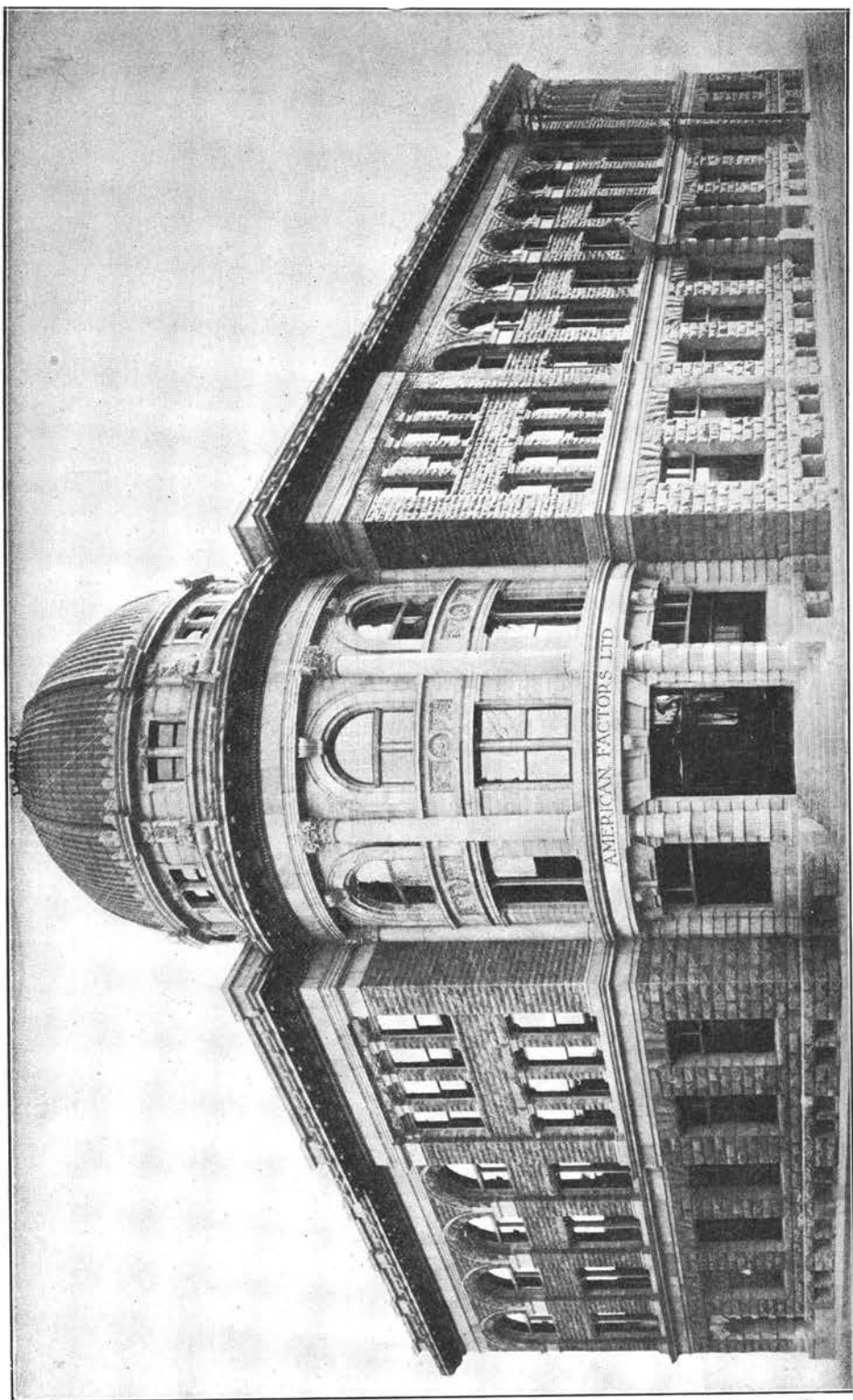
At the council meeting of the Fifth Congress, the request of the Government and the medical circles of Japan was granted; a resolution was brought up and was unanimously voted upon at the General Meeting in favor of holding the Sixth Congress in Tokyo under the auspices of the Japanese Government. Baron S. Kitasato was elected as President of the Sixth Congress, and Prof. M. Nagayo as Vice-President.

At present the officers of the association, and the component countries and their officers are as follows:

President, Baron S. Kitasato, Tokyo, Japan; General Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. O. Deggeger, Weltevreden, Java; Honorary Secretary for the Sixth Congress, Dr. Y. Miyagawa.

Honorary Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurers are as follows: Japan, Dr. M. Nagayo, Dr. S. Hata; Korea, Dr. K. Shiga, Dr. T. Watabiki; Formosa, Dr. T. Horiuchi, Dr. S. Yokokawa; Kwantung, Dr. I. Inaba, Dr. Y. Kuno; Australia, Dr. R. W. Cilento, Dr. A. H. Baldwin; British India, Lt.-Col. S. R. Christophers, Lt.-Col. E. Bisset; British N. Borneo, Dr. P. A. Dingle, Dr. H. F. Conyngham; Ceylon, Dr. J. T. Bridger, Dr. Gunasekera; China, Dr. Wu Lien Teh, Dr. C. E. Lim, Dr. H. Lovett Cumming (Southern China); Cuba, Prof. W. H. Hoffmann; Hongkong, Dr. J. T. C. Johnson, Dr. C. W. McKenny.

The Pan-Pacific Medical Conference will be held in Honolulu during the summer of 1928. At the same time, or immediately prior, a Pan-Pacific Women's Conference will be held, and possibly a Pan-Pacific Red Cross Conference. It is earnestly hoped that the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine will enact the leading part in the actions of the Pan-Pacific Medical Conference in Honolulu in 1928. Dr. Trotter will convey the official invitation.



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



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

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

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

## 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 Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu. The ground floor is used as local passenger and freight offices of the **Matson Navigation Company**. The adjoining offices are used by the firm for their business as sugar factors and insurance agents; Phone 1251.



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



*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*

## 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., and Kauai Fruit & Land Company, 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, 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.



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

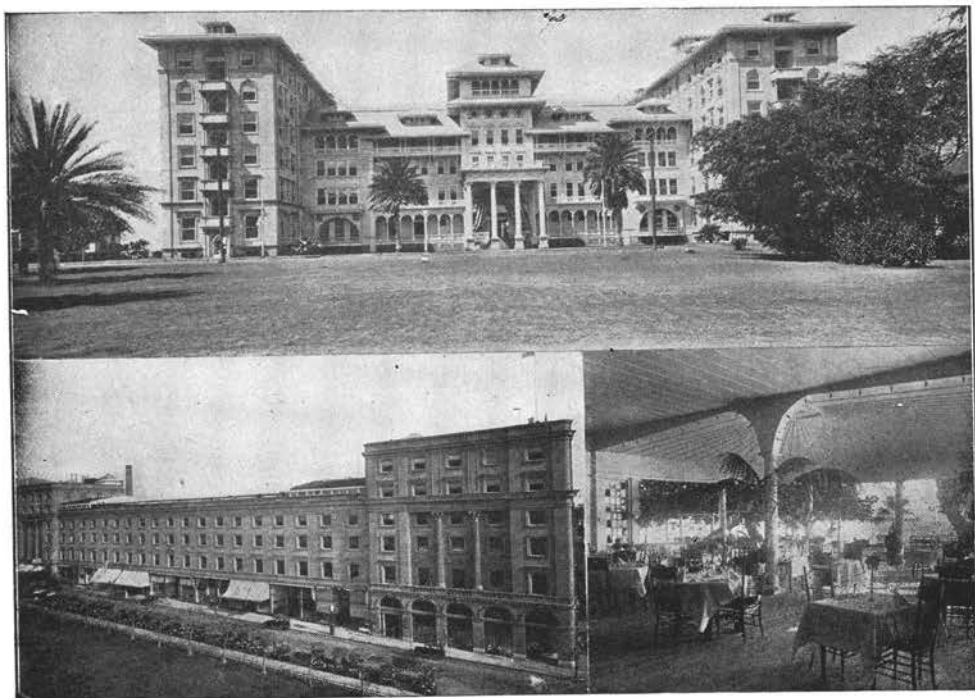
From San Francisco, Vancouver and from Honolulu there are two lines of fast steamships to Sydney, Australia.

From Sydney to Adelaide, South Australia, there is a direct railway line on which concession fares are granted tourists arriving from overseas, and no visitor to the Australian Commonwealth can afford to neglect visiting the southern central state of Australia; for South Australia is the state of superb climate and unrivalled resources. Adelaide, the "Garden City of the South," is the Capital, and there is a Government Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, where the tourist, investor, or settler is given accurate information, guaranteed by the government, and free to all. From Adelaide this Bureau conducts rail, river and motor excursions to almost every part

of the state. Tourists are sent or conducted through the magnificent mountain and pastoral scenery of South Australia. The government makes travel easy by a system of coupon tickets and facilities for caring for the comfort of the tourist. Excursions are arranged to the holiday resorts; individuals or parties are made familiar with the industrial resources, and the American as well as the Britisher is made welcome if he cares to make South Australia his home.

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

## HONOLULU, HAWAII



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

## 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*

## HONOLULU, HAWAII

**The Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd.**, the oldest bank in the Hawaiian Islands, conducts a general banking business, paying special attention to the needs of visitors. It has correspondents in all the principal cities of the world, and through them and its exceptional local equipment can handle any business, foreign or domestic, entrusted to it.

The bank was established in 1858, its early operations having to do with the encouragement of the whaling business, at that time one of the leading industries of the islands. From that day to this it has been a leader in the commercial and industrial progress of the islands.

The bank has a capital, fully paid, of \$1,000,000, with a surplus fund and undivided profits of \$963,729.08. The posits on Dec. 31, 1924, were \$18,166,394.00. The total assets of the bank on that date were \$22,269,543.56.

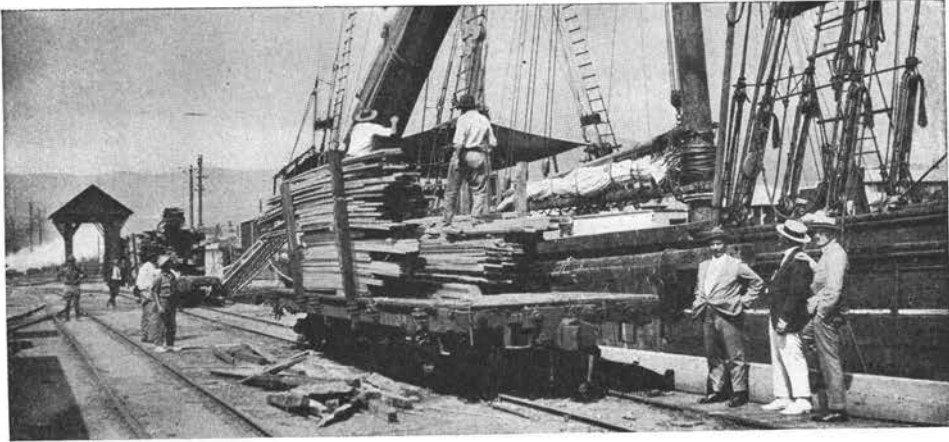
**HONOLULU PAPER COMPANY,**  
Successor to  
"The Hawaiian News Co."

**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.

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*Lewers & Cooke schooner unloading lumber at railway wharf.*

**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, Bishporic 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.

The "L & C" offices, as they are familiarly called, are a favorite meeting place for contractors and builders of all nationalities and degrees of importance. All are treated with the same courtesy, and problems large and small receive similar attention. **Lewers & Cooke, Limited**, feel that it is a privilege to enjoy the confidence of the builders of the islands. Their seventy-

three years of service have been years of interesting work and accomplishment.

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

**Allen & Robinson** on Queen Street, phone 5705, have for generations supplied the people of Honolulu and those on the other islands with the wood that is used for building in Hawaii; also their paints. Their office is on Queen Street, near the Inter-Island S. N. Company Building, and their lumber yards extend right back to the harbor front, where every kind of hard and soft wood grown on the coast is landed by the schooners that ply from Puget Sound.

## THE MID-PACIFIC

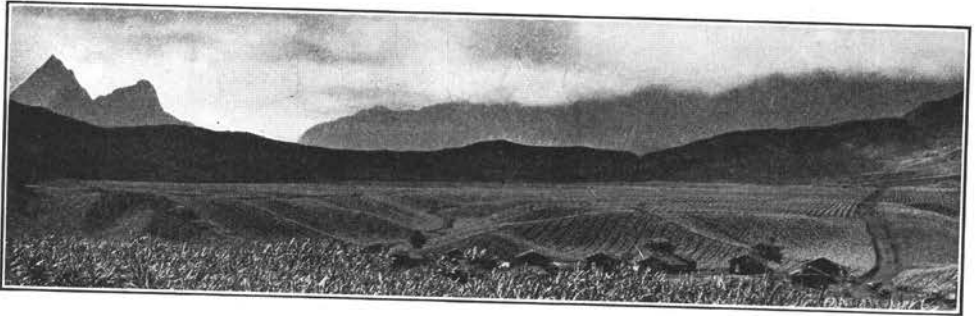
### FERTILIZING THE SOIL

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.



### THE KING OF FRUITS

Canned Hawaiian pineapple is eaten today in practically every part of the world. And each year its use is becoming greater, evidenced by the statistics which show a pack in 1901 amounting to 2000 cases increase to the present pack of nearly 6,000,000 cases.

The Hawaiian pineapple which was originally canned only in sliced pieces, is now put up also in a crushed form to facilitate its use in serving and cooking.

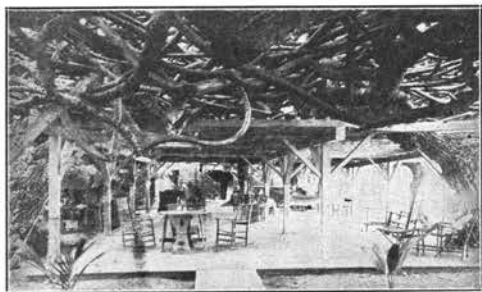
Crushed Hawaiian pineapple is identical with sliced pineapple in both quality and flavor. It is grown on the

same sunny Hawaiian plantations—picked only when thoroughly ripe and packed immediately by the same careful sanitary methods.

Hawaiian Pineapple, canned and served in delicious desserts, salads and refreshing drinks, is now a standard fruit in the American home. Its matchless flavor is due to unusually favorable soil and climate and to speedy packing facilities. This valuable food, rich in vitamins, is available in either sliced or crushed form, in cans of various sizes to suit the housewife's convenience.

For recipe book address Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Canners, P. O. Box 3166, Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. A.

## What Is What 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.

**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 Sweet Shop**, 172 South Hotel Street, is the one reasonably priced tour-

ist restaurant. Send us \$1.50, in stamps or cash, and we will mail you a box of that novel and delicious confection, Hawaiian Glacé Pineapple.

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

**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.

## Cruising Among the Hawaiian Islands

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., maintains a fleet of swift and commodious vessels plying between all of the Hawaiian islands.

From Honolulu there are frequent sailings to each of the larger islands: to Hilo, Hawaii, from whence the great volcano of Kilauea is visited, the magnificent steamer, Haleakala, carries the visitor in comfort. The trip is made almost over night. Other steamers serve the smaller ports of the Big Island touching within a stone's throw of the spot where Captain Cook lost his life and at many other historic spots.

There is almost daily service to the ports on the island of Maui. On this island is the world's largest extinct cra-

ter, Haleakala, easily reached in an afternoon by motor and horseback, where at an elevation of 10,000 feet the night is spent at the summer rest house, and here the wonderful sunrise is watched.

Two or three times a week there is steamer service to the ports of the Garden Island of Kauai, a brief night's ride; here in a day may be visited the wonderful and gorgeous canyon of Waimea Valley, a marvel equal in every way to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Even Molokai and Lanai have their steamer service and the tourist may go cruising for weeks among the Hawaiian islands, the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company giving splendid service and affording opportunities for sight-seeing second to none in the world.



## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

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

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

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

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

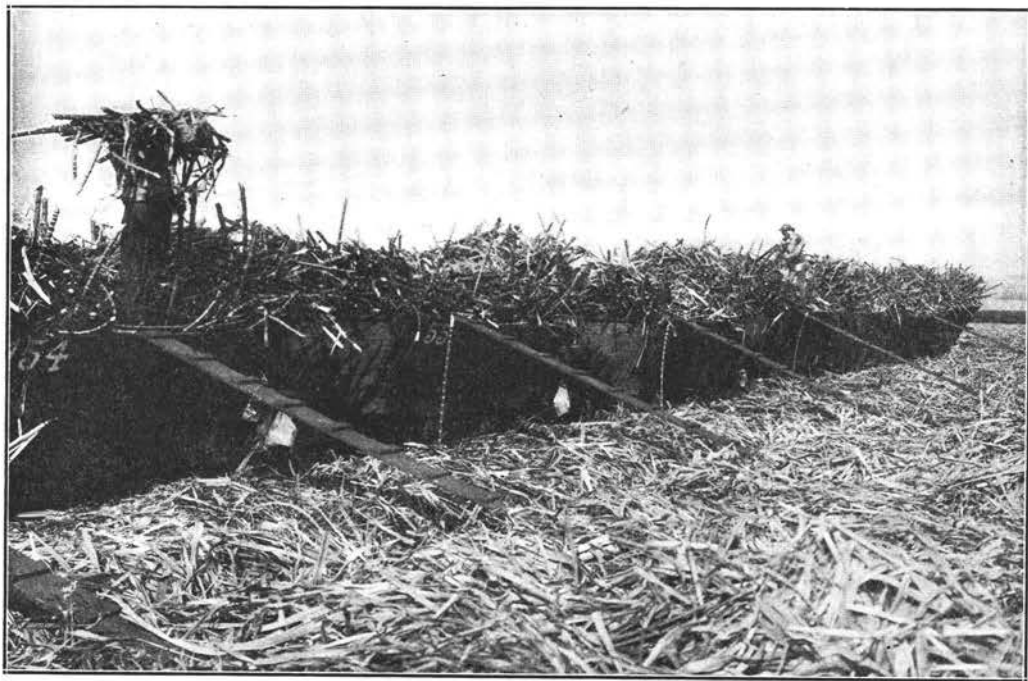
Mukden and Seoul. There are six trains daily each way on the Manchuria branch lines to Port Arthur (including non-stop express) Yingkou (Newchwang) and Fushun (the colliery town), and several trains daily each way on the Chosen branch lines.

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

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

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

## 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.*



*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

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, left Vancouver February 6 on her first south-bound trip to Sydney.

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.

## SEE 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 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. About its ocean fringe is the Great Barrier Reef, almost skirted by the most romantic of the South Sea Islands. Near the coast is one of Australia's seven scenic wonders—Barron Falls, reached by rail, and one of the world's wonder cataracts.

Australia's northern capital, Brisbane, is the chief port and city of Queensland, connected by rail with the scenic wonders of Queensland and New South Wales. 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, 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.

The transcontinental railway is in operation from Brisbane, around the fringe of Australia to Perth on the Indian Ocean, more than four thousand miles distant.

Victoria is perhaps the garden state

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

From Perth there is steamer service to Java and thence around Australia by water, or you may go cruising up the west coast to the pearl fisheries, or return to any of the great Australian cities by palatial steamers.

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 in the southland.

All seasons have their attractions to the visitor to Australia, excellent hotels and travel accommodations abound, and one may arrive at or sail from a dozen great ports that dot the great agricultural and industrial areas of Australia. This fertile area, as extensive as Europe, provides one of the world's richest storehouses just on the eve of its potential development.

There are constant sailings from English to Australian ports. From Canada the magnificent red funnel steamers leave Vancouver every four weeks, via Honolulu, and from San Francisco monthly, via Tahiti, the Oceanic line also gives splendid service from San Francisco, via Honolulu, sailing for Sydney every three weeks.

## 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.

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

The Electric Shop is at the Makai-ewa corner of Fort and Beretania Streets, where the cars stop; besides every kind of electrical equipment, the Electric Shop handles the latest and best radio specials, giving a splendid assortment for the amateur to select from. The two spacious departments of this establishment are well worth a visit from everyone from those in need of electric equipment to the radio fan.

The Sonora Shop, 1158 Fort Street, is also a music store, handling high grade pianos, but its specialty is the Sono-

radio, clear as a bell, a phonograph and radio all in one, the last word in phonographs, perfect but moderate in price. All makes of records are carried in stock. It is worth a visit to the Sonora Shop if you have never heard this wonderful phonograph.

The Bailey Furniture Co., Ltd., with its spacious sales rooms at 1180 Fort Street, and its own factory, is the maker of the famous Nachman interspring mattress. Old mattresses are rebuilt, making them look just like new, and from the spacious sales rooms on Fort Street, a house may be perfectly equipped with the latest and best in furniture. An upholstery and drapery department is also maintained as a branch of the factory.

There are two splendidly appointed hairdressing shops for ladies, one in the block between Hotel and Beretania streets, the Marinello Beauty Shop at 1110 Fort street, telephone No. 2091, and on the block above at 1214 Fort street, the Sajeney Paris hairdressing rooms. Doris E. Paris, of fifteen years' experience, is the guiding spirit of both establishments.

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.

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.

## AROUND ABOUT HONOLULU

The Yellow Bus Line, Ltd., has brought Honolulu within hourly service of Schofield Barracks, and the service is now extended to Haleiwa, and around the island of Oahu. The busses leave daily from the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. on Hotel street, stopping at the Young Hotel. These spacious coaches are splendidly appointed, and the travelers enjoy every luxury and comfort during the delightful ride to Schofield and beyond.

D. O. Hammon & Son, auto enameling establishment, at 607 S. Beretania, is in the hands of men who have had a lifetime experience in harness-making and carriage building, and half a lifetime in the manufacture of auto upholstery and the art of enameling. When work is demanded that is to look "classy," and its newness to last, this firm is par excellence in Hawaii. From father to son it has passed through the thorough school of apprenticeship.

The Radio Supply Shop at Merchant and Alakea streets, opposite the Post-office, has been taken over by C. T. Schaefer, who has had a technical education and long experience in the actual building of radio sets. All kinds of radio equipment are kept in stock or made to order. Complete receiving and transmitting sets may be secured here, and properly installed for actual service.

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.

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.

Andrade & Co., clothiers at 1029 Fort street, are in the heart of the fashionable district of Honolulu, and live up to the requirements of this position. They carry men's suits, hats and general outfitting, all of the best, but at prices that are exceptionally reasonable. The Andrades have had a quarter of a century in men's outfitting in Hawaii and thoroughly understand the requirements of the business in Honolulu.

Harte's Good Eats on Union, off Hotel street, is the most famous little restaurant in Hawaii. Miss Harte presides over the cooking, and this is the real home restaurant in Honolulu with a clientele of good eaters.

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



## LEADING AUTOMOBILES IN HAWAII

All of the best makes of automobiles have agencies in Honolulu. The P. M. Pond Company, with spacious quarters on Beretania and Alapai streets, 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 Six, the culmination of all past experiences in building cars, is represented in Honolulu by The Honolulu Motors Co., Ltd., 850 S. Beretania street. All models, equipped with special design, six-ply high speed, balloon tires. The price of the different types of Chrysler Six in Honolulu, new, from \$1,745 to \$2,570. The Chrysler Six is meeting with remarkable sales records as a distinct departure in motor cars.

The Star Auto Sales Co., Punchbowl

and Beretania streets, besides handling the famous "Star" car, is agent for the Flint Six "55" Touring Car, a car of great grace and beauty, with top of permanent construction and well made curtains that provide quick change from an open to a perfectly closed car. The associate dealers on the other islands are "The Star Agency," Maui; D. W. Chang, Kauai; I. M. Kitagawa, Hawaii.

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 warehouses.

The Hupmobile, fours and eights, is represented in Honolulu by Burgess and Johnson, Ltd., 243 S. Beretania street. This great eight has won the hearts of the women drivers. A newcomer in the field of eights, it has taken the Hupmobile only five months to reach first position. This firm also represents the Pierce-Arrow, the Reo Speedwagon and the Reo Truck, the best of their kind. In tires, they handle the Mohawk and the Kelly-Springfield.

## BANKING IN HONOLULU

The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., is the oldest incorporated bank in the Hawaiian Islands. It has branches on all of the islands, and its home business office is in the building at Fort and Merchant streets. In a quarter of a century its capital and surplus have grown to be the largest of any financial institution in the islands, its capital being one million, with a surplus and undivided profit account well above that figure. A savings department was opened in 1899. It is difficult to estimate the value to the community of this institution; suffice it to say that its growth is only a reflection of the solid substantial growth of the islands since the period of annexation to the United States. A new bank building on Bishop street, opposite the Alexander Young Hotel, is to be erected as a permanent home of the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.

The First National Bank of Hawaii demonstrates the many ways in which a bank can serve. For many years it has conducted its business at Fort and King streets; it will soon, however, move to its own building, one of the architectural splendors of Honolulu, on Bishop street, and here, both the First National Bank of Hawaii and the First American Savings & Trust Company of Hawaii, Ltd., closely affiliated with the First National Bank and functioning as a savings bank, will continue 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 Liberty Loan drives and thrift campaigns in which its President, Mr. L. Tenney Peck, served as chairman of the Territorial Central Committee.

The Bishop Trust Company was incorporated in 1906, but long before that

it was a department of the Bank of Bishop & Co., the oldest and largest private bankers of Hawaii. The Bishop Trust Company will soon occupy quarters in the palatial new building of the Bishop Bank on Bishop street, which is now nearing completion. Further details of this Trust Company will be given in a later issue.

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.

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 Union Trust Company, occupying a building on Alakea street, between Hotel and King (1025 Alakea street), was incorporated in 1924. Like other trust companies, it engages in all lines of trust business, and as agents for individuals, firms and corporations. Its resources are well over a million.

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.

## BUSINESS LANDMARKS IN HONOLULU

The Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., with capital, surplus and undivided profits of over a million and a quarter, is splendidly housed in the Kauikeolani Building on King street, with the most complete safety vaults in the Territory of Hawaii. The Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., does not transact a banking business, but it has an approximate value of real and personal property under its control and management of some forty million dollars, as of June 30, 1925, it held as resources, cash in banks, \$202,870.13; secured loans, etc., \$2,467,354.46; stocks in other corporations, \$115,352.06; real estate, etc., \$39,064.59; other investments, \$110,021.29, making a total of \$2,934,662.53.

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

The 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.

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 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.

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.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., have been at the old stand at Fort and King streets for nearly three-quarters of a century as the leading hardware and crockery store in Honolulu. It is known as the house of dependable merchandise, and in its household department one can find everything but furniture. It carries paints and every kind of hardware needed in the house or in housebuilding.

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. A grocery, vegetable, fruit and delicatessen department is maintained and cleanliness is the watchword of the market.



*The Temple of Heaven, Peking.*