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Geo. A. Fitch, Secy. of Shanghai Pan-Pacific Association, Delegate to the Conservation Conference

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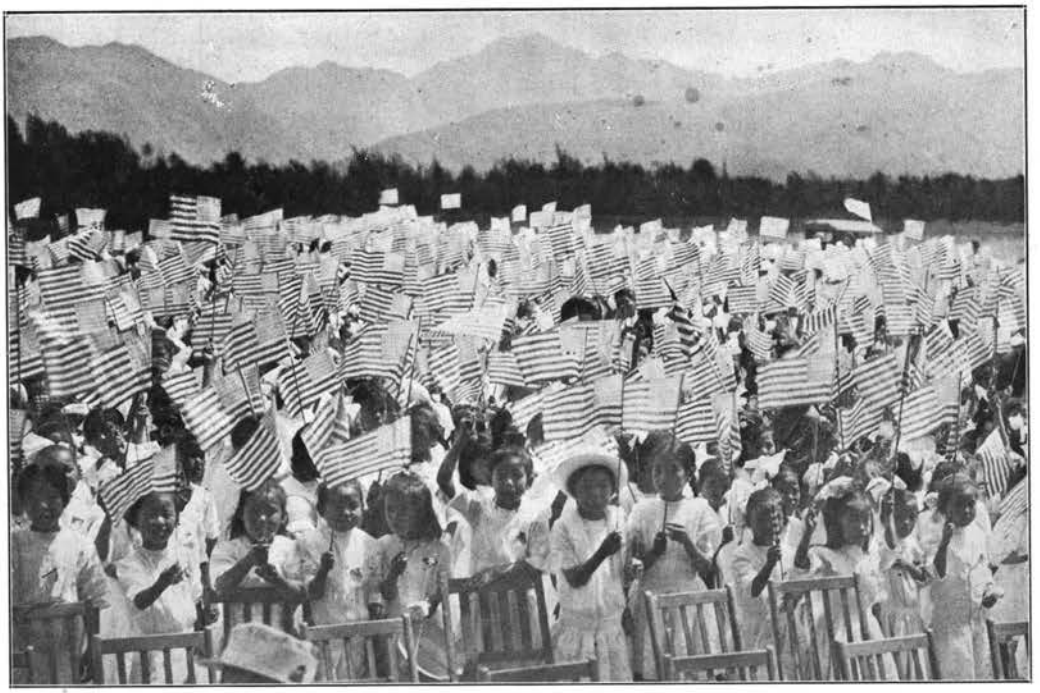
Sugar has made Hawaii the melting pot of the Pacific. First the Portuguese were brought as laborers in the cane fields, and then the Japanese and other races. Their children mingle in the common schools and grow up together forgetful of race.



The young people of Japanese parentage in Hawaii wish to be considered Americans, and on the Fourth of July this is how they express their desire.

The Melting Pot of the Pacific

By F. E. STAFFORD

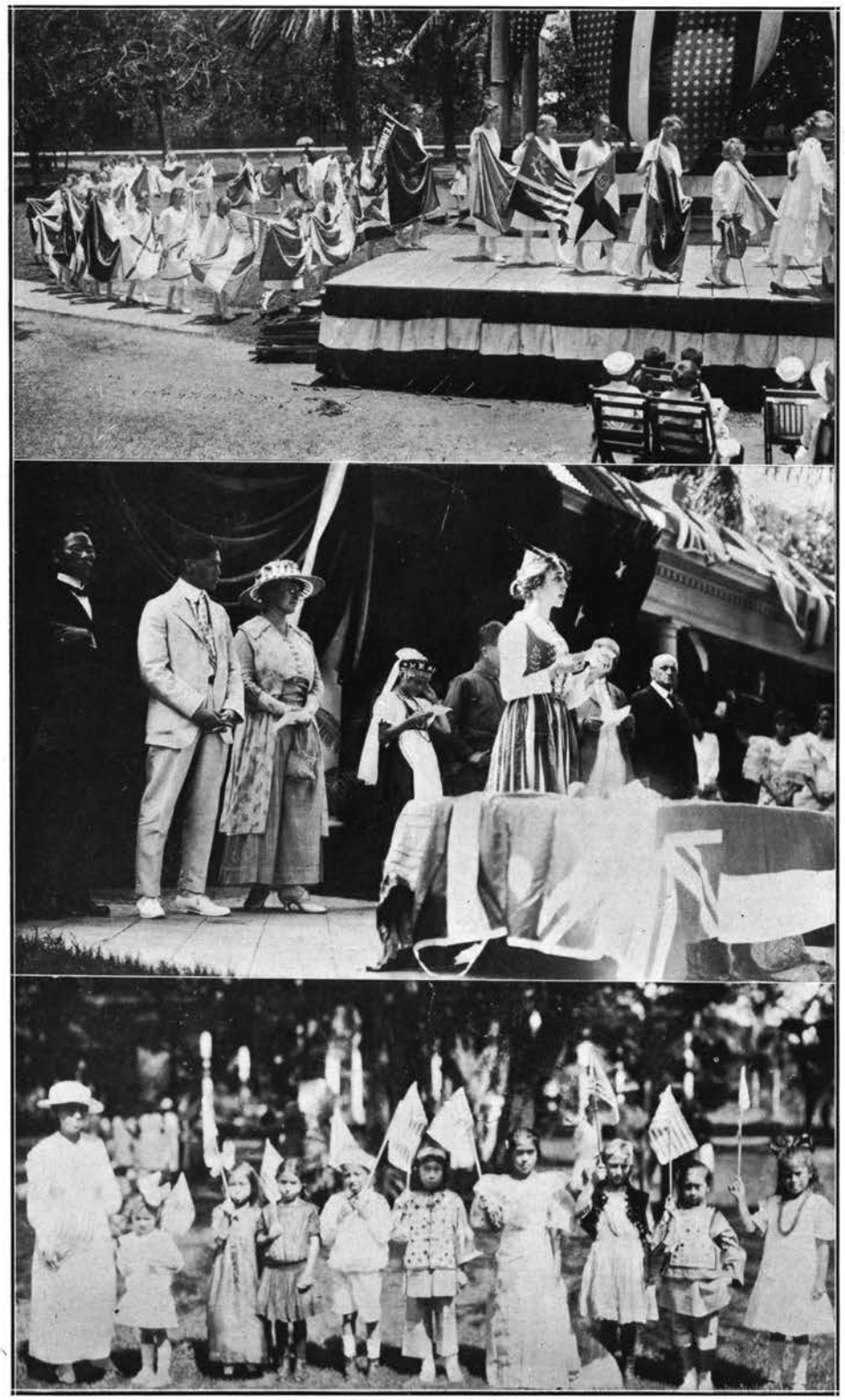
WHEN Rudyard Kipling wrote his famous verse,

"Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,"

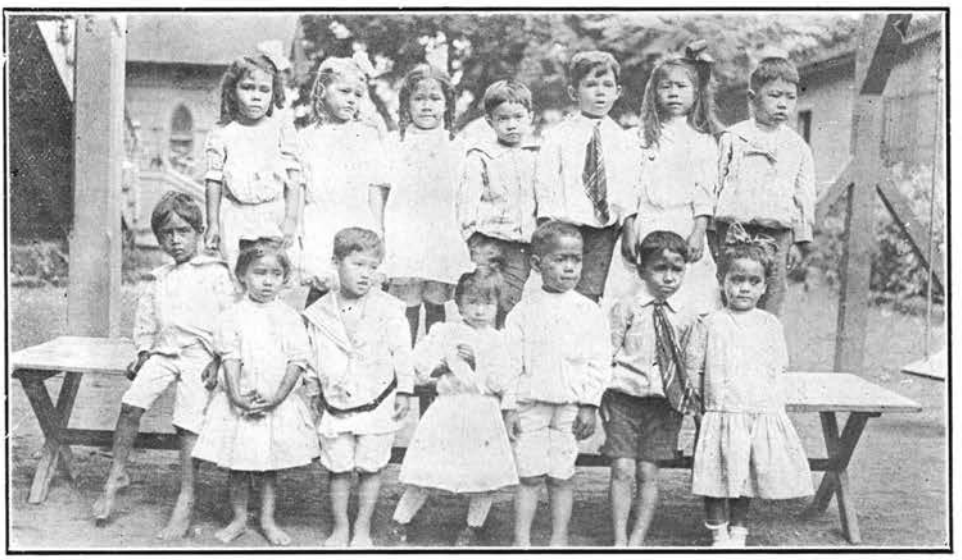
he either did not know, or he ignored, the fact of the existence of nature's melting pot away out in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, where East is not only meeting West, but East and West are being fused and welded together so successfully that they have both lost their identity.

This "Melting Pot of the Pacific" is found in the Hawaiian Islands, and the Hawaiian race forms the alloy that is successfully amalgamating the heretofore incompatible races of the Orient and the Occident. The situation found today in the Hawaiian Islands is unique, as it is the only place in the world where this most interesting ethnological experiment is being carried out successfully, in a natural and harmonious way, without being either directed or hampered by theories of the eugenic fraternity. Scientists go there to study and wonder, but not to direct the operations of nature which have been carrying forward the fusing process for a hundred years.

The "Sandalwood Mountains" is the Chinese name for the Hawaiian Islands, because in the early days, huge Chinese junks braved the storms of the Pacific and arrived at Hawaii laden with silks and other cargo which they exchanged for the precious sandalwood that was so



In Honolulu on Washington's Birthday, the children from each state in the Union and the children from Pacific lands present their flags and listen to orations on the brotherhood of states and countries.



The children of many races seem very much of one blood in Hawaii when dressed alike.

highly prized in China. Some of these Chinese, attracted by the opportunities of a productive soil and a tropical climate, decided to remain in Hawaii, and soon rice paddies marked the landscape amidst the tropic palms.

Time went on. A generation passed, and visitors coming to Hawaii found a new type of manhood, the Chinese-Hawaiian type. This type, which is common in Hawaii today, is considered to be one of the strongest types that has been produced by the melting pot. The women are handsome, and the men are physically strong and mentally bright, and both possess the industry and perseverence of the Chinese, and the talent, good nature, and affability of the Hawaiians.

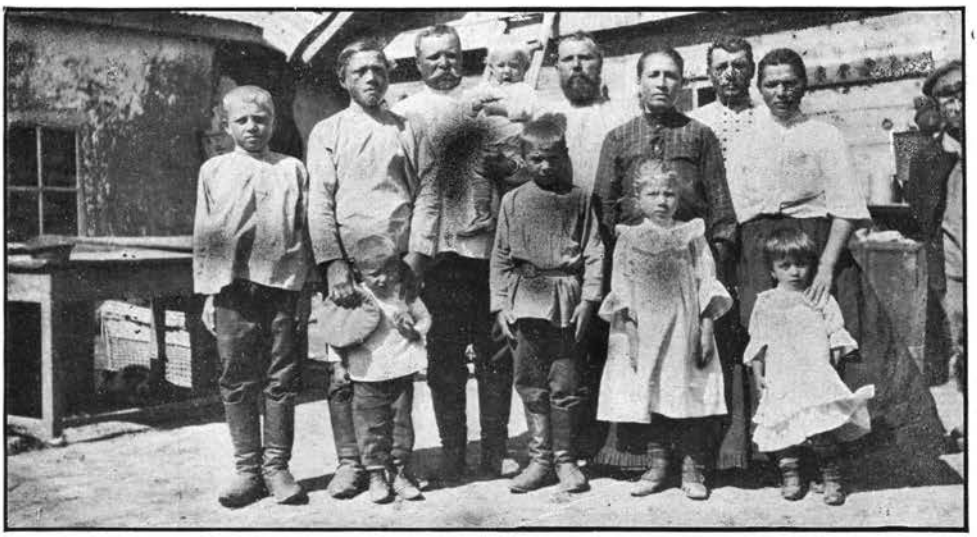
But while this was taking place, other ships arrived at the "Sandwich Islands," the name which the Europeans gave to the Hawaiian Islands. These ships were trading vessels, manned by sailors with fair complexions and white skins, and many of these sailors hearkened to the siren calls of the island maidens who were attracted by the fair skins of the white men. The sailors became merchants, and not a few of them became wealthy by trafficking in Oriental goods with the Occidental traders.

Time and nature again pursued their course and at the same time the Chinese-Hawaiian type appeared, there appeared also a type of fair skinned Hawaiians with European features, the Hawaiian-Caucasian type. The women of this type are beautiful, and the men are active, intelligent, and more business-like in their habits than the native Hawaiians. This type is not as strong and distinctive a type as the Chinese-Hawaiian, because of the numerous Caucasian races involved in this amalgamation process. We find numerous examples of American-Hawaiian, English-Hawaiian, German-Hawaiian, Spanish-Hawaiian, and Portuguese-Hawaiian.

Another generation passed, and the fused metals were again fused in the melting pot, this time producing a new metal. The intermarrying of the Chinese-Hawaiian type with the Caucasian-Hawaiian type is producing a new race, which is increasing in number year by year. For want of a better name they are called Part-Hawaiians, but they are no more like Hawaiians than they are like

Japanese children in Hawaii participating in a flower festival.

Children of a dozen Pacific races in Hawaii who are ardent Red Cross workers.



Siberia has sent her quota of children to the Hawaiian melting pot.

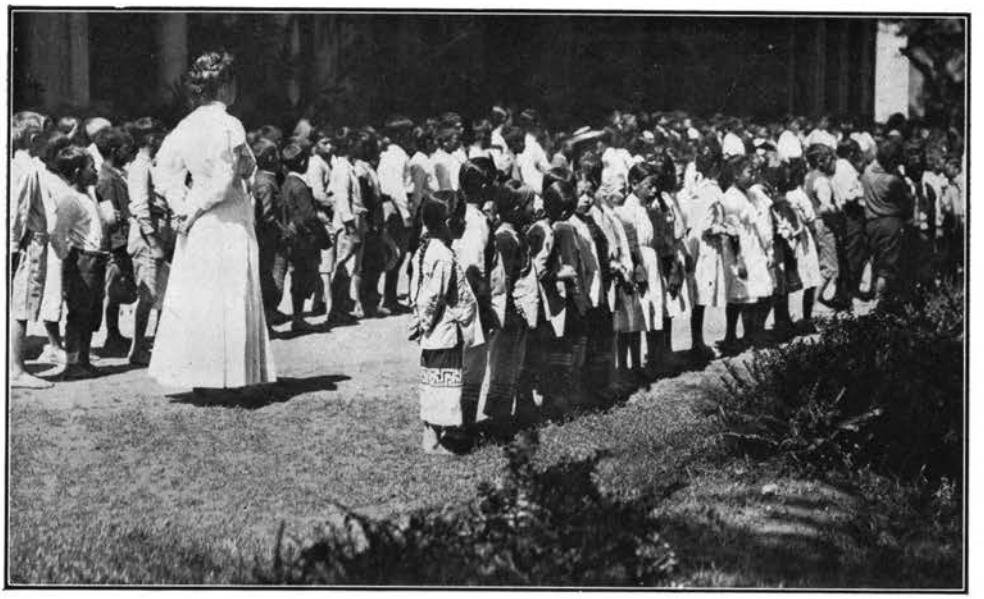
Caucasians, and they are no more like Caucasians than they are like Orientals. The three races are so blended and intermingled that, while the characteristics of all three may be found, yet no one of the three predominates enough to maintain its identity. Here, at the crossroads of the Pacific, East and West have joined hands and, to paraphrase Kipling, it can be truthfully said that, "East has become West, and West has become East, and ne'er the twain can be found."

Statistics recently published by the Registrar of Vital Statistics at Honolulu show conclusively that the Hawaiian race is marrying out of existence. The report says that the race is not dying out, as is popularly believed, but it is "marrying out." During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, 227 pure-Hawaiian men and 311 pure-Hawaiian women were married. Out of this number 169 couples married among themselves, and the remaining 200 married outside, as follows. The Hawaiian men married girls of the following nationalities: American, 1; Caucasian-Hawaiian, 33; Chinese, 3; Chinese--Hawaiian, 15; Japanese, 1; Japanese-Hawaiian, 2; Portuguese, 2; and Porto Rican, 1. The Hawaiian girls married men of the following nationalities: Americans, 17; British, 2; Caucasian-Hawaiian, 37; Chinese, 14; Chinese-Hawaiian, 15; Filipino, 25; German, 3; Japanese, 6; Japanese-Hawaiian, 1; Korean, 1; Portuguese, 12; Porto Rican, 1. Statistics of the girls in attendance at the Kawaiahao Seminary show conclusively to what extent the amalgamation of the races has proceeded, because while this is supposedly a school for Hawaiian girls, yet out of an enrollment of 32 there is only one pure-Hawaiian girl in attendance.

During the Press Congress of the World which convened in Honolulu in October, 1921, a demonstration was staged at the Royal School, which was intended to convey the impression that the melting pot in Hawaii was fusing the blood of all the nationalities present in Hawaii, into American citizens. It was a pretty scene. The little boys and girls of European and Oriental parentage came dressed in their native costumes of bright colors, each carrying their national flag. They entered the big melting pot which was labeled Territory of Hawaii, and came out, each one proudly carrying an American flag, which had replaced

their own flag. They were cordially received by Columbia who led them forward, enlightening their steps with the torch of Liberty.

Honolulu is the home of the Pan-Pacific Union, a society which is recognized and supported by the governments of all the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. This society has for its object, "The bringing of all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship." The international conferences which have been called by the Pan-Pacific Union, where representatives of the Occident have met on an equality with those of the Orient to discuss in a friendly spirit their common problems, social, educational, economic, religious (political questions are not allowed), have been in the past and will continue in the future to be productive of great good, by the clearing away of misunderstandings, and the exchange of mutually helpful ideas and methods of work.



A typical scene in a Honolulu school yard at the saluting of the flag.

Climbing for his dinner.

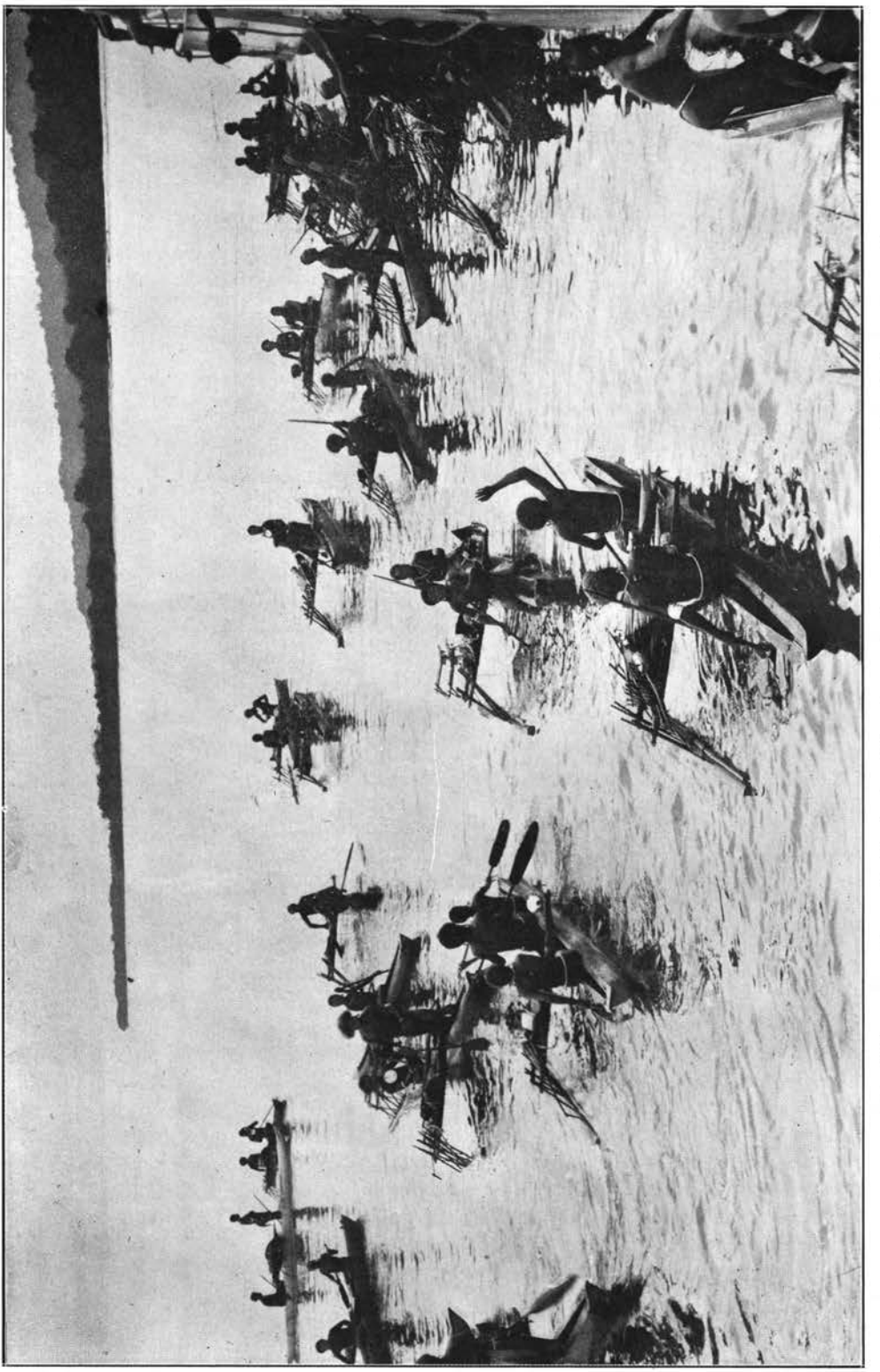
A Christmas in Fiji

By V. L. STEVENSON

"IT looks very like a 'blow,' and the glass is falling rapidly," was the telephone message that reached me on Christmas Eve of the year 1910, as I sat in my mosquito proof office on a sugar plantation in the Fiji Islands.

And to me the message seemed correct, for I had for many hours been hard at work instructing my Hindu coolies how to put up improvised hurricane bars on all the doors of the bungalow and in preparing for the big hurricane which I felt was coming. All the night before, and all of the morning, the rain had fallen at a terrific rate and the wind had been steadily gaining in force, without the slightest indication that it was going to blow itself out. My own barometer had begun to drop rapidly and, as darkness approached, it seemed inevitable that a hurricane was due.

It was the planting season in Fiji, but all work on my estate had been suspended for two days as the fields were all under water along the creek that, at ordinary times, gently flowed through the center of the plantation. The creek, now swollen and bursting over its banks, had spread over all the low-lying ground until it reached the base of the foothills on which my bungalow stood. I was the only white man on the estate and I had three hundred coolies and sixty head of mules and horses in my stables. The coolies were terrified and they began to make their way to the hills where they erected what shelter they could, using bamboo sticks, reeds and ferns to accomplish their object.



The Fijian, as well as all South Sea Islanders, use the outrigger canoe for their water craft.

A family party at home in Fiji.

Some of the Hindus remained in the "lines" as the laborers' quarters are called on the sugar plantations of Fiji.

Well, when darkness fell, the wind began to blow with hurricane force from the west. The bungalow shook all the time from the strain of the wind and I thanked my stars that when the place was being built I had insisted on the galvanized iron roof being strapped down well with angle iron so that it would remain in place if a hurricane came along. In Fiji, when a real "blow" comes, the first thing the wind does as a rule is to burst open the doors and then proceed to lift the roof off and send the sheets of iron flying for considerable distances. Then, as the rain comes down in sheets, the prospect is not particularly cheerful for the occupants of the house. One plan is to crawl under the beds and make them do as a roof for as long as possible.

The wind grew in violence until it seemed as if it could not possibly blow any harder. Hearing a faint cry from outside the bungalow and fearing that somebody was in distress I opened a door on the side remote from the direct force of the wind and, calling upon one of my houseboys to close it after me, I walked around the corner of the verandah and attempted to make my way to the other end, from which the cry I had heard appeared to come. I might just as well have tried to walk through a solid wall! The wind struck me full in the body and I could not move an inch against it while standing erect. I, therefore, got down on my knees and started to crawl along the verandah. Even then I made but slight progress and it was very tiring work. However, I did manage to get along, and, finally, discovered my head sirdar, who was endeavoring to attract my attention and tell me that two of my laborers had

been washed away in the flood and drowned. The sirdar, who was a very fine specimen of a man and who hailed from the Punjaub, India, was not very scared, but he told me that the rest of the labor were in a state of panic and that the water from the flats was gradually creeping up to the houses in the lines.

I instructed the sirdar to tell the laborers that there was nothing that could be done except to wait for daylight. There really was nothing that could be done, for we were miles away from any other estate and, to add to our troubles, the telephone had gone dead.

The sirdar made his way somehow or another to the lines and I returned to the inside of my bungalow. Then, for a couple of hours the wind blew as it never seemed to have done before. The house rocked back and forth; the doors strained to break through the hurricane bars; the rain beat between the joints of the doors and the whole house was soon running with water.

Morning came and then, suddenly the wind stopped as if cut off somewhere. My house boys chirped up, smiled and remarked: "Abe kleass, Sahib, Bahout atcha." This meant that they thought the wind was finished and that everything was now very good.

I informed the boys that I had once been in a hurricane in Queensland and that I knew that there would now be a lull of about half an hour, but that the wind would then start up from the east and blow with the utmost fury. That is always the way a hurricane performs in the South Seas, or near the equator. It swings around the compass and then starts in to work as if it enjoyed the job.

During the lull we all went outside to see how things were progressing. What a sorry sight met our gaze. Away down the hillside could be seen hundreds of acres of cane, which was just about ready to cut, lying flat on the ground, most of it, the Malabar variety, broken off at the stool and in a terrible mess. Still further down was a sea of water which completely covered even the tallest sticks of cane. The coolie lines were covered with water about half way to the roofs and a miserable looking lot of coolies were wading out and trying to locate their cows, chickens and other live stock. Some chickens were to be seen perched on the roofs of the huts and a forlorn looking bunch they were. These chickens had been taken into the houses by the coolies and then handed out and put on the roofs when the wind stopped. Hundreds of chickens were missing and most of them must have been blown like scraps of paper down the creek to the big river.

I went down to the lines, or as close as I could get to them without a boat, and warned the coolies that there would be another storm very soon. They could hardly believe this and they began to wail. However, when I told them that the rain would probably cease before long and the water would soon run off, they brightened up a lot.

It was just three-quarters of an hour after the first "blow" had ceased that the wind came racing down from the opposite quarter. It came all at one time and the bungalow, which had been strained somewhat in one direction, began to straighten up and take a dip towards the west. One piece of angle iron on the roof worked loose and then everything seemed to happen at the one time. There was a ripping sound and away, went four sheets of galvanized iron. My houseboys gave one terrified yell and dived under a bed. The rain dashed through the hole in the roof and soon everything was wet through.

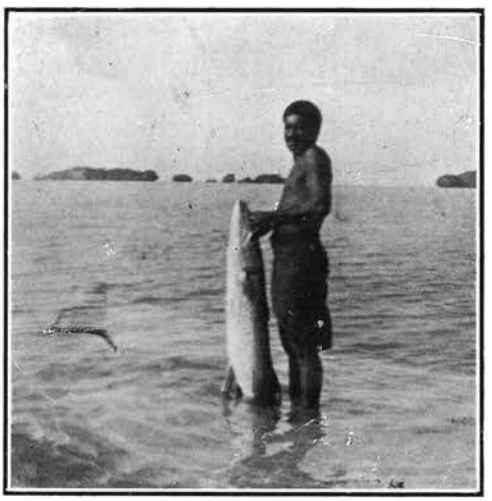
It was no use trying to repair the roof or doing anything that could stop the rain from coming in. It was sim-

ply a matter of crowding into the dryest place in the house and making the best of things. It was a nice Christmas morning, wasn't it?

The wind increased in violence as the day wore on, but the rain began to let up. The hurricane was getting in its best licks about noon and pieces of wood, sheet iron, chickens, wild birds and stalks of cane began to arrive in flocks. A cow, bellowing her head off, came ranging along, searching for shelter and she was toppled over into the flooded flats when she least expected it. The last seen of her was as she raced down the stream vainly trying to stem the rush of water and make her way to land. She was later on found dead ten miles away when the waters subsided.

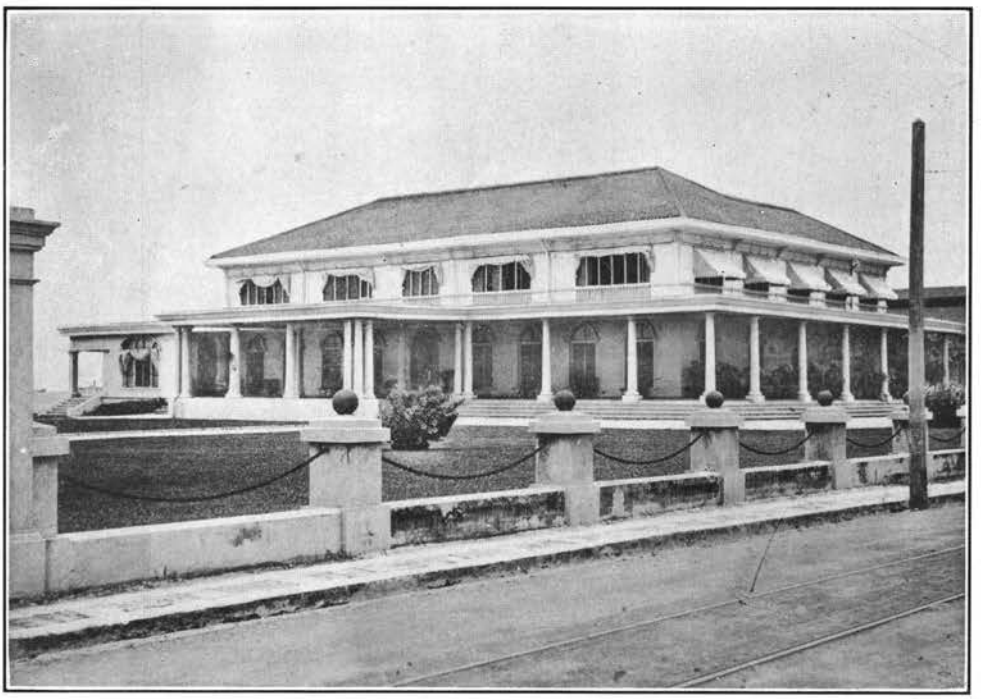
The hurricane died down about three o'clock on Christmas Day and then everybody began to repair damage as much as possible. Within six hours the water had all receded from the cane fields, the railroad tracks and the roads, and an excited general manager came racing out from the central mill to see if I were still alive. There had been considerable anxiety felt in headquarters when it was found that the telephone line was down and that all communication with me had been wiped out.

However, all's well that ends well, and although it meant a serious loss to the estate through the damaged cane and other matters, we pulled through all right. Still, when I look back upon the experience I thank my stars that I am located where there are no hurricanes to worry one and where Christmas Day can be spent in peace.



He has caught his dinner.

Occupying a park on the banks of the Pasig River, Malacanan Palace, the residence of Governor-General of the Philippines, is a splendid example of Spanish architecture. The name is a Tagalog word meaning place of many royalties.



The Southern Colonial style of architecture finding its place on the Military Plaza, fronting Manila Bay.

Growth of Manila Since American Occupation

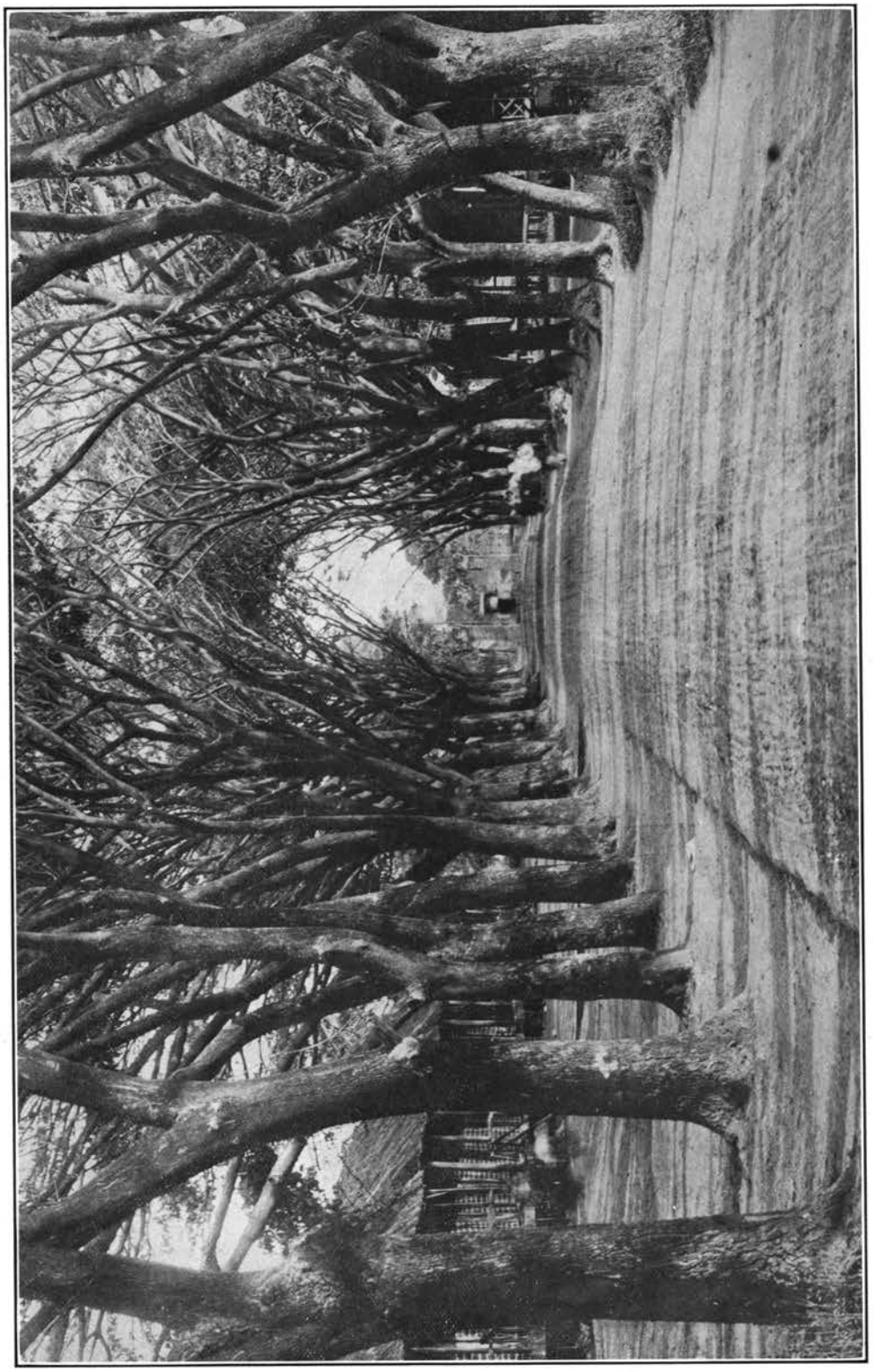
By PHIL D. CARMAN

MANILA'S growth prior to 1898 could not have been very rapid for it was not much of a city at the end of 328 years of Spanish building operations.

A semicircle of Spanish block-houses surrounded the city at considerable distance from it.

Let us hastily glance at Manila's growth during its 328 years under the Spanish regime.

Hernando de Magallanes was born in Portugual about 1470. For several years he was in active service in the East Indies. On his return from the East, Magellan was sent to Azamor in Morocco; and this brief episode is memorable for the wound which left him lame for the rest of his life, and for the beginning of the troubles which determined his future course. Contrary to what he had a right to expect, King Manuel refused Magellan's application for an increase of pay assigned to him as a member of the Royal household; and the manner of the refusal added insult to what he considered injury. In company with another malcontent, Ruy Faleiro, the astronomer, he formally renounced his nationality, and went to offer his services to the Court of Spain. Word was no sooner brought to Manuel of the scheme sub-



This is one of Manila's many beautiful tree-arched streets. Such scenes are unlike those of any other city, a feature being the many nationalities that dwell on either side of these great, wide avenues. This avenue is in the American section near the Bureau of Science.

A typical residence of the wealthier class in Manila, built in modern Spanish style of architecture.

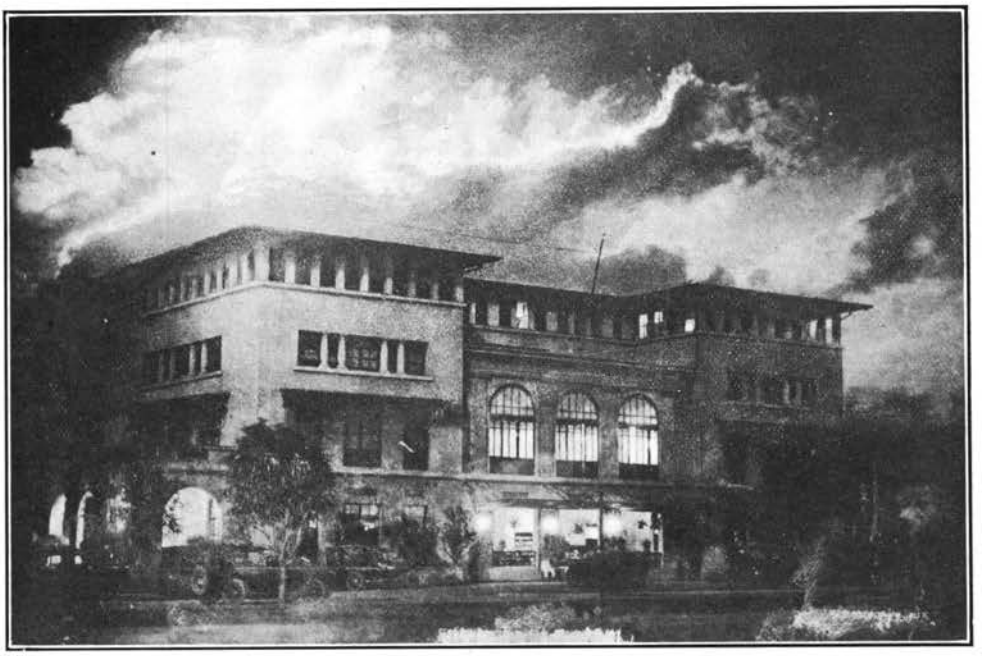
mitted to the Spaniards, than he felt he had made a mistake; but all the efforts put forward by his agents to allure his alienated subjects back to their allegiance, or to thwart their negotiations, proved of no avail.

On August 10, 1519, the expedition to the Spice Islands set sail. The names of his ships were *Trinidad, San Antonio, Conception, Santiago* and *Victoria,* the last under Elcano. They were the first ships to entirely encircle the globe. On this expedition the Philippines were discovered. Elcano, upon his return to Spain, had a strange tale of triumph and tragedy to tell. While the squadron lay in the port of St. Julian, on the Patagonian coast, three of Magellan's Spanish captains conspired against him, and it was only by a rapid execution of summary vengeance that he maintained his authority. No record of his exploits has been left by Magellan, but it is known that shortly after sailing through the straits of his name, he fell in conflict with the people of Cebu (April 27, 1521) about a month after his discovery of the Philippine Islands.

In 1570, forty-nine years later, practically half a century after Magellan discovered Cebu, Captain Juan Salcedo was dispatched from Cebu to the Island of Luzon to reconnoiter the territory and bring it under Spanish dominion. Martin de Goiti, who with a few soldiers afterward overran the Pampanga country, accompanied Salcedo to the north. Goiti was killed four years later during the attack of the Chinese. It appears that the armed Spanish troops must have made a profound impression, for they were well received by the native chiefs Lakandola, Raja of Tondo, and his nephew, Soliman, the young Rajah of Manila.

The walls at the mouth of the Pasig were soon afterward started, being continued twenty years later by Dasmarinas, who also completed the erection of Fort Santiago. It is stated that the construction of the walls was carried on during

When country comes to town in Manila, she comes riding on a colt with panniers containing vegetable produce on either side, for she is bound to the modern market to sell her wares.



The Elks' Club at night, Manila.

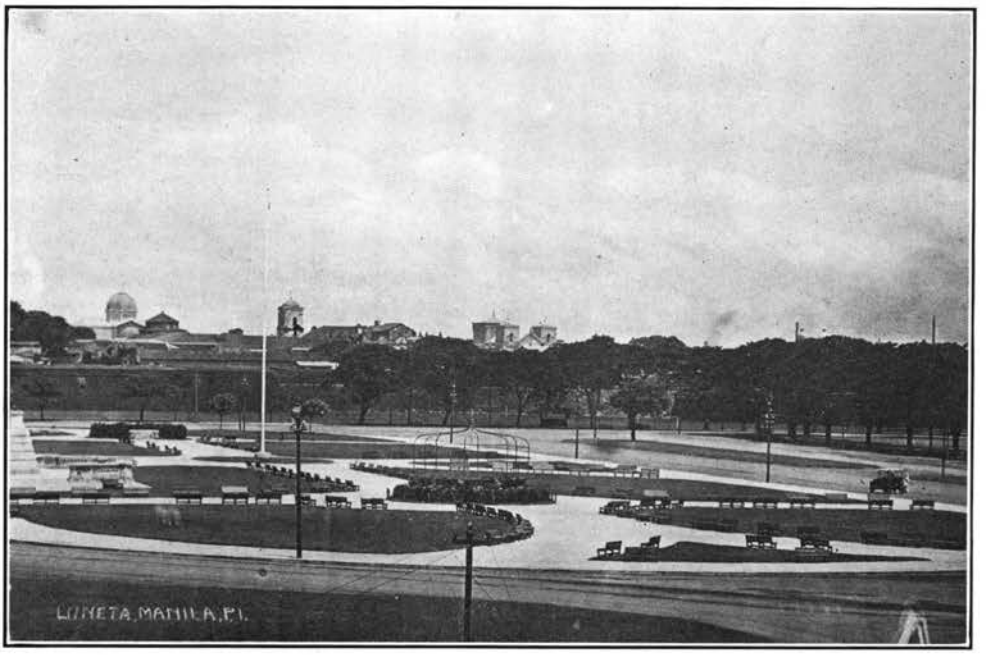
different periods under many governors until 1739, not being entirely completed until 1838.

In 1762, or only 14 years before our War of Independence, the English General Draper seems to have had no great difficulty in successfully laying siege to and conquering Manila with only 2,500 troops. In fairness, it must be stated that the defense could dispose of a disorganized force of only about one thousand men and as the account adds "an unlimited supply of undisciplined natives." A bitter controversy had arisen some time before between Governor General Arandia and the Church authorities over the contemplated destruction of two churches just south of the walls which the Governor considered a constant menace to the city's defense. The dispute had been so bitter that upon the Governor's death, three years prior to the arrival of the English, it was decided to place the control of the Islands in the hands of the Church dignitaries, and the two churches remained to furnish the English strong emplacements from which a breach in the walls was effected.

The English deemed their continuance unprofitable and sailed away only a little more than a year after capturing Manila.

While Manila's walls seem to have given the English but little trouble, they proved a great safeguard against the Mindanao and Sulu pirates, who ventured into the Bay up to about 1840. Also for more than a century the Spanish were subject to hostilities from the Portuguese, and Manila was threatened in 1643 by the Dutch fleets. No further detailed description of Manila's rapid growth up to 1910 is necessary. Sections which, up to that time, had been considered much too distant for residential purposes were being developed.

It will be remembered that as late as 1904 there had still been more or less guerrilla warfare in the provinces. Robber bands were quite prevalent and there was consequently a feeling of insecurity which had its effect in preventing Manila's population from spreading out very



The Luneta, Manila, looking toward the old Spanish city.

far away from the protection afforded in the city. With more settled conditions generally and greater police protection, Manila rapidly spread out in all directions. Santa Ana and Santa Mesa became part of the city, nor should the large and important addition to the city, known as the Port Area, be overlooked. Here occurred a very extraordinary city growth during only two decades, which is especially remarkable in view of its slow previous progress and the unsettled conditions prevailing during a considerable part of that period.

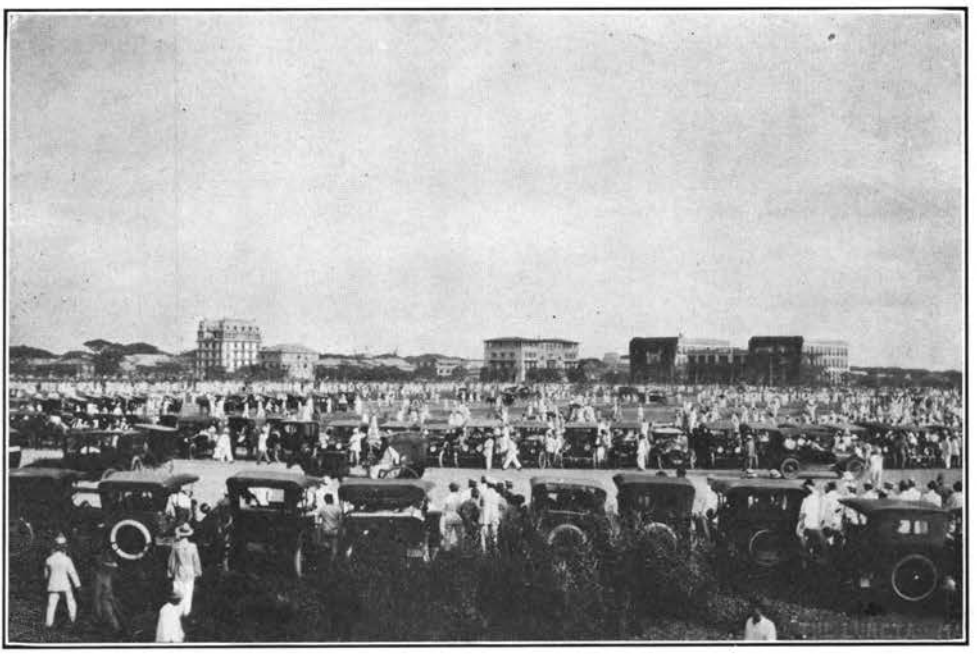
If we can obtain a fairly accurate estimate of the causes behind this extraordinary growth, we ought to be able to predict with some degree of accuracy to what extent such growth is likely to continue.

Manila is the principal port and metropolis of an agricultural country of about one-tenth of the population of the United States. But where the United States has dozens of very large cities, the Philippines have but one. There are no indications that the principal business of the Islands will not for years to come be largely conducted in Manila.

Were there no expansion of industry from foreign capital or causes, it is evident that increase of population alone would be responsible for a very steady growth of the Islands, and consequently of Manila.

The population of the Philippine Islands in 1818 is given as 2,106,836, although the accuracy of these figures is somewhat doubtful. A century later there are found considerably over ten million inhabitants, or an average increase of 80,000 a year. Between the census of 1903 and that of 1918 an increase of over three million is shown, which is at the rate of 200,000 a year.

This great population increase of 120% during the last 15 years over the average of yearly increase in the last 100 years is easily accounted for by the lowered death rate due to the great strides in sanitation, and the peaceful conditions prevailing. Is it, therefore, unreasonable to expect a still greater rate of growth as



The Luneta, looking toward the American addition of clubs and hotels.

the benefits of better sanitation reach great outlying areas which are as yet unaffected or but slightly affected?

An idea of what may be expected will be obtained when it is realized that serious cholera and other epidemics are apparently things of the past. One report states that in 1902, deaths, mostly from cholera, in Iloilo, took nearly one-sixth of the population!

Not taking into consideration, of course, the phenomenal increase in population during the last 15 years, the Census of 1903 states:

"This rate will compare favorably with that of almost any of the known rapid increases of population. The Christian Philippine population shows a power of multiplying scarcely exceeded by any race of people. The astonishing development of the population in the last century was coincident with the economic advance of the islands, the two lines of growth clearly having progressed together."

How much more astonishing this growth of population is likely to be in the future may be gathered from what has happened during the last two decades.

Economic advancement during this recent period has unquestionably greatly exceeded any similar period during the past century.

But outside of a mere growth of the Islands' population or ordinary economic advancement, however rapid, is a comparatively recent force which is a strong factor, especially in the growth and expansion of the Islands' population. I speak of the influx of foreign capital and effort during the last 30 years.

Even if we may not hope for any immediate radical change in the present political situation, it is fair to presume that the attention directed Philippinewards by the present administration will gradually attract foreign capital.

Prosperity and progress in the provinces obviously means prosperity, progress and growth of Manila. We progress with our produce. It would be unfair at this point if the growing tendency of the native to engage in business and invest his capital, especially in the production of the country's products,

were not noted. What the younger generation may soon accomplish is certainly very full of promise.

Only lack of due perspective will permit us to tinge the future with the pessimism produced by the temporary depression through which we have been passing. The recovery of one who has been guilty of grossly overeating is often slow and painful, but forces are at work which are certain to make past progress and prosperity look like the proverbial thirty cents.

Among these forces might be mentioned the investments during the past few years in sugar production and refinement as well as in the other agricultural products, investments in mining, in cattle raising, canning, and even in manufacturing.

Every prosperous hacendero wants a home in Manila. The families of most provincial students in Manila want to live with their children, if possible.

And there are many other favorable signs. We hear a good deal these days of "Free Port" and "Distributing Port" and new Port Areas and improved Port facilities, so that it may be hoped that, if we are not too impatient, we may survive to see Manila at least a much greater Port.

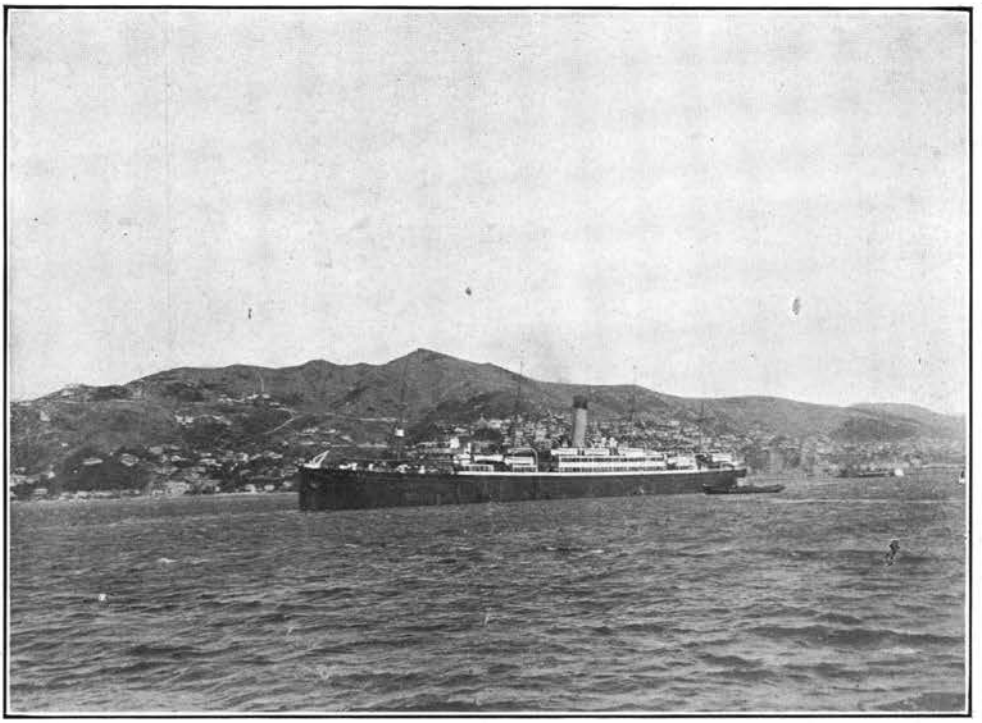
Let me state a few startling facts which, without phenomenal growth of the city, would not have been possible:

Suburban values have, in many instances, increased even more rapidly than city values. Starting with the low cost of raw land, and frequently developed intensively and swiftly, prices in favorable locations have gone up by leaps and bounds within a remarkably short time. Many specific instances might be mentioned which would include every suburb.

The unusual development of these suburbs amply proves that the city is speedily outgrowing itself and is eagerly, even hungrily, embracing the best outlying sections.

People are swiftly learning here, as they have learned in all large cities, that the same money that buys a small lot in the crowded, dusty and noisy city will buy a much more spacious site a little further out, with cooler, quieter, cleaner and more healthful conditions thrown in for good measure.

With the facts as to Manila's past growth available, shall we now be considered presumptuous if we make a little prophecy as to Manila's growth and expansion, say within the next decade? Will it surprise any of us, if not later than ten years hence, Manila includes a Pasay pretty solidly built up to Paranaque, a Caloocan flanked by a pretentious North Port, a greatly expanded Santa Ana and a large development on the hills east of Santa Mesa? Personally, I think such a vision requires but little imagination."

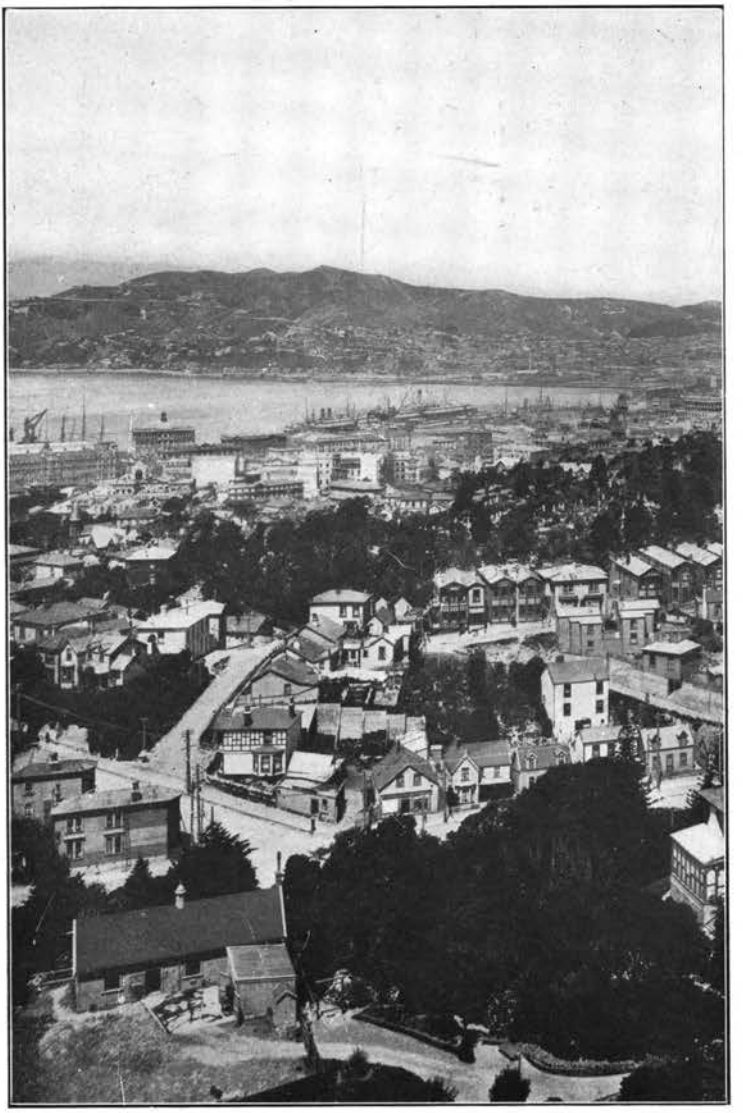


The entrance to Wellington Harbour.

A Trip in New Zealand to Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin

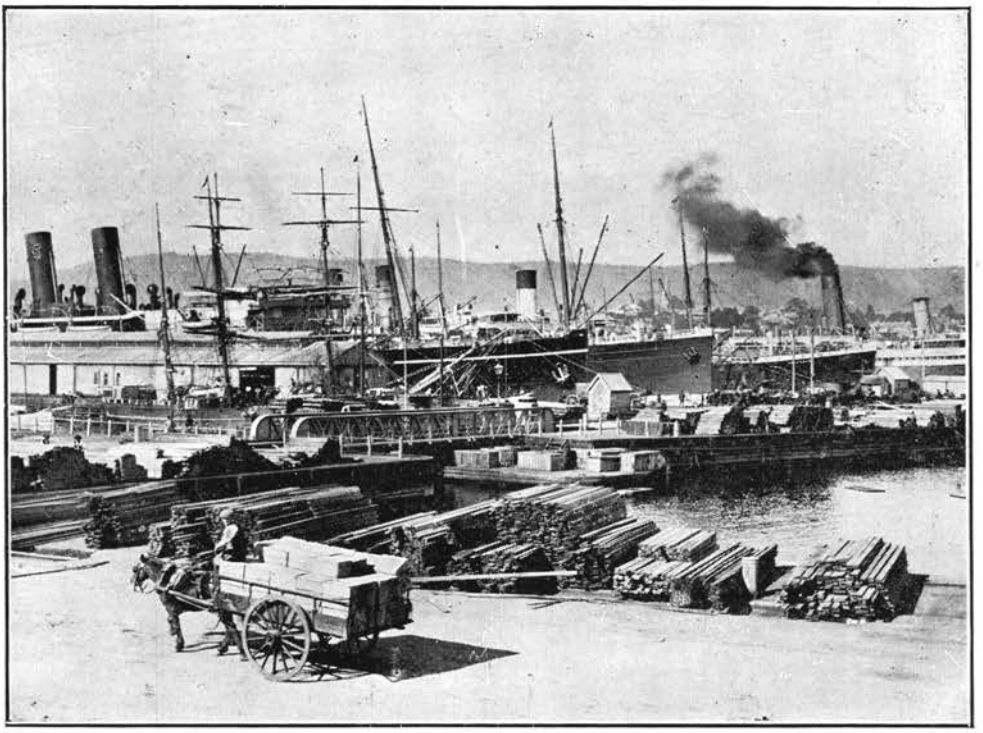
By NELSON WOOD

FROM Wanganui the journey to Wellington occupied one day's rail to the wonderful engineering achievement of the Rimutaka Ranges, where our train ascended the remarkable climb of 1,144 feet in the length of three miles. The train was augmented by the addition of two locomotives. The engines were respectively distributed at the front, center and tail end of the train. The whole train slowly struggled for three-quarters of an hour up the severe gradient to the summit, known as Siberia, where the bleak mountain gales blow with but slight cessation. Breakwinds along the line now safeguard the traffic, although the thrill of a train being hurled down the mountain side by sheer force of the unchecked wind shocked many who still tell of the incident. The capital was found to be the hub of New Zealand's commercial activities and being situated in an ideal location for either island its attractiveness to the traveler becomes irresistible. In its peculiar layout of narrow, crooked, but busy streets, the Australian in New Zealand finds Wellington closely resembling Sydney, notwithstanding the much greater metropolitan area of the latter city. Particularly fine are the many banking



A part of Wellington and its harbour.

structures in Wellington's main thoroughfares and which form a striking feature of the Dominion's capital. The architectural work everywhere apparent on distracting angles of frontages are veritable monuments of successful adaptability. A splendid electric tram service carries the visitor to numerous picturesque bays and coves, these being further popularized by surfing facilities. The Kelburn cable car from Lambton Quay to the lofty heights of that fine residential suburb is another instance of difficulties overcome in transportation engineering problems. Kelburn overlooks the city and harbor, thus affording an impressive panorama within quick and easy reach from its busiest center. Wellington was found to be growing and prosperous in apperance. Extensive additions to Parliament House were in progress. On



The wharves at Wellington, New Zealand.

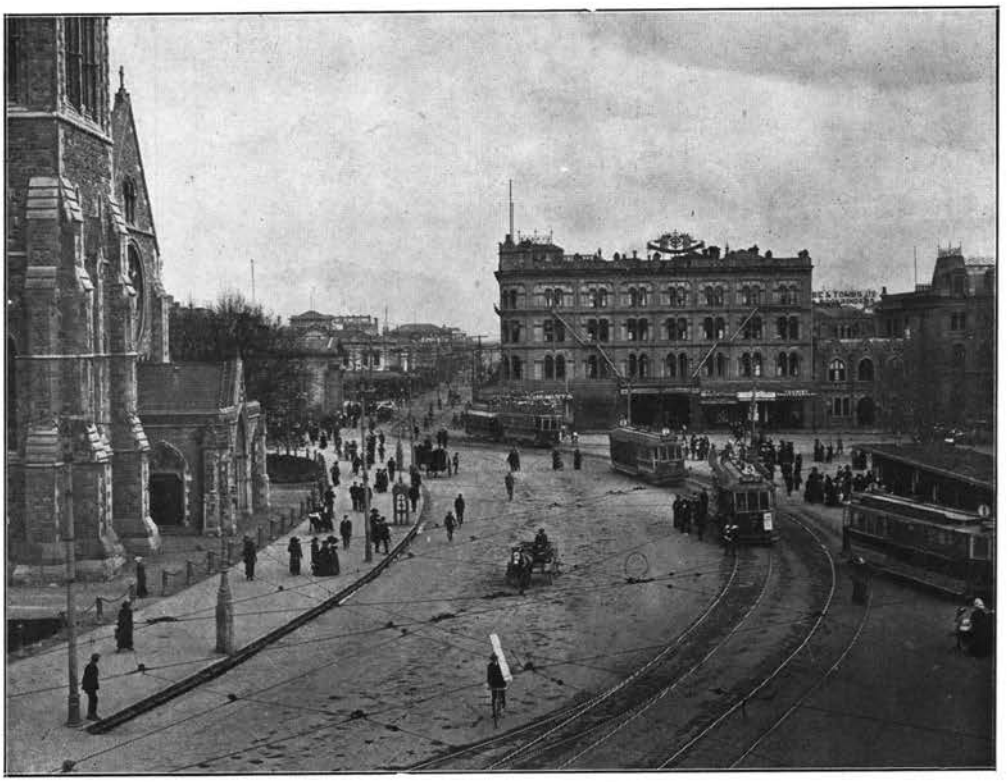
the grounds in front is a striking figure in bronze of Seddon, while yet another memorial in towering column bears this high tribute to his life's work: "A strong and resolute personality with indomitable will enabled John Seddon to carry out the humane and progressive legislation which characterized the 13 years of his administration. In him the most lofty qualities of an eminent imperial statesman were united with wide human sympathies and warm affections of the heart. He lived and died honored by his king and country."

The north and south islands of the Dominion are linked up by daily steamer services between Wellington and Lyttelton. The trip either way is completed in eleven hours during the night. Christchurch, the English-like city, with its broad level streets, is seven miles inland from Lyttleton and was found to be somewhat characteristic of Adelaide. Cathedral Square is the heart of Christchurch and with its liberal supply of electric and motor and cycle traffic this city has a very animated appearance. Fine architecture graced its streets; particularly did we notice an example of faultless Gothic design in the Provincial Council Chambers. The River Avon adds a charm to busy Christchurch, being a small but delightful stream meandering through the city and edged with sloping lawns, shrubs and willow trees. Numerous bridges span the Avon. Near the Worcester Street bridge our admiration was spontaneous on viewing the imposing marble statue of Captain Robert Scott, which presents the brave and lamented explorer attired in Antarctic garb.

The visitor will spend a few days to advantage here before resuming the rail journey to Dunedin. This trip has an abundance of beautiful glimpses of scenery. On one side is the coast with

Overlooking a portion of Dunedin from the heights above.

The main street of Dunedin, New Zealand's southern commercial port.



Cathedral Square, Christchurch, the most English city of New Zealand.

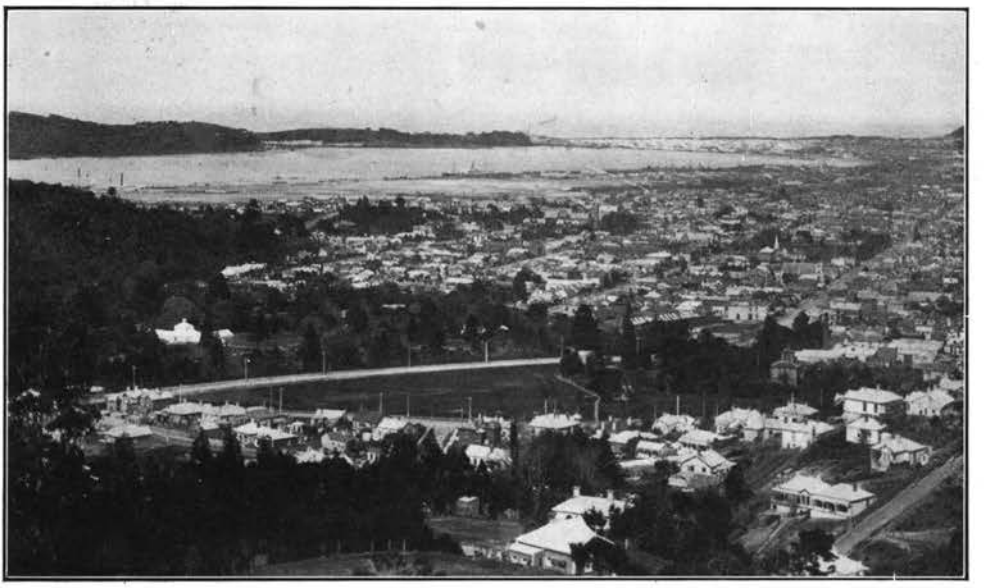
here and there a rugged precipice at close range. On the western side the snow-capped peaks of the Southern Alps are clearly visible and although a very great distance away they immediately create a fascination.

Later explorations in the South Island emphasized its extraordinary contrasts to the North Island. It is quite impossible to make comparisons in point of their respective merits to the visitors' claims. The Canterbury plains of wide renown were traversed whilst journeying towards Dunedin, where our stay was far too short to enjoy this large and picturesque city, which is essentially the capital of the South Island. Built on a steep hillside, Dunedin is vastly different to Christchurch in its approach and general characteristics.

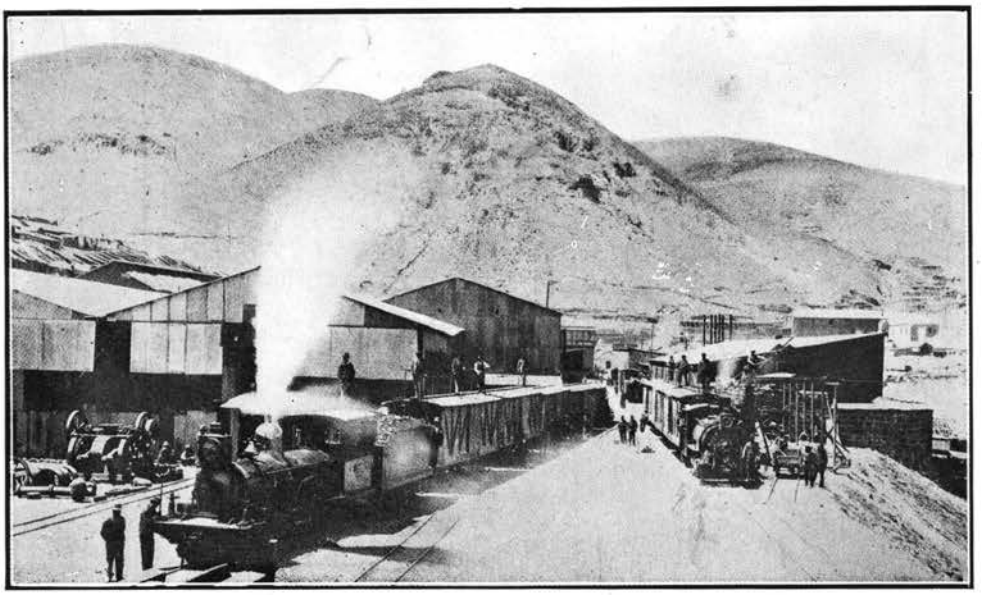
With the southern lakes as a destination we were soon speeding away from Dunedin by rail. The quality of the country appeared more fertile and cultivated. Sheep in wonderfully good condition were seen all along the line, making manifest the New Zealander's pride in their wool production. A change of trains was necessary at Gore, a town of no great moment, and as we proceeded towards Kingston the country gradually became mountainous. The railway skirted some immense rugged and barren peaks, the gullies of which were deeply and strangely furrowed by the severity of the winters on them. To the tourist seeking scenic grandeur the journey became more fascinating as the distance towards which we were directed presented snow capped mountain tops rising thousands of feet.

Kingston consisted of little more than a hotel and a wharf at the bottom end of Lake Wakatipu. The train journey ends here and passengers joined

the up-to-date and spacious steamer "Earnslaw," controlled by the government. The "Earnslaw" plies daily between Kingston and Queenstown. Lake Wakatipu is a narrow sheet of deep blue water with snow clad mountains on either side, consequently the scenery was very picturesque. The evening sky gradually turned to grey, leaving the mountains to loom up around us like phantoms. The air became biting cold and when the lights of Queenstown were seen after twenty-five miles of lake traveling, we welcomed the completion of the long day's trip. A small anchorage was reached under the shadows of a dense belt of trees, and meeting the steamer was clearly the evening's chief occupation of residents. Luggage porters with their trucks were in plentiful attendance, indicating the popularity of Queenstown as a holiday resort. We could not discern any particular attractions at that hour, being content to seek hospitality and rest at the Mountaineer Hotel, leaving the charms of the scenery to reveal themselves on the morrow.



The port of Dunedin



At a Chilean railway station.

The Economic Resources of Chile

By WALTER S. TOWER

CHILE is an old country, and though it is larger than any European country except Russia, its population (about three and a half millions) is only half as large as that of Belgium. The country, with its resourceful territory and latent riches, promises to attract the attention of the world. No longer can it be charged that Chile must suffer from being "on the wrong side of the world," for the Panama Canal links it more closely to the rest of the world. Today it is enjoying a splendid forward movement, and is directing no small part of its efforts toward preparing to reap a considerable share of the advantages which accrue from the canal and from being brought within easier access of its sister countries.

Chile is one of the longest countries in the world, extending from latitude 18° S. to latitude 56° S. It is also one of the narrowest countries, for no part is 300 miles from the sea, and few important parts are much more than 100 miles from the sea. In a way, therefore, Chile is naturally adapted for commercial activities. Much of its width is occupied by the steep Andine slopes and the less steep Coast Mountains. Between the two ranges there is, in general, less rugged land; plateau-like to the north, then mountainous, and with a valley—the central valley—fairly continuous from latitude 33° to latitude 41° S. South of the latter point is the relatively less important "archipelago section" of the country. Thus the main part of Chile is divided topographically into three narrow, longitudinal strips. Geologically also these strips are unlike, with

A typical South American street scene.

resulting differences in mineral resources.

The length of Chile suggests marked contrasts of temperature, for its latitude range is nearly the same as that from Acapulco (Mexico) to Sitka (Alaska). Santiago and Valparaiso correspond in latitude to southern California. Other things than length help sharpen climatic contrasts. North of about latitude 28° S. (Copiapo) rain rarely falls, largely because the prevailing winds are not such as to give moisture to the land. South of the twenty-eighth parallel rain falls more or less regularly every year, increasing in amount from 3 or 4 inches annually, in southern Atacama, to as much as 12 or 15 inches in Aconcagua (latitude 33° S.).

These contrasts of topography, temperature, and rainfall in the different

Playa de Miramar, the aristocratic Chilean bathing resort.

parts of Chile give a variety of agricultural, forest, and water resources.

Chile commonly is described as "mainly agricultural." This is true to the extent that the number engaged in agricultural occupations is greater than that in any other single line of pursuit. But it probably no longer is true that most of the people depend directly on farming, since more than half the population is credited to urban communities and to the rural districts in the northern non-agricultural Provinces.

The agricultural resources of Chile are varied, for climatic conditions permit the growth of nearly all subtropical and Temperate Zone crops. A list of the crops grown shows the range of possibilities in the country. Wheat is the chief crop, covering about 55 per cent of the planted area. Barley, beans, maize (corn), vineyards, and vegetables cover about 35 per cent of the planted area. Oats, forage plants, orchard and tree crops, and industrial plants make up the remainder. Among the orchard and tree crops excellent apples, pears and peaches, citrus fruits, olives, plums, cherries, quinces, and various nuts are found. Of industrial crops, tobacco, flax, hemp, and sugar beets are grown, but only tobacco attains any prominence. The cereals, hardy fruits and vegetables are staples in the cooler regions south of the Bio-Bio River. Vineyards and the less hardy fruits and vegetables are relatively the more important in the milder, irrigated region. Better fruit than that raised in Chile is not to be found anywhere.

The northern four Provinces and the "nitrate and mining zone," are mainly non-crop lands.

It is evident that in many places the live stock probably will be displaced by cultivated crops. But hides and skins and wool always must be reckoned among Chilean raw materials for manufacture, for there are many hundreds of square miles in the "agricultural zone" fit only for pasturage.

The forests of commercial value are limited to the rainy sections. Large

areas originally forested have been cleared for crops, especially in the valleys, and lumbering activities have deforested additional areas. As a result the actual forest area has been reduced to about 75,000 square miles, or about one-fourth of the country. Several valuable species of trees, including both conifers and hardwood, are found in Chile.

The development of lumbering was retarded for a time by lack of adequate transportation facilities. But the longitudinal railroad was extended into the forest zone in 1893 and 1895, so that along the railroad the lumber industry has now reached large proportions. Great stocks of lumber are seen at many of the stations waiting for cars to take it to the markets, and many sawmills are scattered through the more accessible forest areas.

As the Chilean forests are probably the best commercial forests on the Pacific coast south of California, the Government is becoming more and more appreciative of the importance of scientific administration and conservation of forest lands, and there is an awakening sentiment in the country concerning the need for checking unwise deforestation.

Some important planting of pine also has been done, partly as the outcome of governmental encouragement. The country still has excellent forests. Such forests well used in the future will be one of the best assets of Chile. Water power for mills is close at hand. Railroad lines are being extended and seaports, for the most part, are within a radius of 100 miles. Manufactures depending on the forest resource, therefore, ought to be permanent, important activities of southern Chile. The necessary markets for their products exist already.

There are said to be more than 900 miles of navigable rivers in Chile, but owing to the ruggedness of much of the country most of the streams are navigable only for short distances, and not many of them are deep enough for boats exceeding a few tons burden. Yet the lack of long navigable streams, or a system of natural water routes, is no drawback to Chile, owing to the nearness of all parts to the seacoast.

Chilean water resources, however, are important in other ways. Half the lands now cultivated are watered artificially, and much of the lands waiting to be planted must be irrigated before they will yield profitable crops.

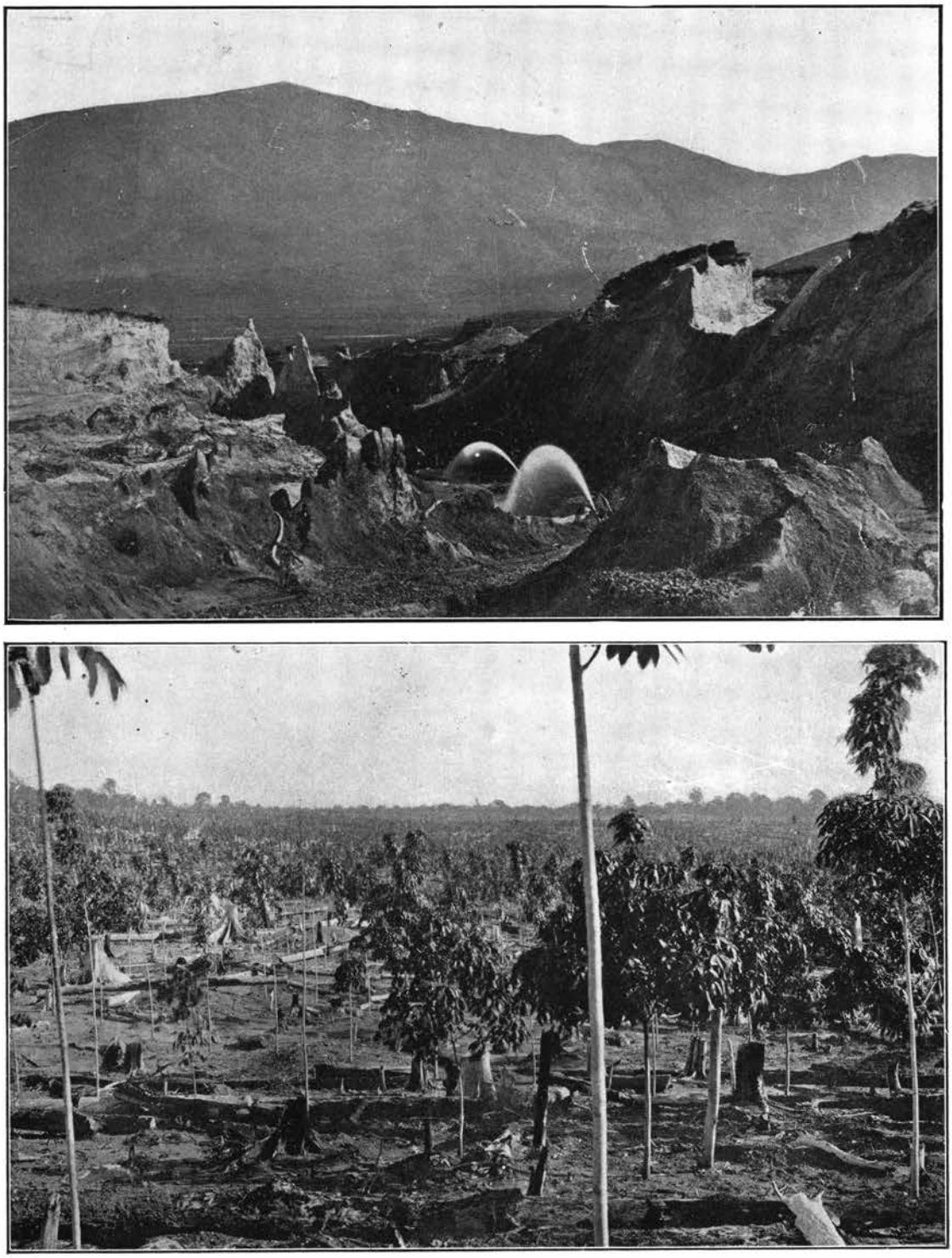
From Coquimbo to the Bio-Bio River extend the cultivated areas and the yields of crops depend largely on the supplies of water for irrigation, because most of the light rainfall comes in less than half of the year. The topography, however, makes irrigation easy, for the water of snow-fed streams—increasing in number southward—can be diverted readily near the base of the mountains and thence be distributed widely over the lower-lying central valley and the valleys in the Coast Range. A beginning has been made to store water and to construct more elaborate engineering works for its distribution. Large irrigation projects, in most cases involving storage dams in the Andine valleys, would make available for crops extensive areas not now planted, for there is in sum total much more water than is needed for present irrigated lands. Such undertakings could greatly increase production.

Water power is now developed on a small scale at numerous places. For the future, water power is a latent resource of much significance. Many snow-fed streams descend thousands of feet, in a very short distance, from the mountains to the level of the central valley. With such great descents, a relatively small volume of water can be made to yield much power by methods now common in many mountain regions. In addition to

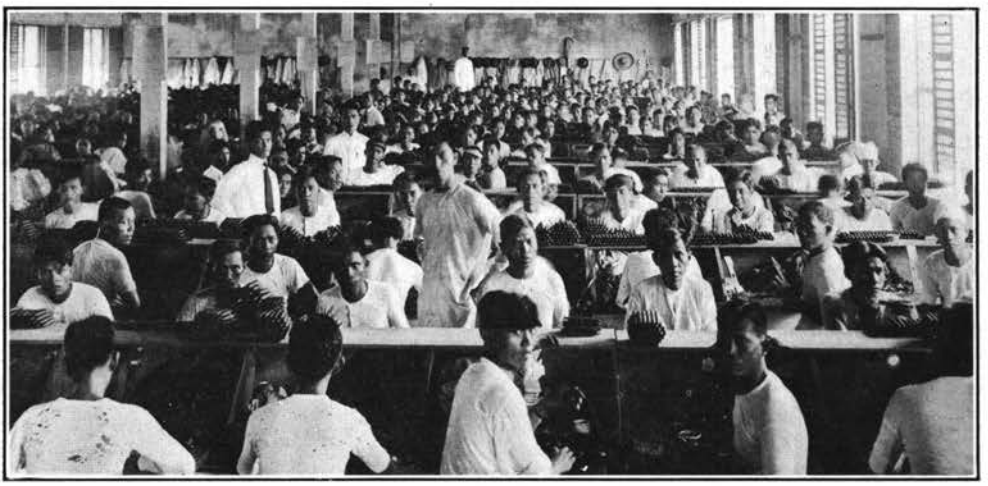
the rapid mountain streams, some important falls occur, one of which has a height of more than 100 feet. Nearly all the power sites are within the radius of economical transmission of electricity to established centers of population and industry.

There are no available estimates of the amount of water power in Chile, but that the total is enormous must be the conclusion of any careful observer. If the use of this power can be combined with the increased production of raw materials of which the country is capable, Chile will develop greatly in manufacturing industries. The lines for this development already have been laid down in the varied manufactures now carried on, mainly in small establishments, in the seaports and in the cities of the central valley.

The Avenida de las Delicias, in Santiago, Chile.



Australia still exports gold from her mines, while Malaya and the Dutch East Indies gather wealth from their exports of rubber.



Cigar makers in a Philippine factory.

Geography in Foreign Trade

By J. PAUL GOODE

AMERICA today stands on the threshold of a phenomenal industrial and commercial opportunity. Its commercial interest in the outside world as measured in total foreign trade has grown in 50 years from less than $1,000,000,000 per year in value, to over $12,000,000,000, while from a rank of third among the great commercial nations, is has now become first. Yet we know that we are just fairly launched in foreign trade. Never in the history of the world was there such an opportunity for national expansion in world relations. As geographers, we know the material resources, and geographic advantages, which underlie, which make possible and which set the limits on industrial and commercial development. Let us, for one minute, run the gamut of these fundamentals, taking note of our share of the world's supply, and so get our bearings as to our opportunity for development in business.

As we are all well aware, energy (power) is the most important single resource—the muscular power of men and beasts, or, what today is much more significant, the inanimate power of steam and electricity, given the world most largely through the burning of coal. If we add to coal, iron, copper and petroleum, we have the four most fundamental and significant material resources of the modern world. Nations are powerful in industry, commerce and war just in proportion to their holdings of these resources.

Our opportunity for industrial and commercial development is measured by our wealth in these and some other significant material resources. Let us recall, to get our advantages clearly before us, how large a fraction of the world's supplies we hold. Of the 7,333,000,000,000 tons of coal in the world, known and workable under present conditions, 4,000,000,000,000 tons, over one-half of all of it, is within our borders. Moreover, we are producing now about half of the world's coal, half the iron, four-fifths of the copper, two-thirds of

In a rubber forest, Malaya.

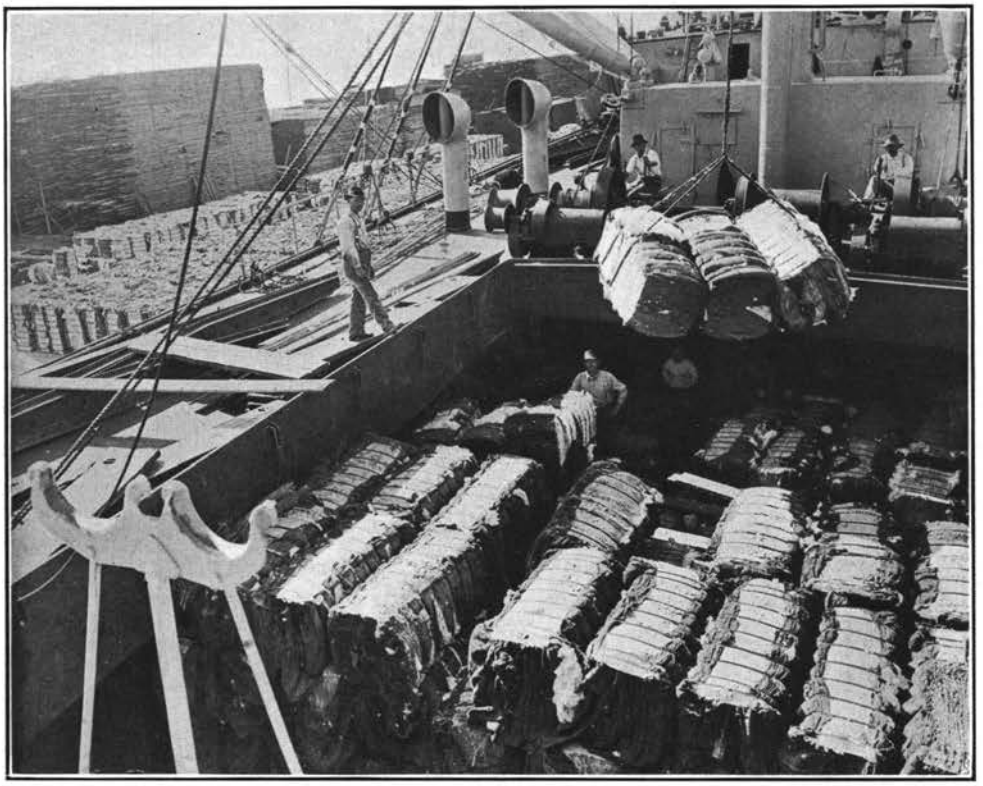
the petroleum, nearly half of the lead and zinc, about two-thirds of the aluminum, a quarter of the wheat, three-quarters of the corn, nearly one-half of the pork, and two-thirds of the cotton.

With our enormous advantage in coal we are transforming these raw materials into finished products for all the world, and are concentrating our population in mushroom industrial cities—over one-half the total population is there now, and these cities are calling on all the world for food, and for raw materials for their workers and factories.

At the beginning of the war the value of our foreign trade had risen to over $4,000,000,000 in the year, one-half of which was export. The war was very destructive to the trade of our nearest rivals, France, Germany, and Britain, while almost in equal measure our opportunities in foreign trade have grown, until now we find ourselves, at the close of the war, the leading commercial nation.

A sober survey of our advantages shows us our manifest destiny—to do the manufacturing and trade for half the entire world. Now these relations call for a large and intimate acquaintance with the peoples and problems of other lands. We are, willy-nilly, an active member of the great family of nations. We can no longer stand aloof. We may not remain provincial. Our daily lives are shaped, and our prosperity waxes or wanes with the changing welfare of the nations who buy from us, or to whom we sell. It comes to be our daily need, as it should be our constant pleasure, to know the current progress of affairs in every quarter of the globe. That is, we have arrived at the time when our business men and their agents, by the legion, need a thorough grounding in geography as a part of an adequate general education for business.

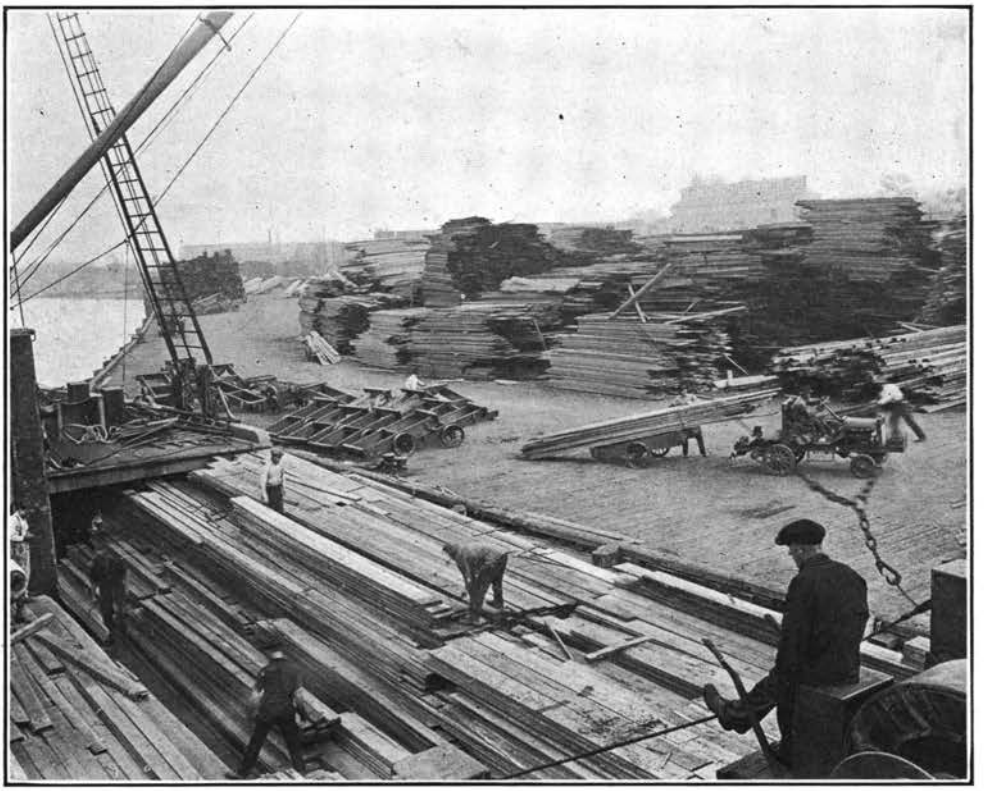
But as soon as we begin to specify the training for the individual merchant, the geographical requirement may widen out



Loading cotton at Los Angeles for shipment to the Orient.

into a demand for research of a most detailed and careful sort. For example, we are buying now over 80 per cent of the world's raw rubber. The demand for rubber far outruns the available supply. Merely to go as a merchant into the wilds of the Amazon and induce the natives to bring in gum, at the expense of killing the trees to get it, has got us nowhere, except in sight of the exhaustion of the source of supply. It is only when geographic research is made into the climate, soil, native labor supply, and transportation service, that regions on the other side of the world are found to be the hope of the future supply of rubber, so that now about three-fourths of the world's current supply of rubber comes from the realm of the rainy tropics of southeast Asia. There is no reason why the rainy tropics of the Atlantic margin may not serve also—and research is even now being called for to this end.

In many other commercial fields the work of the trained geographer is going to be in demand. For example, the regions with coal are so rapidly developing a dense city population that the question of the food supply for industrial populations comes to be vital. The starches, the sugars, the proteins and the oils must be found somewhere and carried to the manufacturing populations. The largest undeveloped source of supply of these fundamental foods is in the tropics. Think of the profitable service the geographer may render in solving the problem of the proper interrelations of climate and soil, as related to the best adapated crop, the source of labor supply, the sanitary requirements, the transportation service. Already the sugar and tropical fruits



Los Angeles imports a billion feet of lumber annually, and is the largest lumber port in America.

rank among our most important imports, and we have just begun to develop the tropical trade.

This year our country will export goods to the value of over $6,000,000,000. How the foreign nations are going to pay for these goods is a very serious problem to the traders and their bankers. In the long run, a nation cannot buy goods of a value much greater than that of the goods it sells. Then, too, so many of the nations are relatively undeveloped that to produce the goods of which they are capable requires new capital to clear their lands, to develop their mines, to harvest their crops; to make roads and railways and ports, we must send them endless capital. Just in proportion as we furnish the capital we will be in line to build their railways and to sell them the manufactures they require. Think what a tax this puts upon the wisdom of our investors and bankers. They are in a position where they must know every relevant thing that may be known about the region where the investment is to be made. The information they want is exactly that which the geographer is anxious to supply, such as topography of the land, its mineral resources, soil, climate, natural vegetation and most advantageous crops; the number of its people, their character, ability as workers, stability and the kind of supplies they may be interested in buying. The endemic diseases of the region which may stand in the way of its commercial development, the possibilities of improvement by scientific sanitation and the facilities for transportation by land, as well as by water are also important.

These things are typical of what the geographer is interested in knowing, and they are exactly the things the banker and the investor want most to know. For a generation the German bankers and foreign traders have insisted that the young men they send into foreign fields shall have had the special training of the technical trade schools, in which commercial geography is a fundamental study, and the young men going to a given region have been given a careful detailed training in the geography of the region.

One thing the World War has demonstrated very clearly is that the real prizes, about which nations quarrel and governments come to blows, are economic prizes. The endless question is: Who shall own the rich mines, who shall own the rich soils, who shall reap the economic reward of carrying the goods across the seas? In all the new lands on earth the powerful hand of some strong government is more or less potently in the shadow of every merchant and every trade transaction. The more widely our merchants travel in extending their trade, the more intimately our government is brought into the affairs of other lands. It is the fashion in the world now, for the government to assist its merchants to look out for trade opportunities, to gather information for the development of new fields and to safeguard the merchant in his effort to extend his trade in foreign lands.

Our government is developing splendidly along these lines. The consular service is making a good record in observation of trade conditions. Commercial attaches are now at work in great commercial centers, and special investigators are now working various regions and industries in the service of our manufacturers and merchants. But most of these men are not trained geographers, and to us who are working over their published material day by day, it is plain that there is much room for improvement; in the point of view; in the significance of the things observed; in the absence of observation on critical relations; in the interpretation of conditions recorded.

The development of our Shipping Board, War Trade Board, and War Industries Board during the war furnishes a classic example of what geographic training is worth. In less than a year the merit of a good geographic foundation placed the three or four men who had it, into the top positions in the service, over the heads of many men who had spent their lives in the detailed business of foreign trade. And if the government service in all these lines is ever to be put or kept at a high degree of efficiency, it will be because the geographic training is recognized at its true value, and required of all the candidates for such positions.

When we look around us in our own circle, to see what service geography may give to business, there is endless evidence of opportunity. The average business man is as innocent of geography as an egg is of hair. Nor is he different from his fellows. What little geography the antiquated, lop-sided, school system permitted him to have, he has forgotten. One prosperous merchant in the Stock Yards district was waited upon by our committee from the Foreign Trade Division of the ——— Association of Commerce to get him interested in trading in Argentina or some adjacent state in South America. "Why," he said, "I'm doing a good business down there now. I'm selling a lot of goods to Australia. By the way, what part of South America is Australia in, anyway?"

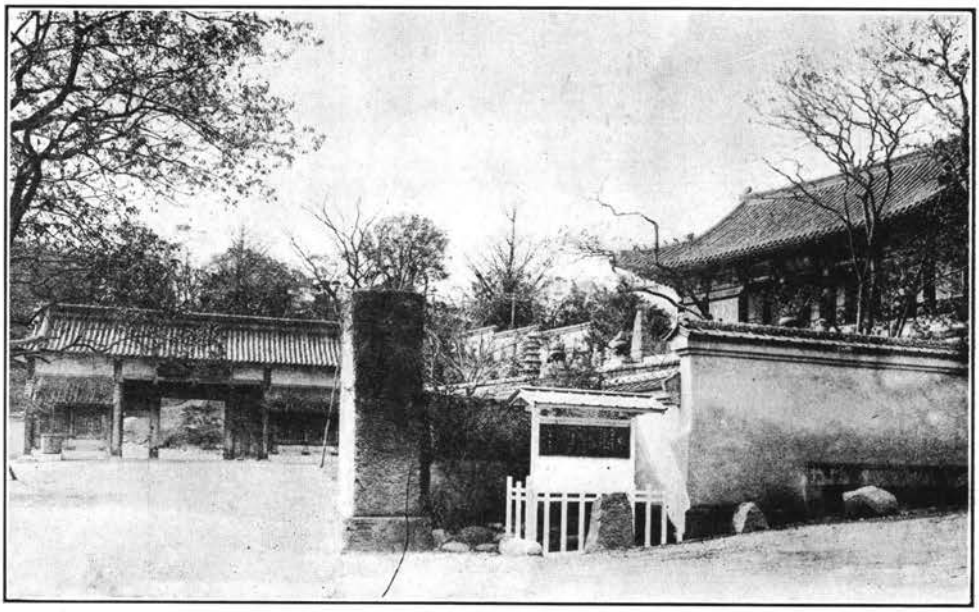
Another merchant, only a few weeks ago, had a large order from Norway. He came to his banker with it, and the foreign trade man undertook to get the papers ready for him. The man called up the next day to say he had been

thinking the matter over, and didn't know as he wanted to do business with that blank bolshevist Russian state.

One merchant thought the Ukraine a new kind of breakfast food, while another thought it a musical instrument something like a banjo. And yet when the real geography is put before these men, they sit up and take notice. One of the men in our department is, as it were, specializing in chambers of commerce. He gives addresses on subjects in economic geography, or geographic interpretations of countries, or regions, or trade situations. The addresses are given in connection with noon-day luncheons. The dining room is packed. The usual audience is 500 to 1,200 men, the keenest, livest wires in our business world. And they invite him back year after year.

The interest in the wide world and its business activities and opportunities is aroused, and the service of the geographer is beginning to be recognized. But we do not need to go so far afield to find all manner of occasion for the geographer's point of view, and his special research. All around us, in our daily work, the geographer finds his opportunity to serve developing business. And now business begins to look our way. For example, the managements of various railways for many years have financed efforts to investigate the possibilities of development of the regions served, and the publication of their advantages in order to attract settlers and investors. Usually, it is true, a journalist has been chosen, because perhaps of his ability to turn out copy. Often the results have been patent floundering. Often the results have been open to the criticism of being a large collection of facts, most of which are not true. But some of the railway companies have arrived at the choice and support of trained geographers, whose investigations, when made, have permanent value. Such studies as the classification of lands into categories of best service; the records of weather and climate, especially to bring out the particular advantages and hazards for given crops; the character and distribution of the natural vegetation, for example: the forest resources and the lands which may with profit be forested for future service; soils and locations inviting development for special crops; the water resources for power, for irrigation, and domestic use; mineral resources awaiting development, and many others.

The demand for the trained geographer is very much in evidence, in many lines of business. This demand is very complimentary to the pioneers among us, who have been spending their lives in the development of the subject now coming into recognition. The evidence of a widespread general appreciation is shown in a very patent and significant way, in the election of geography courses in the colleges and universities.



The entrance to the Okura Museum, Tokyo.

The Okura Fine Arts Museum

By CHARLES A. PARRY

ABOUT a mile north of Shimbashi Station, near the American Embassy, stands an art collection which, in its kind, is probably unequalled in the world. This is the Okura Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, given to the empire by the multi-millionaire Baron Kihachiro Okura at the coronation, and now open to the public. It is especially worth visiting, in that the exhibits were collected with rare taste and that almost every one is worth examining for its beauty or curiosity.

There was, as every art enthusiast knows, a psychological moment in the history of collecting in Japan. This was about 1868-1870, at the time of the Restoration, and for some years later, when the Japanese, absorbed in the necessity of modernizing their national life, were seized with a sort of reaction of contempt for their old arts. Old lacquer-ware, now priceless, was then being sold so cheaply that dealers sometimes asserted it would be more profitable to burn it in order to collect the gold it contained. It was just at this moment that Mr. Okura, then an enterprising young merchant, began collecting. He seems to have proceeded from the first on a large and well-considered plan with the aim of forming a collection which, whether it actually became national property or not, would be a credit to his country.

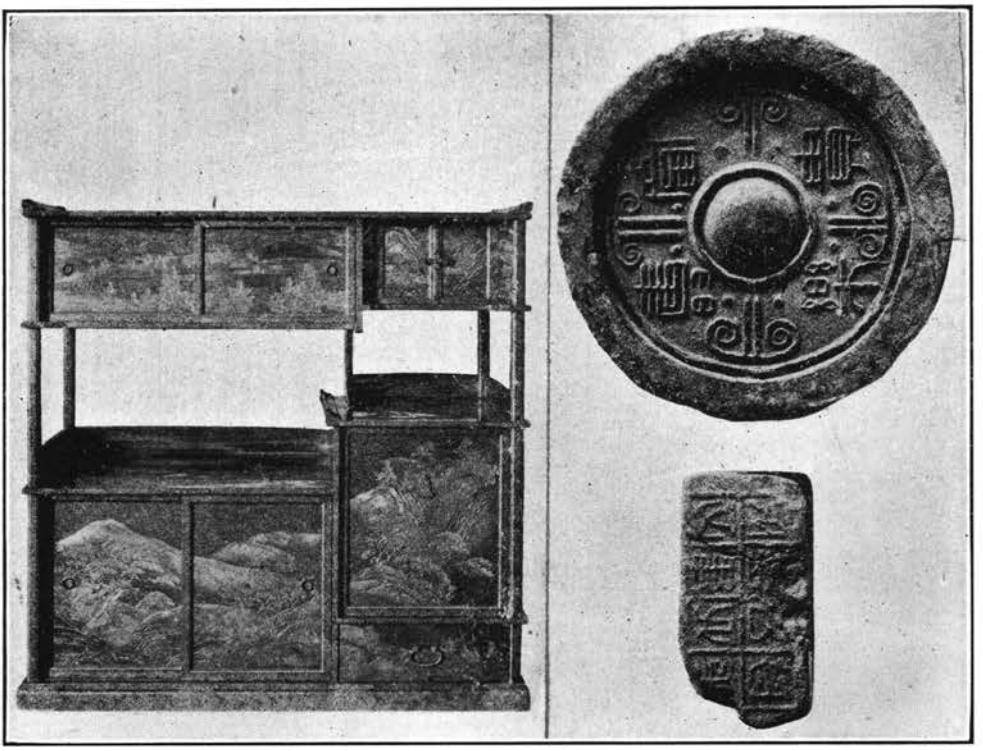
The museum occupies three buildings, one a handsome three-storied structure being formerly the residence of the owner. The two departments in which it is perhaps unrivalled are the religious art (mainly, but not entirely, Buddhist) of Japan, China, Korea,

A Buddha carved on wood and a lacquered statue of the eighth century.

Tibet and Siam; and lacquer-ware of Japan and China. The entrance staircase is lined with old images of Buddha. The Tibetan images, like those of the older Indian religion, run to multiplicity of heads and arms, one such (18th century) has 32 arms and three tiers of heads. Another 18th century Tibetan statue of Ahaka Nyorai, a coming Buddha, in the landing at the head of this staircase, is a fine work; it is of bronze-gilt, about six feet high, sitting cross-legged on an elaborate lotus pedestal and wasp-waisted—another Hindu characteristic. which is also found in most of the Siamese images. The room you then enter contains some very ancient Chinese stonework, a lion (3rd century) with curls, quite in the Assyrian style; an image (6th century) of the Buddhist Triad; and bronze carriage fittings of the 10th century.

Then come rooms full of Buddha. The Siamese images have a surprised, simpering expression, due partly to exaggerated arching of the brows, partly to a trick of the mouth, with the hands raised, palms spread laterally outwards. A case of three hundred Buddhas and Bodhisattvas, wooden images of two to three inches high, standing in tiers like a font of type, is Japanese work of the 15th century.

There is great variety in these Buddha figures of various nations, but they mostly agree in representing him as sitting cross-legged. He is in many cases standing, hardly ever lying down and never seated in a chair. Can one imagine an Apollo or a Jupiter sitting cross-legged?—yet nearly half the hu-

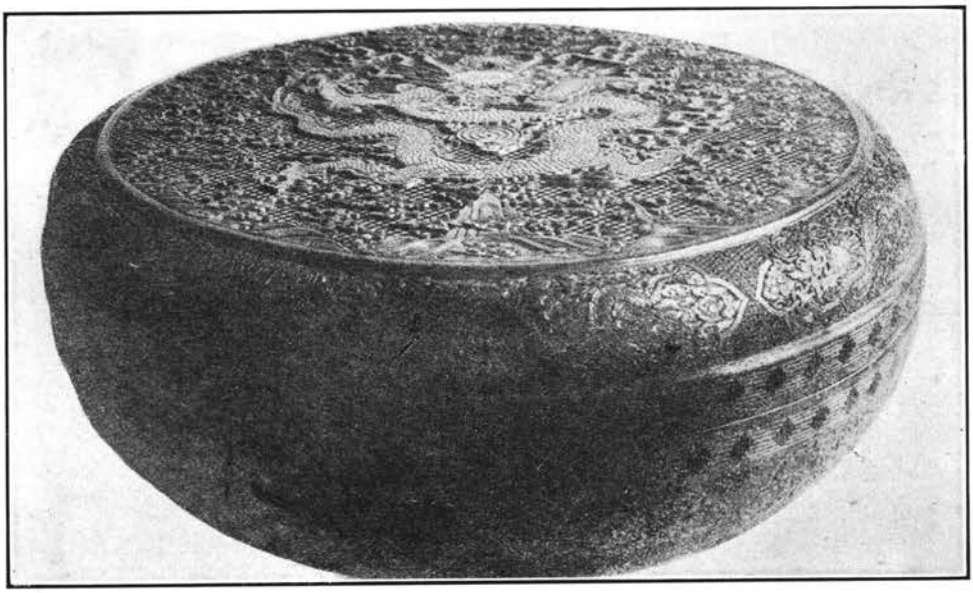


A gold lacquered book shelf of the seventeenth century and Chinese inscribed bricks of the first century.

man race agree to represent their God Sage in this posture. It is partly because this attitude is made natural by habit to Orientals; but mainly because the Buddhists draw a sharp, almost angry, distinction between the beatific state, which is divine, and mere sleep, which is rather vulgar. Of course, the Enlightened One, while he seems to the common eye to be merely dozing, is, in reality, in a state of intense mental activity.

Feeling a little bewildered in the maze of rooms—there are 42 in all—I called at the museum office and got into conversation with a gentleman who kindly offered to conduct me. From him I learnt that Baron Okura is "still working hard," at the age of 84, and still takes a keen interest in his splendid collection, to which he is continually adding.

His life forms an interesting chapter in the romance of money making, and one which compares with the records of the public-spirited millionaires of America. Born in 1837 in Niigata-ken, he came to Tokyo at 18 with very little money; he worked in a drug store and after five years started business on his own account. At the Restoration, he made a large profit by selling arms and ammunition, and, later, founded the first foreign-style tailor shop in Japan. In 1872 he traveled in Europe and America and opened a branch office in London, being the first Japanese to establish a branch in the Occident. In 1874 and 1877 he contracted to provision the Imperial forces in the Formosa expedition and the Satsuma Rebellion, as later in the wars with China and Russia, through the engineering company he founded. Among his benefactions on the large scale have



A Chinese red lacquered food box from the library of Emperor Kan-Lun.

been the foundation of the Okura Higher Commercial School with an endowment of 500,000 yen; the foundation of commercial schools at Osaka and Seoul, and the donation of one million yen to a relief fund for the poor, inaugurated by the Emperor. On presenting the buildings and ground of his museum to the public two years ago, he gave 500,000 yen as a conservation fund.

We went up a remarkably beautiful spiral staircase to the first floor of the main building, which contains part of the collection of lacquer, filling several rooms. In a side room is a solid silver mantel-piece with intricate carvings of waves breaking on rocks and sea gulls flitting over them, designed by Baron Okura. Even the "rocks" are solid silver, though purposely blackened. One lacquer box has a contemporary design of the first Portuguese visitors to Japan, tall, sallow men in balloon trousers, accompanied by an umbrella-bearer.

The Okura Museum is probably the best place in the world for the study of Buddhist iconology. Here are rows of Chinese and Tibetan Buddhas, bronze-gilt, of the 17th century. Some bas-reliefs from Chinese tombs of the 1st century show features much less Mongolian than we now find. The largest object in the museum is a row of gilt figures of the "San Zobutsu" (Three Creators; the Buddhist Triad) with 25 Bosatsu, (angelic beings who are to become future Buddhas), in all about 30 feet long, and carved with great skill. This was purchased from the Temple of Tonomine, near Yoshinoyama, about the beginning of the Meiji Era. Temples all over the country were then being Shintonized and remorselessly cleared of their Buddhist objects; and many thousands of images were destroyed or sold for whatever they would fetch.

Perhaps the oldest object in the collection is a Chinese bronze bell attributed to the 10th century B. C. Near it is a Japanese wooden statue of the 10th century A. D., which was toward the end of the best period of wood-carving; it represents a Bodhisattva riding on an elephant. The face is admirable; but the artist had probably

never seen a living elephant, and, though the head is well-proportioned, the ears hang down like a wet rag, and the feet are flat, with four well-separated toes and the generous addition of a large "dew-claw."

One of the most treasured of the lacquered articles is a cabinet which belonged to the luxury-loving Tsunayoshi, the Fifth Shogun (1646-1709). The ornamentation consists of plates of pure gold fastened on the lacquer; and shows intricate landscapes executed with a delicacy which, considering the difficulties of the materials, is astonishing. The insides of the drawers are worked with the same minuteness as the outsides. The artist, whose name is forgotten, spent sixteen years on this piece; he was one of the old school, now probably extinct, whose sole ambition seems to have been to produce at least one perfect work of art in his lifetime. In the Ueno Museum there is, said my guide, a similar cabinet which was sent to the Vienna Exhibition and on its return voyage went down in the wreck of the French liner, Nil, off the coast of Idzu, together with one of the famous gilt dolphins from the roof of Nagoya Castle. It remained on the sea bottom for 18 months, when it was salved, the gold was slightly blackened; but otherwise it was uninjured; while modern specimens of lacquer which went down along with this 230 year old cabinet were broken or rotten. It is, added my guide, very hard at first to distinguish modern lacquer from old, but 30 to 50 years shows the difference. In this collection are many pieces from two to three hundred years old which appear as if they had just left the artist's hands. A good example of the extraordinary labor which the old lacquerers were prepared to put into their work is seen in the large traveling chest of long oblong shape with minute characters beside each giving the incomes and the particulars of each fief.

Among the curious illustrations of old customs is the incense pillow with a hollow for inserting incense to be burned before sleeping, an unhealthy custom which, like the equally unhygienic small wooden head-rest itself, was confined to women. Another is the fire-dress, gorgeous wraps of black and scarlet, some with large headpieces attached shaped like firemen's helmets, used for rapidly putting on in an alarm of fire. Another exhibit, which may raise a smile by force of contrast, is a set of costumes for an old game of football, large wedge-shaped hats, elaborate wide-sleeved tunics and scarlet hakama. It was a "very quiet game," said my informant, "mostly walking," and of course nothing approaching to scrimmages.

An upstairs room contains a number of pieces of the old Korean pottery now valued on account of its rarity rather than its beauty. The best period was the 9th and 10th centuries; the oldest extant specimens have been dug from graves. It is all of the sage-green seladon kind.

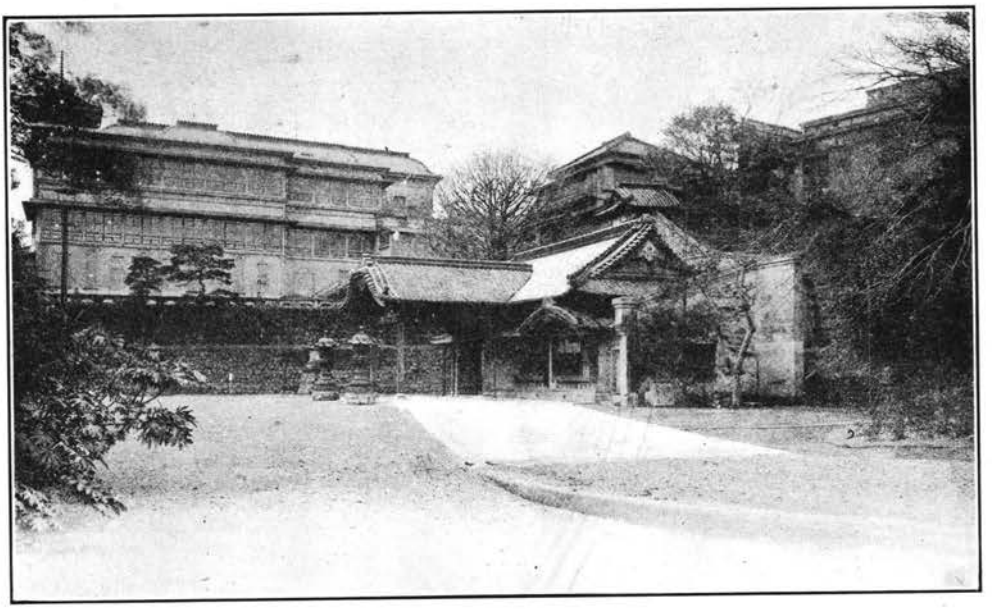
The museum contains many specimens of Chinese cloisonne. It is comparatively coarse; the Japanese learnt the art from the Chinese, but seem to have greatly surpassed their teachers. Among the many Chinese bronzes are pieces dating back 1,500 years. Of special archaeological interest is the collection of several hundred Chinese haniwa—terra cotta figures from tombs, substituting the victims formerly buried alive, a gruesome superstitution which, as shown by Grant Allen and others, existed at the dawn of history among many races. Nearly all these figures are statuettes; but a few are on slabs in high relief, the attitudes and drapery being remarkably graceful; the latter kind are extremely rare, these being the only ones in Japan.

These haniwa are about 1,200 years old; four or five Japanese specimens in the same case, said to be about 1,500 years old, are very crude.

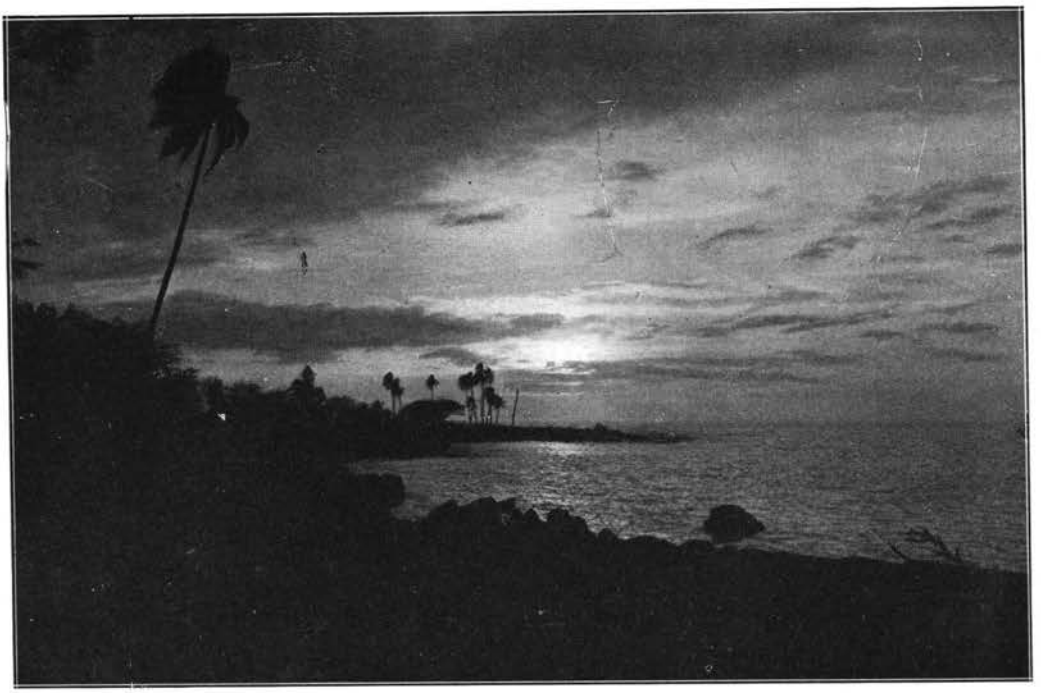
The collection of Chinese carved red lacquer is the largest in the Far East. Some are relics of the Boxer campaign; many pieces were owned by emperors, including a large "signature-box," the property of Kien Lung. My guide said that the Japanese instructed the Chinese in the art of gold-lacquering, but the Chinese failed: similarly, the Chinese instructed the Japanese in that of red-lacquering, but the Japanese failed. Japanese red lacquer fades with age, while the Chinese gains in lustre; the reason being that the Japanese work is comparatively rough and hurried; the Japanese carved the design first and then lacquered it; in the genuine Chinese work innumerable layers of lacquer are laid on first and the carving done through them. In some rare specimens of Chinese lacquer on gold ground, the coats number from 200 to 300; some of these pieces were begun by the grandfather and completed by the grandchild.

Several rooms are filled with materials from one of Shiba mausolea. It was dedicated by the Fourth Shogun, Iyetsuna, to his wife, was given later by the Tokugawa family to the priests of Zojoji and by them pulled down and stored in godowns, awaiting a purchaser, until it was bought by Mr. Okura about 1872, at a time when such things were held far cheaper than ever before or since. In these rooms it has been restored to its pristine splendor, and they are a blaze of gold and intricate ornament comparable with anything at Nikko. Some large carved cedar doors and other materials came from Hideyochi's Palace at Momoyama, said to have been the most gorgeous building ever erected in Japan. After the death of Hideyochi's son, it was taken to pieces by order of Iyeyasu and the parts distributed among a number of temples.

It was not till I took leave of my courteous conductor that I learnt he was a relation and namesake of the distinguished owner. With this ended a most agreeable visit to one of the places best worth visiting in Tokyo.



A full view of the Okura Museum.



The coast of Hawaii by moonlight.

Hiking in Hawaii--Easy and Otherwise

By E. A. COREY

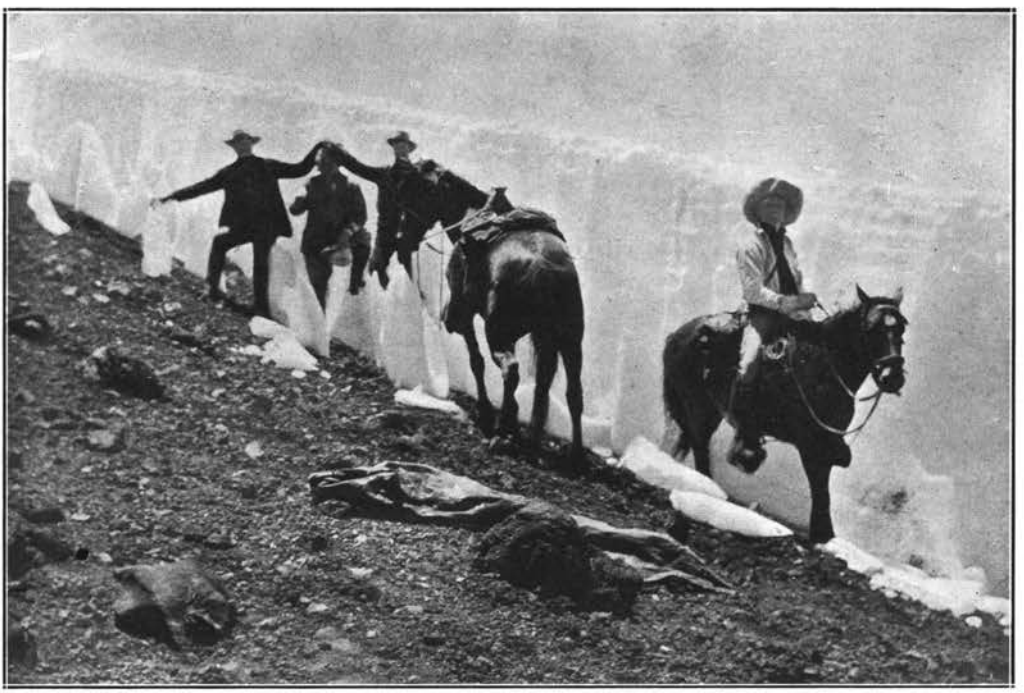
HIKING in some sections of America is a lost art, but in Hawaii, with its wonderful climate, its breaking surfs and its picturesque coast line, dotted here and there with beauty patches of coconut palms and backed by the eternal hills—has no excuse for ever being classed in such company.

Although most know of the splendid impetus given to the appreciation of Hawaii's wonderland by the Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club of Honolulu, comparatively few realize that this organization is affiliated with the Associated Mountaineering Clubs of North America, having its headquarters in New York.

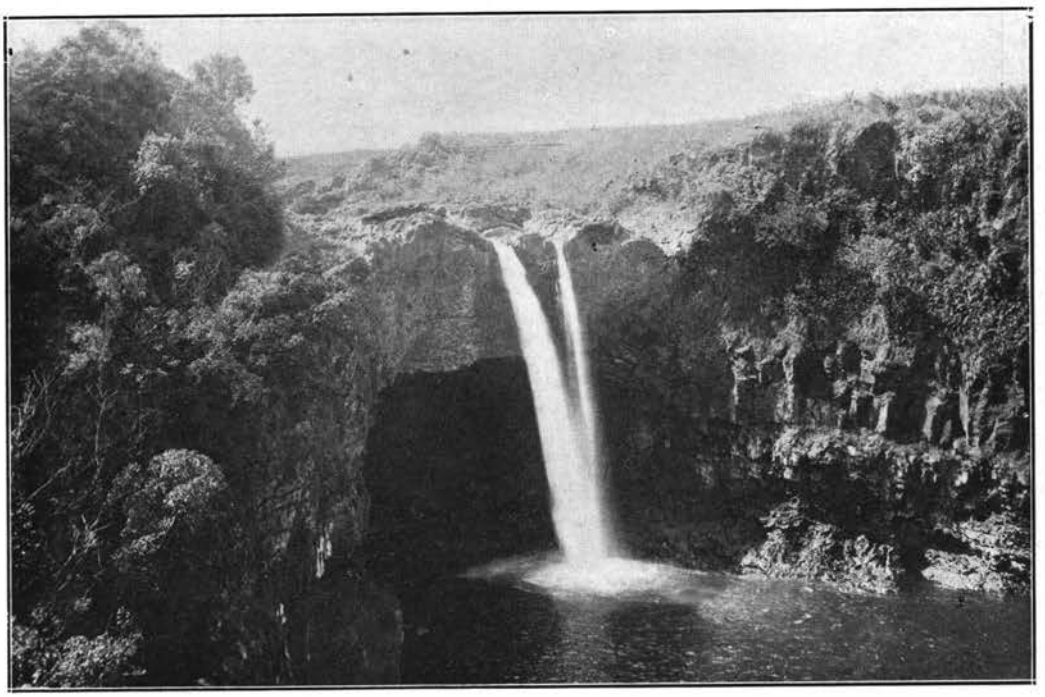
The membership of the association consists of two classes, active mountaineering and out-door clubs and those having common aims in the development and protection of our scenic regions as well as the preservation of native bird and animal life. Nearly all these clubs and societies are educating their members to a larger appreciation of our national resources. Interchange of publications takes place between the clubs and societies as well as the loaning of photos and lantern slides.

Although the writer's interest in hiking was born among the snow peaks of British Columbia and later developed in the Rainier Country and around Puget Sound, it was not until he had made several trips with the Sierra Club in California that he became interested in hiking as a club activity. This in-

Hilo at the level of the sea and Mauna Kea beyond.



On the summit of Mauna Kea, 13,000 feet above Hilo, in the icefields.



Rainbow Falls in the city of Hilo.

terest eventually culminated in the organization of the Nomad Hiking Club in Oakland, California, and the promotion of hikes to the top of Mt. Diablo (California's geographical center and ancient survey mark), as well as hikes through the Big Basin Country —now known as California Red Wood park, in the Santa Cruz Mountains. With this background it followed as a matter of course that when he came to Hawaii the opportunity to hike up Olokele Canyon ("The Grand Canyon of Hawaii"), on Kauai, was eagerly grasped.

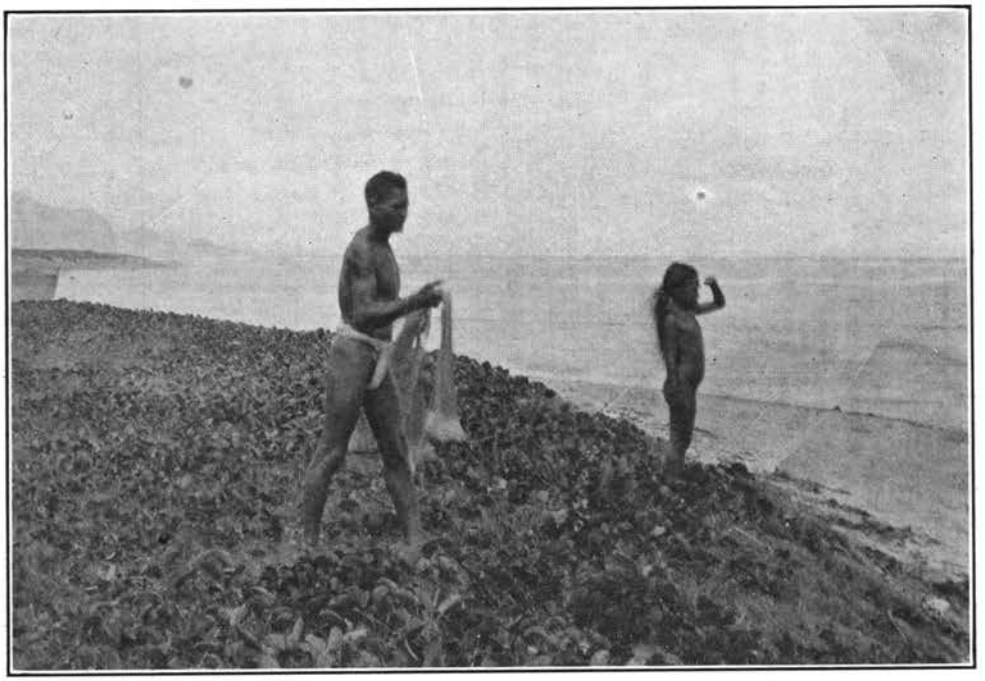
On Oahu it was my good fortune to climb to the summit of Konahuanui, the highest point in the Koolau range, and also to enjoy the hike to the Nuuanu Pali and the beautiful view from Kolo Kolo Pass in the Waianae range —a view that impressed me fully as much as the view from the Nuuanu Pali, although it is seldom visited except by the soldiers from Schofield Barracks.

Having seen some of the sights offered as so-called attractions in Kauai, and Oahu, when I was shown Hawaii I was delightfully surprised to find a larger, and I think more wonderful field of exploration. To those who are eager to don stout shoes and leggins, and to carry their lunch in a knapsack and quench their thirst from the canteen, Hawaii offers almost unlimited variety in the field of outing and adventure.

A few words as to the general conditions which the hiker must prepare for in Hawaii may help to impress one, not actually acquainted with the islands, with the joys that await him.

The Island of Hawaii is about equal in area to the state of Connecticut and is the largest island in a group of eight comprising an area of about six thousand seven hundred square miles. The Island of Hawaii includes nearly two-

The coconut palm was brought to the island of Hawaii by the earliest Samoan explorers from the island of Upolu. They gave their first landing place in Hawaii this name and at once began the planting of coconuts.



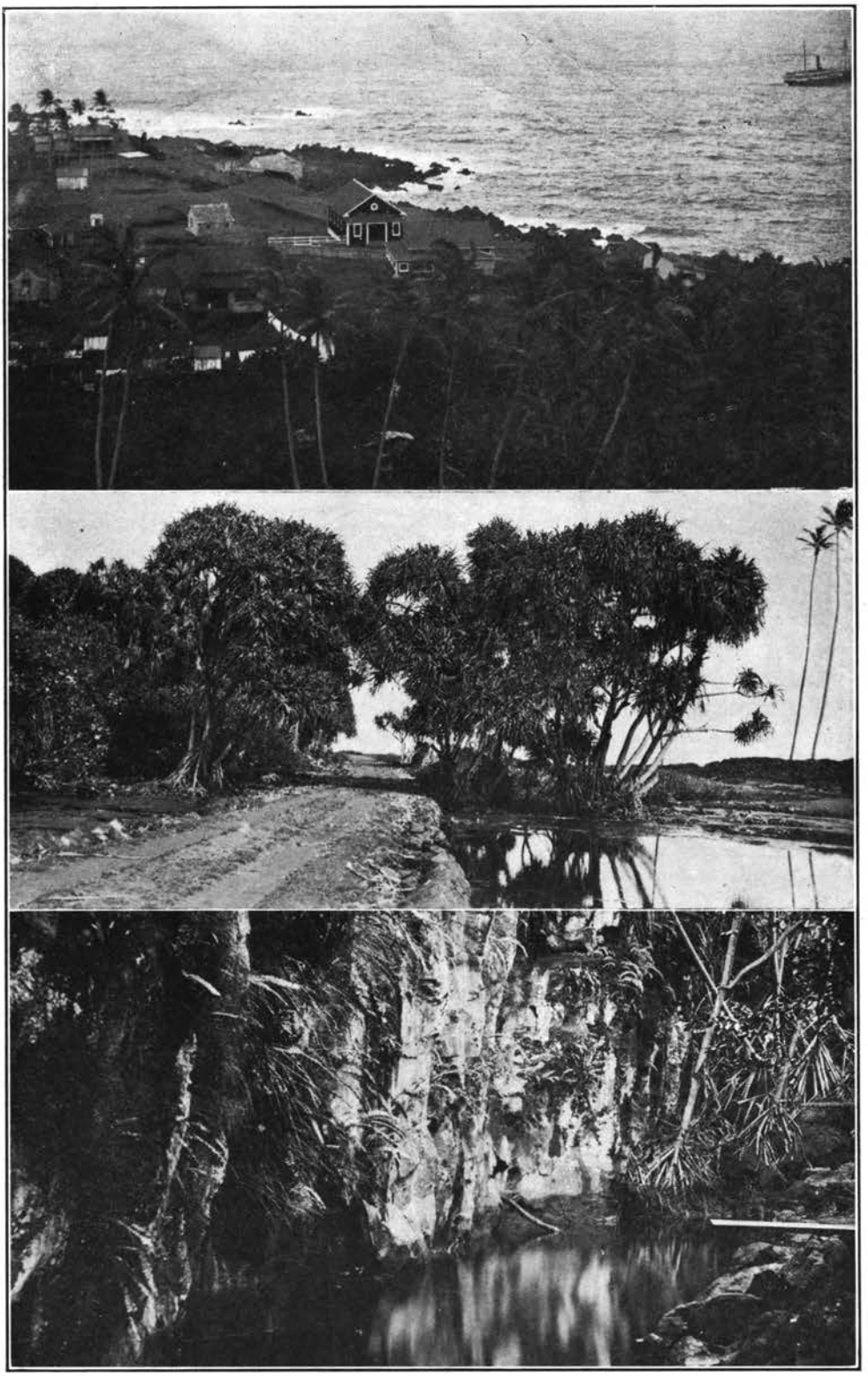
On the lava coast of Hawaii.

thirds of this area. The surface generally is rough and mountainous. Two of the largest active volcanoes in the world (Kilauea and Mauna Loa) are found here and Mauna Kea (13,825 feet) is the highest island peak in the world.

An erroneous impression exists in the minds of many visitors that hiking is not feasible or comfortable in Hawaii, because of the extreme heat of the tropics. This is far from the truth, for the climate of the Hawaiian Islands according to official records is much cooler than that of other countries in the same latitude. This is due very largely to the trade winds which blow over the Pacific Ocean and according to W. D. Alexander in his "Brief History of the Hawaiian People," to the fact that the ocean itself "is cooled by the return current from the region of Bering Straits."

The outstanding features of Hawaiian climatology are the remarkable differences in the quantity of precipitation gauged in adjacent areas, the tenaciousness of the trade winds through all seasons and over all islands of the group, and the persistently equable temperatures which pass through the cycle of seasons devoid of extremes. The abundant sunshine, especially over the leeward slopes, and the lack of tropical storms, known elsewhere in the tropics as typhoons or hurricanes, add to the desirability of the climate from the standpoint of recreation and pleasure as well as the more practicable pursuits of life.

Even though the visitor may secure his guide book of the Hawaiian Islands in New York or San Francisco, it will do no harm to emphasize some of the items therein stated and figuratively to underscore for the malihini (or newcomer) some of the special points of interest which he should see when visiting the Island of Hawaii and its principal port—the city of Hilo.



Bits of Hawaiian scenery, Laupahoehoe, a road through the lauhala, and the warm spring at Puna.

Green Lake, a pond in the bottom of an extinct crater.

Assuming that you have your guide book in hand, you should underscore the following:

Rainbow Falls—This famous waterfall lies a little over a mile from town, and is found by following Waianuenue Avenue from the bay and keeping to the right. There is an interesting legend connected with these falls and as given by Henry Walsworth Kinney in his Island of Hawaii runs as follows:

"A goddess Hina lived in the cave under the fall. A dragon, Kuna-moo tried to drown her by throwing up a dam makai (toward the ocean) of the falls. She called for aid to her son, Maui, who was at the time at Haleakala, trying to lasso the sun. He crossed the ocean in his canoe in two strokes (the double rock at the mouth of the river is still called 'Maui's canoe') and chased the dragon to the 'Boiling Pots,' where he threw red-hot stones in the water, scalding the monster, which he finally killed."

The Boiling Pots are approximately three miles from Hilo on the road past Rainbow Falls. They are a succession of falls and pools, the water passing from one pool down to another through subterranean passages and then bubbling forth so as to look like water boiling in a huge caldron.

The Kaumana Caves are about four miles from Hilo and are found by following Waianuenue Avenue, but keeping to the left instead of the right as when going to Rainbow Falls. The caves were formed by a lava flow which came down from Mauna Loa in 1880.

Four miles east of Hilo one may hike to Lokoaka. Lying between arms of protecting lava is a bay with waters of Tyrean blue, a pretty lagoon and fish ponds walled off from the sea.

At a greater distance from Hilo the hiker, by following the Hamakua coast road, may visit Akaka Falls. If one chooses to go further he may visit places of interest in all of the island districts. Typical Hawaiian life may be seen in Waipio Valley in Hamakua; Mookini Heiau (Temple) in Kohala;

Honaunau (Hawaiian City of Refuge) in Kona; Kalapana, in Puna; and last but not least the country around Kilauea Volcano in Kau. No attempt has been made to describe or enumerate all that Hawaii offers the sight-seer, but rather to suggest an itinerary for the hiker.

Mauna Kea (White Mountain) looks more like the conventional mountain than Mauna Loa, because the bulk of Mauna Loa is so great and distributed in such a way that it does not appear extremely high. Mauna Kea is in fact only a few feet higher than its neighbor, but the character of the upper levels is entirely different.

The rare views obtained from the slopes of Hawaiian peaks go far toward compensating for the obstacles encountered and for the energy expended in reaching them. The writer and a companion on a recent hike to the summit of Mauna Kea chanced to hit upon a perfectly clear morning to begin the ascent from an elevation of approximately 7,000 feet. About the middle of the forenoon we paused for breath. Even as we looked, white billowy clouds formed far below us, and closing on their prey, rolled themselves against his blackened sides. We arose and quickened our pace in an effort to outwit the hosts that were forming at our feet. Within half an hour they had completely encircled us. On our return to Hilo we were ready to admit that each pastime and sport has its own particular thrill. To "smile at miles" over perfect roads is enjoyable, to fly from place to place is exciting, but for us pleasures could easily be renounced for the exhilaration that comes from Hiking in Hawaii.

A bit of Hawaiian coast line.

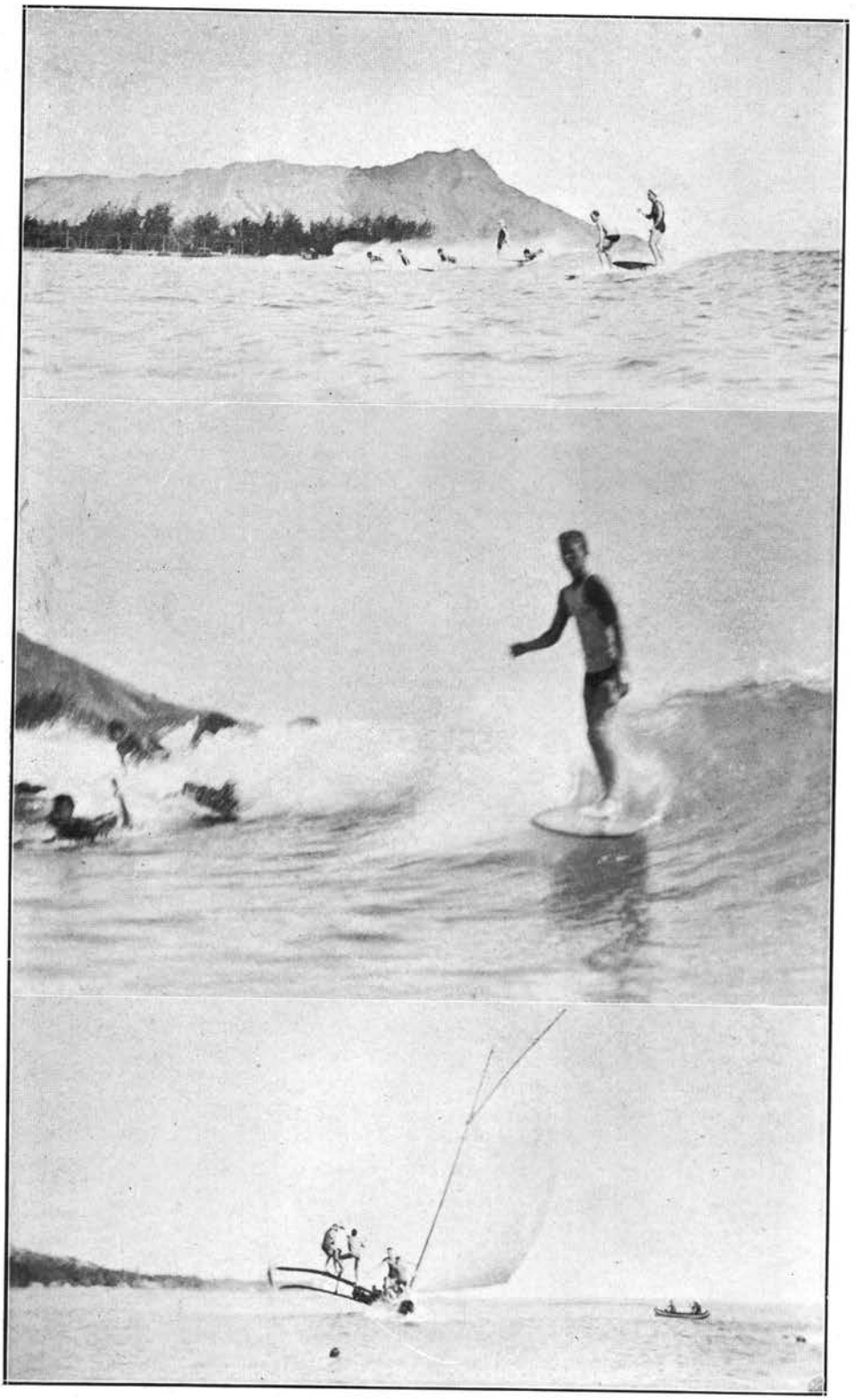
Fujiyama, Japan's sacred mountain, in December

A Christmas Vision

By H. A. VAN C. TORCHIANA
Consul-General of the Netherlands, San Francisco

THE message I give you on behalf of my colleagues is a message of farewell, on the part of the Netherlands East Indies,—that magnificent group of islands which entwines the equator like a string of brilliant emeralds. The message I deliver is a message of good will and peace to all. The representative from Canada mentioned something of Thanksgiving. Thanksgiving Day will be with us and soon after that we will have Christmas, the day of the birth of Christ.

Nineteen hundred and twenty-three years ago, with a despot at the palace at Judea, appeared a star in the heavens which he never saw before. And soon three wise men who saw it had accepted it as their guiding star and they followed it and came to Jerusalem where they found the most wonderful thing in the whole world—a new-born child. And that child grew into manhood and ascended from the world. Before he ascended he preached that great lesson of fairness and charity. While he was preaching these lessons there were others who realized that there has been added to the constellation of intellectual stars a new one that possibly would outshine them all. Finally this man was crucified by his enemies on the Mount. But we as followers of Christ, let us be fair. Let us be



In Hawaii the Christmas holidays are spent by the young folks in the waves at Waikiki on their surfboards, or battling the great rollers in their native mahogany outrigger canoes.

honest to our fellow men. We all do believe in fairness. If you are fortunate enough to cooperate with nations and society, remember it is the duty of the world to be fair.

As men, do you believe in fairies? Every good woman has a fairy in her heart. In your own garden there are fairies. Go into your garden, or, if you have no garden, go to the park, but there you have to be careful, because the fairies are all about you. They are in the flowers and in the foliage, but they are ever where you cannot see them. These fairies are carrying on their wings the souls of the unborn babes,—the babies still to come. There are plenty of fairies in Hawaii and on their wings the babes of the souls of the Pacific. From time immemorial and for thousands of years to come women will bend their knees and pray God for babies. It is immaterial whether they clasp their hands before the Shinto Shrine; it is immaterial whether Bhudda walked backwards,—the prayer of all is the same: "God make this world safe for centuries to come."

At this time not three wise men came, but the secretary of the wise men came from the Orient to meet the men from the West. These men from the Orient were presumed to be dreamers, and he met the men from the West in conference and engaged in discussions for the good of all. And when these practical men of the West found that the supposed dreamers from the East were practical and were men with ideals like their own, we were able to help one another. I believe when you go back to your own homes and take the trouble to look about you, you will be thunderstruck because you will find that these same fairies are behind the eyes of the world. You will hear them in the laughter of the children going to school: you will see them in the hearts of the blossoms blossoming by the wayside. You will see them in the hearts of men.

I think therefore that the hopes of all gathered here will be that the lone star of destiny will shine more brilliantly over the skies of Hawaii.

What the world needs is not battleships but friendships. It seems to me that this Conference has been a school of friendship. I know I have become acquainted with men of all classes whom I never met before,—Presidents of railroads and directors of cotton mills and rear-admirals and governors,—they have been more approachable than I had anticipated. I got a great deal of information from the Conference and I would especially mention the subject of wireless communication, the paper on the progress of the tea industry and Mr. Castle's very interesting talk on the saving of waste, which was from an economic point of view and a valuable contribution to the meeting.

The most inspiring has been the vision appearing before us of the development of future world conditions and the great part the people of the Pan-Pacific are destined to play in blazing the trail for the new civilization. So great is the vision and so vast are the issues that it seems to me that some time not far distant the day will come when nations will lay aside their arms and meet together to settle their differences in a spirit of friendship and cooperation.

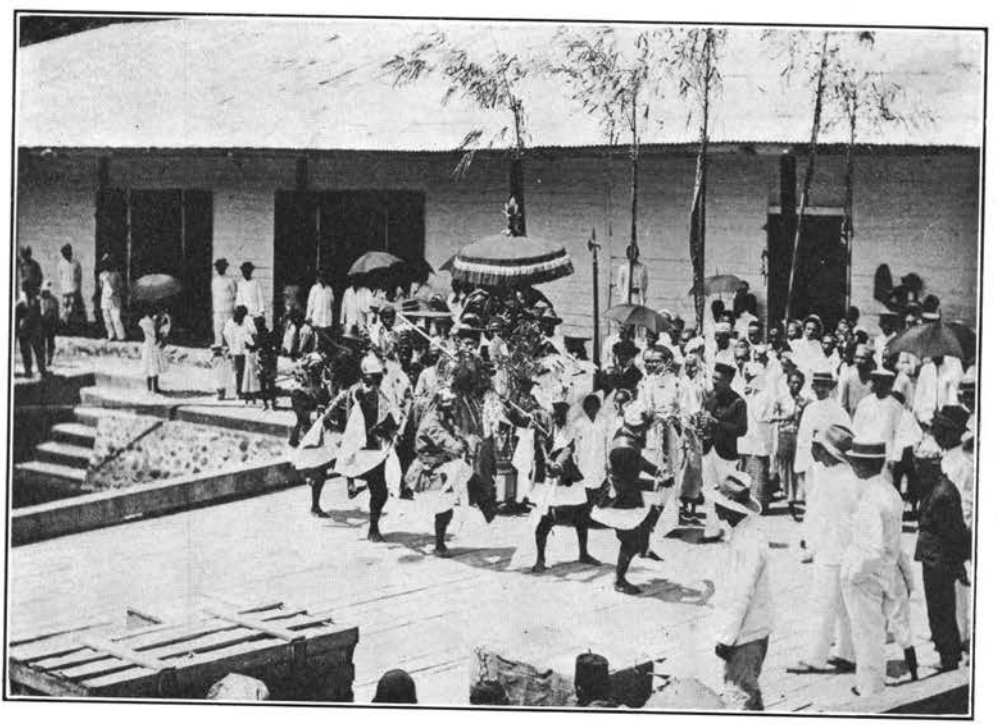
The Lord looked down from His place on high and He beheld a string of pearls in the Mid-Pacific known as the Hawaiian Islands and with that object in view He said: "This is the spot where my people will meet." And so He gave these Islands their climate and endowed them with their atmosphere and glorious color and blessed it with the spirit of Aloha.

My thoughts have been working along these lines the past week and, being somewhat of a Bible student I turned to the Bible and it opened at the forty-first chapter of Isaiah in the Old Testa-

In Australia, December is the mid-summer month and at all the beach resorts the surf is crowded with young men who hope some day to compete for championship honors in swimming. Australia has given champion swimmers to the world.

ment and I found these words: "Keep silence before me, Oh islands; and let the people renew their strength. Let them come near; then let them speak: let us come near together in judgment' and then it goes on: "Who hath wrought and done it, calling the generations from the beginning, I the Lord, the first and with the last; I am he. The Isles saw it and feared. The ends of the earth were afraid, drew near and came. They helped everyone his neighbor; and everyone said to his brother: Be of good courage." It seems to me, and I am not very far out when I say it,—that those words, delivered nearly three thousand years ago, are today being fulfilled on this very spot. The Pan-Pacific Union is not a man-made organization, and should we not continue to give it our loyal support.

There was a little incident which flashed in my mind a few mornings ago relating to the brotherhood of man. Thomas C. Graham was tramping from village to village in a peasant country and one cold, wet morning he got among strange people whose language he could not understand, when he noticed that a dark peasant was eyeing him. The peasant beckoned to him and led the way through the village until he came to an old house and there he entered a little bed room. The peasant gave him water to wash his hands and took out a black loaf of bread and some cheese and all the time Graham wondered why this man did this. Suddenly the man seemed to read his thoughts and came over to Graham and put his hand on Graham's chest and then on his own and said: "Man, Man, God" meaning "You are a man, I am a man, and we both believe in God." He had gotten the right foundation for preaching good will.



In Java the street festival is always a source of joy.

George Street, Sydney, has an individuality of its own. Mention George Street anywhere in the world and the mind reverts to Sydney. It is probably the oldest street in Australia, and the most characteristic.

Looking down the street.

George Street and Old Sydney

By CHARLES H. BERTIE

IT has been said that the streets of Sydney were laid out by the bullock wagons of the early settlers. This is not correct. In the first place there were no bullock wagons in the first fleet, and such was the primeval condition of the shores of Sydney Cove then that, even if there had been wagons, the contour of the ground itself prescribed where the main roads must run. Let us glance for a moment at the shores as Governor Phillip saw them when he first rowed into the cove. We are able to do this because Captain Hunter drew a sketch of the settlement in August, 1788, i. e., seven months after its establishment. Contemporary records and a study of the configuration of the ground today will assist us. On his right hand as he entered the cove, Phillip saw a steep, rocky hill, thence the hill continued southwards, but with a less rocky and rugged contour. On his left arose another hill, at first with an abrupt rise from the water, then changing to a gentler slope, and matching the opposite hill as it ran to the south. In the hollow between these hills ran a little purling brook.

In the woods must have grown some giant trees, for in the "Sydney Gazette" of August 7th, 1803, it is announced that "the military have completed the streets in their respective districts. They have removed from their places of nativity 32 stumps of trees, many of which were of monstrous bulk."

Fortunately for the comfort of the future city, the rocks on the right hand did not extend right to the water's edge. A fairly level ledge of land, averaging perhaps 200 feet wide, ran alongside the water, and it was on this

George Street before the advent of the motor car.

ledge that Governor Phillip planted some of his public buildings. A path was soon worn along this strip. The path that is the George Street North of today needs no bullock wagon to define its course. Nature had ordained it. The somewhat crooked course of George Street North is simply the result of man seeking the easiest way in a circumscribed area.

The path turns abruptly to the left at the end. Today the street turns very slightly. The reason for this is not hard to discover. Phillip had his headquarters on the other side of the cove. In October, 1788, he employed a gang of convicts to roll timber together to form a bridge over the Tank Stream. In traveling from the east to the west side, naturally the shortest track was taken, and as the traveler had a hill in front of him when he crossed the Tank Stream he turned off as soon as possible to avoid climbing the hill. It was not until that part of the city south of Grosvenor Street had developed into importance and grants had been made that closed the track that George Street, as we know it, became the only road to Bridge Street.

The first reference we get in the early annals to the construction of George Street is in Collins's "Account of New South Wales," published in 1798, where, under the month of March, 1788, he writes that the principal street of the intended town was marked out at the head of the cove. This was a noble street 200 feet wide, which, alas! never materialized. In May of the same year there is an entry that "the large storehouse being completed," a road was made to it from the wharf on the west side. In April, 1789, Collins writes that the convicts were then employed in forming a convenient road on the west side from the hospital landing place to the store houses. George Street has re-

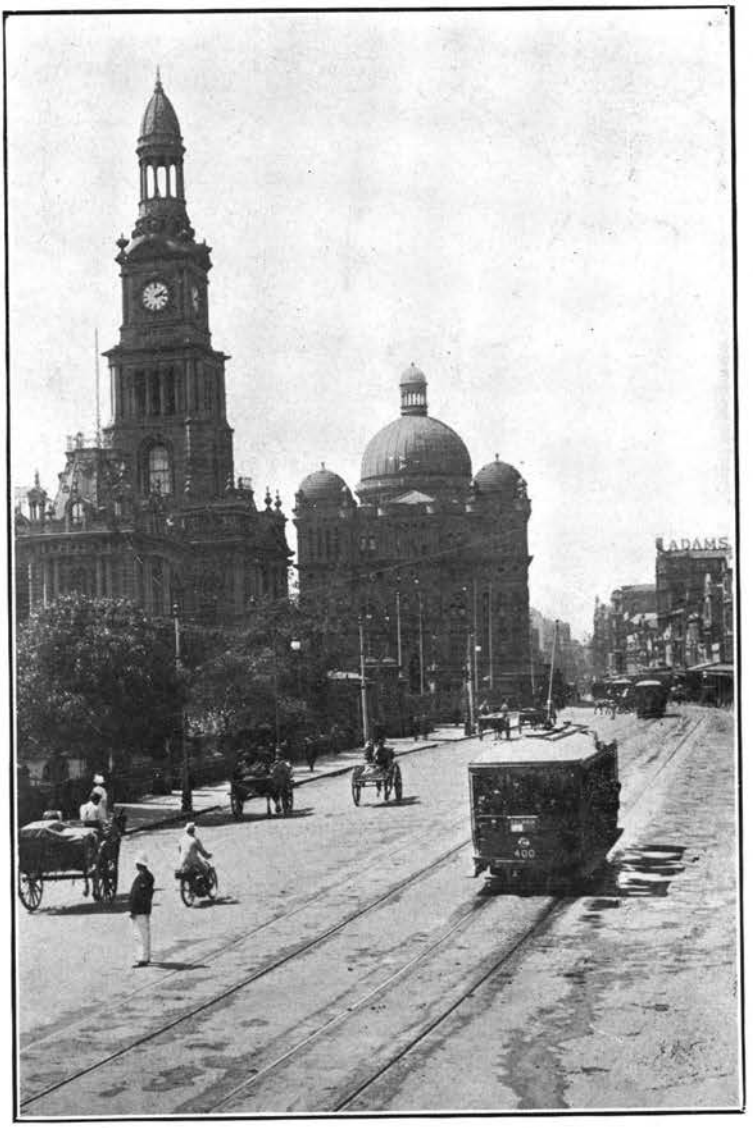
Another view of George Street.

joiced in four names. At first it was known as Sergeant Major's Row or Spring Row; then it became High Street, a name it retained until 1810, when Macquarie gave the street its present title.

Before we proceed on our way along George Street, let us briefly glance at an interesting question—the site of th first landing on that fateful 26th of January, 1788. Governor Phillip on the Supply arrived in Sydney Cove with a portion of the First Fleet on the evening of the 25th. Next morning the landing was made, and in the evening a flag was hoisted where they landed and a simple ceremony held. Where the landing place was is a question that has brought out two sets of advocates —those for the east and those for the west side of the cove. For the west side we have the evidence recently discovered by the Mitchell Librarian, Mr. Hugh Wright, which sets out that the landing took place on the north side of the dockyard, and corroboration of this is to be found in an old number of the "Sydney Mail."

In the issue of 16th January, 1888, an old gentleman's reminiscences may be found. He states that he arrived in Sydney in 1821, and a large she-oak tree stood about 2 feet from the north wall of the dockyard, "where it was said the first flag was hoisted when the country was taken possession of." The tree stood near the northern side of Argyle Street. A point is to be seen jutting out opposite the trees, and it would be upon this that the landing was made.

For those who believe the original landing place to have been on the east side we have the evidence of the flagstaff to be seen in Hunter's picture. The governor's canvas house was probably one of the two buildings just to the left of the flagstaff. If the landing



The City Hall in Sydney.

took place on this side the projecting tongue of land near the flagstaff would provide the means. A committee of the Royal Australian Historical Society is weighing the pros and cons of this question, and we must wait to see if the result of their research and deliberation inclines the scales to east or west.

We shall commence our walk down George Street at the extreme end of the point where, in very early days, a slaughterhouse was established. Some of the meat from this house was carried to the commissariat stores, and rations were served out on the green opposite the stores to the out-of-barracks convicts on Saturdays. To ensure an equitable distribution one man was placed with his back to the meat, and as a piece was touched he called a man's name. The man came forward

Moore Street, just off of George Street, showing the postoffice.

and received that portion. Alas, officers could devise regulations, but convicts could deride. A simple variation in the form of the question by the man pointing to the meat, as "Who's this?" instead of "Who'll have this?" was quite sufficient for the man announcing the name, with the result that the choicer portions were awarded to his friends.

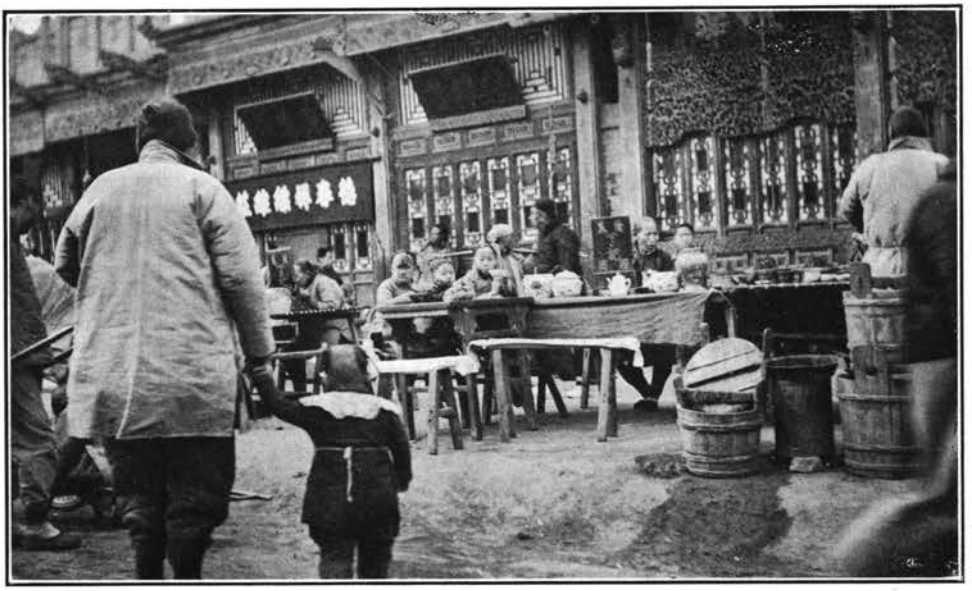
The old commissariat stores have their revenge today for that free distribution. They are the home of the State Taxation Department! On the hill behind the slaughter-house Lieutenant Dawes erected his observatory in 1788, and the point was called "Maskelyne" in honor of the astronomer-royal, but a later generation justly altered this to Dawes in honor of that officer, who has never received a full appreciation of his arduous services to the infant colony. In September, 1788 the first fortification of Port Jackson was erected on the point by Lieutenant Dawes. It consisted of eight guns taken from H. M. S. Sirius, in front of which a small breastwork was thrown up. Our forefathers were very proud of their harbor defenses—at least they were until 1839. In the November of that year the Legislative Council had debated the question of improving the defenses. The majority of members ridiculed the idea that these were not adequate, but when they woke on the morning of December 1st they saw a sight that banished sleep from their eyes, and a few of their ideas of defense from their minds. Anchored off Dawes Point and Fort Macquarie were two vessels of the United States navy which were not there when Sydney went to sleep the night before. The commander of the squadron, having a fair wind and good charts, had boldly sailed in during the night, and, as he said, "Had war existed we might, after firing the shipping and reducing a greater part of the town to ashes, have effected a retreat before daybreak in perfect safety." Standing at Dawes

Point and facing the city one has at one's feet the wharfs and stores of various companies.

The man whose name comes irresistibly into one's mind as one looks down on the wharves stretching towards the city is Robert Campbell, a true merchant-venturer. He came, like Caleb, to view a promised land, and, like Caesar, he could write: "I came, I saw, I conquered." It was no easy conquest. When Robert Campbell arrived in Sydney in 1789 the officers of the settlement had a monopoly of the trade—a monopoly they fought to retain; and when in 1805 Campbell essayed to open up an export trade with England he came in conflict with the East India Company's monopoly. He lost some thousands of pounds in the conflict with the company, but it drew attention to the evils of the monopoly, and within a few years this incubus was removed. Mr. Campbell purchased when he settled here the house and garden of one John Baughan. Subsequently he purchased the grants of Captain Waterhouse adjoining. The garden was continued, and up to the 'fifties one could look down from George Street on to a very pleasant array of flowers and fruit trees.

The John Baughan just mentioned had at least one exciting day in his career—a day that was nearly the end of it. In the early part of 1796 Baughan occupied the position of foreman carpenter, and one day had a dispute with a soldier of the N. S. W. Corps who was working under him. The quarrel engendered hostility, and each sought revenge. The soldier was acting as sentinel over a storehouse, but knowing that Baughan was working in a house some distance from his post he propped his musket against the side of the store and walked over to the house where Baughan was at work. Outside this he met a friend, and in a loud voice he gave the friend his plain unvarnished opinion of Mr. Baughan. This latter-named gentleman saw and grasped his opportunity. He stole out the back way, walked round to the soldier's post, took his musket, carried it to the guardhouse, and delivered it to the sergeant of the guard. Naturally, the soldier was in hot water. Early next morning all the corps off duty assembled and proceeded to the dwelling place of Mr. Baughan, where, as the official records relate, they "broke open his gates, doors, and windows, entered his house, chopped the corner posts of it, broke his bedsteads and bedding, chairs, window frames, drawers, chests and, in short, completely demolished everything within his possession to a considerable amount." Governor Hunter naturally was very incensed. He roared threats, whereupon the corps offered to reinstate Mr. Baughan's house and property—an offer that was accepted.

Next to Campbell's Wharf, and on the site now occupied by the Rawson Institute for Seamen, stood, for many years, the Naval Office. It is shown on a picture of Sydney as early as 1803. A little south of the house there was a clump of rock standing out of the water, and in between this and the shore a boathouse was erected. The naval officer was the forerunner of our collector of customs. The "Sydney Gazette" of April 18, 1827, says: "The Naval Office has given up the ghost in favor of the Custom House, a much more national term." Captain Piper was a popular man, a good-natured man, and, I fear, a poor business man. The inevitable followed—a financial crash, due, it is stated, to the captain giving too much credit, and he was suspended from his office.



A little teaparty in the street of a Chinese city.

Conservation of China's Tea Resources

By THEODORE CHEN

CHINESE tea was first introduced into England in 1678 by the East India Company. Ever since its initial importation into foreign markets, Chinese tea has enjoyed a rapid development until it became one of the most important articles of Chinese export. Prior to 1860, it may be fairly said that China had supplied the needs of the entire world in tea.

However, this supremacy in the tea trade was gradually taken over by the teas of other nations. Of course, it is not others but we Chinese ourselves who are to be blamed for lack of enterprise and business organization in the tea trade. Nevertheless, the unfair restrictions and the unreasonable, or rather unethical, competition we have so far received from other trading nations are in no small measure checking the development of China's tea trade.

It is a well-known economic principle that international trade is based on mutual exchange of goods that can be best produced or manufactured in each nation. According to tea experts and judges of tea, Chinese teas are, without question, much superior in delicacy of flavor to those produced elsewhere and they can be best and most suitably prepared in China. We Chinese have now come to the realization of the seriousness of the situation and are, therefore, willing and ready to take effective steps for the development and betterment of China's tea industry and trade in order to benefit not only China but the world as well.

A glance at the present situation in certain legislation enforced by the United States Government and the similar sentiment prevailing in other parts of the world will no doubt give an ex-

How tea grows and is gathered in the Orient.

tensive range of opportunities for tea to take the place of strong alcoholic beverages, so that there will be room enough for the expansion of China's tea trade in meeting the limited possibilities of other nations in the same industry.

It may not be out of place to give some general information concerning Chinese tea and its industry and trade. There are eight provinces in China producing teas of quality and in quantity. The annual production amounts to two million or more piculs with a net value of twenty million dollars Mexican. Formerly we exported one and a half million cases, or a total of seven hundred thousand piculs, but the figure has been reduced more than half within the last five years. Our total annual export to the United States is about two hundred thousand cases. In spite of the competition of Japanese teas in the American market, we are still able to export in 1921 about one hundred sixty thousand cases.

Beginning with 1922 the Chinese teas exported to the United States are subjected to very severe restrictions on the ground that an admixture of colors and powders in teas has been discovered by the American customs authorities. Furthermore, the standard of sample for each kind of tea has also been changed. The export of Chinese teas is therefore greatly handicapped by the imposition of such restrictions. The amount of teas exported to the United States up to this time is only four-tenths of what was exported last year. The original, genuine tea for export is without any admixture of colors or powders or any kind of foreign matter. It is of a pure and natural color and aroma. There are always frequent practices of some foreign firms hand-

ling teas in China, in order to make it look better by repacking and admixing with some colors and powders. It is, therefore, not the fault of the Chinese merchants. The guild has investigated the matter and we have much pleasure to say in this connection that even the repacked teas are now no longer adulterated with colors or powders. All the teas that are now being exported from China to foreign lands are of the best selected and purest grade. It is our ambition to keep up our best standard in order to create a lasting market

The Chinese merchants have enjoyed much good-will and friendly relations with the merchants of the United States in the past and we look forward for the further development of this friendly and cooperative spirit not only with the United States but also with other countries bordering about the Pacific.

N. B.—The above is a brief translation of a memorandum submitted by the Shanghai Tea Guild to the First Par-Pacific Commercial Conference through Mr. Theodore Chen, member Chinese delegation.

The Oriental laborer is at loss without his cup of tea.

The city of Victoria, British Columbia's capital, is situated on Vancouver Island, and it is natural therefore that the adjacent seaside stretches should be sought after by those who would live near the water.

A bit of British Columbia beach.

The Lure of Victoria's Beaches

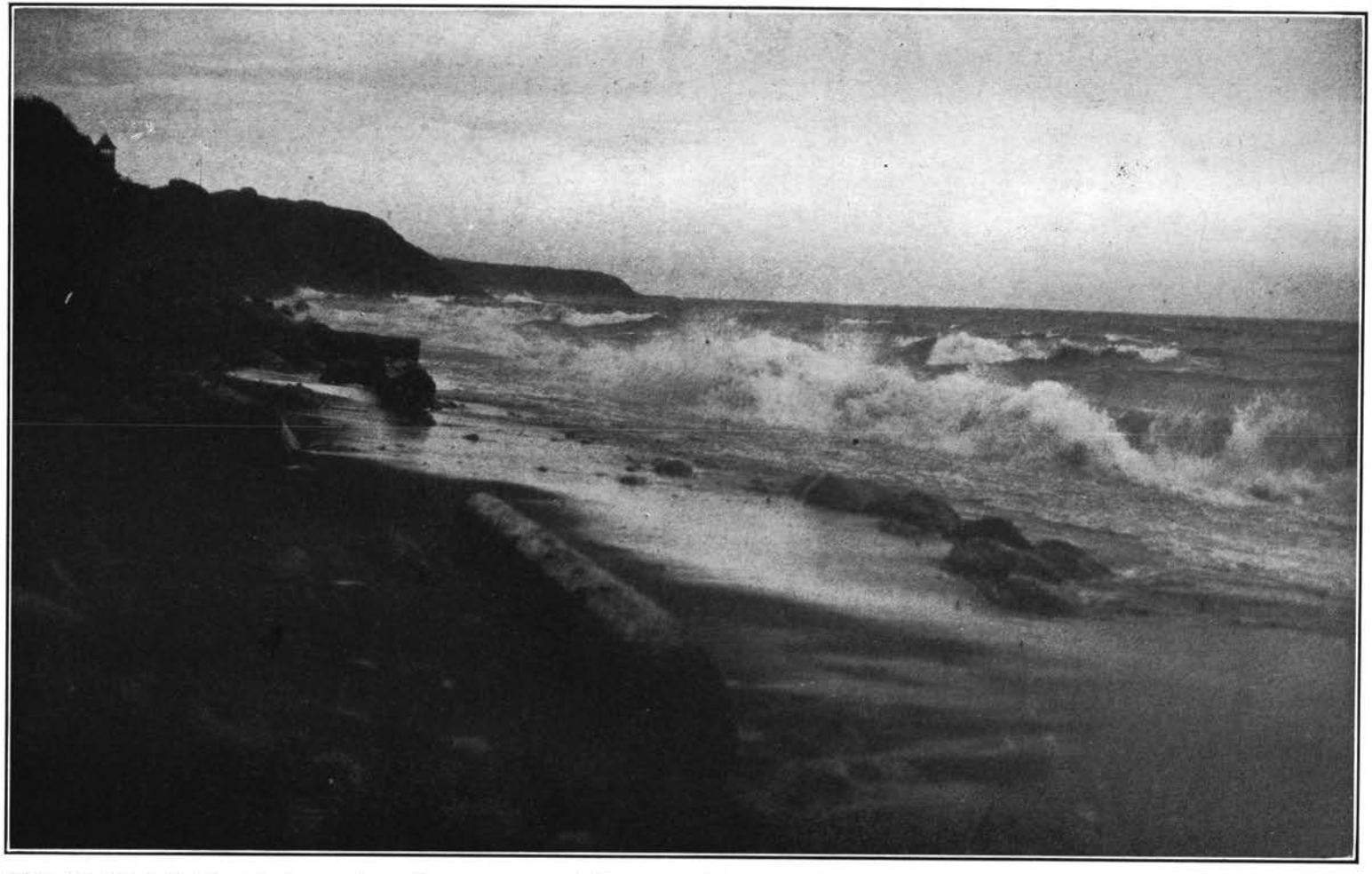
By MARGARET O'LAUGHLIN EVANS

IT were, perhaps, too obvious a truism to say that nowhere in Victoria can one get away from the sea, and the reason one never tires of it is because of its infinite variety.

Now blue with a sapphire's blueness; now green as leaves new washed with rain; now amythest as a jeweled necklace, or gray like the clouds overhead —always it reflects the moods of the sky. Angry like a defeated general in battle it returns again and yet again to the charge, dashing itself against the rocks, determined to destroy what it cannot conquer; tender as a mother's eyes when she smiles on her child—wide as the desert or prairie is wide, but—moving—moving: wave upon wave, far as the eye can see—waves and waves beyond—rising and falling —rising and falling.

So they have risen and fallen uncounted years, and they will never rest while the world lasts. It is wonderful to think of—so wonderful that the thought beats on one's brain as the waves beat on the shore.

"Praise the sea but remain on the shore" was a bit of advice given by a sage of ancient days. Undoubtedly he would have changed his preposition and said "at" the shore had he known the delights of Victoria's beaches; for here in sight of the ever changing sea and mountains—within sound of a gently murmuring sea or a dashing surf, are to be found many of the greatest pleasures invented by nature or art for man's diversion. It is as though the river Lethe had mingled some drops of her oblivion giving moisture with the salt spray, or a be-



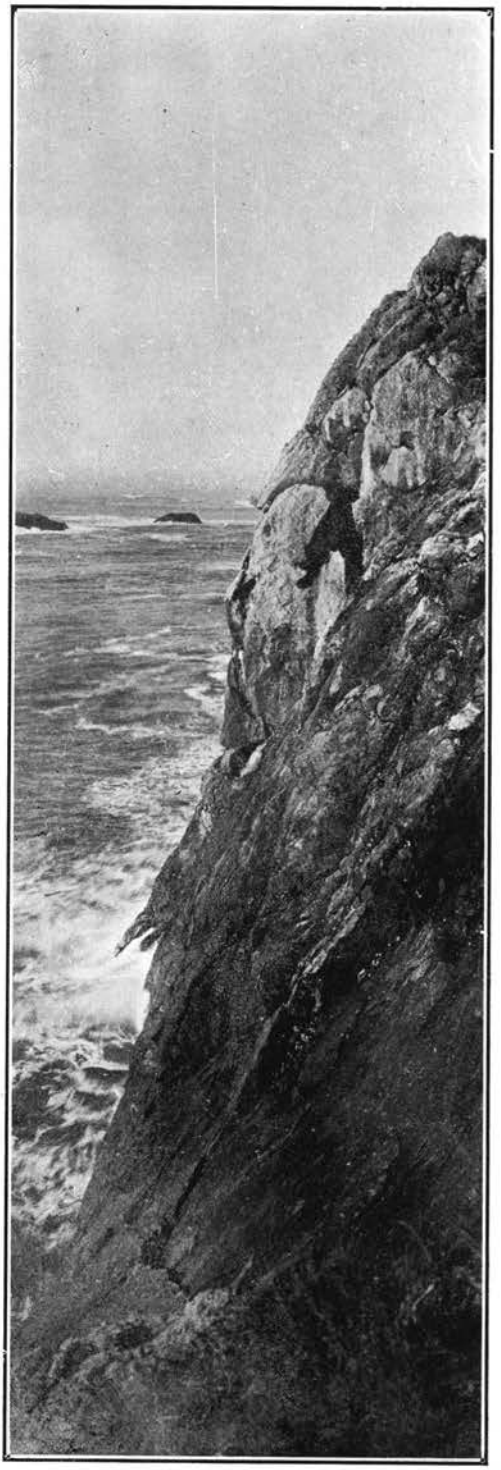
Often the sea is rough and stormy along the ocean coast of Vancouver Island, but there are those who enjoy the ocean best when it is in an angry mood. Near Victoria one may visit almost any kind of beach in season.

the ear, where wearied men and women and wondering-eyed children make of the rocks a common playground. Under their hands rise minature forts, bridges and houses of sand; and for old and young, on the misty horizon, rise airy castles of what may be—not what might have been.

Ever coming and going—coming and going—certain as the tides, are the ships freighted with human hopes—human desires—human expectations—some light as thistle down with joy, others heavy with human woe: but they on the sands reck naught of all this. To them a ship is a ship—and like the cowslip on the river's brim—nothing more.

The boy and his father toss sticks into the water and their dog swims after them, returning wet but triumphant, only to be sent yelping back to salvage others. Little girls with tucked up skirts and bare feet and legs wade out in search of seaweed and bright pebbles, while their mothers sew and gossip among the driftwood or build the fires, preparatory to a gypsy tea on the sand.

Here and there may be seen a bit of the past—an old, old woman, bent and gray and pitifully poor, gathering kelp or driftwood and with brown, withered hands piling it laboriously beyond reach of the incoming tide. She is one of those for whom everything has been, to whom only one more thing can come, in whose harbor only one more ship can drop anchor. But she is not sad or complaining—far from it. Her eyes are dimmed and bleared with long-shed tears maybe, but they have nothing but kindness in their glance for the children who play around her feet, and as she watches the maid and her lover seeking a sheltered nook among the driftwood, the tear she drops is not of sorrow for the days which are no more but of joy for the certainty of a speedy reunion with the



A bit of the beetling cliff above the strand.

loved ones who have long since Crossed the Bar into the Great Beyond where there is no more sea.

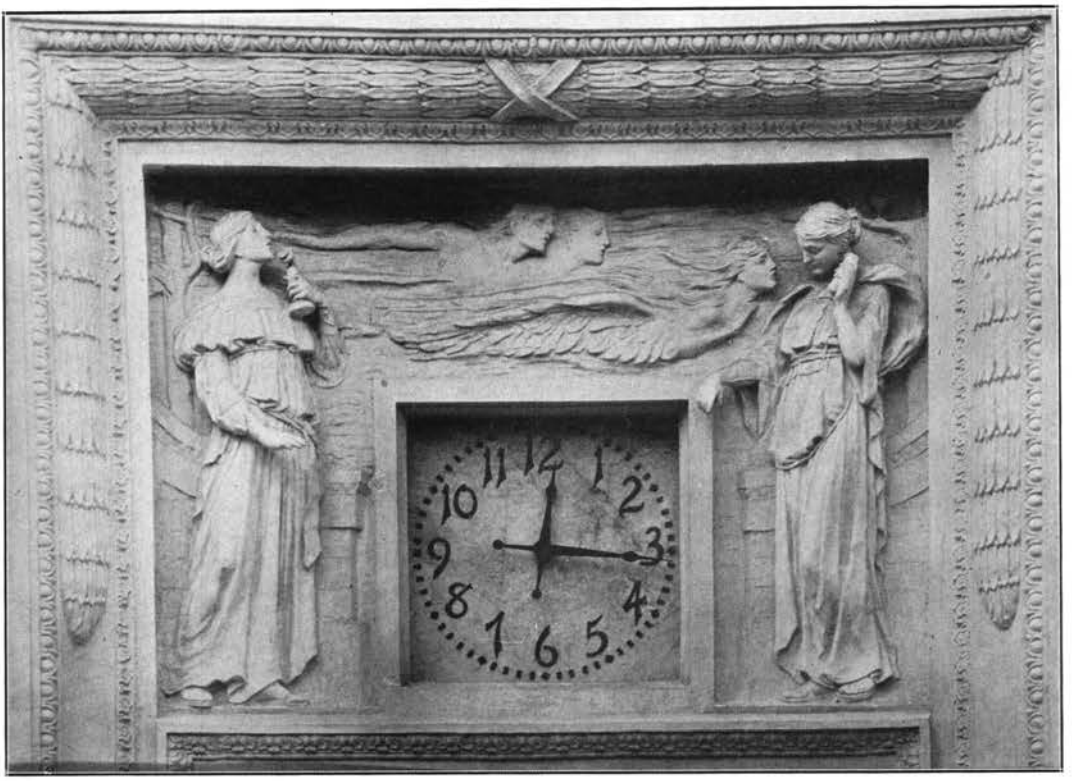
Bathing girls are divided into many classes, but human nature is the same everywhere and the girl who is merry and rollicking on the shore will be the same when she dons a bathing suit and with a run and skip and jump plunges into a rising wave, emerging on the other side gay as a curly water spaniel. Then, there is the timid maiden who wants to go into the water awfully but really shrinks from it in nervous terror. Next comes the dignified creature choosing the spot for her salty dip with all her accustomed ease and grace and managing somehow to look as much at ease when she emerges dripping from the water as if she were clothed in the most orthodox garments, standing in her own drawing room.

Why a residence, long or short, within sight and sound of the sea is provocative of true love or its counterfeit—a summer flirtation—is not apparent unless it be because the Goddess of Love rose from the sea, and therefore her son, Cupid, must needs go to its edge to sharpen his arrows and try their points before storing them up for winter's use. Arrows are dangerous playthings and although Cupid is careless in leaving them lying about he is indifferent as to whether the wounds he has made are healed or not.

Be that as it may, Neptune gives his blessing to countless lovers each returning season. Probably the rakish old god cares little whether the vows are fulfilled or not and luckily his memory is short. If the same lover with a different lass comes to him for his benediction he does not know what a change has been made in combinations—and if he did he would not care.

Undoubtedly there are some mortals who do not believe in this out of date Venus and her amorous son. Such people give the praise or blame of these summer idyls to something they call —Propinquity—but pshaw—some folks do not believe in Santa Claus or the Pied Piper or that most delightful and exasperating of Irish fairies—the Leprecaun—who can find hidden treasure and all sorts of things—if you can catch him and hold him—but you can't.

The surf when it rolls gently.



The Telephone in Hawaii

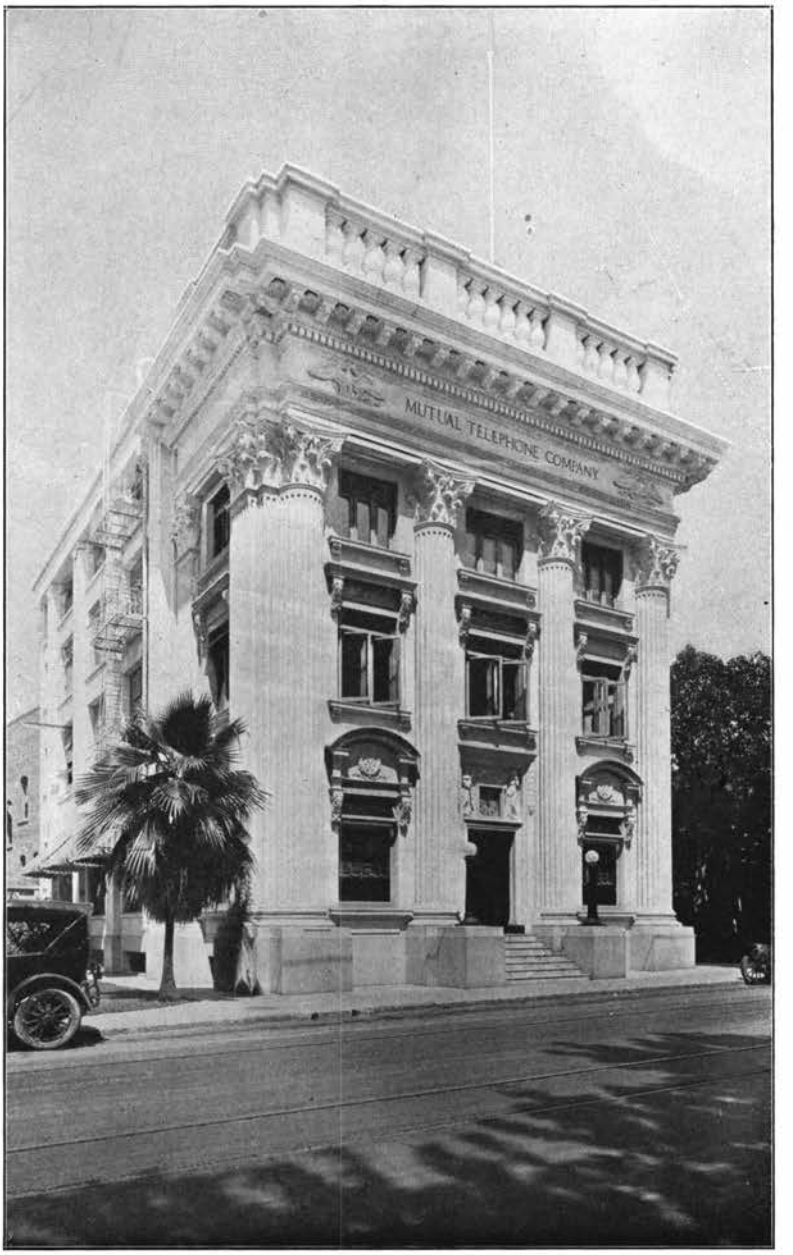
By J. A. BALCH

Honolulu was among the first cities of the world to take up the telephone practically, and as far back as the year 1880, it is to be noted that it had more telephones than any other city of the same size in the world.

The honor of introducing the telephone in the Islands belongs to Senator Charles H. Dickey, who brought a set of instruments to Maui and used them there. This was in the early part of the year 1878, barely two years after the original patent had been granted to Alexander Graham Bell.

In the latter part of the same year, Mr. S. G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior of the Monarchy, installed a set of instruments connecting the Government Building in Honolulu with the office of his lumber business, some distance away.

In the year 1879, the first telephone company was organized and incorporated under the name of the Hawaiian Bell Telephone Co., and on December 30th, 1880, began giving service in the city of Honolulu, starting with thirty instruments in operation. This number was considered at that time to be saturation, or enough for all time to come, but in this they were mistaken, for the number has always been steadily on the increase until at the present time we have approximately 12,000 tele-



Main fireproof automatic and long distance exchange building, Alakea Street, Honolulu, T.H.

phones in operation on the Island of Oahu, besides clocks, time stamps and many types of auxiliary apparatus.

The telephone business was a success from the start, and was known all over the world. The original investment was $6,000, of which $4,900 was subscribed locally. During the first two years of its operation a profit of 600% was made on the investment, but as this was considered by the local people as being too good a thing to be shared by outsiders, in August of the year 1883, a rival company was organized under the name of the Mutual Telephone Co. In March, 1885, the present company began operation and started in competition with the Hawaiian Bell Telephone Company with 100 subscribers. This competition in the telephone industry was probably the first instance of its kind.

The fight between these two rival organizations continued for ten years until August 2nd, 1894, at which time the consolidation of the two companies was effected by the Mutual Telephone Company securing control of the Hawaiian Bell. At this time the Bell Company had 565 telephones in operation, and the Mutual 701 telephones.

After the consolidation of these two companies, the Mutual Company had 900 telephones in operation, the difference between these and the 1,266 operated by the two companies before they were united being the duplicate instruments not used after consolidation.

In those early days, many types of switchboards were used, the Law System being the first installed by both companies, and these were changed several times on account of fires and changes in the type of apparatus. In 1899, a change was made to the Sabin express switchboard, this being in operation until 1906, when it was superseded by the latest type of Western Electric common battery full multiple lamp signal switchboard.

This switchboard was only operated for three years when the larger business interests of Honolulu, realizing the impracticability of continuing with the manual system in such a cosmopolitan population, consolidated the Hawaii Telephone and Telegraph Company, then operating a radio system between the Islands of this Territory and ships at sea, with the Mutual Telephone Company and established the automatic in place of the manual system, starting operation on August 28th, 1910.

Most of us in Honolulu can look back over the few brief years that have elapsed since that date, and, I trust, with a feeling of appreciation of the important part the automatic telephone has played in the development of our business and social life. The fact that at this time the automatic equipment was little known, shows the resourcefulness and courage of the original investors who made possible the reorganization of the company and the installation of the automatic system at that early date.

This briefly is a history of the telephone industry on the Island of Oahu and without bringing into the subject what has also been accomplished on the Islands of Maui and Hawaii by the same organization, I would like to touch also upon the development of the automatic telephone itself, for, as Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa Flow stated after visiting the main exchange of our company a few years ago, "This is one of the greatest wonders of the world, and I had to come to Hawaii to see it. It is human as it is uncanny, and I count it a privilege to have witnessed it in operation."

A high tribute indeed from a great fighting man, and even though I have myself been intimately connected with this wonderful piece of mechanism for many years past, I have never lost my

feeling of respect for this substitute for human intelligence.

In the year 1889, a Mr. A. B. Strowger, an undertaker of Kansas City, Mo., had gotten the idea into his head that a switchboard operator was conspiring with one of his competitors to ruin his business by falsely reporting his telephone line as busy. This, however, proved unfounded, but the undertaker's deep suspicion impelled him to rig up an invention which he fully believed would enable his future patrons to get his number without interference.

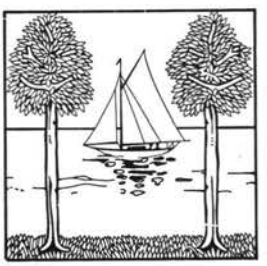
Strowger's idea seemed a foolish contraption made up as it was of a round collar box with pins struck through the sides and a lead pencil run through the top and bottom. This remarkable collar box with pins stuck through was the forerunner of the present automatic telephone switch.

Shortly after Strowger had conceived his idea, he met with a young man, a Mr. Joseph Harris, now chairman of the board of directors of the Automatic Telephone Company. Mr. Harris having had like experience with the frailities of telephone operators, and being a young man of both vision and foresight, organized the present Automatic Electric Company in the year 1891.

It seems strange, looking back at this time, that this wonderful invention was born in the minds of men with little or no engineering training and while Strowger was a dreamer rather than a worker, Mr. Harris proved to have not only the faith and perseverance necessary, but also a wonderful ability for selecting well trained engineers to carry out, perfect, and place in operation, the crude idea of Strowger.

Subjected to criticism, ridicule and scorn of the financiers and telephone engineers of that date, Mr. Harris and his associates fought through many years of trouble and failure, while the crude instruments were gradually improved and developed into the present system which Admiral Jellicoe has so correctly classified.

From a humble beginning and subjected to the ridicule of eminent Bell Telephone engineers, to factories of immense size all over the world, the Automatic Telephone has at last been accepted as the standard of efficiency in the telephone world, and its installation and replacement of all manual telephone boards is now only a matter of time, money and engineering skill.



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(July to December, 1923, Inclusive)

Statement of the ownership of the Mid-Pacific Magazine at Honolulu, required by the act of August 24, 1912: Editor, Alexander Hume Ford; Managing Editor, Alexander Hume Ford; Business Manager, Alexander Hume Ford; Publisher, Alexander Hume Ford; Owner, Alexander Hume Ford.

A. H. FORD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1923.

(Seal) C. S. SEYBOLT, Notary Public,
First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

(My commission expires, June 30, 1924.)

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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1923

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

An organization not in any way an agency of the Government of the United States or of any other Pacific Government, but having their good-will in bringing about friendly and unofficial gatherings of the leaders from the peoples of Pacific lands in different lines of thought and action that there may grow throughout the Pacific area better understanding with real cooperation for the advancement of the interests of all Pacific peoples.

The invitations to participate in the Pan-Pacific Conferences are forwarded through Federal or other channels, and Government appropriations are sometimes made to aid these, but the Conferences are held entirely under the auspices of the Union and not under those of any government. An entire freedom of discussion exists that would be difficult to secure at an official conference or at one called in an official manner. Affiliated or working with the Union are Educational and Scientific bodies, Chambers of Commerce and kindred bodies, striving for the advancement of Pacific Communities, and for a greater cooperation among and between the people of all races in Pacific lands. Its central office is in Honolulu at the ocean crossroads.

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing the different races of the Pacific.

The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

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

2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.

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

4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to cooperate in local fairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.

5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits, provided and maintained by the respective local committees.

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

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

8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.

9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.

10. To secure the cooperation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.

11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar cooperation and support from all Pacific governments.

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

The Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference

Honolulu, July 31---August 14. 1924

More seriously than any other gathering called by the Pan Pacific Union, since its first Conference in 1911, the countries about the great ocean are considering the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference, convening in Honolulu, Thursday, July 31, to Thursday, August 14, 1924.

The calling of this conference was unanimously recommended by the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference, delegates from every Pacific country voting. Dr. L. O. Howard, of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, did much to assist in drawing up the agenda, and this world-known entomologist is the temporary chairman who will open the conference when it convenes and is turned over to the delegates next July by the Governor of Hawaii, Hon. Wallace R. Farrington, President of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The conference sessions will be held in the Territorial Executive Building, the old Iolani Palace, and the chairman will, for the time being, occupy the actual throne of the ancient Hawaiian monarchy. Here in the center of the Pacific where all races meet and mingle in perfect harmony and goodwill, the delegates from each Pacific country will find men of their own race ready and glad to welcome them. The local committee will entertain the delegates, the Chinese community one day, the Japanese another, then the Koreans, the Filipinos, the Americans, the Canadians, the Hawaiians, and the Anzaconians or Australasians living in Hawaii.

Each day's entertainment will be typical of the race entertaining, but so far as possible the Pan-Pacific rule of seating no two delegates of the same race next to each other will be followed. In this way there is a mingling of men that brings about true inter-racial understanding and friendship.

There will be a trip to the ever-living fires of the Volcano of Kilauea, and visits to the sugar and pineapple plantations. Native Hawaiians will receive the delegates to the Fisheries section of the conference and show them the ancient haunts of native fish and where the wondrous seaweeds of Hawaii on which the fish feed are to be found. They hope that by the aid of science the wonderful fish-ponds of their fathers, still in good state of repair, may once more be made to feed the entire population of Hawaii. This was done a hundred years ago when Hawaii maintained twice the population of today and the old Hawaiians conducted their fishing and fish ponds on a scientific basis, well understood by themselves.

The scientists of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station will especially look after the delegates, and in this they will have the assistance of members of the faculty of the University of Hawaii, which is the Territorial Agricultural Institution. Honolulu, being the scentific service station of the Pacific, will be well able to look after the best interests of a Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference.

It is probable that considerably more than a hundred delegates from Pan-Pacific countries will attend this conference.

Japan has taken a deep interest and at the time of the earthquake was selecting her delegation with the expectation that a dozen or more of her

leading Food Conservation authorities would prepare themselves and be in attendance. It is still expected that Japan will be well represented.

It is hoped and expected that each Pacific country will send at least one delegate, a recognized authority, on each of the ten subjects to be discussed at the Conference, and that these begin at once the gathering of data, preparation of papers, and correspondence with tentative delegates of their own groups from other Pacific countries. To facilitate this, a list of those so far invited from Pacific lands (especially the Orient and Australasia) is submitted with this report. The large majority of these expect to attend the conference, and are preparing themselves.

The Hon. Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii, and President of the Pan-Pacific Union, is now in Washington and will take up there the matter of American representation and will be followed shortly by the Director of the Union, who having returned from a visit to the rest of the Pacific, will now visit the United States and Canada to confer in these countries with the delegates who are to attend.

Many American conservation authorities have already signified their intention of attending the conference. A party of twenty-three of these distinguished scientists interested in fish and fish food in the Pacific are planning an 18-month research tour of the Pacific, and will attend the Conference as a part of the Fisheries section which Dr. Barton Warren Evermann of the California Academy of Sciences is organizing.

This will be one of the most important sections of the conference, as it is probable that every country of the Pacific will send its fishery experts and the Union is inviting at least one legal authority on International Law from each Pacific land to attend the Conference, prepared, among other things, to confer with the Fisheries group as to the ways and means of securing international agreement for the conservation, protection and propagation of fish in the entire Pacific area. The possibility of promoting a tentative Pan-Pacific League of Nations may even be discussed informally, a league with perhaps limited powers, but with authority to legislate for the conservation of national resources in the Pacific area. This is suggested by one of the honorary presidents of the Union, the Hon. S. M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia.

China, aroused by frequent famine to the importance of conservation of food and the need for construction of roadways for its transportation, will probably send a full complement of Chinese delegates to participate in the deliberations of each of the groups, besides a number of foreign scientists who intend to attend the conference from Chinese universities.

The Filipino leaders have given assurance, approved by the Governor General, that they will send a complement of Filipino scientists, splendidly capable of participating in the several group discussions, as well as several American food conservation authorities who have long made the Philippines their home and place of study.

Siam expects to be well represented at the conference both by Siamese scientists and by men of ability employed in Siam on food conservation work. Prominent among these is Dr. Hugh M. Smith, who for thirty years headed the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, and is now organizing the Fishery Bureau of Siam. Motion pictures of the Fishery, Agricultural, and Manufacturing industries of Siam, are being made and will be shown at the conference in Honolulu. The Philippines expect to send similar films, and probably Japan, Canada, Australia and Java will do the same.

Malay it is hoped will send delegates and it is probable that she will be represented and that Borneo and New Guinea will have at least one delegate each at the Conference. The Netherlands East Indies expects to send delegates and the Sugar Planters' Society of Java will be represented.

From Australia and New Zealand it is expected that a strong delegation will be in attendance. Several have already accepted invitations, and the matter of other representation is now before the State and Federal governments.

At the Second Pan-Pacific Science Conference, held in Sydney and Melbourne during August and September of 1923, many promises of attendance were made to the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, who was one of the invited delegates to this second science conference, called by the National Research Council of Australia, the first having been called in Honolulu by the Pan-Pacific Union three years ago.

It is hoped that Samoa, Tahiti, and Indo-China will be represented. The Governor-General of Fiji hopes that his Colony will be able to be well represented, and will give his full cooperation.

In Hawaii the Food Conservation delegates are already at work preparing to meet those who come. Canada, the United States, and Latin America, are preparing their lists of delegates, and there may be visitors from even farther abroad.

The Pan-Pacific Conferences are unofficial in character, although appropriations are often made by different Pacific countries to assist the gathering of these leaders in various lines of thought and action from Pacific lands.

It is the hope of the Pan-Pacific Union that each group, once called together by the Union, will perfect its own organization and call future conferences of its own. In this way a permanent Pan-Pacific Science Conference body is being brought under way, the educational leaders of the Pacific, as well as the commercial leaders, are being formed into permanent organizations for better understanding and cooperative effort in the Pacific area. The press has been organized, and now the Conservationists will be brought together.

There will be some ten sections in the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference, probably holding joint morning and group afternoon sessions during the conference. It is hoped that all papers will be turned in far enough in advance that they may be printed prior to the Conference. In this way each delegate can have the papers before him that are up for discussion and much valuable time saved during the sessions.

The following are the discussion groups that will form the conference body:

1. International agreements regarding Fisheries. Under this head will be grouped the international lawyers attending as an advisory committee; the scientists interested in the study and conservation of fish; those interested in research in the realms of sea food and crustacea, and those interested in commercial fisheries.

2. Economic Entomology. Dr. L. O. Howard, one of the world's leading entomologists, will be leader of this group and will draw up the agenda to submit to his confreres for approval.

3. Plant Pathology. The leading authorities on this subject will discuss plant diseases and it is hoped that Dr. P. H. Van Harreveld of Java may lead.

4. International Quarantine Policies. Under this head those interested in plant and animal quarantine will formulate their program. It is hoped and expected that Dr. I. Kuwana of Japan may take a leading part in gathering this group.

5. Crop Production and Improvement. This group will be organized un-

der the direction of Dr. Elwood Mead, of the University of California. Dr. Mead is now making a visit in Pacific lands. He was for many years instructor in Irrigation for the New South Wales government in Australia.

6. Forestry. Under this head those who have made a study of forestry as it applies to agriculture will meet together and the necessity of proper forestration and reforestration in Pacific lands will be discussed.

7. Climatology. Under this head the representative of the Government Weather Bureaux of Pacific lands will foregather and plan for better cooperative work for the agriculturalist in the future. Father Maso or Father Algue of the Philippines weather bureau, it is hoped, will attend as a leader.

8. Transportation and Distribution of Food Products. This is one of the most important topics and efforts are being made to have a strong representation from each country. In China the lack of good roads leaves some starving not fifty miles from regions of plenty, so engineers and good roads men will attend. In Siam nearly all transportation of food is by river and canal, so that irrigation men will attend. Railway and steamship men will also be included in this group, and perhaps representatives of motor freighting. It is hoped that Feng Tsao Sun, Director of Tientsin Pukow R.R., will attend as a leader.

9. Topography, Land and Sea. It is through a knowledge of the elevation of the land above sea level that we can gather an idea as to the crops that will thrive, and by a knowledge of the depths of the sea that we know where the fish may breed in shallow places. Today sea sounding is done by sound and sea topography greatly simplified. Perhaps from the airplane of the future topographic surveys of the land may be made.

10. Animal Husbandry. Around the Pacific the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union found a strong desire that this topic be added to the agenda, and so recommends it to those in charge of the program. Dr. J. Douglas Stewart, University of Sydney, is leading and organizing this section.

The following is a list, chiefly of those with whom the Director has personally conferred during his six months' visit to the Orient and Australasia, and from whom in most cases he has received tentative assurances that they expect to attend the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference in July next year.

IN JAPAN

1. *Recognized Authorities on International Law.*

Dr. Kokuichiro Masujima, former president of Bar Association of Japan.

Dr. S. Yamada, Tokyo Imperial University.

2. *Recognized Authorities on Fish and Fisheries.*

Dr. K. Kishinouye, of the Tokyo Imperial University, with probably other Japanese representatives of fishery interests, as well perhaps as delegates from the islands of Saghalien and Formosa, and Korea. Mr. Matsinutsu Oshima, authority on Cold Storage and Preservation of Fish Food, will also attend, and Dr. Chiyomatsu Ishikawa, Tokyo Imperial University.

It is hoped that recognized authorities on planckton and fish foods of the ocean, including crustacea, will also attend to meet and confer with the twenty-three American scientists exploring the Pacific and studying these subjects; they are expected to attend the conference as part of the fishery section.

3. *Recognized Authorities on Economic Entomology.*

Dr. Teizo Ito, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, Tokyo.

Dr. Shosaburo Watase, of the Imperial University, and others.

4. *Recognized Authority on Plant Pathology.*

Dr. S. Hori, Chiba Horticultural College.

5. *Recognized Authority on Plant Quarantine.*

Dr. I. Kuwana, Imperial Plant Quarantine Station, Yokohama.

6. *Recognized Authority on Crop Production and Improvement.*

Dr. H. Ando, Director Central Agricultural Experiment Station, and others.

7. *Recognized Authorities on Forestry.*

Dr. H. Shirasawa, Director, Central Forest Experiment Station.

Dr. M. Yano, Director, Central Forest Experiment Station.

8. *Recognized Authority on Climatology.*

Dr. T. Okada, Director, Imperial Marine Observatory.

9. *Recognized Authorities on Food Transportation.*

(a) By sea—Ryaso Asano, Director Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Co., Tokyo.

(b) By land—Y. Kynoshita, former director of Freight Department, Imperial Government Railways.

10. *Recognized Authority on Topography of Land and Sea.*

N. Yamasaki, Tokyo, Imperial University.

11. *Recognized Authorities on Animal Industry—under consideration.*

12. *Recognized Authorities on Irrigation, Road-building and Transportation, Hydraulic Engineering, etc.*

Viscount T. Inouye, College of Engineering, Tokyo Imperial University.

Sidney F. Mashbir, Engineering Specialist, Tokyo.

IN CHINA

1. *Recognized Authorities on International Law.*

Dr. Wang Chung Hui, representing China at the International Court, the Hague, Holland.

Dr. W. W. Yen, former Premier.

2. *Recognized Authorities on Fish and Fisheries.*

Dr. C. Ping, head of Biology Department, National Southeastern University, Nanking.

Dr. Arthur De C. Sowerby, Science Editor of China Journal of Science & Arts, Shanghai.

3. *Recognized Authorities on Economic Entomology.*

Dr. C. F. Wu, Soochow University.

Dr. Edwin C. Van Dyke, Department of Entomology and Forestry, National Southeastern University, Nanking.

4. *Recognized Authorities on Plant Pathology.*

Dr. P. W. Tsou, Dean of College of Agriculture, National Southeastern University, Nanking.

Cheung Cheuk Kwan, Canton Christian College.

5. *Recognized Authority on Plant Quarantine.*

Dr. Wu Lien Teh, Director of Plague Prevention Service, Harbin.

6. *Recognized Authority on Crop Production and Improvement.*

Dr. P. W. Kuo, President National Southeastern University, Nanking.

7. *Recognized Authorities on Forestry.*

Ngau Han, Forester for Peking Hangkow Railway.

Hen An, Department of Forestry, Peking.

8. *Recognized Authority on Climatology.*

Mr. Kaolu, Director of Peking Observatory.

9. *Recognized Authorities on Food Transportation.*

Feng Tsao Sun, Directory of Tientsin Pukow Railway.

Dr. C. C. Wang, Director of Chinese Eastern Railways, Harbin, Manchuria.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Peking.

10. *Recognized Authority on Topography of Land and Sea.*

Dr. V. K. Ting, Director of the Geological Survey of China, Peking.

11. *Recognized Authorities on Animal Husbandry.*

T. C. Wang, National Southeastern University, Nanking.

C. O. Levine, Department of Animal Husbandry, Canton Christian College.

IN THE PHILIPPINES

1. *Recognized Authority on International Law—under consideration.*

2. *Recognized Authorities on Fisheries.*

H. R. Montalban, Bureau of Science, Manila.

Dr. Albert Heree, Bureau of Science, Manila.

3. *Recognized Authority on Economic Entomology.*

Dr. Leopoldo Uichancko, Agricultural College, Los Banos, P.I.

4. *Recognized Authority on Plant Pathology.*

N. G. Theodore, Bureau of Science, Manila.

5. *Recognized Authority on Crop Production and Improvement.*

Dr. A. S. Arguelles, Bureau of Science, Manila.

6. *Recognized Authorities on Forestry.*

Louis Reyes, Bureau of Forestry, Manila.

Arthur Fischer, Director of Bureau of Forestry, Manila.

7. *Recognized Authority on Plant Quarantine.*

Dr. Francisco Clara, Bureau of Science, Manila.

8. *Recognized Authorities on Climatology.*

Father Miguel Maso, Philippine Weather Bureau.

Father Algue, Philippine Weather Bureau.

9. *Recognized Authority on Food Transportation.*

Hon. Jose Paez, Director of Bureau of Public Works, Manila.

10. *Recognized Authority on Topography of Land and Sea.*

John Bach, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Manila.

11. *Recognized Authority on Animal Industry.*

Dr. Stanton Youngberg.

IN MALAYA

C. F. Green, Director of Fisheries, it is expected will attend the Conference. Col. J. C. Moulton, Entomologist, Director of the Raffles Museum, is expected, while the Agricultural Department it is hoped will send delegates.

IN SIAM

The heads of the several departments have taken up the matter of Siam's representation, and besides Dr. Hugh M. Smith, on Fisheries, it is expected that several able delegates will be sent by the Siamese Government. As soon as their names are received, they will be published in the Pan-Pacific Bulletin.

IN INDO-CHINA

Mons. L. Charles, Administrator de Colonies, who attended the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference in 1923 as a delegate, is placing the matter of Indo-China's participation in the Food Conservation Conference before his government, and there is a prospect that other delegates from Indo-China will attend.

IN BORNEO (British North)

The head of the Agricultural Department, D. D. Wood, at Sandakan, it is hoped will send delegates or be present in person.

IN JAVA

1. *Recognized Authority on International Law.*

Dr. I. Moresco, Vice-Governor, and delegate to the Disarmament Conference at Washington, Batavia, Dutch East Indies.

2. *Recognized Authority on Fisheries.*

Dr. O. Sunier, Chief of Bureau of Fisheries, Buitenzorg.

3. *Recognized Authority on Economic Entomology.*

D. S. Leefmans, Department of Agriculture and Industry, Buitenzorg.

4. *Recognized Authority on Crop Improvement and Plant Pathology.*

Dr. P. H. Van Harreveld, Director of Sugar Planters' Experiment Station, Pasoeroean, Java.

5. *Recognized Authority on Forestry.*

Dr. R. G. den Berger, Bureau of Forestry, Forest Research Institute, Buitenzorg.

6. *Recognized Authority on Food Transportation.*

J. F. Van Weeldern, State Railways, Batavia, Java, and others under consideration.

IN AUSTRALIA

1. *Recognized Authorities on International Law.*

John G. Latham, Melbourne.

Hon. Walter Marks, M.P., Sydney.

2. *Recognized Authorities on Fisheries.*

David Stead, Department of Fisheries, Sydney Museum.

E. R. Waite, Director, South Australia Museum, Adelaide.

F. Aldrich, Chief Pearling Inspector, Perth, West Australia.

3. *Recognized Authorities on Economic Entomology.*

T. Harvey Johnston, University of South Australia, Adelaide.

Arthur M. Lea, South Australian Museum, Adelaide.

Henry Tryon, Government Entomologist, Brisbane.

Dr. R. Pulleine, President Royal Society, Adelaide.

4. *Recognized Authority on Plant Pathology.*

Ewen MacKinnon, Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry, Melbourne.

5. *Recognized Authority on Crop Development and Improvement.*

Keith McKeown, Irrigation Commission, Leeton, New South Wales.

6. *Recognized Authorities on Forestry.*

H. Hugh Corbin, University of Adelaide.

S. L. Kessell, Conservator of Forests, Perth.

7. *Recognized Authority on Plant Quarantine.*

Dr. J. H. L. Cumpston, Director of Public Health, Melbourne.

8. *Recognized Authority on Climatology.*

Dr. T. Griffith Taylor, University of Sydney.

9. *Recognized Authorities on Food Transportation.*

W. Calder, Chairman, Country Roads Board, Titles Office, Melbourne.

Hon. J. Scaddon, M.L.A., Perth, W. Australia.

10. *Recognized Authority on Topography.*

Sir Douglas Mawson, University of Adelaide, S. Australia.

11. *Recognized Authorities on Animal Industry.*

J. Douglas Stewart, University of Sydney.

A. O. Neville, Perth, W. Australia.

IN NEW ZEALAND

1. *Recognized Authority on International Law.*

Sir John Salmond, Member of Parliament.

2. *Recognized Authorities on Fisheries.*

L. F. Ayson, Director of Fisheries.

Hon. G. M. Thomson, M. L. C.

3. *Recognized Authority on Economic Entomology.*

David Miller, Government Entomologist, Wellington.

4. *Recognized Authority on Plant Pathology.*

G. H. Cunningham, Government Plant Pathologist.

5. *Recognized Authority on Crop Production and Improvement.*

R. C. Aston, Department of Agriculture, Wellington.

6. *Recognized Authority on Forestry.*
McIntosh Ellis, Bureau of Forestry, Wellington.

7. *Recognized Authority on Plant Quarantine.*
Dr. R. J. Tillyard, Cawthorn Institute of Scientific Research, Nelson.

8. *Recognized Authority on Climatology.*
D. C. Bates, Chief of Weather Bureau, Wellington, N.Z.

9. *Recognized Authority on Food Transportation.*
J. Aekins, Department of Railways, Wellington.

10. *Recognized Authority on Topography of Land and Sea.*
W. T. Neil, Department of Coast and Geodetic Survey, Wellington.

11. *Recognized Authority on Animal Industry—under consideration.*

From Samoa, Dr. John Armstrong of the Agricultural Bureau, has been invited, and from Fiji Mr. R. Veitch, Entomologist, from the Colonial Sugar Planters' Association, both of whom it is expected will attend. Mr. G. Bryce, Entomologist from Papau, it is also hoped may be accredited as a delegate.

From Canada it is hoped that a creditable delegation will attend, including Dr. C. M. Fraser, Director of Biological Station, Nanaimo and Vancouver, the leading fish authority in British Columbia. Dr. T. C. Frye, of the University of Washington, and Dr. John N. Cobb, of the School of Fisheries, University of Washington, are also in the Fishery Department, as is also Dr. David Starr Jordan, Dr. Barton Warren Evermann, and a select group of American scientists interested in the different phases of the fish problems in Pacific waters.

A number of American Food Conservationists have expressed their intention of participating in the conference, and in a later bulletin a list of their names will be given. In the meantime it is requested that those who have been invited and have expressed a hope that they may attend the Conferenc will get in correspondence with each other, especially the group members.

A further list of those who are being invited to attend the Pan-Pacific Food Conference will be given in the next number of the Pan-Pacific Bulletin. The first invitations have generally been conveyed in person by the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union. These are now being followed by invitations from Hon. Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii and President of the Pan-Pacific Union. Following precedent, it is expected that the proper Department of the Federal Government at Washington will transmit the invitation of the Union through the several ambassadors and representatives in Washington to the several Pacific governments explaining that the Conference is unofficial and under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union, and in no way under the auspices of the Government. Delegates will come free to express their personal opinions, and any resolutions that it is desired to call to the attention of any government will be referred after the Conference through the ordinary channels.

Governments, scientific and commercial bodies, it is expected, will send delegates to the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference, all having equal standing, each looking toward better understanding and friendly cooperation.

It must not be forgotten that two-thirds of the world's population lives in lands tributary to the Pacific; that the Pacific area is expected to make up for the future the world shortage of food, and that it can abundantly do so if proper conservation methods are brought into action. The Pacific Ocean can feed the world with fish for all time to come if the habits of her fish are properly studied and scientific methods of propagation and conservation in Pacific waters put into effect. On the other hand another generation of willful waste and depletion will forever destroy the usefulness of

the Pacific as a storehouse of fish food supplies for the world.

Vast areas of China and America have been deforested. Reforestration in China may mean the regeneration of that country, and just as the desert areas of Hawaii have been made productive by the importation of the algaroba tree, requiring only two inches of rain per annum, and giving heavy crops of forage food, so vast millions of acres in Australia's so-called desert may perhaps be transformed into the world's most prolific cattle raising area.

With the coming together of the men who have made food conservation and crop development in Pacific lands their life study, it is hoped that a permanent organization may be realized for the complete survey of the natural potential food resources of the entire Pacific area, that we may learn how much the rest of the world may expect from the Pacific toward replenishing its larder in the future, and what cooperation the Pacific can give to help bring about this greatly desired culmination of scientific and agricultural effort.

Cooperation in China

A full list of the names and addresses of those who are being invited to attend the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference will be published in an early number of the Bulletin. Already a number of advance papers are being received; the first to arrive was one on Forestry in China from Forsythe Sherfesee, forestry advisor to the Chinese Government. It is hoped that Dr. Sherfesee will be present at the Conference next July to discuss his paper.

A number of foreigners and native Chinese scientists are preparing papers and a number will attend the Conference. In Canton Dr. G. W. Groff, Prof. C. O. Levine, Prof. Chan Tak Wau and Prof. Cheung Cheuk Kwan are preparing papers, taking much interest in the Conference and it is expected will attend its deliberations.

In Shanghai Dr. Arthur de C. Sowerby, editor of the China Journal of Science and Art, and Dr. C. C. Chen of the Shanghai College are deeply interested and it is hoped will attend the Conference. In Nanking Dr. H. C. Zen, President of the Science Society of China, and Dr. C. Ping, its founder, are giving much aid, while at the National South Eastern University, Nanking, its president, Dr. P. W. Kuo, Dr. P. W. Tsou, Dr. E. C. Van Dyke, Prof. T. C. Wang and others are among those it is hoped may attend the Conference and are giving splendid cooperation in the matter of interesting the Chinese scientists. Dr. John B. Griffing, Prof. J. L. Buck, Prof. Chang Ch'wan Ching and others from the University of Nanking are aiding. Dr. C. F. Wu of Soochow University, President Y. S. Tsao of Chingwah College, Peking, P. C. King, President of the Agricultural College, Peking, Lim Boom King, president of Amoy University, Dr. K. H. Sieh, Peking Agricultural College, President Kuen Chia Chiang of Peking Universtiy, Dr. John Ferguson, Dr. W. W. Yen, C. T. Wang, Prof. F. L. Light (Amoy University), Prof. C. R. Kellogg, Fukien University, Foochow, and many other Food Conservationists in China are lending their aid that China may be well represented at the coming conference.

In Siam, the brother of His Majesty, Rama VI, the Prince of Chandaburi and Chief of the Bureau of Commerce and Development, has taken a great interest and it is likely that Siam will be well represented. In Malay, Mr. C. F. Green, Director of Fisheries at Singapore, has given much assistance.

The Second Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference

More than a hundred men of science from many Pacific lands met each other in Melbourne and in Sydney during the months of August and September, called together at a second Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress by the National Research Association of Australia.

This Conference was a worthy successor to the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference held in Honolulu three years ago under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Again forward steps were taken toward organizing a permanent Pan-Pacific Science Conference body. Resolutions were passed looking toward this end, and Japan having invited the next Conference to be held in Tokyo, the Chairman of the Japanese delegation, Dr. Joji Sakurai, will have the appointment of the committee to draft the tentative constitution of the permanent body.

The Government of Australia provided five thousand pounds towards the expenses of calling the second Conference of Scientists of the Pacific, and Japan has indicated that she will make a much larger appropriation for the holding in Tokyo of the third Science Conference in 1926.

The Pan-Pacific Union takes just pride in the growth of the movement toward an organised body of scientists in the Pacific area. A number of local conferences attended by scientists from different Pacific countries prepared the way for the first Pan-Pacific Science Conference called by the Pan-Pacific Union and held in Honolulu in 1920. The United States Government, the Territory of Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, China and Siam all made appropriations of funds to the Pan-Pacific Union, portions of which were used in calling the first Science Conference. The Director of the Union selected the Chairman of the Conference, then stepped aside, turning the work entirely over to the scientists and merely directing the finances.

The Second Conference took on more body and the arrangements were splendidly carried out by the scientists of the National Research Council of Australia.

The Federal and State Governments of Australia provided railway transportation for the delegates everywhere in the Commonwealth, and a number of remarkable excursions were carried out that enlightened many of the visiting scientists as to real Australia.

The Director of the Pan-Pacific Union was an invited delegate at the Conference and received for the Union from the Governor of New South Wales, at the opening of the Conference in Sydney, public thanks for services the Union had rendered in calling the first Conference (three years ago in Honolulu) that brought the scientists of the Pacific together into cooperative effort and laid the foundations of a permanent organization.

The scientists of the Pacific can, and will do much toward bringing about better understanding among the leaders in intellectual thought in Pacific lands. The Pan-Pacific Union wishes them God-speed in this and in the program they are marking out for united scientific research work in the Pacific. The vast area is large enough and broad enough for all men in all lines of thought and action to keep busy for all time in the work of advancing the great interests that are common to all the peoples of the Pacific.

Pan-Pacific Information Bureaux

In accord with the resolution passed at the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference, a Committee on the organization of a Pan-Pacific Information Bureau has been appointed by the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union with L. W. de Vis-Norton as chairman.

Mr. Norton has lived in Australia, Canada and the Orient making a study of Pan-Pacific travel. For ten years he has been the representative of the Hawaii Publicity Commission and is splendidly qualified to step into the broader field of action.

Commenting on the appointment of Mr. Norton the local press has to say:

Norton has been one of the chief promoters for years of the Pan-Pacific Information Bureau, in fact, this is the oldest idea in the tool box of the Pan-Pacific Union. It was discussed and approved at the first Pan-Pacific conference in Honolulu in 1911. The war halted its development.

Within the year Japan has eagerly taken hold of the idea and the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo has provided a large room in the Imperial hotel with fifty big cases, in which are kept the books of information from each of the Pacific states and countries.

Speaking of the Pan-Pacific Information Bureau, Director Ford said: "In Australia the Pan-Pacific committee of the Millions Club of New South Wales is calling a Pan-Australasia Information Conference to convene in Sydney. Every Australian state, New Zealand and perhaps Fiji, will send delegates.

"In asking L. W. de Vis-Norton to accept chairmanship of the general committee on Pan-Pacific information it is felt that this will give his peculiar genius scope for his best work for Hawaii and the Pacific. Few men anywhere are better informed on the Pacific as a whole than de Vis-Norton, and he has a genius for the kind of work that will be required of him.

"Perhaps the one thing in this idea that appeals most to the leading business men of the Pacific is the plan for training cadets. Each information bureau in each Pacific city will be expected to employ a cadet. He will remain in each office three months, then move on to the next, until at the end of, say three years, he has made a round of the Pacific and knows something of the trade, commerce and travel in each land about the ocean.

"At a meeting of our Pan-Pacific Information committee in Shanghai I explained that these cadets might on their return to the home city assume office at the head of the local information bureau. Instantly Cook's man spoke up and said, 'Mr. Ford, there is not a ghost of a show for you. Thomas Cook & Sons will outbid you in every case and get these men when they finish their course.'

"'No you won't,' replied the director of the Chamber of Commerce. 'We'll outbid you.' But the point is they compose a valuable army, a body of commercial agents and ministers of friendship that will make each community better to live in because of their presence and activities."

Following precedent established by Japan's premier hotel, the Imperial, at Tokyo (which alone withstood the earthquake shock), the Alexander Young Hotel in Honolulu has offered the Pan-Pacific Information Bureau splendid headquarters in the palatial lobby of that hotel.

WARREN G. HARDING

The Pan-Pacific Union has sustained a great loss in the passing of its honorary president, Warren G. Harding.

Mr. Harding became a friend of the Union in 1915 when he visited Hawaii as senator-elect and spent a month in the islands. He was entertained by the Pan-Pacific Union and became inspired with the spirit of inter-racial cooperation then gathering strength in Hawaii and throughout the Pacific.

Mr. Harding assumed honorary presidency of the Pan-Pacific Union immediately on his assumption of duties at the White House in Washington. At each of the conferences called by the Pan-Pacific Union during his occupation of the White House, his message of goodwill opened these meetings of men of all races from Pacific lands. He presented a great silken flag of the United States to the Union, and expressed a hope that while President of the United States he might visit each and every portion of his country, including Hawaii.

Had President Harding lived and been reelected, it is more than probable that he would have spent a portion of the summer of 1925 in Hawaii and that there would have then been a friendly unofficial gathering in Honolulu of the presidents and premiers of Pacific lands.

At this time it seems fitting to republish extracts from a correspondence that once hopefully looked forward to a remarkable gathering in Hawaii, and one that later received the friendly approval of the heads of practically all of the countries about the Pacific.

Writing to President Harding in 1921, the Director of the Union asked:

"Will you, Mr. President, by your presence in Honolulu during July or August of 1922, make this centrally located city of America the summer capital of the United States? We can assure you that the heads of other Pacific governments, who are the honorary heads of the Pan-Pacific Union, hope to visit Honolulu during 1922, so that the Crossroads City of our vast ocean will become for once, the real summer capital of the whole Pacific."

To this President Harding replied:

"My dear Mr. Ford:

I have been presented with yours of June 14th in which you invite me to be present at the meeting of the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu in July or August, 1922. It is, of course, impossible to write you a definite reply to your invitation at this time, but I do not hesitate to say that the invitation is a very appealing one that I should be happy to accept if it proves possible for me to do so. I am naturally very greatly interested in having the Pan-Pacific states come into full understanding and the promotion of a policy of gratifying concord. It is most appropriate, indeed, to have such a meeting at Honolulu and I should be glad to be in attendance and express my good will if the circumstances will only make it possible.

Very truly yours,

WARREN G. HARDING."

Circumstances made it impossible for President Harding to visit Hawaii during 1922, but he did not relinquish the hopes of a visit during his occupancy of the White House. He was able to make the Alaska trip in 1923; in 1924 he would have been kept on the mainland, for that is election year, but during the summer of 1925, with his re-election, there was a prospect looked forward to by the other heads of Pacific lands, who are honorary heads of the Pan-Pacific Union, that they might meet, during the freedom of a summer vacation, the head of the great American Republic and that informal but none the less binding friendships would be formed that would make for greater concord and amity throughout the Pacific area.

The Pan-Pacific Union has lost a sincere friend and co-worker in Warren Harding, but the good that he has done in bringing men of all races to better understanding for permanent peace will live forever, and his influence in the Pacific will grow though he has passed on to eternal peace.

Pan-Pacific Day Around the Great Ocean

More and more "Balboa" or "Pan-Pacific Day" is observed around the greatest of oceans.

It was four hundred and ten years ago, September 17th, 1513, that Balboa, the Portuguese adventurer, first saw the Pacific ocean from the mountains of the Isthmus of Panama. He named it the Southern Sea and years later Magellan entering from the extreme point of South America, named the ocean, Pacific.

Four centuries after Balboa's discovery, ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii returned for an hour to her palace and throne, from which she had been exiled twenty-one years before. Seated in restored majesty the ex-queen received the flags of all Pacific countries from deputations of their sons and daughters. These, she later in the day presented to the Pan-Pacific Union at the first "Balboa Day" banquet ever held in the Pacific.

Australia and New Zealand next took up the idea, then the Pan-Pacific Association of China was organized in Sanghai, and the Pan-Pacific Day banquet became the event of the year. San Francisco observed Balboa Day for the first time in 1917. In 1921 the Congressional Party, at the suggestion of the Pan-Pacific Union, visited Japan, and there assisted in the organization of the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan, with Prince I. Tokugawa as President, and this association at once began the observation of Balboa Day in Dai Nippon.

Today there are Pan-Pacific Clubs in several of the larger cities of Japan that observe Balboa Day.

Among the cities that planned Pan-Pacific Day gatherings on Sept. 17th in 1923, were San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Bangkok, Manila, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Seoul, Vladivostok and Tokyo.

In each of these cities it was planned to have a five minute speaker from each Pacific land tell what he and his people were doing to bring about better relations between the country of their birth and the country of their adoption.

In some of the large Pacific cities Balboa Day celebration is an event in which Ambassadors, Ministers, Trade Commissioners and sometimes Presidents, Premiers and Governors play a prominent part.

Efforts are being made to arrange for the observation in 1924 of Balboa or Pan-Pacific Day in every large city in Pacific lands.

On Balboa Day, 1923, a new honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Union was announced at the several gatherings, the Prime Minister of Australia, Hon. S. M. Bruce, who has succeeded Prime Minister Hughes. Almost the first act of the new honorary president of the Union was to suggest that the Pan-Pacific Union call a conference to consider the formation of a Pan-Pacific League of Nations. Perhaps that may be the topic selected for discussion at the various Pan-Pacific gatherings next Balboa Day when it is observed around our ocean, September 17, 1924.

The Pan-Pacific Union is preparing a primer on the observation of "Balboa Day," and this will be sent to the various organizations about the ocean that should be interested in the observation of September 17th as a Pan-Pacific Day of better understanding and friendly cooperative gatherings of the leaders of Pacific races in each of the larger cities in the Pacific area.

Japan in Her Hour of Sorrow

By one unconscious natural act Japan allayed the suspicions of the world, and proved that her chivalry and valor were as deep as the thoughts of the people themselves.

In the supreme hour of her great sorrow when her first city lay in ruins and the earth still quaked, the officials of Japan rushed first aid to the foreigner, the stranger within the gate was cared for, even before the native sufferers were provided with first aid. It was one of the sublimest spectacles that has arisen from any world disaster.

Everywhere in Tokyo starving Japanese gathered what little food they could and took it to offer to the foreigner that he might not suffer hunger. Even in the throes of the first shock that utterly destroyed Yokohama, Japanese men left their families to serve and save foreigners who had been caught in the twisted burning ruins.

The Japanese disaster brought forth all that was gentlest, noblest and truest in a chivalrous race.

Miss A. Y. Satterthwaite, one of the secretaries of the Pan-Pacific Union, was in Tokyo at the hour of the disaster. She was finishing the local correspondence of the Pan-Pacific Information Bureau, which had its office in the Imperial Hotel. Thrown from her seat she was bruised by impact with one of the columns that support the hotel structure, to this she clung and after the first shock resumed her work and completed it before leaving the building, probably the only one in Tokyo who did not permit the great earthquake to interfere with her routine. Miss Satterthwaite is a Quaker.

The Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Association, Mr. Y. Kawai, was one of the first to visit the hotel to inquire as to the safety of the young American woman, who had been assisting his work.

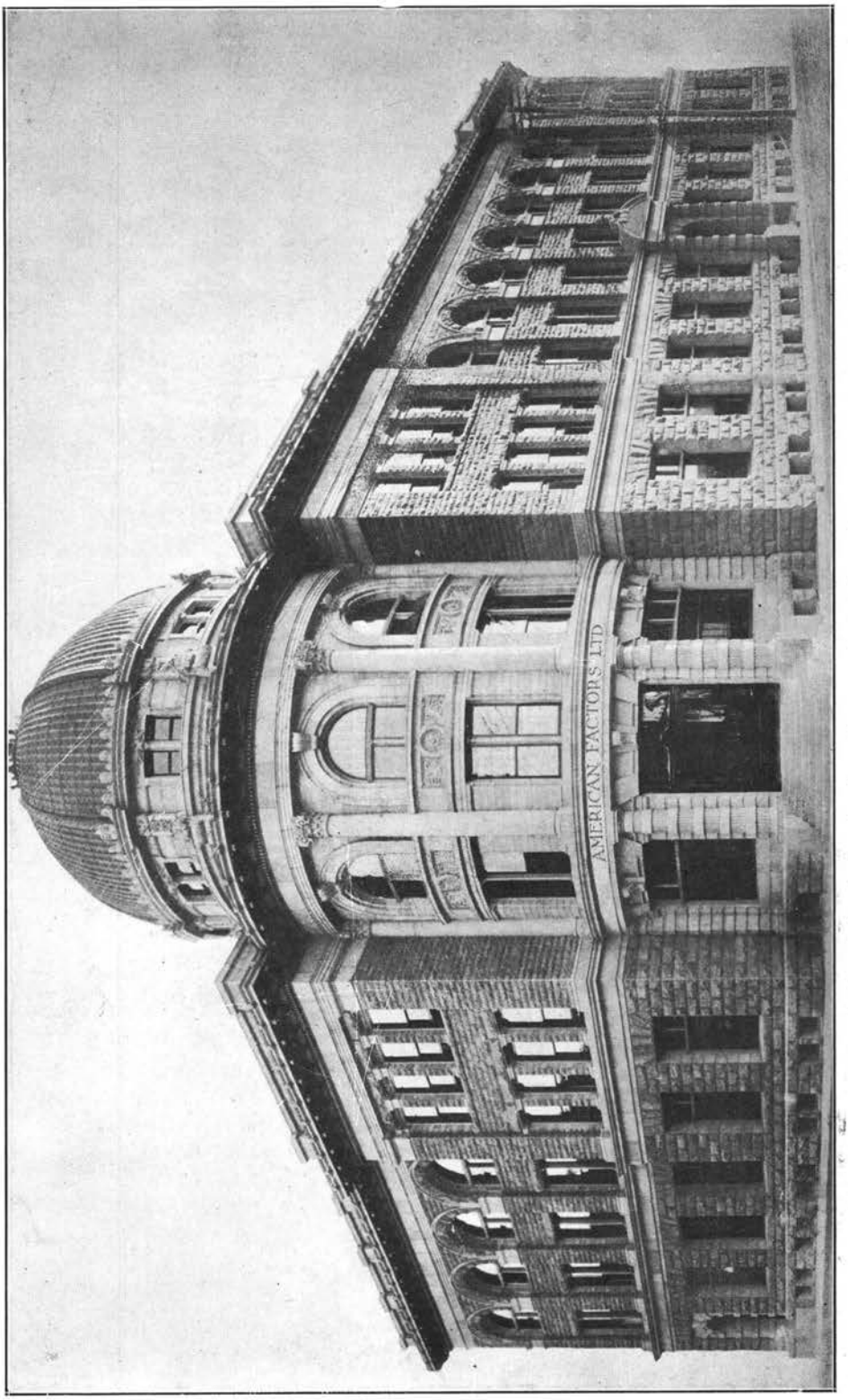
Prince Tokugawa was one of the first Miss Satterthwaite met in the streets after the quake; he was calmly organizing relief work.

At her place of residence hourly it seemed that the fires sweeping from several directions would destroy the building. Japanese on every side came with warnings, to assist, and to offer food and raiment.

The first action of the army was the dispatching of army trucks to the hotels to transport the foreigners to places of safety, and the first action of the navy was to assign vessels as ships of refuge for the stranger within the gates.

Is it strange then that the Japanese of Los Angeles should cable their subscription to Tokyo with the resuest that it be used for the relief of the foreigners in Japan?

A greater, a grander, and a more beloved Tokyo is rising from the ruins. A true and now trusted Japan is emerging from her dark day of sorrow. The world realizes more fully now that one touch of nature makes the world akin. The civilization of two great races, the Norman and the Japanese, is built on chivalry and these two civilizations will stand forever. Japan has proved her place among the nations of the world. Let us gladly yield it to her; it is our pride that she is one of us in this family of nations around the Pacific.



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.

Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Limited

A bit of life on the Palace Square, passed by the cars of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co.

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

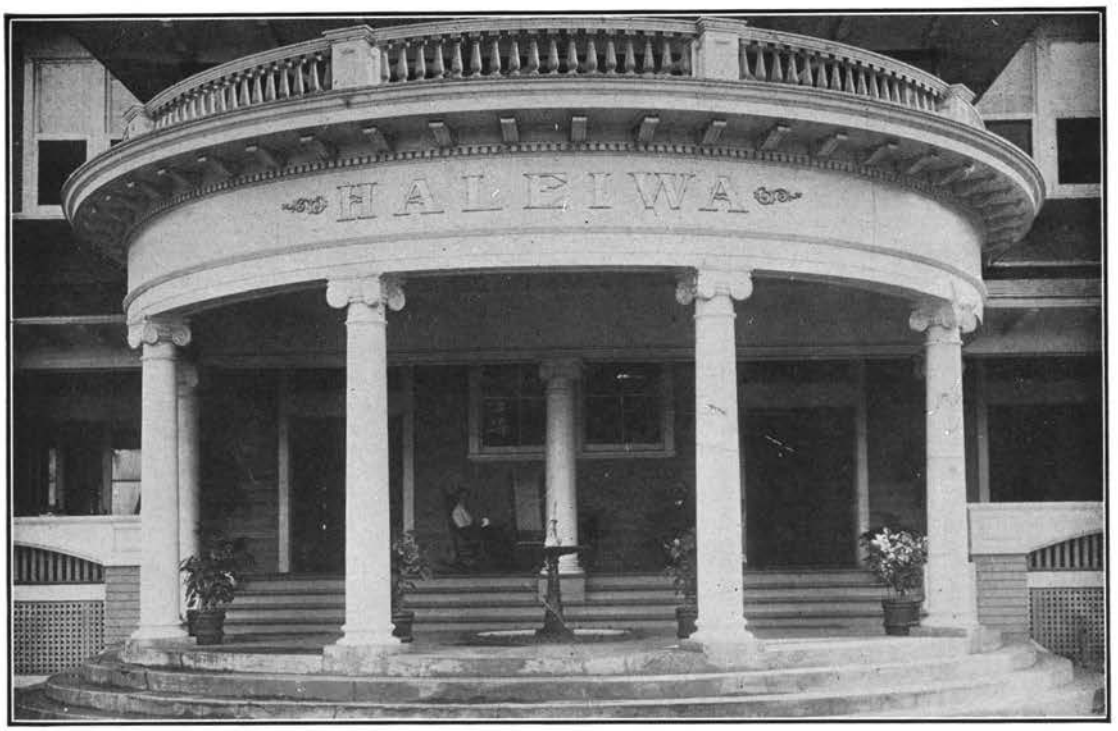
This firm ships a larger proportion of the total sugar crop of the Hawaiian Islands than any other agency.

In addition to their extensive sugar plantations, they are also agents for the following well-known and strong insurance companies: Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co., American Central Insurance Co., The Home Insurance Co. of New York, The New Zealand Insurance Co., General A. F. & L. Assurance Corporation, Switzerland Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

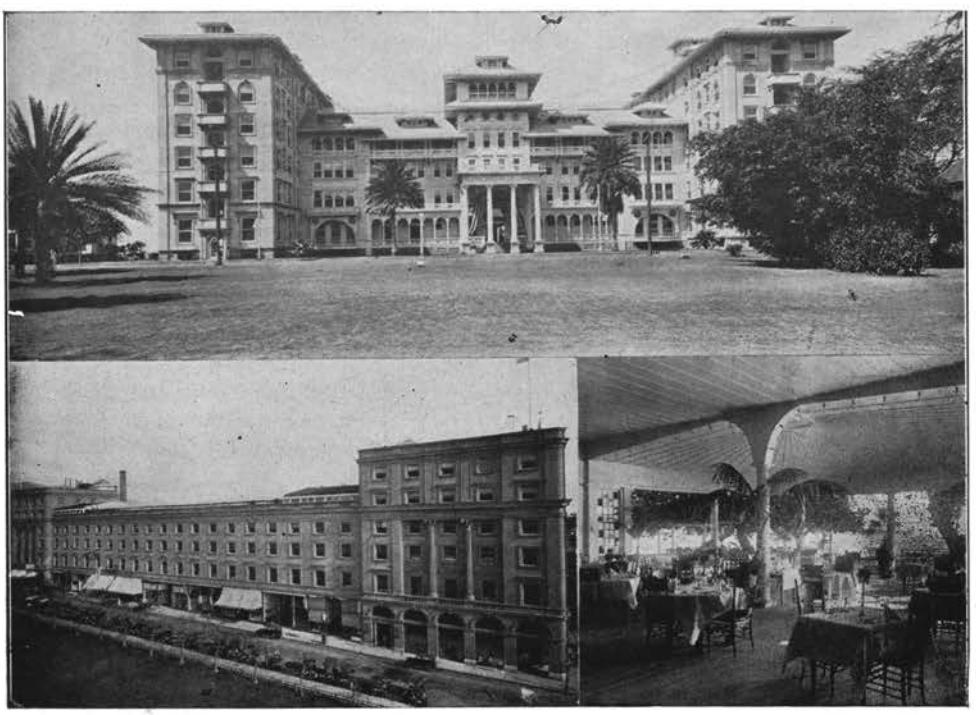
The officers of this large and progressive firm, all of whom are staunch supporters of the Pan-Pacific and other movements which are for the good of Hawaii, are as follows:

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

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



The great porch of the Haleiwa Hotel, reached by the Oahu Railway, the one truly tropical hotel in Hawaii.



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

WONDERFUL NEW ZEALAND

An ancient Maori stockage.

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

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

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.

BANKING IN HONOLULU

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 $722,879.47. The deposits on June 30, 1923, were $14,395,580.87. The total assets of the bank on that date were $16,962,203.69.

The **Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited,** a branch of the famous Japanese institution, with a subscribed capital of yen 100,000,000, or about $50,000,000, and a reserve fund of yen 50,000,000, occupies its magnificent building at the corner of Merchant and Bethel streets, opposite Bishop & Co.

THE TRUST COMPANY IN HAWAII

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

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

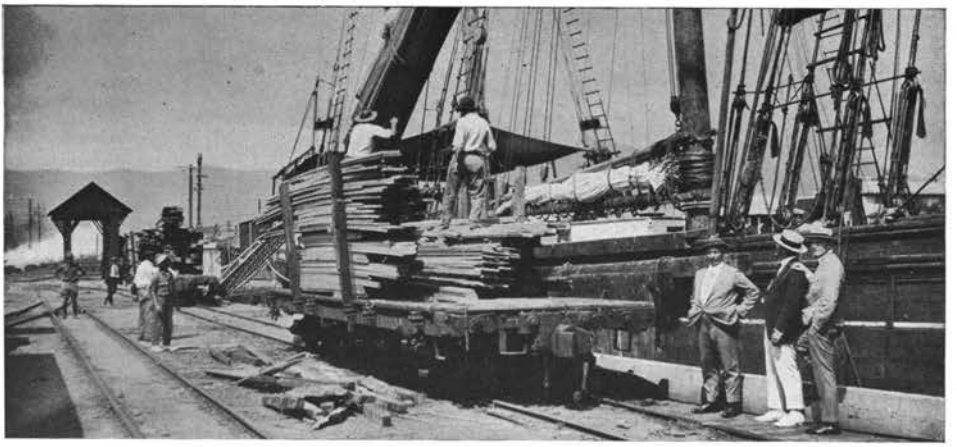
It has been slower to arrive in Hawaii, perhaps, than elsewhere in the United States, but, it is a noticeable fact that the day of the individual as Executor and Trustee is fast waning, and thinking men, men of brains and ability, are naming Trust Companies in their wills to handle their estates. This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

TRENT TRUST COMPANY, LTD., located in Fort Street, 916-920, the principal business thoroughfare of Honolulu, has recently doubled its office space by taking over the adjoining premises. During its fourteen years of existence, it has won to a remarkably high place in the confidence of the community. Its success in handling estates has been especially notable. Its organization includes the trust department, stocks and bonds, investments, real estate, rentals, general insurance and safe deposit.

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

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

THE BUILDERS OF HONOLULU



Unloading at railway wharf.

Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., command the transportation of their lumber cargoes partly by the use of their own schooner, the "Alice Cooke". This vessel has brought a million feet at a time to Honolulu; which is sorted, piled, and air dried in two large lumber yards and a timber yard. In the Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., Building, 169-177 South King St., are located the paint, hardware, tool, and wall paper and floor covering departments, and the executive offices of the corporation; also the Building Department, where everything from the financing to the finishing of homes is conducted, heads of departments interviewed, and contractors and builders meet for consultation. These offices are a center for the building activities of the islands. The Army and Navy, and Sugar and Pineapple factors of the Territory, make a building headquarters of these offices and departments, which are always at their service.

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

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

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.

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.

A field of fragrant Hawaiian pineapple.

Canned Hawaiian pineapple is eaten today in pratically 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.

Rich in vitamines and natural sugar, the crushed pineapple is an important article. It is particularly convenient and economical in making an endless number of delicious salads, desserts and wholesome thirst-quenching drinks. To further add to its convenience, crushed pineapple is packed in various sized cans—No. 10 cans for institutions and other large dealers, No. 2½, No. 2, and No. 1 cans for home use. Whatever the size of your family, there is a can which holds just the right amount for economical service.

For information, 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.

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

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.

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

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

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.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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

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

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

TASMANIA

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

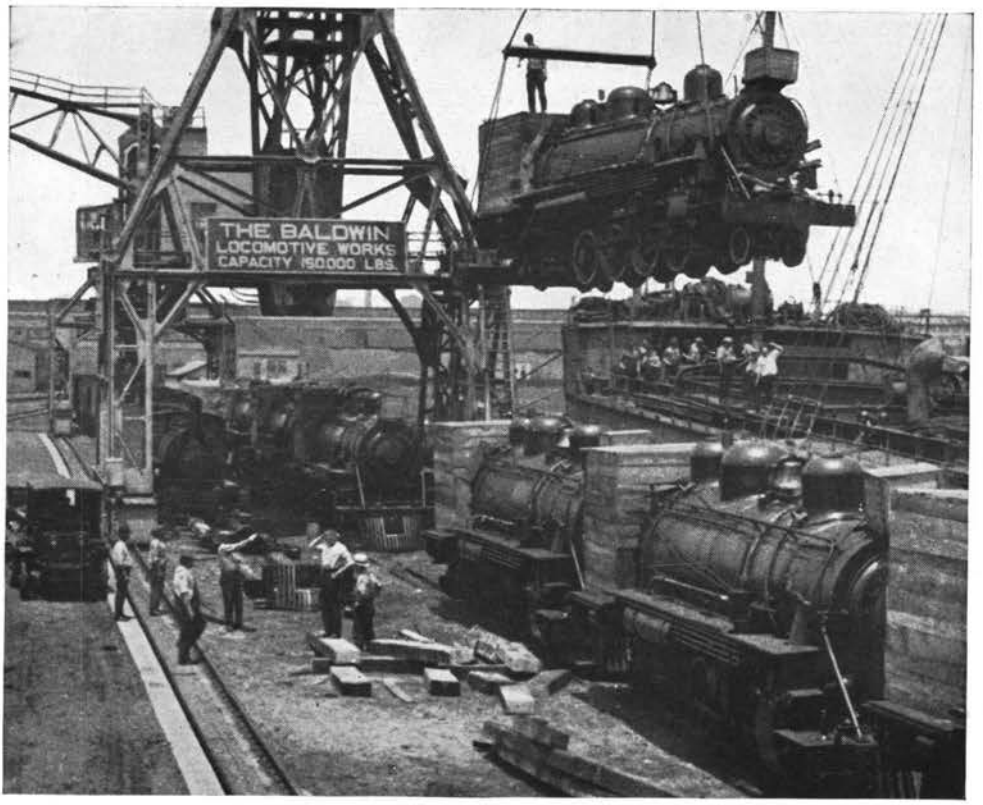
The island is a prolific orchard country and has some of the finest fruit growing tracts in the world. The climate is cooler than the rest of Australia.

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

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

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

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



Loading Fifteen Completely Assembled Baldwin Locomotives into the hold of the Steamship "Kaprino".

While The Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia has forwarded locomotives to nearly every country of the world, the accompanying illustration showing a shipment of fifteen completely assembled locomotives on one steamship will be of more than ordinary interest to railway officials charged with the responsibility of purchasing locomotives and of hastening their delivery.

The illustration shows an unusual loading of fifteen completely assembled locomotives and their tenders which took place from the private docks of The Baldwin Locomotive Works, at their Eddystone Plant, just below Philadelphia.

On March 1, 1923, the Chilean State Railways had ordered twenty-five Mikado (2-8-2) type locomotives for general freight service, to be completed and delivered within a specified brief period.

On July 5, the first shipment of six of these locomotives, each fully assembled for service, was made from the private docks of The Baldwin Locomotive Works at Eddystone, on the decks of the steamship "Pacific Maru". Four days later, July 9, a most remarkable shipment of fifteen of these locomotives was made on the Norwegian steamship "Kaprino", specially brought to Philadelphia for this purpose. All of these locomotives were stowed below deck, together with their tenders.

Development of this modern system of locomotive shipment was first exploited by The Baldwin Locomotive Works in the transfer of the "Pershing" locomotives from the Baldwin docks at Eddystone to the "War Ports" of France.

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.

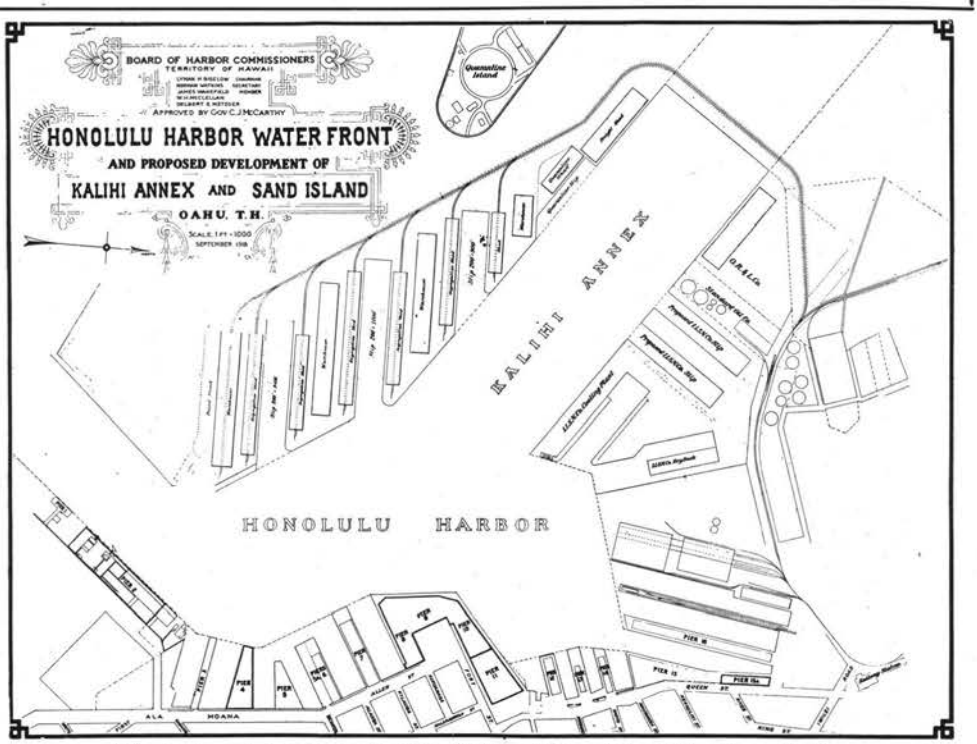
From Dairen, the great commercial port, at the top of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, there are three trains a day to Changohun via Mukden, and two trains a day from Changohun to Fusan, via Mukden and Seoul. There are six trains daily each way on the Manchuria branch lines to Port Arthur (including non-stop 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.

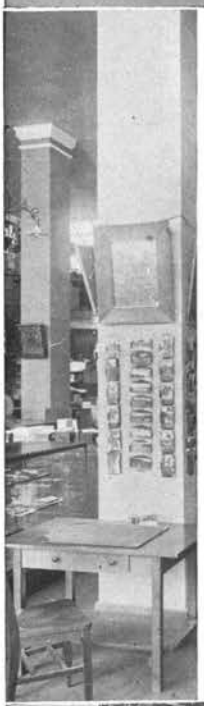
There are modern hotels at all important centers and cheap Overland and Circular tours over the entire system, and from the cities of Japan to the cities on railway lines in China.

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



The proposed terminal wharf facilities of Honolulu at the lines of the Oahu Railway and Land Co.



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