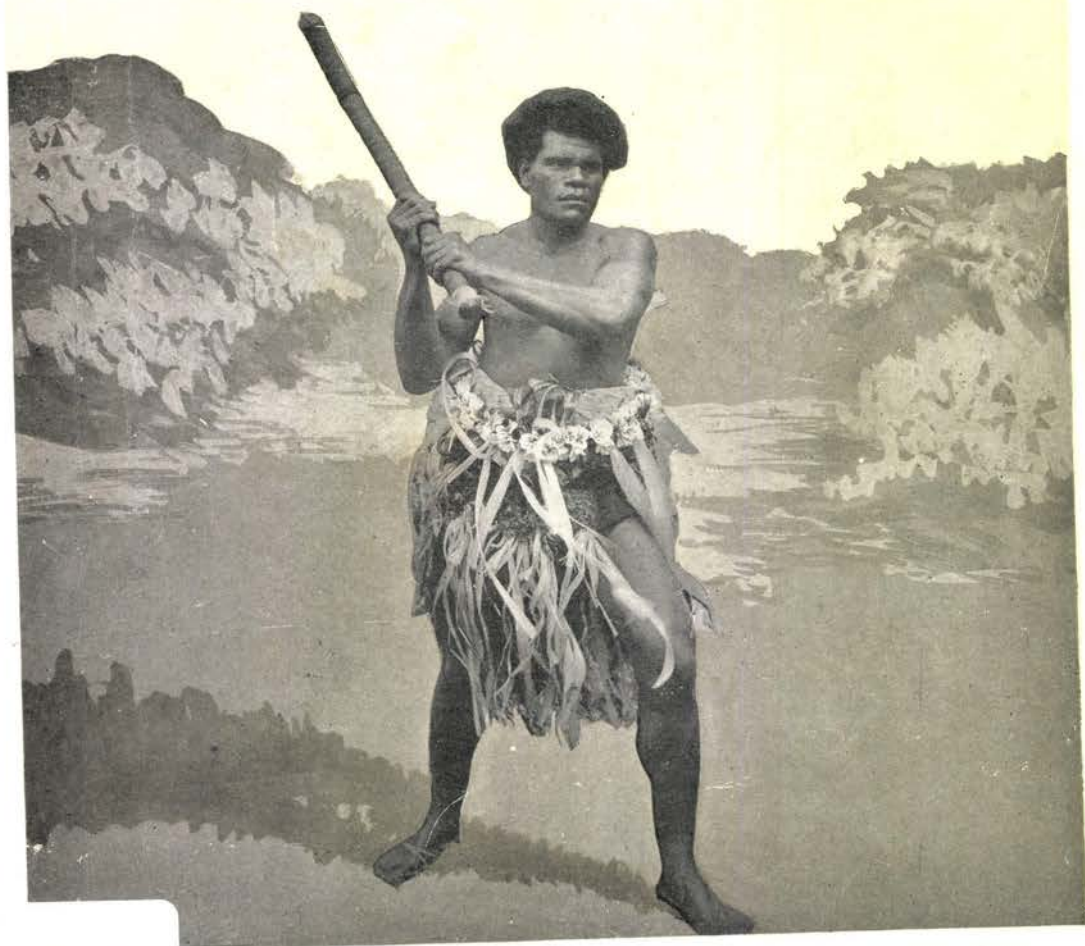


# The MID-PACIFIC Magazine



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Pan-Pacific Union

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# Trans-Pacific Transportation

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

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

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

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

**The Los Angeles Steamship Company** maintains splendid fortnightly service by

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

**The Oceanic Steamship Company**, with head offices in San Francisco, and Brewer & Company as agents in Honolulu, maintains a fleet of swift palatial steamers between San Francisco, Hawaii, and Australia, visiting Fiji and Samoa en route. This is the ideal passage to the South Seas via the sunshine belt to Australasia. The record breaking trans-Pacific steamers, "Sierra", "Sonoma", and "Ventura", are on this run.

**The Northern Pacific Railway Company** maintains a splendid trans-continental service from the Puget Sound country, Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver, across the continent. This is an ideal route from either Los Angeles or San Francisco around the United States. Tickets may be purchased by tourists, one way by the "North Coast Limited" through the wonderful Northwest, with stop-over at Yellowstone National Park and at Puget Sound cities.

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

# The Mid-Pacific Magazine

CONDUCTED BY ALEXANDER HUME FORD

Volume XXXI

Number 4

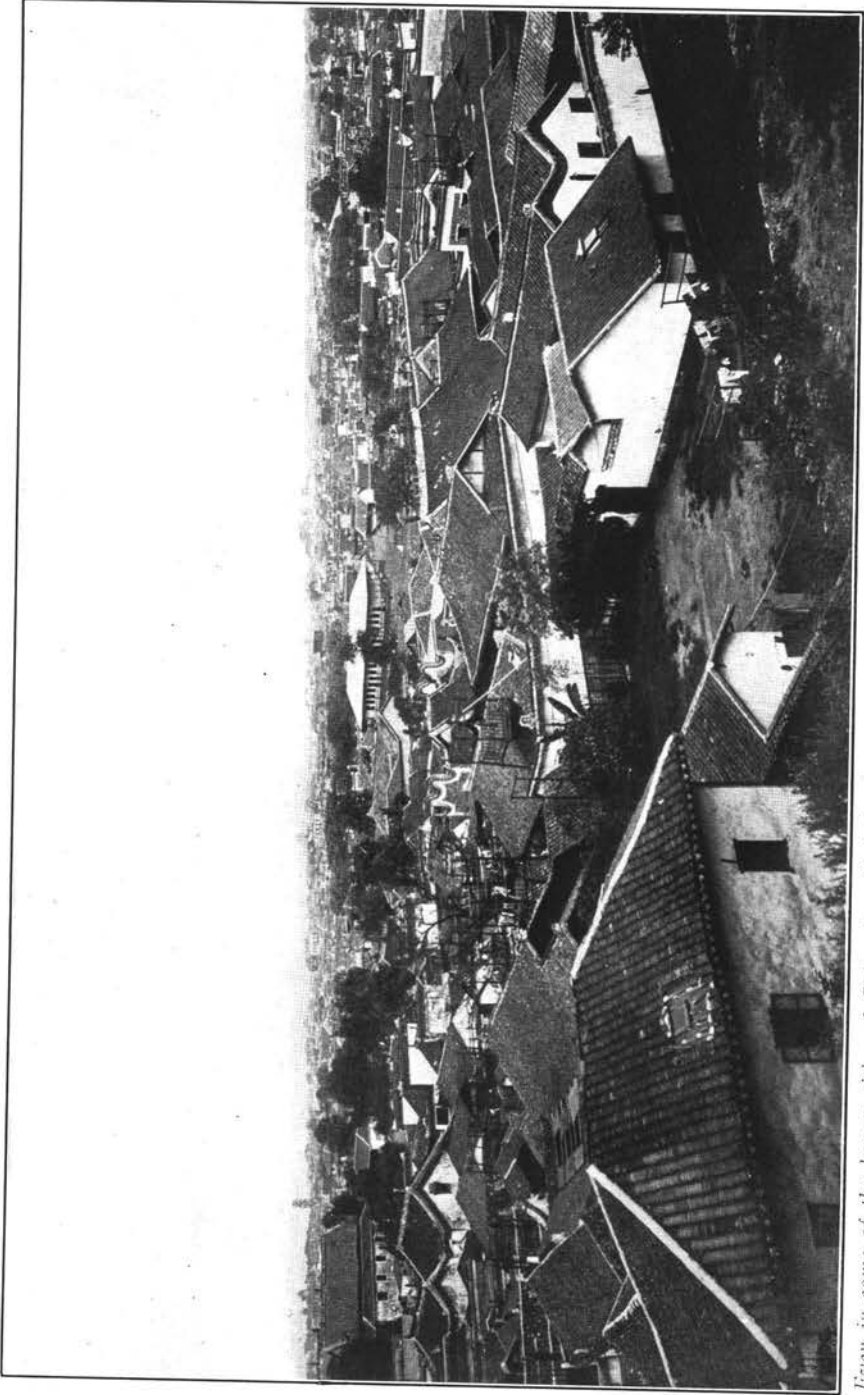
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### The Mid-Pacific Magazine

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



*Even in some of the larger cities of China the silk industry is the life of the people, either in the raising of the silk-worm, the manufacture of silken fabrics, or in the creation of art objects from silk. Silk has been known in Asia for thousands of years and came to Europe via the caravan route.*



# The Silk Worm

By PROF. C. R. KELLOGG,  
Fukien Christian University,  
Foochow.

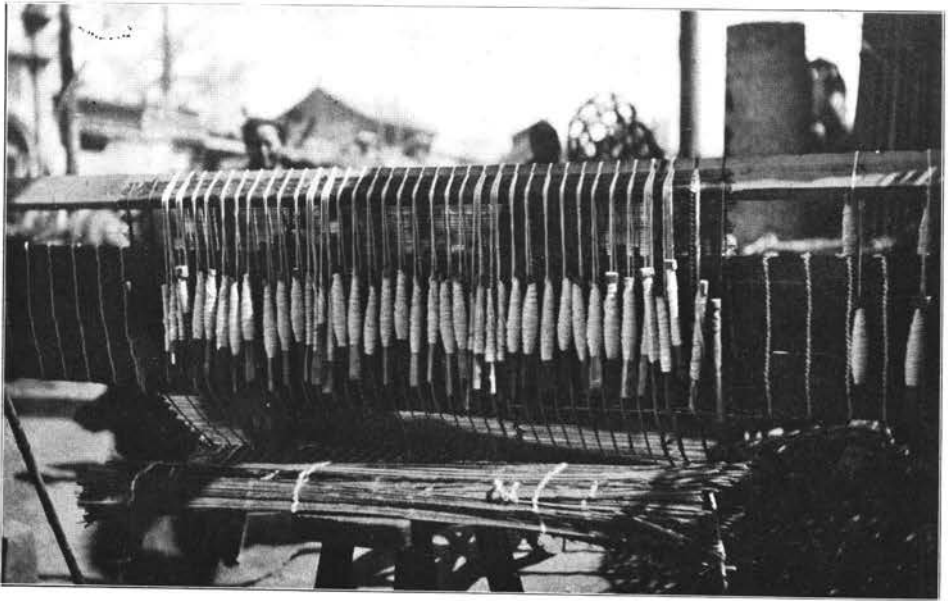
The history of silk-worm culture is very ancient, doubtless going back some 5,000 years, although the date assigned to it by the Chinese is during the reign of the Emperor Huang Ti, B. C. 2356. For over two thousand years the Chinese kept the secret of the production of silk, threatening the death penalty on any one who might divulge it. During all this time silk was carried to the western world by caravans across Asia Minor, or to Egypt, and then by boat across the Mediterranean. Justinian, the Roman Emperor living in Constantinople, found his supply of silk cut off by the Persian wars, and commissioned some monks who had formerly been in China to get the silk-worm for him. These men went all the way by foot to China and returned with the seeds of the mulberry tree secreted in a hollow bamboo cane. Five years later, in 555 A.D. they returned to China and brought back with them the eggs of the silk-worm. These eggs supplied Europe with all its silk-worms from that time until a new supply was brought into France to combat the disease which broke out in 1844.

From its beginnings in the garden of a Chinese empress, royalty has always sponsored the sericultural industry. It was connected with the most influential and powerful families of Venice, Sicily, and Spain, from the sixth to the twelfth centuries. Although it reached France in 1340 the industry did not flourish for some time and we find in 1601 Henry of

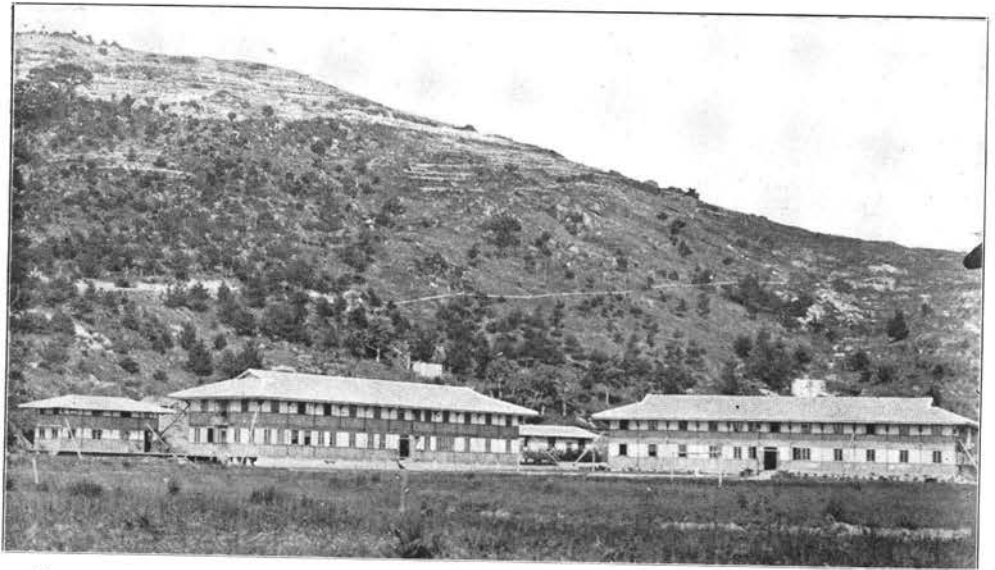


*Prof. C. R. Kellogg and his silk-worms.*

Navarre planting 20,000 trees in the Tuilleries in Paris, and spreading some two million trees gratuitously about the roads and lanes and among the farms of France. The kings of England distributed\* free of charge many mulberry trees about England, and many of these trees were bought by wealthy Englishmen and given out to farmers and peasants. Shakespeare bought and planted one at Stratford-on-Avon, and Milton one in Cambridge, both of which are still standing. King James in 1622 sent mulberry trees and silk-worm eggs to the American colonies but the industry did not become permanent. From that time to this futile attempts have been made to introduce the industry into America, but failure, due to high cost of labor, has inevitably been the result. The sericulture industry, starting in China, spread to Europe, where the high cost of labor is slowly crowding it out, must



*The silk thread on spindles ready to be woven into the silk cloth of commerce, China's growing industry.*



*Temporary laboratory buildings at Fukien Christian University, near Foochow, China, where the study of the silk worm is a specialty.*

skip America, and find its greatest development again in China, the land of its birth. Japan, now the leading raw silk producing nation, must eventually yield first place to China, due to the lack of surplus land for use in raising the mulberry.

Although experimentally the silk-worm can be raised on lettuce or osage orange, the only food that will produce commercial silk is the leaf of the mulberry tree. Of the four varieties, the red, black, multi-colored, and white, the last named is the best, due to its quality and size of leaf. When the silk-worms are very young they are fed on one variety of mulberry and then when reaching maturity, the leaves of the white variety are fed to produce better silk. The mulberry trees are cut down to a height of six feet to facilitate the picking of the leaves.

The "worms" are all raised in the homes and the mulberry leaves must be picked from the trees and fed to the "worms" on trays in the houses. Professor Woodworth, of the University of California, once distributed eggs of the silk-worms to farmers throughout the state, with the request that they liberate the young "worms" on all kinds of outdoor plants to rustle for themselves. As far as we know, not a single silk-worm survived. It is often claimed that a silk-worm will starve to death within six inches of its food.

Three hundred days of the year are spent by the silk-worm as an egg and only sixty-five days as an active insect. During the long resting period the egg changes color a number of times and loses 13% of its weight. The eggs are usually glued by the moth to paper or other substances so that the young insect can work its way out when hatched.

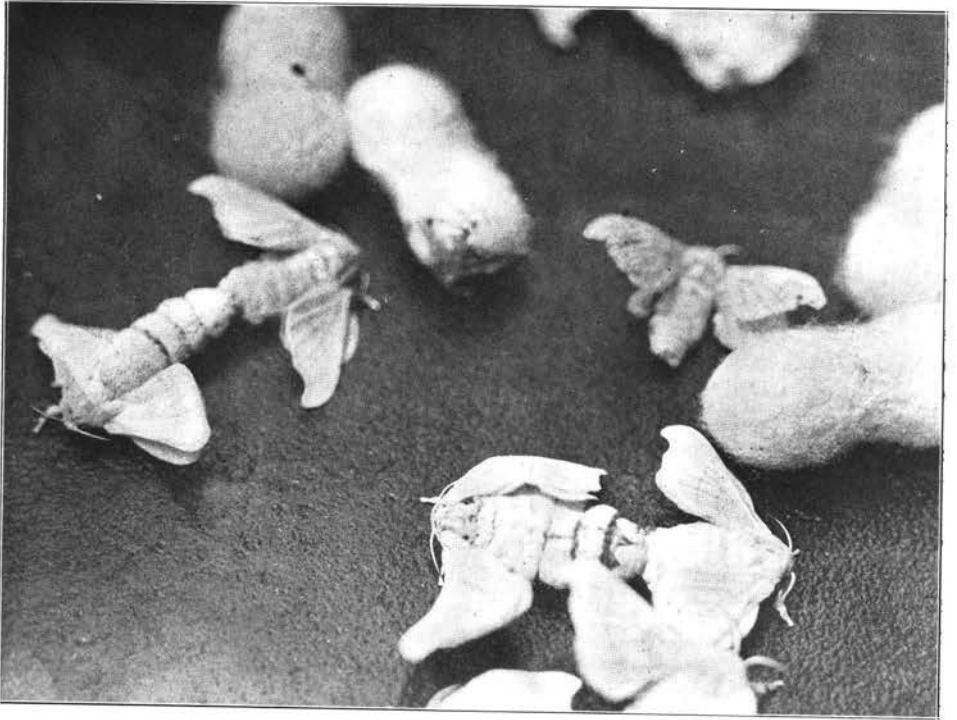
Hatching in Southeastern China usually takes place about the first week in April, varying somewhat with the climate. Under scientific management, the eggs are kept in cold storage through the

winter and by the use of an incubator in the spring are made to hatch out uniformly and at the same time.

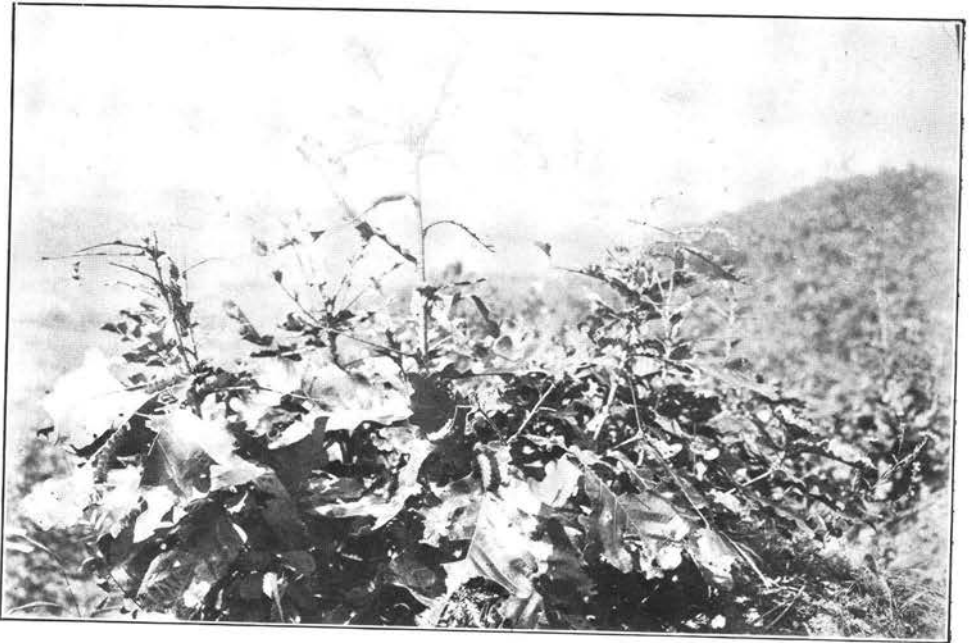
The tiny "worms" when first hatched are not strong enough to pierce the leaf with their jaws, so the leaves are cut up into fine shreds, thus enabling the insects to feed on the juice that exudes from the cuts. They must be fed every two hours throughout the day with fresh cut leaves, and once during the night. There are five active feeding stages, separated by four moulting periods, in the life of the silk-worm. During the feeding stages, which vary from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 days, the worm does nothing but eat and grow, day and night. During the moulting stage the larvae remain perfectly quiet, without eating, for twenty-four hours, when the old skin splits down the back, and the insect crawls out dressed in a new coat. The moulting time is a time of great danger to the worms and at that stage they must be carefully guarded from drafts, cold, and disturbances.

Continuous feeding causes the silk-worm to develop very rapidly. In the thirty-three to thirty-five days allotted to the larval stage of the silk-worm, the insect increases to ten thousand times its bulk when first hatched. From a tiny insect only three millimeters long it grows to be a large caterpillar measuring 9 centimeters ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 inches) in length, an increase of thirty times its original length. One tray full of "worms", containing some 3,000 to 3,500 larvae will, when full grown, eat fifty pounds of mulberry leaves in one day. To mature one ounce of eggs, the progeny of 70 to 75 moths, requires 1,500 pounds of mulberry leaves, the production of about 120 trees. When the "worms" are feeding in a room they make an audible sound crunching the leaves, not unlike the falling of rain on foliage.

At the end of the larval period the "worm" is ready to spin and shows this by beginning to be restless. The farmer knows when this is to be expected and



*The silk-worm as it emerges from the cocoon must be cared for by human beings; it can no longer care for itself.*



*The mulberry tree as it is pruned down in China that the leaves may be taken to the rearing silk-worms.*

has all in readiness. Friends and relatives from far and near are invited in and all prepare the spinning frames for the "worms" to spin on. Early in the morning, as the "worms" begin to wander, they are placed by hand on the spinning frames and soon make themselves fast to the bamboo projections and loops of the frame. While spinning they must be kept in a cool shady place, and if the weather outside is rainy and damp, the frames are placed in a heated room, standing about a charcoal fire, so that the silk will not absorb too much moisture and will reel easily. The larva first spins about itself a loose envelope of silk which is classified as waste silk and can only be used for padding clothes, etc., and then places within the envelope the cocoon of real silk fibers, which are unwound to prepare the commercial raw silk. The envelope takes about 5 or 6 hours to make, but the cocoon is not completed in less than 30 to 36 hours. Some assiduous scholar has found out that the silk-worm, in making the cocoon, turns its head 69 times per minute, and this doubtless continues throughout the 36 hours of spinning.

After the cocoon is all finished the larva becomes quiet and changes to a pupa, in which state it remains within the cocoon for ten or twelve days. At the end of this time the pupa changes to a moth and then bites its way out of the cocoon, ruining the silk for commercial purposes. Only those moths needed to produce the next generation are allowed to emerge and the rest must be killed. If the cocoons are to be reeled at once no further preparation is necessary, but if they are to be stored or shipped any distance the cocoons are roasted for several hours to kill the pupae within. Cocoons properly prepared can be stored for months or shipped long distances with no ill effects. Four pounds of "green" cocoons will produce one pound of dry cocoons when

roasted, and one pound of dry cocoons will produce one ounce of raw silk.

Most of the cocoons are white in color, but many varieties of silk-worms produce cocoons that are orange, yellow, or green, in color, with many gradations. A single cocoon may have 900 to 1,000 yards of fiber all in one single strand. From 8 or 10 to 20 fibers, varying with the type of silk wanted and the variety of silk-worms producing it, are made into one strand of raw silk, and about 100 individual silk fibers enter into one finished silk thread.

In order to unwind the silk from the cocoon, the latter must be placed in hot water for a short time to dissolve the glue holding the fibers in place, and then it can be unwound very easily.

Chinese silk is the best silk produced anywhere in the world, but because of faulty reeling and carelessness in its preparation it cannot meet the requirements of the high-speed machines of the American silk mills. America is the leading silk buying nation in the world, importing some \$400,000,000 worth of raw silk annually, about 75% of which comes from Japan, and 25% from China, due to the difference in manufacturing methods of the two countries. The silk manufacturers in America are anxious to procure more raw silk and China is the only country in which a great development of the industry seems possible, but carelessness and lack of modern methods prevent her from realizing her possibilities.

The silk-worm, as any other living creature, finds itself beset on all sides by enemies. Wasps and ants are ever ready to dissect and carry off the larvae from the trays. A tachinid parasite lays its eggs on the mulberry leaves in the orchards and thus is carried with the leaves into the rearing house and is able to attack the silk-worm. A fungus plant gets into the breathing spiracles of the silk-worm larva where it develops rapidly, killing the host and turning it into



a piece of hard white chalk. Wet leaves cause an increase in the intestinal bacteria of the larva and cause stomach trouble or death. The most disastrous of all its enemies is a species of Protozoan, *Nosema bombycis*, which lives in the lining of the stomach of the silkworm larva, or in the spinning gland, causing death or at least interfering with the production of perfect silk. No cure has as yet been found for this latter parasite, the only preventive in vogue being the method perfected by Louis Pasteur in 1865—that of examination of the dead moth after deposition of the eggs and the destruction of all eggs

from diseased moths. From 85% to 90% of the moths of China are afflicted with this disease, while, due to proper scientific methods, in Italy and Japan, only 5% are thus affected.

In China the production of raw silk had its inception, and in China today are to be found the best conditions for the production of raw silk on a grand scale. Only carelessness in preparation and the lack of modern methods of production stand in her way, and when the application of scientific principles shall have full sway, China will then take her rightful place as the greatest raw silk producing country of the world.



The Biology Club composed of students at Fukien Christian University with Prof. Kellogg in the center of the group.



## Deer Stalking in New Zealand

By D. BRITT SHAD  
of "The Pacific" Staff.

New Zealand is famous throughout the world as a sportsman's country, and foremost among its field sports are deer stalking and fishing.

Both trout and deer have been acclimatized with remarkable success, and have not only increased enormously in numbers, but have developed greatly in actual size.

Although red deer are plentiful in many parts of New Zealand, it is in the rugged snow-capped mountains of the Southern Alps, in Otago and South Canterbury, that they reach the greatest size and perfection. There the conditions under which they live are more similar to those of their original Scottish home, with the added advantage that in their new environment they range over hundreds of square miles of mountain gorge and forest uninhabited by man.

The first red deer imported to Otago were a gift of seventeen from the Earl of Dalhousie, of Invermark, Scotland. Of these, eight shipped from London in the ship "City of Dunedin," in 1870, were liberated in the Morven Hills, and are the ancestors of the thousands now found in the well-known Hunter and Makarora Valleys, and the country bordering Lake Ohau. The remaining nine, shipped in the "War-

rior Queen," were liberated at "Bushey Park," Palmerston South, but they gradually disappeared from that district owing to the increase in settlement, which took

place there, and, driven back to the mountains, took refuge in the craggy fastnesses to the west of Lake Ohau.

Forty years later the deer herd had increased and spread to such an extent that they had crossed the Haast Pass into the bush-clad mountains of Westland. By this time in the country adjacent to Morven Hills the deer had multiplied so greatly that considerable overstocking took place, with a consequent deterioration in the quality of the stag's antlers. Up to this period the heads had been steadily improving, owing mainly to the unlimited range and virgin feed, until they far surpassed those of their Scottish ancestors in size and weight. It was not uncommon to secure heads of such dimensions as these: Spread, 40 inches; length, 40 inches; beam, 5½ inches; coronets, 10 inches, and from 12 to 16 points.

Where feed is plentiful, especially after a mild winter, noble heads are still to be obtained; but each year the ambitious stalker is forced to travel further and further into the mountains to the





*From eight deer imported into New Zealand in 1870 have grown herds that make this country one of the world's famous hunting grounds of the red deer. Sportsmen travel half way around the globe to kill deer in New Zealand.*

outskirts of the herd if he wishes to get a record head.

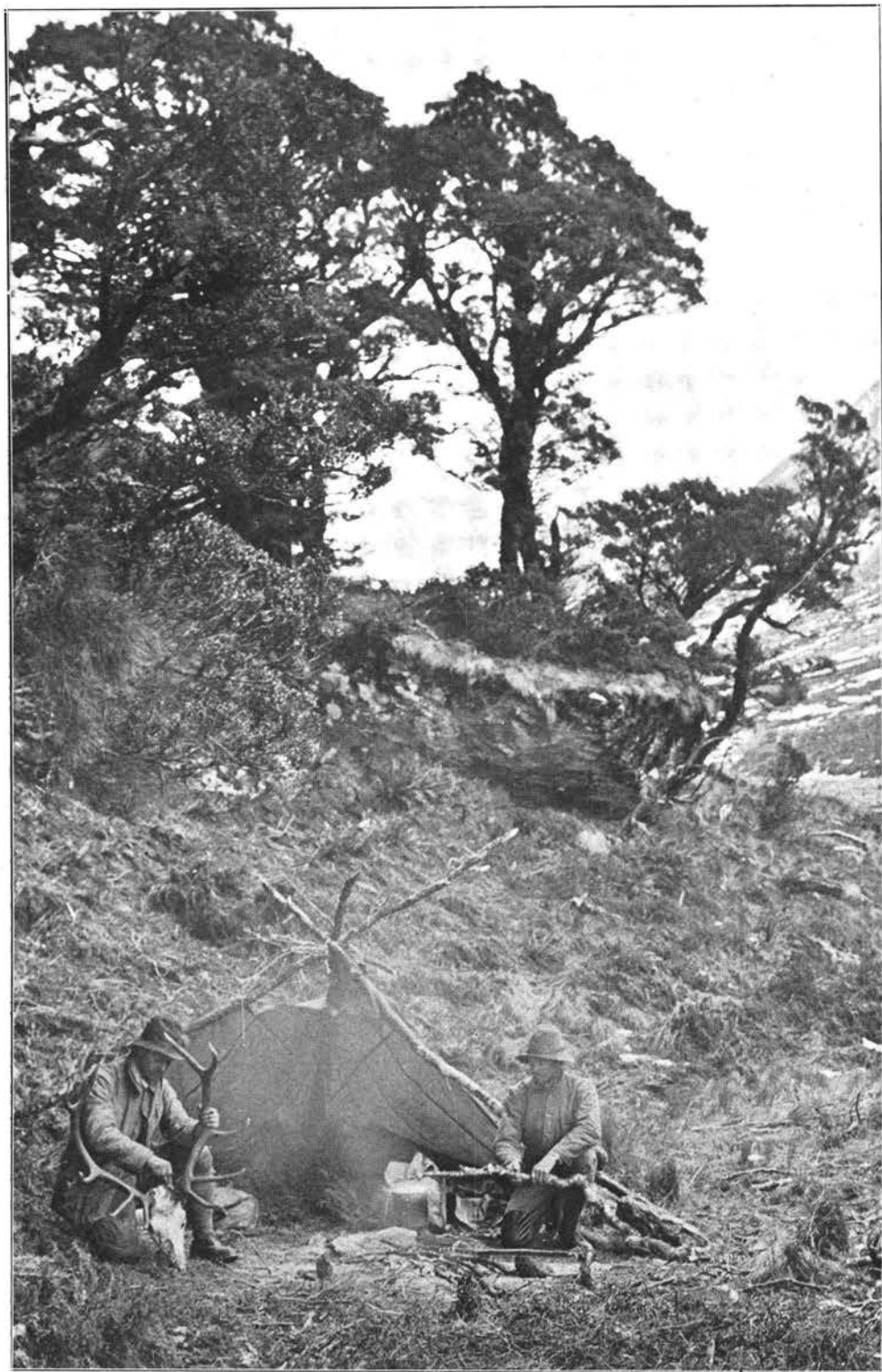
As already mentioned, the deer in the districts surrounding Lakes Wanaka, Hawea and Ohau are of pure Scotch descent, no foreign blood having been introduced. In other parts, notably South Otago, English red deer from "Warnham Park," Surrey, England, were crossed with the Scotch deer, and in other parts Austrian stock from the herd of the Emperor of Austria were used for crossing purposes in an endeavor to increase the weight of the head. The effect of this latter importation can be seen to this day, in heads of a short, narrow heavy type, usually carrying a great number of inferior "points," grouped close together, and lacking the beautiful symmetry of the pure Scottish type.

There is no larger or finer herd of Scottish red deer in the world to-day than that roaming the mountains of Otago, South Canterbury and Westland, one vast herd now stretching from the Rakaia River in the north to the southern end of Lake Wakatipu. Protection, the absence of natural enemies, and ideal surroundings, have all contributed to this phenomenal increase. From a stalker's point of view, there are now far too many deer, as the overstocking having killed out much of the native trees on which the deer feed in winter, causes the stags to come through that season in poor condition and unable to grow good. When one considers that stags cast their antlers every year and grow magnificent heads in a few months, it is evident that, without abundant feed in winter and spring to enable them to store up the necessary energy to develop their heads to perfection, rapid deterioration must be the inevitable result. This is strikingly illustrated in the Morven Hills district, where fifty years ago the deer were first liberated, and are now so plentiful that there is not sufficient feed in winter,

and as a result only poor miserable heads are to be seen. The only apparent remedy is drastic culling or even partial extermination where these conditions exist.

As a rule the main or base camp of the deer stalkers is placed as near to the center of the country one intends to shoot over as the pack horses can reach. From there light flying camps are packed on your back up to a suitable point, from where one can get several days' shooting. Shelter, firewood, water, and a space level enough to lie down on have all to be considered in selecting a site for a "fly camp," as very often the four are hard to find together. I remember one occasion when after climbing all day with a pack up, we reached the last timber thoroughly tired and ready to camp, but hunt as we could, we found neither water or a place level enough to pitch our small six by six tent. As darkness was coming on we had perforce to pitch on a sloping bank and lie with our heads up hill, sliding down out of the tent in our sleep. The "fly tent" is usually made of a light water-proof Egyptian cotton, and weighs complete, with fly, about four pounds. Sleeping bags of eider down, made to slip into a canvas bag, are very useful, as they are light and warm, and roll up into a very small space—a very important consideration when it comes to making up your pack.

The big question that exercises the mind of the intending stalker is, what is the best rifle to use for the purpose? Most men have their own pet make, but really any of the following are good, Lee Enfield, Mannlicher, Mauser, Ross, Springfield, Newton, Westly Richards and others that I need not mention. Any of the above mentioned rifles of a caliber of not less than 280, and a muzzle velocity of not less than 2,000 feet per second, is a good killer, and if the barrel is in good order has a less vari-



*The sportsman during open season in the Southern Alps of New Zealand can live on the country if he is fond of venison, for the mountains are the grazing grounds of the red deer.*



able error than that of the shooter. The rifle I have found very well adapted for deer stalking in New Zealand is one I built to fit my own particular build and style of shooting. It is a 303 caliber, 24-inch barrel, with Lee bolt action, box type magazine, holding seven cartridges, and weighs seven and a half pounds. This rifle is light for carrying, and for scrambling through thick bush the short barrel is of great advantage. I have this rifle sighted to fire dead in at 200 yards, and never alter the sights, but fire up or down as the case may be, finding this method not only quicker but more accurate than adjusting sights for every shot. On several occasions I have shot deer in the moonlight when I could not see the sights at all, but just throwing it to my shoulder and firing. The experienced stalker always looks to see if the ground is suitable before firing, as if the stag is on steep country there is always a risk of his rolling down the hill or over a precipice and having his head irreparably damaged.

Occasionally you may have to wait for hours until your game shifts to a suitable place before venturing a shot. This waiting is somewhat risky, as a change of wind may carry your scent to him, and nothing makes a stag disappear quicker than a whiff of man. His nose is so keen that I have repeatedly seen a stag deserting the country when I have been over two miles away; he chanced to get the wind.

The vagaries of the air currents are one of the problems of the stalker, and are often hard to understand. On one occasion recently I was walking down the Haast Track with the wind on my back, never expecting to see deer, when suddenly I saw a stag trotting straight toward me. I stood quite still, and although the wind appeared to be blowing from me to him, he came right on until within about twenty feet of me. Then he must have got a tremendous

whiff, for suddenly he reared up, turned a back somersault, scrambled to his feet, and made off at great pace.

As in the fisherman's story, the best heads are the ones you have not got mounted. Many years ago I was stalking in the Dobson country, had only secured two out of the four heads allowed in that district, and had one day left. I had an old and experienced guide with me, and we decided to make the last day a big one, and search a large snowy basin high up on the mountain that we had located with our glasses. Accordingly we started to climb at the first streak of dawn, and, after five hours solid climbing had penetrated well into the snow when the fog came down and we had to sit down and wait until it cleared. While resting, we heard a stag roaring quite close to us, but could not see anything for some time, until, the fog thinning a little, we saw a stag standing on a small snow-covered mound within about a hundred yards of us. Standing as he was, with a background of snow and magnified by the mist, he looked as big as an elephant, so I shot him. On examining our kill, we found that he was a very big, old stag, with a fair head, and that he had been in a fight recently, and had evidently had a rough handling, being badly gashed about the neck and shoulder. We knew from that, that his conqueror must have been a regular bruiser, and was probably not far distant, holding the hinds. The fog having drifted higher, we went on, and shortly after we located a tremendous stag, holding about 30 hinds in a snowy basin, surrounded by cliffs at the back and a precipice in front. The only practicable route we could see to get near him would have given him our wind, so we decided on a long shot, as he was lying in a gentle slope of snow, and even if he was not killed with the first shot there did not seem to be much danger of losing him. The range



*On the high Alps of New Zealand the beautiful red deer take refuge in flight and the huntsman pursues them to the fields of perpetual snow, where the slaughter sometimes takes place.*

was between 400 and 500 yards, and my first shot killed him. The guide was shaking my hand and telling me I had got the biggest "royal" he had ever seen, when we noticed that the snow below him seemed to be moving. He started to slip slowly, then stop, slip again, stop, and then, quickening the pace, slid for a hundred yards over the frozen snow, finally going over a precipice and landing at the bottom on the rocks with a crack that told us that his head would be smashed to pieces. The guide spent over an hour in finding a way down to where he lay, and brought back two of the best "tops" I have seen. The rest of the head was broken to pieces. While we were awaiting the guide's return the fog came down thicker than ever, and I moved to a bare rock at a little distance, sat down, and had some lunch. After having finished I chanced to look

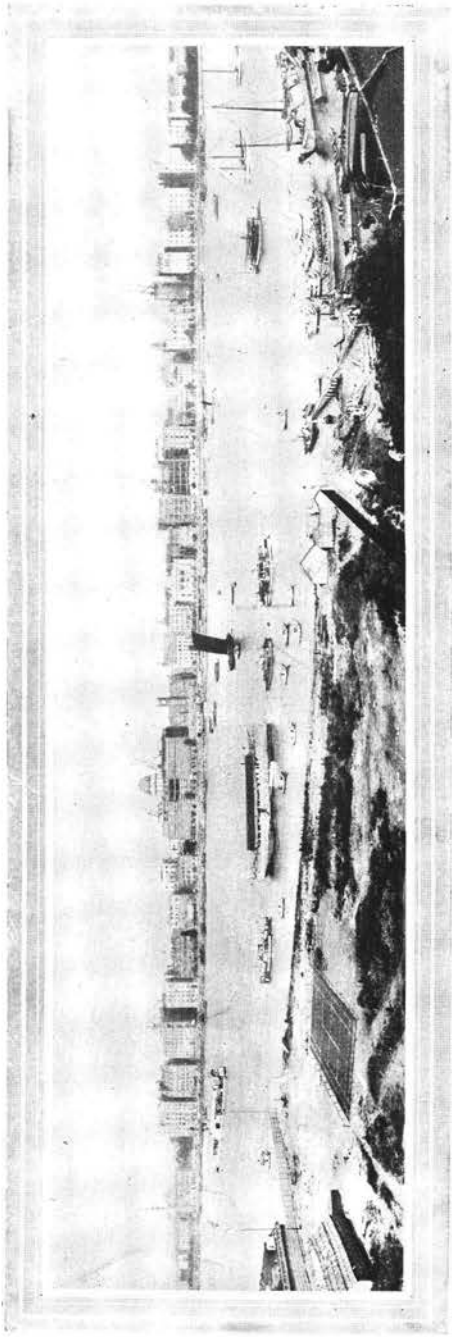
behind me, and to my horror found that I was sitting on the edge of a precipice, of which I could not see the bottom. I was not long in shifting to a spot not quite so near the edge.

The fog was still fairly thick when we started to make back for camp, and we got "bluffed" five times and had to climb away up again to find a better track. Eventually we got out, but I don't like to think about that trip down the mountain in the fog. When it comes to lowering your mate down with a rifle-sling and belt, then putting your legs over and waiting for him to catch them, it is getting beyond a joke.

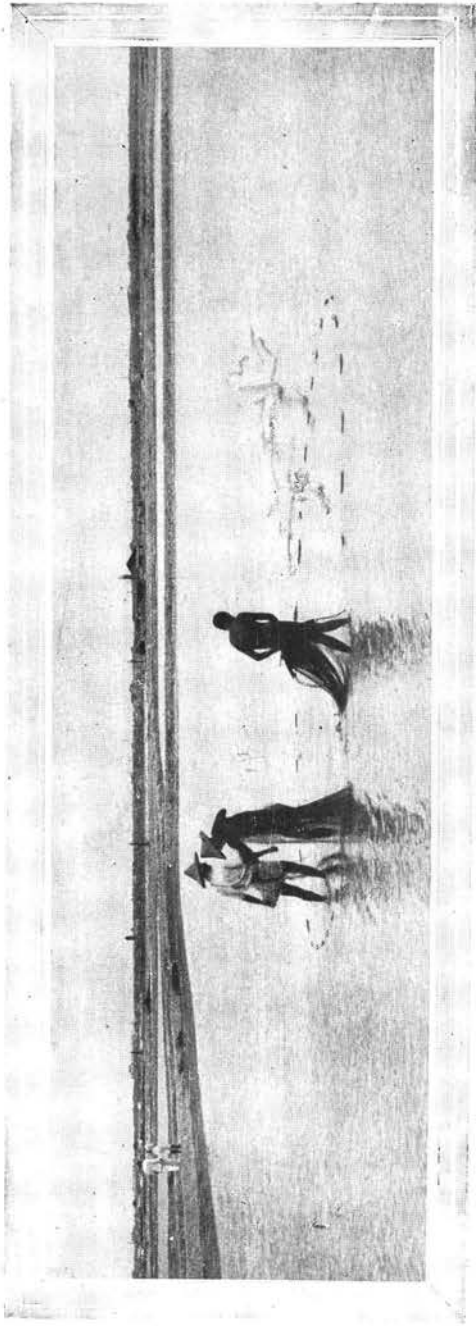
Deer stalking is certainly hard work if you are out for good heads; but there are many compensations, apart from the actual sport. You see the finest scenery, breathe the pure mountain air and live close to all the beauties of nature.



*Sometimes the antlers of the red deer measure a spread of forty inches with a dozen points.*



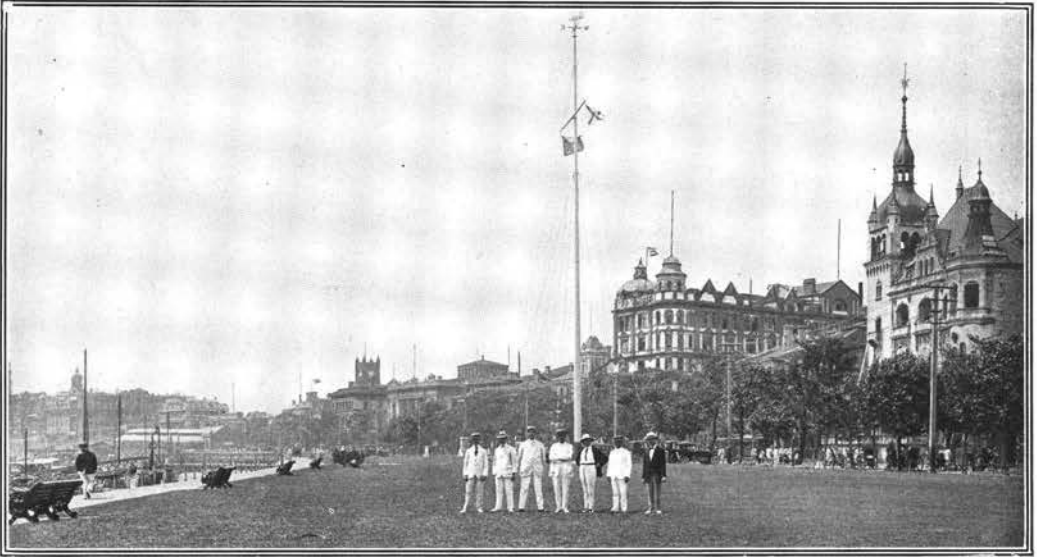
*Shanghai, where the Chinese are foreigners in their own land.*



*Fishing with nets on the Shanghai flats is one way of getting food in China.*

# The Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo

IMPORTANT ADDRESSES IN NOVEMBER  
AND DECEMBER, 1925



*The Chinese are not permitted on the Bund Park at Shanghai.*

## The Student Movement in China

By H. A. WILBUR, Y. M. C. A. of China.

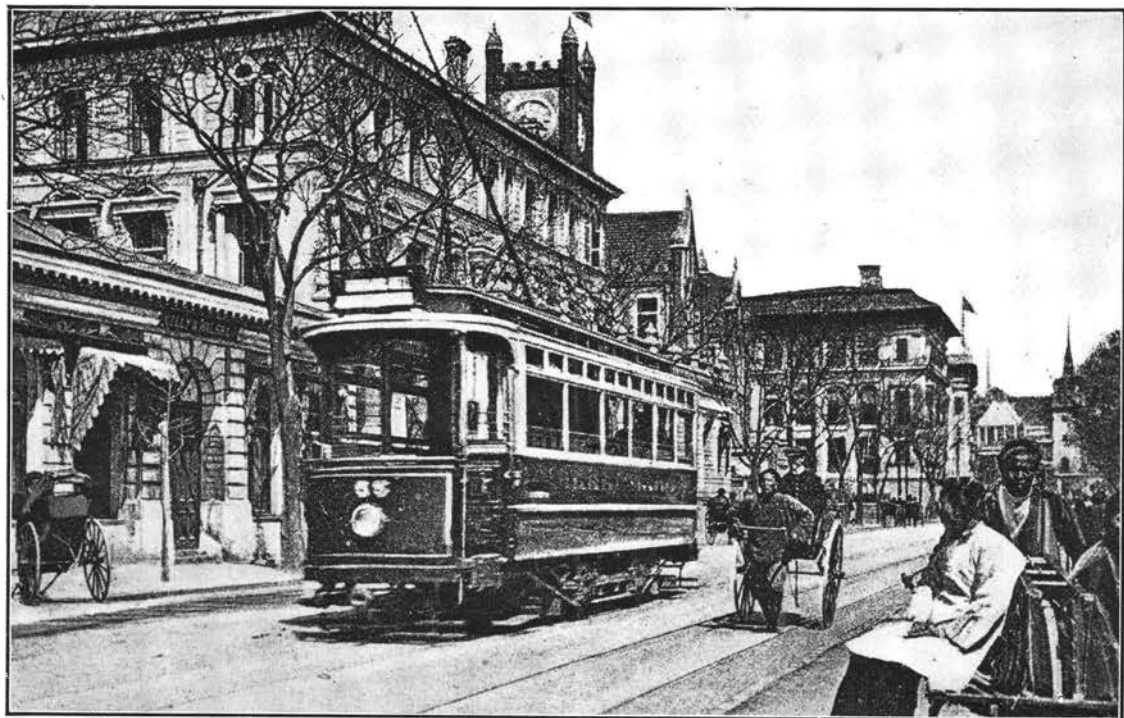
Address on November 13, 1925, before the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo.

Note: In introducing H. A. Wilbur, Prince I. Tokugawa, presiding officer, said:

Since his university days Mr. Wilbur has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in the United States, Japan and China. In 1909 he came to Kobe where for three years he was Honorary Secretary. From 1913 until the present he has been one of the general secretaries of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in China, traveling in all parts of China and in his capacity as secretary taking part in many important conferences for the furtherance of better relations between the peoples of different countries.

Mr. Wilbur then spoke as follows: glad to come among you in Tokyo.  
As a member of the Pan-Pacific Club There is a home feeling here. No one  
of Shanghai since its beginning, I am has commissioned me to bring you greet-





*In Shanghai and in Hongkong are streets where the Chinaman is the foreigner.*



*In both Hongkong and Shanghai, however, the native-owned area is spreading.*

ings from that body of Chinese, Japanese, British and American members; yet I confidently assure you of their feelings of fellowship and goodwill.

My mail has brought me the report of a recent meeting of the Shanghai group, a meeting presided over by my colleague, Dr. Yui, where your fellow member Dr. Sawayanagi was a guest of honor, and where reports of the Honolulu Institute of Pacific Relations were presented by Dr. Rawlinson and Mr. T. Z. Koo. This organization is helping the nations to understand each other. How great is the need of understanding has been shown in recent months in the tragic happenings in Shanghai and in other parts of China. Many foreigners had lived in China for years, knowing Chinese people and working with them in business or in education, yet how little they really understood the aspirations of the Chinese.

It has occurred to me to try to bring you today some little contribution toward an understanding of China. I do not speak as a psychologist, a sociologist nor a philosopher. As an ordinary man of the street I have observed with sympathy the desires and the struggles of some constructive elements in China to bring their country into the place of recognition and of service that her great past and her present potentialities warrant. In fifteen minutes one cannot paint the whole picture. Let us see if we can draw a crude sketch.

On June 1st of this year I was approaching Shanghai on the Nagasaki Maru returning to my post after a short visit to Japan. The wireless told us of riots, of mobs unrestrained, of a general boycott, of an impending strike of all public utilities. All this had come on as the result of a student demonstration two days previously, a demonstration protesting against injustice to workmen in a Japanese cotton mill. I need not elaborate the story. It was told with embellishments by the press of all the world.

"On May 30th the Shanghai police to preserve order, had quelled a riot by firing into a mob that was attacking a police station." "On May 30th an inhuman imperialistic police force had shot down in cold blood defenceless students, whose only crime was applying at the police station for the release of comrades who had been arrested in a peaceful patriotic demonstration." Here were the two sides of the same story. The foreigner generally believed that the former statement gave the simple facts. The Chinese, almost to a man, believed the latter. With incredible swiftness the situation developed. The Municipal Council of Shanghai with members of three nationalities, was urged to order an investigation. It took no such steps. Rather it called out the volunteers and asked the consuls to call the warships and the marines.

In sympathy with the students, the factory workers, the seamen and cargo handlers went on strike. The telephone, electric light, and water service employees did likewise. The shop keepers of 10,000 small shops and the big department stores did the same. There was little intimidation, for the Chinese community was almost unanimous in the strike as a patriotic expression. At one time more than 180,000 employees were out. It lasted for twenty-five days. Of course the loss was enormous.

There was little rioting in Shanghai during those days, but feeling was tense. After six days there were riots in Chin-kiang; in ten days at Hankow and Kiu-kiang; in twenty days at Canton, in all of which Chinese lives were sacrificed, but no foreigners were killed. The nation was rising up with the students to demand redress of wrongs. What did they want? They wanted what they had been told were their rights. Freedom from the injustices of foreign domination.

An investigation was ordered from Peking. The diplomatic body also ar-

ranged an investigation. This body was met with thirteen insistent demands. Here was a reversal of "things as they ought to be." It was the custom for demands to be made from China. These were demands by the Chinese. It became necessary for Mr. Austen Chamberlain to answer quite insistent questions in parliament from Mr. Trevelyan and others with respect to British foreign policy in China. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States made a new declaration. The press of the world learned that there were students in China. Bandits and militarists no longer held the centre of the stage.

What did the students want? A fair chance for China! What interfered with a fair chance? 1. The presence of foreign troops and warships. 2. Foreign regulation of the tariff. Treaties kept it so low that the income was only sufficient to meet interest on loans. 3. Extraterritoriality.

These aspirations were little known years ago, either in China or abroad. Now the world knows them. The thanks are to the students of China.

A tariff conference is meeting in Peking today after long delay. Its members expected to consider a slight increase in the tariff in the form of a surtax. It is discussing a considerable increase at once and early authority for freedom to fix the tariff at will. This means hardship to other countries but is the hope to China of economic independence and reconstructed government. It is due largely to the students of China.

Another conference will be held next month (unless war prevents), the purpose of which is to find a way to remove extraterritoriality. A way will be found. Not next month, perhaps. This relic of a fettered civilization cannot abide in the present day. If the statesmen fail the students of China will find a way.

Who are the students of China? They

are a young and immature group. They are mostly poor. They are not well taught nor well disciplined. They do not know the rules nor the slow methods of statecraft. But they are patriotic! They left their school rooms last spring on a patriotic crusade. They spent the summer on it. Under their leaders' orders they went back to school in the autumn. They are mostly studying now—though some are in the army—and next summer they will be in the field again.

"They are Bolshevik" says my American newspaper friend. "Not many" one answers. Undoubtedly there was communistic influence among the Shanghai students last May. A hundred a year had been taken to Russia for the last three years from all parts of China. That is a small number. Three thousand a year come to Japan to study; nearly two thousand to America, and about as many to Europe. The students of China had not become Bolshevik through this small number. "There were Russian Soviet leaders guiding them" says my friend. "Very few" one answers; and when the students were charged with being under Bolshevik control, they cast off all adult leadership including the wise constructive counsellors they might have had, in order to prove that they were not under Bolshevik leadership. In doing so they made many costly blunders, and still did not escape the charge they resented.

What was the hope of the students? They had no hope of their present government, except that a better one would arise when China became free. Their whole aim was to get China free. They knew the bondage of selfish military cliques but looked beyond it. Free from foreign domination, by warships on her coast, by tariff restrictions that prevented income, by extraterritoriality that protected the foreign criminal in her land, and gave haven to the military criminal who fattened on graft, maintained his soldiers by looting and escaped

to the concession when things got too hot for him. What then was their hope? It was twofold.

1. They would call the attention of the world to the injustices practiced on their country and see what the world would answer.

2. They would arouse public opinion in China in support of the rights of the Chinese. So they helped to get united force into operation that would work both without and within. They had no theory of politics for which they were working, with the long view. They were ordinary garden variety of students. But a big conception caught them and held them so they counted no hardship or danger too great.

After the Shanghai experience of May 30 they entered each demonstration thinking they might be shot, and ready to accept death if that were the way to realize their cause. Let one of the students frankly tell the story as he did to a group of American students visiting China.

"The direct cause of the recent massacre originated with the strike of some 4,000 Chinese in the Japanese Cotton Mills in Ferry Road, Shanghai, in February this year. This strike in Shanghai was a sequel to the long-standing strike in Tsingtao, which had given considerable worry to the Japanese capitalists, and the Japanese Government was almost on the point of despatching some men-of-war to the scene of unrest.

"The strikers in Shanghai, however, did not succeed in getting what they had demanded and were forced to return to their work. On this the Japanese capitalists refused them resumption of their work. In the further dispute the managers of the mills shot dead one of the workers named Koo Cheng Hung, and wounded ten others, on April 15th of this year.

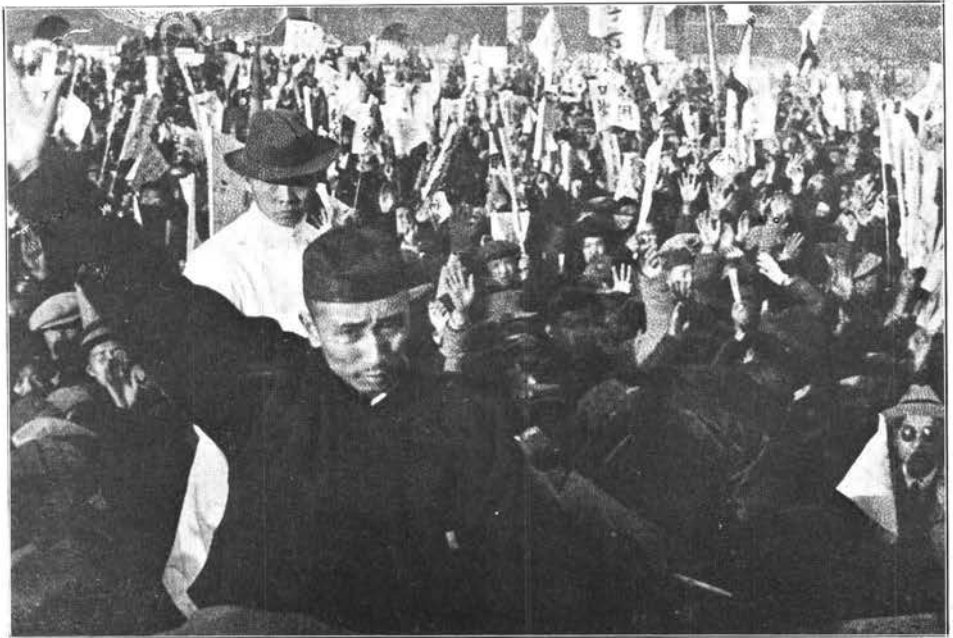
"This led to the expression of sympathy on the part of the Chinese people in general, particularly the student class,

and the students of Wen-Che University of Shanghai, on April 21st took the initiative to raise a contribution for the funeral and for the family of the deceased worker. The British Police of the Shanghai Municipal Council arrested two students. On the following day, April 22nd, the students of the University of Shanghai attended the memorial service held in behalf of the deceased, and again four students of this school were arrested by the British Police of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

"This immediately roused the fire of the whole student element in and around Shanghai, who organized themselves into small groups of street lecturers soliciting sympathy for the deceased and the wounded and at the same time making a protest against the summary arrest of the six students and demanding their release.

"It will be well to consider for a moment just what the police actually did. They simply commenced arresting students everywhere they were found making speeches in the streets. In the afternoon of May 30th when the crowd gathered more men were arrested up to something over a hundred, mostly students. Later several thousand students and indignant citizens gathered on Nan-king Road in front of the Louza Police Station in question. The Police pushed back the surging crowd by beating right and left with their truncheons. Then when the police saw that it was difficult to keep back such a large crowd they opened fire, killing five students and eleven ordinary citizens, besides wounding a large number.

"The strike has spread throughout the whole city of Shanghai and throughout the whole land, and this is a nation-wide combined strike of students, workers and business men, with the determination not only to boycott British and Japanese goods and shipping but also to cut off all economic relations with those two nations by the entire people themselves.



*A student demonstration in China. Some of the students left their universities years ago, and are now students in name only.*



*This is a returned students' procession in Peking. The students have returned from the universities of America and Europe.*



This movement will grow more and more intensive and extensive as time goes on and the work gets better organized. The people of China realize that they themselves will be heavy losers economically, to say the very least, by such a movement, but they are willing to sacrifice everything in order to fight for the cause of justice. Moreover, this is not a movement of simply the working class or the business people or of a few school or several infuriated groups of irresponsible or radically-led student bodies (as our British friends and some of their sympathizers would have the world believe), but it is the expression and movement of the entire people of China."

Student strikes are not new to China. In some schools they are expected before nearly every examination. They are not treated very seriously. But there have been cases when they were taken seriously. Recall the events of 1915 when the Twenty-one Demands were presented, and, after an ultimatum, were accepted by the Government. The students rose in indignation in many parts of the country. This, their first patriotic expression; they had not yet gained the power they have since acquired. In 1917 they had power enough to compel the resignation of the three men in the government who were charged with blame for an offensive act. They established May 7 as National Humiliation Day. In 1918 their agitation kept China from signing the Versailles Treaty.

Again in 1922 the student agitations at the time Chang Tso Lin was carrying out his campaign against Peking were so effective in arousing public sentiment, which in turn had such effect on the morale of the contending forces that victory went not to the army with largest numbers and best equipment, but to the forces smaller and less well equipped who were backed by popular sentiment.

And in this latest experience it was the students who stirred the country as never before. Students secured the sup-

port of the shopkeepers, of the big merchants, of the industrial workers, the seamen and the public service employees. Students were responsible for the organization of the General Union of Commerce, Labor and Education. Some of them were very immature, boys and girls of middle schools; but some were older. There were inflammatory forces among them, the radical elements of the Kuo Ming Tang. These elements spread radical and untrue propaganda, some of which went far and wide, coloring the whole movement out of all proportion to its importance. The cause of the students suffered much thereby.

Why did the students not direct their efforts against the corrupt militarists of China? Why did they drive against the foreign powers? Two chief reasons among many: They had tried in various ways to proceed against the leaders of corruption within the country and each time that they had a prospect of success the corrupters sped away to the Foreign Concessions and were immune. This time it was the foreign powers that had taken Chinese lives.

For years there had been growing discontent with the government of the Settlement. In the tragic episode of May 30th it came to a focus. Though eighty per cent of the taxpayers in the Settlement are Chinese, there is no Chinese voice in the Shanghai Municipal Council. An advisory committee of Chinese was appointed a few years ago but its advice was never sought and when offered was given no consideration. Moreover the Shanghai Mixed Court in which all Chinese cases within the Settlement are tried, which was truly a mixed court up to the Revolution of 1911, has since that time been entirely under foreign control. And the Settlements and Concessions, being neutral, proved a most convenient shelter for the escape of any political refugee.

This brings us to consider the Chinese attitude, the wide spread disorders within

the country. The foreign attitude is vocal:

"Let China first put her own house in order, before she asks for the remission of special privileges. Why should there be increase in customs duties when they will be seized by militarists for their greedy purposes?"

"How can we consent to relinquish extraterritorial rights until we have assurance that an honorable government can and will protect our nationals in lawful pursuits?"

These are plausible questions. There have been some sincere answers from friendly Chinese, men who want to do the thing that is honorable and want to bring their country by proper stages to a dependable and honored place among the nations. Said one in Tokyo a few days ago: "How can China set her house in order when she is not mistress of her house?" Said another at Honolulu: "To tell me to put the government in order when you cut off the support of efficient government is like choking my windpipe and demanding that I sing like Caruso." These are sincere answers. They are not specious. Thoughtful Chinese feel that they are caught in a vicious circle. Unilateral treaties, enforced by conquest or by threat of force, have enmeshed them. The inviolability of concessions has given security to selfish Chinese as well as to men of other nations who, with that security, prey upon China.

How shall the vicious circle be broken? The tariff conference is believed to show the way to break it at one point. If plans there proposed are agreed to, thoughtful Chinese believe China will be assured of sufficient increased revenue to begin the reform of government and to provide the support for such reforms. Anyway, they believe it is right. They agree that the plan may work some hardship to other nations, here and there, at the start, but it will work no *injustice* to other nations while securing justice for

China. So they feel about the tariff revision. Let us try to understand them. They have the idea that China, after all, is their country.

The proposed conference for treaty revision next month offers another place to break the vicious circle. It would be a serious loss to world welfare if threatening civil war were to prevent its being held or were greatly to postpone it. It is hard to suppose that China will not there demand the abolition of extraterritoriality. What less could a self-respecting people do? But it may equally be supposed that they will propose a process for accomplishing it that will insure adequate protection to residents employed in undertakings that are not harmful to China. And what country wants any of its nationals protected if they are there in pursuits that are harmful to China?

What are the Chinese thinking about the removal of extraterritoriality? With one voice they say it must be removed. But how? You will find many views. Such a conference will bring them out. The view of Dr. Frank Lee, a man well trained in legal procedure, perhaps represents the conservative view that will be likely to come out in the conference; that time and cooperation will be required while experience is being secured in administering the laws of China which recently have been codified. Time and cooperation; how true that is to the traditions of China.

The foreigner thinks of bandits and looting soldiers and the tardy, insecure justice of Chinese courts. The Chinese thinks of opium smuggling and gunrunning from speedy justice. These things he connects with the Concession where the foreigner and the Chinese intriguer alike is secure.

Another element in understanding China is to observe the new attitude toward war. More Chinese are feeling that their hope of the future lies in arming their masses and training them

into a great national army. That the philosophy of Tagore and of Ghandi will keep India in subjugation. That the West is adroitly advocating peaceful leagues and disarmament because it fears the growing East. That Japan's rise came by building a great army and navy, and her security lies in maintaining it. So some hundreds of students have gone voluntarily from the colleges of China into the army of Fung Yu Hsiang, and a few returning from study in Europe and America have done the same.

But to understand China is to realize that the Chinese people are essentially peaceful and friendly. They are hospitable folks. Their patience, fortitude, industry, courage and reasonableness are traits that make their friendship worthy to be desired. When one understands he cannot patronize. He must respect and admire. One must admire their pride in their racial culture and their desire to guard their spiritual inheritance, in order to transmit it to the world.

Dr. C. T. Wang spoke with understanding of his people the other day when he said: "In China is a rich field of international understanding and friendship. Instead of dominating by force, Japan may occupy the most prominent position of friendship in Chinese hearts. This in my humble judgment is of greater advantage, material and otherwise, than gains obtained and held by force."

An understanding of China, though our contribution today may bring little that is new, we shall all agree that an understanding is important. Each nation has something to give and all have something to get from such understanding. Failure to understand means increasing friction and new trouble for a world that is toilsomely getting out of the trouble of 1914. The West showed

a pretty thorough misunderstanding in the events of last summer, but the season brought its lessons and its progress. Japan showed much better understanding. Better far than was shown in the years from 1915 to 1922.

The Japanese firms resolved their difficulties with the strikers more quickly, apparently more easily, than did other nationals. Why was this? Their attitude from the first was conciliatory. Some said they played up to the Chinese at the expense of the British. I saw no conclusive evidence of it. The strike was not quickly nor easily settled anywhere. It continued from June to September. But the Japanese mills had adjusted their problem and had resumed work more than a month before the British mills.

Among the many conflicting forces in China, it is well to try to understand the students. They are again in their schools at work. They may be out at any time campaigning again. It is almost certain that next summer will find them operating all over the country. They will be lecturing, teaching the 1,000 fundamental characters to illiterates, discussing good citizenship and honest government—and denouncing the wrongs inflicted upon China from abroad. That is, unless the conferences of this autumn go far to establish a method of righting those wrongs. In another fifteen years some of these students will be in the difficult seats of authority, now occupied in some cases by sincere statesmen, in others by unscrupulous politicians.

Gentlemen, I have brought you a very imperfect and partial view of conditions as they are in China, but it is with the hope that I might lead you a little further than your general sources of information have permitted you to go.

## Dr. Mori at the Pan- Pacific Club of Tokyo



*Dr. I. Mori*

Prince Tokugawa, after thanking Mr. Wilbur for his interesting address announced that Dr. Mori was returning to Honolulu on Nov. 17th, and would speak a few words to the meeting. Dr. Mori spoke as follows:

"It is an honor and pleasure to be present here today and to have listened to the very interesting address of Mr. Wilbur. I had the honor of being present at the first meeting of your Club about two and a half years ago and at that time very few people expected to see such an influential and strong club organized and carried on.

You have a very useful and prosperous organization, far beyond my anticipations and its success is due largely to the untiring efforts of His Excellency Prince Tokugawa, Viscount Inouye, Mr. Kawai and others.

We had the International Medical Conference of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine here in Tokyo last month when all the delegates to the conference were invited to your luncheon through the cordiality and generosity of the Club. One of the delegates told me after the luncheon that they had been invited to many elaborate dinners, luncheons and afternoon affairs, but the

Pan-Pacific luncheon had been one of the most unforgettable gatherings because of the frank, democratic spirit that prevailed—they had all felt they were among friends and at home.

There is one suggestion I should like to make if you will permit me, and that is that a Pan-Pacific Press conference be convened in Tokyo in the near future. It will help a great deal to realize the aim of the Pan-Pacific Union, that is to promote friendship, understanding and cooperation among the Pacific countries and peoples.

When I reach Honolulu I shall have much pleasure in reporting to Mr. Alexander Hume Ford about the flourishing state of the Pan-Pacific Club.

In conclusion I extend my kind regards and best wishes to all. Thank you."

Prince Tokugawa on behalf of the Club wished Dr. Mori a most pleasant journey to Honolulu and sent the greetings of the members of the Club to Mr. Ford.

## Russia of Today

By DR. ANNIE STRONG  
At the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo,  
Nov. 27th, Prince Tokugawa  
presiding.

"I did not know until two minutes ago that I was expected to speak here. I am not leaving early because I have something important to take away but because the President Grant is sailing at 3, apparently on time, and I must be on it.

I have spent most of the last four years in Russia, going back to the United States occasionally. I lived in Russia first as a relief worker and then as a correspondent for certain American journals. At present I have been making a trip through China and I am now on my way home.

This gathering here in Tokyo, devoted as it is to the interests of harmony and mutual understanding throughout the great Pacific, doubtless is already informed in many ways about the great country of Russia in which I have spent the last four years. I have noticed of course how Japan has now opened up relations with the Soviet Union and I have noticed that the Soviet Union has been perhaps the first and only country to announce openly that Japanese citizens may take up land and settle in her territory on the same basis as Russian citizens, paying taxes and having their own autonomous settlements.

This is a thing which I think of great importance to you as an organization and perhaps it may become also of national importance. I myself am of



*Women's work in Siberia.*

course too little acquainted with the traditions and customs of your country to know whether you are going to be able to overcome the reluctance of your people to settle in cold climes. This morning I was talking to Viscount Goto who pointed out that in Maritime Russia there are lands which could be planted in rice that might support 50,000,000.

It may interest you to know that there are at present large colonization plans in Russia which will give some idea of what might be expected by Japanese settlers. I recently visited in Southern Ukraine where there are large settlements taking care of the surplus Jewish population in Ukraine and White Russia. About 200,000 or 300,000 have already gone on the land. They are being helped by colonization funds from America which are to be paid back within a period of years without interest. Already the attitude that the government will take towards such colonists is seen. At first the villages have their own Jewish gov-





*The present rulers of Russia, the Mujiks, or peasants. In the vast majority theoretically they send their representatives to Moscow to make the laws that govern Soviet Russia.*

ernment, then this spreads to a district government, and some say that in time they may have their own autonomous republic. There is nothing in the present constitution of the Soviet Union which forbids the developing of such autonomous districts with their own cultural and local governments.

Personally, I think this is perhaps the only type of government in a country like Russia which would ever have made such concessions to foreign settlement, because of course the present government has no racial or national feeling. The government as an organization seems singularly free from nationalization. I have been told by Viscount Goto that a good many people in Japan are afraid to have numbers of Japanese go to Russia because of the Bolshevik influence that it may have on this country. I replied if anybody has anything to be afraid of it is the Soviet Government, as the Japanese settlements will be autonomous and their populations will increase but they will still be Japanese. The Soviet Government thinks it will always remain an autonomous government and it has a very good chance, but when one thinks in terms of 50 or 100 years I am not certain which has the greatest chance of dominating—Russian or Japanese. At least I think if the Russians have courage enough to attempt the experiment they are taking as large a chance as the Japanese.

I have not time to give anything like a general picture of the country, but in the last year it has definitely joined the family of nations. Russia has been recognized now by the main governments of the world with the exception of my own. We still seem to think ourselves holier than other nations and repudiate all people who do not pay their debts, but of course practically all the nations of Europe are in relations more or less friendly with Russia. Occasionally friction arises but not sufficient to justify breaking off relations. The present re-

gime during the last four years has grown steadily stronger, not only in outer but inner relations. Each year it has gained the good will of more groups of people.

When I first entered Russia the intellectual classes were still acting largely under the compulsion of circumstances. I remember how badly the State Bank functioned at first. You could not get a cheque cashed in less than about an hour and a half. One day I met the manager and asked him why things took so long. He said "You see I am not an experienced banker, I am a revolutionist, I have been in jail for many years, but the government has to choose between experienced bankers who are not loyal to the new regime, and inexperienced men like myself who are loyal. They choose the inexperienced for managers with the experienced as clerks and it takes time to learn the business and gain the cooperation of the staff."

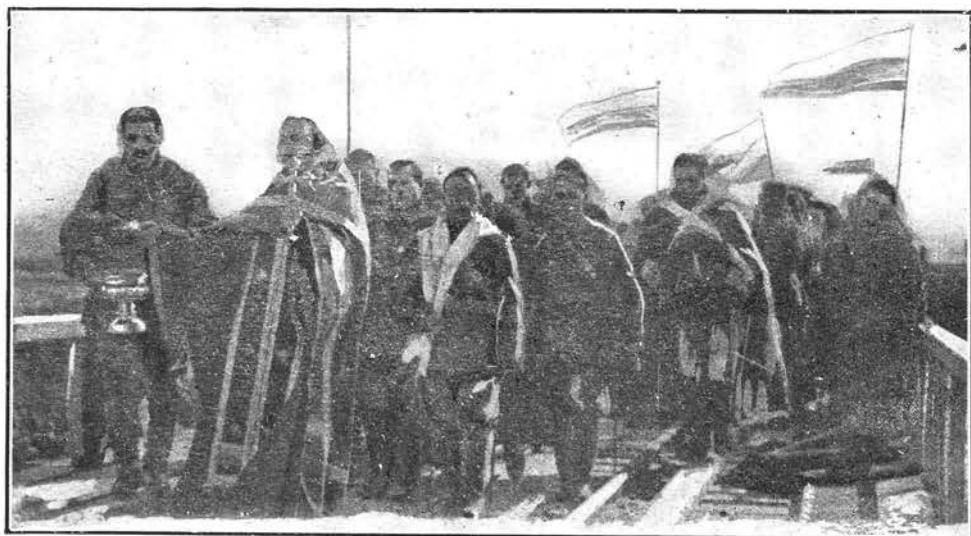
That was the situation in practically all of the Russian services, but now things have changed. These expert bankers have become quite proud of the fact that they have built up a gold reserve, that the finance of the country has gone ahead. They have many branches now. Step by step there has been a rapprochement of the different classes inside Russia. The only groups of Russians now remaining antagonistic are those who left Russia and have not had the effect of the teaching of life there and pressure of actual experience to reconcile them to conditions.

The working classes have been from the beginning enthusiastic. The peasants do not like any form of government because they do not like taxes, but in the last few years they have been becoming more and more friendly because the present government has spent a good deal of time considering what is necessary for their good as well as for all classes of the community.

Of the different classes represented in

Russia I would say that people like doctors and teachers are the active directing force in government. They are the ones who take an interest in public affairs but the peasants are the great passive conditioning force which must always be considered. The intellectual groups have come in the last four years, quite steadily into an increasing loyalty to their country and perhaps the thing that has brought over the old nobility and the old

intellectual classes has been the fact that they have come at last to feel that had it not been for the somewhat harsh and severe methods of the present regime, Russia would have been split up like China, and the present government has succeeded in establishing a united country, and had they been given a choice they would have chosen this method out of sheer patriotism.



*Blessing a bridge in Siberia before Soviet days.*

## Some Work of the Pan- Pacific Union

By DR. S. T. WEN

At the Pan-Pacific Club of  
Tokyo, December 4, 1925.

I think I am very unfortunate today. After this American luncheon and the very able American address we have just listened to, nobody will care about a Chinese chop suey. The thing that impressed me when I walked into this room was the democratic atmosphere and the smiles and handshakes. This democratic fellowship that the Pan-Pacific Union is accomplishing is really a remarkable thing.

I was asked what my subject was but I have no particular subject. You know I am a Chinese citizen, visiting in Japan and speaking English, that is a subject in itself.

The last speaker assured us that we were all brothers and as this Club is like a family gathering I think I can talk freely like our American friend did. I want to tell you how the Institute of Pacific Relations was actually established, and how the idea originated.

The Washington Conference was in 1922 and I was a delegate thereto and Prince Tokugawa was one of the leaders of the Japanese delegation. You all remember after that conference and the 5-5-3 ratio had been fixed, the three greatest naval powers, Great Britain, the United States and Japan agreed to declare a ten years' building holiday. It struck me then that war had not been eliminated, all the experts could



*Dr. S. T. Wen, a director of the Pan-Pacific Club in Shanghai*

do was to give a little temporary relief, but that war was still on the horizon at the end of the building holiday.

I went to call on Dr. John R. Mott in New York, the head of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada, and I told him the result of the conference, that all the politicians and experts had been able to do was to call a halt for ten years but that war was not abolished. I said that now that the diplomatic experts had done their best that we had better do something if possible, and I suggested we call a people's meeting to do the rest of the work that the politicians had not accomplished.

Dr. Mott said it was a very good suggestion worthy of consideration.

When I returned to China I put the problem to all the churches and missionaries, then in 1923 we called two conferences in China which Dr. Ibuka and Mr. Saito of Tokyo attended. One conference was held in Hanchow and the other in Nanking, and both of the meetings resulted in a great deal of satisfaction and were very successful. We sent a report to Dr. Mott and after two years' study there came a decision that a people's meeting must be called in 1925 in Honolulu. We all went there under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union and formed the Institute of Pacific Relations. (Note: It was a suggestion of the Union carried out independently). There were large delegations from Canada, the United States, China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

Instead of sending us to different hotels the Housing Committee provided a large dormitory and put 150 delegates to live together for 15 days and get to know each other better. We began to see each other's cases and viewpoints and to understand each other. We discovered that a real cure for the war disease had been discovered by the Pan-Pacific Union 18 years ago, that fear, suspicion and hatred are the causes of war, so we were under Pan-Pacific treatment for 15 days and I am sure we were all cured of any lurking war germs that may have been in our systems.

To further the movement I should

like to make my appeal for your efforts toward cooperation and understanding. It is possible to extend the treatment to all countries, to Australia and New Zealand for instance who know very little of Japan. It is no wonder they get so frightened. One day during our meetings in Honolulu an Australian delegate said "We fear Japan." A Japanese delegate said "Why?" and the Australian delegate said he didn't know.

The germs of war fear are often due to ignorance so if we can devise ways and means to get the people acquainted it will help enormously. I think it would be an excellent idea to approach the big shipping companies like the T. K. K., the N. Y. K., the Blue Funnel and others, to get them to run excursions at half fares, and by that means we will all be able to travel more frequently and more extensively in other countries. If we can make the different peoples understand each other they will know what the real situation in the Orient is and can get the cure we received from our 15 days' treatment. I think all the members present will be in favor of my suggestion to approach the big companies to spread understanding and goodwill.

These are my impressions from that meeting in Honolulu and I should like everybody to join in an effort to realize the aims and ambitions of the Institute of Pacific Relations.







*The spirit of the Pacific.*

## The Challenge of the Pacific

By DR. WILLIAM AXLING

At the Pan-Pacific Club, Tokyo, December 4th, 1925,  
Prince Tokugawa Presiding.

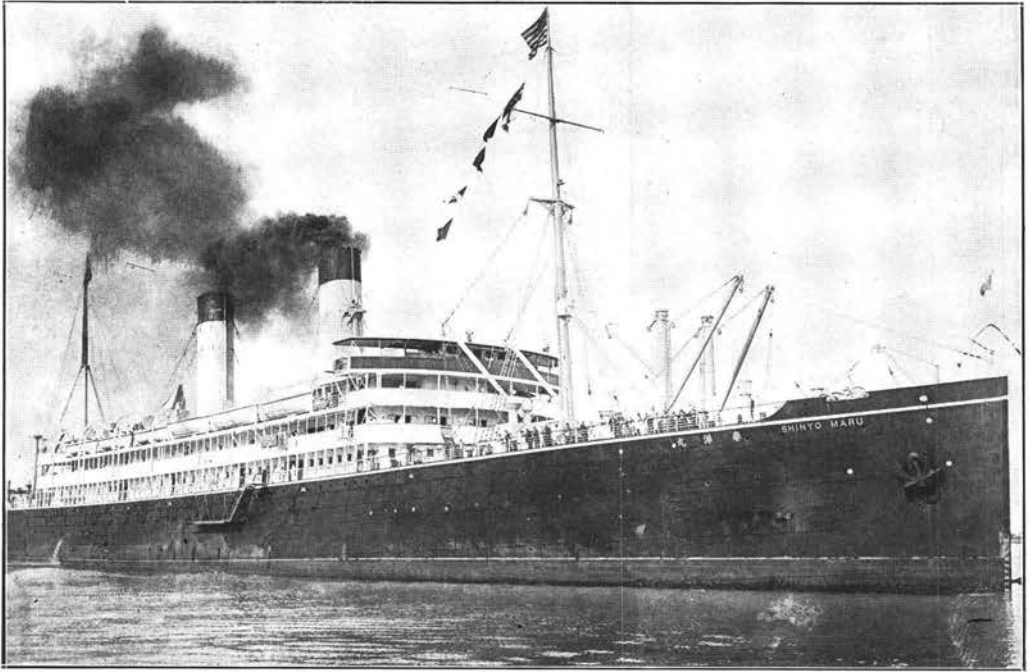
I count it a real privilege to be here today and to have this opportunity of speaking to you because one of the big words back of this organization is internationalism and one of the big ideals back of it is friendship. My subject, as Prince Tokugawa has announced, is "The Challenge of the Pacific".

As you know all the drama of human history has been staged around the world seas; with these seas as pivotal centres have moved the men and events that constitute the world's history. The Mediterranean for an epoch of years was the center of history, but when Columbus blazed a pioneer's trail through the uncharted Atlantic the world's center quickly shifted. When the American continents appeared on the horizon of the world it spelled death to the era of the Mediterranean and brought birth to the Pacific, and then for 300 years world history was focussed on the Atlantic.

Those marvelous chapters of development that make the last 300 years stand out without parallel in the world's life were largely written around the Atlantic.

The Atlantic is still on the map but unless all signs fail the era of the Atlantic has reached its peak. Today the era of the Pacific stands at the dawn. It is one of the most flaming facts of our day that more and more world interest and activity and commerce is being focussed in the Pacific and I believe the big things of the next century are not going to happen in Europe but in and around the Pacific and the next chapter in the world's history is not going to be written around the Atlantic but around the Pacific.

In sheer size the Pacific Ocean is simply stupendous. I took my pencil and figured out that if you patch together all the land surface of North and South



*One of the Japanese built ocean greyhounds that ply between San Francisco and the Orient, touching at Honolulu.*



*The side portals of the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo leading to the rooms of the Pan-Pacific Club, where the weekly luncheons are held.*

America, Europe, Africa and Asia, all the known land surfaces of the world and throw their total length and breadth into the Pacific, you will still have left a vast stretch of uncovered sea. The Pacific ranges from East to West almost 10,000 miles. From North to South from pole to pole and round this great body of water, 70,000,000 square miles of water, live three-quarters of the world's population, the great teeming, throbbing mass of men and women 1,350,000,000 strong. Not only is this true but in the countries that border the Pacific are stored such masses of mineral and raw material that it is almost beyond the range of man's mind to catalogue them.

The Mediterranean and Atlantic both had to wait for wind and wave. Their development was therefore comparatively slow, but the era of the Pacific has come to birth in one of the most tremendous hours of the world's life—steamship, railway, flying machine, telegraph and radio are all at our command. The far leap of commerce and industry mean that the Pacific era is going to be able to accomplish in a day what the eras of the Mediterranean and Atlantic took months and sometimes years to accomplish. History is going to be made in the Pacific not only on a tremendous scale but at a terrific speed, so it behooves us to decide and decide quickly what the character of this era is going to be.

In my own mind I often wonder if the Pacific era is simply going to be a repetition of the thoughts and failures of the earlier era or whether this Pacific era is going to write into the world's life a chapter that shall be finer and fairer than any chapter ever written in the international arena. It seems to me that if the era of the Pacific is going to inaugurate a warless epoch, if it is going to be an era of peace and goodwill, five things are absolutely necessary. Briefly, they are as follows:

In the first place it seems to me absolutely essential that the nations bordering on the Pacific shall adopt, and adopt now, a policy of live and let live. The big problems of the Pacific in the days to come are going to be economic, the crowding of populations, the far march of commerce and industry, the question of unemployment, the search for markets in which to get rid of surplus production, economic greed—these are the problems that in the days to come are going to endanger peace on the Pacific, so now cooperation ought to be adopted as the big word; we ought to write that word in letters of light across the Pacific era, cooperation as against competition. Any nation East or West that entertains ambitions, or endeavors to bring within its grasp the supremacy or mastery of the economic field on the Pacific area, I say any nation that does that, East or West, is going to jeopardize the peace of the Pacific, so I repeat it, the big word in the Pacific era should be cooperation instead of competition.

In the second place it seems to me it behooves us men of the East and West to begin now the high art of cultivating an understanding heart. I know nothing needed more today than an understanding heart. For a year and three months I travelled 30,000 miles in the United States and spoke to all kinds of groups and for 25 years I have been a resident of Japan and it seems to me that there is too much suspicion, misunderstanding and propaganda in the Pacific area at the present time, and we who are lovers of peace, who love the nations bordering the Pacific, need to major in the task of cultivating an understanding heart. We need to sound each other's hearts, we need to know each other's inner minds, we need to understand each other's spirits, and I think this Pan-Pacific Club is fostering that end, and it is one of the great things it is doing.

The third thing is that East and West, the nations that border on the Pacific

shall come together and stand together in the consciousness that they are close in the world's life. We need to stop thinking white and stop thinking yellow and stop thinking brown, and think today in this tremendous hour of the world's life, think today in terms of men, in terms of the world and the world's destiny, we need to remember that East and West have heritages the same, have destinies the same, and the Occident and the Orient stand and fall together.

The fourth is that we shall come together, men of the East and men of the West, conscious that we are colleagues in a great world task. I want to remind you that the nations that border on the Pacific are facing a clean page—there has been no major war in the Pacific, there has been no broadcast blood shed across this seventy million miles, here is an unwritten page, absolutely clean, and under God the nations that border the Pacific are to have the privilege of writing on that clean page, the next chapter of the world's history. America cannot write that chapter alone in spite of her resources in men and money. Japan, in spite of her strategic situation, cannot write that chapter alone. If we are going to throw across the Pacific ties of goodwill and friendship the nations that border on the Pacific must stand together in the consciousness they are colleagues in one of the greatest tasks ever allotted to nations.

Fifth, it is absolutely essential that East and West should come together

and renew in these hearts of ours the consciousness that what Christ said was true, that regardless of place or race, the men of East and West are kith and kin of God, sons of a common Father, brothers in God's great family. There is no East and no West in the heart of God and there should be no East and no West in the hearts of the sons of God.

Now what I have said today is very easy to set up as an ideal but these things are not easy to accomplish. If these five ideals which I have tried to present are going to be realized across the Pacific area you and I have got to pour into the accomplishing of these things the mightiest passion of our souls, every ounce of energy God gives us, and I am convinced that if the nations that border on the Pacific basin, East and West, will in the coming days come together, adopt a positive policy of live and let live in the economic field, if they will come together and major in the task of cultivating an understanding heart, if they will come together in the consciousness that they are equals in the world's life, if they will come together in the consciousness that they are colleagues in a great world task, and if they will come together in a great world brotherhood, the nations that border the Pacific are going to be able to write a chapter across these seventy million square miles that shall be so fine and so fair that men shall marvel at it in all the years that are to come.



# Romaji, the Simplified Japanese Writing

By DR. AIKITSU TANAKADATE,  
Member of the House of Peers  
and of the Imperial Academy.

At the Pan-Pacific Club of  
Tokyo, December 11, 1925.

What I have just said in Japanese is that my English is so poor and unintelligible that I must practise it on every possible opportunity, so I crave your generosity to lend me your ears for the purpose of my practise.

As our President has announced the subject of my talk is to be "Romaji". The other week we listened to a very interesting talk in which the speaker gave it as his opinion that the next chapter in the world's history would center around the Pacific, and then the gentleman told us in what way this great era should occur, and said the way to make that event work for the happiness and well being of all the peoples of the countries bordering on the Pacific was by mutual good will and understanding. That mutual understanding must be mutual—the sun attracts the earth quite as much as the earth attracts the sun—we must understand French and English as much as the French and English understand Japanese.

As a Japanese I must apologize for our cumbersome writing. The writing is so unintelligible that it is impossible for other people to understand our language as well as we understand theirs; we must



*Art in advertising with the Japanese characters.*

confess this at the outset. My talk will endeavor to show how we may in time remove the stumbling block and thus promote the mutual understanding of the Pacific peoples.

Now this movement to write the Japanese language in Romaji is not new, it dates back three centuries, but to change a written language, especially after that writing has become established as a national one, is a very difficult task. I met Professor Chamberlain a few years ago at Geneva and he expressed the opinion that the Romanization of the Japanese language will never succeed, for the reason that we have already a writing system of national language, but I told him that if we go about it in the right way and make a system for the Japanese language we are bound to suc-





*It takes many years to learn the real art of writing with a brush in Japan, and now this art is threatened.*



*The Japanese and Chinese characters lend themselves to art combinations unknown in occidental writing.*

ceed. We have struggled for this reform for several years and I am glad to say that the prospect now is so encouraging that we are continuing to proceed on the same lines.

I had the opportunity here a few years ago to lay before you the Romanization movement in Japan so I will not go into detail as to the movement now.

I have here a small pamphlet that I wrote last winter. Last year I travelled through the South of Japan giving lectures on the Romaji movement to students and teachers and then I invited criticism from all sides, especially from English teachers and I replied to all the questions and this book is a resume of those replies. In the beginning of the book I state what we have accomplished. The first chapter deals with the necessity of Romaji, the first paragraph stating that the national competition for efficiency will surely compel a change in our system of writing. There is no doubt that we shall be able to stand in this world struggle for existence and sooner or later our sort of writing must be changed. At least three or four years of school life is devoted, or rather wasted, in learning the characters, and even three or four years are not sufficient to become learned enough to become a newspaper man or journalist.

I must say turning the Chinese characters into Kana is quite different to the introduction of Roman characters. The Chinese characters should not be abolished for our literature of the past six thousand years is all written in Chinese characters and should not be forsaken. The Romaji movement should go parallel with it. In this way our written language can be understood by other people. They will understand us and this will facilitate commerce and science, everything will be in characters that can be understood and this will be the real root of promoting the international relationship of the Japanese people.

This new system of writing must be

established on the Japanese language proper, it must not be a sound mimicry. Writing a national language is different to sound mimicry. This has recently been investigated by several persons and I must say the Japanese system of writing which we propose to use has been approved by such an eminent scholar as Professor Jones of London University. The present educators maintain that phonetic writing is so to speak a caricature of words and not a photograph. If you have an exact photograph it is very difficult but a few strokes are quite sufficient, that is the way we will take. That will facilitate the grammar immensely—simplify the grammar and this in turn will facilitate the study of Japanese by foreigners, especially for those who only wish to read the Japanese in newspapers or journals; for Japanese people there would be no difficulty.

I have brought about fifty of these pamphlets and any who care for them are welcome to them. We have also published books for schools and universities and I have brought a few for reference. They are sold at Y2 and Y3.

The two greatest stumbling blocks are the sounds of J and T modified. (Dr. Tanakadate gave several Japanese words to illustrate). These sounds are peculiar to the Japanese language, the other sounds are quite familiar to all of you. One of the chapters of the pamphlet I translated for Professor Palmer, whom all of you know, and I will give a synopsis of it here:

Can we not dispense with the distinction between Zi Di and Di Du and simplify the teaching of children?

This is a question of the existing language as well as of orthography. The point is: Are we to abrogate these D-nigori from the T-group of our sounds? There are people who rush to simplify the orthography by abolishing the D-nigori, saying that the distinction is limited to only small districts in Siko-

ku and Kyushu, the rest confounding these two sorts of sounds entirely.

We maintain that the national language is built upon the ideals of the people, and therefore the number of people who pronounce the language correctly or incorrectly is not of much concern in this matter. In any country it is doubtful whether the majority pronounce their language correctly or not. The Germans who are supposed to use phonetic spelling, write *v* or *ph* for *f*. This triple way of writing the same sound does not appear to cause any great inconvenience to them. Of course if one could be used for all the three, it will be much simpler, nevertheless we must look for convenience of the readers besides that of writers.

Now let us turn to our Japanese. We keep this distinction, not for the sake of etymology but rather for the sake of spoken sounds. Those who take us to be misguided by the Gozyuon diagram are wide off the mark. The Nipponsiki is a phonetic or phonetic system with a certain established standard. Why then do we write *Zi* and *Di* separately? Simply because the distinction exists in the natural change of sounds in the spoken language.

The Nigori comes naturally from strengthening the articulation. In old writings the signs of Nigori were not used, the reader supplying necessary changes as occasion might require. Even now the Nigori signs are not allowed in legal documents, e. g., *bekarazu* is written *hekarazu* but all read it *bekarazu* and not *hekarasu*. When the Seion is not sufficient to express the feelings of the speaker he strengthens it by striving to force out more air through the throat whereby the Nigori is produced. This is especially the case with the Tohoku men who are said to speak the *zu-zu* dialect. Thus, *sunamaji* approaches *sunawadi* or becomes entirely so, and *Mutu-no-kuni* to *Mudu-no-kuni* follows the same line. Even in dictionaries the

Seion and Deknon are sometimes interchanged.

In European languages the Nigori is very often left unchanged, as in the English words *his*, *is*, etc. In German *b*, *d*, *g* are often pronounced *p*, *t*, *k* following a contrary course to the Japanese procedure of Nigori change.

As an example of the strengthening effect of Nigori we may turn our attention to the mimicry of sounds produced by instruments: to a Japanese ear, a small drum sounds *ton*, while a big one sounds *don*: similarly a small bell sounds *kan* and a big one sounds *gan*, a thin string sounds *ten* and a thick one *den*, so that it is easy to see that great *haha* is *baba* and great *titi* is naturally and unconsciously *didi*.

Considering other changes, from *Kazu* we have *kazoeru* and not *kadoeru* and from *iduru*, *idete* *idasu* not *izete* *izasu*. The very common words *Kituke*, *Kiduke*, *Kototuke*, *Kotoduke* are spoken either in surd or vocal even by the same individual, sometimes the one sometimes the other, although the vocal is more proper. The regularity of compound words is here omitted as it is fully-treated in the "Romazibun no Kenkyu." Enough to say that the changes from *si* to *zi* and *ti* to *di* as well as that from *su* to *zu* and *tu* to *du* are recognized unmistakably in certain districts, not only for words that are susceptible to variations but for unvariable words as well, as *Huzinoyama*, *Hudi-iro*, etc. In some cases this distinction is useful to avoid confusion, as *Udi* (honorific) *Uzi* (a worm), *Dibiki* (fishing net), *Zibiki* (dictionary).

As to the Japanese language proper, the Tokyo dialect in its crude form will not be accepted as the national standard. It is now undergoing a comparatively rapid change owing to the enormous advance in the means of communication combined with economic and political activity, unknown before the Meidi epoch, when the different districts

were almost practically secluded from each other. The fact is exemplified by the diversity of origin in the members of the present cabinet. We have Admiral Takarabe from Kagoshima, Viscount Takahashi from Sendai, Mr. Wakatuki from Matsuyama, and Messrs Hamaguchi and Sengoku from Tosa, while Premier Kato is from Nagoya.

The writer remembers days when the confusion between *si* and *hi* was so great in Tokyo that it was not uncommon to see on pawn brokers' shops *Hitiya* instead of *Sitiya*. This has now disappeared almost though not completely among the higher Tokyo men. The more frequent appearance of *kwa* and *gwa* now than before is undoubtedly due to the same cause. True, that the men who speak and hear these two kinds of *Nigori* with unmistakable clearness are few, nevertheless they are by no means a negligible part of the community, to say nothing about the writings.

The distinction seems to have come appreciable recently to the French ear. We find in "La Japon" of Lalouze, all the local names in charts, and personal names spelt with distinction, writing *ji zu* for our *zi zu* and *dji dzu* for our *di du*, while *shy* is used for our *sy*. Probably the *d* and *z* parts in articulation are brought more clearly in cases where these sounds succeed their surds as *Tidini*, *Tuduri*, *Sizimi*, *Suzuri*, etc., which are written with a dot called "odori" in Kana writings. It will have a distressing effect both for writing and reading Kana if those dots in *D*-group were to be replaced by Kana of *Z*-group, for the sake of effacing confusers.

This distinction is given in a form of a small table attached to the "Romaji Kwaiyunikki" (pocket diary in Romaji).

About sixty, most of which are evident from their formations, will suffice for ordinary purposes. Indeed such as *Hitozuru* (*Hito ni sureru*) and *Hitoduru* (*Hito wo tureru*) are more than convenient, amounting in some cases to necessity. Considering such natural changes in speech sounds which will not cease to happen in future, an official abolition of *di* and *du* would appear to be a philological tyranny, if not political.

Let it be remarked as has repeatedly been announced, that should in future the distinction between *si di* and *su du* disappear from the language, the writing will naturally drop the distinction too. Until then, when one is at difficulty in making the discrimination, it will be tolerated to write *zi zu* for either, but for regular standard spelling the distinction should be kept. Such tolerances are not rare in other languages. Once more we believe that the educated public will never be satisfied if the vocals of *ti* and *tu* were entirely dismissed from the existing written Japanese.

Similarly the distinction between *kwa* and *gwa* and *ka* and *ga* cannot be said to have disappeared from the language. It is even a question whether the majority in the country do or do not make the distinction if a thorough examination be carried out. In *Kyūayū* and *San'indo* they won't feel the holiness of the Buddha God if one says *Kannon* instead of *Kwannon*. In Tokyo we actually hear both *Kwaisya* and *Kaisya* promiscuously. Thus our use of *kwa* and *gwa* as standards, tolerating the use of *ka* and *ga* corresponds precisely to the actual state of things.

This is my reply to the greatest stumbling block of our system, especially from the English point of view.



*Some of the Japanese members of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo at a reception at the official residence of Prince I. Tokugawa, president of the Imperial Diet. The director of the Pan-Pacific Union is seated by Prince Tokugawa.*





*American children in Japanese dress in Tokyo.*

## Japan and America

By YASUKE TSURUMI

Prince T. Tokugawa Presiding.

At Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo, December 18, 1925,

I feel quite at home in coming back to Tokyo to have the opportunity of addressing you. It is not exactly a speech I am going to make to you but just a talk. I had the pleasure of speaking here just before I left for the United States last summer. It was in July, I think, and it was hot and I am afraid I made it hotter.

I went to the United States and started to speak at Williamstown, Mass., and then curiously I began to receive a great number of invitations from different clubs, universities and others asking me to speak. I had planned to stay in America just a few months but I had

to extend my visit owing to the delightful fact that there was a tremendous interest displayed by the American people in Japan and the needs of the Japanese. It was almost beyond my most sanguine hopes that such a magnificent wave of friendly feeling to Japan should rise, and I just happened to ride on that wave and so was carried from place to place making speeches, often much to my personal discomfort. I had to travel every night and when people asked me my permanent address I used to tell them in a Pullman car.

I had to make a dozen trips to Boston, two to Buffalo, to Montreal, to Cincin-

nati, but it was all evidence of the profound interest the American people were showing to our country.

I do not want to take up too much of your time—I know I can put you to sleep in three minutes, but there are two or three things I should like to take up and convey to you.

First, the existence of the tremendous interest in Japan in that great country of the United States.

Second, the openmindedness with which the American public was kind enough to listen to my talk. Why? For the simple reason that there is an ever growing interest in the Pacific Ocean.

The things I wanted to talk to the American public about were quite numerous. I had ten subjects I transmitted to my friends who wished me to speak, and practically in every instance they choose the subject "The Impact of the American Immigration Law on the Japanese people" and I must confess I spoke very frankly. The gist of my talk can be summed up as follows

The effect of the Immigration Act on

the Japanese people and gradually on the whole Orient is going to become very profound, for the simple feeling that it awakened a curious feeling in the newly awakened Orient. Just before I left New York the famous treaties of Locarno were signed. Those who were not in the United States cannot realize the tremendous interest of the American people in these treaties. A correspondent of an American paper cabled that due to the great pressure exerted by the American Government to collect war debts from Europe, the European nations were being driven together and the Locarno treaties were the beginning of the United States of Europe.

I was very much impressed because if the same correspondent had been in Japan he might have cabled to his paper and said that the American Immigration Law was driving the countries of Asia together, with the result that there would ultimately be a United States of Asia. I explained the situation to the American public with a story:

"A number of years ago it happened



*Some of the Japanese children of today, showing the effects of modern rural education.*

that in Japan there were two peasants in a rural district who were brought before the court for fighting and the judge asked the plaintiff to state his case. He said 'Your Honor this fellow struck me yesterday.' The judge turned to the defendant and asked why he had struck the plaintiff. The defendant replied, 'Your Honor, five years ago this fellow called me a hippopotamus.' The judge naturally asked why he had waited five years to strike him for it. He replied, 'It was only yesterday I saw a hippopotamus.'

At the time of the passing of the Immigration Act, although the tremendous wave of resentment seemed to go across the whole Empire of Japan, I do not believe and I do not now think that the meaning of this intricate business was understood by every peasant, every shopkeeper and every industrial worker in the country. Then it dawned on me if we left the matter alone, each and every peasant, shopkeeper and industrial worker might, in five years time, think he was called a hippopotamus by the United States.

My point is this: To my mind there is no economic issue involved. If America wants to maintain the high standard of living enjoyed there it is entirely America's business. Early in 1907 by the signing of the Gentlemen's agreement, we gave up the right to send immigrants to the United States who were not desired by them. Therefore, if the American Government wished to change and improve the technicalities of this agreement, they should have consulted the other party to the agreement, the Japanese people and government. We were entirely willing to accept any demand America might ask of us.

There is no legal issue in the present question. Japanese recognize that America has the right to control her immigration policy, but there was the Gentlemen's agreement which had two parties

to it and the ideas of the other party should have been consulted.

Also when Japan was facing this issue, in the innermost corner of the Japanese mind there had been deepseated gratitude to the United States lasting over 75 years, and Japan had been looking to America as an elder brother from whom we expected only kindly, helpful treatment. Especially at the time of the earthquake was this expectation fulfilled. The heart of Japan was touched and the two hearts, East and West, beat as one.

What did America gain by changing from the agreement to a statute of the country? Japan's ambition for three-quarters of a century had been to be recognized as an equal, as a sister of the great nations of the world. With that end in view in the last thirty years we have cut down illiteracy in the country, 95 per cent of our children attend school, we have stamped out contagious diseases, and we have laws and statutes which are carried out. What the western nations call civilization we have attained. Our demand is that our civilization be recognized by the great nations of the earth. When the Immigration Act was passed the self-respect of Japan was wounded. It was interpreted not as an economic issue.

I was very frank in pointing out the differences of the two civilizations and of the disappointment of the Japanese nation in the so called Western civilization, the lack of sympathy and understanding between the two nations. On the other side of the Pacific they look on the Immigration Law as an economic issue. On this side we look on it as not economic but a matter of national honor and justice.

When I started to talk in this blunt way I think I shocked—who do you think? A number of Japanese. Most unexpectedly the Americans took my harsh and blunt words very kindly. When I spoke, even in California and

New York where I debated with Admiral Fiske, they gave me a long ovation and I had to stand up two or three times and bow. There you are, the Americans of the intelligent class understand the sentiments of the Japanese nation when rightly put.

Now the thing before us Japanese and Americans is this: Up to the time of the Paris conference the aim of the nations was self-interest, but at that time these same minded people worked for the great goal of international peace and goodwill. After we had done so much to meet the wishes of the American and European nations, when the Immigration Act was passed it gave a very wrong notion to the Japanese. They interpreted it that it was the intention of the Americans to serve notice to the Japanese that Japan should not expect any more kindly help from the United States. The age of self-interest based on national interest had passed.

This unfortunate interpretation in Japan, is I think to some extent justified. It has made a profound impression on the Japanese and I am afraid is going to impress other oriental nations. An issue should be based on justice but is the so called peace movement based on justice? That is the question which occurs to conscientious Japanese, Chinese and Hindus. Up to 1919 it was the passion of the world to acquire new territory. In 1919 we went to the peace conference thinking we were invited to play bridge but found we were expected to play Mah Jongg. Up to 1919 it was all right to extend the territory of a nation but after 1919 that was changed.

If you study history you will understand the question that naturally arises in the minds of orientals. The crowded orientals have to live in crowded territories that contain fewer natural resources, and if the status quo is to be maintained there must be some outlet for increasing populations, if justice is the

basis of the so called peace movement of the world. If the oriental nations demand the carrying out of justice then it leads to the same old international competition, but if the western nations demand the great principles of peace it must be accompanied by a moderate and fair sense of justice.

Now this immigration issue demands that justice to oriental nations and I made bold to speak so in America. That is if things drifted in this way some time later there might be a new challenge of East to West, that is unavoidable if this so called peace movement of western nations is not founded on some demand of justice to live and let live.

The immigration question is not in itself great, but the issues involved are very far reaching.

Now I want to read just one or two passages of my lectures which I have been reading to American audiences which are the demands and hopes of the Japanese, which I tried to summarize before Americans. After enumerating the points of the immigration issue I concluded:

When the national calamity of September 1, 1923, smote Japan down, the heart of the whole world reached out to her in sublime sympathy and gallant rescue. The American nation rose as one person and rushed to Japan with material and moral help. The heart of Japan was touched to the core. The emotion was too deep for words or tears.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Cyrus Woods, was idolized as a symbol of Japanese gratitude. When he was leaving Japan two months after the disaster, he was called upon by a Japanese, a stranger and apparently a man of no great means. This aged man approached the Ambassador and taking out of a paper a set of Japanese kimono said, "I am a poor citizen of Tokyo, my savings of 30 years have been lost, my house was burned and I have lost everything. At the time of despair I read in the

paper that your great country was coming to our rescue with such a generosity and sympathy. It went a thousand miles deep into my heart. I heard that you were returning home. I have nothing and I have no capacity whatever to express my gratitude to your great people. I remembered however, that I had one thing left uninjured by the fire. It is this kimono. I take this to you in order to thank you and your nation by giving up the last of my earthly possessions." It moved the kind-hearted Ambassador. He could not speak. Tears stood in both men's eyes. The hearts of the two nations thus beat as one. Cynics may call it sentimental. But sentiments very often carry further than material interest.

It is no wonder that the Japanese, particularly the old Japanese, are keeping America dear to their hearts. Brought up in the tradition of friendship, and goodwill, they learned to respect and love America. Emerson, Washington and Lincoln were household words in our country. The manifestation of sympathy after the earthquake was a climax of affection.

Then came the Immigration Act of 1924 so suddenly. It was such an abrupt change that the Japanese could not at first grasp the meaning. It was unexpected and it was incomprehensible. It seemed to some Japanese as though we were told that our place was not in the company of the world powers, and that all our past endeavors were thrown to the winds. Old Japan, however, stood unshaken in her confidence in American goodwill. Are you surprised, however, that young Japan lost its patience if not its faith? Young Japan was brought up in the new competitive age when the relationship of our two nations was not exactly the same as in the early years of restoration. The Immigration Act naturally worked in no beneficial way. Here I think the great cause for future concern lies. Old Japan is the ruler of

the present but Young Japan is the ruler of the future.

Just before I left Japan, a noted writer of Tokyo came out in a strong article, saying: "Japan turn your face to Asia, you have turned your back to Asia too long. It is in Asia that you will be warmly received as a friend." Sympathetic friends will not fail to read in these lines a pathetic note of disappointment running through the appeal.

We never thought the greatness of real America lay in her material wealth not physical strength. There were many rich and powerful countries in ancient times. But they are all gone: they were as transitory as the great clouds that traverse their sepulchres. A permanent greatness is only seen in the sublimity of spirit and manifest in enduring form of beauty and power. Japan's ambition has always been to attain a height of spiritual serenity. Japan looked and still looks to America as the torch-bearer of western civilization, the emancipation of humanity and brotherhood of man. Will Japan's hope be fulfilled? With wistfulness and yearning Japan is watching the future developments in American politics. We have not lost our faith. We are waiting with breathless interest the manifestation of American spirit, the traditional spirit of fair play and serene justice.

This brings me to the point of the future relationship between America and Japan and eventually between the East and the West. Is the interpretation of the Immigration Act as it exists in Japan going to sever the link between East and West? I think this needs a great deal of thought. The solution that Japan needs was asked of me all over the country; after my speeches in America the audience asked questions. Everywhere they asked "What does Japan need now?" I told them that to express resentment for this Immigration Act was Japan's affair, just as it was America's affair to pass the act, and as it is



America's affair to decide what they are going to do. I have nothing to suggest to Americans, but if I am permitted to speak in the abstract, in a theoretical way, I might say that this is not a mere matter of expediency, Japan demands justice—American justice. The demand of justice is the thing involved and not a question of whether 100 Japanese should be admitted into the United States, or this or that regulation changed. This demand for justice, though it looks vague and removed from practical politics has a very great bearing on international relations now and in the future. There are some people in Japan who want to shift and change the policy of the Japanese in regard to the Immigration Act and to desert the friends of Japan who have been fighting for the cause of justice for 10 to 30 years, in order to meet the views of some people in America who have been heaping abuse and injustice on our hopeless people in California. Are we going to stick to our demand for justice or to climb down to accommodate a few people in the United States? Are we going to desert our best friends in America?

This, I think, is the supreme question. If Japan changes her heart and tries to attain a solution of practical problems by methods of expediency then I think

the issue is blurred and Japan has no right to speak out so frankly about this great issue. I think it is not the road that leads to an amicable solution of international problems which I admit are going to be very acute if we follow the path of selfishness and narrow minded nationalism.

It is with a sense of justice on our side that we appeal to the deep seated sense of justice inherent in the American people and I hope that Japan in her demand for justice will always be frank and blunt and that when we make mistakes will have the courage to acknowledge them. When we make a demand for justice let us not climb down for purposes of expediency. I told the American audiences that though we disagreed now on the interpretation of the Immigration Act the sense of Justice inherent in the American people is going to express itself some time. I have a deep seated belief in their sense of justice.

This is the gist of the happy message I brought back, the heart of America is right, the friendliness of America is evident and there is no reason we should despair. I think what we need is the courageous demand for justice by which only can the real friendly relationship between nations be maintained. I thank you.



# Tahiti and the Society Islands

By H. C. FASSETT

The Society Islands, of which Tahiti is the largest and most populous, lie about midway between California, to the north and east, and the British Colonies of New Zealand and Australia, to the south and west. They constitute the most important part of the French Colony of Oceania, which also includes the Marquesas Islands, the Tuamotu (Paumotu) Archipelago, and the Tubuai (Australe) Group.

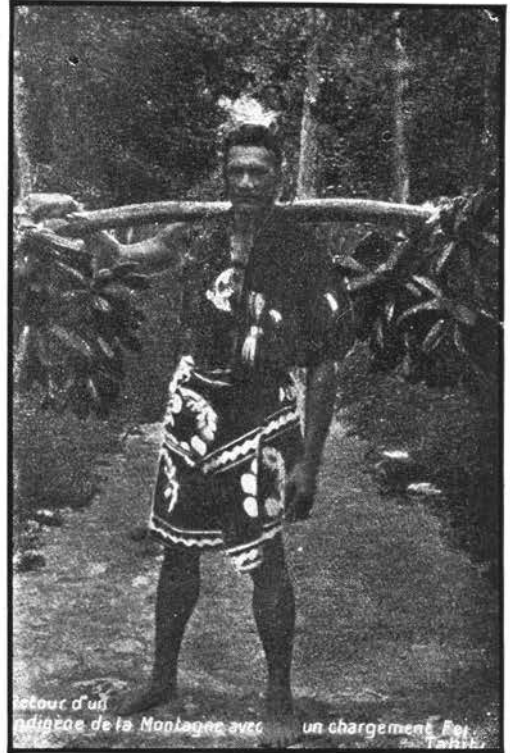
Only the most important and most interesting of the Society Islands are referred to in these notes—those within easy reach from Tahiti. These are: Tahiti and Moorea, in the Windward Group; Raiatea, Tahaa, Huahine, and Bora Bora in the Leeward Islands (Les Iles Sous-le-Vent).

All are high and volcanic, and each is surrounded, for its greater part, by an encircling outer or barrier reef, pierced here and there by passages leading into the quiet waters of the lagoons and harbors. All are well watered and forested.

*Tahiti.* Area about 400 square miles; shoreline 120 miles; highest peak, 7,321 feet. Population in 1923, estimated, 12,500, mostly native and mixed-native blood. Principal town and port, Papeete, which is also the colonial capital and metropolis.

*Moorea* (Eimeo), 10 miles west of Tahiti. Area about 55 square miles; shoreline 35 miles; highest peak, 3,975 feet. Population, estimated, 2,000.

*Raiatea* and *Tahaa*, are within the same barrier reef, 2 miles apart, 120



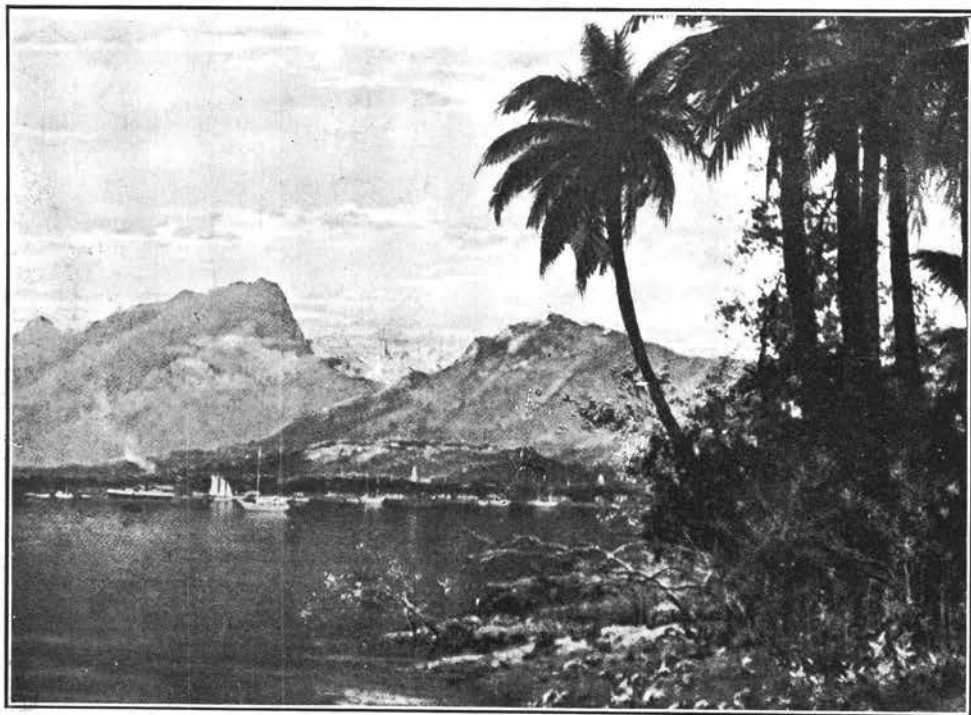
*A man of Tahiti.*

miles west of Tahiti. Raiatea is 34 miles in circumference, and 3,389 feet high. Tahaa has a shoreline of 17 miles, and a height of 1,936 feet. Population of both islands, estimated between 3,500 and 4,000.

*Huahine*, 20 miles east of Raiatea. Shoreline about 22 miles; height, 2,331 feet. Population, estimated, 1,500.

*Bora Bora*, 10 miles N. W. of Tahaa. Small but very picturesque and rugged. Highest point 2,379 feet. Population about 500.

Steamers of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand call at Papeete (Tahiti) regularly each month, each way, back and forth between San Francisco and Sydney, and always stop a full day. The vessels now on the run are splendid seaboats, large, comfortable and commodious, magnificently furnished, especially designed for travel through



*A bit of beautiful Papeete Harbor, the pride of the Tahitians.*



*In one of the coconut avenues that make all South Sea Islands seem alike.*

the tropics, well officered and manned, and exceptionally well equipped in all departments. A trip to Tahiti on one of these vessels will do the run-down nervous person more good than a course of treatment at a sanitarium. Stopovers at Papeete are allowed on through tickets.

Papeete, in the N.W. part of Tahiti Island, is an interesting and picturesque town, with the steamer wharf, customs sheds, the larger commercial houses, American Consulate, Post Office, Custom House, and a naval warehouse, occupying the center of the waterfront. The British Consulate is farther to the westward, next to a church, and abreast of the quarantine anchorage, just within the entrance to the harbor.

The town is irregularly laid out, with the Governor's palace and other important government buildings in the center back from the quays. It straggles along for a distance of about two miles, between the shore of the lagoon and the foot of the hills, which are in no place very far from the water. All the streets are lined with trees, and everywhere there are beautiful flowering plants and shrubs with brilliantly colored leaves. It is very attractive and clean and altogether perfectly charming.

The population is between 4,000 and 5,000, the majority of whom are of Tahitian and mixed Tahitian blood, with a large element of southern Chinese—the shop-keeping, truck-gardening Cantonese stock. The whites, and those of so slight an admixture of other blood as to be classed as white, are chiefly French, and of these by far the greater part are officials, functionaires, clerks, and other employees of the government.

Quite a number of both American and British citizens reside in or near Papeete, and there are others of similar birth who live out in the districts and come to town at steamer time.

There are half a dozen important trading companies, each of which main-

tains a well-stocked retail establishment in Papeete. The Caucasian residents trade chiefly at these stores, while the natives generally patronize the Chinese shops, of which there are a great many.

Papeete is very well lighted by electricity and most of the houses occupied by Europeans are illuminated in the same way. There is a good telephone service in town, and the wires lead out from it to most of the districts on the island.

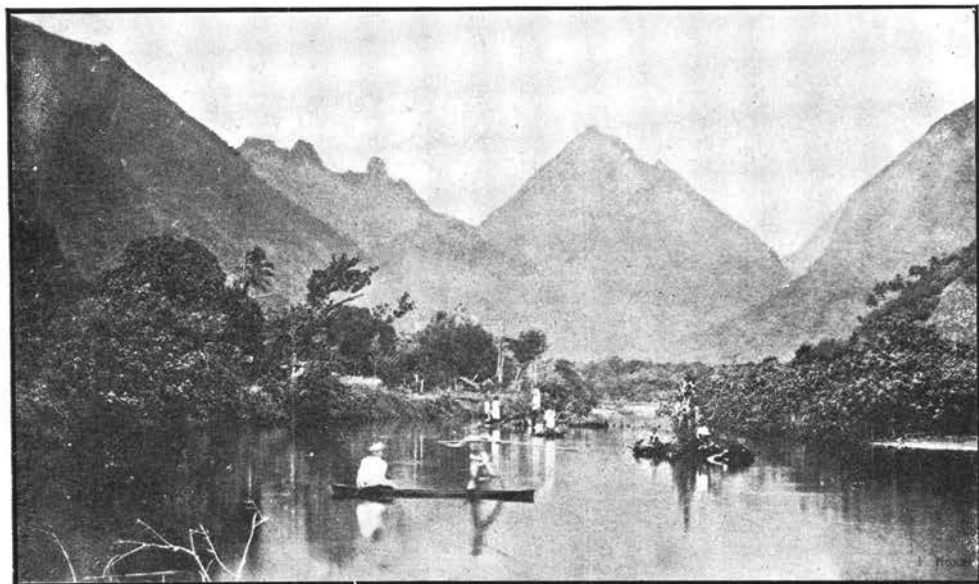
News of the outside world is received by the radio station near Point Venus, and daily press reports are delivered to residents of the town at a nominal charge.

A government hospital, maintained by the French military authorities, receives all cases presented. There are several practicing doctors, all French; an American dentist, a French dentist, and an American optician.

The Banque de l'Indo-Chine (Bank of Indo-China) maintains a branch establishment in Papeete, where it carries on a general commercial and exchange business. It is a very large concern.

The Public Market, centrally situated on the Market Square (Place du Marché), opens daily soon after daylight. The range and variety of food-stuffs is unusually large and of excellent quality. Considering its size and its insular situation there are very few places to equal Papeete in this respect. All the usual fruits of the tropics are found on sale during their respective seasons. The range of fresh vegetables embraces everything which the most skillful of truck gardeners can raise. Both native and New Zealand beef is regularly on sale, New Zealand mutton not so often, but local pork always. The pork here is very excellent, being mostly raised on cocoanut meat. Fish, although not always very plentiful, are brought in in great variety and are never more than a few hours out of the water.

The market is the great meeting place of the townspeople. There being no



*Fishing with the spear in a Tahitian lagoon.*

daily newspaper the people gather at the market to hear and discuss the news of the preceding day and night. The scene is colorful, cosmopolitan, and diverting.

Motion pictures are regularly shown in at least two of the four theatres of Papeete, the films being mostly of American production with a fair proportion of high-class French pictures.

Very enjoyable balls are given every few weeks by one or the other of the two dancing clubs which are formed from among the best social element of the town. Admission to these is by invitation only. There are three men's clubs to which the visitor, as a rule, is made welcome during his stay. This depends, of course, very largely upon the individual concerned.

Horse racing in all its variety is a favorite Sunday and holiday recreation. Very exciting and closely contested running races are frequently held. The local horse is very sturdy and there are some very good saddle ponies among them. Betting at the track is officially handled by the Paris Mutuel system.

There are no saloons in the colony.

Wines, spirits, cordials, et cetera, of the best European brands and purity, can be had in original packages at most of the larger retail stores at reasonable prices. Beer of excellent quality, American style, is made in a local brewery. British and other malt liquors of established brands are regularly kept in stock by several merchants. Drinks, as such, are served only in the clubs and in the hotels.

Most residents of Papeete rise early and go to the market on all pleasant mornings. They have no regular breakfast at this time—coffee and bread or rolls only, but partake of a hearty meal, the principal one of the day, at eleven o'clock. After this it is usual to take a siesta, or nap, and to keep rather quiet until the heat of the day has passed. The evening meal, which as a rule is not as heavy as that at midday, is usually eaten about 6.30. The people generally retire early, although when a party is given it usually continues until a very late hour.

Generally speaking the stores and shops open between 6 and 7 in the morn-



ing; close at 11; open again at 1, and close for the day at 5. The government offices, and people in professional activities, usually commence at 8 and close at 11 in the forenoon, and keep open between 2 and 5 in the afternoon.

Throughout the colony it is customary for the last comer to make the first formal calls.

The hotels, except one which caters to a less exacting class of patronage, all charge about the same for rooms: from 75 cents to \$1.00 a day, with lower rates for longer periods. (For ease in reckoning rates in English money, regard the pound as the equivalent of \$5, and the shilling as equal to 25 cents, U. S. money). The lodging houses are less expensive than the hotels; the rates in private families vary, but are not in any case in excess of hotel prices.

Meals at the hotels and European restaurants all cost about the same: 15 to 25 cents for early morning coffee, rolls, fruit, etc.; 35 to 50 cents for American or English breakfasts; 60 to 75 cents each for the heavy midday and evening meals. (Note: The above prices are maximum; usually the cost will be less; the tendency is for prices to lower, rather than to rise).

Besides the hotels and European restaurants there are a number of Chinese eating houses and chop-suey shops where short-order meals may be had, as well as special Chinese dishes. The prices at these places are generally lower than in the hotels, and they keep open for much longer hours, as a rule. Taken all in all, Papeete is unusually well provided for in a culinary way. Many residents send to the restaurants for their soups, roasts, and other hot dishes, which are carried home in sectional containers especially designed for the purpose.

Except in the town of Papeete there are, strictly speaking, no hotels on the island at present, but in every district (a minor political division) there are accommodations to be had for brief periods

by applying to the local Chief, or political headman. There are also a number of places where furnished rooms, with board, can be had at somewhat less cost than in Papeete.

Except for the Faatoai Hotel on Moorea, and the Fontan House, on Raiatea, there are at present no regularly conducted establishments for the entertainment of travellers in the Society Islands outside of Tahiti. Visitors to places elsewhere will have to make the best of what they find, which will not be so very bad if the people concerned are philosophical and appreciate the circumstances of the situation. Travellers do, however, visit the more remote islands and districts quite often, and on their return almost always report that they have been very nicely taken care of. As is the case generally throughout the colony, any prospective increase in the necessity for improved accommodations will be responded to very quickly.

The Society Islands being within the limits of the southeast trades, the wind has a tendency to blow from the eastward at all seasons of the year. This steadiness of the wind is commonly regarded as an important reason why the weather of the region is so regular and the temperature so equable. During the day the air is cooled by the wind off the sea. After darkness falls and the force of the wind slackens, the heavy cold air from the mountain tops drops down and the temperature is nearly always several degrees colder at night than during the day. In fact, most people find it necessary to have a light blanket or similar covering at hand to draw over them later in the night.

The maximum temperature of the day, during the hottest part of the year, January, February, and March, rarely reaches 95 degrees, Fahrenheit. The average yearly daylight temperature is about 85 degrees. The average night temperature, during the warm season, is about 83; in the cooler weather the



*The modern row boat is displacing the outrigger canoe throughout Polynesia.*

nights average around 75, and frequently the mercury falls to 70 and below. Occasionally the night temperature has been recorded below 60 Fahrenheit.

A species of plantain, peculiar to these islands, is the *fei* (pronounced fay-ee). This fruit forms the chief and the favorite starchy food of the natives. It is never eaten raw but is extremely palatable when cooked in almost any way. From the fact that kidney disorders are practically unknown among the native people, it has become a popular belief that their consumption of *feis* is responsible for this condition. Many of the older white residents also attribute their immunity from kidney trouble to their regular use of *feis*.

Although the *papaia* tree thrives in all well-watered tropical situations, it is regarded as attaining its zenith of perfection in the Society Islands. The fruit partakes more of the character of a melon than anything else, and, in fact, often is described as a "tree melon". Aside from its palatable qualities as a breakfast and luncheon fruit, which give

it a leading position in its class, it is peculiarly valuable in its marvelous properties as a digestive aid. It is well known to contain the greatest amount of free vegetable pepsin of any fruit whatever, and its beneficial effects in the most stubborn cases of indigestion are truly remarkable. The fully ripened *papaia* is usually eaten raw, with lemon or lime juice, and salt. It also makes a most delicious jam. When half ripe and treated by the cook in the same manner, it makes an excellent imitation of *lyonnaise* potatoes.

There are no wild animals except those which have reverted from a domestic state in the freedom of the high interior. These are cattle, horses, goats, pigs, and chickens. Pig sticking is a popular sport among the more adventurous of the young men on all the high islands. The flesh of the wild pig is regarded as especially well flavored.

The Society Islands are blessed in a total absence of snakes. The only reptiles are a few small harmless lizards, whose presence is generally welcomed

about the house because of their warfare upon insects.

French, of course, is the language of the colony, but English-speaking visitors who are unfamiliar with it will not find this any very serious obstacle, as English is spoken in all the larger stores and shops, and in some of the government offices. The French officials are very courteous and polite, and it is the policy of the Administration of the Colony to make the travelling visitor most welcome. Tahitian, the native Polynesian tongue, is simple and a working knowledge of it is usually easily acquired by those seriously applying themselves to its study.

The attractions which Tahiti offers to the traveller are many and varied. In general, however, they are such as one would expect to find in the middle of the South Equatorial Pacific, on a high, forest-clad island, everywhere watered by streams flowing from the central mountain mass to the sea. The quiet waters of the encircling lagoon add their share toward the entertainment of those who seek comfort and safety in their water sports.

A matter of importance is the opportunity here offered to observe, or even to take part in the simple life of the still semi-primitive native Polynesians, than whom no more delightful and companionable people exists anywhere.

Travellers of any age or sex may wander freely and in perfect safety about the native villages and communities everywhere and at any time. The natives rarely quarrel among themselves and have great respect for whites, whom they always make welcome in their homes and at all their gatherings. They are proud to have whites visit them, and in such cases nothing is too good for the guest, but it should be remembered by the visitor that as a rule these people are poor and their resources limited; they may decline to accept payment or reward for service or accommodation,

but by insisting they will usually give in eventually and permit some return to be made, or to accept presents.

The natives are passionately fond of flowers and of the beautiful colored-leaved plants which grow here in the greatest profusion; and everywhere one turns there is evidence of garden work. No social diversion is thought of by a native without adorning the person with flowers, both singly and in wreaths. Ferns and broad leaves play an important part in their ordinary work-a-day lives. They place wreaths of fern about the head to lessen the force of the sun's rays; and they use leaves in their native ovens (the original fireless cookers) to wrap food in and to retain the heat and juices; to eat food from, as a table covering, or as a plate; and in various other ways, all making for cleanliness, as the same leaves are never used twice, but are cast aside and later burned with other accumulated rubbish.

Of the native gatherings those most advertised are their feasts and dances, and most people have heard or read more or less about these festive occasions. The Tahitian people are credited with the highest development of the hula-hula dance, locally called *upa-upa*, and here it can be seen in all its original grace and abandon, performed by native experts, at any time. The men large and powerfully muscled; the women comely (while young) and gracious.

A community performance which is giving way to modern influences, is the "hymni", or religious choral singing. There are wild and sad, plaintive notes in these choruses, but only a musician could describe them. They are very wonderful and once heard will never be forgotten.

The mountains, especially those of Moorea and Bora Bora, attract the admiration of all beholders. High, rugged, craggy—there is some magnificent as well as picturesque scenery to be viewed in all of them. Rising as they do,

abruptly from a narrow shore plain, mountain climbing is always at one's back doorstep. Mount Orohena, in the central part of Tahiti, is 7,321 feet in height and has never been scaled, although several attempts to reach its summit have been made.

There are no large plateaux in the center of Tahiti; it is strictly mountainous. But there are, of course, numerous small glades and flats which are ideal for camping places.

Every branch of aquatic diversion is at one's command: in the streams, along the shore, in the estuaries of the rivers, in the lagoons and harbors and sheltered coves, and in the open sea. Sport fishing outside the reef invites persons so inclined, and those who have tried it declare it equal to the best of California and Florida.

The Marine Gardens of Tahiti, and of the other islands as well, are probably as wonderfully beautiful as any in the world.

Among the local residents, trips to favorite places in the hills and lower slopes of the mountains are both popular and frequent. A start is made in the cool of the morning; there is a picnic at the foot of a fall, or beside some clear stream—never away from the water; and the return is made when the heat of the day is passed. Every district and subdistrict has its locally famous spots.

An expedition of more than usual consequence is the climb to the shores of the enchanted lake Vaihiria, in the south

central part of Tahiti. It is a small but beautiful sheet of water nestling in the mountains, its own elevation being 1,417 feet above sea level. It is best reached from Mataiea and Papeari districts.

The Water Grotto of Maraa, where one may swim in the soft limpid water which covers the lower part of a large cave in the limestone cliffs, a stone's throw from the salt waters of the lagoon, is a favorite stopping place on the road from Papeete to Taravao. But the limits of this paper do not permit of mention of the great number of natural scenic attractions which await the traveller.

Travel about the island of Tahiti is largely by automobile, although most residents of the district use horse-drawn vehicles for their local requirements. There are several automobile stages running out of Papeete daily to the more important parts of the island, and the trucks in this service are well patronized. There are three regular garages in Papeete at the present time—one with all-night service, and several individuals have cars for public use; altogether there are about 25 cars for rent in town, and several in the districts. The charges are reasonable and compare favorably with those of America.

The roads generally are good, although all are not suited to motor traffic, owing to lack of bridges in some of the more remote districts. The trip around the island—that is, encircling the larger part, is made in part by motor and in part by cart or on horseback.





## Agricultural Development in Siam

By KILMER O. MOE  
Of the Inter-Ocean Staff.



Bangkok, the capital, is the only real port in Siam. This eastern metropolis is, strictly speaking, not a seaport but a river port, the town itself being located about

twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Menam River. As the ship steams up the course of this winding stream, the fact is brought home very forcibly that this is a rice center of considerable importance.

At one point we counted as many as thirty smoke-stacks rising above the temple pagodas, each one of them belching forth a cloud of smoke. There are hundreds of rice mills doing duty at the mouth of this river, erected for the purpose of converting the rough rice grown in the delta and on the flood plain of this broad river into the commercial product.

The peoples of Asia are, to a large extent, dependent upon their flood plains for their principal article of diet. Rice is the "staff of life" to a very large percentage of the world's population. Siam is one of the three great rice exporting countries of the world, the other two being Burmah and French Indo-China. The rice grown for export in Siam is produced on the flood plains of the Menam and the Meh Klong, both of

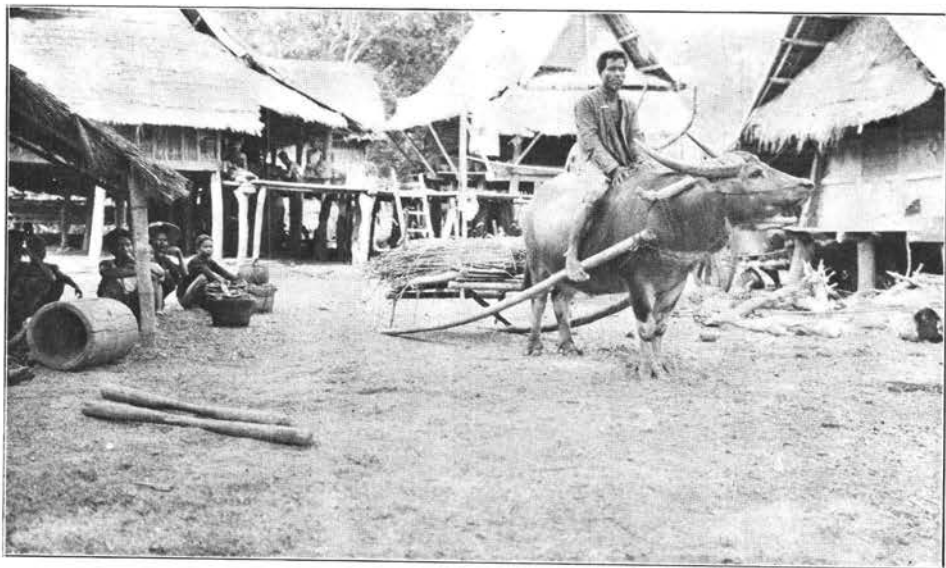
which debouch their waters into the Gulf of Siam. Producers from both valleys ship through the port of Bangkok at the mouth of the Menam River. What we see

on this river is, therefore, a part of a great industry which furnishes food for the teeming millions of hungry Asiatics in countries like China and India.

Wood burning tug boats that get their fuel from the nearby mangrove swamps ply up and down in the river trade. They are engaged in moving the padi from the canals and river banks to which places it has been taken by the local growers in rather good sized cargo boats. Long lines of these boats are lashed together and attached to rope cable by which they are pulled by launch to the various mills.

The padi boats are unloaded by Chinese coolies who in scanty attire carry baskets balanced fore and aft at the ends of carrying sticks. The coolies trot down a plank with their empty baskets and trot up again by another plank with them filled with the golden grain. Other coolies perspiring in the hold of the padi boats fill the containers fast enough to keep the line moving. The laden baskets disappear into the godowns of the rice mill where huge piles of unhulled rice





*A Siamese homestead on high land. The bamboo sled driven by buffalo carries the rice from the soft fields where a cart would sink.*



*A threshing floor in the rice region of Siam. The rice is threshed by buffalo hoofs, and is gathered in canal boats.*

are stored awaiting their turn to be converted into the white and polished article of commerce.

It is a scene of much activity and a great deal of unnecessary noise and clatter. But it is at the tail of the industry. The real work is done by Siamese peasants out in the low lying swamps where the rivers overflow. Here the rich alluvial soil provides ideal conditions for the heavy yielding varieties for which Siam has long been famous.

To acquire a first hand knowledge of the methods and practices of the Siamese peasants is not a simple matter for the transient visitor who has only a limited amount of time at his disposal. True, he may go to the government offices under the Minister of Agriculture, where he will be shown every courtesy, but the reports and statistics that he gets there somehow do not put him in touch with rural life as it is actually lived by the peasant who works his rice field in the shadow of the temple.

In this situation we were exceedingly fortunate to make the acquaintanceship of Dr. Yai S. Sanitwongsi, known as the plant wizard of Siam, a man who is unquestionably better versed in the problems and practices of Siamese agriculture than any one else in the whole Kingdom. Dr. Yai is a plain agriculturist who is said to have become very wealthy through agricultural development in which he, himself, took the leading part. He is a splendid example of the courteous Siamese gentleman, highly cultured and well posted in world affairs. When he learned of my desire to study Siamese rural life and rural problems, he extended an invitation to visit him on his private estate. He also placed at our disposal his private launch, which made the trip not only highly instructive but one of luxurious comfort.

Dr. Yai is a national character in Siam. He is best known as the pioneer in water control—irrigation and drainage in connection with rice culture, which

has been a hobby with him for many years. While still a young man he travelled extensively in Europe accompanying his father who was a gentleman of considerable means even in those days. They saw how the Germans dug the Kiel Canal by the aid of machinery and how the Dutch kept the sea water back by means of expensive dikes. It occurred to them that this process would work also in Siam.

Upon returning to his native land the Yai family secured a concession from the late King Chulalongkorn, of blessed memory, to develop a tract of land containing about two million acres which had been used by His Majesty as a reservation for elephants. These beasts had become so numerous and were so destructive to the growing crops of the peasants that the King decided to send them elsewhere. So the concession was granted and the Yai family proceeded to develop it.

Dr. Yai immediately got in touch with European engineers and made the necessary arrangements to import ditching machinery for the excavation of a system of drainage canals that would cover the entire tract. Locks and sluices were built and huge embankments were erected to hold back the flood waters, as crop failures in the lower delta are a result of inundation rather than drouth. Drainage therefore becomes fully as important as irrigation, but the two must go hand in hand in order that the best results may be secured.

The whole tract was eventually criss-crossed with canals and control dikes. The land so reclaimed was then disposed of to peasants on easy terms. After the first year of demonstration the Siamese peasants were wild to obtain enough of this land on which to build their homes. Dr. Yai could have made enormous profits in the disposing of it but he was content with a nominal price of 12,500 ticals (about five dollars gold) per acre. This placed the land within the reach of



*Buffalo carts bringing rice from the highlands for canal transportation by boat to the rice mills.*

the average peasant who was given a title in the form of a freehold patent. From the proceeds of the sale Dr. Yai was able to pay for the improvements and still insure for himself a handsome profit on the transaction.

"I was educated by His Majesty, the late King, to be a doctor" said Dr. Yai in relating the story, "and for a number of years I held a position as doctor in the King's household. But official life was distasteful to me. I was much more interested in jungle life and the work of the peasants. Quite early in my career I became interested in irrigation and drainage problems—so much so, that it became a standing joke of the late King who was wont to twit me about my interest in engineering when I had been educated to be a doctor. But His Majesty was more than a father to me. Not only did he allow me to go ahead with my plans, but actually encouraged me to do so. It was this kindly interest that won for me the opportunity for developing the elephant reservation. My father and I took over the concession and worked together to make something out of it.

"Has the Siamese government accomplished anything along this line?" I asked.

"Oh yes, indeed, they are at present very much interested in agricultural development and are spending considerable sums for both irrigation and drainage in various parts of the Kingdom. We are exceedingly fortunate in having a minister of agriculture at the present time who is keenly alive to the need of extending irrigation systems and of bringing more land under cultivation. We have just completed a very large project up the Menam valley at an expenditure of about ten million ticals. This is a government project and I am happy to say that I had a hand in inducing the government to appropriate funds for this purpose. I also consider it a piece of good fortune that we were able to secure the services of Sir Thomas Ward, who came to us from India and worked out a national scheme of irrigation and river control. My son, who is now at the head of the irrigation department under the minister of agriculture, studied engineering under Sir Thomas."

"What do you consider the most im-

portant problem now pending before the Siamese people"? I inquired.

"That of agricultural development" he answered promptly. "We are an agricultural people. Our peasants love their fields, and their greatest ambition in life is to own land and till it for the benefit of their families. We have enormous agricultural resources most of which are undeveloped. We ought to mobilize our national strength to accomplish greater improvement along this line. This will require heavy expenditures on the part of our government but it will be well worth while as it will insure for our people the necessary means to sustain a higher standard of living, all of which spells progress in this day and generation. It is our only hope as our people do not take to commerce and industry in the same degree as do the Chinese and Europeans."

"Can the Siamese compete with the Chinese?"

"They can on the land. You find but few Chinese land owners as they devote their energies to other fields of effort that do not require such a long period of time to wait for results. You find them as day laborers or contractors, and in business, but seldom are they farmers except as truck gardeners in which case they raise quick growing crops."

"How do the Siamese feel toward the Chinese coolies that come in such large numbers?"

"We ourselves come of Chinese stock so we mix very readily. Our Siamese women keep their Chinese husbands under control so they become first class Siamese citizens within a few years. What we object to at the present time is the large number of Chinese women that are coming in with the later immigrants. This means that the Chinese element will not be absorbed and that we shall have in our midst whole Chinese communities that may become a menace to our nationality. The government will have to take steps to control the situation.

We do not object to the Chinese; I doubt if we could get along without them, but we object to being Chinafied. We prefer to have it the other way around. Let them become Siamese."

"How do you propose to improve agriculture in Siam?"

"By extending the area under water control. You should know that rice is our principal export crop. A good rice crop with us means that we are well off. We can pay our debts and provide for our needs. Failure of the rice means hardship and misery for our people. Our heavy yielding rice lands are such that they are flooded every year. The danger of inundation is the greatest menace to the peasants on these lands. A system of flood control will save the crop and insure an abundant harvest. This security can be obtained. The success of my little enterprise proves it. Then we have very extensive areas that can only be irrigated by diverting the streams higher up. These lands become first class rice lands as soon as they get the benefit of the water.

"You should have been with us when we opened up the control gates and let the water into the newly made canals of the government irrigation project for the first time. The peasants had been invited to assemble in a field to be irrigated. The owner was asked why he did not begin planting since the farmers lower down were already in the field.

"How can we plow and plant," he answered, "when the rains have not yet come? Our fields are hard and dry. The people below us irrigate their fields and soften them up so that they may be plowed earlier. We would do the same but our lands are too high."

The simple minded peasant did not know the meaning of the new canal. He thought it was a trench, or something built for the army. But now the Minister of Agriculture spoke up.

"Would you like to have water to soak up your field also?"

The peasant was not slow to answer.



*A homestead where the buffaloes climb up the gangway to their stalls above highwater level. The rice is reaped from boats.*

"If we had water we should then want for nothing more. Our crops would be sure and our wives and children would be well provided for."

The minister thought this an opportune time to break the good news.

"You shall have water. This new canal is bringing it to you from a place many miles away. Go and tell the good news to all your friends and neighbors."

Then he gave the command to open the intake and let the water in. Soon it reached the fields of the peasants and you should have seen how happy they were. They fairly danced for joy at the sight of the water which was slowly spreading over the hard, dry fields and soaking them up ready for the plow and the buffalo. There are now no more crop failures for those people. They do not even have to guard against inundation.

And that, after all, is the one big question for the Siamese peasant. Peace and plenty that follow in the wake of an abundant rice crop. The mounds of golden grain to him mean everything—gold leaf for the temple offering; a brilliant wedding feast at the ancestral

home; a mind unburdened of debt for the head of the household; good food to be bought and cooked, and many a gossip feast for the women folks; creature comforts for all in way of tobacco to smoke and betel nut to chew—peace and plenty—here they are in full measure, carried along by the waters flowing in the irrigation canals. Such is the blessings that come to an agricultural people with irrigation. Let not the magnitude of the task deter engineers and statesmen from turning the living waters upon the land. Every canal that gushes forth its liquid wealth is truly the horn of plenty showering blessings over the country side. And the Siamese peasant is not alone in the enjoyment of the benefits that come to rural communities when water is diverted upon the fields."

I turned to my host with renewed interest. Here was the man whose practical vision was bringing about a condition that meant untold blessings for his people. A man with the courage of his convictions—one who is leading the way as a pioneer in a movement that will bring peace and plenty to his native land.



Siam need have no fear for the future so long as she can produce economic leaders of the type of Dr. Yai.

While rice is the chief mainstay of the Siamese people, there are many other products which are bringing in considerable revenues and which enter into the industrial and commercial life of the country. Teak, for example, is a forest product that, while as an industry it is being exploited by foreigners, it nevertheless brings into the coffers of state large annual sums from the forest taxes and the export duties.

One of Dr. Yai's hobbies is that of diversification in agricultural products. His experiments in improving the fruits of the country have won for him the designation of "The Burbank of Siam". A large tract of swamp land surrounding his home up the river has been ridged and canalled, diked and planted, so that it is one huge orchard of fruit trees interspersed with beautiful flowering shrubs.

"We have developed here a real industry," said the doctor, explaining the meaning of the canals and the ridges with which the tract was corrugated. The durian is a fruit much prized by the Siamese people, but Bangkok is north of the latitude in which it naturally grows. We discovered however, that it was possible to establish artificial conditions under which the fruit would be even better than that imported from the south. It was found that the tree when properly shaded and grown on ridges around which water has been circulated to furnish humidity thrives exceedingly well in the deep alluvial soil of the delta. In fact our efforts have been so successful that the Bangkok durian commands a price many times that of the ordinary fruit.

"This industry in fact is producing durian millionaires. Our Siamese planters take to this form of agriculture. The development of high grade durians in this locality owes much of its impetus

to the temple priests. You know we are a Buddhist country and it is the custom of the people to carry their offerings to the temple after every successful harvest. It was soon noticed that our durians grown under artificial conditions had a special flavor, a fact which was commented on very favorably by the priests. As these offerings take on the form of what you would call an annual fair, these comments were to the growers like prizes and furnished a stimulus to improve the product still further.

"Another factor in the development of this fruit is the tax. The durian tree is taxed in this country, and, as the growers find this a heavy burden they endeavor to raise only the kind that will pay. It is the first time that I have ever seen any good come out of a tax on production but that is actually what is happening in the durian industry in this locality."

At this point he took us around to see his experiments. He had improved varieties of a great many fruits and vegetables and was using cross-pollination in the production of hybrids. He explained the processes with a great deal of enthusiasm for certain results which he had obtained in the way of improving the size and quality of fruits and vegetables. His flower garden was also an interesting study in the improvements of varieties.

Upon returning to the house, I asked him regarding the number of Siamese agriculturists who like himself were taking an interest in the development of agriculture.

"We are altogether too few" he answered, "but interest is growing and we have hopes of making much greater progress in the future than we have in the past. The Siamese are beginning to realize more and more that they must take stock of their natural resources and lend a hand in their development. In the northern part of the Kingdom which is above the low lying flood plain, diversified farming has been practiced for a

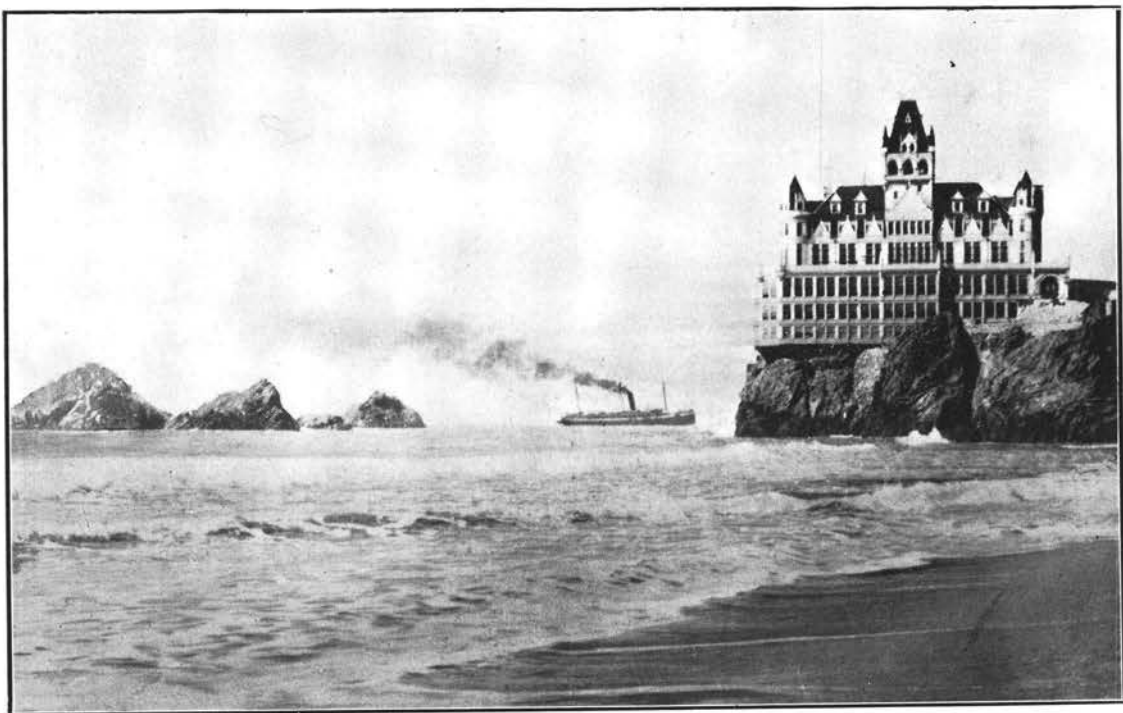
long time. There the people are more nearly self-supporting than we are here where our lands become inundated so that all crops except rice have a hard time to keep alive.

"Our country has great natural re-

sources which we hope to develop as fast as the need arises. So far we have scarcely scratched the surface, but we are learning something about our possibilities."



*Bringing home the rice harvest where the soil is too soft for either cart or buffalo.*



*The beginning and the ending to the round-the-Pacific cruise, Golden Gate.*

## Cruising Around the Pacific on Business

By CHARLES K. MOSER

Assistant Chief Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. A.

(In 1914 the Pan-Pacific Union had practically arranged for a round-the-Pacific rate of \$5.00 a day, ashore or afloat. Then came the great war that upset the world and doubled the cost of living and travel. Again it is hoped that a round-the-Pacific cruise at a fixed rate, ashore and afloat, may be instituted. In the meantime the following data from the Department of Commerce in Washington is of interest.)

The itinerary presented herewith of

the cost of around-the-Pacific travel is for the guidance of commercial travelers investigating the Far East and intended only as a model. Primarily it is based upon what is believed to be (1) a reasonable minimum of time required to cover the whole territory; (2) economy of time and money in getting from place to place; and—most important of all—(3) consideration of the seasons most advantageous in each locality for business purposes and for the comfort of the traveler.



*A scene that is typical of the Pacific, for the word means peaceful.*

All these factors naturally can not be synchronized so as to secure in every case the maximum of desirability but the itinerary given is based upon long experience of travel in the Far East and the best data obtainable. The time of year designated and the plan of routing followed are believed to be the best that could be selected for all conditions. September is an admirable month to spend in Japan from the standpoint both of business and of physical comfort. North China should be covered before cold weather sets in, and the whole of China before or by Christmas. This permits the remaining three or four cool weather months to be available for covering the tropical Philippines, Dutch East Indies, and British India; and enables the traveler to spend the trying month of May on the sea or to be in Australia at the beginning of the antipodean autumn.

#### ITINERARY

August 30—*From San Francisco (or Seattle) to Yokohama.* 1st Class minimum fare \$300; 11 to 17 days, average 14 days; arrive Yokohama September 13.

September 14—*Yokohama to Tokyo.* By rail or tram, one hour; fare 0.80 Yen

(\$0.40); remain Tokyo 10 days to two weeks. Japan's capital and main trade center.

September 26—*Tokyo to Osaka.* By rail, 12 hours; accommodations excellent, 1st class express trains day or night. Night trains have sleeping compartments. Fare, limited express, 1st Class 18.08 yen; express fare 6 yen; lower berth 7 yen, upper berth 5 yen. Total cost 31.08 yen (Approximately \$15.50). Remain three days.

As hotels are superior and European contacts more numerous, the traveler may find it more comfortable to put up at Kobe and go back and forth from Kobe to Osaka by hourly trains or trolley each day.

September 30—*Osaka to Kobe.* By rail, one hour; accommodations 1st or 2d class; trains every hour. Fare 1.03 yen (\$.50). Remain three days. Excellent hotels, European club, etc.

October 3—*Kobe to Seoul.* Kobe to Shimonoseki by rail; two through services, morning and night, daily Shimonoseki to Fusan by ferry steamer; Fusan to Seoul by rail. Rail accommodations to Shimonoseki excellent; sleeping compart-

ments; about 12 hours; fare about 14 yen (\$7). Express and sleeping car costs same as Tokyo to Osaka. Ferry from Shimonoseki to Fusan, 8 hours; fare 12.50 yen. Fusan to Seoul, excellent express service connects with ferry; twice daily; sleeping compartments; time about 12 hours; fare, about 20 yen; express and sleeping car charges same as from Tokyo to Osaka.

October 6—*Seoul to Mukden*. By rail; time about 20 hours; fare approximately 40 yen (\$20) including express and sleeping car. Excellent service, American type coaches.

October 11—*Mukden to Harbin*. By rail 24 hours; first class fare, 28.37 yen plus sleeper and express charges, good accommodations; change at Changchun to Chinese Eastern Railway under Russian management; remain Harbin five days. Headquarters for trade with North Manchuria and Eastern Siberia.

October 17—*Harbin to Mukden*. Same as above; daily express.

October 18—*Mukden to Dairen*. By rail, 12 hours; good accommodations; fare 17.25 yen.

#### Optional

*Mukden to Tientsin and Peking*. By Peking-Mukden railway; accommodations under normal conditions excellent; daily through express; about 24 hours; fare, first-class Mex. \$29.20 (\$14.60) plus Mex. \$3 for sleeper; no express charges.

October 20—*Dairen to Tientsin*. By boat (bi-weekly sailings); 24 to 28 hours; fare 20 to 25 yen. Optional route Dairen to Shanghai by steamer three days via Tsingtao; small steamers, fare Mex. \$45 one way; large steamers Mex. \$50. On steamers of Dairen Kisen Kaisha. Fares on other steamship routes Tientsin to Shanghai Mex. \$90 one way.

October 28—*Tientsin to Peking*. By rail 3 hours; excellent accommodations under normal conditions; fare Mex. \$5.20.

November 2—*Peking to Hankow*. By rail 35 hours under normal conditions; excellent accommodations under normal conditions. Center of Yangtze Valley

trade. Fare Mex. \$61.20, including sleeper and express charges.

#### Optional

*Peking to Shanghai*—By rail, via Nanking. Excellent accommodations under normal conditions; time about 36 hours; fare, Mex. \$78.35 including sleeper and express. Round trip, Mex. \$126.00.

November 7—*Hankow to Shanghai*. By Yangtze steamer; excellent accommodations; up river trip 4 days; fare, Mex. \$50. Round trip fare Mex. \$75. Arrive Shanghai Nov. 10, unless the traveler elects to stop over at Nanking. Remain to Nov. 30.

November 30—*Shanghai to Hongkong*. By steamer (frequent sailings); time 2 days; fare Mex. \$80. Remain one week.

December 9—*Hongkong to Canton*. By ferry and rail; time 12 hours; fare Mex. \$8. Return to Hongkong about December 20.

December 21—*Hongkong to Manila*. By steamer (frequent sailings) two days; fare Mex. \$75 (37.50). Remain Manila until January 5, owing to delay of holidays.

#### Alternate Trips

December 21—*Hongkong to Saigon*. By Wo Fat Sing S. S. Co., approximately weekly; fare about \$41.50. Fortnightly by Messageries Maritimes, about three days trip, fare L12 to L16 (\$57 to \$76).

*Hongkong to Bangkok*. By Indo-China S. S. N. Co. (Ltd.), weekly steamers via Swatow or Hoihow; single fare Mex. \$130., return Mex. \$210.

*Hongkong to Sandakan*. (British North Borneo). Fortnightly, by above line; single fare, Mex. \$80; return Mex. \$120.

*Saigon to Bangkok*. Weekly small steamers along coast; six days trip, not recommended. Bangkok to Singapore by steamer, five days; or by rail, about 48 hours.

December 21—*Hongkong to Singapore*. Frequent sailings, about 12 different steamship lines; time five to seven days; fare Ls. 14-35 (\$70 to \$170).



Or

January 5—*Manila to Singapore*. Fortnightly by Dollar Steamship Line (Amer.); time four days; fares, Ls. 22-35 (106-\$170). Monthly by Campania Tras (sic)—Atlantica (Sp.); about five days; fare Ls. 22.

*Manila to Batavia*. By Java Pacific Line; irregular sailings and limited accommodations; voyage about seven days, are \$110. It is regarded as preferable to go from Hongkong to Manila to Singapore, and from thence to ports of Java, the Malay States and Siam.

January 20—*Singapore to Batavia, Samarang and Soerbaya*. Fast weekly service; about 40 hours to Batavia; fare about \$40.

Batavia to Soerbaya by boat, 36 hours; fare 75 guilders (\$30.15).

January 20—*Singapore to Batavia, Samarang and Soerbaya* Cont'd. Batavia to Soerbaya by rail, 17 hours; (in two days, as there are no night trains in Java). For any trip of 12 hours or more steamship travel, where possible, is considered more comfortable than by rail in Java.

January 30—*Soerbaya to Singapore*. Weekly sailings; four days; fare about \$65.

February 1—*Singapore to Bangkok*. By steamer, weekly service; four days; fare, both ways, about \$75. Round trip 10 to 11 days.

*Singapore to Bangkok*. By rail via Penang; daily to Penang, 23 hours; bi-weekly express thence to Bangkok, about 36 hours. This route is advised for visiting Bangkok, rather than attempting to reach Bangkok via Saigon by water from Hongkong.

February 10—*Singapore to Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta*. By steamer, services weekly, 13 days including stopover at Penang and three days at Rangoon; fare to Penang, Straits \$30, to Rangoon \$106, Calcutta two weeks.

March 15—*Calcutta to Delhi*. By rail about 903 miles; about two days; fare about L4 6s (\$20.40).

March 19—*Delhi to Bombay*. By rail about 957 miles; about two days; fare about L4 6s (\$20.40). Remain Bombay three weeks.

April 10—*Bombay to Madras*. By rail, about 800 miles; time, about two days; fare, about L4 14s. (\$23); remain Madras three days.

(The traveler to India, after he arrives in the country can be guided by his own judgment and his knowledge of his own business interests as to the length of time he should stay in the country and the cities he ought to visit. In addition to those mentioned, Karachi is a port of much trade importance, and the cities of Lahore, Lucknow, Benares, Baroda, and Allahabad are centers of much bazaar trade as well as of much general interest.)

April 15—*Madras to Colombo*. By rail and ferry; 36 to 48 hours; fare \$16-\$20.

April 25—*Colombo to Adelaide*. By steamer, about 20 days; weekly P. & O., or Orient Line; fare £35 to £42 (\$175-\$200).

June 15—*Adelaide to Melbourne*. By rail, about 18 hours; fare about £2 10s. (\$11.50).

*Melbourne to Sydney*. By rail, about 18 hours; fare £2 10s. (\$11.50).

*Sydney to Brisbane*. About 36 hours by train; fare about £4 6s. (\$20.45).

June 10—*Sydney to San Francisco*. About 18 to 20 days; £67 10s. (\$320).

Total duration of trip from August 30 to the following July 30.

This itinerary is, of course, not planned with regard to exact and actual dates of rail and steamer connections en route. Frequency of sailings is given, however, and the dates mentioned may be used as guide in the approximation of actual dates. It is not believed that a business trip of the scope outlined above can be made advantageously—from a business standpoint—under from 10 to 11 months; and an entire year, which would allow for visiting other cities than those named, should not be reckoned too much.

# Circumventing Malthus in China

By JOHN EARL BAKER  
in "Trans-Pacific"

It has come about that the western nations have come to regard Malthus as a false prophet, his doctrine as a spirit exorcized. But in China "his soul goes marching on." If shades of the departed ones hover about this their earthly habitation, the ghost of Thomas Robert Malthus must be watching this land of Super-Tuchuns and short term cabinets with anxious interest. How he would have enjoyed studying its conditions at first hand even as he did those of Europe something over a hundred years ago!

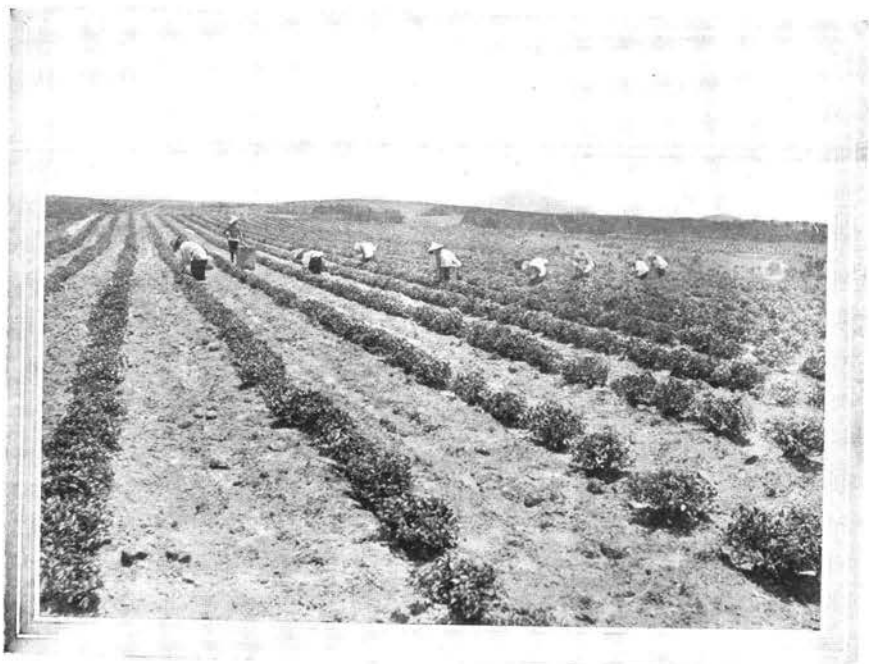
No better illustration of how the traditional Malthusian doctrine works out in practice could be found than that afforded by the famine in the province of Hunan. When famine was reported from that province, no one believed it. One said, "Just a deliberate attempt to grab money," another, "Oh, there may be some suffering because of military disturbances"; and yet another, "There will always be beggars in China." But as for famine, real genuine famine, famine caused by drought, the same as in the north, why "Nothing doing." Was not Hunan one of the best irrigated provinces in China? Did not Hunan annually export large quantities of rice? Were not the Hunanese among the cleverest as well as the richest of Chinese farmers? Well, then! And so in 1920 and 1921 the cry from Hunan was scarcely noticed. But in



*A Red Cross road in Shansi, China.*

1922 when there was time to investigate, it was found that not only was there a famine in 1921 but there was still a famine in 1922 and a famine in 1923. In certain districts the death rate from starvation has been higher, undoubtedly, than in any other portion of the territory reached by relief agencies. How is this paradox explained?

About sixty years ago Hunan was ravaged by the Taiping Rebellion. The population was more than decimated. It was probably quartered, and it may have been halved. Changsha was the only city of importance which escaped destruction. Since that date the ordinary processes of increase have been at work filling in the areas which were depopulated at that time. The easily irrigated lowlands were the first to be re-occupied. Then farmsteads gradually crept up into the foot-hills and by building a barrier across every little gulch and draw and impounding practically the entire rainfall, the cultivation of rice has been carried far up the mountain sides. Where the soil or contour would not permit of rice production, timber farming, forestry has been developed. But finally the less fortunate have been driven so far up the hillsides that only during favorable years is the rainfall and the volume of



*Chinese tea pickers at work in the great cultivated areas of China.*



*Chinese women learning to braid hats in the comparatively new city of Tientsin.*

water impounded sufficient to produce a substantial crop. Not all years can be favorable. An average year brings forth only a bare subsistence, and a year below the average brings forth nothing. Just the mere variations of seasons, therefore, will produce a famine upon the hilltops of Hunan.

Why have we not heard of this before? To be sure, public opinion has been much more sensitive to this subject these past two years than ever before. That may be one reason. But the principal reason is that only during the past generation such large numbers have been forced to depend upon such precarious fields for a livelihood. By mortgaging their future, selling personal trinkets, a child or a wife, they have been able to spread the good years over the bad. But now the limit has been reached. Actual starvation now carries on the work from where human ingenuity left off. Only when starvation operates on a large scale does it come to our notice. So long as it merely produces misery, stunted growth, high infant mortality and shortened spans of life, it attracts no attention. All of these milder manifestations of maximum population have been present in Hunan for years. Two successive years, not of drought, but merely diminished rainfall simply demonstrated that finally all reserves had been exhausted.

Practically every province in China has a few hsien (counties) which are under a constant similar menace. Have you ever seen one of these marginal country homes? It consists of a single room, perhaps ten by twelve feet. The walls are of mud and chaff mixed and pounded firm. The roof is composed of straw or of small bundles of kaoliang (Egyptian corn) stalks with a coating of similar mud and chaff spread over, the top baked by the sun and finally finished by smearing over a coat of thin mud and lime. There is perhaps an opening in the wall for a window

and another for a door. During cold weather a frame of kaoliang stalks covered with paper closes the window, and a curtain of split bamboo matting closes the door. A platform built of sunbaked bricks serves for a bed. A single ragged quilt covers the entire family. A teapot and a shallow iron bowl constitute the entire list of cooking utensils. Two or three small bowls and a few pieces of split bamboo for "chop sticks" complete the furniture of the house. Not all of the family can eat at the same time for there are not bowls enough. There are no tables or chairs. The children run naked from early spring till late autumn, and perhaps during the winter some of them must lay huddled in relays under the family quilt. Their food consists of beans or corn boiled in water with perhaps a carrot or a sprig of vegetables, but no salt. Day in, day out this is all they have. If you are famished and faint from exertion the mixture is refreshing food. At other times it's a nauseating mess. This is the past, the present and the future of millions of Chinese in these marginal districts.

In all of these regions of scant reserve the Malthusian law seems immutable. Millions in China accept it without question. Below the line they accept their fate as the will of Heaven. Above the line they do not hesitate to profit by the misfortunes of their neighbors, hoping and trusting thereby to save themselves and families from a like fate some time in the future. We hear this spoken of as the traditional Chinese attitude. Yet thousands of the leading Chinese families do not accept and never have accepted the argument of Malthus as final. The finer instincts of Chinese on this subject seem much like those of other people. For centuries great provincial guilds for the relief of flood and famine victims have been maintained, and though perhaps cumbrous and inefficient have done

much to relieve distress. Wealthy clans have always been found to accept the task of caring for a village, the refugees passing their door, or even of a whole hsien. The government has always been looked to for aid in such emergencies, in spite of the fact that perhaps more of the food and money was diverted to the government agents than reached the sufferers. In many of the districts subject to periodic drought, public granaries were maintained to which each family contributed in the fat years against the necessities of the lean ones. Only in these late years of revolution, confusion and disorder have these ancient methods of relief completely broken down. The fervor with which hundreds of the best educated and most influential Chinese during the great famine year of 1921-1922 joined forces with the foreigners bent upon works of relief, even to the extent of permitting these semi-foreign committees to supervise the expenditure of government funds, proves that the most

enlightened and forward-looking Chinese opinion shares the foreign idea that the Malthusian law governs only the uncivilized.

But are they right? Take the case of Hunan again, for example. Nearly \$500,000 has been appropriated for the relief of these hill dwellers. They will be saved this year, will thrive next year, and perhaps raise two or three good crops—of babies—before again they are faced by the awful misery through which now they are being dragged. Is it any use? Is not the self-denial which contributed this \$500,000 for relief at once futile and foolish?

The half million which has been appropriated for famine relief in Hunan will not be expended for food alone. Rather the food is given out only in exchange for work in building roads, the crying need in China, for with good roads linking the provinces food stuffs can be economically transported from one part of China to another and Malthus outwitted once more for a time.



*Along the river bottom in China.*



# The Genesis of the Pan-Pacific Union

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

(Seventh Installment)

The first number of the Mid-Pacific Magazine was issued January, 1911, a very highly illustrated publication of 162 pages. This magazine has been issued monthly every since, with a record of never being late.

In the first number of the Magazine there were two calls for Pan-Pacific Conferences, one a Pan-Pacific Travel Conference, and one a Convention of the Information Bureaus in Pacific lands. The plan was originated by the Territorial Transportation Committee which was the parent body of what has since become the Pan-Pacific Union. The Hon. Walter F. Frear, then governor of Hawaii, was the chairman of the Conference and Percy Hunter, representing Australia and New Zealand, was vice-chairman. As stated in the objects of this convention, it was to complete ways and means for the establishment of joint Pacific headquarters in the larger American cities, from whence authentic information concerning Pacific lands might be disseminated.

The call contained, also, the following statement:

"Honolulu as the Crossroads of the Pacific, has been chosen as the most appropriate and central place for a Pan-Pacific Conference."



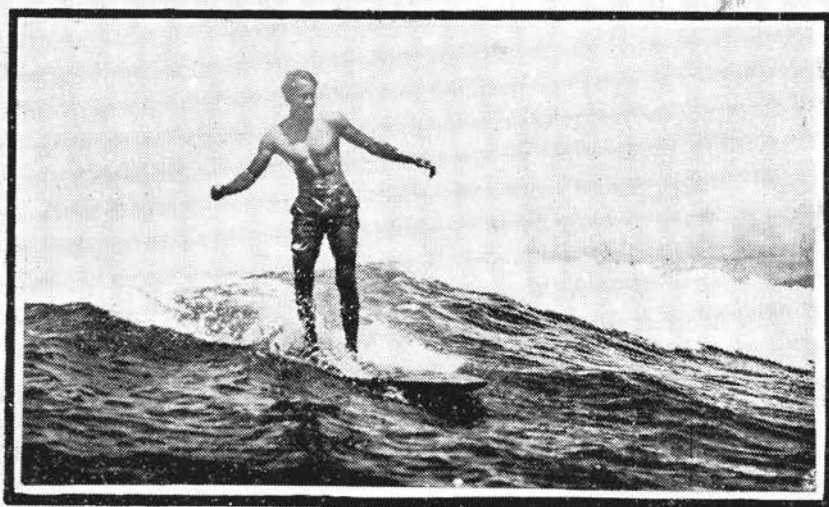
*The coat of arms of Hawaii.*

"The Territorial Transportation Committee has already sent its delegate around the Pacific to prepare the way for joint Pan-Pacific effort, and Australia appointed its delegates two years ago to cooperate. Much progress has been made since toward the central idea of Pan-Pacific Tourist Bureaus in the several large American cities, and each of the governments bordering on the Pacific is invited to send a delegate to the Pan-Pacific Congress to be held in Honolulu, February 22 to 28, 1911."

The Hawaiian Promotion Committee decided to call at the same time a Pan-Pacific Travel Conference to be held February 20th, its idea being that as a direct result of such a method travel to all parts of the Pacific could be materially increased. It was decided to make one Pan-Pacific Congress of the two conventions, and so the first Pan-Pacific Conference was held.

At this conference the New South Wales Government offered to print one million illustrated booklets on the advantages of the Pacific if the Pan-Pacific Conference body would arrange for the distribution of these. This conference may be said to be the beginning of a unified plan throughout the Pacific to make the countries bordering on the greatest of oceans better known to the world at large.

# The MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE



The Mid-Pacific Magazine for many years did not deviate from its plan of having at least one illustrated article each month giving useful information concerning each country about the Pacific ocean.

It was immediately following the First Pan-Pacific Conference that the Hands-around-the-Pacific Club was organized in Honolulu with a board of directors composed of men resident in Hawaii from every Pacific land. The following motion was carried at the first meeting:

"Recognizing the initiatory and earnest work of the Hon. Walter F. Frear, Governor of Hawaii, in bringing about a Pan-Pacific Hands-across-the-sea feeling of fellowship, we, the members of the Hands-around-the-Pacific Club hereby enroll his name as honorary president of our organization, and that of his earnest co-worker in Australia, Percy Hunter, as honorary vice-president."

Hunter returned to Australia to organize a branch of the Hands-around-the-Pacific Club, and it later became the Millions Club of New South Wales, with a membership now of several thousand that publishes its own monthly magazine.

Perhaps the first public editorial approval by the Australian press of the Pan-Pacific movement may not prove uninteresting reading. On December 14, 1911, about the time Percy Hunter was organizing the Australian branch of the work, now the Millions Club, the Sydney Bulletin carried the following as its leader for the day:

"'Hands Around the Pacific'—A Peace Club—Branch Formed in  
Sydney

"One of the most interesting travel organizations of the world is the 'Hands Around the Pacific Club,' which has its headquarters in Honolulu, and branches in London, Peru, and Seattle. Mr. Percy Hunter, who recently returned from a world tour, is first vice-president of the club, and on his passing through Hono-

lulu on his way home, was entertained at dinner by over 200 of the prominent residents, with the Governor of the Territory in the chair. This function was made the first annual banquet of the club, which has sprung from small beginnings into a world-wide organization, with a probable future which may have important results upon the relations of the peoples of the Pacific.

"Ever since I have been able to talk and write I've been interested in the Pacific Ocean and its borders, and particularly in the shore of New South Wales," Mr. Hunter stated yesterday. "This magnificent line of coast, splashed with the most glorious golden beaches to be found anywhere in the world, has always appealed powerfully to me. I have stood on its capes and promontories with many visitors from abroad, impressing upon them its beauties and attractions. One such visitor I remember particularly—a young man who spent a few days in Sydney in 1907, a restless, energetic, imaginative magazine writer from New York. I took to him the moment he told me he traveled for nine months in the year, and for the other three dictated magazine articles to a stenographer. He not only had the travel lust, but he had the love of places. Since that day he has spread the fame and beauty and seductive call of Sydney far and wide. But they have him harnessed now. He is running a magazine of his own, and until he gives it away to someone, as he will some day, he will travel no more. This is Alexander Hume Ford, and his name is a household word in the magazine offices of America. He looked from a New South Wales Pacific headland at our beaches, at the filmy lace of the breaking rollers, at the sand shining like molten gold, the misty capes; and seaward at the deep blue, heaped under a caressing nor'easter just showing a glimpse of pearly foam here and there, and he said: 'Yes, this is the

Pacific. But it isn't only your ocean. Do you realize that 7,000 miles east that ocean is washing our shores, and it reaches north and south and touches the borders of many countries and many peoples. It should form a link between us. We must do something.'

"With Ford, to have an idea is to act upon it, and though for the moment more urgent matters engrossed us, it was not long before he had launched in Honolulu the Hands-Around-the-Pacific Club.

"The Club has taken up the work for the Pacific and it has already made considerable progress. A branch in Sydney is to be presided over by Sir Allen Taylor. Its first vice-president is Mr. W. G. Conley; Mr. Arthur Kidman is a prominent member. Captain J. D. S. Phillips, of the *Zealandia*, one of the best known men on the Pacific, is a strong adherent; and the branch, well launched, will undoubtedly acquire strength and importance. The Premier (Mr. M'Gowen) is an honorary president of the parent body, as is Sir Joseph Ward. The Governor of Honolulu is president, and Sir George Reid is president of the London branch, which was formed as a special compliment and in recognition of the vast interests of Britain in the Pacific Ocean. On the Pacific Coast of Canada and the United States some of the most prominent citizens are interesting themselves in the movement, and so in Latin America the work is being taken up with the greatest enthusiasm by the foremost people in each center. Recently in Honolulu a notable event was a peace address given under the auspices of the club by the famous American educationalist, Dr. David Starr Jordan. This address has been issued as a bulletin by the club. It is expected that the Sydney branch will prove to be one of the most important centers of the club, and that it will contribute largely to the work of making the

Pacific countries better known both one to the other and abroad."

It took both the Mid-Pacific Magazine and the Hands-around-the-Pacific movement many years to find themselves. It was all new pioneer and exploration work. In Honolulu where all of the races meet and mingle was begun the plan of weekly luncheons and annual banquets that brought together the leaders of all races. In time these weekly luncheons grew until the great banquet hall of the Central Y. M. C. A. could no longer hold the hundreds who wished to attend the luncheons, and at the annual Pan-Pacific banquets which are usually held outdoors, there were sometimes present as many as 1200 people of different Pacific races in their national costumes with their national flags and national music, and of course their national orators. So large had grown the Hands-around-the-Pacific weekly luncheons that some of the nationals felt that it would be better if they had in addition their own racial weekly luncheon clubs, and so, under the direction of the Japanese Consul-General Yada, a trustee of the Union, was organized the Thursday Club which for ten years has been attended weekly by the leading Japanese in Hawaii. Eminent Japanese visitors, as well as distinguished men of the other races, are the guests of honor at these luncheons.

Later was born the Hawaiian Civic Club, which for several years now has met every Friday. This circle is composed entirely of Polynesians of Hawaiian parentage. Later the Rizal Club was organized in the rooms of the Pan-Pacific Union by the Filipinos, and this organization besides its frequent meetings, has not only an annual banquet on Rizal Day, but conducts on this occasion, the 28th of December, a great street pageant in which there are scores of floats showing the progress of the Filipinos in Hawaii.

A few years ago at one of the Pan-



Pacific Club meetings Dr. Dai Yen Chang, a leading young Chinese born in Hawaii, suggested a plan for racial Good Relations Clubs in the Pan-Pacific Union, which has been established, and Dr. Dai Yen Chang himself organized the Chinese Hawaiian Civic Club which has more than one thousand members.

Again the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union traveled around the Pacific organizing Hands-around-the-Pacific Clubs in Australia, China, the Philippines, Japan, and America. Some of these have changed their names; several of them are still known as Pan-Pacific Clubs and hold their weekly luncheons. So from this germ of the Pan-Pacific Conference in 1911 and the birth of the Mid-Pacific Magazine to hold the movement together, has grown the Pan-Pacific Union with branches in practically every country of the Pacific.

As has been stated, in these early days of the Pan-Pacific Union some fifteen years ago, both the Hands-around-the-Pacific Club and the Mid-Pacific Magazine were feeling their way, learning by experience at every step. The year 1911 was a busy year and probably the most important year in the formation and gathering of the ideals of what is now the Pan-Pacific Union. Many local matters were taken up, for the reason that it gave practice to the staff and brought men and women of all races together to discuss community interests.

In the third number of the Mid-Pacific Magazine a large portion of the publication was given over to page pictures and maps of the Volcano of Kilauea and its vicinity, with an appeal from Lorrin A. Thurston that a National Park be created including the Volcano and vicinity. It took several years of propaganda work to bring this about, but today Kilauea National Park is not only an actuality, but it has been extended to take in both the largest ever active volcano in the world, with its two adjoin-

ing highest island peaks, and on the adjoining Island of Maui the crater of Haleakala, which is the largest quiescent crater in the world. In this Kilauea National Park there are elevations from sea level to nearly 14,000 feet above the ocean. Roads are under construction from the sea to the summit of Mauna Loa on the Island of Hawaii, nearly 13,000 feet high, and on the Island of Maui to the edge of the crater of Haleakala, some two miles above sea level.

The Pan-Pacific Union in recent years has been agitating for a conference of the directors of National Park Associations in Pacific lands. Australia has adopted the national park system and has created several splendid reserves of natural beauty. Japan has recently taken up the creation of national parks in that country and China is just beginning, while Latin America is investigating. Canada has her own marvelous national parks, and as the United States has used its national parks to create an enormous home travel movement backed by the slogan "Know thy country," so it is hoped that the national parks of the Pacific will unite in a slogan "Know the Pacific."

Coincident with the proposal for the Kilauea National Park and a conference on Pan-Pacific Parks, the propaganda was begun to bring about an annual around-the-Pacific cruise. It is probable that but for the war arrangements would have been made with Frank Clark along these lines. In 1911 Frank Clark made his first round-the-world cruise and his vessel was the first round-the-world cruiser to stop at Honolulu. The Hands-around-the-Pacific Club, with the Outrigger Canoe Club, entertained the several hundred guests with a series of Polynesian surf sports. The Public Service Association was organized to take over the work of the Territorial Transportation Committee and other public service organizations. This was what might be termed a Pan-





*Percy Hunter of Australia as he appeared in 1911 when he organized the Pan-Pacific Movement in Sydney.*

Pacific Association of all the Clubs and organizations in Hawaii interested in community work regardless of racial affiliations. In fact, it really exists today as the Pan-Pacific Association.

In 1911 a spacious building, the site of which is now occupied by the Hawaiian Trust Co., was taken over by the Public Service Association and here the Ad Club was nursed into active life and made the great community luncheon Club of the Pacific at that time. The Boy Scouts body of Hawaii was organized here and this was the first headquarters. Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Filipino Clubs and societies were organized and given free headquarters here. The Trail and Mountain Club was organized and had its headquarters here. The Public Service Association financed the Trail and Mountain Club, conducted its mountain climbing trips, cruises to the other islands, and finally got it into such shape that the active mountain climbers took over the work of their Club and to this day the Trail and Mountain Club holds its luncheons every Thursday and has its desk room in the offices of the Pan-Pacific Club, with the use of its club-house. Every Saturday and Sunday there are mountain tramps and often week-end excursions to the other islands. Club membership is open to men and women of all races. The Public Service Association was largely instrumental in organizing an Amateur Athletic Association in Hawaii as a separate entity with the idea that it would serve in bringing about a series of Pan-Pacific Olympic games. It is still on the calendar that this may be done.

Percy Hunter, who in 1911 was successful in establishing a branch of the Pan-Pacific Union in Australia, was sent to London by his government to occupy Challis House on the Strand, and here a space was devoted to the exhibit of the Hands-around-the-Pacific Club, and

a Hands-around-the-Pacific Club was organized in London.

Perhaps the most eventful work of the Public Service Association in Hawaii was in securing Dr. David Starr Jordan to give in Honolulu a public address on "Peace." The largest theater in the city was packed and every race of the Pacific was represented at the great gathering. The newspapers of the day gave considerable space to Dr. Jordan's speech and to the fact that a resolution was offered at the close of his address by Governor Frear, president of the Hands-around-the-Pacific Club, seconded by Professor John W. Gilmore, President of the University of Hawaii and the Director of the Hands-around-the-Pacific Club. The resolution, carried unanimously, was as follows:

"Honolulu for World's Peace Congress.

"Whereas, the occasion of an address on international peace by Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, has served to convene in the city of Honolulu a large and thoroughly representative audience of the numerous races that reside in the Hawaiian Islands, including delegates of the commercial, social, civic and religious organizations of this most cosmopolitan community, and

"Whereas, in these Islands as nowhere else has rational race contact regardless of color or other adventitious circumstances resulted in that ideal dwelling together in unity, the complete realization of which on a world-wide scale is being hastened as never before, and

"Whereas, these Islands are situated midway between the Eastern and Western hemispheres at the center of the prophesied greatest theater of the world's future activities, the Pacific, which should be kept, true to its name, an arena of peaceful contests and conquests,

"Be it Resolved, that the residents of these Islands by this resolution call to the attention of all participants in the

movement for international and interracial respect and amity and particularly to the officers and members of the First Universal Races Congress, recently held in London, England, the desirability of convening such a congress at an early date on this side of the globe and the peculiar propriety of the city of Honolulu as the place of meeting."

Out of that meeting eventuated a series of Pan-Pacific international conferences with the eventual establishment of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution with Dr. David Starr Jordan as its first resident president. Dr. Jordan's speech was printed in full in pamphlet form by the Hands-around-the-Pacific Club in 1911 and during the war in Europe when Dr. Jordan was bitterly assailed for saying things that he had never said, the evidence of his actual remarks was found in this pamphlet and Dr. Jordan was practically vindicated.

In 1911 it might be said the Pan-Pacific Union first began to really find itself, and next month we take up 1912, but now the printer sends word that he needs another galley for this installment of the story of the Pan-Pacific Union in the Mid-Pacific Magazine.

In 1911 the Hands-around-the-Pacific Club secured its first home, a building since torn down. Today its successor, the Pan-Pacific Union, has spacious quarters in the Alexander Young Hotel, while great buildings and grounds are the home of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution in Manoa Valley, Honolulu. At this writing leases have just been signed giving the Pan-Pacific Club (the local expression in Honolulu of the Pan-Pacific Union) the home and grounds adjoining the University Club in Honolulu, while over the cable comes word from Japan that at the one hundredth Pan-Pacific Club Luncheon in Tokyo every ambassador from Pacific lands was present and plans were being outlined by Prince Tokugawa and the leading men of the Empire of Dai Nippon to

enter broader and more extensive work of the Pan-Pacific Club and the Association in Japan.

As I write these lines workmen of different races are making music decorating two of the rooms of the new Pan-Pacific Club in Honolulu. In one are being draped the flags of the fifty states and territories of the United States, making it a gallery that will be the home of States Clubs. In the adjoining room are being draped the flags of every Pacific country, and here the Good Relations Clubs of the Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Koreans, and other racial clubs will be held. The weekly luncheons of the Pan-Pacific Club are still being held in the big banquet hall of the Alexander Young Hotel, but as enlargement can be made in the Club house in the main dining room, it is hoped that all activities of the Club, which is the local expression in Hawaii of the Pan-Pacific Union, can be held under one roof. This relieves the building of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution from the call of service to the local clubs, and leaves it free as a home for working scientists from every part of the Pacific who are interested in the food problems of the future and their solution.

The Mid-Pacific Magazine, begun in 1911, is still issued, probably the most highly illustrated magazine next to the National Geographic, and dealing with affairs of all Pacific countries. In addition to the magazine and bound with it as supplements, are the Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union, which is also sent free to those who wish it, and the quarterly Journal of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution. The educational work, under C. N. Kurokawa, is progressing to a point where a supplement will probably be demanded covering the monthly doings of the educational department of the Pan-Pacific Union. The actual work begun in 1911 is being extended around the great ocean and a real patriotism of the Pacific created.

# 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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### HONOLULU

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1926

# AIMS OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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

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

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

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

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

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



# The New Pan-Pacific Clubhouse

The Pan-Pacific Club has secured an adequate house with grounds in the center of the city as its guest house and Honolulu home for the Good Relations Clubs of the Pan-Pacific Union, and for those of all races interested in better understanding and cooperative effort for community welfare.

The following is from the Honolulu Advertiser of March 2:

Cables were exchanged between the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokio and the local club yesterday. Prince Tokugawa, head of the Tokio club, announced that the hundredth luncheon of the organization was attended by all of the foreign ambassadors and a number of the leading men of the empire. The local body wired congratulations, announcing the securing of a new clubhouse.

The Pan-Pacific Club has leased the building on the Coney estate adjoining the University club as its headquarters, and will at once occupy the premises.

This gives the club a house in which it can entertain its guests, serve its committee lunches and banquets, and invite any homeless club interested in community service to make its home.

The Monday luncheons at the Young Hotel will continue to be held in the Blue Room, but there are Chinese, Japanese, Korean and other Good Relation clubs of the Union that may desire luncheon days at which the speeches are made in the language they understand best, and these clubs will be given an opportunity to select one day of the week as theirs. It is understood that the Hawaiian Civic club and kindred racial organizations will be invited to use the building as headquarters.

Evening as well as noontime lectures will be heard in the club auditorium, and the different units of the Pan-Pacific Association can hold their social functions here as the main hall

is a room about 40 by 25 feet in dimensions. The cooperation of all organizations working toward better understanding and good fellowship is invited by the Pan-Pacific Association in establishing a central community club where those of moderate means may have a club home.

The dues of the Pan-Pacific Club are \$10 a year, but the use of the clubhouse will not be confined to members. Others doing community work will be welcomed, but the meals and rooms will be given the club members at actual cost. It is out of their dues that the building and grounds will be maintained.

The grounds on Richards street are spacious, connecting with those of the University Club with no fence between. The Pan-Pacific Good Relations clubs are made up of young men of all races who are still at the University of Hawaii or who have recently graduated from this or some mainland college.

The work of the club has grown so largely since the buildings in Manoa of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution have been at its service, that a downtown club house is badly needed. Moreover, the institution is developing its scientific work so that the buildings in Manoa promise to become a Pacific Woods Hole, filled with visiting scientists and other distinguished men of the Pacific, while the outbuildings will house the student workers.

The Pan-Pacific Club workers are already engaged in furnishing the club building on Richards street, and hope to arrange for a formal opening in the near future.

The flags of every Pacific nation and of each of the 50 states and territories will adorn the walls of the banquet room. There the national and state chapters will hold their meetings and banquet distinguished visitors from their home sections.

## "Science" Pays Its Respects

In the December 25th number of "Science" (the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science) under the heading of "Science Events—The Pan-Pacific Research Institution," is the following:

"The Pan-Pacific Union, an international organization having its center at Honolulu, has served an excellent purpose in two main directions. The first, in its mission of good-will to the various peoples whose lands border on the Pacific, and second, in the several international conferences, educational, journalistic, economic and scientific, called to meet under its auspices and under the general direction of its director, Alexander Hume Ford.

"Last year a new departure was planned, that of an international research station, after the fashion of the one at Naples and the one at Woods Hole. With certain disadvantages of remoteness from centers of population, it has the advantage of access to a marine fauna of unparalleled richness. In addition to this, it affords a remarkable opportunity for the study of tropical fruits, of insect pests and the parasites which destroy them, of a tropical flora and of volcanic geology.

"For the present summer, Dr. David Starr Jordan, as honorary president of the institution, has assisted Mr. Ford in its permanent organization. Its board of trustees is made up of leading men interested in the project from the various countries included in its scope. Its actual government is vested in a local council of scientific men engaged in actual research, in the employment as experts by the United States government, by the Territory of Hawaii, the Queen's Hospital or by some one of the great associations interested in sugar, pineapples, coffee or other industries. The headquarters of the institution are in a

commodious residence in the Manoa valley, dedicated to this purpose by its owners. Here the council meets weekly at dinner, being followed by a scientific lecture, to which the public is invited. The chief purpose of the institution is the promotion of research in any field, in which local conditions are favorable. For the time being, only a small number of workers can be accommodated free of charge at the headquarters and no funds are yet available for special assistance. A bulletin is published monthly, but until a permanent endowment for publication is secured no records of new species of animal or plant will be received for printing. The facilities for advanced work in the Bishop Museum, the University of Hawaii and the Queen's Hospital will be at the service of any worker.

"The first scientific publication of the institution is 'A Check-List of the Fishes of Hawaii,' by Dr. David Starr Jordan and Dr. Barton Warren Evermann. This list includes 583 species.

"The present council consists of the following persons, each chairman of some special research committee:

- Chairman*, Dr. Nils P. Larsen, medical director of the Queen's Hospital.
- Vice-chairman*, Dr. Frederick G. Krauss, professor of agronomy, University of Hawaii.
- Recording Secretary*, Wm. Weinrich, chemist.
- Honorary President for 1925-1926*, David Starr Jordan, chancellor emeritus of Stanford University.
- E. A. Beals, meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau.
- Colonel F. M. Brown, judge advocate, U.S.A.
- Dr. C. B. Cooper, ex-president of the Board of Health.
- L. A. Henke, professor of animal husbandry, University of Hawaii.
- Dr. James F. Illingworth, research associate in entomology, Bishop Museum.
- H. Atherton Lee, pathologist, Sugar Planters' Association.
- Kilmer O. Moe, agriculturist, Kamehameha Schools.
- Willis T. Pope, horticulturist, U. S. Experiment Station.

# 1926 Lecture Program of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution

The Pan-Pacific Research Institution has issued two numbers of its Journal, the first containing a Check-List of the Fish of Hawaii prepared by Dr. David Starr Jordan and Dr. Barton Warren Evermann. The second number of the Journal contains a list of Institutes for Research Work in the Interest of Agriculture in the Netherlands Indies, prepared by Dr. P. J. S. Cramer.

Every Friday night at dinner for more than a year at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, Honolulu, twenty at a time of the one hundred and twenty-five actual research workers in Hawaii (other than executives) who form the Pan-Pacific Science Council, have sat together in council. At a later hour additional members have joined this nucleus to listen to a scientific address by one of their members or by a visiting scientist, the auditorium of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, Manoa Valley, being used for this purpose.

The Institution is seeking to create kindred organizations in all Pacific lands, and a tentative list of the local Honolulu program of Friday night illustrated science talks may prove of interest and an inspiration to the scientists of other communities.

It may be stated that about twenty-five lectures will be given during the year by distinguished scientific visitors from Pacific lands who are passing through Honolulu or who are guests at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution.

The following, however, is the tentative Friday night lecture program (Pan-Pacific Research Institution Auditorium) for the year 1926 in Honolulu prepared by local scientists connected with the Pan-Pacific Science Council:

January 8 (first meeting of the year); general annual discussion of program for the coming year; Mr. Frederick

Muir, chairman of the Pan-Pacific Science Council, presiding.

January 15.—Motion films and colored lantern slides of Pacific lands with descriptive talk by R. J. Baker, Dr. Nils P. Larsen, resident chairman of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, presiding.

January 22.—Professor C. R. Kellogg, Entomologist, Fukien Christian College, Foo Chow, China, "The Silk Worm Industry in China." J. M. Westgate, Director U. S. Agr. Experiment Station, "U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, and Pacific Coast Stations."

January 29.—Dr. A. N. Sinclair, Tuberculo Specialist, Queen's Hospital, "Medical Experiments with Special Reference to Theory of Immunity."

February 5.—Dr. Willis T. Moore, Ex-Director U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., "Effect of Climate on Civilization."

February 12.—Kilmer O Moe, Agriculturist, Kamehameha Schools, "Peoples of the Philippines."

February 19.—F. A. G. Muir, Director Entomology, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, "The Value of Exceptions with Special Reference to some commonly Accepted Theories of Evolution and Heredity."

Col. C. H. Birdseye, Chief Topographic Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., "Surveying in the Grand Canyon."

February 26.—Miss Carey B. Miller, Chemist, University of Hawaii, "Vitamines."

March 5.—Rev. Stephen Mark, Pastor, Second Chinese Congregational Church, Honolulu, "China's Problems."

March 12.—Gerrit P. Wilder, Botanist, Bishop Museum, "The Fruits of Hawaii."

T. C. Zschokke, Assistant Superin-

tendent of Forestry, Hawaii, "The Filipino: What He Is, and Why."

March 19.—Dr. Joseph S. Emerson, Distinguished Hawaiian Ethnologist, "Kahunas, the Hawaiian Conjurors."

March 26.—Lt. A. F. Hegenberger, Dept. Aviation, U. S. Army, "Recent Inventions in Aviation."

April 2.—R. M. Smith, Chemist McKinley High School, "Popular Chemical Experiments."

April 9.—E. A. Beals, Director of U. S. Weather Bureau, Hawaii, "Causes for the Change of Climate in Hawaii."

April 16.—A. R. Keller, Professor of Engineering, University of Hawaii, "Sanitary Water Conditions."

April 23.—Dr. Romanzo Adams, Professor of Economy and Sociology, University of Hawaii, "Race Population in Hawaii."

April 30.—Dr. S. C. Ball, Biologist, Bishop Museum, "Birds of Hawaii."

May 7.—Professor Robert Littler, Professor of Political Science, University of Hawaii, "City Government."

May 14.—Dr. K. C. Leebrick, Professor of History and Political Science, University of Hawaii, "The University of Hawaii."

May 21.—J. F. G. Stokes, Anthropologist, Bishop Museum, "Bishop Museum."

May 28.—G. K. Larrison, Engineer Water Survey, Territory of Hawaii, and C. S. Judd, Director, Board of Forestry and Agriculture, Territory of Hawaii, "Forestry and Preservation of the Water Supply."

June 4.—Dr. A. L. Dean, President, University of Hawaii, "Pineapples."

June 11.—Dr. C. M. Cooke, Conchologist, Bishop Museum, "Land Shells, Evidence of Islands Separating Them."

June 18.—E. H. Bryan, Jr., Entomologist, Bishop Museum, "Some Observations of a Naturalist in the South Seas."

June 25.—F. G. Krauss, Professor of Agronomy, University of Hawaii, "Luther Burbank, Master Plantsman."

July 2.—W. T. Pope, Horticulturist, U. S. E. S., "Bananas in the Pacific."

July 9.—Dr. John Hedley, Student of Chinese Characteristics, "China and Its Languages."

July 16.—H. P. Agee, Director, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, "Hawaii's Contribution to the Sugar Industry."

July 23.—Dr. Nils P. Larsen, Medical Director, Queen's Hospital, "Queen's Hospital."

July 30.—E. M. Ehrhorn, Chief, Bureau of Plant Inspection, Hawaii, "The Importance of Plant Quarantine."

August 6.—Dr. T. Harada, Professor of Japanese History, University of Hawaii, "Religions of Japan."

August 13.—Dr. J. F. Illingworth, Research Associate in Entomology, Bishop Museum, "North Queensland."

August 20.—Dr. E. S. Handy, Anthropologist, Bishop Museum, "Anthropology in the Pacific."

August 27.—R. T. Aitken, Anthropologist, "Material Culture of the Polynesians."

September 3.—L. A. Thurston, Conchologist, "Shells of the South Seas."

September 10.—J. C. Ripperton, Chemist, U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station, "New Agricultural Industries in Hawaii."

September 17.—Dr. H. B. Schwartz, Inspector of Language Schools, "Origin of the Japanese Written Characters."

September 24.—Wm. Weinrich, Chemist, "Origin of Commercial Fibers."

October 1.—O. H. Swezey, Entomologist, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, "Study of Forest Insects."

October 8.—Prof. C. S. Sideris, Pathologist, University of Hawaii, "Plant Physiology."

October 15.—Dr. Warren J. White, Surgeon, Shriners' Hospital, "Human Deformities and Their Corrections."

October 22.—Frank Midkiff, Director, Kamehameha Schools, "Kamehameha Schools."

October 29.—Solomon Kekipi, Native Hawaiian Botanist, and T. C. Zschokke, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry, Hawaii, "Hawaiian Plants," "Forests of the Philippines."

November 5.—J. M. Westgate, Director U. S. Agriculture Experiment Station, Hawaii, "Plant Migration."

November 12.—L. A. Henke, Professor of Animal Industry, University of Hawaii, "Dairy Husbandry and the Milk Problems in Hawaii."

November 19.—H. L. Chung, Associate Agronomist, U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station, "Some Interesting Oriental Vegetables in Hawaii."

November 26.—H. F. Willard, Entomologist, Hawaii Branch of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, "Plant Pests."

December 3.—Kilmer O. Moe, former Director, Luzon Agricultural College, "The Siamese Bridge of Civilization."

December 10.—C. N. Kurokawa, Assistant to Director, Pan-Pacific Union, "Pan-Pacific Student Movement."

December 17.—Paul Kirkpatrick, Professor of Physics, University of Hawaii, "Experimental Physics."

December 24.—Capt. Clem L. Garner, Captain of U. S. Exploring Vessel, "Discoverer," "The Discoverer and Her Work."

December 31.—J. S. Donaghho, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, University of Hawaii, "The Stars."

With two or three exceptions these speakers are members of the Pan-Pacific Science Council and workers on the committees of the Research Institution.

## The Mission of the Five Young Men from Hawaii

AT THE first of the 1926 Pan-Pacific Club luncheons in Tokyo, Prince Tokugawa (President of the Imperial Diet of Japan), pointed out that the Club was in a most flourishing condition, while Viscount Inouye, President of the Club, urged the directors and members of the Club to turn their attention even more closely to the great questions of the Pacific and not be satisfied with only the weekly discussion luncheons.

At the same time in Honolulu the Pan-Pacific Union was arranging to aid five of the members of its Japanese Good Relations Club to visit Japan, each of these young men being American citizens born in Hawaii, names as follows:

Ichiki Kurisaki (Harry), President, Society of American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry, charter member Shinko Club, Pan-Pacific Union; born in Hawaii, Jan. 3, 1893; graduate University of Southern California; dentist; served in the United States Army, 1st lieutenant; parents from Kumamoto.

Eichi Yamashiro, Vice President, Society of American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry; born in Hawaii, June 10, 1891; graduate, University of St. Louis, Ohio; Construction Engineer; served in the United States Army, 1st lieutenant; parents from Hiroshima Ken.

Isami Nishikawa (James), member, Society of American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry; charter member Shinko Club, Pan-Pacific Union; born in Ha-

waii, Feb. 10, 1901; graduate, Oahu College High School, Honolulu; Deputy Tax Assessor, County Government; parents from Hiroshima Ken.

Chomatsu Tsukiyama (Wilfred), member, Society of American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry; member Shinko Club, Pan-Pacific Union; born in Hawaii, March 22, 1897; graduate, Coe College, Chicago University; attorney-at-law; served in the United States Army, sergeant; parents from Yamaguchi Ken.

Shinji Maruyama, Vice-President Society of American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry; charter member Shinko Club, Pan-Pacific Union; born in Hawaii, June 21, 1898; graduate, McKinley High School, Honolulu; English editor, the Nippu Jiji; parents from Kumamoto Ken.

These young men will thank Prince Tokugawa, Baron Togo, and others who, at the request of former Consul General C. Yada, at a 12-12-12 meeting of the Pan-Pacific Union, urged the repeal of the law in Japan which made dual citizens of sons of Japanese born in Hawaii or on the American mainland.

The visit of these young Americans of Japanese ancestry to Tokyo should be an event in the annals of the Pan-Pacific Club in the Japanese capital, and a good beginning for the foundation of the wider and broader work suggested by Prince Tokugawa and Viscount Inouye.



# Viscount Inouye tells of China

(At the Pan-Pacific Club Luncheon, Friday, January 22, 1926)

I am very happy to be invited as your guest on the same occasion on which His Excellency the American Ambassador to Japan, Hon. Chas. MacVeagh, honors us with his presence. Your kindness has touched me deeply.

Since the inception of this Club four years ago it has been my pleasure and duty to preside at our luncheons and to welcome our distinguished guests. It was my good fortune to have invited here two former Ambassadors of the United States, the Honorable Cyrus E. Wood and the late lamented Ambassador, Hon. Edgar E. Bancroft, whose memory we cherish today with deep feelings of reverence. Today I am happy to join with you in welcoming the new American Ambassador, Mr. MacVeagh. We all appreciate his splendid service to Japan during the Russo-Japanese war and I hope his stay in our country will be pleasant and profitable for our two countries.

During my recent visit to China our Honorary President, His Excellency Prince Tokugawa, was kind enough to preside over the weekly meetings and I wish to take this opportunity to thank him most cordially for his services.

When I speak to you my thoughts naturally turn to the important mission of our Club and the future which is in store for us. For over four years we have continued to hold weekly luncheons here and we have welcomed many distinguished statesmen, diplomats, men of letters and businessmen, and listened with interest to their instructive addresses. I believe that this is the only Club in the Japanese Empire where subjects of international importance are discussed every week in the English language. I humbly believe, therefore, that we have been contributing our quota to the promotion of international goodwill and

understanding among the Pan-Pacific peoples.

But, we should not be satisfied with our present success. We should do our utmost to strengthen our Club and enlarge our influence. My recent visit to China fortified this belief. I left Tokyo on November 13th and arrived in Peking on the 19th, and returned to Tokyo on January 1st. As to the Customs Tariff Conference in Peking, you have no doubt read in the newspapers a full account of this conference. There, in the historic palace of the Manchu Dynasty the representatives of the Powers interested in China met in conference to discuss the method of restoring tariff autonomy to China. From the beginning Japan supported China's claims and did everything to help China achieve success, for Japan had had bitter experience in the past in restoring her own tariff autonomy and abolishing extraterritoriality. Thus, with perfect understanding and cooperation with the American and the British Governments, the Japanese Government assisted China to win her tariff autonomy. At present the conference for abolishing extraterritoriality is in session in Peking. You will agree with me when I say that Japan's sole aim at these conferences has been to help China to promote mutual interests and to preserve peace in the Far East.

The Conference showed that no longer can the Powers treat China in the manner they have done in the past; the old diplomacy of force must give way to a new diplomacy of friendly cooperation. While the whole attention of Europe was focussed on Locarno, the eminent statesmen and diplomats of the nations of the West sat in conference in Peking to consider their future relations with China.

It seems to me the greatest Pan-Pacific

problem of the future centers around China. As an example it might interest you to hear about the international train on which I had some very interesting experiences.

Because of one of the wars—there are many wars going on in China—between the National Army on the Peking side and General Li Chi Liu's army on the Tientsin side, the communications between Peking and Tientsin were entirely cut off from the afternoon of December 8 last. On December 9th the Powers ran a so-called International train leaving Peking at 6 a.m. This is a right of the Powers since the Boxer rebellion in 1901 to maintain free access to the sea whenever the communications were interrupted by China. This train consists of eight cars guarded and armed by Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan, about 18 soldiers from each country. The command of the train goes by alphabetical order and the first train run was under command of Captain Cope of the American Army.

The train is quite a sight as each car occupied by the different powers is shown by their colors prominently displayed on the sides of the car. Then at the head of the locomotive is draped the four flags of the nations operating the train. The train carries a large supply of repairing material—rails, sleepers, shovels, picks, etc.

We arrived safely at Yangtzun, about 20 miles north of Tientsin and the headquarters of the advance National Army. We could see a busy infantry and cavalry movement going to the battle line which was not more than two miles from the station. We saw also two complete armored trains belonging to the National Army. When we started from the station these armored trains took advantage of us and followed our train. Naturally we were bombarded by their enemy. We got six or seven shells but

we were lucky that more of them did not strike us but as the shells dropped nearer and nearer it was the opinion of our expert that if we stayed in that position ten minutes longer then it might prove fatal. We retreated to the front yard of the station just in time.

Captain Cope, the commander of the train, did everything possible to run the train through to Tientsin, as this was the first experience of an international train being checked. We spent three days in a field trying in every possible way to get in communication with the Li army, but in vain. From the second day our provisions ran short but we were rescued by American and Japanese relief motor cars which arrived at our train on the night of the 11th, with full provisions, so that we were saved from starvation.

At noon of the third day, i. e. on the 12th, the commander decided to return to Peking where we arrived at about 6:30 p.m. For the following two weeks, until December 25th, there was no communication to Tientsin at all.

This is just one of the happenings in China of today where two very important international conferences are being held. It is a rather phenomenal condition.

I met many noted men in China, regardless of political party. Many of them have been educated in Europe and the United States and in Japan—they have as good all-round knowledge as men of affairs in any other country, and I could not help feeling that it was through these men as a result of thorough talking and frank discussion that conditions in China could be improved, and not through military force as it is now.

I want to suggest to the Directors and Members of the Pan-Pacific Club that we should turn our attention to these great and important questions and not be satisfied with our weekly luncheons.

# Prince Tokugawa Introduces Ambassador MacVeagh to the Pan- Pacific Club of Tokyo

(Address of welcome at the Pan-Pacific Club by Prince Tokugawa, at the luncheon Friday, January 22nd, 1926).

Today the Pan-Pacific Club meets for the first time this year. As you know, this is the 95th meeting of this club and we are particularly happy to have with us His Excellency, the newly appointed Ambassador of the United States of America, Hon. Chas. MacVeagh, who is indeed very kind to spare his busy time to give us the honor of his presence this afternoon. The old Anglo-Japanese alliance has developed into the four-power treaty, the signatories being the British Empire, the United States, France and Japan. I am certain this pact will maintain peace in the Pacific which has become one of the centers of world problems. To keep peace on the Pacific it is necessary for all the countries bordering this ocean to determine to keep themselves in friendly and happy relations with each other. Therefore, it is necessary for those nations to be in close touch with one another; hence these weekly luncheons where we meet one another so often are most essential. I shall feel, and I am sure everyone in this room, will feel very grateful to His Excellency the American Ambassador if he will kindly address us this afternoon.

Ambassador MacVeagh spoke as follows:

I feel very keenly the high honor of being the guest of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo. As a branch of the Pan-Pacific Union it is doing its part, and a very important part, in furthering the aims and objects of that great and unique organization.

And I am very deeply impressed with the high character of the members who are jointly carrying on this unselfish

work. It is the great good fortune of Japan that she has men such as compose this club—men like Prince Tokugawa, and Viscount Shibusawa, and many others, who, from no motive of personal ambition, because there is no honor that can be given them which they do not already possess, give unsparingly of their intelligence and their energy in the service of their country at home and abroad.

A few years ago there was started in Williamstown, Massachusetts, what was called a "Round Table," the purpose being the free exchange of views upon the subject of world politics between men of different nationalities. It was initiated by an old friend of mine, Harry A. Garfield, the President of Williams College and son of a president of the United States, who thought it might be helpful, first, in bringing home to America a fuller knowledge of the political conditions in other countries and, second, giving to other countries a clearer understanding of the underlying feelings and ideas of the people of the United States. This, it was hoped and believed, would result in making it easier to minimize any causes of irritation which might arise between ourselves and any other nations, and so be a strong force in the avoidance of future quarrels. These conferences at Williamstown have been attended by picked men from all over the world, including Japan, who have given without restraint their own views and those of their countrymen on the political questions affecting them most nearly, and subjected themselves to criticism and questioning by others hold-

ing different views; and they have done much to increase the knowledge and broaden the understanding of the peoples of all the nations represented.

Another similar undertaking is the Pan-American Union which, by a frank interchange of opinions and by frequent conferences of representatives of all the countries on the Continent of America, from Canada on the North to Chile and Argentina on the South, and the personal contact incident to such meetings, seeks to bind more closely together these countries which, with all their differences of race and language, have at least one common heritage.

But all these Round Tables, or Unions, helpful as they are, pale before the Union which you represent here today. Even the name itself gives the impression of almost boundless space. The Pan-Pacific Union—a Union of all countries bordering upon the greatest of all oceans! It seems to comprise very nearly the whole of the earth's surface.

As I stood at the bow of the steamer that bore me from the harbor of San Francisco, and out through the Golden Gate, that wonderful sonnet of the youthful Keats, written early in the last century, on his first reading Chapman's translation of Homer, kept singing itself in my memory:

"Much have I travelled in the realms of  
Gold,  
And many goodly states and kingdoms  
seen;  
Round many Western islands have I  
been,  
That Bards in fealty to Apollo hold.  
Oft of that wide expanse have I been  
told,  
That deep-browed Homer ruled as his  
demesne;  
But never did I breathe its pure serene  
'Till I heard Chapman speak out loud  
and bold,  
Then felt I like some watcher in the  
skies

When a new planet swims into his  
ken—

Or like stout Cortes, when with eagle  
eyes,

He gazed at the Pacific; and all his  
men

Looked at each other with a wild sur-  
mise,

Silent—upon a peak in Dairen."

For I, too, was for the first time gazing on the Pacific, and being borne on its bosom to its Far Eastern shore—and as I looked at the waves rising and falling beneath me, I wondered upon what shore they had last broken, and what message they had brought. This one still shivered from contact with the icebound coasts of Northern Siberia; that one was still warm with the heat of the Equator; another had come from the southernmost point of South America, and his neighbor had last touched land on the shores of China, or perhaps Japan; and that powerful fellow had come a long way from far-off Australia, or New Zealand,—and yet they all moved in one direction, were angry or calm at the same time, and however different their origin or journeying, acted with one common impulse, one common aim.

And when on my arrival at Honolulu I learned of the various conferences held under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union, the two Science Conferences in Honolulu in 1920 and in Australia in 1923, the Educational Conferences in 1921 and 1923 in Honolulu and San Francisco, the Commercial Conference in 1922, and the Food Conservation Conference last year, I felt that the meeting of these waves in the Mid-Pacific was a sign and symbol of what was going on in the countries from which they came. The peoples of these different countries, also, were coming together in the Mid-Pacific to exchange information and ideas. They, too, different as they were in race, language, religion, habits and manner of

living, felt the need of a community of thought and action. They realized that a nation, as an individual, could not get the best out of life by shutting itself off from the world around it; that the old and true saying that "Knowledge is Power" did not mean knowledge only of one's own immediate surroundings, but that it meant as Mathew Arnold said was the true definition of culture "knowledge of the best that has been said and thought in the world." And so these earnest and far-seeing men from diverse nations, such as your own Prince Tokugawa and Viscount Shibusawa, came together and formed the Pan-Pacific Association. The purposes of this Association comprised the exchange and dissemination of knowledge concerning all the material interests of the Pacific area, and the attempt to solve the scientific problems, including those of race and population, and food, which confront the present and will more seriously confront the coming generation. But the underlying purpose, the real object to which all these material efforts are subsidiary, was to bring about a better understanding among the peoples and races bordering on the Pacific, and a spirit of friendly cooperation for their common advancement, material and *spiritual*. And they have accomplished much more, I think, than their founders dared to hope. Their list of officers contains the names of the highest officials of practically every country or territory in or on the Pacific, and the delegates to their conferences are invariably the best known and most competent persons in their respective activities, in the Pacific area.

And while these conferences on material things are helping to solve many perplexing problems to the great advancement of the peoples of the Pacific,

they are accomplishing a far greater work. By the mere bringing together of thoughtful men of different races and climes, and by enabling them to rub elbows and look into each others' eyes, and hear one another discuss the same problems, they are day by day bringing about that better understanding which is so greatly to be desired, and which is the corner stone of international peace. As was said at one of the conferences, "We have tried experimenting on plants and now we are trying it on ourselves. We take a little germ of thought, fertilize it, and it bears fruit in the thoughts of people from many parts of the world." And it is in this way that your meetings here in Tokyo are of such great value. You are taking the thought of better international knowledge and understanding, and fertilizing it, and sending it abroad to many peoples—and it will surely bear fruit a hundred fold.

After the addresses Prince Tokugawa spoke as follows:

Before we leave this room I feel it my duty in the name of the Pan-Pacific Club to express our grateful thanks to His Excellency Mr. Ambassador, and to our President, Viscount Inouye, for their addresses this afternoon.

I have pleasure in stating that we are looking forward to inviting in February Mrs. MacVeagh to be our guest. She will arrive in this country next month.

Viscount Inouye has just said it might perhaps have been better if he had not returned to Japan, but I do not agree with him. If he had not returned at all, Viscount Kato, our Prime Minister, would be awfully sorry, because in that case he would have to appoint another Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Marine.



# The Pan-Pacific Union and the Red Cross Conference in Japan

The Pan-Pacific Union has been invited to send delegates in an advisory capacity to the deliberations of the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference to be held in Tokyo, November 15 to 25, 1926. The Pan-Pacific Union seeks to have a Pan-Pacific Red Cross Conference convene in Honolulu in 1927 with the hopes that a series of Pan-Pacific Red Cross Conferences may be held annually in turn in the different countries of the Pacific. The Pan-Pacific Union is sending its delegates to the Pan-American Red Cross Conference in Washington in May, and hopes that one of these may also attend as a delegate at the Japan Conference.

The following letter from Sir Claude H. Hill, Director General of the League of Red Cross Societies, has been received by the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, dated January 18, 1926:

"I have the honor to forward you herewith a memorandum relating to the arrangements for the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference, which will take place upon the invitation of the Japanese Red Cross at Tokyo in November, 1926.

"The Japanese Red Cross Society graciously proposed that this meeting should be arranged so as to coincide with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of its foundation. This proposal, which was hailed with enthusiasm by the other Red Cross Societies directly interested, will afford to the Red Cross Societies of the Orient an unrivaled opportunity for seeing at first hand the invaluable services which the Japanese Red Cross is rendering and of offering to that Society, through their respective delegates, their heartfelt congratulations on this auspicious occasion.

"May I venture to express the hope

that you will give early consideration to the invitation, which I hereby have the honor to address to you on behalf of the League of Red Cross Societies, to send delegates to attend this Conference in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 2 of the attached memorandum.

"I anticipate that the discussions at this Conference, which will be held at the headquarters, and in connection with the jubilee, of the most highly organized Red Cross Society in the Far East, will be of very great interest; and it will greatly facilitate preparations for the meeting if you would be so kind as to furnish, both to the Japanese Red Cross Society and the Secretariat of the League, at the earliest possible date, the information requested in Paragraph 7 of the memorandum enclosed."

*Second Oriental Red Cross Conference,  
Tokyo. November 15-25, 1926.*

1. Upon the invitation of the Japanese Red Cross Society, and after consultation with the other Red Cross Societies of the Far East, it has been arranged that the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference shall open at Tokyo on Monday, November 15, 1926, at 3:00 p.m. It is hoped that delegates will arrange to arrive in Tokyo not later than November 14th. The Conference will terminate on Tuesday, November 23rd.

## 2. Delegates.

(a) The following Red Cross Societies are being invited to send delegates in an official capacity:

American Red Cross (Philippine Section), Australian Red Cross, Chinese Red Cross, French Red Cross (Indo-Chinese Section), Indian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands East Indies Red Cross,

New Zealand Red Cross, Siamese Red Cross.

It is hoped that each of the above Societies will be represented by a delegation consisting of at least one and not more than three delegates, assisted by such technical experts as may be designated to accompany the delegates. In the deliberations of the Conference, the delegation of each of the above named Societies will be entitled to one vote.

- (b) The following are being invited to send delegates in an advisory capacity.

Each Red Cross Society belonging to the League other than those listed under (a) above:

League of Nations, International Labor Office, Comité International de la Croix-Rouge, International Union for Combating Tuberculosis, International Union against the Venereal Peril, International Council of Nurses, China International Famine Relief Commission, Rockefeller Foundation, Pan-Pacific Union, World Federation of Educational Associations, International Association of Secondary Teachers.

The delegation of each of the foregoing will be invited to present reports and participate in the discussions. In addition, invitations to attend the Conference in an advisory capacity may be issued by any of the Red Cross Societies officially participating (see list under (a) above) to any national organization in their respective countries which collaborates with the Red Cross in any phase of its peace time work.

- (c) The exact composition of the delegation, which will represent the League Secretariat, will be decided by the Executive Committee at its meeting in April, 1926. It is hoped that at least three delegates will be able to attend on behalf of the League, including, if possible, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, the Assistant Director General

and the Director of the Health Division.

3. *Expenses.* Following the practice adopted in the case of previous regional conferences, it is contemplated that each Red Cross Society will pay the expenses of its own delegation.

4. *Reports.* It is hoped that Red Cross Societies participating in the deliberations of the Conference will be good enough to furnish in advance reports aimed at facilitating the discussion of the different questions on the agenda. Suggestions on this point are incorporated in the draft agenda annexed to the present memorandum.

Reports should be typed or printed in French, English or Japanese. Participating Societies are requested either to make their own arrangements for the typing or mimeographing of their reports or else to forward them to the League Secretariat in French or English before August 1st in order that they may be printed before distribution at the Conference.

Arrangements will be made by the Japanese Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies for stenographic reports of the discussions, and for the publication of the reports and minutes of the Conference.

5. *Language.* The official languages of the Conference will be English, French, and Japanese. The Japanese Red Cross has kindly undertaken to provide for the translation of reports and for the interpretation of speeches into and out of the Japanese language.

6. *Program.* The program of the Conference has been tentatively fixed as follows:

*Sunday, Nov. 14.* Afternoon—Baron Hirayama, President of the Japanese Red Cross, will receive delegates at the headquarters of the Society.

*Monday, Nov. 15.* Afternoon—Opening session. Address of welcome by the President of the Japanese Red Cross. Election of the President and Vice-

President of the Conference; nomination of commissions; address by the Chairman of the League delegation.

*Tuesday, Nov. 16.* Morning—Second plenary session. General reports of delegations on the work of their respective Societies.

Afternoon—H. I. H. Prince Kan-In, Honorary President of the Japanese Red Cross, will entertain delegates at luncheon.

Visit to the General Red Cross Hospital and the Maternity Hospital.

Association of Volunteer Nurses will entertain delegates at tea at the Red Cross Hospital.

In the evening, delegates will be invited to attend a Japanese theatrical representation.

*Wednesday, Nov. 17.* Morning—Third plenary session. General reports of delegates on the work of their respective Societies.

Afternoon—Meeting of commissions.

*Thursday, Nov. 18.* Morning—Meeting of commissions.

Afternoon—Visit to the Meiji Temple; visit to Junior Red Cross activities. The Mayor of Tokyo will entertain delegates at dinner.

*Friday, Nov. 19.* Morning—Fourth plenary session. Reports of commissions.

Afternoon—Their Excellencies, the Ministers of War and of the Marine, will entertain delegates at luncheon.

Visit to the State Health Laboratory, to the Imperial Museum and the Kôrakuen gardens.

Delegates will be invited to attend a representation of Nô dancing.

*Saturday, Nov. 20.* Morning—Meeting of commissions.

Afternoon—Visits to places of interest in Tokyo.

*Sunday, Nov. 21.* Visit to Hakone, Enoshima and Kamakura.

*Monday, Nov. 22.* Morning—Fifth plenary session. Reports of commissions.

Afternoon—Visit to the gardens of the Imperial Palace at Akasaka.

*Tuesday, Nov. 23.* Morning—Sixth plenary session. Adoption of resolutions. Closing addresses by the Chairman of the Conference and the President of the Japanese Red Cross.

Afternoon—Visit to places of interest in Tokyo.

The Central Committee of the Japanese Red Cross will entertain delegates at dinner.

*Wednesday, Nov. 24.*—Visit to Nikko, where sleeping accommodations will be provided for delegates.

*Thursday, Nov. 25.* Return to Tokyo.

Paris, January, 1926.

#### AGENDA

N.B. The draft agenda hereunder have been prepared by the League Secretariat and approved by the Japanese Red Cross. Any Society officially participating in the Conference may, at any time before July 15, 1926, request the addition of further questions to the agenda.

#### I. General Questions.

(a) Propaganda calculated to increase the membership and resources of national Red Cross Societies.

(It is suggested that a written report be furnished by the Japanese Red Cross and the discussion opened by the Siamese Red Cross delegation).

(b) Red Cross cooperation with Government services and with official and private bodies working in related fields.

(Written report: Siamese Red Cross: discussion opened by the delegation of the Philippines Section of the American Red Cross).

(c) Means of establishing closer and more effective cooperative relations between the national Red Cross Societies of the Far East.

(Written report: Netherlands East Indies Red Cross; discussion opened by the Japanese Red Cross delegation).

## II. *Disaster Relief.*

(a) Functions of the Relief Department or Committee at headquarters of a national Red Cross Society.

(i) Preventive actions and technical study of relief questions.

(ii) Advance organization of relief in cooperation with the departments or committees in charge of nursing. Junior Red Cross, etc., with local Red Cross Committees and with Governmental and private relief organizations.

(iii) Training of personnel.

(iv) Material and stores.

(v) Financial basis of relief action.

Written report—Philippines Section, American Red Cross; opening of discussion—League delegates, delegation of the Japanese, Australian and Chinese Red Cross Societies, respectively.

(b) Cooperation between different national Red Cross Societies, especially Societies in the same geographical area on the basis of the principles set forth in the Draft Statutes of the proposed International Relief Union.

(c) Responsibilities of the League Secretariat as the center of documentation and information in disaster relief matters and eventually as the Executive Agent of the International Relief Union.

Written report—League Secretariat. Opening of discussion—Delegates of the Indo-Chinese Section of the French Red Cross; delegates of the Philippine Section, American Red Cross.

## III. *Health.*

(a) Red Cross participation, in each of the countries represented at the Conference, and in the international field, in the campaign—

(i) against tuberculosis.

(ii) against venereal disease.

(iii) against evils of opium and other dangerous drugs.

Written report—Indian Red Cross.

Opening of discussion—Delegates of the International Union for Combating Tuberculosis, International Union against the Venereal

Peril and of the League of Nations, respectively.

(b) Organization by national Red Cross Societies of dispensaries, sanatoria and other health institutions.

Written reports—Chinese and Siamese Red Cross. Opening of discussion—Indian Red Cross delegate.

(c) Generalization by national Red Cross Societies of preventive inoculation against diseases for which this method has been proved efficacious (smallpox, typhoid fever, dysentery, diphtheria, cholera, plague).

## IV. *Nursing.*

(a) Composition and functions of national Red Cross Nursing Committees.

Written report—League Secretariat. Opening of discussion—Australian Red Cross delegate.

(b) Registration of Red Cross nurses.

Written report—American Red Cross. Opening of discussion—Japanese Red Cross delegate.

(c) Nursing legislation, insurance, etc.

Written report—New Zealand Red Cross. Opening of discussion—Siamese Red Cross delegate.

(d) Organization of nursing schools, training of—

(i) Teachers of nursing

(ii) Institutional nurses.

(iii) Public health nurses.

Written reports—Japanese, Chinese and American Red Cross Societies respectively.

Opening of discussion—Chinese, American and New Zealand Red Cross Societies delegates respectively.

(e) Principles and organization of public health nursing service.

Written report—Siamese Red Cross. Opening of discussion—League delegate.

## V. *Junior Red Cross.*

(a) Fundamental principles of the Junior Red Cross.

(i) Purpose.

(ii) Organization.

(iii) Propaganda.

Written report—Australian Red Cross. Opening of discussion—American, Japanese and New Zealand Red Cross delegates respectively.

(b) Enrollment and organization of Junior Red Cross groups among children not attending school.

Written report—Siamese Red Cross. Opening of discussion—Japanese Red Cross delegate.

(c) Acquisition and practice by children of sound health habits.

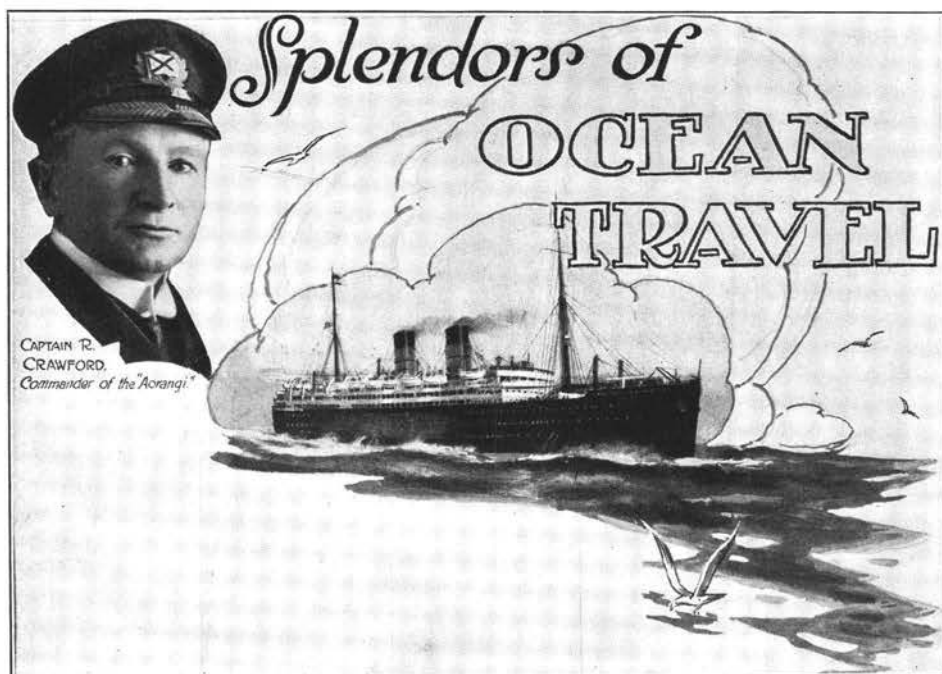
(d) Civic activities of Junior Red Cross members; establishment and maintenance of friendly relations between Junior groups in the same and in different countries; technique of interschool correspondence.

Written reports—Japanese Red Cross. Opening of discussion—Australian Red Cross delegate.

# ADVERTISING SECTION

## THE MID-PACIFIC

1



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

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

From Vancouver via Honolulu, Suva, Auckland to Sydney

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

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

If the trip from Vancouver is continued to its terminus, Sydney, here again one may secure bookings on the ADVT.

Union Steam Ship Co. boats for other cruises.

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

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

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



## AROUND ABOUT HONOLULU



*The Moana Hotel at Waikiki*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

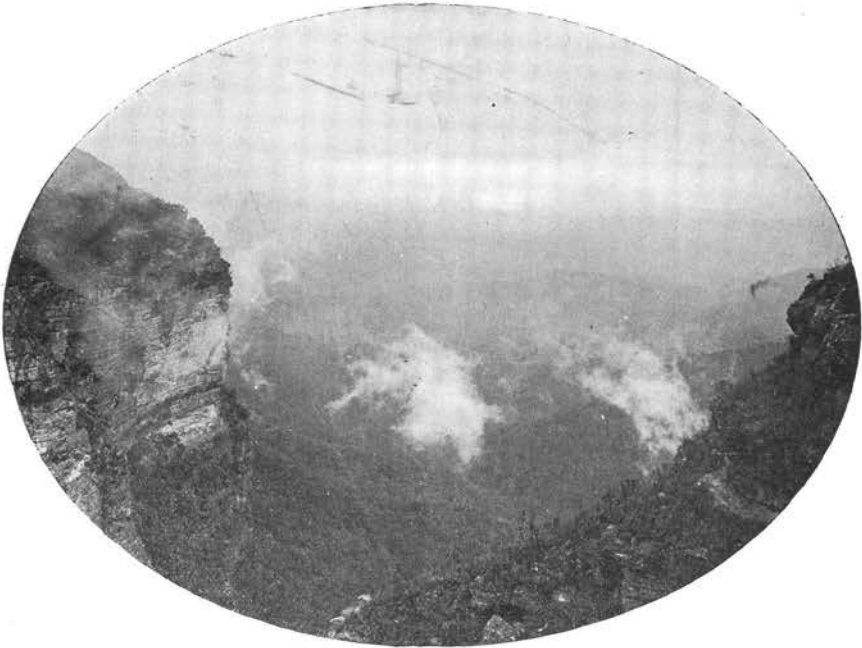
## THE CONTINENT OF AUSTRALIA

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

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

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

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



*Every Australian state has its mountain scenery.*

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

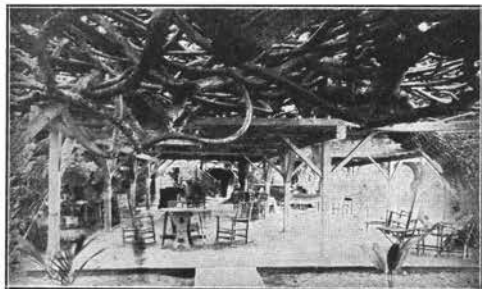
From Sydney, a city of a million, now building the world's greatest bridge across its incomparable harbor, it is but sixty miles by rail or motor to the wondrous Blue Mountains, in which the world's greatest limestone caverns and Jenolan Caves are to be found.

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

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

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

## Home Hotels in Honolulu



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## WONDERFUL NEW ZEALAND

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

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



*An ancient Maori stockade*

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

### South Manchuria Railway Company Cheap Overland Tours

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

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

ADVT.

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

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

#### DAIREN

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

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

## LEADING AUTOMOBILES IN HAWAII

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

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

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

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

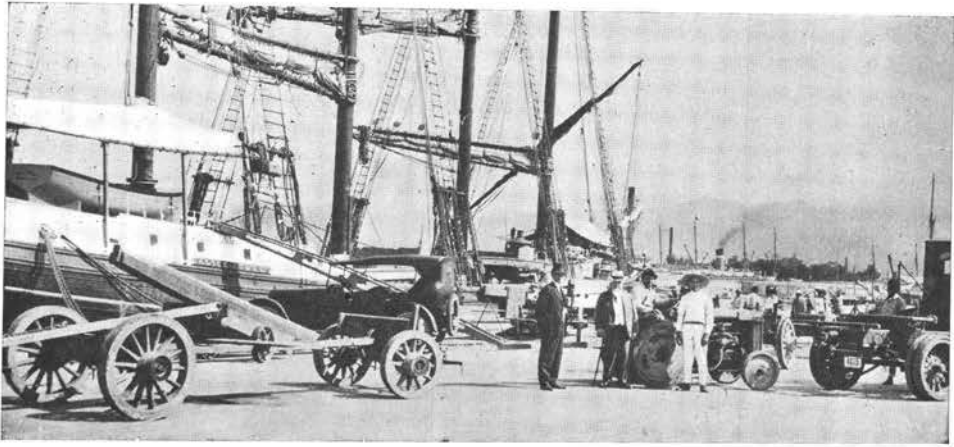
**The von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.**, Importers, Machinery Merchants, and leading automobile dealers, have their offices and store in the Alexander Young Building, at the corner of King and Bishop streets, and their magnificent automobile salesroom and garage just in the rear, facing on Alakea Street. Here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

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

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

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





*Unloading the "Alice Cooke."*

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

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

## OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY



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

## MODERN BANKING IN HONOLULU



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

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

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

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

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

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



### THE WORLD'S MOST DELICIOUS PINEAPPLE

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

Crushed Hawaiian Pineapple is meeting favor because of its convenience in

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

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



### FERTILIZING THE SOIL

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

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

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

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



## Banking and Business in Honolulu

**The Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited**, of Honolulu, is the oldest and largest trust company in the Territory of Hawaii. How successful it has become may be gathered from the fact that it has real and personal property under its control and management with approximate value of \$40,000,000. Trust companies in Hawaii are not permitted to transact commercial banking business and their financial resources therefore do not loom up commensurate with trust figures. The resources of this organization as of December 31, 1925 amounted to \$3,300,099.04 with capital of \$1,250,000; surplus \$750,000; special reserve, \$50,000, and undivided profits of \$127,103.84, making a total capitalization of \$3,300,099.04. Mr. E. D. Tenney is chairman and president and Mr. J. R. Galt is senior vice-president and manager.

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

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

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

ADVT.

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

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

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

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



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



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



## ON FASHIONABLE FORT STREET

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

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

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

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

**Bergstrom Music Company**, the leading music store in Hawaii, is on King and Fort streets. No home is complete in Honolulu without an ukulele, a piano and a Victor talking machine. The Bergstrom Music Company, with its big store on Fort street, will provide you with these—**a Mason & Hamlin, a Chick-**

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

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

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

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

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

## ALEXANDER & BALDWIN



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## INFORMATION ON HAWAII

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

ADVT.

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

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

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

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

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

## CASTLE & COOKE

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

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

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

## C. BREWER & COMPANY



*C. Brewer & Company, Limited, Honolulu, with a capital stock of \$8,000,000, was established in 1826. It represents the following Sugar Plantations: 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.*

ADVT.



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

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

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

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

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

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



## Honolulu as Advertised



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

**The Charles R. Frazier Co.**, advertising agents in the Kauikeolani Building on King Street, is perhaps the best known agency of this kind in the Pacific. Operating throughout Hawaii as well as in the Orient and on the mainland, the Charles R. Frazier Co. has been known for two decades among those who advertise or who read advertisements.

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

**The Honolulu Advertiser** is Hawaii's oldest newspaper and maintains a job department that has been built up with seventy years of effort of experience be-  
ADVT.

hind it. The Honolulu Advertiser gets out all kinds of half-tone and color work, prints books and publishes a number of periodicals. The leading morning newspaper of Hawaii, it holds a unique position.

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

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

## The Architects and Engineers of Hawaii

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Some of Honolulu's Leading Business Firms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Honolulu Business Items

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

**The Peerless Roofing and Paint Co.**, W. F. Snyder, Mgr., with offices at 844 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu, has thirty-three years of business experience behind it. The firm handles felt, pitch, and gravel roofs, and Peerless Preserving Paint. The Company is well known throughout Hawaii for its work, constructing roofs that last in a climate where each roof must be built with regard to the climatic conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Maui No Ka Oi

*(Maui is the best)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Hilo, Hawaii's Second City

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Establish Your Business in Hilo

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

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

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

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

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

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



*A cattle ranch on the Island of Hawaii.*

## About the Big Island

Twice a week the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company dispatches its palatial steamer, the "Haleakala" to Hilo, leaving Honolulu at 5 P.M. on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Hilo at 7 P.M. the next morning. This vessel leaves Hilo every Wednesday and Sunday afternoon at five for Honolulu, a fourteen-hour run. From Honolulu, the Inter-Island Company dispatches almost daily excellent passenger vessels to the island of Maui and twice a week to the island of Kauai. There is no finer cruise in all the world than a visit to all of the Hawaiian Islands on the steamers of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. The head offices in Honolulu are on Merchant Street, where every information available, or books on the different islands are sent on request. Tours of all the islands are arranged.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Sisal Industry.