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Enero de 1927.

NOTAS MEXICANAS.

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N O T A S M E X I C A N A S .
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"FRIENDS OF THE MEXICANS"
(Amigos de los Mexicanos)

JAMES HOFFMAN BATTEN,
Director del Servicio Regional, Pomona College.

La 60. Conferencia Anual de "Friends of the Mexicans" (Amigos de los mexicanos), fué celebrada en el Pomona College el sábado, 13 de noviembre, habiendo sesiones por la mañana, tarde y noche. Sobre trescientos delegados estuvieron presentes, que con el resto de los asistentes alcanzaron el número de seiscientos. El creciente interés de estas Conferencias se manifiesta en el hecho de que estos delegados representan la parte meridional de California, desde San Diego y Calexico en el sur, hasta Hanford y Santa Bárbara en el norte, y son representantes de instituciones de educación, de cámaras de comercio, establecimientos, agencias católicas y protestantes de salud, iglesias, y otras organizaciones.

Originalmente organizada por, y casi totalmente restringida en su asistencia a los maestros interesados en la educación de niños y adultos mexicanos, el radio de acción de la Conferencia se ha ido ensanchando hasta cubrir todos los problemas referentes a la población de habla española. En la preparación del programa para el año actual, el señor Batten, como Director de la Conferencia, tuvo la ayuda de la Junta Consultiva, y la muy valiosa de la Srta. Ethel Ri

chardson, Ayudante del Superintendente de Instrucción Pública en el Estado, y Encargada de las Obras de los Adultos. - Al darle forma al programa se creyó prudente limitar los tópicos a los dos temas generales: "Problemas Obreros" y "Problemas Educativos" y conceder mayor tiempo para la discusión franca desde la plataforma de la Conferencia.

Conforme a este plan, la sesión de la mañana, celebrada en Holmes Hall, y presidida por Mr. Batten, fue dedicada a la consideración de la cuestión obrera. El doctor George P. Clements, Gerente del Departamento de Agricultura de la Cámara de Comercio de los Angeles, con gran pena nuestra, - se excusó de asistir a la conferencia por encontrarse enfermo, y su inteligente artículo titulado "California Casual Labor Demands" fué leído por el Presidente. La discusión - que siguió fué empezada por el señor R.B. Peters, Gerente -- del Devore Ranch, Devore, California. Un discurso muy interesante y sugestivo sobre "El 'Por qué' Hay Mexicanos en California" fué pronunciado por el señor Jose W. Kelly, Delegado General de la Federación Mexicana del Trabajo. La discusión que siguió fué empezada por el señor C. V. Newman, - Gerente de la San Joaquín Fruit & Investment Company de Santa Anna.

La sesión de la tarde estuvo presidida por la señora Frank A. Gibson de Los Angeles, y trató de preferencia los problemas educativos, y empezó con la lectura de un documento titulado "El Problema de la Educación de Adultos Mexicanos" por la señora Lenore Panunzio, Inspectora de la Educación de Inmigrantes en las Escuelas de Long Beach. La seño

ra P. J. Cooney, Inspectora de las Escuelas de Inmigrantes en El Monte, dirigió la discusión que siguió. "El Problema de la Educación del Niño Mexicano se dividió en dos secciones. La Srta. Flora D. Smith, Directora del Departamento de Americanización en las escuelas de la ciudad de Los Angeles, presentó la cuestión de "Segregación." El señor C. E. Stickle de las escuelas de la ciudad de Pasadena discutió "El Problema de los Niños y Niñas mexicanas Adolescentes." Estas dos son las cuestiones principales que tienen que --- afrontar los educadores del Estado. La interesante discusión fué iniciada por el señor W. D. Bannister, Director de la Oxnard Union High School.

La sesión de la noche se celebró en el hermoso Mabel-Shaw Bridges Hall of Music. El Presidente James Arnold - Blaisdell del Pomona College, presidió y dirigió una oportuna y simpática arenga inicial, en la que comparó la primera visión que del pacífico tuvieron los aventureros españoles, desde los "mástiles del Darién" a la visión que hoy le hace frente a los Estados Unidos, cuando dirigimos la vista sobre el vasto territorio y las pasmosas oportunidades que nos -- brindan los países latino-americanos que tenemos al sur. El Dr. Henry A. Holmes, Presidente del Comité latino-americano del Pomona College, y antiguo Director del Colegio Americano en Buenos Aires, dirigió una interesante plática sobre el "Pan-Americanismo Educativo." El doctor Holmes abogó por una mejor comprensión del carácter latino-americano y de su temperamento, de parte del pueblo americano, y declaró que para entrar en relaciones amistosas más elevadas con ellos,

la Nación americana debe cesar cualquiera actividad que dé la impresión de que se trata de explotarlos comercial o políticamente, y manifestar en cambio un espíritu de altruismo recíproco. Fué motivo de gran pesar el que no pudieran presentarse dos de los oradores de la sesión de la noche. - El señor F. A. Pesqueira, Cónsul de México en Los Angeles, - quien siempre ha manifestado grandísimo interés por la Conferencia, y que tuvo que salir, llamado por importantes --- asuntos del Gobierno, y el señor Harry Chandler, Editor del "Los Angeles Times", quien expresó su sentimiento de que una junta de gran importancia para considerar los problemas del Río Colorado que debía reunirse en esta misma fecha, le impedía asistir a la Conferencia según había convenido. El señor Chandler, sin embargo, tenía ya preparado su discurso sobre "Educación, o El Solvente Internacional", que fué leído por Mr. Batten, y está publicado aquí en otro lugar.

Los Comités de Recomendaciones y Nombramientos o Propuestas, presentaron las tres resoluciones siguientes, que fueron adoptadas por unanimidad:

CONSIDERANDO que, como consecuencia de la Conferencia de "Amigos de los Mexicanos", se han hecho arreglos, que han traído a las Clases de Verano del Pomona College, a un grupo de maestros de los Estados mexicanos de Sonora y Baja California, y un intercambio de dos estudiantes de la Universidad Nacional de México; y

CONSIDERANDO que, esto se debe en gran parte a los esfuerzos e interés demostrados por el señor F. A. Pesqueira, Cónsul mexicano en Los Angeles; con tal motivo,

QUEDA ACORDADO, enviar al señor Pesqueira las más expresivas gracias por su espléndida cooperación en este movimiento, y

QUEDA ACORDADO, felicitar al Pomona College y a sus Clases de Verano, por la inauguración de este movimiento hacia una mejor inteligencia, por medio del proceso educacional, del carácter e ideales de nuestros vecinos los mexicanos, y nos coloquemos en record como favoreciendo hasta donde sea posible la extensión de esta obra.

CONSIDERANDO que, el Departamento de Educación del Estado está deseoso de establecer los datos básicos para un programa educativo adecuado en conexión con la obra migratoria del Estado, en consecuencia,

QUEDA ACORDADO, que esta Conferencia endose la solicitud de la Sríta. Helen Heffernan, Comisionada de las Escuelas Elementales, para que la Universidad de California, por medio de su Departamento de Economía Social, organice el estudio necesario para conseguir dicha información, y

QUEDA ACORDADO, que los distintos colegios y universidades del Estado sean invitados a cooperar en este importante movimiento.

CONSIDERANDO que, para que nuestra labor sea efectiva, en la solución de los problemas mexicanos, necesitamos familiarizarnos con sus ideales,

EN CONSECUENCIA, sugerimos que se traigan oradores mexicanos para la próxima Conferencia, con el fin de que den a conocer sus distintas miras e ideales.

De las conferencias de pasados años ha nacido una in-

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teligencia mejor y un interes mayor, no solo por los problemas de nuestra población de habla española, sino por los mismos mexicanos. Movimientos hacia mejores alojamientos, mejores facilidades escolares, mas salubridad, y mejor comprensión del temperamento mexicano y de su caracter, están todos implicados en la consideración de esta Conferencia.

Uno de los resultados tangibles de la Conferencia se manifestó en las Clases de Verano del Pomona College en junio y julio de este año. Inmediatamente después de la sesión del año pasado, en una entrevista con el Sr. F. A. Pesqueira, Cónsul de México en Los Angeles, y Mr. W. S. Ament, Director de las Clases de Verano del Pomona College, el Director de esta Conferencia trató la cuestión de un intercambio de estudiantes entre el Pomona College y la Universidad Nacional de México, lo que dió por resultado que dos estudiantes del Pomona College asistieran a las Clases de Verano de la Ciudad de México, y dos maestros de la ciudad de México asistieran a las Clases de Verano de aquí. Además de estos, el asunto referente a la asistencia de maestros mexicanos a las Clases de Verano fué tratado con las autoridades de los Estados del Norte de México, y como resultado de la cooperación financiera de los Estados de Sonora y Baja California y del Pomona College y amigos interesados en el asunto, se logró que catorce maestros pudieran aprovecharse del privilegio de las Clases de Verano, y se cree que esta será una fase permanente de de la labor de las Clases de Verano del Pomona College. En la sesión de la tarde de la Conferencia fue presentado el señor W. S. Ament,

Director de las Clases de Verano, quien habló brevemente -- presentando a la señorita Helen Jo Broadbent de Lindsay, y a Mr. Clifton Winn de Redlands, quienes representaron al Pomona College el último verano en la ciudad de México.

La fecha probable para la Conferencia de 1927, es el sábado 19 de nbre, a la que tal vez se agregará, en la noche del viernes 18, una sesión de apertura dedicada exclusivamente a la música y al arte mexicanos. También se tiene la esperanza de traer de México a algún líder de los más prominentes en la obra educacional o social, como orador principal en la noche del sábado.

La Conferencia de "Amigos de los Mexicanos," no debe considerarse meramente como tipo de propaganda, o como un movimiento de "elevación" en el sentido general de la palabra, pues es más bien, un esfuerzo hacia la debida igualdad con nuestros vecinos mexicanos; un deseo de compartir con ellos nuestros distintos ramos de cultura nacional, y la -- apreciación adecuada del hecho de que México tiene mucho -- que darnos a cambio de lo que nosotros le ofrecemos. La técnica de este ajuste a otra cultura, que no cede nada en ardor o entusiasmo por la nuestra, pero que la respeta y la -- comprende, está siendo ahora el tema en nuestros colegios y universidades, lo mismo que de nuestros estadistas previsores, en el mundo político, religioso, económico y educacional. Que este estudio pueda apresurar el día en que las -- sospechas y desconfianzas que tanto han caracterizado las relaciones entre los Estados Unidos y México, sean remplazadas por una comprensión basada en la práctica de una amis--

tad inteligente en todos los contratos o convenios nacionales y personales es el propósito a que el Pomona College es tá ansioso de contribuir, por medio de esta Conferencia.

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PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS

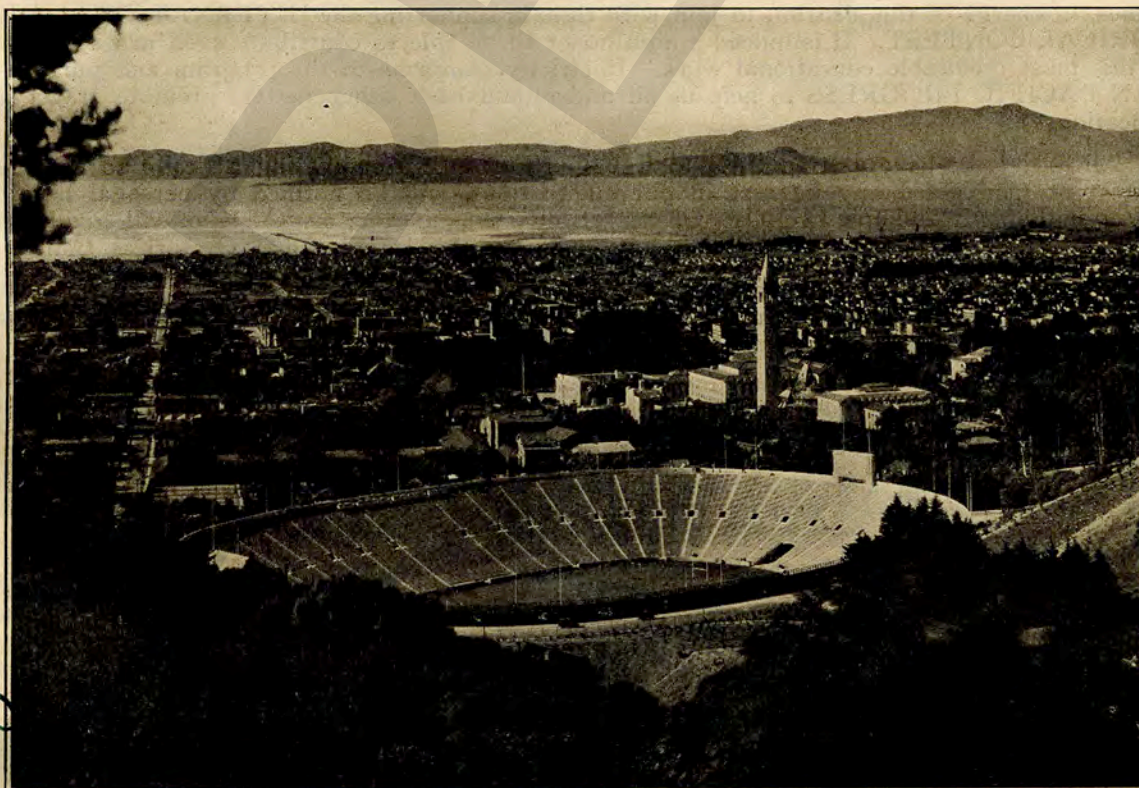
A Magazine of International Commerce and Service

Vol. VI

SEATTLE — PORTLAND — SAN FRANCISCO — LOS ANGELES

No. 1

Special Articles in this Issue—President Coolidge Explains Our Foreign Policies; China for the Chinese, by Senator Wm. E. Borah; Pacific Commerce by Capt. Robt. Dollar; Our Next Great War, by Col. C. J. Velarde; Education as an International Solvent, by Harry Chandler; Mexico's New Colonization Law, Etc.



—Courtesy San Francisco Purchasing Agents Bulletin.
University of California from Berkeley Hills.
In Foreground, Stadium; City of Berkeley Beyond the Campus; San Francisco Bay and Mt. Tamalpais in the Distance

SECOND INTERNATIONAL ORATORICAL CONTEST

SHORTLY after PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS suggested the holding of a Pan Pacific Essay Contest in our issue of September, 1926, we discovered that the National Oratorical Contest, sponsored by twenty of the leading newspapers of the United States was to be enlarged and during 1927 would embrace the following countries:

UNITED STATES
CANADA
MEXICO
ENGLAND

FRANCE
ARGENTINA
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Under the able leadership of Mr. Randolph Leigh, Director, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and sponsored by the list of great American newspapers, printed below, this oratorical contest has grown to be an outstanding feature in our American schools and has done much to renew the appreciation of our own citizens of the great blessings and privileges we enjoy under the American Constitution.

In 1926 the contest was carried along the same lines in England, France, Canada, Mexico and the United States.

With such a strong organization already in the field, with a greater enthusiasm manifested and a greater success achieved each year, the Editor of PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS deems it unwise to attempt to continue to carry out the Pan Pacific Essay Contest as originally planned. The task is too tremendous for one publication alone.

It is with a great deal of satisfaction that we are enabled to announce to our readers that we have the consent of Director Randolph Leigh at Washington and the Los Angeles Daily Times, in charge of this district, to join with them in supporting the INTERNATIONAL ORATORICAL CONTEST. It is indeed a high honor to be able to contribute even in a small way to this most creditable educational work. It strictly conforms to the program and purpose of PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS to help us all understand each other better, promote travel and education.

All those who have written PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS expressing a desire to enter our contest or manifested any interest in our suggestions, will be notified by personal letter to confer with Mr. Randolph Leigh at 323 Star Bldg., Washington, D. C., who will gladly give complete information how entries should be made in the International Oratorical Contest.

It is hoped that additional countries may be added to the above list year by year, until the leading countries are all joined in a world wide competition and a series of travel trips offered that will make a prize well worth one's best efforts.

The American publishers' committee for the contest is made up of the following: Frank B. Noyes, The Washington Star; Adolph S. Ochs, the New York Times; Walter A. Strong, the Chicago Daily News; William L. McLean, jr., the Philadelphia Bulletin; Frederick I. Thompson, the Birmingham Age-Herald; Irwin Kirkwood, the Kansas City Star, and Harry Chandler, the Los Angeles Times.

The committee chairmen abroad are: E. Hope Prince, Liverpool Post, for England; Maurice Bunau-Varilla, Le Matin (Paris), for France; Main Johnston, Toronto Star, for Canada; Miguel Lanz Duret, El Universal (Mexico City), for Mexico, and Riley H. Allen, the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, for the Hawaiian Islands.

The schedule of meetings for the 1927 contest will follow the same general plan as heretofore. During March and the first half of April the elimination tests will be carried on within the schools under the direction of the teachers. During the latter part of April the interscholastic competitions within each newspaper territory will be carried on. Early in May the seven national semi-final meetings will be held.

The national finals will be held in Washington the first week in June. The seven national finalists will begin their European tour on July 2, returning to the United States in time for the opening of the schools and colleges in September. The international finals will be held in Washington on October 14.

The American newspapers sponsoring these contests are as follows: New York Times, Pittsburgh Sun, Los Angeles Times, Chicago Daily News, Indianapolis News, Philadelphia Bulletin, Washington Star, Atlanta Constitution, Birmingham Age-Herald, Des Moines Capital, Montgomery Journal, Mobile News-Item, Kansas City Star, Mobile Register, Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, Oklahoma City Oklahoman, Chattanooga Times, Seattle Times, Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Hartford Courant.

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Additional names will be added to this list from time to time.

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Who's Who in Pan Pacific Affairs

President Gen. Lazaro Chacon of Guatemala

Presidential elections took place in Guatemala the first week of December, according to the constitution of that country, and due to the sudden death of the late President, General Jose Ma. Orellana, whose biography was given in the last number of the *Pan-Pacific Progress*.

During the election in Guatemala the vote is cast individually in loud voice, previous to the presentation of a certificate of citizenship in order to prove that the voter is registered in the proper district and duly authorized to act. Women are not allowed to vote.

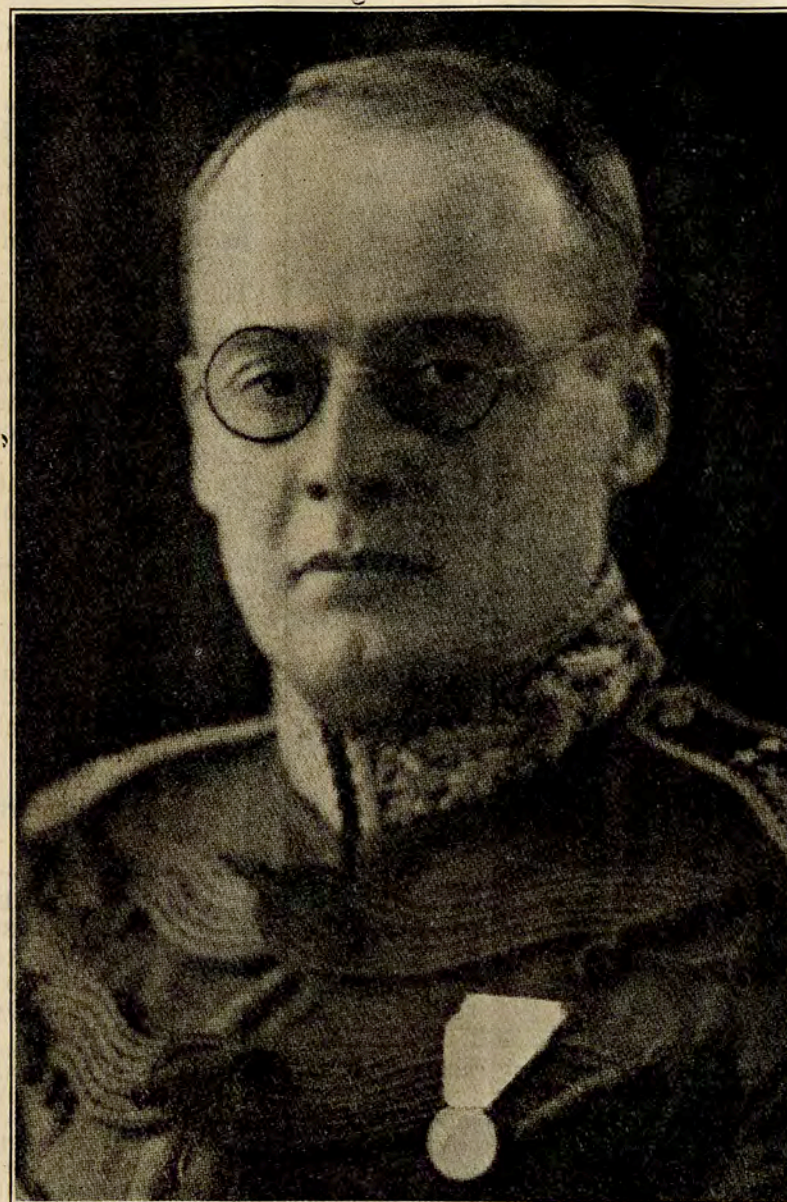
In order to facilitate the voting, the whole country is conveniently divided into districts of 15,000 voters and a length of time of a week is given to the electors to come to the polls to cast their vote.

The Congress makes a computation of the votes cast for the different candidates and issues a proclamation of those having a majority. The newly elected President takes charge of his post the 15th of March, 1927, for a period of six years.

General Brigadier Lazaro Chacon was elected by a considerable majority over the other candidate, having been popularly acclaimed by the people. Different groups from different parties supported his candidacy because he represents the cause of honesty, democracy and peace, thus conciliating the Guatemalan people with his policy of natural kindness and strict discipline as well.

General Chacon comes from a humble family and was born in Teculután, of the Department of Zacapa, the 27th of June, 1873. His parents were Juan Jose Chacon and Maria Soledad Gonzales de Chacon. He attended the Chiquimula Institute and at the age of nineteen enlisted as a soldier and was promoted to a non-commissioned officer. His first campaign was in September of 1897, taking action in the skirmish of Vado-Ancho and Limones, where he commenced to demonstrate his courage and personal valor.

In October of the same year his battalion was licensed and President Chacon was promoted to lieutenant in Battalion No. 3 in the City of Guatemala in July of 1899. In March of 1902 he was promoted to first lieutenant and went to the eastern part of the country as adjutant of the battalions San Raymundo and Santa Rosa. In February of 1903 he was promoted to the rank of captain. In March of 1903 he was appointed to service on the presidential staff and was promoted to the rank of major in September of 1904. On January the 6th of 1905 he was appointed to serve in the Fort of Matamoros, where he reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and from there he was transferred to the Guard of Honor. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in September of 1906. On August of 1907 he was designated to the local majorship of San Augustin A., which post he held until 1912. In June, 1913, he was appointed as a major of the Plaza in Antigua and held that position until April, 1916. In February, 1918, he went with the same title to Zacapa and was transferred to the Department of Solola until July, 1919. In December, 1921, he was



made Governor of the Department of Suchitepequez, where he remained until January of 1922. In April of the same year he went to San Jose del Golfo to put down a rebellion and in May, 1921, was appointed as chief of the battalion of the Guard of Honor, where he was promoted for his loyalty by the Congress of 1924 to the rank of brigadier.

The new Guatemalan President has served from a private in the military service up to general, rank by rank, for a period of more than twenty years. Being keenly interested in agriculture, when not in actual service in the military line, he has worked on his own plantation. He has not had an opportunity to make a fortune but has gained from his fellow citizens love, respect and confidence.

President Chacon's program embraces

the most modern development of all departments of the government; betterment of labor conditions and home surroundings; support of agriculture, the main wealth of the country; creation of new local industries; betterment and opening of new roads and railroad lines; re-establishment of the University; organization of the most impartial administration in all departments of the government, and seeking the co-operation of the most capable men in Guatemala has gained him the strong support and the friendship of the Central American Republics for the new regime.

Guatemala, one of the most progressive countries of that section of Spanish America, has given once more a proof of high civic and moral ideals and hopes much of the administration of General Chacon.

PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS

A Magazine of International Commerce and Service

VOL. VI

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., U. S. A., JANUARY, 1927

No. 1

President's Message Explains American Policies

EXTRACTS from President Coolidge's message to Congress help explain our American policies at home and abroad. Our chief executive wisely advocates a continuance of economy for the taxpayer's benefit and evidently does not contemplate any radical changes in our relations with our insular possessions or any foreign power.

The President said:

"In reporting to the Congress of the Union, I find it impossible to characterize it other than one of general peace and prosperity. In some quarters our diplomacy is vexed with difficult and as yet unsolved problems, but nowhere are we met with armed conflict. If some occupations and areas are not flourishing, in none does there remain any acute chronic depression. What the country requires is not so much new policies as a steady continuation of those which are already being crowned with such abundant success. It cannot be too often repeated that in common with all the world we are engaged in liquidating the war.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF

"It is estimated that customs receipts for the present fiscal year will exceed \$615,000,000, the largest which were ever secured from that source. The value of our imports for the last fiscal year was \$4,466,000,000, an increase of more than 71 per cent since the present tariff law went into effect. Of these imports about 65 per cent, or roughly \$2,900,000,000 came in free of duty, which means that the United States affords a duty-free market to other countries almost equal in value to the total imports of Germany and greatly exceeding the total imports of France. We have admitted a greater volume of free imports than any other country except England.

"We are therefore, levying duties on about \$1,550,000,000 of imports. Nearly half of this or \$700,000,000, is subject to duties for the protection of agriculture and have their origin in countries other than Eu-



—World Wide Photo.
President Calvin Coolidge

rope. They substantially increased the prices received by our farmers for their produce. About \$30,000,000 more is represented by luxuries such as costly rugs, furs, precious stones, etc. This leaves only about \$550,000,000 of our imports under a schedule of duties which is in general under consideration when there is discussion of lowering the tariff. While the duties on this small portion, representing only about 12 per cent of our imports, undoubtedly represent the difference between a fair degree of prosperity or marked depression to many of our industries and the difference between good pay and steady work or wide unemployment to many of our wage earners, it is impossible to conceive how other countries or our own importers could be greatly benefited if these duties are reduced.

"Those who are starting an agitation for a reduction of tariff duties, partly at least for the benefit of those to whom money has been lent abroad, ought to know that there does not seem to be a very large field within the area of our imports in which probable reduction would be advantageous to foreign goods.

Those who wish to benefit foreign producers are much more likely to secure that result by continuing the present enormous purchasing power which comes from our prosperity that has increased our imports over 71 per cent in four years than from any advantages that are likely to accrue from a general tariff reduction.

MERCHANT MARINE

"It is axiomatic that no agricultural and industrial country can get the full benefit of its own advantages without a merchant marine and we have been proceeding under the Act of congress that contemplates the establishment of trade routes to be ultimately transferred to private ownership and operation. Due to temporary conditions abroad and at home we have a large demand just now for certain types of freight vessels. Some suggestion has been made for new construction. I do not feel that we are yet warranted in entering that field. Such ships as we might build could not be sold after they are launched for anywhere near what they would cost. We have expended over \$250,000,000 out of the public treasury in recent years to make up the losses of operation, not counting depreciation or any cost whatever of our capital investment. The great need of our merchant marine is not for more ships but for more freight. Our merchants are altogether too indifferent about using American ships for the transportation of goods which they send abroad or bring home. Some of our vessels necessarily need repairs, which should be made. I do not believe that the operation of our fleet is as economical as it could be made if placed under a single responsible head, leaving the Shipping Board free to deal with general matters of policy and regulation.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS

"This government holds in sacred trusteeship islands which it has acquired in the East and West Indies.

In all of them the people are more prosperous than at any previous time. A system of good roads, education and general development is in progress. The people are better governed than ever before and generally content.

"In the Philippine Islands Maj-Gen. Leonard Wood has been Governor-General for five years and has administered his office with tact and ability, greatly to the success of the Filipino people. These are a proud and sensitive race, who are making such progress with our co-operation that we can view the results of this experiment with great satisfaction. As we are attempting to assist this race toward self-government, we should look upon their wishes with great respect, granting their requests immediately when they are right, yet maintaining a frank firmness in refusing when they are wrong. We shall measure their progress in no small part by their acceptance of the terms of the organic law under which the islands are governed and their faithful observance of its provisions. Need exists for clarifying the duties of the auditor and declaring them to be what everyone had supposed they were. We have placed our own expenditures under the supervision of the Comptroller-General. It is not likely that the expenditures in the Philippine Islands need less supervision than our own. The Governor-General is hampered in his selection of subordinates by the necessity of securing a confirmation, which has oftentimes driven him to the expediency of using army officers in work for which civilian experts would be much better fitted. Means should be provided for this and such other purposes as he may require out of the revenue which this government now turns back to the Philippine treasury.

"In order that these possessions might suffer no seeming neglect, I have recently sent Col. Carmi A. Thompson to the islands to make a survey in co-operation with the Governor-General to suggest what might be done to improve conditions. Later I may make a more extended report including recommendations.

"The economic development of the islands is very important. They ought not to be turned back to the people until they are both politically fitted for self-government and economically independent. Large areas are adaptable to the production of

rubber. No one contemplates any time in the future either under the present or a more independent form of government when we should not assume some responsibility for their defense. For their economic advantage, for the employment of their people, and as a contribution to our power of defense which could not be carried on without rubber, I believe this industry should be encouraged. It is especially adapted to the Filipino people themselves, who might cultivate it individually on a small acreage. It could be carried on extensively by American capital in a way to furnish employment at good wages. I am opposed to the promotion of any policy that does not provide for absolute freedom on the part of the wage earners and do not think we should undertake to give power for large holdings of land in the islands against the opposition of the people of the locality. Any development of the islands must be solely with the first object of benefiting the people of the islands. At an early day these possessions should be taken out from under all military control and administered entirely on the civil side of government.

Foreign Relations

The foreign policy of this government is well known. It is one of peace based on that mutual respect that arises from mutual regard for international rights and the discharge of international obligations. It is our purpose to promote understanding and good will between ourselves and all other people. The American people are altogether lacking in an appreciation of the tremendous good fortune that surrounds their international position. We have no traditional enemies. We are not embarrassed over any disputed territory. We have no possessions that are coveted by others; they have none that are coveted by us. Our borders are unfortified. We fear no one; no one fears us. All the world knows that the whole extent of our influence is against war and in favor of peace, against the use of force and in favor of negotiation, arbitration, and adjudication as a method of adjusting international differences. We look with disfavor upon all aggressive warfare. We are strong enough so that no one can charge us with weakness if we are slow to anger. Our place is sufficiently established so that we need not be so sensitive over trifles. Our resources are large enough so that we can afford to be generous. At the same time we are a nation among nations and recognize a responsibility not only to ourselves, but in the interests of a stable and enlightened civilization, to protect and defend the international rights of our government and our citizens.

It is because of our historical detachment and the generations of comparative indifference toward us by other nations that our public is inclined to consider altogether too seriously the reports that we are criticised abroad. We never had a larger foreign

trade than at the present time. Our good offices were never more sought and the necessity for our assistance and co-operation was never more universally declared in any time of peace. We know that the sentiments which we entertain toward all other nations are those of the most sincere friendship and good will and of an unbounded desire to help, which we are perfectly willing to have judged by their fruits. In our efforts to adjust our internal obligations we have met with a response which, when everything is considered, I believe history will record as a most remarkable and gratifying demonstration of the sanctity with which civilized nations undertake to discharge their mutual obligations. Debt settlements have been negotiated with practically all of those who owed us and all finally adjusted but two, which are in process of ratification. When we consider the real sacrifice that will be necessary on the part of other nations, considering all their circumstances, to meet their agreed payments, we ought to hold them in increased admiration and respect. It is true that we have extended to them very generous treatment, but it is also true that they have agreed to repay us all we loaned to them and some interest.

The Chinese Situation

A special conference on the Chinese customs tariff provided for by the treaty between the nine powers relating to the Chinese customs tariff signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, was called by the Chinese government to meet at Peking on October 26, 1925. We participated in this conference through fully empowered delegates and, with good will, endeavored to co-operate with the other participating powers with a view to putting into effect promises made to China at the Washington conference, and considering any reasonable proposal that might be made by the Chinese government for the revision of the treaties on the subject of China's tariff. With these aims in view the American delegation at the outset of the conference proposed to put into effect the surtaxes provided for by the Washington treaty and to proceed immediately to the negotiation of a treaty, which, among other things, was to make provision for the abolition of taxes collected on goods in transit, remove the tariff restrictions in existing treaties, and put into effect the national tariff law of China.

Early in April of the present year the central Chinese government was ousted from power by opposing warring factions. It became impossible under the circumstances to continue the negotiations. Finally, on July 3, the delegates of the foreign powers, including those of the United States, issued a statement expressing their unanimous and earnest desire to proceed with the work of the conference at the earliest possible moment when the delegates of the Chinese government are in a position to resume discussions with the foreign delegates of the problems before the conference. We are prepared to resume the negotiations thus interrupted whenever a government representing the Chinese people and acting on their behalf presents itself. The fact that constant warfare between contending Chinese factions has rendered it impossible to bring these negotiations to a successful conclusion is a matter of deep regret. Throughout these conflicts we have maintained a position of the most careful neutrality. Our naval vessels in Asiatic waters, pursuant to treaty rights, have been used

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China for the Chinese

Address Delivered by William E. Borah, Chairman of the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee

A DEMAND that China be permitted to solve its problems, free from interference by foreign nations, was voiced by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in an address in which he warned against the attempt by any nation, or group of powers, to enforce a "brutal policy of force" in China, according to a special dispatch to the **Christian Science Monitor**.

Denunciation of the imperialistic intervention in the affairs of China by the powers was intended as an answer to recent remarks of Silas H. Strawn, American representative to the customs conclave.

Mr. Strawn, in his recent speech, declared, "The real trouble with China today is not that she is suffering from imperialism, from unequal treaties, from extra-territoriality or from the lack of tariff autonomy, it is that there is no government but that dominated by war lords, who have but two motives: greed and aggrandizement."

Senator Borah, challenging these views, said, in part:

"If nations having the power to do justice are unwilling to do justice, there will be no more peace in the future than there has been in the past.

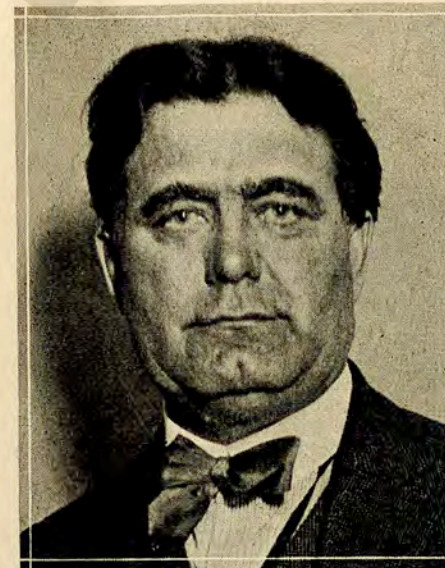
"I am going to say something of a situation which has in it all the elements of conflict, a situation which is to test the good faith and the sense of justice of great nations.

"Silas H. Strawn, the able representative of the United States to the special conference on Chinese customs tariff, has said in a public address since his return that there is no government in China and that there is little hope for China unless, as I infer from his remarks, she finds a dictator of the type of Mussolini.

"I do not see how we can deal successfully with that situation if we persist in ignoring the facts which have so materially contributed to the turmoil and strife, the dissension and the looting now going on in China. For years foreign powers have been closing in, as it were, upon China. Her natural wealth and the almost unlimited possibilities of commerce have been the great temptation.

"In dealing with the problems which the Chinese situation now presents we cannot ignore the fact that more than 40 of her great ports are now under foreign control. What would be the possibilities as to peace and contentment, of progress and development in any country under such circumstances?

"China's natural resources are being divided among outside powers. Her tariff duties are fixed by 13 nations. These



Senator Wm. E. Borah, of Idaho

nations determine what tariff duty she must pay when importing into these respective nations. The Chinese have been permitted for years to enjoy but 5 per cent tariff rate on imports. There is not a nation, which could or would live under such a revenue law.

"The foreigner in China is exempt from Chinese laws. Foreign warships patrol her defenseless coast and foreign gunboats police her rivers. In foreign factories Chinese children work under conditions and environments which human language is inadequate to describe.

"China for Chinese"

"China, in other words, is dominated in all matters essential to a nation's prosperity and growth by foreign powers. In addition, specific demands have been made upon China, not only to give over her natural resources, but also her sovereignty as a people. In this condition you have the first great fact with which we must deal if we are to have peace in the Orient.

"The second important fact is this: The spirit of nationalism is fast laying hold upon the hearts and minds of 400,000,000 people—not nationalism as it has always existed there, but nationalism as Western nations have practiced and taught it. This is a fact which foreign powers are reluctant to admit.

"'China for the Chinese' has come to be the battle cry of that vast, seething sea of humanity. It is particularly and especially the cry of the young and coming generation.

"The world at large has come to entertain some doubt as to just what the allied and associated powers meant when they declared for self-determination and the right of all peoples to have their own form of government and live their own lives.

Nationalism and Imperialism

"China is asking for the right of self-determination. The Chinese believe that

the great obstacle to that realization are these encroachments upon their territory of which I have spoken, this attack upon her sovereignty, which is now a matter of history. The Chinese problem at bottom is nationalism coming into the presence of imperialism.

"What is the world going to do about it? What are those going to do about it who are most interested in China? Here is your test in the peace program. Will we seek to adjust conditions through peaceful methods, in doing justice, or will China be tantalized into desperate things and then the appeal to force?

"I am not at this time seeking to put the blame here or there, especially I do not wish to say that the nation which, under the circumstances now existing in China, invokes the brutal policy of force in China will be the deliberate assassin of justice in the Orient for decades and decades.

"We must recognize and deal with the Chinese as a great people. We must deal with them, in so far as we deal with them as a nation, upon terms of equality. We must deal with them in absolute justice to their own rights and to their right to live their own lives, and to possess and enjoy what in all justice is theirs as a people.

Pleads for Policy of Fairness

"The policy of the United States toward China has been characterized by a fine consideration for the rights and aspirations of the Chinese people. We have universally respected the integrity of her territory. We have returned to her funds which in technical right we might have withheld. As a nation we have respected those things which a nation most cherishes.

"For this policy we are now in certain quarters being subjected to ridicule or serious criticism. We are told that our policy means failure, that force must be accepted as the basic principle of a successful Oriental policy—that force is the only thing they understand and, therefore, the only thing they respect.

"This is the old cruel, brutal, imperialistic policy, the revolting creed which not only made possible but certain the World War. China may furnish the acid test of whether the world has been converted to justice as a basis of international dealing or whether it proposes to retain the barbarous creed of force.

"It is within the power of the foreign nations to do justice to China and thus lead the way to peace.

"National feeling in China will compel respect. Four hundred million people imbued with the spirit of independence and of national integrity are in the end invincible. There is no power which can master them or hold them in subjection. Warships and guns may mislead some, but the forces which determine the actions of empires and great nations lie deeper."

EXECUTED WITHOUT TRIAL

PEKING.—Repeated arrests of Chinese editors, with two executions without trial, have caused Peking journalists to become extremely wroth against local military authorities.

In Reach of Half of the World's People

By ROBERT DOLLAR
President of the Dollar Steamship Line

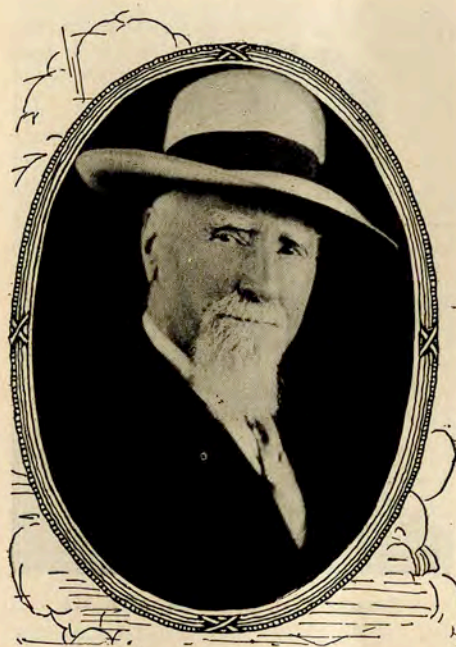
SOME TIME, in the not very distant future the Pacific Ocean is destined to be the great arena of commerce on this earth of ours. Many ages ago the Mediterranean held that distinction. When those first hardy traders who lived on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, the Phoenicians, sailed their ships to the countries around the Mediterranean to barter and trade, they inaugurated commerce on the high seas which has been growing ever since. For many generations commerce was confined almost exclusively to the Mediterranean, for few mariners in those early days ventured beyond the Pillars of Hercules and the Straits of Gibraltar.

But in the course of time Western Europe came into power, and the centers of trade shifted. First the Spanish and Portuguese sent their ships far over the seas, followed closely by the English, while in the north of Europe the Scandinavian races naturally took to the water.

It was about this time that Columbus discovered the New World which gave an impetus to voyages of discovery and to navigation. Following the settlement of the Western Hemisphere and the discovery of its riches, commerce on the Atlantic surpassed that of the Mediterranean. With the growth of the great cities along the Atlantic seaboard the commerce of that ocean has reached enormous proportions.

It has been only a little more than four hundred years since the eyes of the white man first saw the Pacific Ocean, and for more than three hundred of those years there was very little commerce on this greatest of all oceans. In fact, at the time of the discovery of gold in California only little more than three-quarters of a century ago, about the only shipping on the Pacific was the whaling fleet and an occasional Yankee fur trader that came around Cape Horn to the west coast and sometimes crossed the Pacific.

With the discovery of gold in California in the middle of the last century, the clipper ships which sailed between New England and San Francisco, the base of the California gold fields, acquired their fame, and the old Pacific Mail organized a line from New York to Panama, trans-



RECOGNIZED as the dean of American shipping men and one of the greatest maritime figures in the world is Captain Robert Dollar. Beginning in a small way, he has built up what is perhaps the leading American steamship company today and he is a world authority on foreign trade, the knowledge of which he acquired by personal experience.

A dozen years ago Captain Dollar prophesied that within a generation the Pacific would exceed all other oceans in its commerce. That was just when the Panama Canal was opening, and it required a man of broad vision to see what a few years would develop in world commerce. Today Captain Dollar reiterates this statement more forcefully than ever.

As much at home in Shanghai, or Manila, or Alexandria, or Genoa as he is in San Francisco or Los Angeles, Captain Dollar is known around the world. A man of the strictest integrity and with an international viewpoint, Captain Dollar has the highest confidence of other nationals as well as his American associates. At the age of 83 he is still energetic, taking an active part in the management of the great shipping interests which he has built up, and only recently returned from one of his periodic trips around the world.

shipping across the Isthmus of Panama.

Within the memory of men still in the shipping business the first regular trans-pacific lines began business—so recent has been the development of shipping on the Pacific. But with the opening of the Pan-

ama Canal a new era dawned on the Pacific. Years before the Suez Canal had connected the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and with the Isthmus of Panama cut through it became possible to operate ships around the world by a comparatively direct route. The feat of Magellan in circumnavigating the globe has now become commonplace and is accomplished every year by thousands of people with no thought of doing anything out of the ordinary. For nearly three years my own company has had seven ships always sailing toward the setting sun and never once turning eastward.

In the last few years, also, the type of vessels used in trans-Pacific trade has been greatly improved and their commerce has largely increased. Through the Panama Canal come a score of lines from the Atlantic seaboard and as many more from Europe.

These, however, are only a start on the ultimate shipping development of the Pacific.

In the countries around the Pacific—the greatest of all oceans, live more than half of all the people of the earth, and if British India, just beyond the Pacific, be included, one might say that two-thirds of the world's population live in the regions around the Pacific. This vast population means vast potential markets as these nations develop in modern civilization.

It has been only a few decades ago since Japan opened her doors to the outside world, yet today, Japan, with her sixty millions of people, is one of the greatest markets for the by-products of America. Osaka, a city with a population of more than two million people, and Tokio, nearly as large, with other cities of lesser importance, are now closely allied commercially with the rest of the world.

But it is in China that our greatest commercial potentialities lie. With her four hundred millions of industrious people just coming into active contact with the rest of the world, China presents possibilities almost beyond comprehension. It is true that the average earnings of the Chinese are small, but there is much wealth in China and the ag-

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"The United States' Next Great War"

By COL. C. J. VELARDE

MR. HENRY FORD stated some weeks ago that the next great war with the United States would be agitated by Mexico and Japan.

The significance of Mr. Ford's published statements and far-off warning is difficult to reconcile at this time and Mexico loathes to believe that all its mighty efforts to live in good and harmonious neighborhood with her big Northern brother would have been in vain.

Is not there something of greater and far deeper thought in the minds of the people of North America, than the mere coincidence in the fact that both the American and Mexican peoples are today doing all that is humanly possible to reach a certain ideal to which both stress the conflict now taking place in the world between moral and spiritual forces and those of anarchy and sordid materialism? It is vividly manifested daily, that the ideals of the American and Mexican peoples are not contradictory and that, in the words of a former president of Mexico, General Obregon, they are traveling "on parallel roads with gaze fixed on the same objective."

There is absolutely no foundation, and none appearing on the horizon, upon which to base the statements made by the prominent Mr. Ford as far as Mexico is concerned, for, if there ever will be a great war, it will be created by the Americans rather than Mexico against the United States.

Proof that Mexico and the United States are co-operating toward the same ideals has been furnished by Mexico since it has entered into all treaties with the United States desired and advocated by the American Government; further proof that there exist no particular apprehension with regards to the relationship of the two nations, is seen in the manner in which both peoples live along the international border.

What is there more gratifying to the pacifist, to know that at Nogales, an international city, where the national boundary is little more than an imaginary line, the Americans and the Mexicans reunited as one huge and happy family on the 11th of November last, and celebrated together an Armistice Week. Who can think of the tragedy of war, upon seeing the Mexican national military band leading American troops during their parade on American soil, and enjoying themselves as regular humans should?

During that exhibition of friendliness, the American committee invited and secured a large contingent of soldiers of the American regular army, a battery battalion, besides a platoon of Westpoint

cadets, accompanied by marine guards. While the Mexican committee furnished a regiment of veteran federal troops, also Mexico's crack military cadets, accompanied by a platoon of naval officers from Vera Cruz, together with their respective regimental bands.

The Mexican Consul at Nogales organized a well mounted company of veteran rurales for the parade, who escorted the allegorical float furnished by Mexico and contained two thrones occupied by the American and Mexican queens. Following the queen's float marched officers of the American and Mexican immigration and custom offices; then the school children of both countries; mutual societies and members of the chambers of commerce.

Nogales is the main port of entry into the West Coast of Mexico, and is where the American and Mexican peoples meet in business and social intercourse, and their friendly and mutual relations have given birth to mutual affection.

What a wonderful example this connecting link of Mexico and the United States, composed of the peoples of the two Nogales are setting to the vast majority of both American and Mexicans from other parts of their respective territories and the regard each one has toward the other.

The Mexican at Nogales speaks English and the Americans speak Spanish. The children of the old families intermarry and the ties of blood strengthen those of social and commercial intercourse.

The spirit is that of California of the "eighties" where Spanish chivalry was wedded to Anglo-Saxon thrift and industry. The affection of the peoples of those twin cities is not merely a veneer, for it dates back for many long years, and this same mutual understanding is rapidly overcoming those of feudalism along the international border.

Mexico has been, innumerable times in the past, made a victim of needless misrepresentations. It is one of the tragic aspects of its romantic life. It has been pitilessly utilized as the cheerful skeleton draped over with gaudy rags of fiction. The world has grown accustomed to it and the skeleton has reconciled itself to its forward role.

Mexico—"The Mañana Land"—the home of political intrigue and the haven of the marauder and bandit; Mexico the treasure trove of the world, with its treasure hidden deep within the bowels of its picturesque soil, lying idle because of apathy and indolence of its people—all this is outworn, oft-repeated and common knowledge. Its pathetic element is in its awkward shortsightedness. The many conflicting stories you hear about Mexico are not necessarily exaggerations or deliberate misrepresentations—they are the juvenile drivel of elementary-minded correspondents and "investigators," who unfortunately are entrusted with the serious mission of supplying the outside world with current information regarding Mexico's status.

During the World War Belgium was overrun and enslaved and France invaded, and the educated classes of Mexico saw with wonder and approval the men of the

United States flocking to the colors and leaving their homes and families to cross the seas, and sacrifice their lives if need be, to fight for right and justice. Mexico watched the noble women of the United States standing imperturbable in the face of stress and with courage and abnegation do the work that charity and war demanded of them. Mexico's suspicion regarding the moral standing and social responsibility of the Americans disappeared forever, when the powerful American nation stood united to defend the integrity of small nations and the respect due to the sovereignty of weak countries. It was then that all Latin-America almost forgot the offenses to our sister republics in Spanish-America and even those of Mexico itself. So it is in the name of the Mexican people, who well know the moral and physical strength of its neighbor, which has entirely forgotten the aggressions of the past, and nearly healed its wounds inflicted by its own internal strife, and which convinced of the necessity of a friendly co-operation and mutual understanding with the American people, that the younger Mexican generation are being schooled, evidence so well manifested by the people of the two Nogales.

Magdalena Bay the Bone of Contention

Regarding Japan, and the probabilities of a war between the United States and that country, it might be interesting to note what the Japanese say with regards to a possible conflict:

The "Osaka Mainichi," one of the principal news organs in the City of Osaka immigration policy of Japan, due to the excess of inhabitants in the Empire, adding that in "Mexico and Brazil" is where they have found a better field for their activities; "that several Japanese residents of California have formed a great syndicate with a capital of two million dollars to be invested in several industrial enterprises in Mexico, and that in the state of San Luis Potosi, half a million dollars will be spent in agricultural developments." But the most significant declarations were those made by Japan's great mouth-piece, M. Ohta, director of the "Hochi Shimbun." The versions contained in its columns are of vital importance to both the American and Mexican peoples, on account of the side-lights given and the tranquility of feeling that they furnish.

"When the American press" says Ohta "published a rumor that a Japanese syndicate was about to acquire an extension of land composed of nearly three millions of acres around Magdalena Bay of Lower California, Mexico, the senators in the United States, let out a great lament to the heavens and expressions of terror sounded throughout the Capitol of Washington and finding echo with the press of that entire nation, it reverberated across the Pacific and to the dailies of Japan.

"In Japan, we all realized that the information the American public had of these ideas were exceedingly erroneous and scarce. We had not taken into account the reasons, why there should have existed in America so much sentiment against our people and everything that

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Education as an International Solvent

By HARRY CHANDLER
Publisher Los Angeles Times

THE first International Oratorical Contest, which reached its climax in Washington last month in the presence of one of the most distinguished audiences in the history of the national capital was colorful, dramatic, stirring. The pageantry of it was thrilling, the competitive element strong, as the youthful spokesmen for five of the leading nations of the world presented their national viewpoints in quickening words.

But it was more than a great entertainment. It was a positive demonstration of the discovery of a new solvent, capable of dissolving national misunderstandings and suspicions by an appeal to reason and sportsmanship.

The project succeeded and is destined to continue to succeed in a very big way, because it has in it three essential factors—originality, simplicity and worth. It made a totally new use of the oldest medium of communication known to thinking man—the spoken word. It approached international institutions from the individualistic viewpoint and in the spontaneous words of some two and a half million young people, instead of in the language of half a dozen cautious diplomats. It utilized the youthful love of combat and competition in such a way as to lessen the likelihood of strife between nations by increasing their understanding of one another and their love of justice, which is the mother of lasting peace.

When it was first suggested that the public would be interested in orations on the subject of government delivered in three languages many persons were only amused. Nevertheless, the public became keenly interested, not only in the United States, but in every country in which the international speakers were heard. Furthermore, the boys and girls in the secondary schools in the participating nations were awakened to a new interest, first in their own governmental institutions, and, thereafter, in the problems and ideals which they have in common with other nations.

There, of course, is the real bedrock of the movement—its reaching down into countless schools and interesting millions, rather than a few, in the meaning of government



—Keystone Photo.
Harry Chandler,
Publisher of Los Angeles Daily Times

and its value to the whole world.

Nor was the movement limited to its effect upon students. The newspapers in many lands treated the contest as front page news. The words of the youthful spokesmen were printed extensively in Europe as well as in North America. Thus the aggregate audience (in which the radio hearers must be included) became an incalculably large one.

It takes no wild stretching of the imagination to grasp the possibilities in a movement of this kind.

Already its fruits are becoming evident. It is bringing leading newspapers in different lands closer together. It is encouraging broad-visioned educators to treat their profession as one that looks forward as well as backward and concerns itself with the ideals and aspirations and accomplishments of all nations. It is forming contacts and friendships between teachers in different lands and pupils in different lands, friendships destined to mean much as the years go on and the members concerned increase. It is building up a surplus of good will and understanding among the people of various lands upon which they can draw, if necessary, to steady themselves against the venomous outpourings of jingoism and fanatics.

How marvelous a thing is education which is simply the broadening of one's contacts, one's supply of facts, one's power to perceive. For the individual it means a larger outlook; for the nation it means the swallowing up of sectionalism and partisanship in the knowledge of the majesty of the common need; for the world it means teamwork and friendship in the place of hatred and strife.

This international oratorical contest movement looms large for today and for tomorrow precisely because it is educational in the broadest sense of that word, bringing, as it does, to the task of instruction the thrill of competition, the glamor of far off lands, and the romance and vigor of youth.

CALLES CLAIMS HIS PROGRAM CHRISTIAN AND CONSTRUCTIVE

MEXICO CITY—Declaring that his program, viewed with sympathy, is a Christian one, but is called Bolshevism by unfriendly propagandists, President Calles charges that Undersecretary Olds is conducting anti-Mexican propaganda by declaring that Bolshevism is spreading in Mexico.

"The ideal of my government is the ideal of my people," said the President. "It is to take misery and ignorance from the great mass of the populace, elevate their social condition, teach them, feed them better, give them schools and culture, raise them to the highest civilization, make the nation more equal, and suppress that small group of Mexicans gifted with the possession of all commodities."

"I am the friend of the poor and humble people of my country. I intend to improve the condition of my people, elevating them socially, economically and intellectually."

Calles declared he feels sure that if he reverted to the methods of Porfirio Diaz, such as executing workers and pillaging the nation's lands, he would soon be elevated by opponents to the role of pacificator and builder of the nation, but "I prefer to remain without these titles in order to accomplish the deep labor of humanitarianism, even if in exchange my government is branded as Bolshevik. Let time decide."

Summary and Analysis of the New Colonization Law of Mexico

(Promulgated May 10, 1926)

By PEDRO CABRERO

THE following principal points are manifest in this new colonization law of Mexico; references being made herein to the clauses of the Organic Law of Section 1 of Article 27, of the Constitution of 1917, citing certain exceptions relative to foreigners acquiring lands for agricultural purposes in the Republic.

1. The purpose of Article 27 of the Constitution of 1917 is followed in declaring colonization of agricultural lands of public utility.

2. Lands can be acquired by the Nation (Government) for colonization purposes under the Federal Irrigation Law, or by expropriation, or by (through) the new Federal Agricultural Credit Bank.

3. Lands of private ownership may be colonized by the owners, or by colonization companies, either individually or in association with the Government, but only under conditions prescribed by this Law, or in association with the Federal Agricultural Credit Bank.

4. The Federal Agricultural Credit Bank is authorized to make advance payments of lands purchased on the installment plan by colonists to owners.

5. Exceptions to the Law:

Properties which are being adequately developed agriculturally.

Properties 50 per cent of the suitable lands of which are being worked under direct supervision of owners.

6. The Secretariat of Agriculture and Development is authorized to investigate and report on suitable lands not being developed to 50 per cent of their potential capacity, and recommend expropriation of undeveloped portions necessary for colonization purposes; owners being represented at public hearing, and retaining the right to colonize for their own account, or in combination with the Government or Agricultural Credit Bank, within 60 days of conclusion of such hearing.

7. If owners do not avail themselves of above clause, the Government may expropriate lands for colonization, making payment therefor by turning over to owners the installment payments for lands sub-divided for colonists until fully paid for.

The Law appears rather indefinite regarding this point. It is inferred that the hearing provided for in Article 2, 2nd. Par. of Clause C, and mentioned in No. 6 above; the value of the lands so expropriated for colonization will be fixed in accordance with expert testimony and appraisal, the owners being allowed use and testimony of experts, also.

Our readers will recall the series of articles we ran last year on Article XXVII of the Mexican Constitution. The first giving the historical background by James MacDermott Sheridan and the others under the title, "Mexico and the Foreigner," by Frederick F. Barker, a prominent attorney of Los Angeles. These all created much favorable comment. The latter were even reprinted by the United States Department of Commerce. No higher compliment could be paid Mr. Barker nor PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS.

We are glad to announce that we have made arrangements to publish a series of articles giving an accurate summary and analysis of Mexico's new colonization laws. These articles will be extremely valuable for reference. Those desiring extra copies should send in their orders at once.

Article 11, Clause III, provides that all colonists must contract to pay a minimum of 5 per cent of the fixed valuation of the land allotment—(i.e., that price fixed in the contract with the Government for colonization) at the end of the first harvest, and also other annual installment payments according to contract; but may have one year of grace in event of crop failure should result through no fault of his own. The other payments for lands allotted are in accordance with the schedule contained in the colonization plan submitted to and approved by the Secretariat of Agriculture and Development.

Installment payment contracts carry unextendable time provisions, and constitute a first lien (mortgage) on the lot of land; thus providing a negotiable status for such paper. (Trans. Note—it is inferred that such paper is discountable with the Federal Agricultural Loan Bank.)

8. All colonization projects must receive the previous approval of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Development as regards selection of lands, improvements, and installment payment schedules, prices, etc.

It is also made obligatory that all necessary roads, fences, and irrigation works, and all general improvements must be installed before colonization is attempted, and in a sufficient degree to insure the economic success of the project.

9. Solicitants for colonization plan permits must qualify financially to the satisfaction of the Secretariat, and also deposit at least 30 per cent of the cost of proposed improvements.

10. Allotments of irrigated lands to individuals is limited to maximum of 150 hectares.

Of field crop adequate rainfall lands to 500 hectares.

Of pasture lands to 5,000 hectares.

11. Foreign Colonization. The new Law provides that colonization may be undertaken with both native and foreign elements (the new Immigration Law permits the free entry of foreigners of good health and reputation), but the Regulation (not yet published) will determine the proportion numerically of foreigners allowed to settle and acquire lands

in each authorized agricultural colony.

Acquisition of lands by foreigners in agricultural colonies under this Law are subject to the provisions of Section 1 of Article 27 of the Constitution of 1917, and to the Organic Law of January 21, 1926, and its Regulations.

(Reference Note:—Article 13 of the above cited Regulations of the Organic Law of January 21, 1926, which is a definition of Article 27 of the Constitution of 1917; states

"Provisions of Art. 4 of the Law (see above) and related provisions of these Regulations shall not be applicable in respect to colonization contracts entered into by the Federal Government prior to the promulgation of the said Law; nor shall such provisions effect such contracts made hereafter by the Government for the subdivision of large estates for purposes of colonization."

Article 4 of the Organic Law states:

"Foreign persons representing before the enactment of this Law, fifty per cent or more of the total interest of any class of company or partnership holding property for agricultural purposes, may retain same until death, if such persons are individuals, or for ten years if they are legal entities."

"The provisions of this article shall not be construed to effect colonization contracts executed by the Federal Government prior to the enactment of this Law."

Article 17 of the Regulations of the Organic Law stated above states:

"Foreigners coming to the country as colonists, and foreigners who are brought into the country by colonization companies authorized by the Government, may acquire real property within the zone of 100 kilometers of the National frontiers or of 50 kilometers along the sea-coasts, provided that they comply with the following conditions:

1. That the area of land shall not exceed 250 hectares of irrigable lands, or 1,000 hectares if of any other character.

2. That the acquisition by the colonist be made expressly subject to the condition precedent that the grantee shall become a Mexican citizen within six years of date of such allotment of land. If this condition should not be fulfilled, the Government shall direct the sale at public auction of the property in question, unless the latter shall have been alienated before the expiration of the aforesaid 6 years to individuals, partnerships or companies competent to acquire same."

Foreigners must qualify as able-bodied and experienced agricultural workers, and show possession of sufficient funds (or in the case of natives sufficient credit) to carry them during the first season of cultivation and family maintenance. In the case of foreigners each must deposit the sum of Pesos 1,000 with the Federal Agricultural Credit Bank for each family, to be drawn upon for expenses of cultivation and maintenance as soon as they begin actual work on the land allotted to them.

(Continued on Page 28)

Pan Pacific Progress

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GARNER CURRAN, Editor and Publisher
Room 302, 354 S. Spring St.

PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS aims faithfully to chronicle the main events of Pan Pacific countries. It is the open forum for a candid expression of opinion of contributors on all subjects pertaining to Pan Pacific affairs but the editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by the individual writers.

SERVICE BUREAU—Linked with PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS is a Service Bureau which is prepared to give expert advice on Foreign Trade Financing. Market Building, Special Surveys Abroad and General Travel Information, at reasonable rates.

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Address all communications to PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS. Copy must reach us by the 5th of the month preceding the month of issue.

Vol. VI JANUARY, 1927 No. 1

REMOVAL NOTICE

PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS has removed to Room 302, 354 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

In order to insure prompt delivery of mail our exchanges and patrons are requested to make correction on their mailing lists **AT ONCE**.

A SPECIAL LONG BEACH EDITION

According to our present plans our February issue will be a special edition devoting a great deal of space to Long Beach. The growth of this city has been marvelous. Its attractions are varied. The story will be well worth reading. Watch for it. Send orders for extra copies NOW.

AN ADDITION TO OUR STAFF

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we announce an addition to our staff. J. Alfred Kincaid has moved to Los Angeles from San Francisco and taken charge of the business management of this magazine.

Mr. Kincaid has spent a number of years in South America, speaks Spanish and French fluently, has traveled extensively in Europe, has an honorable record of service during the World War and above all is an experienced advertising man and enthusiastic in regard to the future of PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS.

We bespeak for Mr. Kincaid a cordial reception by all our patrons. Any courtesy shown him will be appreciated by all our staff.

ANOTHER YEAR PASSES

With this issue PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS begins a new volume and passes into our second year since the revival of our publication in January, 1926.

Thousands of copies have been sent during the past year, at our personal expense, throughout the world, to American consuls, chambers of commerce, business firms, educational institutions, libraries, clubs, government officials, etc.

From the hundreds of letters of commendation received it is evident PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS is read and appreciated. It is 100% American and contains clean, constructive articles that contribute to our better understanding of the great problems to be solved by those nationals facing the Pacific Ocean.

A glance at the list of "Patrons" who have expressed a desire to help in our educational program should convince anyone of the value of this magazine.

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President Coolidge has said "Advertising is the life of trade." It is also the life blood of any publication.

As PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS is not a house organ of any company nor controlled nor supported by any organization or clique, we must have advertising to carry out the program of expansion we have in mind.

Every reader can help. Will you do your share?

Pan Pacific Association For Mutual Understanding

Object—To help spread among peoples bordering the Pacific a wider and more sympathetic knowledge of each other, that the cause of peace be served and those manifold interests common to all mankind be increasingly recognized and extended.

OFFICERS
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Custodian of Funds—J. Forsyth, Vice-President and Manager Foreign Department, California Bank.
Director—Governor Scott Bone.

November Meeting United States Night

Our Los Angeles November Travel Dinner was held in the Windsor Tea Rooms, at 6 p. m., Monday, Nov. 18, 1926.

After enjoying a beautiful dinner, the President called the meeting to order. She announced the regrets of Mr. Garner Curran, Mr. R. C. Mead, and others who could not be with us, also saying how much we missed them.

The President then read a letter from Dr. David P. Barrows, accepting the Honorary Presidency of the Pan Pacific Association for mutual understanding, also a letter from Mr. Alva J. Hill, asking for co-operation from interested parties in financing a floating fish canning plant near Iloilo, Philippine Islands. The letter was referred to Mr. Clyde L. Mowder, and any one interested directed to Mr. Mowder for further information.

Following the introduction of distinguished guests, Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, Extension Director, was presented as chairman of the evening.

Mrs. Wells stated that the program would be a United States number with the purpose of stimulating interest and travel in our own country and the Pacific area, to which the west coast of the United States is the gateway.

She then introduced Mr. C. A. James, manager of the Chamber of Commerce's Department of Marine Exchange at Los Angeles Harbor, who explained the purpose and business of the Department of Marine Exchange, picturing the great strides in marine navigation since the pioneer days of the side-wheeler steamer Quaker City. He stated that Los Angeles has 40,000 passengers to and from foreign ports, including Hawaii, yearly, and 10,000 world travelers.

The Gamut Quartet sang three numbers and an encore, which everyone greatly enjoyed. The members of the quartet are Freeman High, manager; Henry Hedin, Arthur Clayton, and S. Warren Webster.

Mr. J. Lord, from the Robert Dollar Steamship Line, followed with an interesting talk on the progress of navigation as viewed from their record, and said that in December their service would be augmented by weekly sailings of round-the-world steamers from Port Los Angeles.

Mr. W. L. Heathcote, from the Raymond and Whitcomb Tours, outlined their schedule of travel, especially through South America. Mr. Sam L. Williams of the Great Northern Railway lines told of their routes to Alaska and Glacier National Park, illustrating with many beautiful slides.

Mrs. Clyde L. Mowder, treasurer, gave a very earnest plea to the members to support the organization by prompt payment of dues and to make their dinner reservations early so as to assist those in

charge of the difficult task of arrangements for the dinner.

Mr. J. Simmonds, from the Royal Mail Steamship lines, told much that was interesting of South America and explained their connection with world ports through the Panama Canal.

Mr. E. D. Briggs, president of the Transportation Club, and Miss Emma Kentz, president of the Women's Traffic Club, brought greetings from their respective clubs and explained their aim to create and foster better understanding between the public and the shipping companies, whether steamship, railroad, bus or truck.

The December meeting was "members' night"—held one week earlier than usual, December 13, at 6 p. m., at the Windsor Tea Rooms, our regular meeting place. The constitution was presented for adoption. Many matters of interest were brought up for discussion and suggestions received from the members.

CHINA WANTS FURNITURE

From the columns of the *East Side Guardian*, a neighborhood paper owned and published by our Press Chairman, Evelyn C. White, comes this delightful bit:

15 Yuk Yan St.,
Tsinghai Road,
Canton, China,
Oct. 3, 1926.

Messrs. Star Furniture Co., Inc.,
3567-3573 Whittier Blvd.,
Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.

Gentlemen: In reply to your kind letter of August 28, 1926, I am very pleased to answer your request.

I am a reader of the Los Angeles Examiner and have always found your advertisements in many magazines which I read, therefore I know that you are one of the greatest furniture manufacturers in the United States.

As I am a furniture store organizer, I am anxious that you let me have the shipping terms of your goods when you favor me with your catalog. I am,

Yours truly,
JOHNSON TSE.

This ought to waken some of our slumbering manufacturers to the vast trade opportunities which the Orient offers.

Combination Subscription Rate

To members of the Pan Pacific Association for Mutual Understanding the annual subscription rate to PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS is only \$1.50—a saving of \$1.00—the amount of dues to the Association. Total for annual membership and subscriptions is \$3.50.
Send us your subscription TODAY

FRIENDSHIP TO BIND THE BRITISH EMPIRE

LONDON, England.—Probably the most important event in the history of the British Empire, since the American Revolution, was the decision at the recent conference of the prime ministers of all the Dominions to grant full autonomy to each dominion.

Speaking at a farewell dinner to the dominion prime ministers, Stanley Baldwin said: "Now we have published to the world our conception of the status of the communities which comprise the British Empire, let us look for one moment at the future. The lines which we shall develop must be the lines of a more perfect co-operation; and if co-operation among our peoples cannot be achieved, it means ultimately the bankruptcy of civilization. The ties that bind us are . . . mainly spiritual. They are ties that arise from common political institutions, common political traditions and for the future, a common outlook."

"I would say that we who sat at that conference believe profoundly there is room for diversity of creed, culture, commerce and industry within our Commonwealth, and we all believe in a common allegiance to the Crown. By co-operation and by that common allegiance," he continued, "we can best render service to the whole world."

The Vancouver Sun in commenting on this action said: "By the alchemy of statesmanship, that indefinite and unwieldy body known as the British Empire has been transmuted into a group of free and equal states, each equipped to work out its own destiny through the heritage of British ideals and blood, in its own way."

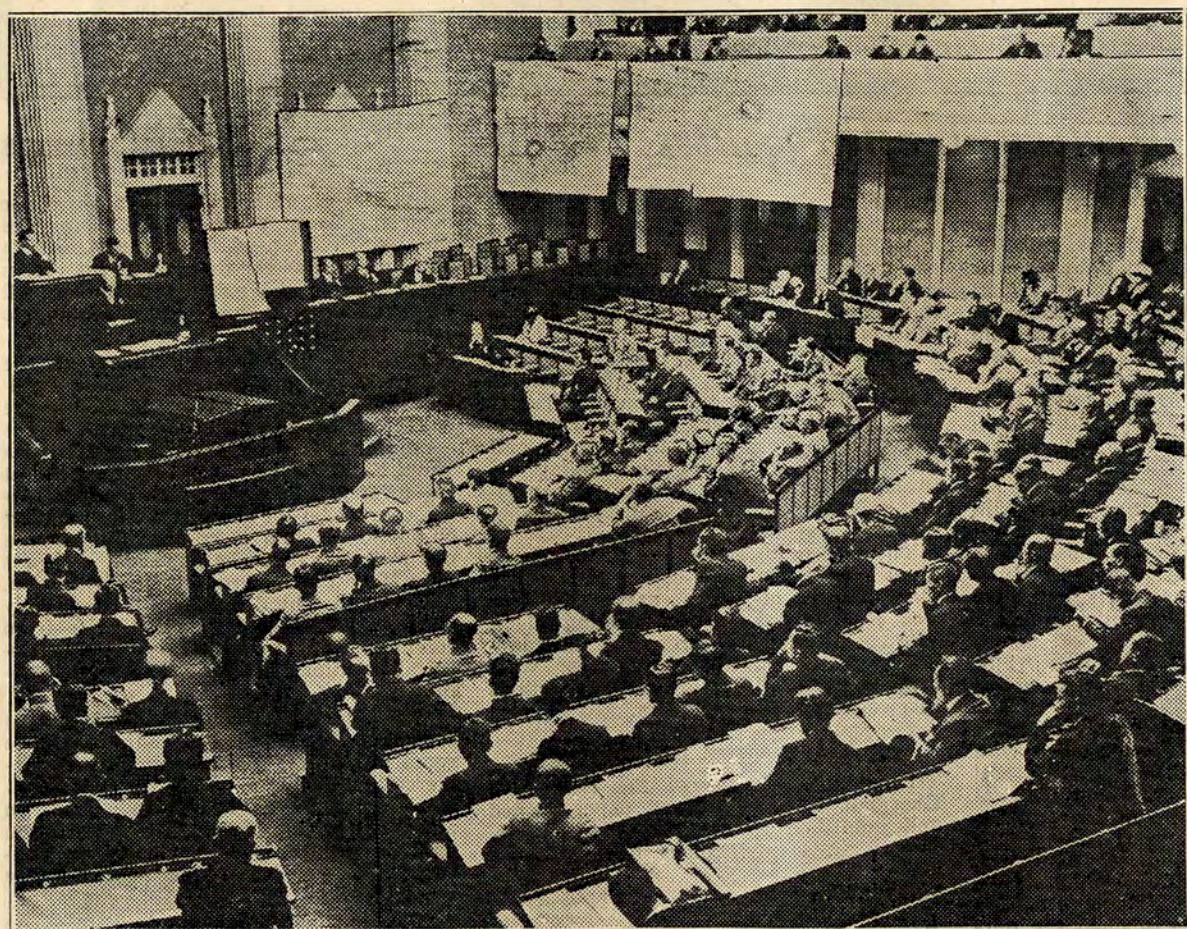
"All that the American people accomplished in 1776 by their suffering, their blood and their lives, has been accomplished in London in a few days by the genial and open-minded statesmanship of Premier Mackenzie King and his colleagues."

DOLLS AS FRIENDLY MESSENGERS

A new and charming Peace demonstration is being prepared by the Committee on World Friendship among children of the Federal Council of Churches.

Dolls, known as Messengers of Friendship, are to be entered by American school children in Japan's Annual Festival of Dolls next Spring. Very elaborate contests are being prepared in which the schools of every city can compete, the winning dolls to remain as gifts to the various schools and museums of Japan. (This is described in detail in a recent syndicated article by Frederick J. Has-kins.)

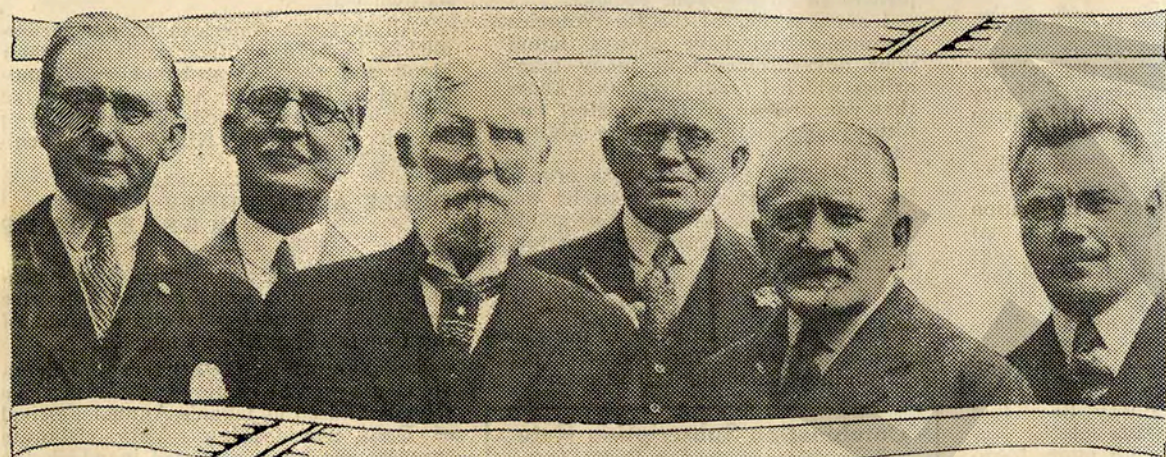
Pictorial Review of Pan Pacific People and Current Events



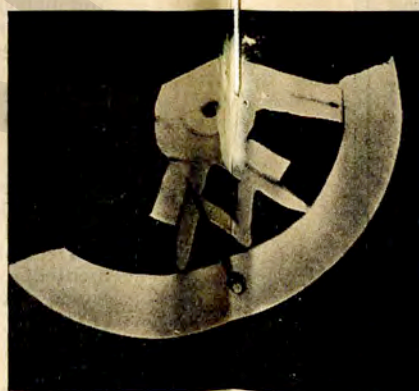
—Courtesy Los Angeles Times
Plenary General Session of Pan Pacific Scientific Conference held during November in Tokyo, Japan, is presented above through the courtesy of Chuichi Ohashi, Japanese Consul in Los Angeles. The recent Pan Pacific conference at Riverside imparts to the photograph an added interest. Session pictured above was held in Imperial Diet Building



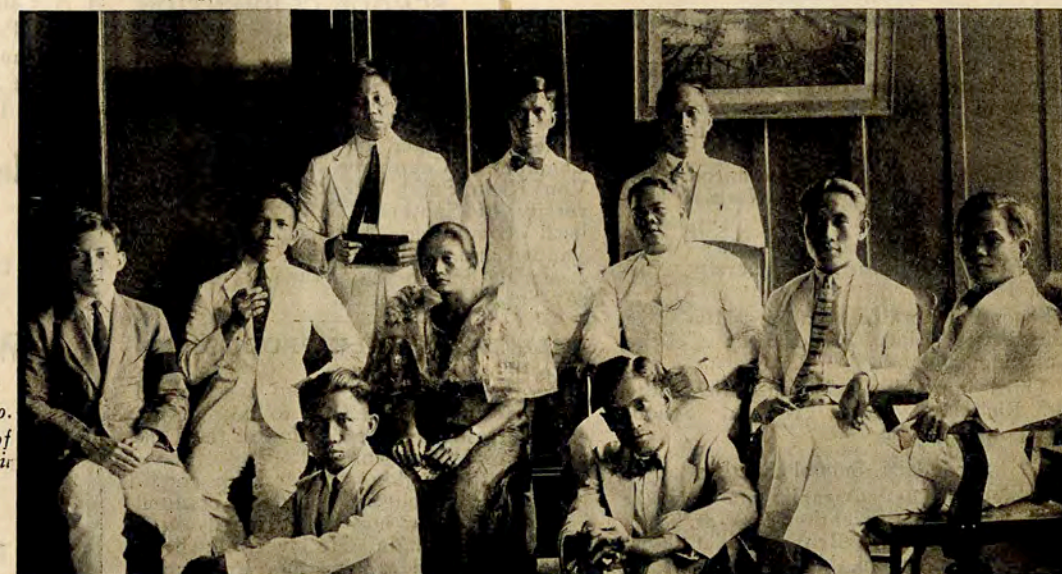
—Photo by Garner Curran.
The High Type of Chinese Policeman Native City of Shanghai



—Courtesy Los Angeles Times
—Brown Photo Service, Huntington Park
NOTABLES ATTENDING INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE AT RIVERSIDE
Left to right:—Col. Milton A. McRae, Dr. Rufus B. Von Kleinsmid, Lyman J. Gage, Raphael Hermann, former Senator James D. Phelan, Prof. Boris V. Maicovin



—Photo by John W. Huffman,
—Courtesy of Progressive Arizona.
The Square and Compass Design Found Among Indian Ruins at Casa Grande, Arizona



—Courtesy Associated Oil Co.
Representatives of the Associated Oil in Manila

Educational Notes

WORLD ESSAY CONTEST

Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews announces that two of the prizes in the World Essay Contest of 1926 are awarded to British students. For the past seventeen years this contest has been conducted under the auspices of the American School Citizenship League, and during that time fully half of the prizes have been awarded to students in Europe and the British Dominions. The contest is open to students in normal schools and teachers colleges, and also to pupils in secondary schools. The prizes, known as the Seabury Prizes, are seventy-five, fifty, and twenty-five dollars for the three best essays in each section of the contest. The aim of the project is to encourage academic study of international relationships. The subjects for 1926 were: for the normal school and teachers' college section—"Methods of Promoting World Friendship through Education"; and for the secondary school section—"The Organization of the World for the Prevention of War." Many schools include the writing of these essays as a part of the regular school work, the best essays being selected for submission to the judges. Some of the judges who made the decision were President Ellen F. Pendleton of Wellesley College; William D. Parkinson, Principal of the State Normal School, Fitchburg, Mass.; Miss Carolyn M. Gerish, of the Girls' Latin School, Boston; Prof. Edwin D. Starbuck, of the University of Iowa; Edward P. Smith, Supervisor of History of the State of New York; Frank E. Spaulding of the Graduate School, Yale University; President E. C. Woodburn of the State Normal School, Spearfish, S. D.; Charles L. Coon, Superintendent of Schools, Wilson, N. C.; J. Herbert Kelley, Editor of the Pennsylvania School Journal; and President Aurelia Henry Reinhardt of Mills College, and President of the American Association of University Women. The following is the list of successful contestants:

Normal School and Teachers' College Section

Subject—"Methods of Promoting World Friendship through Education."

First prize—Miss Dorothy Hibarger, State Normal University, Normal, Ill.

Second prize—Miss Annie McMillan, Furzedown Training College, London, Eng.

Third prize—Miss Lena Scranton, State Normal University, State Normal University, Normal, Ill.

First honorable mention—Miss Violet M. Hurst, State Normal University, Normal, Ill.

Second honorable mention—Miss Elise Marguerite Lince, Goldsmiths College, London, England.

Third honorable mention—Miss Ethel G. Richmond, State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass.

Secondary School Section

Subject—"The Organization of the World for the Prevention of War."

First prize—Miss Beulah Millet, Mesa Union High School, Mesa, Ariz.

Second prize—F. C. Lewis, Queen

Elizabeth's Hospital School, Bristol, England.

Third prize—Miss Virginia Stanley, Holy Cross Academy, Lynchburg, Va.

First honorable mention—George C. Martin, High School of State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Second honorable mention—Miss Gwen Vaughan Jones, Girls' Secondary School, Birkenhead, England.

Third Honorable Mention—Miss Viola Stevens, High School of State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

The subjects for the contest of 1926-27 are as follows: for the general school and teachers' college section—"The Teacher an Agent of International Goodwill"; and for the secondary school section—"How the Youth of the World Can Promote International Goodwill." Information concerning this contest can be obtained by addressing Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews, 405 Marlborough St., Boston 17, Mass.

MEXICO'S SALVATION IN SCHOOLS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Mexico is the one nation in the world that is paying its debt to the United States without quibbling, declares Jose W. Kelly, a citizen of Mexico, in an address before The Times Masonic Club recently.

The salvation of the country, Kelly added, lies in the development of its rural school system and great progress is being made along this line. Traveling teachers make the rounds of the districts, teaching one day in each school, and the schedule is so arranged that each school is in session three days a week. It is hopeless to try to deal with the older generation, Kelly asserted, but the young ones are receiving the best education modern instructors can give them.

With the building of railroads and 4000 miles of highway, both of which are now under construction, he predicted that the next few years will bring about amazing development of Mexico's rich natural resources.

WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

A World's Sunday School Convention is to be held in Los Angeles, California, July, 1928. Fifty-five nations are to be represented. A. G. Arnold, Secretary and General Manager of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. Rufus S. Von Klein Smid, President of the University of Southern California, are the local committee, assisted by W. G. Landes and W. C. Pearce, General and Associate Secretaries of the World's Sunday School Convention.

WILL STUDY MILK PRODUCTION

N. P. Neal has come to the United States from New Zealand to take a special course in milk production at the University of Wisconsin.

He is thoroughly familiar with conditions in that country, which is credited with having the highest standards it is possible to maintain. He gives talks illustrated with slides on the Production Standards of Milk in New Zealand.

ANOTHER UNIVERSITY SHIP

SAN FRANCISCO.—Los Angeles capital is interested in a second floating university fashioned after the liner Ryndam, but housed in a sailing vessel instead of a steamer, according to admissions of W. J. Seaborn, Alameda ship broker. Seaborn refused to disclose the names of Los Angeles men involved, but said they have joined with a group of San Franciscans in considering the project.

It is proposed to recruit students from all parts of the United States and Canada and take them on cruises around the world, allowing opportunity for first-hand contact with places being studied.

(Editor's Note—Inquiry in Los Angeles fails to locate anyone interested in this project. The travel cruise under the direction of Mr. Ansel R. Clark, as announced in our June, 1926, issue was abandoned. It would be well for all those contemplating joining such a cruise to investigate the proposition and especially the promoters thoroughly before making any payments. When promoters of such schemes desire to keep everything secret it is a good time for a careful investigation. There are plenty of reliable ticket agents who will gladly give travelers all the information necessary to arrange study tours without cost. Travel is the best educator and no one needs any professor (?) to tell the story of any particular place of interest. A well selected set of books will discount any set of lectures.)

VISIT THE HOLY LAND

A Leisurely Tour Through Egypt and Palestine Around the Mediterranean via Constantinople, the Black Sea and Athens and a Motor Trip Through Europe.

March 2 to June 26, 1927

A Personally Conducted Tour by the

World Friendship Travel Service

For particulars and rates address

Box 25

Pan Pacific Progress

IN REACH OF HALF THE WORLD'S PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 8)

gregate of her commerce even now is enormous. Just at present China is passing through the throes of finding herself, but this present upheaval will pass in time, and in the meantime commerce will keep on just the same.

China needs railroads, and highways, and mass education, and a multitude of other things which enter into modern life. With the advent of these things the scale of living will be raised among the Chinese and if the buying power of each Chinese is raised one cent a day it will mean nearly \$1,500,000,000 in new business annually.

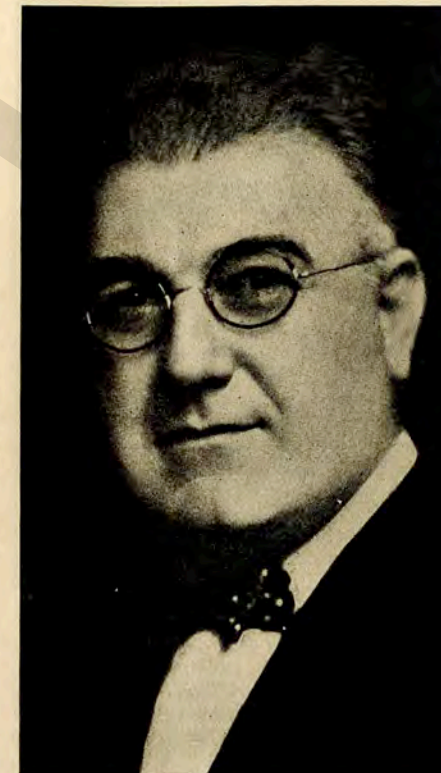
Little Java with its 35,000,000 people, the Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Siam, the rest of the Malaysia, Siberia, Australia and New Zealand, the South Sea Islands, to say nothing of the West Coast of South America, are just beginning their development. In these countries around the Pacific, too, originate many of the raw materials used in the world's industry.

Silks and teas from Japan and China, soya beans oil from Manchuria, wood oil, peanuts, and many other commodities from China; hemp, cocoanut oil, sugar and hardwoods from the Philippine Islands; most of the world's supply of crude rubber from Malaysia, as well as spices, tin and kapoc; wool and meats from Australia and New Zealand; jute, burlap, pig iron and other products from India; nitrates from Chile; cocoa beans from Ecuador; timber and petroleum from our own country—these are a few of the raw products which these countries around the Pacific supply to the world.

The fact that the resources of these countries are just entering their development, together with the further fact that most of the people of these countries themselves are just beginning to create great markets for the merchandise of the world, as the Japanese already have done—these are the reasons why the Pacific will soon be the great arena of the world's commerce.

In bringing this about I trust that the company which I have had the privilege of founding will play no small part, and it is in keeping with this purpose that we have recently determined to extend our operations in Los Angeles even more than we have in the past.

It has been almost three years since we inaugurated our around-



R. STANLEY DOLLAR
Vice-President and General Manager, Dollar Steamship Line

the-world service by starting our first ship in this service from Los Angeles on January 1, 1924.

Beginning with January, 1927, we propose to send all of our trans-Pacific ships to Los Angeles, thereby giving Los Angeles close connections with the great ports of the Orient in the way of passenger service as well as freight.

Some time ago we purchased from the United States Shipping Board the five big passenger ships which the Shipping Board was operating from San Francisco to the Orient. These were the finest passenger ships the Shipping Board ever built. More recently we purchased five more ships of the same type which the Shipping Board has been operating out of Seattle.

We have been trying to work out a schedule to utilize these ten passenger-and-freight ships to the best advantage, and when President Bent of the Los Angeles Chamber of commerce, together with Mr. Arnoll, the Secretary, and Mr. Matson, manager of the Trade Extension Department, came to San Francisco and suggested that these ships be sent into Los Angeles, we were ready to listen to reason.

For years I have been watching the remarkable development of Los Angeles. Several years ago I attempted to do business in Los An-

geles but with little success. A dozen years ago I sent an occasional freighter to the Port of Los Angeles with a few oak logs, but I was never able to get any freight to take away, and a one-way cargo does not pay.

I remember on one occasion I brought over a cargo of tea from China, and while the cargo was in the Port of Los Angeles I begged some of the large wholesale merchants there to take some of that tea off my hands. They turned me down because they had never been used to importing. I brought the tea on up to San Francisco, and within a few days several carloads of that same tea was shipped back to Los Angeles and sold to the same men who refused to buy it from me when I had it at their doors—and they paid the extra freight on it and a profit to the San Francisco importer.

It has been of much interest to me, therefore, to note the growing interest of Los Angeles in foreign trade and shipping. I have noted that our own business out of Los Angeles in our around-the-world service is growing very rapidly. But I was much astonished to learn that the exports from Los Angeles which amounted to only about \$750,000 for the entire year 1915, aggregated nearly \$10,500,000 for the one-month of October, 1926.

We propose, therefore, to send our entire trans-Pacific and around-the-world fleets into Los Angeles beginning with the new year. This will mean a combined passenger-and-freight vessel out of Los Angeles every week to the Orient, and a ship back from the Orient every other week.

Los Angeles already has become noted as a great passenger port and doubtless will become more so in the future.

Just across the Pacific at the mouth of one of the richest and most densely populated river valleys in the world, is another great city—Shanghai, the port through which the hundreds of millions of people of the Yangtse Valley reach the outside world. Already Shanghai is one of the most important ports in all the world and is rapidly increasing in importance.

We are glad to link Los Angeles up with Shanghai and other great ports across the sea in the program of making the Pacific the greatest commercial area the world has ever seen.

(Reprinted by courtesy California Business)

Mexican Notes

"Friends of the Mexicans"

JAMES HOFFMAN BATTEN
Director of Regional Service, Pomona College

The 6th Annual Conference of "Friends of the Mexicans" was held at Pomona College on Saturday, November 13th, with morning, afternoon and evening sessions. Over three hundred delegates were registered, and the entire attendance numbered about six hundred. The growing interest in this Conference is manifest in the fact that these delegates represented Southern California from San Diego and Calexico in the south, to Hanford and Santa Barbara in the north. These delegates represented educational institutions, chambers of commerce, settlement houses, Catholic and Protestant welfare bureaus, churches, and other organizations.

Originally organized by and with its attendance practically restricted to teachers interested in Mexican child and adult education, the scope of the Conference has gradually widened until it covers all problems pertaining to our Spanish-speaking population. In preparing the program for this year, Mr. Batten, as Director of the Conference, had the counsel of the Advisory Board, and the valuable assistance of Miss Ethel Richardson, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Charge of Adult Work. In shaping the program it was considered advisable to limit the topics to the two general subjects of "Labor Problems" and "Educational Problems," and to give more time for open discussion from the Conference floor.

Under this plan, the morning session in Holmes Hall, presided over by Mr. Batten, was devoted to a consideration of the labor question. Dr. George P. Clements, Manager of the Agricultural Department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, to our great regret, was prevented by illness from attending the conference. His comprehensive article on "California Casual Labor Demands" was read by the chairman. The discussion which followed was opened by Mr. R. B. Peters, Manager of the Devore Ranch, Devore, California. A very interesting and suggestive address on "The 'Why' of the Mexican in California" was delivered by Senor Jose W. Kelly, General Delegate of the Mexican Federation of Labor. The discussion which followed was opened by Mr. C. V. Newman, Manager of the San Joaquin Fruit & Investment Company, Santa Ana.

The afternoon session, presided over by Mrs. Frank A. Gibson of Los Angeles, and dealing more especially with educational problems, was opened with a paper on "The Problem of Mexican Adult Education" by Mrs. Lenore Panunzio, Supervisor of Immigrant Education in the Long Beach Schools. Mrs. P. J. Cooney, Supervisor of Immigrant Education at El Monte, led the discussion which followed. "The Problem of Mexican Child Education" was divided into two sections. Miss Flora D. Smith, Director of the Department of Americanization, City Schools of Los Angeles, presented the question of "Segregation." Mr. C. E.

Stickle of the Pasadena City Schools discussed "The problem of the Adolescent Mexican Boy and Girl." These are two of the live questions now confronting the educators of the State. The interesting discussion was opened by Mr. W. D. Bannister, Principal of the Oxnard Union High School.

The evening session was held in the beautiful Mabel Shaw Bridges Hall of Music. President James Arnold Blaisdell of Pomona College presided and gave a felicitous opening address in which he likened the early Spanish adventurers' vision of the Pacific from the "Peaks of Darien" to the vision which faces America today as we look out over the vast territory and amazing opportunity that confronts us in the Latin-American countries to the south. Dr. Henry A. Holmes, Chairman of the Latin-American Committee of Pomona College, and formerly Director of the American College at Buenos Aires, gave an interesting address upon "Educational Pan-Americanism." Dr. Holmes pleaded for a better understanding of the Latin-American character and temperament upon the part of the American people, and declared that in order to enter into the highest relations of friendliness with them the American Nation must cease any activities which give the impression of commercial and political exploitation, and manifest the spirit of reciprocal altruism. It was a matter of great regret that two of the evening speakers were unable to be present. Mr. F. A. Pesquera, Consul of Mexico in Los Angeles, who has been intensely interested in this Conference, was called away upon important government business. Mr. Harry Chandler, Editor of the Los Angeles Times, expressed his very great regret that an important meeting called to consider the Colorado River problems had been called upon this exact date, making it impossible for him to attend the Conference as originally planned. Mr. Chandler, however, had prepared his address upon "Education, The International Solvent," which was read by Mr. Batten, and is printed elsewhere in full.

The Committee on Nominations consisting of Mrs. Amanda M. Chase, Los Angeles; Mrs. A. L. Sloan, San Bernardino; and Dr. Robert M. McLean, Los Angeles, presented the following report which was unanimously adopted: Director of the Conference, Mr. James H. Batten, Director of Regional Service of Pomona College; Advisory Board: Miss Ethel Richardson, Los Angeles, Chairman; Mr. Charles E. Stickle, Pasadena; Miss Helen Montegriffo, Los Angeles; Mr. H. D. Newkirk, Anaheim; Mrs. F. A. Pesquera, Los Angeles; Mr. R. B. Peters, Devore; Mr. Harry M. Schafer, Los Angeles.

The Committee on Recommendations consisting of Mr. Fred H. Clock, Redlands; Mrs. Adelia A. Samuels, Cucamonga; and Mr. C. H. Peterson, Pasadena,

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dena, presented the three following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, as an outgrowth of the Conference of "Friends of the Mexicans," arrangements were made which brought to the Pomona College Summer School a group of teachers from the Mexican States of Sonora and Baja California, also two exchange students from the National University of Mexico; and,

WHEREAS this was largely due to the efforts and interest of Mr. F. A. Pesquera, Mexican Consul in Los Angeles; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that we extend to Mr. Pesquera our hearty thanks for his splendid cooperation in this movement, and

BE IT RESOLVED that we congratulate Pomona College and its Summer School upon the inauguration of this movement toward a better understanding, through educational processes, of the character and ideals of our Mexican neighbors, and place ourselves upon record as favoring the widest possible extension of this work.

WHEREAS, the State Department of Education is desirous of establishing the basic data for an adequate educational program in connection with migratory labor in the State, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Conference endorses the request of Miss Helen Heffernan, Commissioner of Elementary Schools, that the University of California, through its Department of Social Economics, shall organize the study necessary to secure this information, and

BE IT RESOLVED, that the various colleges and universities of the State be invited to cooperate in this important movement.

WHEREAS, in order to work to a better advantage in solution of Mexican problems it behooves us to familiarize ourselves with Mexican ideals,

THEREFORE, we suggest that Mexican speakers be brought here for the next Conference to present their distinctive aims and ideals. Out of the conference of past years has grown a better understanding and a larger interest, not only in the problems of our Spanish-speaking population, but in the Mexican people themselves. Movements toward better housing, better sanitation, better school facilities, and a better under-

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standing of the Mexican temperament and character are all involved in the considerations of this Conference.

One of the tangible outgrowths of the Conference was manifested in the Pomona College Summer School in June and July of this year. Immediately after the session of last year, in conference with Mr. F. A. Pesquera, Consul of Mexico in Los Angeles, and Mr. W. S. Ament, Director of the Pomona College Summer School, the Director of this Conference took up the matter of exchange of students between Pomona College and the Universidad Nacional at Mexico City. This resulted in two Pomona College students attending the Summer School at Mexico City, and two teachers from Mexico City attending the Summer School here. In addition to these the matter of attendance of Mexican teachers at the Summer School was taken up with the authorities of the Northern States of Mexico. As a result of the financial cooperation of the States of Sonora and Baja California, and of Pomona College and interested friends, it was made possible for fourteen teachers to avail themselves of the Summer School privileges. It is believed that this will become a permanent feature of the Pomona College Summer School work. At the afternoon session of the Conference, Mr. W. S. Ament, Director of the Summer School was presented. Mr. Ament spoke briefly and introduced to the Conference Miss Helen Jo Broadbent of Lindsay, and Mr. Clifton Winn of Redlands, who represented Pomona College in Mexico City last summer.

The tentative date for the Conference of 1927 is Saturday, November 19th. To those may possibly be added an opening session on Friday evening, November 18th, devoted entirely to Mexican art and music. It is also hoped to bring from Mexico some outstanding leader in educational or social work as the principal speaker on Saturday evening.

The Conference of "Friends of the Mexicans" is not to be looked upon merely as a type of propaganda, or as an "uplift" movement in the generally recognized sense of that term. It is, rather, an effort toward a proper adjustment with our Mexican neighbors, a sharing of our different national cultures, and an adequate appreciation of the fact that Mexico has much to give us in exchange for what we have to offer her. The technique of this adjustment to another culture, yielding nothing in zeal for our own, but respecting and understanding the other, is now being made the subject in our colleges and universities, and also by forward looking statesmen in the economic, religious, educational and political world. That this study may hasten in the day when the suspicion and distrust which has too much characterized relations between the United States and Mexico, shall be superseded by an understanding based upon the practise of an intelligent friendship in all personal and national contracts, is the purpose to which Pomona College is anxious to contribute through this Conference.

SOVIET PLANS AIR LINE TO SIBERIA

MOSCOW.—Soviet aviation authorities have worked out a plan to establish an air line between Leningrad and Vladivostok. Huge dirigibles more than 600 feet long will be used and it is expected they will make the trip inside of three days.



"FRIENDS OF MEXICANS" CONFERENCE AT POMONA COLLEGE

Reading, left to right: James Hoffman Batten, Director of the Conference; Miss Ethel Richardson, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Miss Flora D. Smith, Director of Americanization in Los Angeles Schools; Charles E. Stickle of Pasadena City Schools; Dr. James Arnold Blaisdell, President Pomona College; Dr. Henry A. Holmes, Chairman of Pomona College Latin-American Committee; Mrs. Lenore Panunzio, Supervisor of Immigrant Education, Long Beach Schools; Senor Jose W. Kelly, General Delegate, Mexican Confederation of Labor.

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Scientists have at last perfected a most wonderful utensil for the purpose of steaming and baking without destroying any of the minerals, vegetable fats or vitamins. In fact, all the real food values are left in the foods. The utensil has condensing plates in the cover which condense the steam to water as fast as it is generated in the lower compartment, permitting it to boil ninety days without boiling dry, and cooking foods for ninety hours without burning or over-cooking them. Hospitals and universities throughout the country claim that this is the most wonderful health utensil ever designed. A whole meal for twelve people may be cooked at one time over one burner for only one cent. Absolutely no intermingling of flavors in this utensil.

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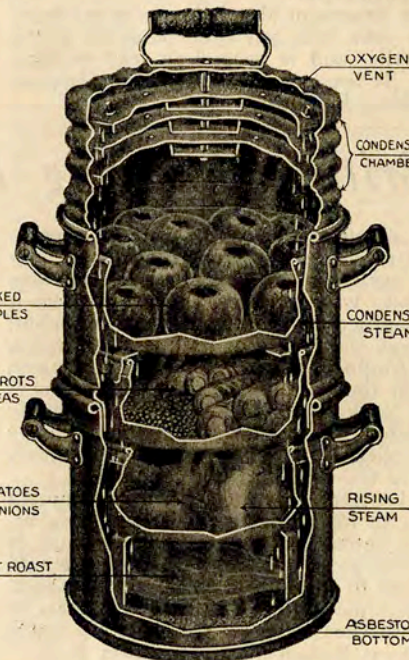
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Finance

Commerce

Industry

Half of Mexico Mines Owned By Americans

William P. Helm, Jr., in writing a series of special articles on the Mexican situation, states that half of Mexico's mining properties are owned by Americans and that all these holdings are affected adversely by Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution and the interpretive law of 1926.

The dominating American companies are: The American Smelting and Refining Company, controlled by the Guggenheims of New York, and operating both directly and through subsidiaries.

The capital invested in these Mexican interests is placed conservatively upward of \$35,000,000.

Second on the list of large American corporations is the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, a holding company, whose Mexican properties are operated through the Moctezuma Copper Company, a Mexican subsidiary.

The \$50,000,000 Green Cananea Copper Company, controlled by the Cole-Ryan interests, has an investment estimated at \$10,000,000.

Fourth on the list is the American Metal Company, a \$25,000,000 corporation, with headquarters in New York. This company owns the capital stock of the outstanding Cia. Minera de Penelos, with an investment appraised at more than \$20,000,000.

The American Metal Company produces more coke than any other concern in the Republic, and is second in lead production. It leases and operates the Mexican Northern Railway.

Lesser American mining holdings in Mexico include those of the Bethlehem Steel Company, operating through a subsidiary; the Consolidated Copper Mines Corporation, and numerous other companies.

Mexico owes much to American capital, initiative and brains, and she is only retarding her own progress by passing laws that make it impossible for foreigners to observe.

Here is how American corporations have invested their wealth in the republic south of the Rio Grande:

Oil lands and refineries.....	\$500,000,000
Mines and smelters.....	300,000,000
Plantations and timber.....	200,000,000
Railroads	160,000,000
Factories, stores, banks, telephone and telegraph companies, light and power companies, tramways and government & municipal bonds	140,000,000

The figures, which are based on an announcement by the American Department of Commerce in 1924, total approximately \$1,300,000,000 and compare with the total national wealth of Mexico announced by the Mexican government as \$2,434,241,422 in 1912. Since that date, Mexican national wealth undoubtedly has increased, despite the intervening years of civil warfare. It can hardly be twice as great as it was in 1912, but if it were, American investments would exceed one-fourth of the republic's wealth.

SALVADOR COLLECTIONS RISE

Schumann-Heink & Company, Inc., have been advised that customs collections of the Republic of Salvador in October amounted to \$400,701, as against \$344,251 in October, 1925. For the first ten months they totaled \$4,695,777, as compared with \$4,495,203 in the similar period of last year. Thus for the ten months' period, after deducting service requirements on the A and B bonds, were equivalent to over eight times the interest and sinking fund requirements for the Series C bonds. Principal and interest on these Salvador bonds is payable in gold coin of the U. S. of America, without deduction of any present or future taxation of the Republic of Salvador at the Chatham Phoenix National Bank and Trust Company in New York.

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British Cornering World's Oil Supply

A gigantic plan of the British government to corner the world petroleum supply, exclusive of that under American control, was revealed recently when it was learned that the Baldwin government, through the offices of its operating agent, the Anglo-Persian Petroleum Company, has in the past six weeks chartered seventy tank steamers — practically every available oil carrier afloat not already controlled by British government interests or the Standard Oil companies.

It is stated that the British government plans to fill immediately its immense reserve petroleum depots at home and in the dominions, which were depleted subsequent to the World War. It is expected that more than 100,000,000 barrels of oil will thus be placed in inactive status by Great Britain during the next year.

Plans revealed indicate that the bulk of the oil for reserve use will come from British fields in Mesopotamia, Trans-Caucasus, Georgia, the Persian Gulf and along the Black Sea. To fill the immense storage areas at Singapore, Colombo, Balikpapan, Hongkong and Malta, however, it is expected that the output of the Royal Dutch-Shell fields in Borneo will be utilized. Home reserve depots to be filled include those at Rosyth, Ports-

mouth, Thameshaven, Pembroke and Liverpool.

For immediate consumption of its merchant fleet and industries, shipping interests here declare, Great Britain will depend almost entirely on petroleum imported from the North American continent, chiefly from Los Angeles Harbor, Texas ports and Tampico.

This port is expected to receive a big share of the augmented trade, because fuel oil at Los Angeles Harbor is now lowest in the history of the industry and likewise cheaper than at any other port in the world. Fuel oil is being delivered at this harbor today from 84 cents per barrel on contract to \$1 per barrel in retail market at shipside.

The charter market, however, has in the past month increased 60 per cent as a result of the British activities. From Los Angeles Harbor to the Atlantic Coast charterers today are unable to obtain tankers at \$1.25 per barrel, while from this port to the United Kingdom and North Europe twelve shillings are being offered.

The British government, as a result of its chartering coup, today controls approximately 2,750,000 deadweight tons of tanker tonnage, or more than one-third of the world's oil carriers.

A New Internal Cure for Concrete

By A. M. SHENK

The internal cure of concrete is now an accomplished fact and bids fair to replace the old method of curing concrete by water and dirt, if not entirely for all concrete purposes, it will in most instances, and especially concrete pavements and roads.

The McRae Brothers, after many years of experimentation, were successful in producing a product, to which we have given the trade name of "McEVERLAST," which is a product in a class by itself. The McRae Brothers have succeeded in making a protective coating devoid of oils, with base materials of Trinidad Lake live asphalt, and Utah Gilsonite. Several other ingredients are added, but the aforementioned base materials constitute 90 per cent of the heavier materials used. It is well and generally known that the properties attributed to Trinidad Lake live asphalt are superior in many ways to the commonly known petroleum asphalts. This "McEVERLAST" product is very elastic, as well waterproof, and proof against most alkalis and gases.

During the fall of 1925, a certain concrete lined flume, which had cracked and buckled, and was leaking badly, was emptied of the main flow of water and "McEVERLAST" product applied while the concrete was still wet, with water draining back into the flume that had lodged between the concrete lining and the wood support, and on the floor, a portion of the concrete had buckled and the water was swept out of the way with a broom. Our product was then applied. As this flume supplies the domestic water to the San Fernando Valley, and is a part of the aqueduct delivery system of the City of Los Angeles, it was necessary that water be returned into this flume immediately. Within a couple of hours after the completion of the work, the water was turned in, and whereas the flume had leaked so badly heretofore that a great deal of the volume of water was lost in crossing a span of 500 feet, it was found that after the treatment, no loss of water occurred, and even with the weave and movement of the flume, there being thousands upon thousands of cracks, there is no leakage whatsoever today. This gave the patentees of the "McEVERLAST" process an idea, and was proof that "McEVERLAST" product would stick to wet concrete, seal a seam effectively under the hardest conditions, and upon instructions to the company's chemist to perfect the idea, he was able to produce by adding certain additional ingredients, a "McEVERLAST" product that when applied to wet concrete, not only adhered but hermetically sealed the same. Varied and extensive tests were then carried on with Smith Emery Company, who are widely known metallurgical and testing engineers, and they reported (as we have signed statements from their local office in Los Angeles) that concrete treated with "McEVERLAST" product showed not only a greater tensile strength, but also a greater crushing strength.

Then practical tests were made, and the concrete was not only a better concrete, but was better cured, adding from 30 to 40 per cent increased tensile strength, without causing the concrete to become brittle. Small stretches of pavement were laid under this process, successfully cured, and declared by engineers of note to be better concrete than

the water cured concrete; now large sections of pavement are being laid under this process, all of which have had the sanction of the Board of Public Works of the City of Los Angeles, and their Chief Engineer.

To properly describe the benefits of this process as relating to concrete pavements or roads, it is proper to state that after the sub-grade is rolled and sprayed, that one coating of "McEVERLAST" special paving product is sprayed on the ground. The concrete is then poured and very shortly following the pouring, as soon as the water puddles, if any, have disappeared, a coating of the same material is applied to the top. This is done by means of spray guns, is economical, and that is all there is to it. No water is then provided nor used. In addition, after the concrete is cured and the barricades taken down, the road, in its entire length, is immediately open for traffic, and the contractor is able to collect upon his work; and besides, the road has a kill-glare coat already applied, that is thick enough and sufficiently tough to make the surface of the road water-proof and acid-proof.

"McEVERLAST" product is always applied cold, and upon surfaces such as concrete, it is sprayed on.

One who is versed in the handling of concrete and the laying of that character of road, will appreciate the fact that it is not necessary to dig a greater grade, so as to provide dirt for the covering of the concrete, either by border system or complete coverage, thereby creating a saving in that respect, as well, within the cities, eliminating the necessity of providing dirt for covering or water curing, and the piling of this dirt upon the curb lines. It will also eliminate the dust that is attendant to such curing methods. Further, that upon desert stretches of road, it eliminates the necessity of building expensive pipe lines paralleling the road, the operation of pumps, and the high cost of applying the water to the concrete. Also, eliminating the large number of laborers, who heretofore, have shoveled dirt upon the concrete for curing, either by the basin method or by laying a complete coverage of dirt on the concrete. When the removal of said dirt takes place the scraping of the blade injures the top cement crystals and in countries where it is cold, the high expense of dislodging the mud from the concrete is saved.

There are many other arguments that can be mentioned, one of which is the elimination of a great deal of hand labor in such work of this kind, and others, that are not so important but nevertheless a factor in making up the profit and loss of a contractor, but we will desist from going into these smaller benefits. However, the pavement so treated has proven to be superior in every respect to that of the old water cured cement.

The "HUNT" Process, which has been in the patent office at Washington, D. C., for some considerable time past, is a process covering the basic principal of the internal cure of concrete, and it is possibly the answer to those who are interested in endeavoring to find out what was used in the construction of concrete in Rome, Italy, some 300 years B. C., and which today is in perfect shape.

We also wish to mention that in the construction of tall buildings, that an

enormous amount of lumber can be saved by moving the forms as rapidly as the concrete is set. Then our product applied, thereby giving a better cured concrete with greater added tensile strength, and has everything in its favor.

Bent Brothers (concrete pipe people) have become greatly interested in the use and application of our product, and as a result of the interest that they exhibited, a series of concrete pipes were coated, and from the same batch of cement material, other pipes were manufactured and cured under the old water cure system. Certain of the pipe was broken at 21 days and others at 28 days after manufacture, with the result that the 21 day cured pipe broke at a pressure of 7,500 pounds.

The Western Concrete Pipe Company (both Bent Bros. and Western Pipe and Concrete Company being Los Angeles City firms) broke their pipe only on a 28 day test; however, before breaking said pipe they put it under an internal water pressure treatment of 60 pounds to the square inch, for a ten minute period, and then immediately proceeded to break the pipe under pressure test, the same breaking evenly and without shattering at a weight or pressure of 8,925 pounds.

The specifications of the City of Los Angeles require that pipe meet 3,500 pounds pressure test, and one may immediately ascertain from different departmental engineers of said City, confirmation of a majority of the statements that have been heretofore made.

"McEVERLAST" product is now used by many municipalities in and about Los Angeles for the waterproofing of reservoirs, also for water and gas proofing of septic tanks, as well. No deterioration is shown when applied to concrete in ocean water, as proof is on hand for that purpose.

"McEVERLAST" Protective Coatings have been tried and tested by the largest municipalities and industrial concerns of the Southwest, and have not been found wanting. It is also being used as a preventive against the Termite or white ant, as positive proof is had that the Termite of Southern California will neither bore through nor crawl over it, nor in salt water will the Teredo attack lumber protected by it.

In addition to making concrete alkali proof from the outside, it is protected against sewer gases and acids from the inside; as well, it increases the tensile strength without adding brittleness, and that it will cost no more to the contractor to use this system of curing than the old method of water cure.

Many of the most influential engineers of the Southwest have taken a keen interest in the application and results of this new process, and to all of them, without an exception, the said process appears to be not only feasible but practicable.

Wherever concrete is laid, in the United States or elsewhere, that presents a problem for the furnishing of water, to say nothing of the difficulties of cure under the old system of earth and water, it will eliminate, upon steep grades, the unequal and improper cure of the concrete.

It is also proper to mention the use of "McEVERLAST" Protective Coating in the curing of Gunite cement or concrete, which adds to its tensile strength, as well,

Filmographs for the Foreign Field

U. F. A. IN FINANCIAL STRAITS

BERLIN.—Europe's largest film concern, U.F.A., is facing a financial crisis graver than a year ago when the Paramount company steered it away from the financial rocks by American loans amounting to \$4,000,000 and a contract whereby the German concern went under the wings of the American organization, according to the Berlin Tageblatt.

The company's debts are said to amount to 40,000,000 marks in addition to its capital stock and preferred bonds issue. To this must be added the \$4,000,000 loan raised through Paramount.

Over optimism in expansion policies and activities, failure to produce films of the high standard compatible with an organization of this magnitude and inefficiency of the executive and directors who used too much latitude in carrying out their individual ideas, are said to be the reasons for the company's poor financial standing.

U.F.A. owns or controls 114 theaters, all of them Germany's finest picture houses. Unfavorable contracts closed with film distributors are said to have caused the exhibition business heavy losses, though the high government amusement taxes are blamed as an insurmountable handicap.

M.-G.-M. GETS GROUP OF BRAZILIAN HOUSES

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has assumed operation of 44 motion picture theaters in Brazil.

The owners of these theaters—22 in Sao Paulo, 14 in Rio de Janeiro, and eight in Santos—pooled their interests and arranged for the company that has made "The Big Parade," "Ben Hur," "The Merry Widow," and others to run them and show its product in them. This arrangement which gives Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer a key position for all first run theater showings is upon a percentage basis.

CHANEY STARTS WORK ON CHINESE PICTURE

With a cast supporting Lon Chaney in the title role, production has started at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios on "Mr. Wu," the much heralded new starring vehicle of "The Man of a Thousand Faces." In the new picture, which William Nigh is directing, Chaney is playing the part of a mysterious Chinese mandarin—the same character that Walker Whiteside made famous on the stage. It is a gripping mystery drama of the Orient, centering on the strange revenge of a powerful and mysterious Chinese aristocrat wronged by a member of an English family in the Orient.

SCENARIST SELECTED

Announcement has been made by Cecil B. DeMille that Samuel Merwin's novel, "Silk," is to be made into a special feature production. Lenore J. Coffee, who wrote the screen version of "The Volga Boatman," has been selected by DeMille to write the adaptation and continuity on this popular story.

AN ANZAC ACTRESS

Europe has given its full quota of actors, actresses, directors and other artists to the screen. Even the Orient is well represented in the ranks of Hollywood. But the Antipodes have been sadly lacking in their emissaries to the home of the films.

It may remain for Tui Lorraine, hailing from that distant charmed land of New Zealand, to start an influx of Anzac folk.

Though a very young person so far as years are counted, Tui has visited practically every country on the face of the globe. She was at one time a tight-rope



—Courtesy The Motion Picture Director.
Tui Lorraine, from New Zealand

walker in a circus and exhibited great skill. The vagabond existence, however, did not appeal to her and as she traveled westward she gradually cast eyes upon the land of the studios. From that day on the circus lost an excellent performer and the screen gained an actress of sincerity and ability.

If, a few years from now, you should be traveling through New Zealand and you hear wild hooplas and similar din echoing from theater walls, the chances are that Tui has brought the Anzac colors to honor.—Motion Picture Director.

BRITISH CLIMATE BAR TO FILM PRODUCTION

LONDON.—Newspapers paragraphers, who lately have bewailed the invasion of American motion pictures to the detriment of the British industry, now are bewailing the British climate which interferes with British film making. A production had to be abandoned temporarily the other day because of a mist which crept unnoticed into the studio. It was virtually invisible to the eye but made good photography impossible.

MORENO SIGNED FOR BRITISH PICTURE

Antonio Moreno will play the leading role opposite Dorothy Gish in "Mme. Pompadour," which will be made by the British National Pictures, Ltd., in their London studios.

Antonio Moreno's international popularity is reflected by a long interview on the front page of the leading newspaper of Seville. The interview is with Moreno's mother, who recently visited the famous old Spanish city.

INTERNATIONALIZING THE MOVIES

We are pleased to announce that we will publish in our next issue an article by Carl Laemmle, President of Universal Pictures Corporation, entitled "Internationalizing the Movies."

As a pioneer in the motion picture industry and keen observer of world affairs, Mr. Laemmle is well qualified to express an opinion on this subject.

GUIDE TO THE BEST MOTION PICTURES

The following motion pictures are recommended to our readers. See that your favorite theater books these films

TITLE	PLAYERS	DIRECTOR	PRODUCER
FINE MANNERS	Starring GLORIA SWANSON. Eugene O'Brien is the leading man.	Richard Rosson	Paramount
THE SHOW-OFF	With Ford Sterling, Lois Wilson, Louise Brooks and George Kelly.	Malcolm St. Clair	Paramount
Zane Grey's FORLORN RIVER	With Jack Holt, Raymond Hatton, John Waters Arlette Marchal and Edmund Burns.		Paramount
SC'S YOUR OLD MAN	Starring W. C. FIELDS. With Alice Joyce and Charles Rogers.	Gregory La Cava	Paramount
THE CANADIAN	Starring THOMAS MEIGHAN	William Beaudine	Paramount
THE QUARTERBACK	Starring RICHARD DIX. With Esther Ralston.	Fred Newmeyer	Paramount
TWINKLETOES	Colleen Moore with Kenneth Harlan	John McCormick	First National
THE BETTER 'OLE	Syd Chaplin		Warner Bros.

OUR NEXT GREAT WAR

(Continued from Page 9)

is ours. Neither could we understand why the American statesmen took advantage of every circumstance, trivial or groundless rumor, which had a tendency to inspire within their public the antipathy and terror towards a nation, that ostensibly is a friend of the United States.

"The United States occupy nearly an entire continent, while Japan is hardly large enough geographically to compare itself with a single State of the American Union. Since the beginning of her history, the United States has been the only nation that has ever been able to count within its borders, one hundred millions of white inhabitants. The Roman Empire, at the height of its glory never reached that greatness.

"The United States with its fabulous wealth, its compact solidity of its citizens, as well as its advantageous geographic position, has nothing to fear from the entire world. It can challenge all the powers together with impunity. Why then, do some of its politicians feel so alarmed towards little Japan?

"I wonder if the Americans know which is the great and most important problem confronting the world today? What answer would the American give, if he were asked what has been the most important question of the World's War? If we had been given the power to ask that question, we would have said that the greatest phenomenon of the war, has been the tremendous and spectacular realization by the powers of the world, towards the United States, when that nation demonstrated to us, that it was the most potent and wealthiest on the globe. We do not wish to exhibit any flattery towards the United States, when we declare that the destiny of the world, depends greatly on the policy that nation wishes to adopt.

"Those are the simple facts. It is impossible therefore, to imagine, how the august senators of that most powerful nation in the world, should become hysterical when they hear a rumor indicating that a citizen of Japan has leased a parcel of land in an isolated corner of the Mexican Coast.

"In the event that such a rumor were true, in which form could it jeopardize the United States? If Japan should establish a powerful naval base at Magdalena Bay, what strategic value would it afford Japan, when it is situated 10,000 kilometers away? We would believe that the American senators might have laughed at the silly rumor, instead of announcing seriously that Senator Borah and his colleagues would undertake a drastic investigation, in order to find the motives, why Japanese had obtained concessions at Magdalena Bay when the United States would be seriously jeopardized by such adjudication."

"We are also unable to understand, why many Americans harbor such grave suspicions towards Japan, and they attribute movements to this nation which it could never put into execution. What have we done to justify those suspicions? Perchance, has Japan ever committed an error that could be interpreted as a threat to the American nation?

"The Japanese policy has always been marked with a degree towards affirming its harmonious attitude with the other nations particularly with the United States and Great Britain. In the international negotiations, Japan always has stood along side of the United States, and if at any time Japan has ever committed an action

which could have been considered with disfavor by the United States, no one in Japan has known of it.

"The Japanese government approved the policy of 'Open-door in China'; did all that was possible for the success of the 'Disarmament Conferences at Washington,' and since the civil war started in China, Japan has co-operated with the United States and the rest of the powers in maintaining order in that chaos.

"When we were nearly devastated from the effects of that terrible earthquake several years ago; we received from the United States such disinterested assistance, that our generation will never forget it and will always remember their generosity with profound gratitude. The American Ambassador in Japan is a sort of sacred idol to the Japanese people, and when there was a manifestation in Japan, caused by the anti-Japanese immigration laws passed by the United States, not a single American citizen was molested. The Japanese press exerted every effort in guiding the public's sentiment against any acts of violence."

Nothing helps more to clear the atmosphere and storm-clouds of visionary conflicts than a truthful exhibition of facts. With regards to Mexico; the sister republic to the South has proven the same regard and feeling of friendliness.

The Mexican motto has been not to get discouraged if in her struggles for the attainment of her ideals, it encounters

threats and drastic criticisms from outside sources, for other nations have also experienced the low passions of certain leaders who betray the confidence and popular needs, which have caused a cruel revolutionary crisis.

The outcome of our struggles will be the development of the spirit of our ideals and traditions in our fight for liberty. The unestimated richness of our continent and the inspiration through our emancipation and idealistic genius will make of Mexico the loving rendezvous of the future civilization of all intelligent and artistic people. In the world of Columbus there will be realized the wonderful dream of the ages, a race inferior to none and able to lead the world to the highest plane yet attained in service to humanity.

SOAP FACTORY TO ENLARGE

MEXICALI, B. Cfa.—Juan Brittingham, manager of the Industrial Soap Company, has announced plans for doubling the capacity of the mill and the adding of refinery soap-making machinery and cotton gins, involving a total investment of several hundred thousand dollars. With the increased capacity the Brittingham plant will become one of the largest cottonseed-oil mills in the United States.

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Foreign Trade Club of Southern California

One of the most interesting meetings ever held of the Foreign Trade Club of Southern California was that held on board the Dollar Line steamship President Polk on the evening of November 15, 1926.

President G. C. Gearhart called the meeting to order in the dining salon with Edgar M. Wilson as host of the occasion.

The Club sent a telegram of thanks to Captain Robert Dollar for his courtesy, and a vote of thanks was extended to Edgar M. Wilson, Southern California manager of the Dollar Line, for the hospitality extended the club.

Mr. J. H. Kerr was introduced and talked briefly on the splendid relationship between the Chamber of Commerce and the Foreign Trade Club and praised the energetic work of Mr. Maurice Carasso.

The Secretary read the report of Mr. A. M. Levy, Customs Attorney for the Southern Pacific, which included the following resolution:

"Whereas: The Customs Tariff of Australia provides that imports subject to ad valorem duty shall have the cost of rail haul from point of origin to port of export added to their normal value for duty purposes.

"And, Whereas: When goods are bought in the United States and shipped from Canada to Australia, inland freight to the Canadian border only is included in value for duty.

"And, Whereas: Goods from the Eastern provinces of Canada, imported into Australia via Vancouver, B. C., are treated for duty purposes as if shipped from New York.

"And, Whereas: Such regulations react to the disadvantage of United States Trans-Continental Railroads, Steamships and Shippers.

"And, Whereas: The Foreign Trade Club of California has adopted a report from their Committee on Transportation and Shipping which has Regulations eliminating the particular features that work to the disadvantage of the United States as compared with Canada.

"Therefore, Be It Resolved: That the Foreign Trade Club of Southern California hereby endorses such report.

"Be It Further Resolved: That a copy of this Resolution be furnished to parties receiving copy of said report."

This report was accepted by the membership and copies of this resolution are to be sent to interested parties.

The President turned the gavel over to Harold C. Smith, who acted as Toastmaster.

Mr. Smith introduced Mr. Hunt Cook, who gave a splendid after dinner talk including several good stories.

Mr. Clarence H. Matson, manager of the Trade Extension Department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the Pan Pacific Union Commercial Conference, which is to be held in Los Angeles in the Fall of 1928 and also told of how Los Angeles happened to secure the consent of Captain Robert Dollar and his associates to be a port of call

for the direct service to and from the Orient.

Mr. Edgar M. Wilson spoke at length and very interestingly concerning his experiences in the Orient. Mr. Wilson is a true economical empire builder and has a very full philosophical viewpoint toward conditions in the Orient.

NEW DIRECTORS FOR FOREIGN TRADE CLUB

The eighth annual meeting of the Foreign Trade Club of Southern California was held December second at Hotel Figueroa with President G. C. Gearhart presiding.

The annual reports of the president, treasurer and secretary were read and adopted.

An amendment to the constitution was passed making all local consular representatives associate members.

Nineteen names were submitted by the nominating committee and on counting the ballots the following duly declared elected as directors for the ensuing term: G. C. Gearhart, A. S. Cowie, Horace W. Cutler and Edgar M. Wilson for two years and Frederick P. Cruice, Robert E. Tracey, J. C. Darby, Maurice Carasso and Tom L. Day for one year.

On motion the president was authorized to appoint a committee from the club to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce and with Mr. Matson in particular in the arrangement of a program for "Foreign Trade Week," to be held early in January.

Charles Winsel, vice-consul of Belgium was introduced by Maurice Carasso. Mr. Winsel told of his recent trip to Belgium, after an absence of 40 years. He was again honored by his native land through the decoration of "Knight of the Crown of Leopold II" and was also made a member of the Belgium Industrial Committee, having charge of the Southern California district.

Mr. Lorrin Andrews, President of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Pan Pacific Union and also President of the Hawaiian society was the guest of the club and host in connection with the unusual entertainment afforded the club by some 30 members of the Hawaiian troop now playing in the "Prince of Hawaii." Senator King, of the Territory of Hawaii introduced his players and told of the meaning of the tour of his troupe. He said the idea was to create a true impression of the Hawaiian people.

President Gearhart has appointed the following committee on "Standardization of Weights and Measures": Garner Curran, Tom Day and R. E. Dorton. This

committee will co-operate with a like committee of the Foreign Trade Club of California and with Mr. Aubrey Drury of San Francisco, Director of the All America Standards Council, in urging the passage of the Britten-Gillett Metric Resolution, (H. J. 254-S. J. 107) now favored by many organizations and business men.

It is believed that the fight of our club to secure a regular branch office of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is going to be successful as it is reported funds for that purpose have been allocated in the budget.

As the result of the rising cost of rice in China three cotton mills in Shanghai have shut down.

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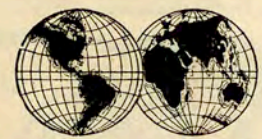
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Book Reviews

Manchuria, Land of Opportunity. Published by the South Manchurian Railway Company in New York.

This is a handbook of the resources of Manchuria issued especially for American readers. Perhaps nowhere else in the world today is there presented so amazing a transition from primitive agricultural life to twentieth century industry and scientific organization as in Manchuria. Since the close of the Russo-Japanese War, when the policy of the "Open Door" was inaugurated, Manchuria has gone forward with great strides, absorbing Western ideas and developing her rich natural resources.

The progress that has taken place in Manchuria since the southern railway lines came under Japanese control is almost phenomenal. Model cities have been built, mines equipped with modern machinery, great agricultural districts opened up and made to produce profitable crops, industries established, telephone and telegraph lines run, and schools established until Manchuria today is more modern than any other portion of China.

And, the most interesting thing to Americans, is that most of the railway equipment, heavy mining machinery, etc., is all of American make.

Americans should take a keener interest in Manchuria. It means money in our pockets. We have also received a large number of folders and booklets concerning Manchuria from the South Manchuria Railway which we acknowledge with thanks.

Tourists and traders traveling to the Orient should not fail to include a trip to Mukden or Harbin on their itinerary.

Under the Mexican Flag, by Col. C. J. Velarde, Southland Publishing House, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., publishers. Price, \$3.50. No one can read the history of Mexico without receiving many thrills, whether one be merely looking for romance or interested in archaeology. From the days of Cortez down to the present moment Mexico has been a battle ground. Where there is fighting there is romance and progress.

Col. Velarde, a Mexican by birth has endeavored to carry a message to the English speaking world so that we can better understand the spirit and aspirations of the younger generation of his people. The book is especially opportune and should be installed at once in all our libraries and schools.

The book contains over 300 pages and includes authentic translations of the important sections of the New Mexican Constitution, the Alien Land Laws, Petroleum Regulations, etc., with copies of diplomatic notes between the United States and Mexican officials.

Special chapters by many prominent men and government officials include those printed in PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS by James MacDermott Sheridan and Frederick F. Barker. Thus another high compliment is paid our magazine and contributors.

By a special arrangement with the author we will be glad to quote a reduced rate on this book to all our subscribers. Write for price.

An Outline History of China, by Herbert H. Gowen, D.D., F.R.G.S., and Josef W. Hall, (Upton Close), both of Oriental Languages and Literature department in the University of Washington. D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers. Price \$4.00.

This book is without question the most complete and comprehensive review of the history of China issued in such an interesting manner as to make it seem more like an historical novel. The world is beginning to realize that ancient China may yet take a most important part in the solution of great world problems. With a civilization antedating that of Europe many thousands of years, with many forms government tested, tried and discarded, China may yet demonstrate the practicability of a true democracy. It behooves every student of political economy to read this excellent book.

The book is thoroughly up-to-date, bringing events down to the last minute, explaining the Revolution and formation of the Republic by Mr. Hall, who was on the ground during most of the time, and is now again in China. Recent cables told of him being arrested as a spy, but he was released.

For pure romance and thrills one cannot find a better field than China and many chapters in the book will prove as fascinating as any story of our most sensational novelists.

We recommend this book to all our readers.

Official Guide for Shippers and Travelers to the Principal Ports of the World, by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, of Osaka, Japan. M. Franklin Kline, editor. Hillison and Etten Co., Chicago, printers. The thirteenth annual edition is a fine piece of typography, printed on heavy half tone paper, in two colors, with the advertisements run over a delicate tint block and artistically bordered. The 800 pages are filled with useful information. It is in truth a guide for those interested in trade or travel. Well indexed by countries, with maps in colors, it is easy to locate the leading ports of the world and trade routes.

Few people realize the remarkable growth of this strong Japanese steamer line. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha (The Osaka Mercantile Steamship Company, Ltd.), was organized in 1884 with a capital of yen 1,200,000 and started with a fleet of steamers with a total tonnage of 17,000. The capital is now yen 100,000,000—or \$50,000,000 and tonnage 566,508.82 represented by 228 vessels, calling at all the main ports of the world.

The remarkable growth of this company is typical of the development of Japan.

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Caravans of Commerce, by Isaac F. Marcossion. Harper & Bros., New York, Publishers.

This book is a compilation of a series of articles written by Mr. Marcossion for the Saturday Evening Post. The demand became so great for these interesting stories that they were published in book form and dedicated to Herbert Hoover, head of our Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. As Mr. Marcossion says in the introduction, wherever he went, he found our representatives "on the job." The efficiency of our foreign trade department at home and abroad is now recognized as the best in the world.

Mr. Marcossion throws a little humor and adventure in his tales and even makes the dry statistics interesting. He has a real newspaper men's keen sense for news and his analysis of complex and difficult questions shows careful study.

A bibliography on foreign trade at the end makes this book of extra value to all interested in overseas commerce.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS POLICIES (Continued from Page 6)

only for the protection of American citizens.

Silas H. Strawn, Esq., was sent to China as American commissioner to co-operate with commissioners of the other powers in the establishment of a commission to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China, with a view to reporting to the governments of the several powers their findings of fact in regard to these matters. The commission commenced its work in January, 1926, and agreed upon a joint report which was signed on September 16, 1926. The commission's report has been received and is being studied with a view to determining our future policy in regard to the question of extraterritorial privileges under treaties between the United States and China.

American Ideals

America is not and must not be a country without ideals. They are useless if they are only visionary; they are only valuable if they are practical. A nation can not dwell constantly on the mountain tops. It has to be replenished and sustained through the ceaseless toil of the less inspiring valleys. But its face ought always to be turned upward, its vision ought always to be fixed on high.

We need ideals that can be followed in daily life, that can be translated into terms of the home. We can not expect to be relieved from toil, but we do expect to divest it of degrading conditions. Work is honorable; it is entitled to an honorable recompense. We must strive mightily, but having striven there is a defect in our political and social system if we are not in general rewarded with success. To relieve the land of the burdens that came from the war, to release to the individual more of the fruits of his own industry, to increase his earning capacity and decrease his hours of labor, to enlarge the circle of his vision through good roads and better transportation, to place before him the opportunity for education both in science and in art, to leave him free to receive the inspiration of religion, all these are ideals which deliver him from the servitude of the body and exalt him to the service of the soul. Through this emancipation from the things that are material, we broaden our dominion over the things that are spiritual.

Pacific Ports

PORTLAND PORT NOTES

PORTLAND, Ore.—Water borne commerce through the port of Portland during the first eleven months of the present year reflects tremendous increases over the same period for the calendar year 1925 according to the report of the Traffic Department of The Port of Portland Commission, which shows a total of 1,525,531 tons of cargo with a valuation of \$61,504,379 was carried by 455 vessels clearing for foreign countries.

The total increase in foreign exports during the eleven months' period amounted to 806,326 cargo tons or 110% with a valuation of \$33,535,204 or 118%.

Lumber shipments moving to foreign markets during the first eleven months of 1926 reflects an increase of 48,134,411 feet board measure or 20% with a valuation of \$827,836 or 15% over the same period for the previous year.

Wheat shipments to foreign markets for the eleven months' period have amounted to 29,820,247 bushels with a value of \$41,840,341 as against 6,379,465 bushels and the value of \$9,530,471, during the same period of the previous year, this represents an increase of 23,440,782 bushels or 367% with an increase in value of \$32,309,870 or 339%.

Foreign imports arriving during the first eleven months of the present year have amounted to 115,437 cargo tons as against 107,334 cargo tons during the same period 1925 representing an increase of 8,103 tons or 7½%.

ALL FAVOR MAINTAINING OUR MERCHANT MARINE

Malcolm M. Stewart, of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Middle West Foreign Trade Committee, has been observing the regional meetings of the United States Shipping Board. His report to President Coolidge is that the people of the United States want a fine merchant marine maintained to carry their products over the seven seas to the trade marts of the world. And they are not fussy whether it is operated by private interests or by the Government itself.

Mr. Stewart said that the sentiment of the country is that the Shipping Board should be equipped with adequate funds to keep the American flag in all trade routes and to meet fair or unfair competition of the foreign shipping interests.

N. Y. K. TO BUILD THREE NEW STEAMSHIPS

TOKYO.—Announcement has just been made by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha that it has completed plans for the construction of three fast passenger and freight motor liners, for operation on the run between Yokohama, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The new ships are to be of 16,000 gross tons each, with passenger accommodations for 200 first class, 100 second class and 500 steerage and freight capacity for 6000 tons.

One of the largest forests in the world, situated between the Ural mountains and the Okhotsk sea in Russia, stands on ice.

OCTOBER EXPORTS DECLINE

WASHINGTON.—A decline in the value of American exports for October, as compared with a year ago, was shown in Commerce Department figures to have been due largely to a decrease in European buying.

Part of the recession was accounted for by lower prices for cotton and wheat, the quantities bought by Europe showing little change.

Imports to the United States during October increased materially, as compared with last year from all parts of the globe, with the exception of those from Asia. The decline there was due more to a fall in the price of rubber than to an increase of American consumption.

HAWAII PROSPECTS GOOD

HONOLULU, T. H.—Owing to improved crop prospects, all Hawaiian merchants are hopeful of increased business during the coming year, and plans are being made accordingly. The president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association announced recently that the sugar crop which has just been harvested is a record one for the islands. Latest local estimates place the yield at 787,000 short tons or about 11,000 short tons in excess of last year's crop.

HEAVY CARGOES ON COLOMBIA RIVER

BOGOTA, Colombia.—Navigation on the Magdalena river is normal. Nearly one hundred boats are in operation on the river, ranging from 25 to 500 tons capacity and new boats are being put into operation just as fast as they can be constructed at Barranquilla. However, with all available tonnage it will probably take months to clean up the freight that has accumulated at the coast ports.

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MEXICO'S COLONIZATION LAW

(Continued from Page 11)

12. **Preference:** Is given to share planters already on the land to be colonized, and to farmers living in the district.

13. **Non-Payment:** Non-payment of installments, or failure to pay quota of general expenses of colony from first year (Trans. Note—Infer meaning is that general expenses covering road upkeep, repair and upkeep of irrigation systems, etc.) will cause recuperation of the parcel of land allotted, and its adjudication to another qualified colonist, with reimbursement to the colonist in default of 80 per cent of the total already paid in, 20 per cent being retained by the colony as also the permanent improvements found on the land.

No colonist can sell, mortgage or otherwise encumber his property until full payment has been made. All obligations contracted for by him in the meantime as constituting a lien on the property are unlawful and of no legal effect.

14. All sales of parcels of land made after final payment has been made must be made to persons fulfilling requirements of the Law covering qualifications as colonists, and also such sales must not include more land than the limitations of area fixed herein. Same conditions also apply to inheritance of such lands.

15. **Administration:** Colonists must be allowed a voice in the administration of the colony as soon as they begin to make their payments thereon, and are to take over the administration of the colony affairs as soon as they have (collectively) made 50 per cent of the total payments.

(Trans. Note:—The Law is not clear as to what is meant or intended in the foregoing clause. It might be ruled that to mean and cover amounts to be paid for irrigation water service, amount of work to be done on roads, fences, etc.)

16. Within the limitations of the Budget the Executive may accord payment of transportation within the country to colonists moving to tracts subdivided under the terms of the Law; and at discretion, may declare of free duty entry materials and equipment of colonists for use on lands.

(To Be Continued)

SCHROEDER HEADS EXCHANGE CLUB

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — William H. Schroeder, assistant cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, was elected president of the Foreign Exchange Club of Los Angeles at the annual meeting of the organization held at the University Club recently. Other officers elected were: R. E. Dorton, Bank of Italy, vice-president; Carl Noble, Security Trust and Savings Bank, secretary-treasurer; Charles Reuter, Merchants' National Trust and Savings Bank; M. E. McMillan, Commercial National Trust and Savings Bank, and Ralph Edwards, Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank, members of the executive committee.

The program for the evening consisted of "Round the world" addresses, the principal speaker being Judge William Rhodes Hervery, vice-president of the Pacific-Southwest Trust and Savings Bank. He spoke of his experiences in Europe and strongly recommended those who are unable to make the longer trip to explore the Republic of Mexico.

Paraguay's tobacco crop was a failure this year.

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The story of the development of methods of transportation is the story of the progress of the human race.

Those who control the arteries of commerce control the very life blood of the Nation.

Nearly all the great wars have been caused by the desire to control commerce. One of the main causes of the late World War was the Berlin to Bagdad Railroad nearing completion by the Germans. Great Britain cannot afford to let any nation compete with her in the control of the trade of India.

So the problem of transportation is most important in our development as a nation and as individuals. Those who own the means of transportation whether it be the ancient camel caravan, the modern fast freight by rail or the wonder ships that now ply the Seven Seas, these owners all exact their legitimate profit and are sure of a good return on their investment as the moving of commodities from the producer to the consumer is more essential today than ever before.

Supply and demand regulate prices and a producer is always willing to pay a fair price to send his product to a ready market.

The Pacific Coast of the United States is especially fortunate in having a number of trans-continental lines of railway, which have materially helped in the marvelous development and settlement of this great western empire. With this rapid increase in population and production however, has come a time when the railroads are unable to take care of all the heavy freight that is continually moving from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and vice versa.

Within the last few years many steamship lines have sent increased tonnage to the Pacific ports and still the volume of trade steadily increases until Los Angeles harbor now ranks second to New York for total tonnage handled during the past fiscal year.

With such a record it is not at all strange that an experienced shipping man like Mr. A. P. Hammond should locate in Los Angeles and organize the California and Eastern Steamship Company, which he did two years ago. Mr. Hammond has been working quietly, gradually increasing his business and his fleet until he now has four steamers flying the flag of C. & E. They are as follows: the West Katon, the West Keats, the West Montop and the West Mingo, the latter just purchased and placed in a dry dock in San Francisco to be overhauled. These ships were all purchased from the U. S. Shipping Board and are 8800 dead weight tons capacity each.

This is the first and only Los Angeles owned and operated intercoastal line, and since, by hard work, efficient management, service and close study of the needs of the Western shippers, and Los Angeles shippers in particular, the company has built a reputation second to none for efficiency, speed and courtesv.

Mr. A. P. Hammond, the General Manager of the Company has had 27 years' experience in the transportation business. For ten years he was Pacific Coast manager for the Luckenbach Steamship Company. Shipping men everywhere in the

United States know him and his record. He is recognized as one of the leading men in the intercoastal steamship trade.

The offices of the company located in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco are all managed by experienced men, well known in the steamship business.

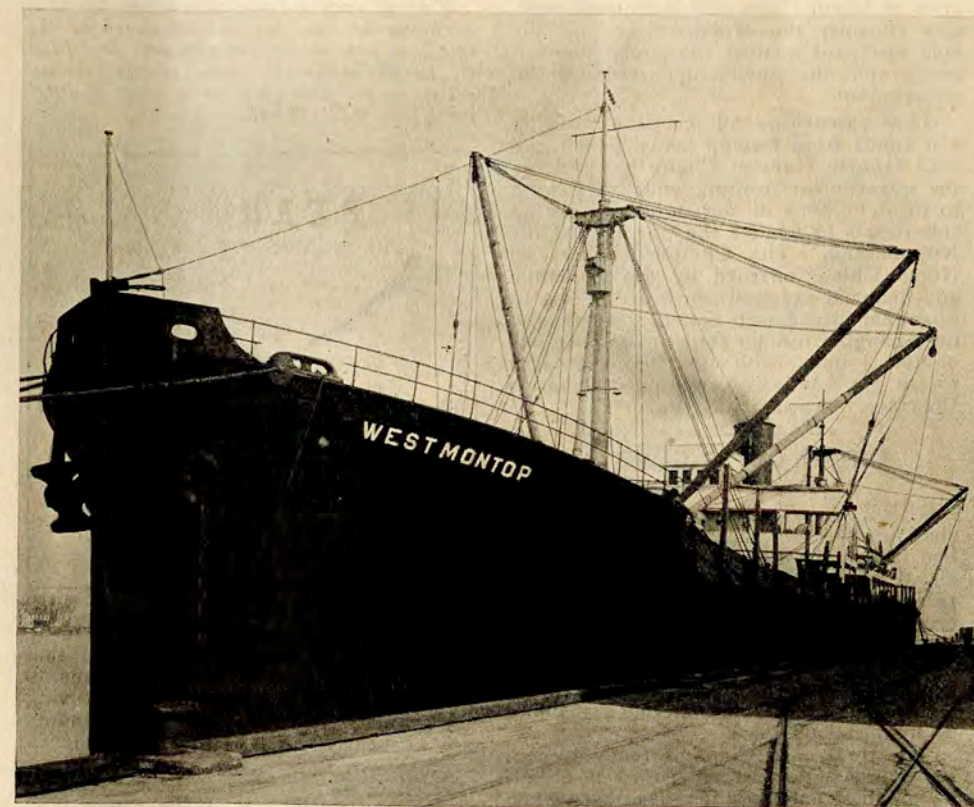
Following the policy of all our large public utilities corporations this company is now offering a limited issue of preferred and common stock to allow our merchants and others to participate in the profits of this well established transportation line, which is already on a dividend paying basis.

The additional funds thus raised will be used in the purchase of more ships which can now be secured at very advantageous prices.

FAST SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

By arrangements between the Los Angeles Steamship Company and the Oceanic Steamship Company through bills of lading are issued by the Los Angeles Steamship Company, on shipments destined to Australia, such shipments to be trans-shipped at San Francisco. Inasmuch as the Oceanic Steamship Line has a fast passenger and freight service from San Francisco to Australia, and the Los Angeles Steamship Company has four sailings a week by the "Harvard" and "Yale," connecting with the Oceanic line, this route makes possible fast shipments which might not be able to wait for direct service from Los Angeles.

Russia—"Radio de Filintern," official organ of Soviet philatelists, offers the best medium to get in contact with Russian stamp, coin, curio collectors and its international branches the world over. The periodical is published monthly in Moscow, U.S.S.R., contains articles in Russian, German, French, English, Italian and in the international language Esperanto. Subscription \$3 a year; advertising rates on application. P. O. Box 388, San Francisco, U. S. A.



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POLITICAL

CHAOS CONTINUES IN CHINA

PEKING, China.—The Chinese cabinet has resigned and Marshal Chang Tso-Lin the Manchurian war lord is in complete control of Peking. Marshal Wu Pei-Fu has failed to reorganize his armies and he is practically eliminated. General Sun Chuan-Fang has lost control of three provinces to the Cantonese and it is expected he will be driven out of Shanghai in a few weeks, as Foochow and Amoy have both gone over to the southern army.

It is asserted that Marshal Chang is being assisted by Japanese and British interests in North China, despite the fact that the British and Japanese governments are now negotiating an understanding with Canton. Marshal Chang also is supported by the white Russian reactionaries of North China and Manchuria, who also consider the Mukden war lord the sole protector against the soviet government and the soviet-supported Canton government.

After exhausting all means for raising war funds from foreign loans, which met with failure, Marshal Chang has ordered the government printing office at Peking to print millions in war notes, hoping by this means to finance the war against the Kuomintang. The Chinese bankers of North China, terrified by the exchange and financial exactions, now are fleeing to Shanghai in order to obtain protection in the Shanghai foreign settlements. The situation is quiet, although the Cantonese forces are now advancing into Chekiang Province, toward Shanghai.

CHINA QUILTS GENEVA

GENEVA.—The yellow peril now overshadows the German disarmament problem before the League of Nations Council. Under pressure from Shia Ting, representing the Canton Nationalistic government, Chao Hsin-Chu, delegate from the Peking government at the Council, has promised to take no active part in the proceedings and to undertake no commitments regarding China, merely remaining as an unofficial observer.

Shia Ting said China is ready to join the Pan-Asiatic League Russia is organizing, which entered a decisive phase when Foreign Ministers Tchitcherin of Russia and Ruchdy Bey of Turkey met in Odessa a month ago and reached an accord.

JAPAN AND BRITAIN AGREE ON CHINA DIVISION

SHANGHAI.—It is reported here that the British and Japanese governments are in agreement to bring about a division of China, with separate governments for the north and south areas, each recognized by the powers. This is disclosed by the negotiations of Miles Lampson, the British Minister, with the southern government officials at Hankow.

The British-Japanese action, while contrary to the American policy for a united China, is considered inevitable because of the impossibility for Cantonese to control the whole country.

BOLIVIA TO BE CEDED DISPUTED AREA

WASHINGTON.—Chile has agreed to "consider, in principle," the proposal of Secretary Kellogg providing for the cession to Bolivia of the disputed provinces of Tacna and Arica. Notice that Chile had consented to give consideration to the suggestion of the American Secretary of State, made on his part as the only way out of the forty-year-old dispute with Peru, was contained in a note received at the Chilean embassy.

It is insisted that Bolivia must enforce absolute disarmament in the region. Arica is to be a free port only to Chile, Peru and Bolivia. Acceptance of the fulfillment of the agreement by Latin-American nations is recommended.

The reply ends with the hope that the Chilean sacrifice may be duly appreciated as a contribution to continental peace and world progress, reflecting the desire of the press, the people and Congress for settlement of the dispute.

Chile's reply leaves only Peru to be heard from, as Bolivia has already accepted the secretary's proposal.

Without even presuming to claim the idea as being original we call attention to the fact that one of our contributors, Mr. Fred G. Lunge, made this same proposal in an article in the February, 1926, issue of PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS.



INDEPENDENCE FOR FILIPINOS

WASHINGTON.—It is reported that President Coolidge is maturing plans to give the Filipinos a new deal, involving the grant of virtually complete autonomy at an early date and independence eventually.

It is the earnest desire of the President to settle the problem of the Philippines, to establish a relationship between the islands and the United States satisfactory to the Filipinos, to restore native co-operation in the government and to develop the vast natural resources of the archipelago, particularly the production of rubber, for the benefit of the Filipino people.

The President will make the first formal move toward carrying out this program when he transmits to Congress the report of Col. Carmi Thompson of Ohio, who was dispatched to the Philippines by the Executive to study the problem and advise him on its solution.

SILK MILLS CLOSED

TOKIO.—Two hundred silk mills in Nagano prefecture have closed for an indefinite period owing to the slump of silk prices. Many other mills are expected to reduce production.

MEXICO RECOGNIZES NICARAGUAN REVOLUTIONISTS

MEXICO CITY.—Mexico's action in recognizing the Sacasa revolutionary government of Nicaragua widens the breach with the United States. The controversy that has been smoldering over Central American affairs is serving, more than the land and oil laws, to precipitate a climax in Mexican-American relations.

The action of Mexico in throwing support to Sacasa, whose partisans are known to consider the Bryan-Chamorro treaty illegal, strikes directly at the United States, because the United States is determined to guard zealously the Nicaragua canal contract against any outsider. In case some calamity should befall the Panama Canal, perhaps endangering the very existence of the United States, the Nicaragua waterway would be essential to permit the passage of American ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

LLOYD GEORGE WARNS HIS COLLEAGUES ON CHINA

Lloyd George warns Great Britain that she is drifting into a war with China.

And his warnings seem based on self-evident facts. All the great European nations are in very much the position of the man who has hold of the bear's tail. They would doubtless be glad to let go—if there were any way.

In the past they have committed black wrongs against the government of China. The difficulty of smoothing these away is that there is now no government of China. There is only the hatred of a people variously estimated at from 400,000,00 to 1,000,000,000.—Harry Carr in the Los Angeles Daily Times.

COLOMBIAN CABINET QUILTS

BOGOTA Colombia.—The Colombian Cabinet collectively presented its resignation to the president of the republic December 6th. The reason was not made public.

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