

The

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# PAGODA

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Saturday, June 14, 1947  
Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

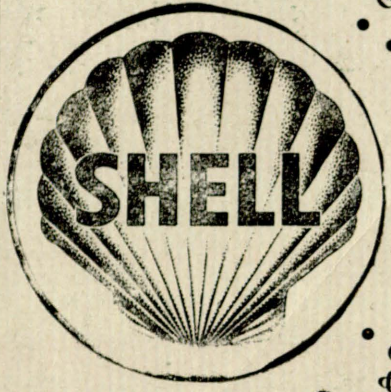
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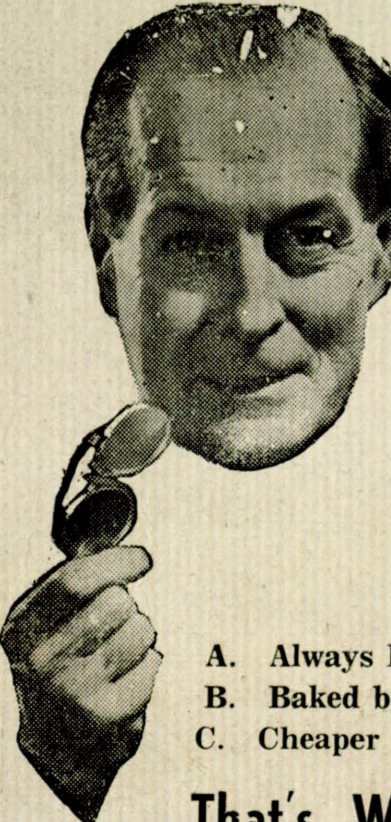
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# THE RESTLESS PACIFIC

By A. ARCHIBALD BULLOCK  
 From THE CHINA MONTHLY  
 (continued from last issue)

THE case for the mid-Pacific and the Polynesians, however, is better documented and finds many stalwart defenders. Forde, following the lead of such European scholars as Rivet, Friederici, and Imbelloni, claims that the Pacific basin has been the theatre of much activity for a great many centuries. Ratzel holds that the Malays spread over half way around the world, extending from Madagascar, on African coast, to the Easter Island off South Africa. Oswald Spengler very recently gave it as his opinion that a great simultaneous push occurred in fairly recent times and, for reasons not yet clearly understood, resulted in the peopling of the islands of the vast Pacific. Other authorities hold that about 400 B.C. the Malays were able by reason of their "mild steel" weapons to drive the "proto-Polynesians" from the East Indies — to which they had migrated from India — out into the broad Pacific.

By the time of the Christian era these Polynesians had reached the mid-Pacific, notably Samoa and Tahiti. About the sixth and again in the eleventh centuries other waves occurred, always pushing them further eastward toward our shores. The Polynesians were fearless voyagers, splendid seamen and willing emigrants who dared journeys of thousands of miles on a trackless sea carrying their families, live stock and plant life on their huge double "canoes," with large sails, to seek new homes. In this way, finally, island groups as far distant as the Hawaiian, the Marquesas and Easter were peopled and planted with coconuts, breadfruit, yams, etc. From these groups a comparatively short lap of 2,000 miles would land them in California, Peru, or Chile, and evidence is accumulating to show that colonies did make the journey and are thriving today in various parts of our hemisphere. Verrill tells of whole tribes who speak their town tongues and have lived on the mainland of South America from time immemorial. He describes a strange folk of the jungle of Bolivia whom he visited, the Sironos, who have wavy fine hair, bushy beards, typical Oceanic features, and who bear not the slightest resemblance to any known Indian tribe.

IN prehistoric gravel on the California coast, there have been found adzes and axe heads of Pacific island workmanship made of stone found only on these islands. Rivet also has detected many striking Oceanic elements among tribes now living

on the west coast, of America, opposite these island, where the Hoka languages were spread, and Craighill Handy "is prone to detect both small and broad similarities not superficially apparent — in certain regions of America that seem replete with Oceanic traits that probably ultimately derive from Malaysia and South Asia. On the other hand, he finds among the Polynesians various cultures in agriculture, religion and architecture that "find their parallels in America rather than west of Polynesia." In short he is one who believes that Cultures travelled in both directions on the Pacific.

No claims seem to have been made identifying these immigrants directly with the higher cultures developed by the Mayas, who were not of Polynesian lineage. However, one cannot but be impressed with the way these civilizations clung to the Pacific seaboard. And also with the curious rise and fall of numerous cities and civilizations bordering the west coast. These peoples, apparently without the usual initial stages, practised with great facility just such arts and crafts as China and India were best qualified to teach them. Whence these folk obtained such skills — as in the working of precious metals, ceramics, feathers and textiles; their knowledge of surgery; their painting of pottery and command of agriculture, irrigation and engineering and their marvellous skill in the carving of stone — is one of the most perplexing problems of history. To find its solution in waves of trans-Pacific migrations, at the hands of these voyagers, is the line of least resistance but leaves the mind searching for more positive convincing data!

LET us take up four of the problems in more detail:

(a) How did the Americans Learn to Work in Metals?

The question of metals is a hard nut to crack. Our native civilizations remained essentially in the stone age to the end of their days. How these people managed to construct their temples and palaces; fortifications, bridges and irrigation plants — working in the hardest quartz, porphyry and flint quarried out of original rock in massive dimensions — without iron or steel is beyond imagination. The intricacy and beauty of their sculptures, it is claimed, equal any the world has produced, but only stone-working tools have so far been discovered in American excavations. Throughout the rest of the world iron and steel tools

for stone carving had long been in use. Verrill set Indian workmen at the task of carving stone with the tools found in his excavations. After days of effort they were unable to make more than small crude impressions on stones associated with those upon which beautiful elaborate carvings had been made in great abundance by the ancient artisans. Verrill concludes: "It is not a question of skill, patience or time. It is humanly impossible" to carve these stones with stone tools and "personally I feel certain that these people used steel or at least hardened iron, possibly meteoric iron." What then, became of such metal tools? It is not likely that they could have rusted to dust in the dry desert air and soil of Peru.

Certainly the early Spanish found the Indians without iron. Indeed, this is the prime reason they were able to overcome the aborigines so readily. Against their steel weapons, armour and arquebusses the Incas and Aztecs could make small headway, armed as they were with stone hammers and flint edged swords. Iron ore, of course, existed in abundance but its reduction seems not to have been discovered.

METAL working of all sorts, we are taught was unknown until shortly before the Spanish conquest and then was confined to copper, silver, gold and a little platinum. During these few centuries, however, very marvellous craftsmanship was developed or brought from abroad. They cast, beat, welded, pressed, spun and fabricated objects in gold and silver. These things varied from microscopic beads with infinitesimal eyelets to pieces of huge dimensions such as the gold masks of the mummies of the Incas. The Chimus had a process, now lost, of plating articles with the precious metals. This was widely known from the Andes of Bolivia to Yucatan and Mexico. Was this intricate technique developed and spread over so vast a territory in as short a space of time as two or three centuries? It is pointed out that the equivalent arts and crafts took centuries and millennia to reach this stage in Asia, and that to its perfection numerous races lent a hand. Hence it taxes the imagination less to believe that some Pacific voyager brought it over to the Americas than to hold that it sprang forth full-fledged from the desert sands of Chimu or the lush jungles of the Copan. But if the art of working gold and copper was imported, why was not that of iron also?

(Continued on page 8)

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# LIKE A RED, RED ROSE

By S.H.C.

"Unhand me Knavel! Leave go of me, you—you—protoplasm!"

With a sigh I laid aside my book and wearily made my way to the window. I had just reached the really interesting part of my novel where Hopeless Harry had just snatched Clarabelle Darling from the foul clutches of the Villain Vile. For a brief moment I hesitated as to which was more important for my peace of mind—knowing whether the young livers kissed and made up after the little tiff that just preceded the thrilling rescue where the rogue of the piece sneaked away muttering "Zounds" through his handlebar moustache or, finding out what was happening to Marmaduke III, just outside my gate. Still, I admit that Marmy won by three lengths. The bugle call of Duty had sounded 'Rally' and the echoes were dying as they do in books, so I bounded out of my easy chair and forthwith rallied.

I poked my head out the window experimentally (to see whether it would jam) and enquiringly (to find out what new fix Marmy had projected himself into). I sighed with relief when I found him still on the perpendicular, and I wondered that an apparently sober man could give expression to such language. I surveyed the wondrous scene. Amazement mounted in me by leaps and bounds. The man was being held up in broad daylight! Marmy's arms were raised above his head. A burly ruffian was pointing a baby cannon in the general direction of his left eyebrow. All in all, and hence to my great astonishment, Marmy seemed to be having the time of his life.

I decided that I would try to acquaint him of the gravity of his situation, if even by telepathy or thought transfusion. A light breeze had sprung up, so grasping the opportunity by the ears, or whether one grasps an opportunity by, I threw caution to the winds.

"Marmy!" I yelled.  
"What ho! Ol' Boy!"  
"You are being robbed."  
"Really? Ripping What?"  
"Don't be an ass. That Johnny has a cannon aimed at your nut!"  
"Yes, rather! A firearm of sorts eh?"  
"And it's probably loaded!" I moaned.

At this juncture the burglar, footpad or whatchamacallit joined in the conversation:

"No it isn't! D' you think I'm a fool? D' you think I wanna end up in the clink?" With that he signalled to some crony who had apparently been disguised as a section of fence or as a clump of shrubbery.

This charming character trickled out of the shrubbery like a snail taking leave of its shell. He sort of poured out of it and oozed across the side walk. Almost with one motion his right arm telescoped outwards and the hand at the other end of it crabwalked downwards into the side pocket of our Marmy. I

stared slackjawed at the audacity and cold-bloodedness of it all. Suddenly Marmy stiffened, his whole body was tensed and he began to quiver. My eyes jitterbugged in their sockets.

"STOP THAT!" shouted Marmy hoarsely.

"Why? Just why now your lordship?" coo-ed the revolvered ruffian.

"Blow you, you—you bacteria! You stray bit of ectoplasm! It's because I'm ticklish!"

"Desist Egbert!" he waved his helper aside, "the gentleman's ticklish."

Egbert withdrew the hand and slowly unwrapped a bulging wallet from its coils.

"Hmm. Not bad," drooled the gun toter.

I suddenly realised that things were becoming serious.

"Hey you guys" I tooted through the window. "Don't you know that's stealing? Put it back. Do you want to go where bad little boys go when they die?"

Apparently they had skipped Catechism class in school. They smiled seraphically none-the-less and borrowed my pet expression.

"Noo-oo-ooo!" they duet-ted.

I ran to my room took out my 16-bore bird gun which I had won in a girl-school raffle at Miss Berntschnoozle's Garden Party. I peeped down the breech to make sure that it wasn't loaded, and dashed back to the window.

I saw that they were still there so I remained indoors. No use getting both of us killed. The highwaymen had finished counting the money, left him a toupence for carfare. Suddenly I saw Marmy stiffen. I knew that there was bound to be trouble for some person or persons unknown. So I held my peace and my fowling piece. Then it happened. Just like that. I have never witnessed a volcano erupting—just like that. But brother, take my word for it—I did.

Apparently, not being satisfied with the coin and notes department of the billfold, the road-knights were going through the family archives section, and being a Bassington-Bassington, first grade, our hero was bound to protect the family honour.

"What a map! What a countenance! What a dial!" gurgled No. 1.

"What a mug!" further paraphrased No. 2.

"Ere buddy! Did she live?"

"Half a league onward!" It was the battle cry of the Bassington-Bassingtons and it boded no good for the enemy. Almost telepathetically I knew what had happened. They had stumbled upon a secret that not ten men, women and children in all this wide world knew. They had looked upon the countenance of the beloved.

'A cat may look on a queen' a poetically inclined friend of mine said. But apparently the vulgar gaze may not rest on the picture-ization even of Marmy's heart's desire. I had often seen my friend in the state of inaction.

This is no boast, as almost anyone who has known him for any period exceeding thirty minutes, would have that experience. But my Marmy in action was a different being. After observing this phenomenon for a brief space, I silently resolved to melt down my blunderbuss and make ornaments or cooking utensils with it. The man was a judo expert. With a couple of expert twists he had given his adversaries a short flying course, enough at any rate to have them qualify in any civil aviation examination. When they landed some days later, he used them to tie every boy scout knot I remembered off-hand.

"Man alive!" I ejaculated. "Marmy, you're a whiz!"

A police wagon oozed round the bend and landed in a pool of black and white uniforms by my front gate.

Marmy was murmuring as his late opponents were being fed into the refrigerating end of the van:

"Sorry chaps, but you did get me angry in the end, you know."

He turned to me and taking me by the arm, led me inside. As we returned to normal over a drink of two, he let me have the story.

It seems he had been percolating placidly along the quiet sunlit road, when these chappies picked up his trail and caught the scent of his bankroll. When he peeped down the muzzle of the breechloader, he realized that it was open to business. The best way out he figured was to act unafraid and try to joke it out with

the chaps. Apparently they were in good humour and things went splendidly. Then they got ideas. They began fishing among his papers and uprooted that snapshot of Marmy's girl friend. When they began wisecracking about her features he saw red. All the rubber bands that held his self-control snapped, and things began to happen, but fast.

He gazed apologetically at me: "Maybe to some blokes she doesn't seem a raving beauty, but to me, well you see—she's—she's just about everything I've ever wanted wrapped up in a single gift parcel. Love is blind?" he shrugged, "who knows—maybe it is the other chappies who are. Meanwhile—

'My luv is like a red, red rose That's newly sprung in June...' remember it?" I did.

# MOVEMENTS OF NOTE

By I. C. Evre Ting

OUR Ginger Hill charmer definitely has original ways of working his charms. A very hot day last week uncovered one of them. It was so warm that he was forced to unbutton his shirt a little which immediately revealed a charming gold chain of a wish-bone and a heart. This very decorative amulet interested his friends very much who lost no time in trying to find out from him just what powers it had, knowing, as we do, his popularity with the brighter sex. He didn't get around to telling us however, as the lump in his throat, the colour in his cheek, and the pressure of time prevented him.

LAST Thursday, Kingston was practically deserted as far as the young generation was concerned. There were picnic outings to Dunn's River, to Tower Isle, to Porus and to Lime Cay. Each of them making up quite a sizable party. It is good to see so much interest in the great outdoors, and folks packing lunch baskets for a holiday outing. Something about a 'Healthy mind in a healthy body' some old Greek used to say.

SO much interest in Trapshooting has been shown recently that a special event for Chinese was featured in the last two meetings. Judging from the number of entrants it was a very popular event. Our versatile youngster chalked up his first win a fortnight ago and seems intent on keeping it up. There is a little pocket money in it. If this keeps up there will be so many sharpshooters when the shooting season comes round again, the poor birds

probably won't have a chance. But it will never do, however, to follow the example of one of our gun-men who let go two of his barrels at one time.

ANOTHER favourite pastime the past few weeks, but not so successful, has been crab-hunting. Quite a few parties have been going out at nights with big crocus bags and even bigger hopes. Instead of getting them by the bag-full as they expected, however, they get a bare half-dozen or so which is very disappointing. As soon as the rainy season really comes on you will be sure to see flash-lights and crocus bags and folks side-stepping all over the country-side.

THERE is no place like home, so many of our students studying in America and Canada are returning for the Summer holidays. They will be showing us the latest in U.S. College styles, vogues and trends. Last Summer it was "blue jeans" and "hubba-hubba." This year it will probably be long watch chains and the high hand-shake. In any case we are usually more than happy to see them and see how they have changed and see what changes they see in us. It is a happy reunion and an occasion for more than one or two parties.

A rich old maid had a mama cat which she never let out of the house at night. Then the lady went on a cruise and a week later cabled her maid: "Having swell time. Met wonderful man. Be sure to let cat out of house tonight and every night."  
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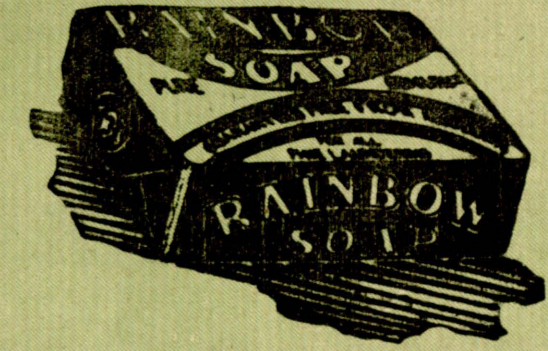


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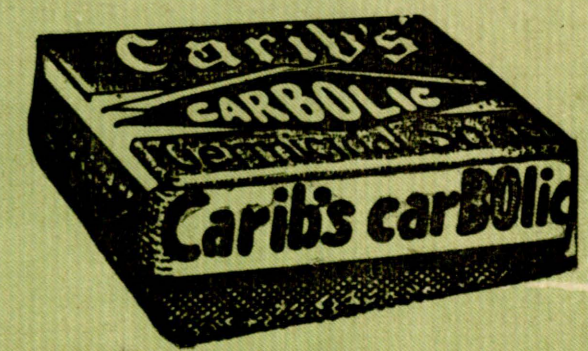
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### PERSONALIA

On Sunday, June 8th, one of our first June weddings was solemnized at the Kingston Parish Church at two o'clock in the afternoon when Lillian Patricia, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chen Chew Pui of Kingston became the bride of Mr. Joseph Kew Lee of California, U.S.A. Rev. Fr. H. C. Bateman officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She made a very pretty picture in her gown of white slipper satin and her flowing veil of tulle. Her bouquet was of asters and orchids. Miss Lilly Young was her only attendant and she was attired in pink marquisette and slipper satin.

Mr. David Yap acted the role of bestman.

A delightful reception was held at the Chinese Freemason Hall where speeches were made by the bride's father, Messrs Lee Tam Yin, Chin Chung Yee and Chen Kung Yee. It was followed by a dinner and afterwards Chinese operatic airs were sung by the bride, Mrs. Cecil Chin Yee and Mrs. George Yap.

The couple left for California last Thursday where they will reside.

On Thursday, June 5th, Mr. Sidney Chang was installed as Right Worshipful Master of the Lodge Imperial Service No. 978, Dist. No. 6 of the Scottish Constitution. The ceremony took place at the Masonic Temple at Hanover Street, followed by a banquet which was attended by about 250 persons.

Recent arrivals from Hongkong included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Charles Chung and their two children, Joseph and Patricia, and also Hubert and Kathleen Yap Chung. Arthur, Hubert and Kathleen and brothers and sister of Mr. A. V. Yap Chung of Half Way Tree, are returning after some fifteen years away.

Also arriving at the same time from Hongkong was Mr. Edward Hugh Sam, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hugh Sam.

Mr. Louis Chung of British Guiana who came here on a business trip on behalf of his firm left here on Wednesday, June 4th after a very enjoyable two weeks stay here.

Returning to the island to spend their summer holidays this year are Miss Betty Chin Yee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chin Yee of Stanton Terrace, who has been studying at Grinnell College, Iowa, since last September; Miss

Ruby Chin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chen Henn Beow who is studying at McGill University, Canada, and Miss Joyce Chin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Chin of Montego Bay.

The match between the Primrose Softball team and Cathedral Cubs which was to have been played last Wednesday was postponed for Wednesday, June 18th.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Chang moved into their new home at 4 Starlight Avenue a fortnight ago.

A farewell party was given for Miss Millie Wong at their home on the Windward Road, last Saturday, June 7th. Miss Wong will shortly be leaving for the States.

A cricket team captained by Mr. Horace Chang went to Porus last Thursday to play a combined Manchester XI captained by Mr. Derrick Chang. Much interest was created in the match because of the number of prizes donated by different firms. The Kingston team won.

Mr. A. Powe won a prize of half-a-guinea for scoring the first six and a bat for the highest score. Mr. Nuky Lee Yune won also a Prize of a half-a-guinea for the best bowling average.

The Chinese Students' Association went on a picnic outing to

Dunn's River Falls last Thursday. Other picnic outings on King's Birthday included one to Tower Island and another to Lime Cay.

Messrs. Captor Ho Yen, Archie Chong, Loyd Wong, Alfred Kong, Hubert Kong and Victor Chang entered in two different teams in the Jamaica Bridge Association's annual Teams of Four Championship held during the week.

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### PANORAMA

#### THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

Thursday the 12th was commemorated as the official birthday of His Majesty, King George VI, and, for the first time since the end of the war, this was observed by a Ceremonial Military Review held at Up Park Camp, at eight o'clock in the morning.

In the evening, many other functions were held foremost among these being the monster June Fair at Edelweiss Park, an unusual feature of which was the mysterious Magic Tree.

#### MERRY JUNE

June is always a month of gaiety, closely associated in the minds of people with weddings, roses and the like. This year it does not seem to be any exception, and, in addition to the number of weddings which are coming off there have been several entertainments already, in aid of worthy causes. The Wolmer's Memorial Fund Dance held on May 31, at the Woman's Club, which featured Mapletoft Poulle's Orchestra, a Floor Show and many other attractions, set the ball rolling. The War Memorial at Wolmer's School is to be a Canteen and Pavilion erected on the grounds of the Boys' School.

Then, on Saturday night last, the June Rose Ball at the Glass Bucket Club in aid of the Save the Children Fund was another brilliant affair. The Floor Show comprised performances by the three American stars who have been in the Island lately, Karole Singer, Marchelle, the contortionist, and Jeanne Bantle, dancer of international fame. These three performers are a credit to the Glass Bucket Club, as well as being an added attraction.

#### TOURIST LINER

Another Tourist cruise service was started last week with the arrival here on Saturday last of the S.S. New Northland, from Jacksonville, Florida, which brought a large number of passengers to the Island for a part of the day and the night. It left again for Nassau, Port-au-Prince and Havana, on Sunday, thus giving the cruisers time to visit various parts of the country and enjoy an evening's entertainment on land.

This is the first of several trips which the New Northland will be making this Summer, and the heavy passenger list scheduled for her to bring each time, augurs well for our Tourist Traffic here.

#### INSTITUTE ACTIVITIES

The Institute of Jamaica has

indeed become a beehive of activity on cultural affairs, and the recent Exhibition of Paintings will soon be followed by one which will comprise various crafts, always something worth seeing on former occasions, and so we may well anticipate this one with pleasure.

The Lunch Hour Concerts have been giving a very enjoyable selection of programmes once again, while a series of Lectures are being held weekly at the Junior Institute which are comprised of a great variety of interesting and instructive subjects.

The recent Report issued by the Institute is very encouraging in connection with the Public Library scheme and the Library in general.

#### CZECH PIANIST

At prices which were within the reach of most people, the Stephen Hill Celebrity Concerts presented another celebrity at the Ward Theatre last night, in the form of a famous Czech pianist, Rudolf Firkusny. A young man of exceptional talent, he has travelled considerably, and toured Europe last Summer where he made many triumphs.

So, once again, Jamaicans have had the privilege of listening to one whose talent in the musical world we feel certain will take him farther even than he has already gone, and his coming has been a pleasant surprise in the opening of the Summer Season.

#### SHAKESPEAREAN SEASON

Jamaica is also enjoying what may well be termed a Shakespearean Season which is a very creditable thing for us, since it is bringing out the abilities of local actors and actresses in one of the most difficult spheres of the stage.

Othello, one of Shakespeare's most dramatic plays, has been most successfully produced by Vere Johns, and a tremendous amount of talent has been displayed in most of the roles, which, should act, despite the poor houses at some of the performances, as an incentive to the Little Theatre Movement to carry on its good work.

Julius Caesar and Hamlet have also been listed to appear as productions by the Dramatic Society of St. George's College, the theatrical ability of which is already well known to us. Although not in line with Shakespeare, the Mandeville Society has also been busy staging a production called Lord Babs with much success, and over ZQI can be heard regular

monthly plays by the ZQI Players, the latest of which — The Tunnel — has been well received by listeners.

#### BOY SCOUTS' MEETING

A fortnight or so ago, the Jamaica Overseas Branch of the Boy Scouts Association held its Annual Meeting at Doncaster Park, Scout Headquarters at which His Excellency, Sir John Huggins, Chief Scout in Jamaica, presided. Many prominent persons who are associated in one way or another

with the Movement were present. The Report of the year's activities was very gratifying, and His Excellency mentioned that the response to the call for Scout Leaders had also been so. For the first time since the war, there will be a Boy Scouts Jamboree held this year in France, and it is expected that some fifty thousand Scouts from all over the world including Jamaica will be present.

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## THE PAGODA

Editor: Chas. T. Chang.

THE PAGODA is a fortnightly magazine. All correspondence regarding subscriptions and advertising should be addressed to the Editor, 108D Barry Street, or P.O. Box 305, Kingston.

Contributors are invited to send in their MSS at any time. Articles should not exceed 1,000 words.

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## Local Industries

During the present Session of the Legislative Council, the question of local industries has been coming very much to the fore, and is holding the attention of both producers and consumers from their individual angles.

Thrown so considerably upon our own resources during the war years, when so many commodities were unobtainable through lack of shipping or else through the cessation of production in those countries from which we were in the habit of importing them, there was no alternative but to substitute these to the best of our ability. Such an experience has done us a great deal of good, for it has made us find out our own capabilities.

Jamaica, in common with most of the other islands of the West Indies, is desperately in need of substantial economic improvement in order to cope with an increasing population. Industrial progress of all kinds is the most promising way in which such a need might be fulfilled. While it is true that agriculture is the backbone of our economic structure, industries, both small and large, for the most part, will not be standing in the way of agricultural endeavour, but more often than not, furthering it for so many industries require products of the land for their enterprising efforts. Together the future holds out some hope of increased economic progress for the numbers of unemployed.

Many British Capitalists are now taking an interest in Jamaica, as are also a few from the United States. They are desirous of financing sound industries as well as tourist projects. Government is, however, concerned with certain factors connected to local industries in the interests of consumers as well as producers for owing to the high cost of living, the most economical method

of obtaining the necessities of life must be maintained. Tariff on imported raw materials and machinery should be reduced if the consumer is to obtain the locally finished product at no higher cost than the imported.

In Trinidad we learn that a new factory has just been established for the manufacture of flavouring extracts which will serve the entire Caribbean area, an industry which certainly sounds promising. In this island we are progressing with such industries as cornmeal, condensed milk, fruit canning, soap, margarine, and those time-tried ones like matches, biscuits and the like. The cement and textile industries are now holding the attention of many interested persons, while a silk industry is to be started by the British Caribbean Silk Company of Nassau.

In an island as small as Jamaica, with so large a population almost entirely dependent upon imported goods and the export of such large agricultural produce as sugar and bananas, the importance of encouraging and establishing small industries is evident, and it is to be hoped that much benefit, will be the outcome of all the present interest and discussions now on the matter.

## THE RESTLESS PACIFIC

(Continued from page 8)

However, as to the use of the precious metals in connection with temples and religious rites some analogous facts are known. Gold was doubtlessly one of the first metals to be used by early man and then, following the use of shells, animals' teeth, etc., as amulets, elixirs and religious emblems, it came into wide use in conjunction with precious stones and pearls in ceremonial and magic. Its beauty and durability added to its religious significance. This is the history of gold in both hemispheres; in the old world and among the Indians of middle and South America. Its original intrinsic worth in Egypt was as slight as among the Incas. The avid, gold-hungry Spaniards gasped as they beheld the display of vast quantities heaped about as vessels in every temple and as plating on the figures and walls of the shrines of the Sun God. This community of ideas in the use of gold is pointed out by the culture diffusionists as one strong argument in their favour. Such religious and ceremonial values for gold, pearls and precious stones resulted in a wider and more intensive search for these materials, and traffickers in these wares evidently got deep into the islands of the Pacific. Stone altars, of a type similar to those in Asia associated with the production of pearls, are found on many of these far-flung isles. The in-

ference drawn is that the pearls found their way back to the points of greatest demand in India, Egypt and China, and the natural question is: "Did such traffickers eventually reach the shores of the Americas and return with the pearls, silver and gold?" Malay traders had a great deal to do with the traffic of the Pacific as it spread out from Java and Sumatra, but that they ever dealt with the precious metals, stones and feathers of the Incas and pre-Incas is pure conjecture. However, had such a traffic been large or steady it seems that the Incas and Aztecs would have placed an intrinsic value on gold. Also the legend of gold of Ophir, as coming from the Andes, seems to be exploded. Modern geographers have concluded that King Solomon sent Hiram to a land called Ophir, located on the west coast of India.

## (b) Whence came the Incan Communal System?

Another question relates to the origin of the communal system of the Incan Empire. For many centuries China had been dabbling with socialistic ideas in property and politics. Of the pre-historic emperors, the idealized Yao and Shun were so minded. Finally in the eleventh century A.D. when the Empire of Andes was perhaps in its inception, Wang An-shih became premier of China and flung his energy, backed up by his emperor and, of course, opposed by his competitors, to experiments in communism. Did these old ideas of the Chinese in general, and of Wang An-shih in particular, reach the Andes and influence the Incas in the creation of their commune? Certainly they have some striking schemes

(Continued on page 11)

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THE UNITED STATES  
IN THE FAR EAST

From J. B. Powell's "Farewell" Address

REFERENCE has been made to **R** My Twenty-five Years in China, and it has been said that I am most familiar with affairs in China. What I am really most familiar with at the present time is plastic surgery. At present, I am becoming accustomed to my new feet, one of them courtesy the Press Club, and the other courtesy the Army.

In historic retrospect, I want to emphasize the importance of China, and the Far East, to the United States economically, in the past as well as for the future. Although the United States fought largely in the Pacific, as a Nation we know less about the Far East than in the days of the clipper ships. After the American Revolution, our trade and commerce with China and the Far East, brought this country out of an economic depression.

For an illustration, it was not uncommon of New England sea captains to cut a shipload of ice in the winter season, and sell it in the Far East and in China. As a historic landmark to such trading, there is an Icehouse Street in Hong Kong today.

China is in much the same position as we were a century ago. She will eventually regain her outlying possessions, as we won the West. Primarily it is a case of transportation. It was not until we extended our railroads to the Coast that we could be sure of our land. We built railroads, at terrible cost, but if we had not, the Pacific Coast would not have been ours, but would have been British and Spanish, and perhaps Russian.

For the next decades China with only 10,000 miles of railroads, against our 260,000 in a smaller country, will have to extend her communications—the Manchuria, Mongolia, and Sinkiang—a territory in itself large as the United States, will be restored to her.

There are three ideologists at work in Asia — communism, imperialism, and the American democratic idea. What happens to China, India, to a billion people \* \* \* will depend on the attitude and action of the United States.

Shall we be left in a world with more than a billion hostile people against our quarter million in the Western Hemisphere? \* \* \*

In a discussion of Far Eastern affairs today, my mind turns back to 1921. At that time, after three years as **Chicago Tribune** correspondent in China, I was back in Col. Robert R. McCormick, then as now the editor and publisher of the **Tribune**.

He asked me if there was anything I specially wanted to do, and I replied that I wanted to interview Warren Gamaliel Harding, then newly elected President, but still at his home, at Marion, Ohio. He arranged for me to

The dramatic death of J. B. Powell, editor and publisher of the **CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW**, after a speech he had just delivered in Washington, February 28, will be mourned by his many Chinese friends, in and outside the Government. One of the few Americans who saw the menace of Japanese aggression in China, Powell fought it despite enemy attempts to intimidate or assassinate him. After Pearl Harbour he fell victim to the enemy's brutality from which he never recovered. This article is part of what was to be the final public message of his life. These are from a statement printed in the U.S. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which has been reconstructed from notes taken at the luncheon meeting of the Missouri University Alumni.

call on President elect Harding at Marion for the interview. At his Marion home, President Harding invited him there on a number of occasions.

It was one of my assignments to cover the Disarmament Conference, with Charles Evans Hughes presiding, when discussion of the Pacific problem was high on the agenda. Today, we are still making peace in the Pacific after World War II.

I was forcibly reminded of this when in Tokyo recently for the war crimes trials. A young attorney on the staff, from Kansas City — I believe his name was Brooks — was discussing Far Eastern problems. He said that the more he studied the situation today and compared it with his historical knowledge of the developments after World War I, the more impressed he was that "the situation has not changed much — only the actors have changed." I have reflected many times since on the fundamental soundness of that judgement.

In the Far East three major political areas are concerned. These include Siberia, a second Canada; Manchuria, Outer and Inner Mongolia, comparable to our Minnesota or Iowa, and China Proper. Additionally, there is India.

Our best prospect for future trade is in India, but in order to take full advantage of that market we must maintain the position we hold today in China.

Russia has been in Siberia for three centuries without scratching the surface there. Only in the past ten or twelve years is Russia building some factories there, for purposes unknown to us.

It was always interesting to ride the trains in Siberia, where the forests grew up so close they scratched the sides of the cars, and it was a common saying it was a battle between man and the trees, and the trees winning. Newsprint is a problem with us today, but there is enough newsprint in Siberia to supply all the papers in the world for a long, long time to come.

It has been stated that Russia has never been successfully invaded, but I remember that we

had one division of troops in Siberia at the end of World War I that went everywhere they needed to go. And I can recall Charles Evans Hughes pounding the desk at the 1921 Disarmament Conference to require the Japanese troops there to withdraw.

It has been agreed among the Allied Powers that each would send a division of troops into Siberia as an occupation force, and we had sent our usual division of about 10,000 men, while the Japanese division was 70,000 strong. If we had not run them out, when Charles Evans Hughes cracked down at the Disarmament Conference, they undoubtedly would have stayed on and be there today.

Lesser areas of importance are Korea, the Philippines, Malaya, and the Netherland East Indies.

The Far East is so big you can have a war in one part of it and the people in another part will not know anything about it.

I once heard Fiorello H. LaGuardia, when mayor of New York, make an address to a group where he was in his element and whose language he spoke — the garment makers. He told them "you had better quit playing pinochle or those fellas in Los Angeles and San Francisco will take your business away from you." In the Far East that holds true for us today.

In the past, we have looked to Europe for significant events. This is largely because of our own background, and roots. We have ignored Asia. We ignore it today in the schools. I remember well, before going to China, how difficult it was to find anything comprehensive and authentic in the schools and libraries, and the situation has not improved much today.

In our country, the Republicans are in control of Congress, as they were in 1921. At that time, after World War I, we wrecked our fighting forces. We thought we could avoid war by throwing away the means of fighting.

The Republicans are in control in our Houses of Congress again today. They have the same responsibility for basic foreign policy decisions that will determine our course and future, and I sincerely hope they, and the nation have learned something by our experience of the past 25 years.

The Pacific islands, that form a protective screen for America should never be relinquished. We could have purchased them for \$5,000,000 from Spain after the close of our war with Spain, but we did not want them.

They were subsequently sold to Germany, which owned them until 1914, when the Japs took them. Now, I can not think of any circumstances, or combination of circumstances, that could cause us to give them up to any nation.

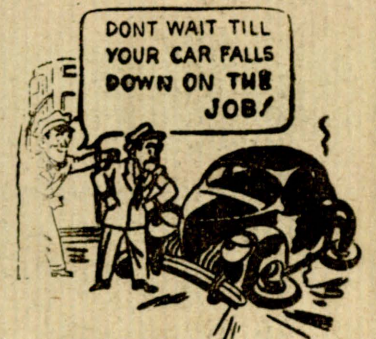
I read in the papers that Russia will not question our control of the Pacific isles. I wonder that Russia, or any other nation, would even think of questioning our control.

The papers have been saying,

(Continued on page 16)



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A SHORT SHORT STORY

# Bed AND BOARD

By D. E. WHEELER

ILLUSTRATION BY ROBERT PATTERSON.



ONLY the May heavens wept when Marcia Vermilye left for Reno. "It's about time!" everybody said. But her friends had expected a more dramatic exit — a finale worthy of her long-suffering patience.

Nevada was the last place Marcia wanted to go. She had always called it the refuge of the weak. But three years of Monty's philandering, his complacency at being supported, had brought the inevitable break. And she might have held out longer had not Monty become shamelessly infatuated with Clarisse Jerolamon Larkin Rowe, the double divorcee. All that Montague Vermilye said was:

"What a boom for both of us!" "Yes," agreed Marcia, packing bags. "I'll be rid of a make-believe husband and you'll be free to marry a woman with ten times my income!"

"And ten times your experience, Marty," added Monty.

"Experience teaches nothing to a fool!" retorted Marcia.

"Really?" drawled Monty. "As a matter of fact, my dear, Clare made both of her former marriages pay big dividends — two million from her first, a Tuxedo estate and a whacking alimony from her second."

"Oh, no one denies her brilliant

'This should liquidate everything,' she said.

bargaining ability," Marcia broke in, "but why a third husband with nothing?"

Monty laughed.

"Why, the Vermilye name alone is socially priceless. And when my mother dies I shall inherit the tenth largest fortune in this country."

"Not if your stepfather knows it," chuckled Marcia.

"Money—money—money — it's all you ever think of!" Monty was annoyed. "If it weren't for that we'd have been very happy."

"You're hopeless, Monty."

Encouraged by her philosophic resignation, he asked: "Marty, my sweet, can you let me have fifty before you leave my bed and board?"

Marcia made out the check without a moment's hesitation. She handed it to him.

"Thanks a million," said Monty gaily. "Your signature means so much to me!"

That was like him. Effrontery that amused while it shocked. Once Marcia had thought it "cute". Now, however, she frowned.

"But never again," she said.

"By the way, Monty, that fifty won't pay for your party tomorrow."

He was startled.

"Why — I say — whoever told you?"

"Call it woman's intuition," smiled Marcia.

EXACTLY twenty-four hours later Monty was giving a gay luncheon for twenty guests at El Greco, to celebrate the first real day of his freedom, with Clarisse as its bright goddess. She wore a cluster of orchids that had taken twenty-five dollars of Monty's "blistering" fifty.

"They're to be married the end of June, I hear," said Mrs. Grimshaw to Millicent Vanderwater. "The very day of the decree!"

"Isn't Monty lucky, though!" whispered Millicent. "Out of one butter tub into another!"

"Ah, I'm afraid the dear boy will find Clarisse's butter rancid before long," predicted Mrs. Grimshaw. "Sharp as Clarisse is, she won't believe that Monty is practically penniless. Marcia was over-generous with him, poor dear."

Two hours of rich indigestion and banter passed quickly. At half-past three Monty signalled for the check. He signed it with a flourish, as he had done so often when he and Marcia entertained at El Greco. Oddly, although he had laid his remaining twenty-five dollars on the salver, the waiter appeared embarrassed.

"What's the matter?" asked Monty three times.

Pierre, the headwaiter, arrived.

"Pardon, sir," he said, "but if you don't object the management would prefer cash... or a check."

"Why?" demanded Monty. "I do not know, sir," said Pierre. "Orders from the office."

"Send the manager here!" thundered Monty.

"Pardon, sir, but I think he would prefer you to see him in his private office," said Pierre.

"The idea!" cried Clarisse. "Such presumption!"

Monty pressed her hand appreciatively. "Tell Monsieur Fouquet that Mr. Vermilye wants him!"

A minute later the hotel head was at his elbow.

"Explain this stupidity!" said Monty.

Monsieur Fouquet gave him a folded and marked newspaper.

"This morning's News-Journal," he said. "I am very sorry, sair, but—"

Clarisse leaned over Monty's shoulder, and under "Public Notices" they both read:

HAVING LEFT HIS BED AND BOARD, I MARCIA, AM NO LONGER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEBTS OF MY HUSBAND, MONTAGUE SESSIONS VERMILYE.

"Crazy rubbish!" exclaimed Monty, throwing the paper to the floor. He turned to Clarisse. "Do you happen to have your checkbook with you, darling?"

"I never carry it," Clarisse informed him icily. "But this ought to liquidate everything!"

She took off his three-carat diamond engagement ring and put it on the salver alongside the luncheon bill, where it seemed to sparkle mockingly.

END.

## Jamaican Proverbs

Their Meaning and Significance

Some of the proverbs in this instalment are purely of African origin, some were born in Jamaica. You will notice also that in a few cases proverbs of African origin were brought to the West Indies during the years of slavery.

### BUSH

1. Lilly bush sometim' grow better dan big tree.

That is to say, Small beginnings are not to be despised. Little plants require less plant food to enhance their growth than do big trees, and so react more readily to conditions which affect growth.

2. Bush hab yeye.

The bush has eyes. A proverb with much the same meaning runs thus: "Tone (stone) wall hab yeye." This proverb of purely African origin also occurs in Hebrew, old French and English. The Ashantis say: "A path has ears."

3. Green bush can' bwoile fat.

The meaning is plain. An incompetent person (green horn) cannot do a thing thoroughly.

4. Bush hab yeye, and tump wear hat. 'Tump — stump.

Compare this clever bit of African reasoning with the English rendering as recorded in Shakespeare's Hamlet, III:—

"Thus conscience does make cowards of us all". Often fear is the result of a fear — thought. The story runs that a man met PLAGUE on its way to the East.

"What is your mission, now?" asked the man. Plague: "To destroy 50,000 people."

On its way back Plague met the same individual and in answer to the question respecting the result of its mission Plague told how it had 50,000 only?"

"But you had bargained for 50,000 only?"

"Quite so," replied Plague; but the other 50 thousand died from fear."

5. You can' fight bushman, tek' way him bush.

Note the astuteness of the underlying thought that has given birth to this proverb, the meaning of which is. Find out the weak spot in the enemy's armour. A sound advice for all to follow, whatever your calling in life.

6. No ebery bush hate rabbit.

Some bushes are poisonous to rabbits.

7. Busha drink, book-keeper drunk.

A busha is the overseer of an estate; that is, the principal person under the proprietor of the estate. A book-keeper is subordinate to the

overseer, and superintends the labours of the field and the manufacture of its products. The name is most inappropriate, a West Indian book-keeper having no books to keep. The proverb is a relic of slave days in Jamaica when these terms were in frequent use, as the following doggerel lines demonstrate.

The bery girl busha want,  
Book-keeper da count him  
down a mill-dam

### BUSINESS

8. King pay ebery man fou' pence fe min' him own business.

The warning note of this proverb is of particular interest to those Jamaicans who will never mind their own business.

### BUTTER

9. Butter fe massa an' callalu fe massa.

The meaning of this proverb, which is Jamaican in origin and reminds us of slave days, is that as both things belong to the same person, there is no occasion to spare.

Callalu is the well-known vegetable so useful for soup among the peasants, and which is largely cultivated by East Indians.

10. Nebber buy rancid butter fe feed ram-pus. Ram-puss—tom-cat.

11. If you put butter in a pus mout', him mus' lick i'.

Cats are very fond of butter. In the case of No. 10 the tom-cat that has a predilection for roaming about, will find an excuse for continuing in this bad habit if the butter is not enticing.

No. 11 issues a warning against putting temptation in an individual's way.

12. Quattie buy trouble hundred poun' can' pay fe it.

The meaning is obvious, namely: Great troubles often arise from small causes.

### BY-AND-BY

13. By-an'-by bery long rope.

This may be simply illustrated thus: By-an'-by may never come. In one sense there is no tomorrow. Therefore it is wisest never to put off for tomorrow what can be done today.

### CALABASH

14. Bruk calabash, bring new one.

If you destroy anything you must make it good, that is to say, replace the broken utensil by another equally as durable or even more so.

A calabash is still being used in many a peasant's home as a drinking vessel and for many other uses, instead of plates, cups and saucers, etc.

PLUTO.

## THE RESTLESS PACIFIC

(Continued from page 8)

in common such as nationalization of agriculture, industry and commerce. All land — theoretically in China, actually in Peru — belonged to the state and was allotted annually to tillers on the basis of the size of the family. The product was prorated and any charges were paid in kind. The aged and poor were pensioned. One striking similarity was the administrative device whereby the empire was divided into groups of ten (in the case of China, for military purposes) with a headman over each. Men of higher rank were placed over divisions of 50 families, still higher over 500 families, etc.

THIS system was more fully developed in Peru and was carried on systematically, and with increasing vigour, throughout the reigns of the 13 Inca emperors. The Inca stood at the apex of a great pyramid of vertically descending authority. With China the right of the people to manage themselves had become entrenched through thousands of years. Wang An-shih was measurably successful as long as his sovereign lived to back him up but with the decline of his power the reactionaries reasserted themselves and Wang's plans became but a memory.

Compared to the Chinese, the races of the Inca Empire were upstarts and barbarians; a fertile field in which a paternalistic rule could be cultivated by doctrinaire rulers. Means shows that the idea of community property holding was common in the valleys of the Andes before the advent of the Incas and he holds that these emperors simply developed this plan into a full fledged political system. This sounds plausible. Even so this basic ideas may have originated over-seas arriving with the Pacific islanders who also held property in common. Thus prepared, the specific and elaborated ideas of Wang An-shih would have fallen on fertile ground. Or, of course, it may have been part of the mores of the earliest Mongoloid colonists. What part

the traditional overseas "white" (?) Incas may have played, the reader is welcome to guess.

This conjectured relationship is worthy of serious consideration because the mere existence of such a unique political system of ideas and practices on the opposite sides of the Pacific constitutes a challenge to thought. No achievement of our American pre-historic civilizations is more noteworthy than this of the vast, successful, communistic state of the Incas. Hence, how it came into being is a decided problem of the Pacific.

(c) The Dead Cities of the Andes

The uncertainties concerning the chronology of the Mayan and other ancient American civilizations, and of their various declines and recrudescences — the final determination of which will help greatly in solving the question of their relationship to the old world and the Pacific islands — is a problem of exacting scholarship and continued archeological research which specialists and time only can solve. And in this category is a whole series of question marks as to the when, whence, why and whither of many wholly pre-historic and largely unknown cultures.

(Continued on page 18)

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AMERICA

"Hear the mellow wedding bells—  
Golden bells!  
What a world of happiness their harmony foretells!  
Through the balmy air of night  
How they ring out their delight!—"

Edgar Allan Poe:  
"The Bells."

RUSSIA

"O if you did but know my deep regret  
That, being loved, I am o'eried with love.  
Upon the midnight pillow we were twain,  
Yet in my spirit I was all alone . . .  
Love is a passing friend, a long-lived foe,  
O torture not my soul with hidden pain,  
Forget and learn how not to weep or love.  
There is more joy in being quite forgotten  
Than, loving not, to know that one is loved."

Konstantin Balmont:  
"No Love."

INDIA

"My shadow dances in your waves, ever-flowing river,  
I, the blossoming champak, stand unmoved on the bank,  
With my flower-vigils.  
My movement dwells in the stillness of my depth,  
In the delicious birth of new leaves,  
In flood of flowers,  
In unseen urge of new life towards the light.  
Its stirring thrills the sky, and the silence of the dawn is moved."

Rabindranath Tagore:  
"Song of the Blossoming Champak."

POT POURRI OF THOUGHT

JAMAICA

"See where in fretted folds of gold brocade—  
Or is it moth-filled samite which long years  
Lay yellowing in casket old, with tears  
Of Deirdre's sorrow stained? — the Cassia maid,  
Queen of our Summer trees reigns, half afraid  
Of her own loveliness which has no peers; . . .  
Now I remember olden myths which tell  
How, oft, some mortal maiden rivalling  
A fair immortal, would transfigured be.  
Perhaps, beneath an immemorial spell,  
Here stands a nymph Arcadian sorrowing,  
Lending her glory to a tropic tree."

Vivian L. Virtue:  
"Cassia Glory."

MEXICO

"The bloom hoists its banner,  
Water, in the pasture.  
Oh, what a marketing  
Of winged fragrance!  
Oh, what a marketing  
Of delicate odor!  
How the breezes  
Are inflamed by its blushes!  
What a flood of shouting  
Makes up the garden!  
"I, I the heliotrope!"  
"I, the jasmine!"

Jose Gorostiza:  
"The Bloom Hoists its Banner."

CHINA

"The flowers bright, the moon dim, and a light mist eddying about—

Tonight is meant for me to go to my love.

Off with my stockings, I walk down the fragrant steps,

With my gold-lined slippers in hand.

At the south side of the Painted Hall we meet;

I fall trembling in his arms and say,

"Because it was so hard to come to you,

Let me have your very best caress."

Prince Li Yu:  
"The Tryst."

ENGLAND

"I sing of brooks, of blossoms, birds and bowers,  
Of April, May, of June and July-flowers;

I sing of May-poles, hock-carts, wassails, wakes,  
Of bridegrooms, brides, and of their bridal cakes;

I write of youth, of love, and have access  
By these to sing of cleanly wantonness; . . .

I sing of times trans-shifting, and I write  
How roses first came red and lilies white: . . ."

Robert Herrick:  
"The Argument of his Book—Hesperides."

SCOTLAND

"Sweet bird! thy bower is ever green,  
Thy sky is ever clear;  
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,  
No winter in thy year."

John Logan:  
"To the Cuckoo."

Remittances to China

ALL BRANCHES OF THIS BANK ARE EQUIPPED TO EFFECT DIRECT REMITTANCES TO CHINA INCLUDING HONGKONG BY DRAFT, MAIL TRANSFER OR CABLE.

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Established 1832.

PERSONS PLACES THINGS

By Old Joe

PERSONS

WILLIAM PETO SIBLEY — A York Castle boy who became a Baptist Minister. He served the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society for 45 years, forty of which were spent in the Belle Castle Circuit where he died in 1930, and where his mortal remains lie buried.

Born on the 9th. December 1861 at Guerneys' Mount Mission House in Hanover, he was the son of the Rev. Charles Sibley, an Englishman and Baptist Minister who laboured for 50 years in Jamaica. The name Peto was given to the boy to make him a namesake of Sir Mortimer Peto, a famous Baptist who took a prominent part in religious and philanthropic movements in Britain. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Day of Port Maria, a Missionary of the English Baptist Missionary society.

He was educated at the famous York Castle High School, where he spent 5½ years in which period he was converted during a week of special services conducted by the Rev. Geo. Sargeant, Acting Governor of York Castle at the time. Young Sibley chose to be baptised, and the rite was performed in the Pedro River, by the Rev. T. Griffiths. While at York Castle he used to conduct an open air Sunday School, week by week, among the Village children. He continued his studies with Mr. Griffiths at St. Ann's Bay, as he did not have the means to go to the Spurgeon Bible Institute in England, which was his desire.

In order to earn a living he assisted in Church work at St. Ann's Bay; he also worked as Clerk and cashier in a merchant's office. At York Castle he was kept on as an Assistant Teacher for 1½ years, during which period he acted as Secretary to the Rev. George Hargraves, the Governor.

For five years thereafter he was Missionary of the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society in Upper Trelawny, and after the death of the Rev. Harris he was appointed, in 1890, to succeed him at Belle Castle. In 1838 he was married to Miss M. J. Fray, daughter of the Rev. Ellis Fray of Duncans.

VENERABLE ARCHDEACON DOWNER was in his 75th year when he passed away in March, 1912. A student of Bishop's College he was ordained in 1860, and served at various places in this island, including Stewart Town,

Spanish Town, and St. Gabriel's, in Clarendon. He was Rector of the Kingston Parish Church from 1873 to 1908, when he retired through failing health, but continued as Rector of Grove and Gordon Town. He was made Archdeacon in 1899; and throughout his lengthy service of 35 years in Kingston he was honoured and respected, not only by his own people, but by the general community. Along with his other gifts he had a fair share of financial ability. His children are Mrs. Lucie-Smith and Mr. Lindsay P. Downer.

PLACES

BITS OF OLD JAMAICA

I continue some more Tit-bits from the book in which the Rev. J. M. Phillippo recorded his impressions in 1873.

**Jamaican Fruits.** Said the Baptist Pioneer Missionary:— The fruits are delicious and most abundant. After the Autumnal rains the whole interior of the country presents the appearance of an immense garden.

The most lovely of the indigenous tribes are the grandilla or double passion flower. Of all these flowers of indigenous growth, however, none presents such an assemblage of floral splendour as the Aloe (agave Americana). When in bloom, they have a striking appearance, the spikes shoot from the centre of the plant to the height of from 12 to 15 feet. Each spike produces hundreds of brilliant bright, yellow coloured flowerets, and of a tubular shape.

**Bird life**—With the exception of the Nightengale, or Mocking Bird, that extraordinary phenomenon of animate nature, but few of the feathered tribe are distinguished by the variety and melody of their notes.

The Firefly is a beautiful and harmless insect of a greyish colour . . . they resemble a kind of second firmament of luminous points moving with all the eccentric courses of comets and meteoric balls, and with all the glory that tracks the shooting stars.

**The Climate**—The reported unhealthiness of the climate has arisen, in a great measure, from the frequent and excessive mortality of the troops — for obvious causes a very unfair criterion by which to judge . . . the mortality has been, in most cases, occasioned by intemperance or imprudence. LONG remarks with considerable naivete, and not a little truth, "The European keeps late hours at night, gourmandizing at dinner on loads of fesh, fish, fruits etc."

**Storms and Hurricanes**—(from the Indian word urrica) are less frequent in Jamaica than in Barbados and some of the other Caribbean islands.

(As regards hurricanes, Chamber's Journal refers, in a tale, to

a hurricane of 1815. There is a ballad on the same subject, written some time in 1839. — O. J.)

**Alien Act Bill** — 1823. The first victims of this disgraceful statute were Messrs. Lescene, Escoffery and Gonville.

The matter was taken to the British Parliament, and triumphantly pleaded by Dr. Lushington. Slaves were imported into Jamaica as early as 1551 under sanction of Ferdinand V of Spain. The first authentic cargo was brought by some Genoese merchants in 1517, to whom Emperor Charles V granted a patent for only supplying 4,000 slaves to his W. I. possessions generally. The first Englishman to thus dishonour himself was Captain (afterwards Sir) John Hawkins, who fitted out three ships in London in 1562, sanctioned by Charles I and II, and other succeeding monarchs; in 1771, 192 ships were slave-carrying ships carrying 38 to 40 thousands.

**Rats** were a common article of commerce in the public markets. **Superstitions**—Dark and magical rites, numberless incantations and barbarous customs were continually practised. The principal of these were Obeahism, Myalism and Fetichism.

**Ingredients of Obeah.** These were a combination of different coloured teeth, parrots' feathers, toads' feet, fish bones, egg shells, snakes' teeth and lizards' tails. Myalism . . . was understood to counteract the effect of obeahism, but was much more demoralizing and fatal in its results. The Master of the Ceremonies was denominated "Dr."

BYGONE KINGSTON

Rampinni in his book, "Letters from Jamaica," thus writes of Kingston in Olden days:—

**Coal Girls** — We had the fortune to witness a fight between two of these interesting maidens, catching their opponents by the neck. Vixen No. 1 commenced the attack by delivering a vigorous "buck" with her head in front of her antagonist—a compliment which was instantly returned.

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- WARDROBES
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- CHINA CABINETS
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**AGUILAR'S**  
FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, Ltd  
104 HARBOUR ST., KINGSTON

Names of Buses. All the Kingston cabs had their names. "The (Continued on page 17)

**DURHAM**  
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE  
114½ East Street  
Kingston  
So large a difference in the benefits . . . so small a difference in the bill.

Drink Distinctive . . . Delicious VINOPRUNE WINE  
Manufactured by Jureidini's Water Factory 9 West St. — Kingston

Kingston — Hongkong  
In 4 days  
FAST LUXURIOUS CLIPPER SHIPS  
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**ROYAL**  
Cakes taste better when you use ROYAL

# TALKING IT OVER

with ELIZABETH MARTIN

Dear Miss Martin.

I had recently met a girl with whom I used to go to school. We had not met for years as she went away to college and then she came back and got married.

She is very well off and moves in a different circle, her friends being very intellectual and interesting people. For some time now she has been asking me to come to parties at her home. Up to now I have made excuses for I am not well off and my clothes are very shabby compared with hers, also I do not know if I would mix well with her friends. How can I explain all this to her, for although I keep refusing she keeps asking me?

Helen.

Dear Helen,

I see no need for you to explain anything to your friend. If you were usually shabby and uninteresting, as you seem to think you are, I am sure this friend would not be so anxious for you to meet her friends and to attend her parties. Obviously she considers you a friend worth keeping, for few women are willing to take continued refusals and still ask again.

No, my dear, I think you are suffering from an inferiority com-



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is the healer of tired nerves

If you have been living at high tension with overwork or worry wearing down your nervous energy, you may have loss of sleep, indigestion and chronic fatigue as your troubles.

To get well it is necessary to relax and rest and use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to rebuild your depleted system, why not get started today?

Ask for the new economy size bottle of

**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food**

60 pills—60cts.  
180 pills—\$1.50



plex and the sooner you get over it the better. The only way to meet interesting people and to keep your friends is to forget yourself entirely. Surely there is nothing to be ashamed of if you cannot afford the very latest style in dresses, as long as your clothes are clean and neat and you keep yourself well groomed. Hold your head high and forget your fears.

E. M.

Dear Elizabeth Martin,

I am very much in love with a girl that I know only slightly. By that I mean that I have never taken her out or visited her home. To me she is the ideal of the woman I want to marry, but she is still young and I am not in a position to talk marriage for some time to come. Do you think I should talk to her and ask her to wait for me?

H. S.

Dear H. S.

As the young lady in question is still young, and you are not contemplating marriage right away, and as you say you do not know her very well — I see no reason why you should not cultivate her friendship, get to know her better and let her see that you are anxious to have her as a friend.

When you have done this, if you still wish to marry her, then you can make love to her and if she responds, I am sure she will be willing to wait for you. But you must work up to it gradually; you cannot just ask a girl who knows you only slightly to wait for you.

Dear Miss Martin,

I have been very much in love with a boy for several years and we were waiting to get married, but recently I have been ill and my doctor tells me that I have tuberculosis. Do you think I should break off my engagement? If I do marry would it be wise for

HOUSEWIVES!

# ROYAL

takes guesswork out of baking!

us to have children or would they inherit it?

Worried.

Dear "Worried."

I am indeed sorry to hear of your trouble. If you really love this boy and he loves you well enough to go through with the marriage I see no reason why you should break it off.

The answer to your second question lies with your doctor. He is the best qualified person to help you in that direction.

Tuberculosis is not inherited but it is highly infectious if proper care is not taken, and for this reason it often appears to run in families.

Of course, you should not think of marrying until your doctor as-

(Continued on page 17)

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the comfort of Cuticura Talcum Powder. It is exquisitely perfumed, and keeps baby's skin cool, soft and free from chafing. Make his bath-time a complete luxury with Cuticura Soap.

**Cuticura TALCUM**

## QUALITY

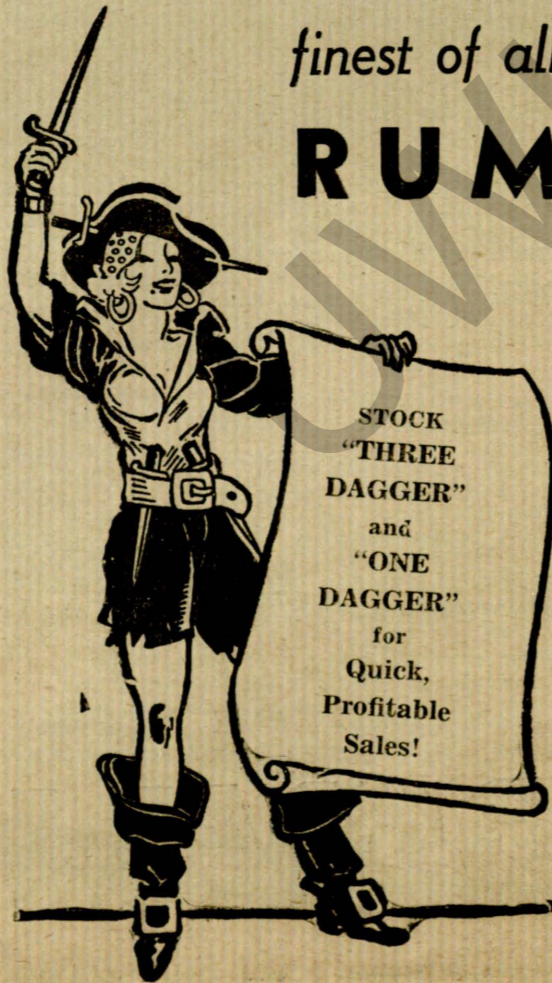


## QUANTITY

# DAGGER

finest of all

# RUM



STOCK  
"THREE  
DAGGER"  
and  
"ONE  
DAGGER"  
for  
Quick,  
Profitable  
Sales!

## IN PARENTHESIS

The modern girl of today doesn't care any more about marrying the boss. All she aims to do is boss the marriage.

Customer (viciously attacking a piece of chicken): "This must be an incubator chicken."

Waiter: "Why?"  
Customer: "No chicken with a mother could be so tough."

Turning to the best player of the foursome, the novice asked, "How would you have played that last hand of mine?"

"Under an assumed name," was the prompt answer.

Woman: "I can't say why, but I get a sort of pain, I don't know where, and it leaves me in a kind of — sort of — well, I don't know what."

Doctor: "Here's a prescription for I don't know what. Take it for I don't know how many times a day, for I can't tell you how long, and you'll be better I don't know when."

In Portland, Ore., matronly Mrs. Vern C. Edwards, knocked down by a young holdup man, questioned him sympathetically about his motives as she sat on the pavement, rubbing her bruises. Result: the thug courteously found her lost earring, kissed her on the cheek and ran off, clutching 50 cents Mrs. Edwards had given him.

—TIME.

The trouble with a vacation in Florida is that nobody'll date you ahead of the next day's stock market!

"Did you take a shower?"  
"No, is there one missing?"

She telephoned and chauffeured him,  
And flaunted culinary art,  
She gifted him and flattered him,  
Until she almost fell apart.

She fed his ego and his pride,  
Until her fortune was taxed,  
And when he finally proposed,  
She fell into his arms . . .  
RELAXED!  
—Judge.

"My gosh, Bill," groaned the managing editor of the tabloid, "nothing scandalous has happened in twenty-four hours. What'll we do for the front page?"  
"Aw, don't get discouraged, Steve," the city editor comforted. "Something is bound to happen. I've still got faith in human nature."

Until a husband can obtain alimony by crossing his legs and showing his garters to the judge, equal rights are only a snare and a delusion.

—Phoenix Flame.

Angry Customer (in restaurant) — Hey, I've found a tack in this doughnut.

Waiter — Why, the ambitious little thing! I'll bet he thinks it is a tire.

The student today accumulates the horsehide, the pigskin, the coonskin, and by the time he has the sheepskin, father hasn't much hide left either.

"And what," asked the chief of the Cannibal Islands, in his kindest tones, "was your business before you were captured by my men?"

"I was a newspaper man," answered the captive.

"An editor?"  
"No, merely a sub-editor."  
"Cheer up, young man! Promotion awaits you. After dinner you shall be editor-in-chief."

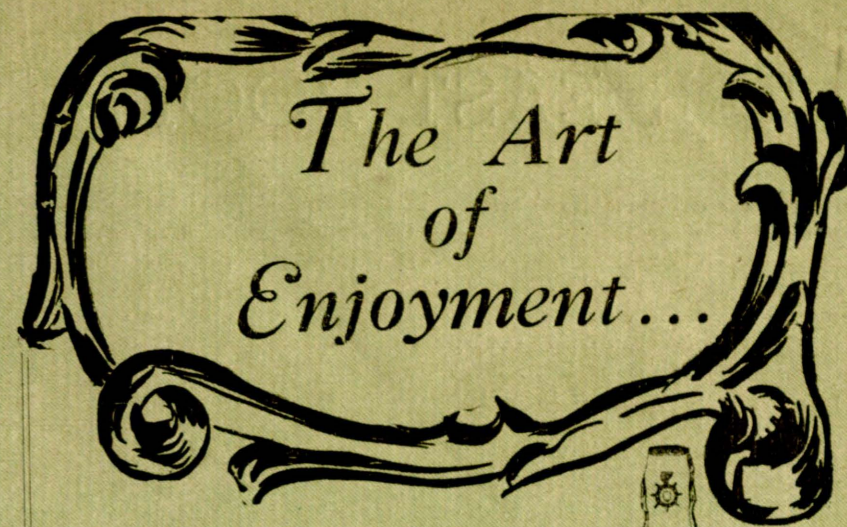
A parent was bewailing the cost of keeping his son in college. "It's the language cost the most," he complained. "Look Scotch, one hundred dollars."

Mary had a little lamb.  
It's fleece was white as snow.  
She took it to Pittsburg  
And now look at the darned thing.

## They go together



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Lies in knowing how to select the things from which one derives pleasure.

When it comes to drinking, taste-tested 'CORUBA' is the choice.

Matchless in quality, taste and texture—'CORUBA' is your assurance of untold drinking pleasure.

Drink taste-tested . . .

# CORUBA

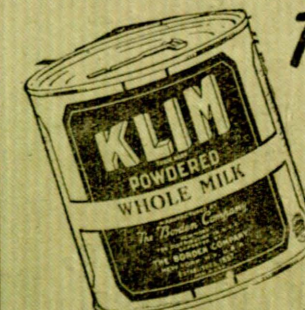


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# FAR EAST BOOKS

CHINESE POEMS. By Arthur Waley

ARTHUR Waley's "Chinese Poems" is a collection of his translations of Chinese poetry which includes poems from most of his earlier volumes, from the "Book of Songs," with some now published for the first time. The earliest of the poems is from about the tenth century B.C. and the latest from the seventeenth century of our era.

It is a fitting tribute to Arthur Waley's work as a poet rather than as a scholar that there is hardly a poem in this collection of works from poets who lived over a period of more than two thousand years which has not a direct appeal to the Western reader, who in reading this book, is making his first acquaintance with the poets of China.

To the average reader the technical processes of the translation of Chinese poetry, or details of its original form, can have but passing interest. It is rather with the life expressions of this long range of poets and the rendering Mr. Waley has given of their work that the average reader is concerned.

"Chinese Poems" is a book for the reader anxious for the finer songs of life, interested in the thought processes of other people, and appreciative of that beauty of word and phrase which Arthur Waley has brought to life in every page of this book. The Chinese poets have gone beyond a mere exploring of emotions. With them there is always a spiritual quality which makes their work poetry for all time. There is the "Poem to the Fallen" with these lines:

"They set out but shall not enter, they went but shall not come back . . .

Their bodies perished in the fight, but the magic of their souls is strong . . .

Captains among the ghosts, heroes among the dead."

Then, the next poem in this volume, "The Great Summons," is a knocking on the door of death, an invocation which, with its insistence on the richness of life, has ever before it the irrevocability of the soul gone beyond.

Where emotions are written of, no exaggerated symbolism is necessary to make them felt through

the written word. In these poems the appeal is simple and direct. It loses nothing in quality because of that.

There is a temptation to go on quoting. Some of the shorter ones are little gems giving light from every word in each brief line. They are all endowed with a cool quality that causes ripples of thought.

This is a book for those who wish to keep beautiful things at hand. True, it lacks any great challenge. But it holds the finer and more satisfying philosophy of life. Throughout there is the insistence on a philosophy leading to that peace of mind which comes to so few in the Western world.

### M. D. in CHINA TOMORROW.

A book about the history, cultivation and use of tea appeared in China in 780 A.D. at the request of the tea merchants.

Solution to CRYPTOQUOTE: The greatest of events often are produced by accidents — Polybius.

### THE UNITED STATES IN THE FAR EAST

(Continued from Page 9)

too, that Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, our military Governor in Korea,

is surprised to find the Russians training a half million Koreans today, but that is no surprise to me, for the Russians were training Koreans at Vladivostok when I was there in 1931.

I hope today that our nation has increased its vision, and accepts its responsibilities more intelligently than we did 25 years ago. There is no need for a war with Russia unless we scrap our fighting services, and withdraw within ourselves, as we did in the 20's.

Any war fought against Russia would be fought in Siberia, and the atom bomb would be of no use to us in Siberia, in striking at its remote areas and sections, but the atom bomb, used by Russia against us, could do enormous damage by hitting at our population centres and industrial areas. There is no need for us to fight Russia, however, in the near future or at all, if we take advantage of our common friendship and common grounds.

The Orient has been placed on our doorstep, and our national leadership should have the intelligence to maintain our position there, I hope that it has, and exercises that intelligence in the years to come.

After World War I the Far East looked to Europe for trade, commerce and dominance. Today it looks to the United States for the trade and commerce it got before from Europe.

For in the years to come, and particularly in the next half century we must cease to regard developments in Europe as of first importance. Developments in Asia will be of more importance. Events in Asia will be of supreme importance in the future.

### TALKING IT OVER

(Continued from page 14)

sure you that you are well enough to do so, but if T. B. is taken in time and treated properly with plenty of rest, fresh air and the right diet, a cure can be effected.

So your wisest course would be to take the doctor into your confidence and seek his advice. Good luck my dear!

E. M.

Dear Miss Martin,

Recently I met a man who is 12 years older than I. He has shown his interest in me and I am also very fond of him. My nature is on the quiet side. I find it difficult to show my affection for him and to talk to him the way I would like to because he is so much older than myself

and because as I say of my quiet nature.

Embarrassed.

Dear Embarrassed,

It seems to me that the real reason that you find it difficult to talk to this man is because you are so conscious of the difference between your ages.

There are just two courses open to you. First, if you really are fond of him and feel that you want to be better friends, then you must forget the years between. Don't speak up to or down to him. Just be natural, and if you see a joke in something, mention it to him. It is only in this way that you can get to know each other better, and grow nearer to each other.

The second course open to you is to consider well whether it would not be better for you to choose a friend more your own age. If this difference of age is

E. M.

### Persons, Places, Things

(Continued from Page 13)

Lukkay," (Lucky), had its name conspicuously painted on its back. Some of these names were very amusing:—

- "The Pride of the East"
- "The Peoples' Favourite"
- "It shines for all"
- "The Army and Navy"
- "Something Must be Done"
- "Self-Help"
- "The Good Time Coming"

Kingston Sore-Looking Place — Kingston has the characteristics of a town that has lost its self-respect.

(To-day Kingston is called the first city in the British West Indies—O. J.)

Creole Defined — The word "Creole" in its literal acceptation simply means a person born in the W. I. independent of complexional distinctions; it is most commonly used to express a Mulatto; but it is a mistake to suppose, as the "Saturday Review" in an article on Creole Grammar, (March 26, 1870), lays it down that the "strict meaning is native of a colony, of European race as opposed to an immigrant."

Kingston Houses—Most of them are fronted with covered verandas, called "piazzas," provided

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### CROSSWORD

#### ACROSS

- Mince
- Prodded
- Hourly
- Aloft
- Avoid
- Man's name
- Skin tumor
- Beverage
- Question table
- Abounding in stones
- Kinds of stone
- River (Russ.)
- Kind of duck
- Cut into strips (leather)
- Walk through water
- One of the 12 apostles
- Mohammedan bible
- Antelope (Tibet)
- God of war (Norse)
- Little girl
- Cant
- Coin (Swed.)
- Soft fabric, resembling velvet
- Dressing for pudding
- Craftier
- Tab

#### DOWN

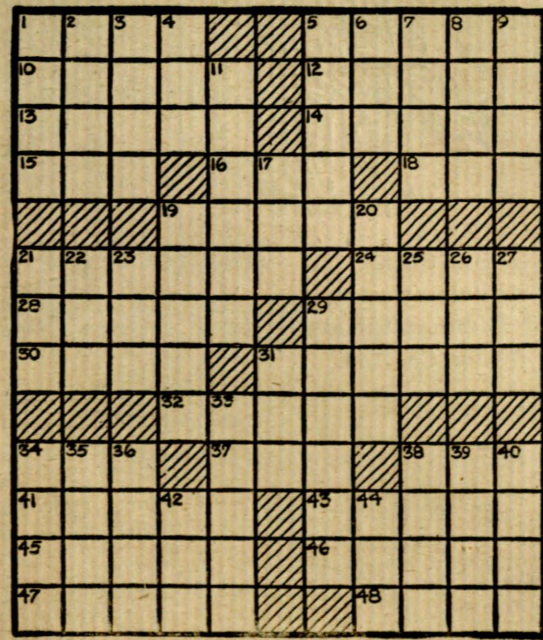
- Munch
- Lifted with exertion
- Algerian seaport

#### ACROSS

- Tablet
- Heathen
- Japanese sash
- Capital, Russian Lapland
- Evenings (poet.)
- Writing table
- Epistle
- Goddess of dawn
- Smooth and shiny
- River (Alaska)
- Stitch
- Crested hawk-parrot
- Sum up
- Border
- Topaz humming-bird
- Man's nickname
- Voracious marine-fishes
- Attempt
- Marine mammal
- Breaches
- Verbal
- Vedic god of fire
- Spirit

A	T	T	I	C	S	L	U	G	S
R	E	A	C	H	T	E	E	P	E
G	A	L	E	A	R	I	A	N	T
O	R	E	G	N	U	S	E		
N	S	G	R	A	M	A	S	O	
E	R	I	N	C	H	E	W		
G	A	M	I	N	O	R	I	E	L
E	L	U	L	E	R	I	S		
M	A	L	I	V	I	D	A	M	
B	A	L	I	E	O	E	R	I	
R	A	D	I	I	L	A	V	E	R
A	M	A	R	A	E	L	I	T	E
P	I	A	R	E	D	S	A	L	E

- Peruvian Indian
- Percolate
- Undivided
- Royal Air Force (abbr.)

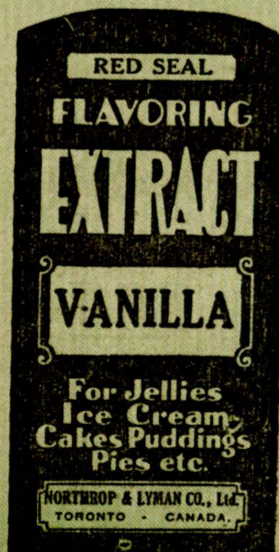


CRYPTOQUOTE—A cryptogram quotation

JVK XYKUJKOJ PE KHKBJO PEJKB  
UYK NYPGLKC TD ULLWCKBJO—  
NPADTWGO.

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Rich, creamy 'ROYAL CREMO' Ice Cream is a treat that refreshes anybody at any time.

Made from pure milk, and obtainable in many flavours it's the ideal dessert—Always serve

'ROYAL CREMO' ICE CREAM

Manufactured by ROYAL REFRIGERATION CO.  
73 PRINCESS ST. PHONE 2758



THE RESTLESS PACIFIC

(continued from page 11)

NUMEROUS ruins are being discovered of splendid stone cities which rose, no one knows when, nor whence their builders came. Apparently they were started on the spot without a long preparatory history, passed through periods of Herculean efforts in the quarrying, transporting, carving and fabricating of stone into massive marvellous temples and great engineering enterprises. Then, as suddenly, they were abandoned by their builders. No one knows why or can more than guess whether they departed. The Andean shores and heights are peppered with ancient works of this sort, and peopled with countless millions of mummies, far out on desolate desert capes of the Pacific and high up on the dry dreary mountains and plateaus away from the ken of man. Throughout Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and down in to Chile and Brazil are scattered such ruins and the remains of the forgotten races which built them.

Verrill states that there is scarcely a square mile, in over a million, that does not contain mute monuments of once flourishing cultures. Many have never been seen by white men and by but few natives. So Verrill pertinently asks: "And whence did they come and where did they go? Did they come from overseas bringing their arts and cultures with them and settle down and build their cities upon the spot where they landed? They may have come from some long submerged mid-Pacific archipelago. (The Easter Islands bear evidence of submergence.) They may have come from the Oceanic islands or even Asia, or they may have been migrants from the north, south or east." Such statements as the above are high heresy to the orthodox Americanist, but nevertheless they constitute enticing problems of the Pacific littoral for which, thus far, the excavators and the hundreds of thousands of artifacts and mummies uncovered have furnished no satisfactory solution.

(d) Climate and Corn and the Birth of Cultures

Apropos of the extremes of climate involved, of the stupendous continental uplift and of the fearfully broken character of the Andean countries, another natural question arises. It is of the essence of culture to demand the

very opposite of these conditions. Civilizations have usually developed where the climate was salubrious, the soil productive, water plentiful and communication easy. How could the cultures of Peru develop under such adversity? Or to put it the other way: One would have expected the temperate zones of North and South America to have developed civilizations first, and certainly not the tropical Andes.

TO the question why the peoples of Mexico alone, of all the numerous tribes of the Americas, hit upon the trail leading upward to a civilization, we receive the answer: "Maize." In the uplands of Mexico there grows the wild ancestor of maize, or Indian corn, which the Mayas' progenitors developed until corn became their great staple. Thus started, many other native products were domesticated—squash, beans, potatoes, cotton, cocoa, etc. With a regular ample food supply, a settled abode was attained. The leisure secured and the differentiation in labour effected stimulated the development of handicrafts and the emergence of manifold cultures. Corn was scattered far and wide throughout the Americas always with some cultural implications. Some distant centres of considerable advancement, such as those of the Pueblos and the Mound Builders, resulted. We have spoken of the numerous Andean cultures which are, according to Means, indebted to the same source as the Mayan. Thus we find that the culture diffusion theory is locally accepted for the Americas (!) and the question is: Does it stop with our shore line? Perhaps! Some say, "Probably the Alaskan immigrants or some trans-Pacific voyagers brought in the idea and methods of domestication and cultivation."

Such an explanation not only accounts for the origin of domestication as Asiatic without doing violence to the theory of maize (a local phenomenon) but also explains the absence of the Old World domestic crops and animals. Even so, to build up the whole wide array of the profound cultural achievements found in the Americas on the one weak reed of maize is said to be an oversimplification. And the link of leisure connecting maize with the wealth of art produced seems rather slender and thin. Or, more accurately, this link as conceived by the thorough-going

Americanists was forged by too few people and in too short a time to account for the depth and spread of the attainments. The equation: M (aise) + L (eisure) = C (ivilization) can hold true, according to the diffusionists, only when long ages and many races are embraced. The whole world is involved. American civilizations cannot stand isolated even in agriculture!

It seems necessary, for the time being, to assign this local development theory to the same pigeon hole as the general diffusion concept, trusting that some day a fortunate shovel will dig up the key to this deadlock. Or, more likely, we must await the gross pressure of many small compelling facts. Louis Agassiz and Joseph Le Conte, we are told, were advocates of the autochthonous nature of the American Indian stock, but the mass of evidence collected since their day would have persuaded them that this theory was too simple and in fact fallacious. Likewise, many convincing items doubtless will eventually point to a generally accepted solution of our over-sea relations. But the indications are not imminent, and unanimity not to be expected; too many first class scholars are committed on each side! And, it may well be that a draw will be declared with honours even. Doubtless the American Indians will be credited with important original inventions, and in some instances Asia may be found the debtor of America.

A host of other, and new, ancient problems of the Pacific will continue to intrigue future generations.

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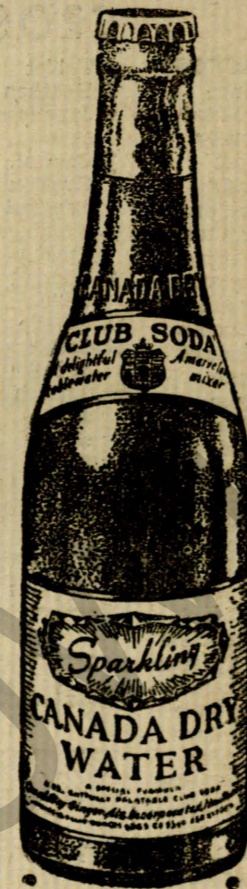
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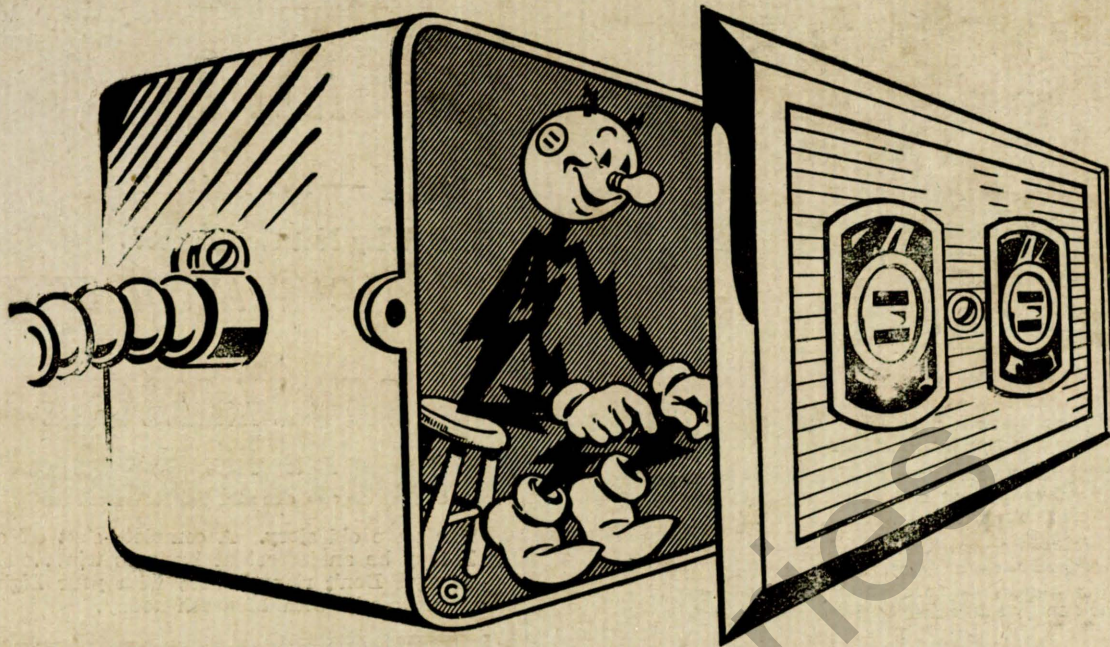
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