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REPRODUCTIVE STATE FORESTRY.

One of the most interesting publications recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, is a circular of the Bureau of Forestry entitled, "What Forestry Means to Representative Men." It consists of portions of addresses delivered at the American Forest Congress, Washington, in January last. The speakers whose utterances are quoted comprised statesmen, including President Roosevelt and Secretary Wilson, timbermen and wood-users, railroad men, mining men, irrigation men, grazing men, administrators, engineers and educators, and foresters, including Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the Department, to whom the Territory of Hawaii is greatly indebted for promoting and facilitating the inauguration of systematic forestry here.

If there are any sceptics in Hawaii with regard to the utility of state forestry, they would probably experience a change of mind from a perusal of the circular in question. The following passages from President Roosevelt's address give in compact form the business argument for state forestry:

"If the forest is destroyed it is only a question of a relatively short time before the business interests suffer in consequence. All of you know that there is opportunity in any new country for the development of the type of temporary inhabitant whose idea is to skin the country and go somewhere else. You all know, and especially those of you from the West, the individual whose idea of developing the country is to cut every stick of timber off of it and then leave a barren desert for the homemaker who comes in after him. That man is a curse and not a blessing to the country. The prop of the country must be the business man who intends so to run his business that it will be profitable for his children after him.

"I do not in the least underrate the power of an awakened public opinion, but in the final test it will be the attitude of the industries of the country which more than anything else will determine whether or not our forests are to be preserved. * * * This is true because by far the greater part of all our forests must pass into the hands of forest users, whether directly or through the Government, which will continue to hold some of them, but only as trustee. The forest is for use, and its users will decide its future. It was only a few years ago that the practical lumberman felt that the forest expert was a man who wished to see the forests preserved as bric-a-brac, and the American business man was not prepared to do much from the bric-a-brac standpoint. Now, I think we have got a working agreement between the forester and the business man whose business is the use of the forest. We have got them to come together with the understanding that they must work for a common end, work to see the forest preserved for use. The great significance of this congress comes from the fact that henceforth the movement for the conservative use of the forest is to come mainly from within, not from without; from the men who are actively interested in the use of the forest in one way or another, even more than from those whose interest is philanthropic and general."

Heretofore, in the revival of public interest in forestry in Hawaii, the bulk of the argument for both conservation of forests and reforestation has been based upon the object of protecting the water resources of the Islands. Little has been advanced to educate public opinion upon the value of forests both as a commercial asset and a source of public revenue. Arguments for forestry upon this basis are abundantly available from the examples of other countries. A strong argument might be adduced even from the long past incident of the sandal-wood trade, which flourished for a day under the monarchy and was imprudently extinguished—it would have been forever for all the foresight that was exhibited. In Germany today there is a system of forestry for revenue, which combines present business utilization of forests with constant reforestation. The lumberman who obtains a concession for culling the merchantable lumber in a given section there is required to plant as many trees as he cuts, or rather somewhat in excess, so as to make a margin for failure of growth. One of the most striking statements made at the Forest Congress, in connection with the subject of this article, was the following by Aubrey White, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Province of Ontario, Canada:

"So far as the Province of Ontario is concerned, we derive our principal revenues from the sales of pine timber, there being no state tax. We do not pay one five-cent piece for state purposes. * * * Our great revenue comes from two sources: One, a grant by the Federal Government, and the other, the proceeds of the sale of our timber. This last year we derived from timber alone \$2,800,000. When we want to dispose of our timber we survey it into blocks, or 'berths,' as we call them, and invite people to come and bid for them. * * * We sold one square mile at our last sale and got \$36,500 for it. So we have a very valuable asset and are taking care of it—we are not giving it away."

"No state tax," because enough revenue is derived from a tax on bountiful nature! This might fairly be taken as a timely revelation to Hawaiian statesmen in the midst of their almost desperate exploitation of every business interest of the Territory—putting on the screws nearly as hard as the industry and commerce of the country will bear—to raise money for running the Government. A practical demonstration of the possibilities of Territorial revenue from the public forest reservations has been afforded within the past month by a private instance. This is the organization of a company to market koa and kou timber standing upon lands of the Bishop estate on the Island of Hawaii. If a private trust can make money from the granting of timber concessions the Government surely can do likewise. With stipulations regarding the degree of maturity of trees to be culled and providing for replanting upon an equal scale with culling, the lumberman could safely be admitted to utilize the growths upon the forest reservations under a system of timber licenses.

There is more in forestry than the preservation of water resources, valuable and even vital as that object is, and the legislative support the reorganized forestry system of Hawaii has thus far received is proof enough that Hawaiian public opinion is well in advance of the stage, mentioned by President Roosevelt, of regarding forests as bric-a-brac.

This from the Hawaii Herald has the true ring of the Territory's awakening to its diversified capabilities:

"The report presented by Mr. Kelsey to the Hilo Agricultural Society does not offer a great deal of encouragement to the growers for a cannery to be started by outsiders. According to a statement from Jared Smith the product of an acre of pineapples is very large on Maui and there is no reason to believe that it would be different here. At twenty dollars a ton the returns would be even better than sugar, and if a man wants to be independent he would do as well growing pineapples as anything. This is not a project that should be allowed to drop on account of a few pairs of cold feet. Hilo cannot afford to lag behind Maui in its agricultural development and the way is now opened for the people here to forge ahead."

Whether it is the advent of wireless telegraphy, or the institution of a press at Wailuku, or some other reason, the Island of Maui seems to have had an awakening of late regarding the existence of many laws that have been loyally recognized by the other Islands for a decade, less or more. A few months ago a wail arose from the red earth plains about a sudden enforcement of the wide-tire law. Then there were stories about policemen hiding under bridges to watch for drivers who trotted their horses across the structures. Now there is something like a panic over the discovery by the Mauians that barbed wire fences along the public roadsides are prohibited by law. All these things would almost indicate that the Mauians are nearly as hard to communicate with as the Martians.

Mr. Murdoch, who has been interested in developing the pineapple industry on Oahu since before its darkest days, maintained his enthusiasm for fruit culture when he removed his home to Maui. From that island now he has just sent an earnest appeal to the Hilo Agricultural Society on behalf of concerted action by the fruit growers of the Territory for their common interests. Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Bailey on Maui are able coadjutors of the Wahiawa settlers on Oahu and the Hilo agriculturists.

Maui did a good trade in shipping flour and potatoes to California in the '49 times. If wheat could be successfully raised and milled on that island then, there is no reason why Mr. Bailey's projected flour mill should not pay now. Maybe the wheat will not attain the hardness of that from the northern fields, but if not it may find a home market for other than best breadmaking purposes.

EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION
SERVICES LAST NIGHT

The services at St. Andrew's Cathedral last evening were largely devoted to addresses by members of the clergy from the various parishes in the Islands, the Bishop being in charge. The Bishop introduced Rev. Canon Macintosh, who spoke to the subject, "Missionary Spirit at the General Convention." He spoke of the splendid enthusiasm which prevailed there, which showed that the spirit of missionary enterprise was prevalent throughout all church work. It seemed to breathe new life into the work. The Rev. W. F. Potwine, in charge of St. Elizabeth's chapel, Honolulu, spoke on "Honolulu as a Field." He said he came here a year ago as a stranger to a strange kind of missionary work. He was impressed with the fact that this is the center of life in the islands. Honolulu was the Jerusalem to us, and the work of the church must be thoroughly done before much life will be manifest in the outer districts. He spoke highly of the Chinese missionary work here.

Rev. D. Douglas Wallace of Christ church, Kona, Hawaii, spoke on "Missionary Work in the Western Part of the United States." The speaker made an excellent address on the great work done in the great west of the mainland, and paid special tribute to three bishops, viz.: Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, presiding Bishop of the church, who as missionary Bishop of Utah paved the way for the splendid church organization now extant; and Bishop Spaulding of Colorado and Bishop Leonard of Utah, under whom Mr. Wallace worked for many years. Until one realizes the vast territory into which these Bishops went as pioneers it was difficult to understand the great work they had accomplished. Rev. W. C. Stewart of Hawaii spoke on "The Field, The World," giving a graphic picture of the spread of Christ's commands.

EWA KOREAN M. E.
CHURCH DEDICATED

The first Korean church to be erected upon the island of Oahu was dedicated at Ewa yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. This is the Ewa Korean M. E. church under the charge of Rev. John W. Wadman, Superintendent of the Hawaiian Methodist Mission.

The exercises consisted of special selections of music with two English quartets under the direction of Mrs. Dr. Camp of Honolulu with Miss Craig at the organ. The regular order of dedication as prescribed by the Methodist church was carried out with a short address by the superintendent. The Rev. P. K. Yoon, in behalf of the Koreans, made an address of thanks to Mr. Geo. F. Renton, the manager, for the generous assistance rendered by him and the directors of Ewa Plantation in the erection of the church. Upwards of twenty native Koreans were baptized and received into the church, which now has a membership of 110.

The Rev. E. B. Turner, the English pastor, made a few remarks, as did the Japanese pastor. The Koreans entertained the Honolulu guests during their stay.

The church building is constructed of wood and has a small bell tower. It is sixty feet long and twenty-five feet wide with class rooms at one end. It cost upward of \$1500 toward which the Koreans contributed \$325. The church building itself was erected by the donation of the plantation company while the painting and furnishing were entirely provided for by the Koreans themselves.

Last evening a big evangelistic meeting was held and the building was crowded to the doors. Rev. E. B. Turner, John M. Martin and Miss Beatrice Hiscock made short addresses. Miss Hiscock spoke especially to the women and also sang a solo.

The largest time ball in the United States is being erected in Philadelphia on the roof of the Fourth street end of the bourse. The ball, which is four feet in diameter and weighs 60 pounds will be hoisted to the top of an iron column, 190 feet above tidewater, five minutes before noon each day and be dropped electrically 40 feet to an air cushion exactly at noon by the nava observatory clock in Washington. The object of the time ball is to enable all the mariners in the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers to regulate their chronometers before sailing.

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