

One of the pleasures of an army man is assignment to duty in America's colonial possessions. Vic Collier and his wife, Gertrude McSpadden Collier, '21, who was the first R. O. T. C. queen at the university, spent three delightful years in Hawaii. At the right are troops moving down a road near Schofield barracks, while the view below is that of beautiful Pearl harbor



UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS

Service on the rock

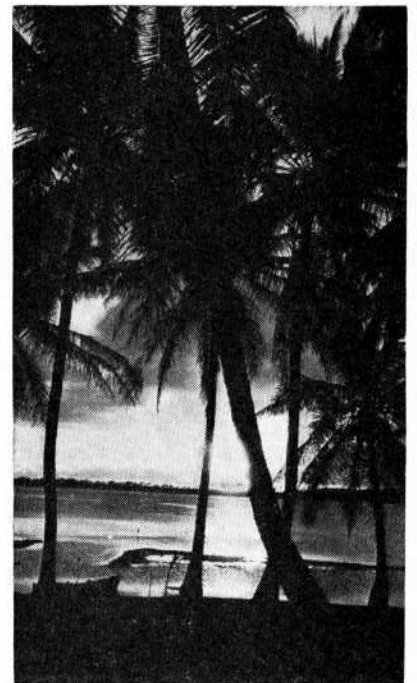
BY LIEUT. JAMES V. COLLIER, '21

April 26, 1926, two and one-half years completed with the 82nd field artillery battalion (horse), the galloping artillery of the first cavalry division, Uncle Sam's only horse artillery. We have other horse drawn artillery, several hundred O. U. grads will swear to that, but only one battalion of horse artillery. The difference being that in horse artillery every man is mounted, even to cook, bugler and clerk—drivers on the near horse of their pair, cannoneers and all other men on single mounts. In horse drawn artillery the cannoneers ride the carriages. Horse artillery is therefore more mobile and artillery must be mobile in order to stay up with the first cavalry division in its trekking up and down the cactus laden Mexican border. But what I started out to say was that on this April 26 I was saying goodbye to the eleventh field artillery brigade, Schofield barracks, Territory of Hawaii, where the fumey exhaust of five-ton caterpillars initiates one to the motorized artillery.

Uncle Sam proved himself an indulgent old uncle by sending us, by us I do not mean the rest of the eighty-second but rather myself, one wife and one son, from Fort Bliss by rail to Galveston, Texas, thence by the good ship Cambrai

via the Panama canal to San Francisco. Fourteen days later we were entering the Golden Gate, having stopped one day in Panama. At San Francisco we transferred to the Chateau Thierry and after a four day stop-over again headed for the open sea. Six days later we were approaching Diamond Head, the guardian of the "Paradise of the Pacific."

As our boat entered Honolulu harbor it was met by some fifty or more Hawaiian boys, exactly as pictured by writers, and playing the game we pitched nickles, dimes and, no, I do not believe we got to the quarters, into the water and watched the human seals do their stuff. The water here is only sixty to eighty feet deep and I do not believe even a penny has ever reached bottom, which, according to one scientist, proves conclusively that the original Hawaiians must have come from Scotland. We approached the pier and were greeted by "Aloha Oe" from the Honolulu band, which meets all boats. "Aloha Oe" once heard is never forgotten, for it is the music of Hawaii or rather Hawaii in music. We came down the gangplank and were met by our friends who greeted us by hanging the traditional leis around our necks. Outside the pier we found scores of native women vending arms-



ful of fragrant flower wreaths, leis of native flowers of the most beautiful and vivid colors.

A short ride through Honolulu then to our future home Schofield barracks, twenty-one miles from Honolulu, and by a winding road that leads on through a constantly changing panorama of beauty. Each mile brought forth the vivid color of the "Paradise of the Pacific." For almost three years we had seen only the drab grease-wood, the century plant, the cactus and the mesquite of the sandy Mexican border. Here our breath was fairly taken away as we were greeted by mound after mound of deep purple bougainvillea, and stretch after stretch of gay hibiscus and scented oleander bush.

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toward making the state worthy of the pride of its citizenship.

Remembering the work along the way, they have quietly accepted the congratulations of admiring friends upon being honored as outstanding women of achievement in Oklahoma.

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SERVICE ON THE ROCK

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Even the banana patch, rice paddy and orderly furrows of pineapple plantation and sugar cane fields were garbed in rich color. Here too, on our first day we were introduced to liquid sunshine, a mist falling in the bright sunshine that gives one a picture of a falling silver dust. We found Schofield barracks to be all that we had hoped it to be. A beautiful post, excellent quarters with almost every lawn looking like a flower garden.

The original discovery of Hawaii is in dispute. According to documents in the Spanish archives, the islands were discovered in 1555 by Juan Gaetano, a Spanish navigator, who named them "La Mesa." Though some give credence to the Spanish claim the consensus of opinion is that the islands were discovered in 1778 by Captain James Cook, noted English explorer, who named them the Sandwich Islands. Captain Cook met his death in the islands at the hands of the natives on his second visit in 1779.

There are nine islands in the group, ranging in size from two square miles to four thousand and fifteen square miles. Midway, the smallest, is uninhabited, except for a few members of the staff of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. Niihau and Kahoolawe are principally devoted to grazing. Oahu, on which Schofield barracks and Honolulu is located, is third in size with an area of five hundred and ninety-eight square miles. The present population of about three hundred and sixty thousand is divided into races approximately as follows: 20,000 Hawaiians; 16,000 Caucasian-Hawaiians; 10,000 Asiatic-Hawaiians; 30,000 Portuguese; 7,000 Porto Ricans; 2,000 Spanish; 38,000 American, English, Russian, Scandinavian and Germans; 25,000 Chinese; 138,000 Japanese; 6,300 Koreans; 64,000 Filipinos and a sprinkling of other Oriental races. Truly it may be called the "melting pot" of the Pacific. Of this total number about 236,600 or sixty-six per cent are American citizens. However this number includes 87,000 Hawaiian-born Japanese and 9,600 Hawaiian-born Chinese who are all in the dual citizenship status. That is to say they are citizens of the United States and of the country of their forbears. The United States government however

does not take cognizance of the Oriental citizenship of children born of alien parents under the American flag.

The recorded history of Hawaii began with its discovery by Captain Cook. In 1791 Kamehameha I, a chief of northern Hawaii, after nine years of warfare, became master of the whole island of Hawaii. In 1795 he conquered Maui and Oahu. After uniting the group under one strong government, he died on May 8, 1819. He was succeeded by his son, Kamehameha II. His dynasty ended in December, 1872 with the death of Kamehameha V. The island legislature elected Prince William C. Lunalilo king, who died in 1874 and David Kalakaua was elected king. King Kalakaua's sister, Liliuokalani, succeeded him in 1891. She was dethroned in 1893, and a republic established. An annexation treaty was negotiated with President Harrison, which was withdrawn by President Cleveland in April, 1893, but brought up again on accession of President McKinley. After long delays a joint resolution of congress was passed on July 7, 1898, permitting the annexation of Hawaii. The territory of Hawaii was finally organized on June 14, 1900, and Sanford B. Dole, the president of the Republic of Hawaii, was appointed governor.

The climate of Hawaii is nearly perfect, there are no sudden changes, few storms and not once during my stay of three years did I hear thunder or see lightning. Every day is comparable to a June day in Oklahoma. Some one said "the first six months one wants to sit and think, after that just sit." The temperature varies between seventy degrees and eighty degrees, thus after a year or so one gets a holiday, then when it's convenient looks at a calendar to see whether it's Christmas or the Fourth of July.

The chief products of the islands are sugar cane and pineapples. Industries are canning pineapples; making raw sugar; tourists, and weaving and selling leis, wreaths of native flowers which are hung as testimonials of affection around the necks of returning or departing friends. There is an abundance of tropical fruits such as the mango, avocado, guava and papaia but it will not stand the long freight trip to the states. Rice is cultivated for local use. Bananas and cocoanuts are plentiful but are not grown extensively for export.

Honolulu, the one city of the islands, is a cosmopolitan city of over 100,000 and for a brief space along main street exhibits a little of the bustle of an American city. However, one has but to wander down a side street to find the Orient. The city is well lighted and

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paved, and many of the streets are moderately straight while others merely follow the winding country lanes of another age. One must soon learn the local way of denoting direction. Ask a traffic cop the way to One Lung On Cheong's photo shop and he will say, "Three blocks Ewa, a little Mauka then little more Ewa." "Mauka," toward the mountains, "Makai," toward the sea, takes the place of north and south. "Ewa" for west, "Waikiki" for east.

When one tires of the "eternal spring" of Oahu then a trip to the Island of Hawaii is needed. Here one may view snow capped Mauna Loa and the rugged peaks of Mauna Kea. Kilauea recreation camp is at an altitude that gives one late fall weather. In addition to a change of climate there are many scenic wonders to visit. Chief of which is Kilauea volcano, a great shiny-black lake of some three thousand acres with vapors rising in mystic mists through thousands of lava cracks. About three miles over a trail on hardened lava brings one to the edge of the fire pit of Halemaumau, Kilauea's eternal seat of activity. Here too, one must motor or walk through the fern forests, forests of huge fern trees, and visit the great lava tubes.

Soldiers refer to duty on Oahu as duty "on the rock," and one might well liken the island to a rock. It juts up a mere dot on the surface of the broad Pacific. One does get homesick occasionally, but after the two or three years tour is up and home-folks have been visited, then another "tour on the rock" is something to look forward to. Yes, we enjoyed our tour and we miss the liquid sunshine; the gorgeous flowering pink and golden shower trees; the scarlet jacaranda; the thousand color combinations of the hibiscus; the deep red of the poinsettia and the "eternal spring" of the "Paradise of the Pacific."

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BUSINESS RECOVERY AND NATIONAL PROGRESS

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manent capital to business enterprises, or to be used to finance instalment credit.

2. The organization, reorganization, and consolidation of business enterprises should be under public control, and the issuance of stock dividends and watered stock should be prohibited by law and public policy.

3. Trade association policies should be so regulated that the public will receive a benefit from their activities rather than be injured by them. Competitors should be allowed to cooperate in so far as the cooperation will result in constant produc-

tion, better products, and lower prices; they should not be allowed to cooperate to reduce output unduly, raise prices, and make monopoly profits.

4. Public policy should be directed toward to decrease in the number of retail establishments and an increase in their efficiency so that the margin between wholesale prices and retail prices may be reduced.

In our public control policy of bank credit we have already learned to control credit so that the general price level will not be inflated. But during the period 1922-29 we permitted the bank credit of the country to be used in the stock market to inflate greatly the prices of securities. Also, during this period a great deal of the new capital issues floated were purchased on credit by investors who in turn borrowed the purchase price from banks. Again, during the period 1922-29 much of the instalment paper was bought by finance companies which in turn borrowed the funds from banks, so that the consumers' promise-to-pay became bank deposits in the hands of the business concerns.

The federal reserve law should be revised so that the federal reserve board would have ample power to prohibit the use of bank credit in stock exchange transactions. Also, commercial banks should be prohibited from making collaterally secured loans the proceeds of which are to go into the purchase of securities. Bank credit should not be used to acquire permanent capital, and the law should prohibit such transactions. Then the law should limit the use of bank credit in the purchase of instalment paper. It is only by such control of the use of bank credit that we shall be able to keep down inflation of prices and securities in the future.

The years 1922-29 were very profitable years for corporation promoters and for big bankers in reorganizing and refinancing certain corporations, and in consolidating certain others for financial purposes. A very large part of the new capital stock issued in reorganizing business corporations in the past decade was issued for manipulation purposes and went into the hands of promoters and bankers for services without returning very much money to the corporations themselves.

The financial manipulation of the capitalization of corporations for the purpose of getting shares of watered stock should be stopped. Also, the issuance of stock certificates as bonuses and dividends should be stopped. The issuance of new securities by corporations doing an interstate business should be under the strict supervision of a federal securities commission, which should have the same kind of power over the issuance of securities of business corporations that the interstate commerce commission has over the issuance of securities by American railroads. The law creating the commission and defining its powers, should give it the power

to prohibit the issuance of any new securities except where the corporation actually needs more new capital on which to operate.

Through trade association activities many manufacturing concerns in this country have been able to hold up their prices in the face of a decreasing cost of production. A certain amount of cooperation between competitors is desirable, but there should be a federal law regulating the activities of trade associations. This law should require the federal trade commission to regulate and supervise the activities of trade associations. The law should state specifically the kind of activities which would be unlawful for the trade associations to participate in—i. e., such as price agreements, agreements to limit output in order to raise prices, etc. The law regulating trade associations should provide that representatives of the laborers as well as the employers shall have membership in these associations. Meetings of such associations should be attended by representatives of the federal trade commission and a record of their activities should be kept by the federal trade commission as public documents.

The number of retail firms in practically every line of business is far greater than the country needs in carrying on its retail business. Everyone admits that we have too many filling stations, and it is fairly evident that there are too many drug stores and too many small grocery stores. The reason why the cost of retailing in the United States is greater than it is in any other country is because the number of retail establishments in this country is so great that the volume of business of each must necessarily be small. In order to secure a reasonable cost of carrying on a retail business, it is necessary to have a large volume of business and a rapid turnover of the stock of goods. Only in such a retail business is it possible to secure a low overhead and operating cost per unit of goods sold. We keep the goods on the shelves too long and have too many idle clerks standing around waiting for customers who never come.

If we are to reduce the margin between wholesale and retail prices, we must reduce the cost of carrying on our retail business. In order to do this it will be necessary to decrease the number of retail establishments. A decrease in the number of retail firms may be brought about either through the development of chain cooperative retail stores, or through the development of more efficient privately owned chain store systems. If we permit the development of the privately owned chain systems, we must adopt a policy of strict regulation so that monopolies in the distribution of food will not develop with the growth of chain stores. England has solved her retail problem through the growth of a cooperative chain store system. We would do well in this country to follow England in her retailing system.