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HAWAIIAN

ANNUAL

FOR



1921

The Reference Book of Information  
and Statistics Relating to the  
Territory of Hawaii

THOS. G. THURM, Compiler and Publisher  
Forty-Seventh Year

HONOLULU, H. I.  
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Relating to the Territory of Hawaii, of Value to  
Merchants, Tourists and Others

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THOS. G. THRUM  
Compiler and Publisher

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Forty-Seventh Year of Publication

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HONOLULU  
December, 1920

# Counting House

## 1921 Calendar 1921

632019

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY		SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<b>JAN.</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<b>JULY</b>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..		31	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>FEB.</b>	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	<b>AUG.</b>	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	27	28	..	..	..	..	..		28	29	30	31	..	..	..
<b>MAR.</b>	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	<b>SEPT.</b>	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..		25	26	27	28	29	30	..
<b>APR.</b>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<b>OCT.</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	31	..	..	..	..	..
<b>MAY</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	<b>NOV.</b>	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		27	28	29	30	..	..	..
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>JUNE</b>	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	<b>DEC.</b>	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..		25	26	27	28	29	30	31

**Thos. G. Thrum**  
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*The Hawaiian Annual*  
 HONOLULU, HAWAII

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## HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1921.

Second half of the twenty-third year and first half of the twenty-fourth year since annexation of Hawaii with the United States.

Twenty-sixth year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

The 143rd year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

One hundred and first year since the arrival of the American Mission.

### Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands.

*New Year.....Jan 1 Chinese New Year.....Feb. 1 Lincoln's Birthday.....Feb. 12 *Washington's Birthday...Feb. 22 *Decoration Day .....May 30 Kamehameha Day .....June 11 *Birthday Hawn. Republic. July 4	*American Anniversary....July 4 Labor Day (1st Monday).Sept. 5 *Regatta Day (3rd Saturday) .....Sept. 17 *Victory Day .....Nov. 17 Thanksgiving Day .....Nov. 24 *Christmas Day .....Dec. 25
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\*Those distinguished by the asterisk have been established by law.

### Church Days.

Epiphany .....Jan. 6 Ash Wednesday .....Feb. 9 First Sunday in Lent.....Feb. 13 Palm Sunday .....Mch. 20 Good Friday.....Mch. 25 Easter Sunday .....Mch. 27	Ascension Day .....May 5 Whit Sunday .....May 15 Trinity Sunday .....May 22 Corpus Christi .....May 26 Advent Sunday .....Nov. 27 Christmas .....Dec. 5
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### Eclipses in 1921.

Courtesy of J. S. Donaghho, University of Hawaii.

In 1921 there will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon.

I. An annual eclipse of the sun, April 7-8, invisible in Hawaii.

II. A total eclipse of the moon, April 21, visible in Hawaii as follows:

Beginning of eclipse.....8:53.5 p. m.

Middle of eclipse.....9:14.4 p. m.

End of eclipse.....9:35.3 p. m.

III. A total eclipse of the sun, Oct. 1, invisible in Hawaii.

IV. A partial eclipse of the moon, Oct. 16, invisible in Hawaii.

### PHENOMENA.

Mercury will be visible in the evening about February 15, June 10, and October 7; in the morning about March 29, July 28, and November 16.

Venus will be evening star until April 22, and morning star for the rest of the year. She will be very near Mars on January 9, and very near the moon at 6:10 p. m. Feb. 11. She will reach her greatest brilliancy on March 16, about which time she may become visible in the afternoon, and on May 28, when she may become visible in the forenoon.

Jupiter will be evening star until September 20. He will reach his greatest brilliancy about March 5.

## FIRST QUARTER, 1921

JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH			
D		H. M.		D		H. M.		D		H. M.	
7	New Moon	6.56.8	p.m.	7	New Moon	2. 6.9	p.m.	1	Last Quar.	3.33.2	a.m.
16	First Quar.	8. 0.9	p.m.	15	First Quar.	8. 3.2	a.m.	9	New Moon	7.39.2	a.m.
23	Full Moon	0.37.9	p.m.	21	Full Moon	11. 2.3	p.m.	16	First Quar.	5.19.2	p.m.
30	Last Quar.	9.32.1	a.m.					23	Full Moon	9.48.9	a.m.
								30	Last Quar.	10.43.4	p.m.
Day of Mo...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Mo...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Mo...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises....	Sun Sets.....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Sat...	6 38 25	30 3	1	Tues..	6 37 35	50 8	1	Tues..	6 20 16	4 7
2	SUN..	6 38 55	30 9	2	Wed..	6 36 95	51 4	2	Wed..	6 19 36	5 1
3	Mon..	6 38 75	31 6	3	Thurs	6 36 55	52 0	3	Thurs	6 18 56	5 5
4	Tues..	6 39 05	32 3	4	Fri...	6 36 15	52 6	4	Fri...	6 17 76	5 9
5	Wed..	6 39 25	32 9	5	Sat...	6 35 65	53 2	5	Sat...	6 16 96	6 3
6	Thurs	6 39 45	33 6	6	SUN..	6 35 25	53 8	6	SUN..	6 16 06	6 7
7	Fri...	6 39 65	34 3	7	Mon..	6 34 75	54 4	7	Mon..	6 15 26	7 1
8	Sat...	6 39 85	34 9	8	Tues..	6 34 25	54 9	8	Tues..	6 14 46	7 4
9	SUN..	6 39 95	35 6	9	Wed..	6 33 75	55 4	9	Wed..	6 13 56	7 7
10	Mon..	6 40 15	36 3	10	Thurs	6 33 25	56 0	10	Thurs	6 12 66	8 1
11	Tues..	6 40 25	37 0	11	Fri...	6 32 65	56 5	11	Fri...	6 11 76	8 4
12	Wed..	6 40 35	37 7	12	Sat...	6 32 15	57 0	12	Sat...	6 10 96	8 5
13	Thurs	6 40 45	38 4	13	SUN..	6 31 55	57 5	13	SUN..	6 10 06	9 1
14	Fri...	6 40 45	39 0	14	Mon..	6 30 95	58 0	14	Mon..	6 9 16	9 4
15	Sat...	6 40 45	39 7	15	Tues..	6 30 25	58 5	15	Tues..	6 8 26	9 7
16	SUN..	6 40 45	40 4	16	Wed..	6 29 65	59 0	16	Wed..	6 7 36	10 1
17	Mon..	6 40 45	41 1	17	Thurs	6 29 05	59 5	17	Thurs	6 6 46	10 4
18	Tues..	6 40 35	41 7	18	Fri...	6 28 36	0 0	18	Fri...	6 5 46	10 7
19	Wed..	6 40 35	42 4	19	Sat...	6 27 76	0 4	19	Sat...	6 4 56	11 0
20	Thurs	6 40 25	43 1	20	SUN..	6 27 06	0 9	20	SUN..	6 3 66	11 3
21	Fri...	6 40 15	43 7	21	Mon..	6 26 36	1 4	21	Mon..	6 2 66	11 6
22	Sat...	6 39 95	44 4	22	Tues..	6 25 66	1 9	22	Tues..	6 1 76	11 9
23	SUN..	6 39 75	45 1	23	Wed..	6 24 96	2 3	23	Wed..	6 0 86	12 3
24	Mon..	6 39 55	45 7	24	Thurs	6 24 16	2 7	24	Thurs	5 59 96	12 6
25	Tues..	6 39 35	46 4	25	Fri...	6 23 46	3 1	25	Fri...	5 59 06	12 9
26	Wed..	6 39 15	47 1	26	Sat...	6 22 66	3 5	26	Sat...	5 58 16	13 2
27	Thurs	6 38 95	47 7	27	SUN..	6 21 76	3 8	27	SUN..	5 57 26	13 5
28	Fri...	6 38 75	48 3	28	Mon..	6 20 96	4 3	28	Mon..	5 56 26	13 8
29	Sat...	6 38 45	48 9					29	Tues..	5 55 36	14 1
30	SUN..	6 38 05	49 5					30	Wed..	5 54 46	14 4
31	Mon..	6 37 75	50 2					31	Thurs	5 53 56	14 7

### VOLCANO OF KILAUEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Corrected for Deflection of the Vertical.

Area, 4.14 square miles, or 2,650 acres.  
 Circumference, 41,500 feet, or 7.85 miles.  
 Extreme width, 10,300 feet, or 1.95 miles.  
 Extreme length, 15,500 feet, or 2.93 miles.  
 Elevation, Volcano House, 4,000 feet.



## SECOND QUARTER, 1921

APRIL				MAY				JUNE			
D	H. M.			D	H. M.			D	H. M.		
7	New Moon	10.33.2	p. m.	14	First Quar.	4.54.8	a. m.	17	First Quar.	10.29.5	a. m.
16	First Quar.	11.41.6	p. m.	21	Full Moon	9.45.4	a. m.	19	Full Moon	11.11.3	p. m.
21	Full Moon	5.19.4	p. m.	29	Last Quar.	11.14.6	a. m.	28	Last Quar.	2.47.0	a. m.
29	Last Quar.	5.38.7	p. m.								

APRIL				MAY				JUNE			
Day of Mo. . . .	Day of Wk. . . .	Sun Rises . . . .	Sun Sets . . . .	Day of Mo. . . .	Day of Wk. . . .	Sun Rises . . . .	Sun Sets . . . .	Day of Mo. . . .	Day of Wk. . . .	Sun Rises . . . .	Sun Sets . . . .
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri. . . .	5 52 66	15 0	1	SUN. . .	5 28 76	25 3	1	Wed. . .	5 17 26	38 3
2	Sat. . . .	5 51 76	15 4	2	Mon. . .	5 28 16	25 7	2	Thurs. .	5 17 16	38 7
3	SUN. . .	5 50 86	15 7	3	Tues. . .	5 27 56	26 1	3	Fri. . . .	5 17 16	39 1
4	Mon. . .	5 49 96	16 0	4	Wed. . .	5 26 86	26 5	4	Sat. . . .	5 17 06	39 4
5	Tues. . .	5 49 06	16 3	5	Thurs. .	5 26 36	26 9	5	SUN. . .	5 17 06	39 8
6	Wed. . .	5 48 16	16 6	6	Fri. . . .	5 25 76	27 3	6	Mon. . .	5 16 96	40 2
7	Thurs. .	5 47 36	16 9	7	Sat. . . .	5 25 26	27 7	7	Tues. . .	5 16 96	40 6
8	Fri. . . .	5 46 46	17 3	8	SUN. . .	5 24 66	28 1	8	Wed. . .	5 17 06	40 9
9	Sat. . . .	5 45 56	17 6	9	Mon. . .	5 24 16	28 5	9	Thurs. .	5 17 06	41 3
10	SUN. . .	5 44 66	17 9	10	Tues. . .	5 23 76	29 0	10	Fri. . . .	5 17 06	41 6
11	Mon. . .	5 43 86	18 2	11	Wed. . .	5 23 26	29 4	11	Sat. . . .	5 17 16	42 0
12	Tues. . .	5 43 06	18 5	12	Thurs. .	5 22 86	29 8	12	SUN. . .	5 17 26	42 3
13	Wed. . .	5 42 26	18 8	13	Fri. . . .	5 22 46	30 3	13	Mon. . .	5 17 36	42 6
14	Thurs. .	5 41 36	19 1	14	Sat. . . .	5 21 96	30 7	14	Tues. . .	5 17 46	42 8
15	Fri. . . .	5 40 56	19 4	15	SUN. . .	5 21 56	31 1	15	Wed. . .	5 17 66	43 1
16	Sat. . . .	5 39 76	19 8	16	Mon. . .	5 21 16	31 5	16	Thurs. .	5 17 86	43 4
17	SUN. . .	5 38 96	20 1	17	Tues. . .	5 20 86	31 9	17	Fri. . . .	5 17 96	43 7
18	Mon. . .	5 38 16	20 5	18	Wed. . .	5 20 46	32 4	18	Sat. . . .	5 18 16	43 9
19	Tues. . .	5 37 36	20 8	19	Thurs. .	5 20 16	32 8	19	SUN. . .	5 18 36	44 2
20	Wed. . .	5 36 46	21 2	20	Fri. . . .	5 19 86	33 2	20	Mon. . .	5 18 46	44 4
21	Thurs. .	5 35 66	21 6	21	Sat. . . .	5 19 56	33 6	21	Tues. . .	5 18 66	44 6
22	Fri. . . .	5 34 96	21 9	22	SUN. . .	5 19 26	34 1	22	Wed. . .	5 18 86	44 8
23	Sat. . . .	5 34 16	22 3	23	Mon. . .	5 18 96	34 5	23	Thurs. .	5 19 16	45 0
24	SUN. . .	5 33 46	22 7	24	Tues. . .	5 18 66	35 0	24	Fri. . . .	5 19 36	45 1
25	Mon. . .	5 32 76	23 0	25	Wed. . .	5 18 36	35 4	25	Sat. . . .	5 19 66	45 2
26	Tues. . .	5 32 06	23 4	26	Thurs. .	5 18 16	35 9	26	SUN. . .	5 19 96	45 4
27	Wed. . .	5 31 36	23 8	27	Fri. . . .	5 17 96	36 2	27	Mon. . .	5 20 26	45 5
28	Thurs. .	5 30 66	24 2	28	Sat. . . .	5 17 76	36 7	28	Tues. . .	5 20 56	45 6
29	Fri. . . .	5 30 06	24 5	29	SUN. . .	5 17 56	37 1	29	Wed. . .	5 20 86	45 7
30	Sat. . . .	5 29 36	24 9	30	Mon. . .	5 17 46	37 5	30	Thurs. .	5 21 16	45 8
				31	Tues. . .	5 17 36	37 9				

### MOKUAWEOWEO.

The Summit Crater of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii.

Area, 3.70 square miles, or 2,370 acres.

Circumference, 50,000 feet, or 9.47 miles.

Length, 19,500 feet, or 3.7 miles.

Width, 9,20 feet, or 1.74 miles. Elevation of summit, 13,675 feet.

## THIRD QUARTER, 1921

JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER			
D		H. M.		D		H. M.		D		H. M.	
5	New Moon	3. 6.3 a.m.		3	New Moon	9.47.5 a.m.		1	New Moon	5. 3.0 p.m.	
11	First Quar.	5.45.7 p.m.		10	First Quar.	3.43.7 a.m.		8	First Quar.	4.59.5 p.m.	
19	Full Moon	1.37.7 p.m.		18	Full Moon	4.58.3 a.m.		16	Full Moon	8.50.0 p.m.	
27	Last Quar.	3.49.9 p.m.		26	Last Quar.	2.21.4 a.m.		24	Last Quar.	10.47.7 a.m.	

JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER			
Day of Mo. . . .	Day of Wk. . . .	Sun Rises . . . .	Sun Sets . . . .	Day of Mo. . . .	Day of Wk. . . .	Sun Rises . . . .	Sun Sets . . . .	Day of Mo. . . .	Day of Wk. . . .	Sun Rises . . . .	Sun Sets . . . .
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri. . .	5 21 56	45 9	1	Mon. . .	5 33 46	38 4	1	Thurs	5 43 56	15 5
2	Sat. . .	5 21 86	45 9	2	Tues. . .	5 33 76	37 9	2	Fri. . .	5 43 76	14 6
3	SUN. . .	5 22 16	45 9	3	Wed. . .	5 34 16	37 3	3	Sat. . .	5 44 06	13 7
4	Mon. . .	5 22 56	45 9	4	Thurs	5 34 56	36 8	4	SUN. . .	5 44 26	12 8
5	Tues. . .	5 22 86	45 8	5	Fri. . .	5 34 96	36 2	5	Mon. . .	5 44 56	11 9
6	Wed. . .	5 23 26	45 8	6	Sat. . .	5 35 36	35 6	6	Tues. . .	5 44 86	11 0
7	Thurs	5 23 66	45 8	7	SUN. . .	5 35 66	35 0	7	Wed. . .	5 45 16	10 0
8	Fri. . .	5 23 96	45 7	8	Mon. . .	5 36 06	34 4	8	Thurs	5 45 36	9 1
9	Sat. . .	5 24 36	45 6	9	Tues. . .	5 36 46	33 7	9	Fri. . .	5 45 66	8 1
10	SUN. . .	5 24 66	45 5	10	Wed. . .	5 36 76	33 1	10	Sat. . .	5 45 86	7 1
11	Mon. . .	5 25 06	45 4	11	Thurs	5 37 16	32 3	11	SUN. . .	5 46 16	6 2
12	Tues. . .	5 25 46	45 3	12	Fri. . .	5 37 46	31 7	12	Mon. . .	5 46 46	5 2
13	Wed. . .	5 25 86	45 1	13	Sat. . .	5 37 76	31 0	13	Tues. . .	5 46 66	4 2
14	Thurs	5 26 26	44 9	14	SUN. . .	5 38 16	30 3	14	Wed. . .	5 46 86	3 3
15	Fri. . .	5 26 66	44 7	15	Mon. . .	5 38 46	29 6	15	Thurs	5 47 16	2 3
16	Sat. . .	5 27 06	44 5	16	Tues. . .	5 38 76	28 8	16	Fri. . .	5 47 36	1 4
17	SUN. . .	5 27 46	44 3	17	Wed. . .	5 39 16	28 1	17	Sat. . .	5 47 66	0 4
18	Mon. . .	5 27 86	44 0	18	Thurs	5 39 46	27 3	18	SUN. . .	5 47 85	59 5
19	Tues. . .	5 28 26	43 7	19	Fri. . .	5 39 76	26 5	19	Mon. . .	5 48 15	58 5
20	Wed. . .	5 28 66	43 4	20	Sat. . .	5 40 06	25 7	20	Tues. . .	5 48 35	57 6
21	Thurs	5 29 06	43 1	21	SUN. . .	5 40 36	24 9	21	Wed. . .	5 48 65	56 6
22	Fri. . .	5 29 46	42 8	22	Mon. . .	5 40 66	24 1	22	Thurs	5 48 85	55 7
23	Sat. . .	5 29 86	42 4	23	Tues. . .	5 40 96	23 3	23	Fri. . .	5 49 15	54 7
24	SUN. . .	5 30 26	42 1	24	Wed. . .	5 41 26	22 5	24	Sat. . .	5 49 35	53 8
25	Mon. . .	5 30 66	41 7	25	Thurs	5 41 56	21 6	25	SUN. . .	5 49 65	52 8
26	Tues. . .	5 31 06	41 3	26	Fri. . .	5 41 86	20 8	26	Mon. . .	5 49 95	51 9
27	Wed. . .	5 31 46	40 8	27	Sat. . .	5 42 16	19 9	27	Tues. . .	5 50 25	50 9
28	Thurs	5 31 86	40 4	28	SUN. . .	5 42 46	19 0	28	Wed. . .	5 50 55	50 0
29	Fri. . .	5 32 26	39 9	29	Mon. . .	5 42 76	18 2	29	Thurs	5 50 85	49 1
30	Sat. . .	5 32 66	39 4	30	Tues. . .	5 43 06	17 3	30	Fri. . .	5 51 15	48 1
31	SUN. . .	5 33 06	38 9	31	Wed. . .	5 43 26	16 4				

### IAO VALLEY, ISLAND OF MAUI.

- Length (from Walluku), about 5 miles.
- Width of Valley, 2 miles.
- Depth, near head, 4,000 feet.
- Elevation of Puu Kukui, above head of Valley, 5,700 feet.
- Elevation of Crater of Eke, above Wahee Valley, 4,500 feet.

## FOURTH QUARTER, 1921

OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
D	H. M.			D	H. M.			D	H. M.		
1	New Moon	1.56.4 a.m.		7	First Quar.	5.23.8 a.m.		7	First Quar.	2.49.5 p.m.	
8	First Quar.	9.41.8 a.m.		15	Full Moon	3. 9.1 a.m.		14	Full Moon	4.26.6 p.m.	
14	Full Moon	6.29.6 p.m.		22	Last Quar.	1.11.0 a.m.		21	Last Quar.	9.24.1 a.m.	
23	Last Quar.	6. 1.5 p.m.		29	New Moon	2.55.7 a.m.		28	New Moon	7. 9.4 p.m.	
30	New Moon	1. 8.8 p.m.									

OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
Day of Mo...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Mo...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Mo...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Sat...	5 51 35	47 2	1	Tues..	6 3 45	23 7	1	Thurs	6 21 75	17 3
2	SUN..	5 51 65	46 3	2	Wed..	6 3 95	23 2	2	Fri...	6 22 35	17 4
3	Mon..	5 51 95	45 4	3	Thurs	6 4 55	22 7	3	Sat...	6 23 05	17 6
4	Tues..	5 52 25	44 5	4	Fri...	6 5 05	22 2	4	SUN..	6 23 65	17 7
5	Wed..	5 52 55	43 6	5	Sat...	6 5 55	21 8	5	Mon..	6 24 35	17 9
6	Thurs	5 52 85	42 7	6	SUN..	6 6 15	21 3	6	Tues..	6 24 95	18 1
7	Fri...	5 53 15	41 8	7	Mon..	6 6 65	20 9	7	Wed..	6 25 65	18 4
8	Sat...	5 53 55	40 9	8	Tues..	6 7 25	20 5	8	Thurs	6 26 25	18 7
9	SUN..	5 53 85	40 0	9	Wed..	6 7 85	20 1	9	Fri...	6 26 85	19 0
10	Mon..	5 54 25	39 2	10	Thurs	6 8 45	19 8	10	Sat...	6 27 45	19 3
11	Tues..	5 54 55	38 4	11	Fri...	6 9 05	19 4	11	SUN..	6 28 05	19 6
12	Wed..	5 54 95	37 6	12	Sat...	6 9 65	19 1	12	Mon..	6 28 65	20 0
13	Thurs	5 55 25	36 7	13	SUN..	6 10 25	18 8	13	Tues..	6 29 25	20 4
14	Fri...	5 55 65	35 9	14	Mon..	6 10 95	18 5	14	Wed..	6 29 85	20 7
15	Sat...	5 55 95	35 1	15	Tues..	6 11 55	18 2	15	Thurs	6 30 45	21 1
16	SUN..	5 56 35	34 3	16	Wed..	6 12 15	18 0	16	Fri...	6 30 95	21 5
17	Mon..	5 56 75	33 6	17	Thurs	6 12 75	17 8	17	Sat...	6 31 55	21 9
18	Tues..	5 57 05	32 8	18	Fri...	6 13 35	17 5	18	SUN..	6 32 05	22 4
19	Wed..	5 57 45	32 0	19	Sat...	6 13 95	17 3	19	Mon..	6 32 55	22 9
20	Thurs	5 57 85	31 3	20	SUN..	6 14 55	17 2	20	Tues..	6 33 15	23 4
21	Fri...	5 58 25	30 5	21	Mon..	6 15 15	17 1	21	Wed..	6 33 65	23 9
22	Sat...	5 58 75	29 8	22	Tues..	6 15 85	17 1	22	Thurs	6 34 15	24 4
23	SUN..	5 59 15	29 1	23	Wed..	6 16 55	17 0	23	Fri...	6 34 65	24 9
24	Mon..	5 59 65	28 5	24	Thurs	6 17 15	17 0	24	Sat...	6 35 15	25 5
25	Tues..	6 0 05	27 8	25	Fri...	6 17 75	17 0	25	SUN..	6 35 65	26 0
26	Wed..	6 0 55	27 2	26	Sat...	6 18 45	17 0	26	Mon..	6 36 05	26 6
27	Thurs	6 1 05	26 6	27	SUN..	6 19 15	17 0	27	Tues..	6 36 45	27 1
28	Fri...	6 1 55	26 0	28	Mon..	6 19 75	17 0	28	Wed..	6 36 85	27 7
29	Sat...	6 2 05	25 4	29	Tues..	6 20 45	17 1	29	Thurs	6 37 15	28 3
30	SUN..	6 2 45	24 8	30	Wed..	6 21 15	17 2	30	Fri...	6 37 45	28 9
31	Mon..	6 2 95	24 3					31	Sat...	6 37 75	29 5

### HALEAKALA, ISLAND OF MAUI.

The great Crater of Maul, the largest in the world.

- Area, 19 square miles, or 12,160 acres.
- Circumference, 105,600 feet, or 20 miles.
- Extreme width, 2.37 miles. Extreme length, 7.48 miles.
- Elevation to summit, 10,032 feet.
- Elevation of principal cones in crater, 8,032 and 1,572 feet.
- Elevation of cave in floor of crater, 7,380 feet.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU FROM HONOLULU—ESPLANADE WHARF TO

Miles.	Miles.		
Bell Buoy .....	1¼	Pearl River Bar.....	6
Diamond Head .....	5	Barber's Point .....	15
Koko Head .....	12	Waianae Anchorage .....	26
Makapuu Point .....	16	Kaena Point, N. W. of Oahu....	36
Mokapu .....	27	Waialua Anchorage .....	46
Kahuku North Point.....	48	Kahuku N. Pt., Oahu, via Kaena. 58	

HONOLULU TO

Lae o ka Laau, S. W. Pt. Molokai	35	Mahukona, Hawaii.....	134
Kalaupapa, Leper Settlement..	52	Kawaihae, " .....	144
West Point of Lanai.....	50	Kealakekua, " (direct)....	157
Lahaina, Maui.....	72	S. W. Pt. " .....	233
Kahulul, " .....	90	Punaluu, " .....	250
Hana, " .....	128	Hilo, " (direct).....	192
Maalaea, " .....	86	" " (windward).....	206
Makena, " .....	96	" " (via Kawaihae.....	230

HONOLULU TO

Nawiliwili, Kauai.....	98	Hanalei, Kauai .....	125
Koloa, " .....	102	Niihau .....	144
Waimea, " .....	120		

LAHAINA, MAUI, TO

Kaluaaha, Molokai .....	17	Maalaea, Maui .....	12
Lanai .....	9	Makena, Maui .....	18

KAWAIHAE, HAWAII, TO

Mahukona, Hawaii .....	10	Hilo, Hawaii .....	85
Waipio, Hawaii .....	37	Lae o ka Mano, Hawaii.....	20
Honokaa, Hawaii .....	45	Kailua, Hawaii .....	34
Laupahoehoe, Hawaii .....	62	Kealakekua, Hawaii .....	44

HILO, HAWAII, TO

East Point of Hawaii.....	20	Punaluu, Hawaii .....	70
Keauhou, Kau, Hawaii.....	50	Kaalualu, Hawaii .....	80
North Point of Hawaii.....	62	South Point of Hawaii.....	85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS.

Oahu and Molokai.....	23	Maui and Lanai.....	7
Diamond Head to S. W. Point of Molokai .....	30	Maui and Kahoolawe.....	6
Molokai and Lanai.....	7	Hawaii and Maui.....	26
Molokai and Maui.....	8	Kauai and Oahu.....	63
		Niihau and Kauai.....	15

OCEAN DISTANCES.

HONOLULU TO

San Francisco .....	2100	Auckland .....	3810
San Diego .....	2260	Sydney .....	4410
Portland, Or. ....	2360	Hongkong .....	4920
Brito, Nicaragua .....	4200	Yokohama .....	3400
Panama .....	4720	Guam .....	3300
Tahiti .....	2440	Manila, via N. E. Cape.....	4890
Samoa .....	2290	Victoria, B. C.....	2460
Fiji .....	2700	Midway Islands .....	1200

**OVERLAND DISTANCES.**

Revised by County Road Officials

**ISLAND OF OAHU.****HONOLULU POST-OFFICE TO**

Miles. Inter.		Miles. Inter.	
Seaside Hotel Gate....	3.5	Kualoa—Swanzy's .....	21.2 2.2
Moana Hotel .....	3.6	Old Mill .....	21.9 0.7
Waikiki Inn .....	3.7	Kaaawa .....	23.5 1.6
Public Baths: Kapolani		Kahana Bridge .....	25.9 1.4
Park .....	4.3	Punaluu Bridge .....	28.0 2.1
Diamond Head Light		Kaluanui Bridge .....	29.6 1.6
House .....	5.5	Hauula Bridge .....	30.8 1.2
Kaalawai .....	6.0	Lalemaloo .....	32.8 2.0
Thomas Square .....	1.0	Lalewai Bridge No. 1....	33.9 1.1
Pawaa Junction .....	2.2	Lalewai Bridge No. 2....	34.5 0.6
Kamohilili Church .....	3.2	Malaekahana Bridge....	36.0 1.5
Kaimuki Hill Reservoir..	5.0	Kahuku Plant. Office....	36.7 0.7
Waialae .....	6.2	Kahuku Ranch .....	40.0 3.3
Niu .....	8.8	Moanalua .....	3.4
Koko Head .....	11.8	Top Pukaki Hill.....	5.2 1.8
Makapuu .....	14.8	Halawa Bridge No. 1....	7.0 1.8
Waimanalo Landing via		Alea Store .....	7.4 0.4
Koko Head .....	20.8	Kalauao .....	7.8 0.4
Waimanalo Landing via		Waimalu Bridge .....	9.2 1.4
Pali .....	15.0	Waiawa Bridge .....	11.3 2.1
Nuuanu Bridge .....	1.1	Waialua-Waipahu Junc-	
Mausoleum .....	1.6	tion .....	11.8 0.5
Electric Reservoir .....	2.7	Kipapa Bridge .....	15.7 3.9
Luakaha .....	4.3	Waikakalua Bridge .....	18.6 2.9
Nuuanu Dam .....	5.1	Castner and Wahlaw	
Pali .....	6.6	Road .....	20.9 2.3
Road to Waimanalo....	7.8	Kaukonahua Bridge .....	22.2 1.3
Kaneohe Court House....	11.6	Haleiwa Hotel .....	30.5 8.3
Federal Wireless Sta....	12.2	Kawalloa Bridge .....	32.6 2.1
Waiahole Bridge .....	18.1	Waimea Bridge .....	34.9 2.3
Waikane Post Office....	19.0	Boys' Industrial School.	39.4 4.5
		Kahuku Plant. Office....	44.7 5.3

**ISLAND OF HAWAII.****SOUTH KOHALA.—WAIMEA COURT HOUSE, TO**

Miles. Inter.		Miles. Inter.	
Hamakua boundary ...	4.5	Hilo, via Humuula Stn..	54.0 25.0
Kukuihaele Mill .....	11.0	Keamuku Sheep Stn....	14.0 ..
Mana .....	7.7	Napuu .....	22.0 8.0
Hanalei .....	15.0	Keawewai .....	8.0 ..
Keanakolu .....	24.0	Waika .....	11.0 3.0
Puakala .....	34.0	Kahuwa .....	13.0 2.0
Laumala .....	36.5	Puuhue .....	17.0 4.0
Auwalakekua .....	12.5	Kohala Court House....	22.0 5.0
Humuula Sheep Station.	39.0	Mahukona .....	22.0 ..
via Laumala .....	47.5	Puako .....	12.0 ..

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES.

NORTH KOHALA.—FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO

	Miles.		Miles.
Edge of Poletu Gulch.....	4.00	Union Mill .....	2.25
Niuli Mill .....	2.80	Union Mill R. R. Station.....	3.25
Halawa Mill .....	1.65	Honomakau .....	2.55
Hapuu Landing .....	2.15	Hind's, Hawi .....	3.25
Kohala Mill .....	.50	Hawi R. R. Station.....	4.25
Kohala Mill Landing .....	1.50	Honoipu .....	7.25
Native Church .....	1.00	Mahukona .....	10.50
		Punhue Ranch .....	7.25

NORTH KOHALA.—ON MAIN ROAD, MAHUKONA TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.	Inter.
Hind's Mill .....	7.0	..	Wight's Corner .....	11.5	1.1
Union Mill Corner.....	8.0	1.0	Niuli Corner .....	12.8	1.3
Court House .....	9.2	1.2	Pololu Edge of Gulch...14.5	1.7	
Bond's Corner .....	9.7	0.5	Pun Hue .....	5.0	..
Kohala Mill Corner....10.4	0.7				

SOUTH KOHALA.—KAWAIHAE TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.
Puu Ainako .....	4.4	..	Mana, Parker's .....	19.5
Puutiki .....	7.7	3.3	Keawewai .....	6.0
Waiaka, Catholic Ch... 9.5	1.8		Punhue Ranch .....	10.0
Puopelu, Parker's ....10.8	1.3		Kohala Court House .....	15.0
Waiamea Court House..11.8	1.0		Mahukona .....	11.0
Waiamea Church .....	12.2	0.4	Napuu .....	20.0
Kukuiahae Church ....22.1	9.9		Puako .....	5.0

KONA.—KEALAKEKUA TO

	Miles.		Miles.	
Keauhou .....	6.0	..	Kawaihae .....	42.0
Holualoa .....	9.6	3.6	Honaunau .....	4.0
Kailua .....	12.0	2.4	Hookena .....	7.7
Kaloko .....	16.0	4.0	Olelomoana .....	15.2
Makalawena .....	19.6	3.6	Hoopuloa .....	21.6
Kiholo .....	27.6	8.0	Boundary of Kau.....24.8	3.2
Ke Au a Lono bound'ry.31.6	4.0		Flow of '87.....	32.0
Puako .....	37.4	5.8	Kahuku Ranch .....	36.5

KAU.—VOLCANO HOUSE TO

	Miles.		Miles.	
Half-way House .....	13.0	..	Honuapo .....	32.6
Kapapala .....	18.0	5.0	Naalehu .....	35.6
Pahala .....	23.0	5.0	Waiohinu .....	37.1
Punaluu .....	27.6	4.6	Kahuku Ranch .....	43.1

PUNA.—HILO COURT HOUSE TO

	Miles.		Miles.	
Keauu, Forks of Road.....	9.0		Kaimu .....	32.0
Pahoa .....	20.0		Kalapana .....	33.0
Poholki .....	28.0		Keauhou .....	50.0
Kapoho (Lyman's) .....	32.0		Panau .....	40.0
Ophikao .....	31.0		Volcano House via Panau...56.0	
Kamaili .....	26.0		Sand Hills, Naawale, old road.18.5	
Kamaili Beach .....	29.0		Kapoho, old road .....	22.0

TO VOLCANO.—HILO TO

	Miles.		Miles.
Shipman's .....	1.7	Mountain View .....	16.8
Edge of Woods .....	4.1	Mason's .....	17.5
Coconut Grove .....	8.0	Hitchcock's .....	23.5
Branch Road to Puna.....	9.0	Cattle Pen .....	24.7
Furneau's .....	13.2	Volcano House .....	31.0



INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

NAWILIWILI TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.	Inter.
Koloa .....	11.0	..	Wailua River .....	7.7	4.4
Lawai .....	13.8	2.8	Kealia .....	11.9	4.2
Hanapepe .....	20.0	6.2	Anahola .....	15.7	3.8
Waimea .....	27.1	7.1	Kilauea .....	23.6	7.9
Waiawa .....	31.5	4.4	Kalihiwai .....	26.6	3.0
Nuololo .....	44.8	13.3	Hanalet .....	31.8	5.2
Hanamaulu .....	3.3	..	Wainiha .....	34.8	3.0
			Nuololo (no road) .....	47.0	12.2

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

KAUNAKAKAI TO

	Miles.		Miles.
Meyer's, Kalae .....	5.0	Pukoo .....	15.0
Kalaupapa .....	9.0	Halawa .....	25.0
Kamalo .....	9.0	Ka Lae o ka Laau.....	19.0
Kaluaaha .....	13.5		

OAHU RAILWAY DISTANCES.—FROM HONOLULU DEPOT TO

	Miles.		Miles.
Puuloa .....	6.0	Gilbert .....	21.0
Aiea .....	8.0	Nanakuli .....	27.0
Kalauao .....	9.0	Waianae .....	32.0
Waiuu .....	10.0	Makaha .....	34.0
Pearl City .....	11.0	Makua .....	40.0
Waipio .....	13.0	Kawahapai .....	49.0
Waipahu .....	13.0	Mokuleia .....	51.0
Lellehua .....	26.0	Puuki .....	53.0
Wahiawa .....	24.0	Waihua .....	55.0
Hoaeae .....	14.0	Haleiwa Hotel .....	55.0
Honouliuli .....	15.0	Waimea .....	61.0
Ewa Mill .....	17.0	Kahuku .....	70.0

Revised Areas and Coast Line Distances, Hawaiian Islands.

Prepared by R. D. King, Survey Department.  
 Courtesy Walter E. Wall, Surveyor, Terr. Hawaii.

Islands	Popltn. in 1920	Miles Square	Acres Area	Coast Line in Miles	Altitude in Feet
Hawaii .....	64,895	4,015.6	2,570,000	297	13,825
Oahu .....	123,496	598.0	382,720	177	4,030
Mauī .....	36,080	728.1	466,000	146	10,032
Kauai .....	29,247	546.9	350,000	106	5,170
Molokai .....	1,784	260.9	167,000	100	4,958
Lanai .....	185	139.5	89,305	53	3,400
Niihau .....	191	72.8	46,575	48	1,300
Kahoolawe .....	3	44.2	28,260	30	1,427
Midway .....	31	.....	.....	...	43
	255,912	6,406.0	4,099,860	957	



**Total Population by Districts and Islands — Comparative,  
1910 and 1920.**

Hawaii	1920	1910	Oahu	1920	1910
North Hilo .....	5,644	4,077	Honolulu .....	83,327	52,183
South Hilo .....	23,828	18,468	Ewa .....	17,899	14,627
Puna .....	7,282	6,834	Waianae .....	1,802	1,846
Kau .....	4,028	4,078	Wai'alua .....	7,641	6,083
North Kona .....	3,709	3,377	Wahiawa .....	4,302	799
South Kona .....	3,703	3,191	Koolauloa .....	4,490	3,204
North Kohala .....	6,275	5,398	Koolaupoko .....	4,035	3,251
South Kohala .....	1,304	922			
Hamakua .....	9,122	9,037		123,496	81,993
	64,895	55,382	Midway .....	31	35
<b>Maui</b>			<b>Kauai</b>		
Lahaina .....	7,142	4,787	Waimea .....	8,672	7,987
Wailuku .....	14,941	11,742	Niihau .....	191	208
Hana .....	3,100	3,241	Koloa .....	7,270	5,769
Makawao .....	10,900	8,855	Kawaihau .....	4,533	2,580
	36,083	28,625	Hanalei .....	2,549	2,457
Molokai .....	1,784	1,791	Lihue .....	6,223	4,951
Lanai .....	185	131		29,438	23,952
			<b>Total whole gr'p</b>	<b>255,912</b>	<b>191,909</b>

The Japanese population of the Territory of Hawaii, taken as of January 1, 1920, was 109,269, of which 62,643 are males, and 46,626 females; an increase since the census for 1910 of 7,939 males, and 21,735 females.

**Comparative Table of Population, Hawaiian Islands—  
Census Period 1866-1920.**

Islands	1866	1872	1878	1884	1890	1900	1910	1920
Hawaii..	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,994	26,754	46,843	55,382	64,895
Maui...	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357	24,797	28,623	36,080
Oahu....	19,799	20,671	29,236	28,068	31,194	58,504	81,993	123,496
Kauai...	6,299	4,961	5,634	*8,935	11,643	20,562	23,744	29,247
Molokai..	2,299	2,349	2,581	} 2614	2,652	2,504	1,791	1,784
Lanai...	394	348	214		174	619	131	185
Niihau..	325	233	177	.....	216	172	208	191
Kahoolawe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Midway..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	31
<b>Total..</b>	<b>62,959</b>	<b>56,897</b>	<b>57,985</b>	<b>80,578</b>	<b>89,900</b>	<b>154,001</b>	<b>191,909</b>	<b>255,912</b>
<b>All Foreigners</b>	<b>4,194</b>	<b>5,366</b>	<b>10,477</b>	<b>36,346</b>	<b>49,368</b>	<b>116,366</b>	<b>153,362</b>	
<b>Naturalized</b> .....	<b>58,765</b>	<b>51,531</b>	<b>47,508</b>	<b>44,228</b>	<b>40,622</b>	<b>37,635</b>	<b>38,547</b>	

**Births and Deaths by Nationalities and Counties, 1920.**

Nationality	Oahu				Hawaii		Maui		Kalawao		Kauai		TOTAL	
	Honolulu		Other Dist.		B	D	B	D	B	D	B	D	B	D
	B	D	B	D	B	D	B	D	B	D	B	D	B	D
American..	243	100	10	16	21	7	14	10	...	...	12	5	320	138
British.....	16	14	1	1	6	6	2	1	.....	.....	1	...	26	22
Chinese....	472	221	62	33	53	37	54	36	.....	2	16	35	657	364
German....	5	13	...	3	...	2	...	...	.....	4	3	...	9	21
Hawaiian..	242	400	50	77	176	269	138	166	8	36	49	62	663	1,010
Part Haw'n.	645	194	62	23	226	50	162	48	6	11	78	27	1,179	353
Japanese...	1262	490	907	248	1492	409	653	184	1	2561	263	4,876	1,596	
Portuguese.	351	163	75	36	337	98	221	41	1	1121	45	1,106	384	
Porto Rican	36	26	43	8	96	32	46	14	...	1	40	22	261	103
Spanish....	25	9	29	5	29	5	13	2	.....	23	5	115	26	
Russian....	7	4	...	...	4	...	5	.....	.....	1	...	...	17	4
Filipino...	74	115	161	106	160	106	51	36	...	2108	75	554	440	
Korean....	43	31	45	12	52	17	30	9	...	1	20	7	190	77
Others.....	6	17	...	3	...	1	2	3	.....	6	2	...	17	26
Unrecorded	3,447	1,797	1,445	571	2,651	1039	1,391	550	16	56	1040	551	9,990	4,564
	26	...	33	...	61	...	25	...	...	30	...	...	175	...
Total....	3,473	...	1,478	...	2,712	...	1,416	...	16	1070	...	...	10,165	...

**Vital Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1920.**

For Fiscal Year ending June, compiled from Board of Health Report.  
Table of Births, Marriages and Deaths by Counties.

Islands, Etc.	Est. Popltn.	Births	Marriages	Deaths
Honolulu City .....	84,725	3,473	1,112	1,797
Other Oahu .....	40,900	1,478	82	571
Hilo City .....	10,651	497	213	255
Hawaii County .....	55,384	2,215	210	784
Maui County .....	38,035	1,416	253	550
Kalawao County .....	639	16	39	56
Kauai County .....	29,966	1,070	157	551
Total.....	260,300	10,165	2,075	4,564

**Nationality of Plantation Labor, June 30, 1919 and 1920.**

Courtesy Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Ass'n.

	1920	1919		1920	1919
Americans .....	876	750	Japanese .....	19,474	24,791
Spanish .....	313	450	Chinese .....	2,378	1,908
Portuguese .....	3,086	2,926	Koreans .....	1,982	1,407
Russians .....	17	29	Filipinos .....	13,061	10,354
Hawaiians .....	1,322	943	Others .....	373	266
Porto Ricans .....	1,422	1,407			
			Total.....	44,285	45,311

### School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1920.

From Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

#### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Class	Schools	Teachers			Pupils		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Public Schools .....	173	143	1,018	1,161	20,044	18,251	38,295
Private " .....	59	83	301	384	3,033	4,373	7,406
Totals .....	232	226	1,319	1,545	23,077	22,624	45,701

#### AGES OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Schools	Under 6	6-9	10-15	Over 15	Total
Hawaii .....	120	4,648	3,268	450	10,486
Mauī .....	28	2,788	2,763	108	5,687
Oahu .....	62	6,739	8,894	1,384	17,079
Kauai .....	9	2,357	2,569	108	5,043
Total .....	219	16,532	19,494	2,050	38,295

#### NATIONALITY OF PUPILS.

Races	Public	Races	Public
Hawaiian .....	3,293	Spanish .....	379
Part Hawaiian .....	4,100	Chinese .....	3,721
Anglo-Saxon .....	1,033	Japanese .....	17,541
Scandinavian .....	34	Porto Rican .....	1,068
Portuguese .....	5,304	Korean .....	508
Filipinos .....	941	Other Foreigners .....	373
		Total .....	38,295

#### Pearl Harbor Areas

West Loch .....	1,110	acres
East Loch .....	1,395	"
Middle Loch .....	1,185	"
S. E. Loch .....	450	"
Entrance and Channel .....	1,030	"
Total water area .....	5,170	"
Area of Ford Island .....	350	"

**Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for Fiscal Year  
Ending June, 1920.**

Compiled from Board of Harbor Commissioners Report.

Months	Honolulu				Hilo		
	Steam		Sail		Vessels		
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
1919	July .....	45	262,044	9	9,376	10	32,063
	Aug. ....	55	276,896	9	14,225	14	54,830
	Sept. ....	46	258,472	4	6,670	8	23,039
	Oct. ....	60	324,928	10	14,999	8	19,620
	Nov. ....	47	278,029	1	536	10	40,584
1920	Dec. ....	70	389,029	3	5,947	8	17,847
	Jan. ....	64	390,369	3	1,567	4	19,634
	Feb. ....	69	388,634	3	6,200	6	32,076
	Mar. ....	70	384,427	5	9,215	8	30,696
	Apl. ....	98	524,550	3	2,188	26	65,193
	May ....	76	497,919	7	7,629	10	52,759
	June ....	73	467,199	9	8,925	13	48,187
Total ....	773	4,442,496	66	87,477	125	436,518	

Total Honolulu arrivals 339 vessels, of 4,529,973 tons.  
Kahului reports 81 vessels, of 370,569 tons.  
Port Allen reports 26 vessels, of 93,916 tons.

**Passengers to and from Hawaii, Fiscal Year, 1920.**

Courtesy R. L. Halsey, Immigration Service.

	Arrivals			Departures		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insular Possns.	4	79	83	11	106	117
" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 1,044	1,044
Mainland .....	591	5,387	5,978	733	6,017	6,750
" "	.....	.....	.....	† 95	* 218	313
Foreign Ports..	1,458	1,262	2,720	1,205	3,309	4,514
" "	†2,944	*2,041	4,985	†3,536	* 130	3,666
Total ....	4,997	8,761	13,766	5,580	10,824	16,404

\* Filipinos. † Japanese. Excess departures, 2,638.

**Export Value Pineapple Products to Mainland.**

	1917	1918	1919	1920
Fresh Pineapples .....	\$ 23,546	\$ 10,236	\$ 16,057	\$ 32,949
Canned Pineapples .....	7,970,522	8,394,307	11,989,611	18,869,449
Pineapple Juice .....	30,520	2,604	2,420	58,169
Total .....	\$8,024,588	\$8,407,147	\$12,008,088	\$18,960,567

### Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics from 1910.

For earlier years see Annuals 1896-1914.

Year	Sugar		Molasses		Ttl. export Value
	Pounds	Value	Gallons	Value	
1910 . . . . .	1,111,594,466	\$42,625,062	100	7	42,625,069
1911 . . . . .	1,011,215,858	36,704,656	1,801,796	89,708	36,794,364
1912 . . . . .	1,205,465,510	49,961,509	1,734,318	77,241	50,038,750
1913 . . . . .	1,085,362,344	36,607,820	3,736,877	140,610	36,748,430
1914 . . . . .	1,114,750,702	33,187,920	4,110,404	149,597	33,337,517
1915 . . . . .	1,280,917,435	52,953,009	5,202,913	195,485	53,148,594
1916 . . . . .	1,137,164,228	54,418,300	8,399,014	327,284	54,745,584
1917 . . . . .	1,162,805,056	62,741,164	10,979,383	392,110	63,133,274
1918 . . . . .	1,080,908,797	64,108,540	14,671,477	634,671	64,743,211
1919 . . . . .	1,215,594,766	75,511,738	11,065,996	591,490	76,103,228
1920 . . . . .	1,056,413,393	118,998,848	9,605,486	491,815	119,490,663

### Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance, etc., from 1910.

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess export Values	Custom house Receipts
1910 . . . . .	26,152,435	47,029,631	20,877,196	1,450,324
1911 . . . . .	28,065,626	42,666,197	14,600,571	1,654,761
1912 . . . . .	28,694,322	55,449,438	26,755,116	1,643,197
1913 . . . . .	37,519,620	43,471,830	5,952,210	1,869,513
1914 . . . . .	31,550,257	41,594,072	6,043,815	1,184,416
1915 . . . . .	26,416,031	62,464,759	36,048,728	1,019,534
1916 . . . . .	34,098,210	64,670,852	30,572,642	1,161,051
1917 . . . . .	46,358,341	75,115,983	28,757,642	1,169,085
1918 . . . . .	51,801,204	80,545,606	28,744,402	1,009,243
1919 . . . . .	51,895,113	98,859,311	46,964,198	858,258
1920 . . . . .	68,876,094	145,831,074	76,954,980	1,172,394

### Receipts, Expenditures, and Public Debt of Hawaii, from 1910.

(From Official Reports.)

Years	Revenue	Expenditures	Cash Balance in Treasury	Public Debt
1910 . . . . .	\$3,641,245.35	\$3,435,082.87	\$845,218.51	\$4,079,000.00
1911 . . . . .	3,482,560.84	3,730,765.16	822,282.07	4,004,000.00
1912 . . . . .	3,963,588.55	4,002,483.00	690,550.70	5,454,000.00
1913 . . . . .	4,300,780.71	4,261,468.66	716,729.60	6,844,000.00
1914 . . . . .	3,925,187.95	4,263,863.64	366,001.24	6,844,000.00
1915 . . . . .	4,539,241.04	4,446,415.65	464,040.43	7,873,500.00
1916 . . . . .	5,626,905.33	5,553,700.66	539,388.71	8,024,000.00
1917 . . . . .	5,944,352.95	5,638,429.13	889,508.42	7,874,000.00
1918 . . . . .	7,208,047.73	7,441,043.45	711,517.21	8,749,000.00
1919 . . . . .	7,921,671.90	8,140,768.79	442,609.95	9,194,000.00
1920 . . . . .	10,925,406.97	10,849,601.12	506,334.53	10,894,000.00

**Hawaiian Corporations, 1920.**

Tables Courtesy of Treasury Department.

Class.	Total No.	Number and Capital Incorporated before and after Aug. 12, 1898				Total
		No.	Before	No.	After	
Agriculture	154	45	\$48,866,750	109	\$ 38,010,015	\$ 86,876,765
Mercantile ..	514	36	16,711,125	478	63,575,988	80,287,113
Railroad ....	9	5	7,370,000	4	7,139,960	14,509,960
Street Car...	2	...	.....	2	1,950,000	1,950,000
Steamship ...	3	1	3,000,000	2	206,000	3,206,000
Bank .....	9	1	600,000	8	2,850,000	3,450,000
Sav. & Loan	19	...	.....	19	1,036,000	1,036,000
Trust .....	7	1	500,000	6	900,000	1,400,000
Insurance ..	2	...	.....	2	250,000	250,000
<b>Total..</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>\$77,047,875</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>\$115,917,963</b>	<b>\$192,965,838</b>

**Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii.**

Fiscal Year—	No. Banks	Commercial Deposits	Savings Deposits	Total
1910 . . . . .	11	9,033,385.97	4,290,919.57	13,324,305.54
1911 . . . . .	16	10,288,707.89	5,020,555.62	15,310,263.51
1912 . . . . .	17	12,667,162.39	5,521,973.11	18,189,135.50
1913 . . . . .	17	11,641,901.30	5,384,395.72	17,026,297.02
1914 . . . . .	18	10,371,874.30	6,275,790.63	16,647,665.23
1915 . . . . .	19	12,378,041.53	7,736,569.32	20,114,610.85
1916 . . . . .	19	17,317,339.40	9,061,910.28	26,379,249.68
1917 . . . . .	22	22,486,574.31	10,205,496.70	32,692,021.01
1918 . . . . .	23	24,620,004.80	9,892,708.08	34,512,712.88
1919 . . . . .	26	24,898,287.81	10,450,846.55	35,349,134.36
1920 . . . . .	26	36,975,335.93	15,807,778.11	52,783,114.04

**Assessed Values Real and Personal Property (by races) for 1920.**

Taxpayers	Real Estate		Personal Property	
	No. Tax payers	Assessed Value	No. Tax payers	Assessed Value
Corporations, etc.....	721	\$ 97,321,350	1,019	\$115,079,329
Anglo-Saxons .....	3,315	29,420,235	2,246	5,550,889
Hawaiians .....	6,373	15,712,371	1,927	2,406,695
Chinese .....	1,263	4,142,944	1,787	2,233,291
Japanese .....	1,015	2,259,357	3,782	5,501,689
Portuguese & Spanish	2,763	6,381,814	1,891	996,828
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,450</b>	<b>\$155,238,071</b>	<b>12,652</b>	<b>\$131,768,721</b>

## Resources of Hawaii, 1920

Population, Territory .....	255,912
Assessed valuation, Territory .....	\$287,006,792
Assessed value of real estate.....	155,238,071
Assessed value of personal property.....	131,768,721
Assessed value, Honolulu and Oahu.....	149,298,200
Assessed value, Honolulu realty.....	81,506,725
Assessed value, Honolulu personality.....	67,791,475
Corporate-owned property in Territory.....	212,400,679
Individually owned property in Territory.....	74,606,113
Amount Insurance carried .....	223,111,492
Banks have credits .....	52,783,114
Banks have commercial accounts.....	36,975,386
Banks have savings accounts .....	15,807,778
Corporations (904) are capitalized at.....	192,965,838
Estimated market value of shares.....	350,000,000
Sugar exports for 1920 (1,056,413,393 lbs.), tons.....	528,207
Value sugar exports, 1920.....	118,998,848
Estimated pineapple pack, 1920 (cases).....	6,000,000
Value pack f. o. b. Honolulu.....	35,000,000
Total value Domestic exports.....	144,109,200
Total value all imports.....	68,876,094
Excess value exports over imports.....	76,954,980
Amount of Public Debt.....	10,894,000
Total amount year's Revenue .....	10,925,406

## Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for 1920.

From Report of Insurance Commissioner.

Class	Amount Written	Amount Premiums	Losses and Claims paid
Fire .....	\$ 60,985,287.19	\$ 1,081,372.98	\$ 90,154.84
Marine .....	155,981,449.61	572,458.25	96,271.94
Life .....	6,144,756.00	*1,493,570.35	520,827.74
Accident .....		72,301.52	11,818.13
Auto .....		112,943.90	15,941.99
Burglary .....		1,177.05	154.50
Employers' Liability .....		22,095.91	1,718.85
Surety & Fidelity.....		77,633.87	10,181.18
Plate Glass .....		4,703.17	1,094.85
Workmen's Compensation .....		152,670.52	52,926.26
Other .....		11,798.90	642.32
Total.....	\$223,111,492.80	\$ 3,602,726.42	\$ 801,732.36

\* Of this amount \$1,227,992.74 are renewals.

## Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1920.

Refund Bonds, 1905, 4% .....	\$ 270,000
Public Improvement 3½% Bonds .....	1,244,000
Public Improvement 4% Bonds .....	7,680,000
Public Improvement 4½% Bonds.....	1,500,000
Public Improvement 5% Bonds .....	200,000
Total Bonds outstanding.....	\$10,894,000

Area and Population of Counties, 1920-1910.

COUNTY	1920			1910	
	Land area in sq. miles	Total	Per sq. miles	Total	Per cent decrease
Hawaii .....	4,015	64,895	16.2	55,382	17.2
Honolulu .....	600	123,526	205.9	82,028	50.6
Mauī .....	1,182	37,385	31.6	29,762	25.6
Kauai .....	651	29,438	45.9	23,952	22.9
Kalawao .....	11	667	60.6	785	-15.0
Total.....	9,449	255,912	39.7	191,909	33.4

Races of Tax Payers of Collections for the Year Ending June 30, 1920.

Anglo-Saxons .....	\$5,632,268.25
Hawaiians .....	539,263.15
Japanese .....	372,763.75
Portuguese and Spanish .....	231,509.47
Chinese .....	219,674.60
Total.....	\$6,995,479.20

Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, year ending March 31, 1920.

	Pounds	Value
Sugar .....	389,395	\$ 37,292
Coffee, raw .....	708,735	211,077
Fruits and Nuts .....		1,294,823
Rice .....	86,400	8,336
Other .....		2,002,756
		\$3,554,384

Seating Capacity of Principal Churches, Halls and Places of Amusement—Honolulu.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Fort street.....	1,500
Kawaiahao Church (Native), King street.....	1,000
Central Union Church, Beretania street.....	850
St. Andrew's Cathedral (Episcopal), Emma street.....	800
The Bijou (vaudeville).....	1,600
Ye Liberty Theater.....	1,600
Empire Theater (moving pictures).....	1,000
Y. M. C. A. game hall.....	850
Mission Memorial Auditorium .....	600
Palama Theater (moving pictures).....	965
Peoples Theater .....	1,700



### Pack of Hawaiian Canned Pineapple

Compiled from the Records of the Hawaiian Pineapple Packers' Association.  
For earlier Packs see ANNUAL for 1918.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Hawaiian Pineapple Company.....	598,837	685,071	790,526	786,731	740,596	1,206,107	1,620,223
Haiku Fruit & Packing Company.....	140,600	207,216	182,951	144,462	172,515	399,532	398,603
Pearl City Fruit Company.....	84,451	93,533	115,747	69,790	64,198	54,225	60,042
California Packing Corporation.....	114,181	152,310	169,439	203,391	187,289	1,002,608	1,503,006
Kaual Fruit and Land Company.....	53,152	65,846	75,503	84,992	90,030	116,592	136,581
Thomas Pineapple Company.....	94,082	107,056	133,284	168,276	74,087	852,339	1,211,103
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Honolulu.....	223,555	491,639	606,717	579,913	623,083	.....	.....
Maui Pineapple Company.....	46,270	80,682	98,363	97,156	108,601	.....	.....
Hawaii Preserving Company.....	311,994	379,453	469,906	431,145	482,402	.....	.....
Baldwin Packers (formerly Honolulu Ranch).....	.....	.....	9,180	18,222	19,498	41,702	83,223
Hawaiian Canneries Company.....	.....	5,975	19,000	25,405	44,732	74,210	59,195
Total number of cases for the respective years.....	1,667,122	2,268,781	2,669,616	2,609,483	2,607,031	3,847,315	5,071,976

† Absorbing Maui Pineapple Co. ‡ Amalgamation of Haw. Is. Packing Co. and Haw. Preserving Co.

### PINEAPPLE COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Company:	Office Location:	Manager:	Representatives:
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	Honolulu, Oahu	James D. Dole	Hawn, Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Hon., Ltd.	Honolulu, Oahu	C. P. Judkins	Libby, McNeill & Libby, S.F. & Chicago.
Cal. Packing Corporation.....	Honolulu, Oahu	Alfred W. Eames	Cal. Packing Corporation, San Francisco
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	Waiawa, Oahu	Jas. Wakefield	T. H. Davies & Co., Honolulu
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	Haiku, Maui	A. F. Tavares	Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd., San Fran.
Baldwin Packers.....	Honolua, Maui	D. T. Fleming	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu
Kaual Fruit & Land Co., Ltd.....	Homestead, Kauai	W. D. McBryde	Kelly Clark, Seattle
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	Kapaa, Kauai	Albert Horner	James F. Morgan & Co., Ltd., Honolulu
Pauwela Pineapple Co.....	Haiku, Maui	Chas. Mel...	Western Canning Co., Oakland, Cal.
Hawaii Fruit Pkrs., Ltd.....	Honolulu	R. Van Deusen	A. O. Anderson & Co., San Francisco

TAXES BY DIVISIONS

Taxes by Division and Counties for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1920.

Courtesy of Auditing Department.

DIVISION OF TAXES	OAHU.	MAUI.	HAWAII.	KAUAI.	TOTALS.
Special Territorial.....	\$ 68,835.95	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 68,835.95
Real Estate.....	1,554,585.00	470,841.87	689,465.82	223,983.35	2,938,876.04
Personal Property.....	1,184,009.90	353,001.08	555,255.68	271,955.40	2,364,222.06
Penalty.....	3,091.70	272.61	1,224.28	48.70	4,637.29
Court Costs and Interest.....	6,452.34	626.04	1,345.18	10.10	8,433.66
Bicycles.....	3,001.25	888.90	876.60	580.80	5,347.55
Automobiles.....	134,463.38	32,320.39	48,657.20	19,569.90	235,010.87
Carrriages, Carts, etc.....	9,040.00	2500.00	4,162.50	3,090.00	18,792.50
Brakes and Sulkies.....	266.00	62.00	325.95	192.00	845.95
Road Tax.....	40,439.85	20,246.14	35,978.44	17,256.70	113,921.13
Poll Tax.....	20,087.98	10,092.61	17,853.37	8,602.15	56,636.11
Dog and Dog Tags.....	2,303.46	1,566.56	2,459.05	957.95	7,287.02
School Tax.....	40,127.07	20,185.24	35,696.64	17,206.40	113,215.35
Income Tax.....	524,182.15	57,538.93	37,907.26	14,578.57	634,206.95
Special Income Tax.....	357,036.45	38,167.93	16,418.74	5,707.90	417,331.02
Tax Appeal Costs.....			7,879.75		7,879.75
Total.....	\$3,947,922.52	\$1,008,310.30	\$1,455,506.46	\$ 583,739.92	\$6,995,479.20

Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1919-1920.

Compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau Records, by L. H. Daingerfield, Meteorologist.

(Continued from preceding Annuals.)

MONTH	BAROMETER		RAIN FALL	REL. HUM.		TEMPERATURE		MEAN TEMPERATURE			Cloud Am't	Wind Velocity
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.		8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean Max- imum.	Mean Min- imum.	Mean of Max. and Min.		
1919 { July August September October November December January February March April May June	30.05	30.02	0.84	65	68	84	70	82.4	72.9	77.6	4.2	8.5
	30.02	30.00	0.58	66	68	88	72	83.7	74.5	79.1	3.5	8.6
	29.98	29.98	1.19	66	66	85	70	83.0	73.1	78.0	4.3	8.6
	29.99	29.98	4.90	68	70	86	70	82.8	82.8	77.8	4.6	7.4
	29.99	29.98	1.27	67	69	83	69	80.8	71.2	76.0	4.2	6.4
	30.01	29.99	0.90	71	72	82	62	78.4	68.4	73.4	4.4	7.4
	29.93	29.91	3.93	73	71	79	60	76.8	66.8	71.8	4.3	7.4
	30.04	30.03	0.69	65	65	80	63	78.1	68.0	73.0	3.4	7.5
	30.08	30.06	3.76	68	67	82	63	77.6	66.5	72.0	5.3	7.6
	30.05	30.03	0.94	66	69	82	65	78.4	68.9	73.6	4.7	8.4
	30.00	30.01	1.25	67	72	84	68	81.0	70.5	75.8	5.9	6.1
	30.02	30.01	0.35	65	68	85	69	82.5	72.6	77.6	4.5	8.9
Year.....	30.01	30.00	20.60	67.2	68.8	83.3	66.9	80.5	70.5	75.5	4.4	7.7

**Rulers of Hawaii: Their Birth, Accession, Length of Reign, Etc.**

(Compiled for the Annual, from the best recognized authorities.)

Name.	Time and place of Birth.	Began to Reign.	Age on Acc'n.	Date and place of Death.	Age.	Length of Reign.
Kamehameha I. . . . .	Nov.—1737, in Kohala.	—1782. . . . .	45 yrs.	May 8, 1819, in Kailua. . . . .	81 yrs. 6 mos	37 yrs.
Kamehameha II. . . . .	—1797, in Hilo. . . . .	May 8, 1819. . . . .	22 "	July 13, 1824, in London. . . . .	37 yrs.	5 yrs. 3 mos.
Kamehameha III. . . . .	Mar. 17, 1813, in Keauhou.	Mar. 17, 1833. . . . .	19 "	Dec. 15, 1854, in Honolulu. . . . .	40 yrs. 9 mos	21 yrs. 9 mos.
Kamehameha IV. . . . .	Feb. 9, 1834, in Honolulu. . . . .	Dec. 15, 1854. . . . .	20 "	Nov. 30, 1863, in Honolulu. . . . .	29 yrs. 9 mos.	8 yrs. 11½ mos
Kamehameha V. . . . .	Dec. 11, 1830, in Honolulu. . . . .	Nov. 30, 1863. . . . .	33 "	Dec. 11, 1872, in Honolulu. . . . .	42 yrs.	9 yrs. 11 days.
Lunalilo. . . . .	Jan. 31, 1835, in Honolulu. . . . .	Jan. 9, 1873. . . . .	38 "	Feb. 3, 1874, in Honolulu. . . . .	39 yrs.	1 yr. 25 days.
Kalaka'ua. . . . .	Nov. 6, 1836, in Honolulu. . . . .	Feb. 12, 1874. . . . .	37 "	Jan. 20, 1891, San Francisco. . . . .	54 yrs. 2 mos	16 yrs. 11¼ mos
Liliuokalani. . . . .	Sept. 2, 1838, in Honolulu. . . . .	Jan. 29, 1891. . . . .	52 "	{ Deposed Jan. 17, 1893. . . . . { Nov. 11, 1917, in Honolulu	79 yrs. 2 mos.	2 yrs. nearly.

1 Following a period of regency, from June 6, 1826, under Kaahumanu and Kalaimoku, during his minority.

2 3 Elected by vote of Nobles and Representatives.

**Hawaiian Government Changes Since the Monarchy.**

Form.	Date Effectcd.	Ruler.	Office.	Remarks.
Provisional Government.	Jan. 17, 1893. . . . .	Sanford B. Dole. . . . .	President. . . . .	Till changed to a Republic, July 4, 1894.
Republic of Hawaii. . . . .	July 4, 1894. . . . .	Sanford B. Dole. . . . .	President. . . . .	Till Annexation with U. S. June 14, 1900
Territory of Hawaii. . . . .	June 14, 1900. . . . .	Sanford B. Dole. . . . .	Governor. . . . .	Resigned November 23, 1903.
	Nov. 23, 1903. . . . .	Geo. F. Carter. . . . .	Governor. . . . .	Resigned August 15, 1907.
	Aug. 15, 1907. . . . .	Walter F. Frear. . . . .	Governor. . . . .	Resigned November 29, 1918.
	Nov. 29, 1913. . . . .	Luclius E. Pinkham	Governor. . . . .	Term expired.
	June 22, 1918. . . . .	Chas. J. McCarthy. . . . .	Governor. . . . .	Incumbent.

## TABLE OF RAINFALL, Principal Stations.

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports.

	Observer	1919					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>HAWAII</b>							
Waialea.....	D. Forbes.....	7.21	9.96	9.79	10.03	11.27	4.59
Hilo (Town).....	C. E. Martin.....	7.46	12.02	14.51	11.18	11.49	3.89
Ponahawai.....	J. E. Gamal'sn.....	7.25	15.68	9.82	13.26	9.01	5.89
Pepeekeo.....	Pepeekeo S. Co....	6.27	9.15	6.87	8.98	5.52	3.56
Hakalau.....	Hak. Sug. Co.....	6.34	9.60	11.11	7.30	7.77	4.22
Laupahoehoe.....	A. L. Moses.....	3.49	7.55	6.50	11.02	2.33	7.87
Ookala.....	Kauwiki S. Co....	2.69	5.75	4.67	7.43	1.23	9.82
Kukalau Mill.....	A. R. Phillip.....	1.68	3.19	3.01	2.54	0.42	8.59
Paauhau.....	Paauhau S. Co....	1.18	3.01	0.23	0.29	0.70	5.85
Honokaa.....	Hon. Sug. Co.....	1.94	4.27	0.36	0.25	1.56	7.51
Waimea.....	F. Pinho.....	3.18	3.06	2.04	0.24	0.64	4.78
Kohala.....	Dr. B. D. Bond.....	3.29	5.06	3.14	1.47	1.44	6.15
Holualoa.....	Kona Dev. Co....	5.45	9.69	7.08	4.69	2.21	1.67
Kealakekua.....	Robt. Wallace.....	6.53	6.50	5.67	3.81	1.27	1.34
Naalehu.....	Hutch. S. P. Co....	0.32	0.66	3.19	5.44	4.41	3.99
Pahala.....	Haw. Agr. Co.....	1.41	4.45	2.22	4.94	4.27	3.17
Volcano Obs.....	T. A. Jaggar, Jr...	3.95	5.36	5.72	4.62	3.62	4.14
Olaa (17 miles)...	Olaa Sug. Co.....	9.08	18.33	8.34	11.37	9.67	7.91
Kapoho.....	H. J. Lyman.....	4.11	4.76	1.94	5.81	3.91	6.19
<b>MAUI</b>							
Haleakala Ranch.	Hal. Ranch Co....	0.28	1.91	1.04	0.57	1.08	6.52
Puomalei.....	A. McKibbin.....	5.04	4.10	3.12	3.29	0.88	1.21
Makawao.....	F. W. Hardy.....	0.96	2.88	0.83	1.48	0.74	7.77
Kula.....	A. von Tempisky..	0.93	0.54	0.94	1.87	1.21	2.68
Haiku.....	Expmnt. Stn.....	4.41	4.56	3.52	7.86	1.52	5.40
Keanae Valley...	W. F. Pogue.....	16.51	18.58	12.69	13.45	5.62	12.48
Wailuku.....	Bro. Frank.....	1.09	1.70	0.64	1.89	1.46	4.47
Hana.....	Kaeleku Sug. Co..	5.21	4.92	4.70	4.84	2.69	1.97
<b>OAHU</b>							
Honolulu.....	U. S. Weath. Bu..	0.84	0.58	1.19	4.90	1.27	0.90
Kinau Street.....	W. R. Castle.....	1.16	0.49	1.34	5.37	1.10	1.21
Manoa.....	Miss C. Hall.....	4.40	3.26	3.02	5.31	1.86	2.96
Electric Lt. St....	A. Walker.....	7.64	5.36	6.37	7.33	2.78	3.36
Luakaha.....	L. A. Moore.....	11.93	8.31	9.62	7.69	4.75	5.30
Waimanalo.....	Ed. Todd.....	1.48	1.33	1.73	2.23	1.97	4.50
Maunawili.....	Jno. Herd.....	6.37	3.91	4.53	10.51	4.06	4.17
Waiialua Mill....	Waiial. Agr. Co..	0.52	0.76	1.57	2.18	0.57	3.40
Kahuku.....	H. T. Christfrsn..	1.96	0.87	3.27	2.46	1.05	2.83
Ewa Plantation...	I. A. Hattie.....	0.16	0.10	0.99	2.60	1.34	1.04
Schofield Brks...	Surgn. U.S.A.....	1.76	0.68	1.84	3.15	1.56	2.18
Waiawa.....	A. Lister.....	3.76	2.08	0.68	0.98	0.82	1.10
Waimalu.....	Hon. Plan. Co....	1.34	1.44	1.05	1.88	0.49	1.44
<b>KAUAI</b>							
Grove Farm.....	G. N. Wilcox.....	2.78	1.71	1.87	9.62	4.93	7.48
Kealia.....	Makee Sug. Co....	1.22	0.92	0.88	3.80	4.09	5.76
Kilauea.....	Kilauea Sug. Co..	4.39	3.51	2.54	1.53	4.39	7.38
Eleele.....	McBryde Sug. Co.	2.26	0.32	3.15	3.83	1.91	12.18
Kukuiula.....	F. S. Christian...	2.60	1.70	1.35	5.40	2.35	10.60
Waiawa.....	A. F. Knudsen....	0.45	0.00	3.05	1.32	2.48	6.23

RAINFALL TABLE

**Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1919-1920.**

By L. H. Daingerfield, Meteorologist. Continued from last Annual.

	Elev. Ft.	1920						Year
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
<b>HAWAII</b>								
Waiakea .....	50	5.07	5.53	27.82	5.98	1.61	4.40	103.26
Hilo .....	40	4.25	4.72	27.31	8.83	1.31	3.74	110.71
Ponahawai .....	500	3.78	5.33	26.28	11.94	2.16	4.22	114.62
Pepeekeo .....	100	5.48	4.15	23.77	6.11	1.22	3.49	84.57
Hakalau .....	200	6.39	4.75	28.51	5.87	0.23	2.71	94.80
Laupahoehoe .....	110	6.70	3.79	25.71	9.56	0.01	1.65	86.18
Ookala .....	400	3.97	1.99	19.13	5.41	0.09	1.74	63.92
Kukaiasu .....	260	4.12	3.74	18.87	5.35	0.05	0.45	52.01
Paaunau Mill .....	400	3.44	2.60	13.21	2.56	0.00	0.26	33.33
Honokaa .....	460	3.22	2.15	13.43	3.02	0.05	0.19	37.95
Waimea .....	2700	7.06	1.55	3.15	2.98	1.22	1.20	31.10
Kohala Mission .....	537	5.87	1.68	6.13	4.43	1.13	0.76	40.55
Holualoa .....	1450	9.32	0.92	3.33	1.52	17.38	13.84	77.10
Kealahakua .....	1450	5.72	1.33	7.19	3.30	9.34	9.48	61.48
Naalehu .....	650	4.09	1.34	4.87	1.55	3.52	1.01	34.39
Pahala .....	850	8.07	1.53	6.93	1.70	4.15	1.19	44.03
Kilauea Crater .....	3984	8.48	2.11	9.12	3.31	2.66	2.57	55.66
Olaa, Puna .....	1530	9.13	8.23	24.06	9.77	3.15	7.08	126.12
Kapoho .....	110	13.56	7.53	27.89	2.06	2.68	2.61	83.05
<b>MAUI</b>								
Haleakala Ranch ...	2000	4.90	0.28	6.14	1.92	0.18	0.00	24.82
Puomalei .....	1300	5.34	1.75	9.21	2.52	0.00	2.96	44.93
Makawao .....	1700	5.51	0.72	...	...	0.31	0.35	....
Erehwon .....	4200	6.72	1.73	3.15	...	...	1.66	....
Haiku Exp. Station .	700	4.03	0.61	10.49	0.94	0.41	3.53	47.28
Keanae .....	1000	4.22	5.67	54.28	8.19	1.22	6.26	159.17
Walluku .....	250	4.00	0.17	4.13	0.69	0.68	0.93	21.85
Hana .....	200	4.95	2.19	20.28	1.47	1.52	2.47	57.28
<b>OAHU</b>								
U. S. Weather Bu...	111	3.93	0.69	3.76	0.94	1.25	0.35	20.60
Kinau Street .....	50	3.60	0.93	3.81	0.87	1.58	0.36	21.82
Woodlawn .....	210	3.96	1.84	8.46	2.15	2.42	2.85	42.49
Nuuanu Elec. Stn...	405	5.59	4.90	19.49	8.56	2.88	4.88	79.14
Nuuanu Water Wks. .	881	6.07	3.49	20.57	10.78	6.30	8.08	102.89
Waimanalo .....	25	4.74	0.94	5.67	2.30	1.18	1.45	29.52
Maunawili .....	250	5.93	1.66	13.15	4.19	2.51	5.59	66.58
Waialua .....	30	5.37	0.16	5.06	3.74	4.48	0.49	28.30
Kahuku .....	25	3.10	1.19	9.61	2.13	1.45	1.47	31.39
Ewa .....	50	4.65	0.37	2.49	0.72	0.60	0.67	15.73
Lāilehua .....	990	4.95	0.58	2.20	2.39	3.60	1.52	26.41
Wahiawa .....	675	5.64	0.34	7.44	1.50	1.48	...	....
Ewa .....	200	5.23	0.53	7.49	0.85	1.89	2.06	25.69
<b>KAUAI</b>								
Lihue .....	200	15.93	1.56	6.29	4.36	4.40	2.29	63.22
Kealia .....	15	8.70	0.50	5.16	4.06	2.47	1.67	39.23
Kilauea .....	342	6.60	0.87	8.53	8.44	4.31	2.97	55.28
Eleele .....	150	13.65	0.80	2.07	1.77	4.56	1.21	47.71
Koloa .....	100	9.85	0.60	5.35	2.50	4.80	1.16	48.20
Waimea .....	35	9.90	0.60	0.00	1.78	3.18	0.73	29.72

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF IMPORTANT HAWAIIAN EVENTS.

(Continued from the Annual of 1899.)

- 1899.—Franchise of Hilo R. R. Co. to develop Oloa and lower Puna lands granted B. F. Dillingham and associates.  
March 6, Princess Victoria Kaiulani died, aged 24 years.  
June 24, Queen Dowager Kapiolani died, aged 64 years.  
July 4, Lava outbreak on slope of Mauna Loa, following the flow of 1880-81.  
September 5, First National Bank of Hawaii opened, incorporated at \$1,000,000.  
December 12, Bubonic plague made its appearance in Honolulu.
- 1900.—January 20, Destructive fire of "China-town" section of Honolulu through plague purifying; Kaumakapili church destroyed.  
April 10, Act of Congress admitting Hawaii into the Union as a Territory signed by President McKinley; effective June 14.  
May 20, Death of Hon. A. F. Judd, chief justice, aged 61 years.  
June 14, Territorial government begun.  
—Marconi wireless system being established to connect the several islands.  
July 15, Hon W. F. Frear appointed chief justice.  
December 21, Introduction of Porto Rican laborers.
- 1901.—June 20, Commission of adjudication and award of claims for losses from the plague fire began their labors. At expiration of time for filing such claims, 6,748 had been presented with damages amounting to \$3,167,132.90. Amount awarded was \$1,473,173.00.  
August 31, Line of the Rapid Transit Co. (electric) formally opened in Honolulu with five miles of completed road.
- 1902.—February 19, Dredging of the Pearl Harbor Bar begun; completed August 3, 1903.  
April 3, Gamewell Police Alarm system established throughout Honolulu.

- September 8, Senatorial Commission of Inquiry visit the islands and make careful investigation of local conditions.
- Sept.-Nov., Through discovered serious defalcations, official changes occur in the Public Works, Treasury, and Auditor's Departments.
- December 28, Landing of the Pacific Cable at Waikiki, connecting with San Francisco, extending subsequently to Midway and to the Philippines.
- 1903.—July 1, Principles of the Torren's system adopted by an Act establishing a Court of Land Registration.
- July 31, Alexander Young building, Honolulu's largest hotel, completed.
- October 3, Activity of Mokuaweoweo, with small lava flow from Pohaku-Hanalei.
- November 23, Hon. Geo. R. Carter appointed Governor of Hawaii, succeeding Governor Dole, appointed Judge of U. S. District Court, vice M. M. Estee, deceased.
- 1904.—January 4, County government inaugurated, dividing the islands into five counties; subsequently the enabling Act was held unconstitutional.
- June 19, Dedication of the new Kamehameha Tomb in the Royal Mausoleum grounds.
- July 30, Dedication of the new Odd Fellows' Building, Fort St.
- 1905.—March, Completion of the Wahiawa (Oahu) dam and storage reservoir.
- Sunday law restrictions materially modified, favoring sports and business interests.
- June 3, Petroleum gas plant for fuel and lighting purposes of the city inaugurated.
- July 1, Revised County Act went into effect.
- November 5, Arbor day inaugurated for the Territory.
- 1906.—February 19, Introduction of Russian colony of Molokans, which, after a few months trial, proved unsuccessful.
- April 18, Hawaii learns of San Francisco's disaster by earthquake and fire, and shares in her loss.



- December, Opening of Filipino immigration; first lot of fifteen families.
- 1907.—January 10, Outbreak of a double lava flow from Pohaku-Hanalei, followed by activity in Kilauea.
- August 15, Hon. W. F. Frear appointed Governor of Hawaii, vice Geo. R. Carter, resigned.
- Hon. A. S. Hartwell, promoted to chief justice, vice W. F. Frear, resigned.
- 1908.—May, Organization of the Hawaiian Pineapple Growers' Association.
- June 2, Kawanakoa (Prince David), nephew of Kapiolani, died, aged 40 years.
- July 16, Visit of the Atlantic naval fleet of four divisions, followed later by the Pacific fleet and torpedoes.
- August, Kauikeolani Children's Hospital chartered; completed and opened Thanksgiving Day, 1909.
- September 12, construction work on Hilo's breakwater begun.
- 1909.—January 4, New municipal government of city and county of Oahu inaugurated, with Jos. J. Fern as first mayor.
- July 22, Work on naval drydock, Pearl Harbor, begun.
- October 1, Makapu Point (Oahu) lighthouse established.
- October 21, First lot of Russian immigrants from Harbin; fifty families arrived.
- 1910.—March 20, Corner stone of new Methodist Church, corner of Victoria and Beretania streets, laid.
- June, Completion of Nuuanu dam and reservoir, augmenting Honolulu's water system.
- June 24, Kalakaua Dynasty Tomb in the Royal Mausoleum grounds completed, and night removal of remains thereto to their respective niches.
- December 31, Initial aviation exhibition in Honolulu, at Damon's Moanalua field, by "Bud" Mars, in a biplane.
- 1911.—June 25, New Kaunakapili Church, King street, dedicated.

- A threat of yellow fever visitation instigates a vigorous anti-mosquito campaign throughout Honolulu, and the sacrifice of all banana plants adjacent to dwellings.
- October 21, Corner stone of new Library of Hawaii building laid.
- March 7, Hon. A. G. M. Robertson appointed chief justice, vice A. S. Hartwell, resigned.
- 1912.—January 22, Corner stone of College of Hawaii, Manoa valley, laid.
- Feb.-Mar., Public Welfare Exhibit, held at the Palama gymnasium.
- December 14, Naval parade ovation at completion of dredging of Pearl Harbor Bar, by U. S. cruiser *California* and consorts in entering the port.
- Official visit of Hon. Walter E. Fisher, secretary of the interior, to investigate the Kuhio charges against Governor Frear's administration. On an exhaustive inquiry the secretary concluded "the charges were not sustained."
- 1913.—February 17, Collapse of the Pearl Harbor drydock, on its pumping out at completion.
- May 8, Kilauea Lighthouse (Kauai), largest in the islands, completed.
- June 1, Opening of the Hamakua division of the Hilo Railroad.
- November 11, Honolulu Marine Railway gives place to a commodious Floating drydock.
- November 29, Lucien E. Pinkham, Governor of Hawaii, vice W. F. Frear; term expired.
- 1914.—Primary elections introduced.
- May 27, Amalgamation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association under the new name of Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu.
- June 11, Kamehameha day celebrated with unwonted interest, to revive and preserve Hawaiian customs and traditions.
- Nov. 20, Outbreak at the summit crater of Mokuaweweoe.

- 1915.—March 25, Loss of U. S. submarine "F-4" off Honolulu harbor.  
—Work on Naval drydock, Pearl Harbor, resumed.  
April 25, New Christian church, Kewalo street, erected.  
June 7, Death of Chas. R. Bishop, in San Francisco, aged 93 years.
- 1916.—April, Completion of Mission Memorial building, King street; dedicated April 16th.
- 1917.—September 2, Baldwin Memorial church, Paia, Maui, dedicated.  
September 28, Pearl Harbor Radio Station formally opened.  
November 11, Death of Liliuokalani, deposed queen of Hawaii, and last of her high chief line, aged 79 years.  
—Pan-Pacific Union organized and incorporated.
- 1918.—March 7, Hon. Jas. L. Coke promoted to succeed Hon. A. G. M. Robertson, chief justice, resigned.  
May 9, First Inter-island aeroplane flight to Maui and Hawaii, from Pearl Harbor station, by Major H. M. Clark and Sergt. R. P. Gray.  
June, Official visit of Hon. Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, and party, for observation and better understanding of Hawaii's problems.  
June 10-16, First Territorial Fair opened, at Kapiolani Park.  
June 22, Hon. Chas. J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii, vice Lucien E. Pinkham; term expired.
- 1919.—August, Pearl Harbor drydock completed, at a cost exceeding \$5,000,000. Official visit of Hon. J. Daniels, secretary of the navy, and party, to participate in the ceremonies attending its opening, and which he dedicated on the 21st.  
September 29, Lava outbreak on slope of Mauna Loa in vicinity of Puuokeokeo, 10,000 ft. elevation, which reached the sea at Alika, in Kona. As it ceased, another flow broke out Dec. 22, six miles south west of Kilauea, and coursed over the Kau desert as in 1823 and 1868.

1920.—April 13, Arrival of U. S. Pacific Fleet representation, comprising four battleships and thirty-two destroyers, Rear Admiral Wiley in command, visiting Honolulu for the Centennial celebration.

April 11-19, Hawaiian Missions Centennial celebration in Honolulu. •

April 12, Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on the battle cruiser *Renown*, en route to New Zealand and Australia. Revisited Honolulu in August on homeward voyage.

August 2-20, Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress holds its first conference in Honolulu, with over one hundred delegates in attendance.

August 28, Army plane with Lt. Robt. R. Fox and Corp. H. Cornet, lost on a flight from Luke Field, Oahu, for Molokai; supposed to have met mishap and fallen in the channel and drowned.

October 2, Women of Hawaii exercised their first voting right at the primaries, and in the general election of November 2nd.

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U. S. NAVAL VISITORS. Beside the Pacific Fleet of 36 war craft,—three cruisers, one fuel ship and 32 destroyers—which arrived in April to participate in the Mission celebration, termed the Centennial Fleet, a squadron of six battleships under command of Vice-Admiral Hilary P. Jones, visited the islands in July, bringing 1200 Annapolis cadets in its personnel. The fleet comprised the flagships *Connecticut* and *Minnesota*, and cruisers *New Hampshire*, *South Carolina*, *Michigan*, and *Kansas*. After a nine days stay they left for home via Seattle and San Francisco. A third fleet of five notable war vessels under Admiral Hugh Rodman made Hawaiian waters a practice field in September, comprising the *New Mexico*, (flagship), *New York*, *Arkansas*, *Idaho* and *Wyoming*. Each of these later ships made a short visit to Hilo.

## HAWAIIAN MISSIONS CENTENNIAL.

**S**EVERAL months removed from the activities attending the Centennial celebration of the arrival of the American missionaries, and their introduction of Christianity and education to the people of these islands, enables the chronicler to review the leading events of the memorable occasion with less likelihood of being charged with prejudice and partiality.

April 11-19, 1920, so full and varied in the features commemorative of the historic event, will linger long in memory, and its recognized importance becomes of record by printed and pictured page for reference in future years. Honolulu may take a just pride in the hearty coöperative spirit manifest in its observance throughout the community, and even beyond territorial borders, a number of distinguished leaders of national reputation from abroad coming to participate therein, as also a prince of the foremost nation, and a naval fleet of our own country timing their visit in its recognition.

The notable visiting participants above referred to were as follows:

- Dr. and Mrs. John Q. Adams, Auburn, N. Y.
- Rev. Wm. E. Clarke, of Samoa.
- Dean Wilbur L. Cross, Yale University.
- Rev. Edward D. Eaton, D.D., L.L.D., prudential committee A. B. C. F. M.
- Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Emerson, Brookline, Mass.
- Dr. T. Harada, Kyoto, Japan.
- Hon. David P. Jones, vice-president A. B. C. F. M.
- Rev. S. Kimura, Kyoto, Japan.
- Mr. Fred Lyman, Beloit College.
- Rev. A. Wesley Mell, San Francisco.
- Pres. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, LL.D., Mills College.
- Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Richards, New York City.
- Mayor and Mrs. Rolph, San Francisco.
- Rev. E. W. Thwing, China.
- Hon. Henry van Dyke, D. D., LL.D., Princeton, N. J.
- Rev. F. J. Van Horn, D. D., Oakland, Cal.
- H. B. Wilson, superintendent schools, Berkeley.

The varied features of the successive daily attractions were cast on broad lines well calculated to appeal to the various tastes of our cosmopolitan community. The commemorative season opened with religious services in all the federated churches, appropriate to the occasion, followed by conferences on the past, present and future on religious and educational lines, inter-island singing contests, dramatic and pageant performances, civic entertainments and parade, recreative and social events, old-time luau, aquatic sports, etc., affording the feast of reason and flow of soul.

Monday, April 12, anniversary of the landing of the missionaries at Kailua, Hawaii, in 1820, was observed by the opening of the Mission museum of old-time relics in the restored Chamberlain house, and the annual meeting of the Mission Children's Society, termed "Day of Reunions." At noon the Chamber of Commerce gave a luncheon at the Armory to the distinguished guests, officials, etc., at which Rear Admiral Wiley, Dr. Van Dyke, Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, and Dean Wilbur L. Cross of Yale University were the speakers.

Naturally public interest centered on the historic pageant of nine scenes, illustrative of the progress of Hawaii under Christianity from the dark pagan days of Kamehameha I. to the present time of religious, educational, political, commercial and social progress, an afternoon event of Tuesday, the 13th, for the enactment of which Rocky Hill, Punahou, lent its admirable natural advantages both to the several hundred participators and the thousands of spectators. The action of the pageant was told by a chorus of seven hundred voices, the contribution of the Kamehameha Schools, Kawaihau Seminary, Mills Institute, Normal and Punahou schools and the Uluilima Club of the Y. W. C. A., chanting the story presented by each scene. The musical form was that of a free recitative with band accompaniment, the entire composition being the work of Miss Jane L. Winne. Further unfolding of missionary experiences in its progress since 1820 was presented in

dramatic form entitled "The Romance of Reality," by Punahou students at the Mission Auditorium so successfully as to demand three performances to capacity houses. Both of these historic Mission portrayals were the product of Miss Ethel M. Damon, and given under her supervision.

Tuesday was made further memorable by the early arrival of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and party, on the battle cruiser *Benown*, for a day's stay. Various receptions with military honors were accorded him by way of welcome, and in recognition of the celebration he visited the pageant during its progress. In the evening the governor gave a grand ball at the Armory in his honor, which was very largely attended.

Wednesday was a day of intellectual feasts, the speakers at Mission Memorial Auditorium being Dean W. L. Cross and Supt. H. B. Wilson, and in the evening women's mass meeting at Kawaihahao, under the auspices of Equal Suffrage Association, an able address by Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of Mills College, on "Today's Task for Women," was enjoyed by a crowded house.

The civic and industrial parade on the afternoon of the 15th was most imposing as it wended its way out King street from Kaala park to Thomas square, then up Victoria street and back along Beretania to River street, with its military support of cavalry, infantry and marine divisions and their bands. The many fraternal, native and other societies and clubs were strongly represented, attended with some fifty-eight characteristic colorful floats portraying historical incidents in the progress of Christianity and civilization in Hawaii, educational and industrial, most of which floats were entered by various firms and organizations of the city. For this event the afternoon had been proclaimed a half holiday, that official, business and private interests might fully cooperate with the committee management in its planned community entertainment, and which was naturally enjoyed by vast crowds at the reviewing stand and along the line of march.

In the evening the mass meeting announced for Kawaiahao church at 8 p. m. was early packed, the building proving far too small for the throng desirous of hearing Dr. Henry Van Dyke in his admirable address for the occasion, "Tomorrow's Message of Today in Civic Life." Governor McCarthy gave the introductory address, and Hawaiian choruses from the Kamehameha schools, under Mrs. Chas. L. Hall, rendered several commemorative native songs and chants very effectively.

Friday, the 16th, designated "Hawaiian Day," had as one feature a noon luau at War Memorial Park, Waikiki, in appreciation of the coöperative spirit shown by the large body of Hawaiians who participated in the pageant, and recognition of loyalty by the army of native pastors and other church workers, as also to the mainland visitors that they might see and partake of an old-time Hawaiian feast. Many others, embodying government, representative, army and navy officials, heads of various organizations, etc., were invited to the outdoor entertainment, spread beneath the shade of coconut palm and feathery algeroba, with provision for a thousand or more guests.

Another feature, following water sports of the Outrigger Canoe Club in the afternoon was the inter-island song contest at Kawaiahao church in the evening, between Sunday schools from four of the five principal islands. Again the church was crowded, even to hearing distance outside its walls, so deep are the people interested in these musical exhibitions. The rivalry for the prize banner, which had been won several successive seasons by Molokai, was keen, and not a little disappointment felt at its award this year to Hawaii, by one point.

As the song contest was in progress a ball in honor of the officers of the Centennial fleet was given at the Armory by the Chamber of Commerce, which was largely attended and enjoyed by Honolulu society and their guests.

While Saturday was "Recreation Day," with regatta and kite-flying contest in the afternoon, and swimming meet in



the evening, Kawaiahao was the center of interest to the various Hawaiian Sunday schools and societies throughout the day. At 9 a. m. was the gathering for the "Hoike," or exhibition of dramatic and musical scripture representations by Hawaiian Sunday schools, a class of entertainment quite popular in the various districts, which on this occasion was greatly augmented. In the evening was another song contest by the Christian Endeavor societies of the principal islands, which once more filled the church with enthusiastic partizans, the honors again going to Hawaii.

Sunday morning services were special at the various churches as on the preceding Sabbath, by mainland speakers, with a planned united mass meeting of all churches and races in the evening at the Executive grounds, with Pres. T. Harada of Kyoto, Japan, and Rev. F. J. Van Horn, D. D., of Oakland, as the speakers, but rain intervened and the crowd divided to Central Union and Kawaiahao churches.

Monday, the 19th, was the Centennial of the landing of missionaries at Honolulu. On this and the following day the Hawaiian Evangelical Association met in conference in the forenoon at Memorial Hall, and held inspirational services at Kawaiahao in the evening. Tuesday evening, at the Y. M. C. A. dinner, Dr. Henry Van Dyke gave another of his admirable addresses by way of closing the Centennial celebration, while at the Memorial Hall was repeated the Mission play, "Romance of Reality," to a crowded house.

Thus the Centennial committee under Mr. W. R. Castle's able leadership carried through a memorable season in the joyous celebration of a memorable event, memorable not only to this land and people, but in its far-reaching influence, this "Crossroads of the Pacific" has also exercised an uplifting power to lands and peoples far beyond its borders. And the keynote of the various conferences and addresses is, to take courage from this phenomenal mission success of a century we have been celebrating and press forward to meet the widening

demands of tomorrow in the complexity of races attracted to our shores. To this end a memorial fund of \$400,000 is in progress by the Hawaiian Board, to enable it to enlarge its sphere in lines of Christian civilization.

## PAN-PACIFIC SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE.

**I**N THE absence of a promised paper on the First Scientific Conference under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union, its hopes and aims, by one closely identified with the movement, the following brief account is compiled as the *Annual's* record of the historical event.

The plan of calling a body of scientists from centers of research and points in and bordering on the Pacific, was the dream of Alexander Hume Ford materialized by Director Herbert E. Gregory, of the Bishop Museum, who, with a few co-workers organized the Conference body, and sent forth over one hundred invitations to prominent scientists and research institutes, as above outlined, for delegates to consider the desirability, and ways and means, for a thorough exploration of the Pacific on lines of Anthropology, Biology, Botany, Entomology, Geography, Meteorology, Geology, Seismology and Volcanology and allied subjects. This Conference—which was made possible through a congressional appropriation of \$9,000—was called to meet in Honolulu, August 2-20, and of the following selected body of delegates invited to participate in the various problems to be considered, ninety-six were in attendance, and fifteen others sent papers for the congress.

### DELEGATES PAN-PACIFIC SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE.

- Agee, H. P.—Director Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu.  
 Aitken, R. T., B. S.—Anthropologist, Public Museum, Milwaukee.  
 Andrews, E. C.—Geologist, Chief Geological Survey, New South Wales.  
 \*Angenheister, G.—Seismologist, Director Seismological Observatory, Apia, Samoa.  
 Barber, Edward—Naturalist.  
 Bartisch, Paul, B. S., M. S., Ph.D.—Zoologist, Curator Division Marine Invertebrates, United States National Museum.

- Beals, E. A.—Meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau, San Francisco.
- Bergman, H. F., Ph.D.—Professor of Botany, University of Hawaii.
- Bowie, William, B. S., C. E., M. A., Sc.D.—Hydrographic and Geodetic Engineer, Chief Division of Geodesy, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Brigham, W. T., A. M., Sc.D.—Ethnologist, Director Emeritus, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
- Brown, Elizabeth, Ph.D.—Research Associate in Botany, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
- Brown, Forest B. H., M. S., Ph.D.—Botanist, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
- Bryan, William Alanson, B. S.—Zoologist.
- Bryan, Edwin H., Jr., B. S.—Assistant in Entomology, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
- Campbell, D. H., Ph.M., Ph.D.—Professor of Botany, Stanford University.
- Cary, L. R., B. S., Ph.D.—Professor of Zoology, Princeton University.
- Caum, E. L., B. A.—Assistant Pathologist, Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu.
- Chamberlin, Rollin T., B. S., Ph.D.—Professor of Geology, University of Chicago.
- Chilton, Charles, F. L. S., M. A., Sc.D., M. B., C. M.—Professor of Biology, Canterbury College, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- Clark, W. O.—Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey.
- Cotton, Leo A.—Professor of Geology, University of Sydney, Australia.
- Crawford, David L., M. A.—Professor of Entomology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.
- \*Crozier, W. J.—Professor of Zoology, University of Chicago.
- Cushman, Joseph A., B. S., Ph.D.—Zoologist, Director Boston Society of Natural History.
- Daingerfield, Lawrence H., Ph.D.—Meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau, Honolulu.
- Davis, George R.—Geographer, in Charge Pacific Division, U. S. Geological Survey.
- Dean, Arthur L., Ph.D.—President, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.
- Dill, H. R.—Professor of Biology, University of Iowa.
- Dillingham, Frank T., A. M.—Professor of Chemistry, University of Hawaii.
- Donaghho, John S., A. M.—Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics, University of Hawaii.
- Edmondson, C. H., M. S., Ph.B., Ph.D.—Professor of Biology, University of Hawaii.
- Ehrhorn, E. M.—Entomologist, Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu.
- Emerson, Joseph S., B. S.—Ethnologist, President Hawaiian Historical Society, Honolulu.
- Emory, Kenneth, B. S.—Assistant Ethnologist, Bernice P. Bishop Museum.
- Evermann, Barton W., B. S., Ph.D.—Zoologist, Director California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.
- Fewkes, J. Walter, A. M., Ph.D., LL.D.—Ethnologist, Chief Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute.
- Finch, Rue H.—Seismologist—Hawaiian Volcano Observatory.
- Fisher, W. J.—Assistant Professor of Physics, University of Philippines.
- Forbes, Charles N., B. S.—Curator of Botany, Bernice Pauahi Museum.
- Fowke, Gerard—Archeologist, Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

- Fraser, C. M.—Zoologist, Director Biological Station, Nanaimo, British Columbia.
- Frye, T. C., B. S., Ph.D.—Professor of Botany, University of Washington.
- Fullaway, D. T.—Entomologist, Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu.
- Giffard, Walter M.—Entomologist, Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu.
- Gilder, W. A.—Representing Society for Protection of Native Races, Melbourne, Australia.
- Gregory, Herbert E., Ph.D.—Director Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu; Professor of Geology, Yale University.
- Grosvenor, Gilbert, A. M.—President National Geographic Society, Editor-in-Chief National Geographic Magazine.
- Guerrero, Leon M.—Economic Botanist, Philippine Bureau of Science.
- Hedley, Charles—Zoologist, Curator Australian Museum, Sydney.
- Henderson, John B., A. B., LL. D.—Zoologist, Regent U. S. National Museum.
- Henke, Louis A., B. S.—Agriculturist, Professor of Agriculture, University of Hawaii.
- Holm, Adolf—Superintendent of Forest Nurseries, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu.
- Hovey, Edmund Otis, Ph.D.—Geologist, Curator American Museum of Natural History, New York.
- Jaggar, T. A., Jr., A. M., Ph.D.—Vulcanologist, Director Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, Hawaii.
- Wood-Jones, Frederick, M. D.—Anthropologist, Professor of Anatomy, University of Adelaide.
- Judd, C. S., M. S.—Botanist, Superintendent of Forestry, Territory of Hawaii.
- Kishinouye, K., Sc.D.—Professor of Zoology, Tokyo Imperial University, Japan.
- Kraefsel, Charles—Assistant Superintendent of Forestry, Territory of Hawaii.
- Kroeber, A. L., A. M., Ph.D.—Professor of Anthropology, University of California.
- Littlehales, G. W., C. E.—Hydrographic Engineer, U. S. Hydrographic Office.
- Lyon, H. L., Ph.D.—Botanist in charge of Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu.
- MacCaughey, Vaughan—Botanist, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Honolulu.
- \*Marlatt, C. L., B. S., M. S.—Entomologist, Assistant Chief U. S. Bureau of Entomology.
- Maso, Rev. Father Miguel S.—Seismologist, Chief Seismic and Magnetic Division, Philippine Weather Bureau.
- Mayor, Alfred G., M. E., Sc. D.—Biologist, Director Department Marine Biology, Carnegie Institution.
- McComb, Harold—Observer, Coast and Geodetic Survey, in charge Magnetic Observatory, Ewa, Oahu.
- McEwen, George F.—Oceanographer, Scripps Institute for Biological Research, La Jolla, California.
- \*McMurrich, M., A. M., Ph.D.—Professor of Zoology, Toronto University.
- Merrill, Elmer D., B. S., M. S.—Botanist, Director Philippine Bureau of Science.
- Miller, Gerrit S., Jr., A. B.—Curator Division of Mammals, U. S. National Museum.

- Moore, H. F., Ph.D.—Deputy Commissioner, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.
- Moritzson, A.—Ethnologist, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- Muir, F.—Entomologist, Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.
- Newell, Mathias—Entomologist, Hilo, Hawaii.
- Omori, Fusakichi, Sc.D.—Professor of Seismology, Tokyo Imperial University, Japan.
- Osborn, H. T.—Assistant Entomologist, Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.
- O'Toole, George Barry, Ph.D.—Professor of Biology, Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pa.
- Palmer, H. S., A. B.—Assistant Professor of Geology, University of Hawaii.
- Pemberton, C. E.—Assistant Entomologist, Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.
- Pilsbry, H. A., B. S., Sc.D.—Conchologist, Curator Department of Mollusks, Philadelphia Academy of Sciences.
- Potts, Capt. Frank—Zoologist, Fellow Trinity Hall, Balfour Student, Cambridge, University, England.
- Richards, Henry Casselli, ScD.—Professor of Geology, University of Queensland, Australia.
- Romberg, Arnold, Ph.D.—Seismologist, Professor of Physics, University of Hawaii.
- \*Rougier, Rev. Father Emme—Ethnologist, President Société d'Etudes Oceaniennes, Papeete, Tahiti.
- Safford, William E., Ph.D.—Economic Botanist, Department of Agriculture.
- \*Setchell, W. E., A. M., Ph.D.—Professor of Botany, University of California.
- Shia Hsu Tan—Chinese Consul, Honolulu.
- Shibata, K., Sc.D.—Professor of Botany, Tokyo Imperial University, Japan.
- Smith, Warren D., B. S., M. A., Ph.D.—Professor of Geology, University of Oregon.
- Stokes, J. F. G.—Ethnologist, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
- Sullivan, L. R., M. A.—Anthropologist, American Museum of Natural History.
- Sussmilch, C. A.—Geographer, Director School of Technology, Newcastle, New South Wales.
- Swezey, Otto H., M. S.—Entomologist, Curator of Entomology, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
- \*Taylor, Griffith—Geographer, Commonwealth Meteorological Bureau, Melbourne, Australia.
- Thompson, J. Allan—Geologist, Director Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.
- Thrum, Thomas G.—Ethnologist, Editor "Hawaiian Annual" and "Forander Papers," Honolulu.
- Tilden, Josephine E., B. S., M. S.—Professor of Botany, University of Minnesota.
- Timberlake, P. H., A. M.—Assistant Entomologist, Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu.
- Tozzer, Alfred, M. A., Ph.D.—Ethnologist, Professor of Anthropology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
- Vaughan, T. Wayland, B. S., A. B., M. A., Ph.D.—Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, in Charge Coastal Plains Investigation and Geological Survey of Dominican and Haitian Republics.

- Walker, Commander R. L.—Oceanographer, U. S. Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Honolulu.
- Washington, Henry S., A. M., Ph.D.—Vulcanologist, Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C.
- Watkins, Commander J. T.—Hydrographic and Geodetic Engineer, Chief Division Terrestrial Magnetism, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Weinrich, William—Agriculturist, Hawaiian Pineapple Company.
- Wells, R. C., Ph.D.—Physical Chemist, U. S. Geological Survey.
- Westgate, J. M., M. S.—Botanist, Director U. S. Experiment Station, Honolulu.
- \*Wetmore, Alexander—Biologist, U. S. Biological Survey.
- Willard, H. F., B. S.—Assistant Entomologist, U. S. Bureau of Entomology, Honolulu.
- Williams, F. X., Sc.D.—Assistant Entomologist, Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.
- Wissler, Clark, A. M., Ph.D.—Anthropologist, Curator of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History, New York.
- Wood, H. O.—Seismologist, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.
- Yamasaki, N., Sc.D.—Professor of Geography, Tokyo Imperial University, Japan.
- \*Yzendoorn, Rev. Father Reginald—Ethnologist, Catholic Mission Honolulu.

By courtesy of Governor McCarthy the throne room and senate chamber of the Executive building were placed at the service of the Conference for its sessions. At its opening, August 2d, with Herbert E. Gregory presiding, addresses of welcome were extended the body by Governor C. J. McCarthy, Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Dr. A. L. Dean, H. P. Agee, A. F. Judd, and Dr. Wm. T. Brigham.

In Mr. Judd's address in behalf of the trustees of the Bishop Museum, its unique position as the gathering center and distributor of Polynesian relics and discoveries, was shown the desirability of co-operation by kindred institutions and scientific bodies, and the financial support by men of means. Steps in this regard were now in progress, with three parties in various parts of the field, as the result of Yale's co-operation with the Bishop Museum in the Bayard Dominick Expedition of ethnological research in the Pacific.

The business of organization was effected in the afternoon session by the election of Dr. H. E. Gregory as chairman, and Dr. A. L. Dean vice-president and general secretary, and editor of the proceedings of the congress for publication, whereupon the conference divided itself into working sections for considera-

tion and discussion of their specific subjects, meeting places for such sections being at the Library of Hawaii, Mission Memorial building, and the University Club. This was the daily order following the general assembly in the throne room for the presentation of papers of assigned topics.

A spirit of earnestness and enthusiasm pervaded the proceedings throughout, giving promise of a larger and wider co-operative spirit in the study of the many problems unsolved relating to the origin and migrations of the various races in the Pacific, and kindred subjects affecting them. An encouraging feature in the movement may be found in the number of official delegates from Departments and Scientific Foundations at Washington, D. C., and the Colonies.

Topics for discussion dealt with in the earlier part of the congress related to known Pacific problems, among which are: "Botany," and "Conchology of Hawaii," "Race Relations in the Pacific," "Origin of the Hawaiian Fauna and Flora," "Relation of Ocean Currents to Organisms," "Ocean Currents and Their Significance." These subjects were each ably presented and intelligently discussed from various standpoints, and were followed by four or more other papers at each session.

An Oahu excursion trip intervened the first week's sessions, autos conveying the delegates to Nuuanu Pali, where an address by H. S. Palmer, associate professor of geology, was given; thence to Red Hill for an address by J. S. Donaghho, professor of astronomy. At Schofield Barracks a review of the 17th Cavalry was held by courtesy of Post Commander, Brig. General H. C. Hodges, Jr. Lunching at Haleiwa, addresses were made by E. Faxon Bishop on the "Sugar Industry," by Dr. H. L. Lyon on the "Pineapple Industry," and by J. A. Balch on the "Wireless Communications of Hawaii." A visit was made to the Waialua Plantation to witness a sugar mill in operation, thence the party returned to town by special train.

The second week was given to excursions on Hawaii and observations at Kilauea and vicinity, with addresses on "Volcanism" by Drs. T. A. Jaggard, Jr., and H. S. Washington at

the Voleano House, and on "Seismology" by F. Omori, and H. O. Wood. From there the party journeyed by auto to Kona, visiting various points of interest, ancient heiaus, etc., en route, and joining the steamer at Kailua for return to Honolulu. General sessions resumed on Saturday, August 14th, and to the close of the following week were full of varied interest, the main subjects for discussion being: "Framework of the Pacific," "Mapping the Pacific," "Training of Scientists for Pacific Work," "Means and Methods of Co-operative Leaders," and "Resolutions Bearing on Progress of Research." In furtherance of this step in Pacific problems, three public illustrated lectures were given by our scientific visitors at the Mission Memorial Auditorium, viz: "Charting the Seas and Mapping the Lands," by Dr. Wm. Bowie, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; "Coral Reefs in the Pacific," by Dr. A. G. Moyer, director of Marine Biology, Carnegie Institute, and on "Nature and Man in the Philippines," by Dr. Elmer D. Merrill, director of the Philippine Bureau of Science.

A writer in the *Friend* (for August) summarizes some results of the Conference as follows:

"The immediate results may perhaps best be seen in some of the numerous resolutions presented by the various sections. The problems before the conference, as outlined by Dr. Gregory, were: 1. 'What is the present Status of Scientific Work in the Pacific?' 2. 'What problems are there yet to be solved?' and 3. 'What is the method of attack?' In other words the duty of the conference was to take account of stock and then formulate a program for future work. Each of the sections presented a series of, what they considered, important problems, and backed them up with recommendations as to how they should be treated.

"The Anthropologists emphasized the immediate need for additional exploration in Polynesia, and further than that the importance of increasing the facilities for training students for this work. They also complimented Mr. Bayard Dominick on his generous gift for anthropological research in the Pacific.

"The Biology, Botany and Entomology sections combined



in urging the completion of a thorough biological survey of the Pacific, both islands and sea. They presented such definite problems as the compiling of fish statistics, the collecting of bottom samples, the investigation of marine organisms and land mollusks, and the collecting and study of plants, especially on new volcanic regions. Of more local significance to us, they urged the preservation and perpetuation of our famous Hillebrand Gardens.

“The Geography division particularly recommended the surveying of coast lines, the accurate determination of longitude by wireless telegraphy, magnetic isostatic investigations and the establishment of more meteorological stations, especially one on Mauna Loa.

“The Geologists desired additional maps of the Pacific regions and further geological surveys in Easter, Fiji and the Hawaiian Islands. They also urged the investigation of the ocean bottom, erosion, and sedimentary processes.

“The Seismologists and Volcanologists presented the importance of having more volcano observatories, and emphasized the study of earthquakes. They also pointed out the need of authoritative data, both of past and present volcanic phenomena—earthquakes, tidal waves, eruptions, etc., and of a central scientific bureau.

“Before final adjournment recommendations were made on the use of government ships for exploration, the education of young men and women for scientific work, and the establishment of a permanent and international ‘Pan-Pacific Union,’ through the various governments.”

Interspersed with the foregoing strenuous program were several occasions of social entertainment, when professorship restraints on human nature were thrown to the winds, and the scientists enjoyed their freedom as overgrown boys, like the rest of us. Honolulu’s hospitality was found with the latch-string on the outside as usual. At the University Club smoker, Prof. Vaughan MacCaughey gave an illustrated lecture on “Hawaiian trails and mountains,” and later our Trail and

Mountain Club treated them to an excursion to Tantalus. The Bishop Museum, as also the University of Hawaii, gave receptions in their honor, which were delightful affairs. Governor McCarthy entertained at a long to be remembered dinner at the Moana, where a flow of soul prevailed to a late hour. The Pacific Club were the hosts at the seaside home of Mr. John Guild, on which occasion a very realistic presentation of the "Re-exploration of Hawaii in 1920" was skillfully presented by local talent.

A most unique entertainment was the luau held at the Country Club, when a genuine "Night in Hawaii" was presented, aided greatly by soft Hawaiian music and a genuine hula, which was analyzed for the visitors by Senator John Wise. This was followed later, at same place, by a conference dinner under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union, as a grand finale to a most successful congress.

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## THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII.

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BY A. L. DEAN, A. B., PH. D., PRESIDENT.

IT IS fitting that the change this past year of the College of Hawaii to a University, as written by Dr. A. L. Dean, its president, should have place in the *Annual's* records of educational progress in Hawaii, to supplement the article on the origin and sphere of the College by its then president, John W. Gilmore, prepared for our issue of 1910; hence this piracy from the *Friend* of September, 1920. Ed.]

"The University of Hawaii began its first session on September 13, 1920. The University has grown out of the College of Hawaii which began its work in 1908. The college was the result of legislation enacted by the 1907 Legislature which granted its charter and appropriated a small sum for the purposes of the new institution. The principal financial support at the beginning and for a number of years thereafter came

from the Federal Government under the land grants act. The funds appropriated to the states and territories under these land grant acts are strictly limited in their application. It is intended they shall be expended for instruction in the sciences and more especially the sciences as applied to industry. Because of the financial situation indicated the early development of the college necessarily resulted in a scientific school with especial emphasis on agriculture, engineering, home economics, and in the later years sugar technology. As the attendance of the college grew it became increasingly apparent that the scope of work offered was too narrow and that many prospective students were unable to get instruction in the fields in which they were especially interested. As a consequence a movement was started among those interested in the college and having children to educate, which resulted in a petition addressed to the 1919 Legislature requesting that a University of Hawaii be established on a sufficiently broad basis to allow for future development in any of the fields of higher education.

“The University of Hawaii which was established by act 203 of the 1919 Legislature must consist of a College of Applied Science and a College of Arts and Sciences and there may be added other schools and departments as the institution develops and the needs of the Territory increase. The College of Applied Science is to all intents and purposes a continuation of the College of Hawaii. Like the College of Hawaii it grants degrees in science and offers programs of study in agriculture, engineering, sugar technology, home economics and general science. It is intended that the new College of Arts and Sciences will provide for those students desiring a liberal education as well as those preparing themselves for certain professions not depending primarily upon the sciences. This college will grant the arts degrees.

“As we stand at the beginning of this University it is desirable that we should have some fairly definite idea of what part it ought to play in the life of the Hawaiian Islands and the broader life of the Pacific area. We have a position which is

unique, not only from our geographical location but also because of the character of the population of this Territory. Certain of the problems which confront a university here are problems which are common to all American colleges and universities, more especially the tax-supported institutions, and in addition there are certain special problems which are ours because of the location and the nature of our population. Because of our location we feel the influences of both Asia and America and the widening of interests which comes from our position in the paths of the great trade routes of the Pacific ocean. In our population we have the mingling of the Polynesians, the Asiatic people and the Caucasians.

“Like any state university we have to serve the needs of our constituency, to fit young men and women for the practical affairs of life in this community, and to aid in the advancement of knowledge in those fields which are of local significance. This means that we ought to train young persons specifically for responsible work in the sugar industry especially, because of its importance in the economic life of Hawaii. There should also be provided training for other fields of agriculture, for business, for teaching and other lines of work where college trained persons can be of use. These aspects of the University’s work are of significance in our economic life in the training of undergraduate students. Research directed to the solution of practical problems in fields of agriculture, engineering and the like should also contribute to the economic advancement of the Territory.

“The influence of a university, however, ought not to be restricted to matters pertaining to the economic life of the islands only. Our social and political life present problems of unusual significance, not only to Hawaii but to the whole United States, and the countries which are on the western border of the Pacific. This is an outpost of American institutions, and in a population derived in a large measure from non-Caucasian ancestry the success or failure of these institutions must depend upon the education of the new generation. One

of the greatest contributions this University can make to Hawaii will come from sending out men and women who have known one another in the formative period of college life and learned mutual respect and understanding. It will be essential that the influence of the University shall result in an understanding of the fine and fundamental things of American civilization and the resolution to see them prevail. We look forward to a time within a very few years when the majority of the voters in Hawaii will be of Oriental ancestry. If they are dominated by racial prejudices and foreign influences and are filled with suspicion of the other members of our community it takes no flight of imagination to recognize the seriousness of the situation. To prevent such a civic catastrophe will require the leadership and influence of young Americans of Oriental ancestry who feel that they are an essential part of America, who understand our institutions, our people and our ideals, and can see that when we are dominated by prejudice and selfishness we are not representing America but misrepresenting her. These young persons must realize that they too share in our successes and our failures, that the problems of American political and social life are their problems too. No more serious misfortune could befall the University than to fail to have an adequate representation amongst its graduates of all the racial elements of our population. We must be a cosmopolitan institution so far as the ancestry of our students is concerned or we shall fail in exerting that influence on the life of the Territory which should be our most important contribution.

"The value of the University will be greatly enhanced if, as time goes on, there shall come to be a fairly large representation in our student body from the mainland of the United States and from other countries in and around the Pacific. The recent scientific congress emphasized the value of Hawaii as a meeting place for scientists from all parts of the Pacific. It is equally valuable as a place where students can study together and get that acquaintance and friendship which will not only aid in the extension of knowledge in the Pacific countries but

in the development of international friendship and understanding. And this value will be not only to the other countries but to Hawaii as well in the broadening of our interests and contacts, both economic and intellectual.

“If the University is to rise to its opportunities certain fundamental needs must be met. The most fundamental of all these is the loyalty and interest of the people of this Territory. Without this progress will be impossible. With it almost anything can be accomplished. It is of course inevitable that the institution will have defects and make mistakes and that there will be things about it of which some of us shall disapprove, but if we have faith in its future and a desire to see it succeed we can remedy these deficiencies. At the present time its physical needs are serious. Our main building is badly congested and unless more room can be provided in the near future the development of the University will be very seriously hampered. Our library has been growing rapidly until we are experiencing great difficulty in finding room for our books and the space where students can read and study is wholly inadequate for our present student body. A library building is a most urgent need. It is expected that the serious overcrowding of the chemical and physical laboratories will be remedied with the erection of the new laboratory building for which an appropriation was made by the last Legislature, provided the bonds can be sold. The features of American college life of great importance to the students which lie outside of the classroom and the laboratory have been well nigh absent from the College of Hawaii. We have had no dormitories and the students have been scattered about the city of Honolulu, many of them in surroundings very little conducive to study. With the increasing number of students from other islands the need of a place to house them under proper conditions is becoming more and more imperative. The facilities for athletics are inadequate and there is practically no place where students can meet for the various social purposes of undergraduate life. The Territory, through its Legislature, will doubtless provide

for some of the buildings which are so sadly needed, but it is likely that others will have to come through the generosity of individuals who see in the University of Hawaii a real opportunity to contribute to the advancement of the Hawaiian Islands."

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## FIGHTING LEPROSY.

BY J. T. McDONALD, M. D.

**A**N UNFORTUNATE stain on the fair fame of Hawaii has, since the middle of last century, been the fact well known the world over that here exists an endemic focus of leprosy. And yet, for many years past, the disease has not, as in many other parts of the world, obtruded itself upon public attention because of a strict and thorough governmental segregation. The statement sometimes heard on the mainland that one meets lepers on the streets of Honolulu any day, is absolutely untrue. There are thousands of people for many years resident in this city who have never seen a case of leprosy. Equally false also is the statement that there are living in seclusion in the country, especially in the mountain fastnesses of the islands, hundreds of lepers never yet apprehended.

For an infectious disease which has been a recognized entity for more than sixty-five centuries it would be supposed that leprosy would be as prevalent in the world today as is tuberculosis. That it is not so is undoubtedly due to the abhorrence born of ignorance and prejudice in which its unhappy victims have been held in all ages, rendering it comparatively easy to drive them out from towns and villages into segregated camps and colonies, while tubercular patients have never been disturbed. During the middle ages all western Europe became a hotbed of leprosy, claimed by some authorities to have been introduced by returning crusaders. Thousands of asylums were established in France, England, Germany and Spain into

which all lepers were driven, with the result that in the course of time the disease began to subside; and by the close of the fifteenth century it was so well stamped out that it practically disappeared in the civilized parts of Europe and the leper houses were given up. It is a matter of authentic history that the first one of several hundred of such leper houses to be built in England was in 1096 at Canterbury, and the last in 1472 at Highgate. In later times the disease has been endemic to a considerable extent in the Scandinavian countries, but the same wise measures of segregation and hospitalization has in the past fifty years almost completely driven it out of Norway, Sweden, the Baltic Provinces and Denmark.

India, too, is at length awakening. For years past we have been told by tongue and pen in the most flippant manner that India has a million lepers. But what are the facts in the case? In February last there was held in Calcutta the largest and most important conference of leper asylum superintendents, experts and others interested, ever assembled in that country for leprosy consultation. The meeting was under the auspices of The Mission to Lepers, a large and influential benevolent society with headquarters in London and offices all over the British Empire and with one also in New York. Composed as it was of delegates from all over the Indian Empire, the pronouncements of that conference should be authentic and reliable. In its recent published report we are told that while the last decennial census gives the total number of lepers in all India as 109,094, the Mission officers fear that many incipient and light cases may have been overlooked in the official enumeration, and so place the number on a liberal estimate of 150,000—quite a difference from a million.

There are already 91 leper asylums in India and of these 41 belong to the Mission, 10 more are aided by it, 15 are under government or municipal control and 11 unclassified. Those asylums contain 8850 inmates, a thousand more than last year. In each and every one, the various superintendents and the resident staff are doing the best they can in the medical treat-



ment of their charges, the great majority of whom are voluntary patients. It is gratifying to note that in practically all leprosy effort in India there seems to be no discrimination made with respect to nationality, race, religion, creed or caste, and in the Mission to Lepers asylums, although under distinct Christian auspices, there is no compulsion in religious matters, the patients being free to attend religious instruction and services or not as they wish. A general movement of awakened interest in all parts of the empire has for its initial object the amendment of the leper act so as to secure compulsory segregation of pauper lepers, as it is found that thousands of these congregate in the centers of population to live by begging and are a public menace as well as a public nuisance. So the outlook in India is very encouraging and promising. In China and Japan, as is well known, the endemic centers are being slowly permeated by the modern segregation idea.

In Hawaii the fathers builded better than they knew when, in the beginning of the reign of Kamehameha V, compulsory segregation was established by law and a commendable start made for gathering in the leprous for isolation. In dealing with national leprosy we are too impatient for results. We should measure progress not by years but by decades and centuries. History is here repeating itself, thanks to the generosity of each succeeding legislature and to the untiring vigilance of each succeeding Board of Health, and our success has never been surpassed except perhaps by the work, directed by Heiser, of the United States Public Health Service in the Philippines. The leprosy population of our Settlement on Molokai in 1890, which was high-water mark, was 1213. On June 30, 1920, it was only 546, which for only thirty years is simply marvelous.

Not all the accomplished results, however, are to be accredited to segregation alone. A constant, persevering fight has been maintained against the disease along the lines of medical and surgical treatment year by year through the ministrations of the successive medical superintendents, but more especially the past twenty years by Dr. Wm. J. Goodhue, by whom during

those years a large number have been so successfully treated as to be paroled by the Board of Health.

In 1906 the United States Public Health Service established here its Leprosy Investigation Station, the officers of which while occupied, until recently, chiefly with laboratory research work, have always co-operated most cordially with the local health authorities.

Another highly important aid to the fight has been operative the past two years. In 1918 Dr. A. L. Dean, president of our University of Hawaii, and incidentally a distinguished chemist, was invited by the United States Public Health Service to take up, as college research work, some scientific chemical problems in relation to chaulmoogra oil, a very old and much respected leprosy remedy which had achieved a moderately good reputation from many experimenters in different parts of the world. In spite of the fact that the ethyl esters of the fatty acids of the oil had been reported by observers elsewhere to be ineffective on leprosy, Dr. Dean in the University laboratories has produced a form of that derivative of the oil, which in its curative effects on the patients of Kalihi Hospital has already surpassed anything in the line of leprosy therapy ever attained so far as known. It would seem that it is a matter of superb chemical skill and high professional laboratory technique on the part of Dr. Dean and his coworkers which have achieved the gratifying results already obtained and which promise so much for the future in the final extermination of the disease in Hawaii.

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THE CHRISTMAS PARADISE. Highly creditable for a wholly local production in both color print, composition and presswork, is the December number of the "Paradise of the Pacific," with its special Christmas sentiment in an unusual number of color plates of island and other scenes, and a variety of special articles of the quality that instruct as well as entertains.

## WHEN SAILORS RULED THE TOWN.

Continuation of Honolulu Reminiscences.

BY THOMAS G. THURM.

REFERENCE was made in the interesting reminiscent paper of Mr. W. R. Castle at the last Annual meeting of the Hawaiian Historical Society, to the sailor's riot in 1852, in Honolulu, an event which preceded my arrival a few months, yet was not only the "talk of the town" at my advent, but I was furnished with frequent reminders in my almost daily experiences on the water-front, and intimacy with several victims and valiant defenders of "law and order" which "kept its memory green" with recitals of various incidents associated therewith.

The whaling season of that year was a very successful one, and the bulk of the fleet were late in making port with their heavy catches, two causes which influenced in the subsequent actions of their crews, for they were hungry for their "liberty" after their belated cruise, and flush with money from their success. Unfortunately—but very natural in those days, with the many "grog-shops" that infested Honolulu—drunkenness and disorder among the sailors ashore were not only of frequent occurrence, but it was a well-known fact that there was no love lost between them and the "kanaka police," as they were termed. Hence, bad blood was near the surface at any clash between these two elements.

On the eventful 8th day of November, 1852, there were 124 whaleships and twenty-three merchantmen in port (a week later the number of whalers was 145). As each whaler carried some thirty men, it may be readily seen how thronged was the town with sailors, and the police force was never a formidable body. On the day referred to, the police had had a busy time among the hilarious "blubber-hunters" in the alleged enjoyment of their liberty, and among those who were "run in" for drunken disorder was one Henry Burns, a seaman of the ship *Emerald*. He was locked up in a cell in which were several others, in the Fort, which then stood on Queen street, at the foot of Fort street.

That evening these cell-mates got into serious wrangling and sounds of blows were heard, with poundings on the door with bricks torn up from the floor of the cell by Burns, who was crazy drunk. At this, Geo. E. Sherman, the foreign officer on duty, opened the door of the cell to quell the disturbance, and was rushed upon, as he thought, threateningly, whereupon he struck the man over the head with his club and felled him to the floor, closed the door and went away. On opening the cell next morning Burns was found cold in death.

The news spread rapidly through the town and shipping, and seamen gathered in excited groups in increasing numbers at various points and the grog-shops, deriding "the cowardly police and the wretched kanaka government."

A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Burns in the Fort, the jury consisting of five shipmasters and five residents. Sherman in the meantime was arrested and locked up, said to have been partly for his own safety as he was being sought by Burns' shipmates. The jury, of which Julius A. Anthon was foreman, found that Henry Burns came to his death from concussion of the brain caused by a blow with a club in the hands of one Geo. Sherman, and added: "we believe the blow was not given with malice aforethought, but rather from cowardice in quelling the disturbance which caused his visit to the cell where Burns and others were confined." This verdict was quickly known throughout town, and the report that Sherman was held for trial on a charge of manslaughter added fuel to the flame of excitement pervading, as boatload after boatload of men came ashore till there was left but the "ship-keepers" on the fleet. Quite a crowd gathered about the Fort and demanded that Sherman be given up to them. While they were refused this, they were assured that justice would be done on trial before the court. But this did not satisfy them, and things looked ominous. Under existing circumstances the police were cautioned forbearance, rather than precipitate trouble.

Burns' funeral took place during the afternoon of the 10th. and was attended to the Nuuanu cemetery by the largest pro-

cession of several thousand seamen ever seen here. The burial over and returning to town, the crowds of sailors, increasing their excitement by their raids on grog-shops and inflammatory speeches at street corners by their "sea-lawyers," threatened to "raid the Fort and hang the white kanaka policeman." Several shipmasters in succession, at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, tried to persuade the mob to return to their ships, but in vain. The American consul, E. H. Allen, appealed to by both shipmasters and government officials, made a conciliatory speech to the crowd, and had cautionary circulars printed and distributed among them in which he assured them—his countrymen—that Sherman would have a "square" trial, and if found guilty should be dealt with as strict justice demanded. They cheered him but shook their heads and went up town for more stimulants. Mr. L. Severance, the American commissioner, likewise sought to appease the crowd from the consulate balcony, at Nuuanu and Marine streets, but to little or no purpose; they were bent on trouble, and roamed the streets in a boisterous manner.

Early in the evening a small party rescued a sailor who had been arrested and taken to the station house, a new three-story wooden building located close to the water-front, at the foot of Nuuanu street, serving also for harbor-master, pilots, and water supply offices. In the skirmish which took place one of the attacking party got slightly wounded, whereupon the mob rapidly increased and with axes, clubs and other implements, they commenced to wreck the structure. After breaking up its furniture and fittings, and looting the building they set it on fire, by which it was entirely destroyed, with two small buildings adjoining. One vessel at a near-by wharf narrowly escaped a like fate through the wind being southerly. Had the trades prevailed and fire had once caught among them nothing could have saved the fleet, for they were too closely moored for change to safety.

A futile attempt was made to check the flames with the only fire-engine the town possessed—a hand affair—with many of

the sailors inconsistently manning the brakes. This excitement over, no further violence was attempted beyond wandering up-town to the hotels and grog-shops, demanding liquor, which none dared to refuse, and then was insolently told to "charge it."

In all this procedure the native police and soldiers were kept out of sight in the Fort by order of the governor. It is stated that the rioters roamed in gangs up town and in the valley, entering private houses and making themselves quite at home, much to the consternation of families and the alarm of ladies. Some of the residents rather anticipated such visits and wisely adopted a conciliatory policy, and treated their uninvited guests to "cakes and ale." This was done by Dr. E. Hoffman, who occupied the R. W. Wood premises, on Hotel street (now Young Hotel site). A party of these rough, half-drunken fellows paid a visit to the Doctor in the course of the evening, who received them congenially, and sitting down at his piano gave in his well-known finished style, a number of their favorite national airs, while they drank his beer. This sort of treatment, appealing to their better nature and sense of decency, resulted in their soon politely bidding their host "good evening."

On the morning of the 11th. a called meeting of residents and shipmasters was held in the marshal's office, at the Fort, to consider the situation and take means for self-protection. This was largely attended, R. A. S. Wood being chosen chairman, and A. G. Thurston, secretary. Captain Cox, of the *Magnolia*, in behalf of the shipmasters, pledged their support in any measures they might suggest for quelling the mob, and securing respect for law and order. A committee was appointed to wait on the governor and request his presence at the meeting. On his arrival, and in reply to inquiries, said: "He was prepared to do all he could, but did not wish to act precipitately. The government could protect its own rights, and he requested the captains to call off and pacify their crews, with the aid of their consuls. If they will wait till the criminal can be tried he will be dealt with according to law, tried by a jury of his own coun-

trymen, selected by the American consul, as the law provides. He wished the citizens to use quiet measures." After much discussion martial law was not declared, though hotly contended for by the marshal, Wm. C. Parke. A volunteer force of 200 citizens enrolled and were armed at once. These were posted in detachments at various points for several nights until quiet prevailed. The company met at 3 p. m. in the Fort, and organized with A. J. McDuffie, captain, H. Macfarlane, A. B. Howe, R. A. S. Wood and Captain Thop, lieutenants, and were to act under the marshal's instructions. A little later the governor, with some 300 native soldiers, under arms, marched into the Fort, where the police force were also assembled, armed and ready for duty.

While these steps of preparedness were in progress a sailor was reported as endeavoring, with a crow-bar, to force open one of the reservoirs (of which there were several at various principal street crossings) with evident evil design. He was ordered arrested, and was brought in by the sheriff, H. S. Swinton, and lodged in the Fort. The governor now gave orders to the assembled natives outside the Fort, who were unarmed, to clear the streets of the mob, and to arrest such as made resistance. With a shout and a rush the multitude went forth in execution of this command, and in the course of two hours the streets were all cleared, and some fifty or more rioters lodged in the Fort. Some hard fighting took place in King street, near Nuuanu, and some wounds with clubs and stones were sustained by both parties. On Hotel street, near Smith, the native posse came upon a gang of defiant sailors. A picket fence being in the vicinity the order was given to "lalau ka pili" (seize the pickets), whereby the fence was skeletonized and the street cleared in short order.

Many of the now demoralized sailors stampeded and escaped to their boats and so to their ships. The streets of Honolulu were perfectly quiet during the evening and night. The divisions of the newly organized corps marched through the town, visited the sailor boarding houses, and made arrests of those

who had neither a pass, or discharge. So ended the sailor's riot of 1852. A number of the ringleaders were tried and convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Geo. E. Sherman, the prime cause of the trouble, upon trial was convicted of manslaughter in a minor degree, but after a brief term was said to have been "banished" to Hawaii, where he plied his trade as shoemaker and saddler for many years.

Other than the loss to the government, by the firing of the station house, was that of the private property of Captain Jos. Maughan, the harbor master, whose office in the building suffered wanton destruction and looting at the hands of the rioters; the safe broken open, money stolen, and papers and books of account mutilated. Much indebtedness due the office, however, was subsequently voluntarily paid in by shipmasters and agents.

Mr. W. R. Cuthbert, a custom house guard who occupied a room in the burned building, also lost all his savings of past years, save the clothes he had on, and twenty-five cents he had in his pocket. For many years relief was sought of the legislature for Mr. Cuthbert, but in vain, it being held that the government was not responsible for the acts of a mob.

Of the fated building, the lower story was devoted to the water supply for shipping and for those of the town unconnected with the mains, which connections were by lead piping in those days. This was a public improvement but recently completed, bringing the Nuuanu valley reservoir water convenient to the landing, to which shipping could raft their casks for their supply. Natives and many others obtained their supply at this delivery point, in calabashes, gourds, pails, etc., trudging back and forth, a steady stream of water-bearers, daily, except Sundays. Sabbath observance was more respected then than we see now. Supply to vessels by means of a water-boat began a few years later, probably 1855 or 56, and was then inaugurated more particularly to serve ships anchored outside the reef.

This water department feature gave its Hawaiian name, Hale-wai (water-house) to the building, though the Police Sta-



tion primarily. And the amusing point is, that "hale-wai" has been applied to Honolulu's police stations wherever located ever since. It may be mentioned as a coincidence, in closing, that all of its successive movings to new quarters since, have been the result of fires, of which it has now had three.

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## REMINISCENCES OF AN AMATEUR COLLECTOR

BY J. M. LYDGATE.

(Continued from last issue).

**B**Y THE time Dr. Hillebrand and I had thus faithfully covered Molokai, we had accumulated quite a bulky botanical collection, as indicated. This was very much of a care as well as an inconvenience in traveling about. There was also more or less risk of loss or injury in transportation, especially in an open boat on rough seas. Accordingly we cleaned up everything at Kaluaaha, our last Molokai headquarters, and shipped the stock to Honolulu. It was like shipping untold treasure; what if something happened to it, and we never saw it again? But nothing did.

The next number on our program was Lanai. The only way to get to Lanai in those days was to make the trip in an open boat with a Hawaiian crew. We made it in three or four hours before the fresh trades with the wind on our beam, the spray coming over in sheets and the cranky boat lifting and then careening far over, until you held your breath and thought she was never coming back again. The way the wind pipes down that Molokai channel, when you are in an open boat, is a caution!

As we neared Lanai, we ran into smoother water, and early in the afternoon landed at the little native hamlet of Ka-hale-palaoa. As I remember it, there were half a dozen grass houses there, with the traditional easy-going population of men, women, children and dogs, and none of them doing

anything. To our insistent demand for horses, just as soon as possible, to carry us over to Palawai, a dozen or so miles away, we got only an indifferent reply, that the horses were all out on the kula and couldn't be got in a hurry.

By dint of special inducements, followed up by much emphatic exhortation, we finally secured two passable saddle horses and a pack horse, and set off over the mountain trail that crossed the ridge to the other side of the island, where was located the Gibson ranch of Palawai. This we reached, hungry and weary about nightfall—a simple, primitive ranch, the home of Walter Murray Gibson and his family.

Walter Murray Gibson was a man of such brilliant natural parts, of such a romantic history, and such a picturesque figure in Hawaiian story, that I may be pardoned a digression to do justice to his memory.

For those who know, he is immortalized in literature. Nathaniel Hawthorne, in "Our Old Home," tells the romantic story of his early life, and confesses that his hero puts the professional novelist to shame in the line of sheer romance and plausible invention.

Hawthorne at that time was American consul at Liverpool, and in the course of his experiences made Gibson's acquaintance, the latter being in need of money to get back to America, of which he was a citizen. Hawthorne found him such an interesting and entertaining adventurer that he followed the lead wherever Gibson gave him the chance, and drew from him a most romantic story, which runs substantially as follows:

Walter Murray Gibson [Hawthorne gives no names] was born early in the last century, at sea, on board a Spanish sailing vessel. On the same vessel and about the same time there was another baby born, and in the course of the rude and hampered ministrations the two babies got mixed, and he was assigned to the wrong mother. This, of course, he learned later.

In the meantime his humble foster-parents brought him up as best they could, little dreaming that he was a bird of

paradise instead of a common barnyard fowl. Finally, feeling the stirrings in his breast of the better man that he was, he struck out for himself along the pathway of adventure. He drifted to the East Indies, and there fell into the hands of the Dutch authorities, who looked on him with suspicion as a dangerous intruder with Utopian ideas that might disturb the peaceful contentment of their tributary peoples. So they quietly slipped him into jail, where he remained for two years, and from which he was rescued by the intervention of a Javanese princess of singular charm and beauty who had fallen violently in love with him. This princess, however, did not recover to him his "vast estates" which had been confiscated away from him while he was in jail.

Once out of durance he got away from Java as fast as he could, and hastened to Washington to press his claims for indemnity against the Dutch government, claims which grew in amount and importance with every mile of the way.

Finding that things moved slowly in diplomatic circles in Washington he made up his mind that he would run over to England and investigate the matter of his real paternity, and there he found that his real parents belonged to the titled nobility, with ancestral estates, old castles, family plate, family picture galleries and all the rest of it. And among these family portraits he found such striking resemblances to his own lineaments that he was at once convinced that he was one of them.

Apparently, however, *they* weren't convinced, and he applied to Hawthorne for assistance to the extent of \$150 to pay his passage back to Washington, and to his claims against the Dutch.

Hawthorne says of him and his romantic adventures: "They are so admirably done that I could never more than half believe them, because the genuine affairs of life are not apt to transact themselves so artistically." He further intimates that there was an Oriental spice and fragrance about his language

that was most seductive and charming, and which you could not resist, even though you suspected that at least half of what he was telling you was pure invention. And yet there was an air of verisimilitude about it all that made it impossible to draw the line between fact and fiction, and that inclined you to accept the whole thing at its face value. Hawthorne finally concludes: "He was a most delightful companion, and a very gentlemanly man."

To continue his story: He returned to Washington and continued the prosecution of his claims against the Dutch government, until they filled a portly volume in the Congressional Records, and then finally the whole matter was dropped.

During this residence in Washington he made the acquaintance of Dr. Bernheisel, the delegate to Congress from the Territory of Utah, and from him he learned of the Mormon problem, and of the courage and enterprise of the Mormon people. With his fertile imagination he proposed that the Mormons be induced to emigrate in a body to Papua, in New Guinea, where they would find an earthly paradise in which they could work out their faiths and their fortunes with none to molest.

The doctor delegate favored the scheme, and together they pressed the same on the administration. President Buchanan gave the matter a favorable consideration, and made an estimate of the cost of the undertaking, which he figured at five million dollars. In those days that was a lot of money, and the plan was finally dropped in favor of a military expedition against the Mormons, which was to be much cheaper, but which finally cost \$15,000,000.

Having thus developed an interest in the Mormons, Gibson went to Utah and there made the acquaintance of the leaders of the church, with the result that he secured some kind of a commission to come to the islands in their interest. He arrived here in 1861. By his gracious manners and his superior intelligence he commended himself to the educated section of

the community so that he received an interested and favorable hearing of the lecture which he delivered on "Malaysia," in Fort street church.

In regard to his subsequent career, to make a long story short, he gathered up the faithful of the Mormon fold among the Hawaiians, as well as their contributions, and took both—as far as they would go—with him to Lanai, where he acquired the land of Palawai. Here he established a Mormon Zion, which was quite popular for a while, but being run on the thrifty, industrious lines of Utah, soon lost interest among the easy-going Hawaiians, so that six or seven years later, when we appeared on the scene, Zion was only a fading memory.

Now to come back from this long historical digression. We arrived at Palawai just before dark and were very glad of the cordial reception we got at the hands of the distinguished looking Walter Murray. There was certainly nothing impressive in the surroundings. A main grass house in which the family lived, I should say, about 20 by 30, another which served as kitchen and dining room, about a third of that size, with a Chinese cook in command, and a third cottage of the same kind, somewhat farther detached, for guests, which was assigned to us.

For dinner we had roast mutton—very excellent in quality—boiled rice with molasses, and coffee. Perhaps there were some other minor frills—if there were I don't remember them. And that was substantially what we had every night. But then came the delightful evening session around the table. With bated breath, entranced, we sat—I at any rate—while the veritable wizard of romance took us with him, through the Indian seas, into strange lands among strange peoples, upon wonderful adventures, all so vivid and so natural that you saw it all before you; and there was no thought of questioning or discrediting a word of it. Of course, I was only a boy, and a simple, credulous one at that, but I noticed that Dr. Hillebrand enjoyed it all just as much as I did, and apparently took it all

for gospel truth as well; and he had been to Java, and knew the country and the conditions there, so that he could check him up if there was anything seriously wrong in his talk.

Every evening we sat far into the night, wandering through that fairy dreamland of the Indian seas, and were brought back to real life only by the Doctor's gentle reminder: "We must be up early in the morning, my boy! Also we must sleep now!" Reluctantly we rose in our places, lingering for the last word, then groped our way to the guest cottage, and I fell asleep in a drowsy paradise of Indian romance and tropic fragrance.

Each session, it seemed to me, was better than the last, but we reached the real climax when he told us the story of his imprisonment at Weltevreden, the life there, the strange characters he met, the beautiful princess who fell in love with him, and who devoted her resources and her ingenuity to his escape, and who finally accomplished the same, with all the vivid and realistic details, that was the high water mark of Walter Murray Gibson's fascination as a necromancer and raconteur. In later years I have looked through his book, "Prison Life at Weltevreden," and have sought in vain for the wondrous charm of the man I knew in those memorable Lanai evenings.

As I say, he had been the Laird of Lanai for six or seven years—years of ups and downs, of visions that turned into nightmares, and bonanzas that faded into failures. The wreckage of them were all about. One in particular I noted with interest.

When the Hawaiian Mormon colony proved a failure, Gibson bethought himself of the sturdy New England farmer who would surely find Lanai a paradise after the dour, inhospitable country he had been used to—a colony of these would easily justify his fondest dreams for Lanai.

Filled with this idea, he made the trip to New York, got the ear and the columns of some of the big New York dailies, filled them with reams of the most entrancing word pictures

of his island paradise, such as none knew better how to paint than he, and advertized the fact that he was organising a select colony of a favored few, who might enjoy that paradise with him.

He got his colony and brought them back with him and staked them out on the outer rim of his Palawai paradise. There were two or three of these colonists still there at the time of our visit, living in little shacks on what was known as "the Bench"—the most disillusioned, disgruntled and unhappy people in the world. Taking Gibson's glowing impressionistic pictures for sober fact, they rated him in a decidedly uncomplimentary manner.

It may be questioned whether any colonists could have made a success of Lauai, as he dealt it out to them, but at any rate *they* could not, for they had been undone for the actual by the glory of the imaginary.

Lanai, even in those early days, had been pretty well denuded of its forest cover; only on the summit of the island ridge was there a somewhat moth-eaten mantle of it left, and only on the slopes of the higher ravines and the steep hill-sides was that mantle really intact and undisturbed. It was to these limited remnants that we devoted our attention.

Horace Mann, the young Harvard botanist and collector, had visited Lanai some four years before, and had secured a number of interesting plants there, among them a phenomenal arborescent Compositae, a small branching tree, with brown gold floral heads, like good sized paint brushes. Anything in the line of a tree composite, whether you thought of it as a giant daisy or an exaggerated sunflower, was a find, and this constituted a special reason for our visit to Lanai. We were the more anxious to make the visit as Mann had reported that he found only a single tree there. That tree might easily meet with some mischance and pass out of existence, and the remarkable *Hesperomannia*—such it was named—would be lost to the world forever.

Before that untoward event happened, we at least would have a lot of fine specimens. We found not one, but many trees, and made the haul of specimens. A year or two later I found the same thing in the Kaala mountains on Oahu, and later still, an interesting new species on Kauai. Still another species was found on Maui.

I understand that collectors now can no longer find it on Lanai, and the Kaala mountains must be pretty well denuded, so that is probably extinct.

At the very summit of the island, which is generally shrouded in mist, we came upon what Gibson called his lake—a little shallow pond, about the size of a dining table. In the driest times there was always water here, and one of the regular summer duties of the Chinese cook was to take a pack mule and a couple of kegs and go up to the lake for water.

Among other plants which we found in this region, there was one new *Lobellia*, with dark purple flowers in a crown just under the head of palm-like leaves, a striking and rather showy plant, which Dr. Hillebrand named *Cyanea Gibsonii*, in honor of our gifted and generous host. As it was found nowhere else, it is probably extinct by this time.

Another interesting plant which we found in the chaparral region lower down was a small tree *Gardenia*—*Gardenia Brighamii*. The more common Hawaiian gardenia is a forest tree, rather sparse in flowering. This smaller one, growing in the open, flowered profusely, and filled the air with its delightful fragrance.

Botanically speaking, Lanai was at one time a very interesting island, with a rich and somewhat peculiar flora, confined to a very small area. It was well that we visited it when we did and were able to make so thorough an examination, for after our visit it remained unexplored for many years, while the ravages of cattle, sheep and goats, as well as forest diseases, hastened the decadence of the indigenous forest, so



that a good many things that we found there were gone for good when someone else tried to get them.

Our stay was cut short somewhat prematurely, after we had been there some two weeks. One afternoon, as we were fighting our way down a wooded slope, through a stubborn scrub jungle, we heard voices calling to us from below, "E ka haole Kauka, auhea Oe?" ("You foreign doctor, where are you?") -We responded and hastened down as fast as we could and found a boat's crew from Lahaina, with a note from the American consul there begging Dr. Hillebrand to make all possible haste to come over, as his wife was grievously ill and they feared for her life.

There was nothing for it but to hasten home, pack up our traps and our valuable plant collections, say farewell to the Gibson and set out at once for Lahaina with the returning boat. This we did, but with reluctance. We found, on arriving at Lahaina that the invalid lady was a good deal of a hypochondriac, and that a few days, or even a few weeks later would have done just as well. But there was no going back to Lanai, and, anyway, there was plenty of exploring to be done on Maui. This, however, is another story for another time.

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FIFTY-ONE DAYS ADRIFT. J. Kalepa Kanehaku, an aged Hawaiian, was rescued in his disabled motor boat off Nihoa islet, near Niihau, Dec. 12th, 1919, by the crew of a Japanese fishing sampan, after having drifted about for fifty-one days since parting from moorings off the Kohala coast of Hawaii, without food, oars, or means of help. With an improvised hook seven fish were caught during his drift. These eaten raw, and water caught from occasional showers, was his only sustenance in all that time, upheld by a strong faith that succor would come.

## THE KULA SANITARIUM.

**F**OUR years ago the *Annual* told briefly of the successful founding of the Maui Kula Sanitarium, under the title of "Organizing a Kind Thought." Subsequent information and a summer visit to the institution enables one to extend its historic feature, while recording its progress and efficiency for the treatment, under advanced scientific methods, of tubercular patients applying, or discovered by the authorities within the county of Maui, as also several from the other islands, and from abroad, that have been induced to voyage hither through the fair fame of the climatic conditions of Kula, and modern sanitary methods observed at the institution, administered by Dr. Chas. P. Durney in that humanitarian spirit that wins the confidence and affection of the afflicted.

The institution has thereby earned a record for usefulness and won the hearty support of the authorities, the employers of labor, and the public in general, as was well demonstrated in the successful financial campaign of last summer, to raise \$75,000 for the erection of new buildings and their equipment, which netted \$82,000.

Our article of 1917, mentioned, was remiss in failing to show that the "kind thought" thus organized, originated with Dr. W. F. McConkey, the then resident and government physician of Paia for many years, and who, in 1910, began to see the fruition of his mercy pleas in and out of season, by the favorable action toward its establishment, and an appropriation by the county government of \$500 as a starter. This was in March, and was followed by a territorial grant of 150 acres of land for a site at Keokea, Kula. A month later, in April, the project was assured financial aid and support of the Baldwin interests. The board of supervisors also pledged \$500 per month allowance, and subsequently the territorial board of health provided its medical superintendent and assisted toward its maintenance. Gradually the county government increased its monthly allowance to the Kula Farm and Sanitarium (its official title), at times reaching the sum of \$5,000, while some

\$2,000 per month is appropriated by the territorial government through the board of health.

As "tall oaks from little acorns grow," so the start was made with a few tent-structures to accommodate eight patients, under the care of a superintendent, but without a nurse. Today the Kula Sanitarium, with its twenty-six one-story permanent buildings, comprising county ward, women's and children's and other wards, single and double cottages, ranging up to 140 or more beds capacity; social hall for occasional entertainments and twice-a-week "movies," with administrative and other essential structures, presents the appearance of a neat community village on the gently rising slope of Haleakala. The inmates of this village at this (September) writing comprise 125 patients and five dependent relatives (for care and study of inherent ailments); three graduate and six Maui nurses in training, with nineteen various helpers for the needed in and out-door services of the institution, nearly half of whom are kokuas from among the improved patients, assigned to the wards, telephone exchange and in the bacteriological and X-ray departments.

In the supervising care and responsibility of the Sanitarium Dr. Durney has recently received a needed assistant in Dr. Lay Martin, a graduate of the John Hopkins Institute, a stranger to place and people, but who, on winning the confidence and regard of the various nationality of patients, will be of great aid.

It does not take long for an observant visitor to learn the comforting support to the institution's administrator in the self-sacrificing, good-angel ministrations of his helpmeet in her daily Samaritan rounds, from kitchen to bedside, in sympathetic aid and comfort to the afflicted. There are duties and services secured at a price, but here, happily, is a case where ministrations are "far above rubies."

Several of the cottages were built by private parties for the accommodation of patients in whom they were interested, and afterward turned over to become part of the Sanitarium plant. A good friend of the institution in this regard, resident abroad, is Mr. Wallace Alexander, of Oakland, who has recently

provided the last thing in X-ray outfits, making it possible to make single or stereoscopic radiographs of the entire body, or to examine by fluroscopy any part in horizontal, vertical, or oblique positions, an instrument costing some \$4,000, and probably second to none in the islands. This is housed for the time being in the present administrative building till the new and larger structure, of stucco, with provisions for various executive medical departments for completeness and convenience is finished. In common with other undertakings, much delay has been experienced in its construction and fittings, while the utmost care has been observed throughout for its special purposes. A hallway runs the length of the building. To the right is the dispensary and office; the X-ray room with walls and ceiling finished in black, with provision to shut out all light. Opposite it is the developing room, also arranged to exclude the light. The end room at the right will be fitted up as a ward with several beds, for surgical cases. To the left on entering is the telephone exchange and registry, or chart room, of reports on patient's conditions. Next to this is a tiled room in white, its enamel tiled walls joining at some six feet height with the painted plastered section above, designed as the operating room. Other rooms aid in the plan for convenience and efficiency at a point far removed from established sources of professional aid.

The next progressive step contemplated is a pathological department for the closer observance of the condition of patients.

The Sanitarium rejoices in the possession of a well-equipped electric light plant, as also an ice plant, both of which are a comfort and a joy to all concerned.

The dairy herd of the institution comprises only high grade Holsteins which furnish a good supply of milk, so essential to tubercular patients. Eggs and poultry, as also vegetables to a large extent are some of the products of the farm's supply for daily needs, which will be increased as labor difficulties are overcome with the progress of time.

Thus, at the rounding out of the first decade of its existence, ample evidence is given of the wisdom in having organized the "kind thought" and followed its vision.

## THE KONA COAST.

A Sequel to "Between the Bays in Kona," 1916 Annual.

BY ALBERT S. BAKER, M. A., M. D., B. D.

**I**N VIEW of new things built and new things found since writing of the Kona shore for the Annual of 1916, it has seemed wise to write a sequel to that article.

Although the slide (holua) at Keauhou is the most interesting one in existence, long, massive, and well built, yet there is a short one at Ahole, some four miles south of Milolii. Slight remains of a heiau just back of the north end of the village of Milolii may be seen, and a couple of kuulas (fish heiaus) are passed enroute, by the trail, or one may comfortably visit the slide by canoe, with views of beautiful coral and colored fishes if one has a water-telescope. Though very ancient, the slide still has a good "top dressing," as we say of the roads, or smooth surface of fine stone. It is very short; a level approach of 75 feet, eight feet wide, and an incline of 200 feet, from eight feet wide at the start to twenty feet wide at the end on the shore. In one place it is built up ten feet high for just a short distance.

Kipahoehoe Arch, a few miles north, is also well worth a visit by canoe from Milolii, although the single extra column mentioned by Ellis in his "Tour Through Hawaii in 1823," as off in the water also, has long lain beneath the waves. One can also, at the same time, view the water end of the 1919 lava flow near by. A legend accounting for the origin of this huge arch so far out by itself in the water, is as follows: Many, many years ago, there were two sisters, one of whom lived mauka, while the other lived with her grandmother at the shore. One day the girl at the shore wished for some young taro leaves (greens), so climbed the trail to ask her sister for them. She was refused, so returned and told her grandmother. The grandmother, being angry, went out of her house and looked, threateningly up toward where the mauka sister lived. As she looked, she saw the Pele (lava flow) coming down. As it came rapidly

on it caught the ungracious mauka sister and brought her with it, and, surrounding the others, carried them all into the ocean, where the three were changed into stone. The stout grandmother and the slender favorite sister now support one another in the huge unequal pillared arch, while the other sister stood alone for many years, nearer the shore, but just as high as the others. Finally, however, the single pillar was overthrown by the waves, but since the visit by Ellis in 1823.



A fair automobile road now leads from Napoopoo three miles to the City of

Refuge. The seven day battle of Mokuohai raged over the flat between the road and the shore, from Keomo at the last



two coconut trees adjoining Keei to and a round Mokuohai, part way to the next clump of coconut trees, at the end of the straight shore, but nothing is left to mark the battlefield as there is at Kuamoo.

The Bishop Museum has finally acquired the City of Refuge and done considerable

investigating there, finding various lines of foundation walls and many holes cut in the rock for posts or images. On the end

of the point to the north of the bay is a *kuula* (fisherman's deity), while just beyond it and north a little way are some



old salt-pan stones and also a half dozen just before the stone pile before reaching the *kuula*. In the ocean just off the entrance to the first royal enclosure is a spring of fresh water, boiling up with such force that men as well as animals can drink of it, though always surrounded by salt

water. The ponds inside go by the name of Kamehameha's fish ponds. On the *pahoehoe* just north of the *Hale o Keawe* are the holes for a *konane* game (something like checkers) cut in the rock, and there is a movable *konane* stone near the two rough idols by *Kaahumanu's* stone at the steps of *Alealea heiau*. A fisherman's stone, to test the omen's, stood by the south-west corner of this *heiau*.

A mile beyond the City of Refuge toward *Hookena*, is an interesting gallery or vaulted avenue, where an ancient lava flow poured over the *pali*, hardening as it fell, leaving a passage under it with occasional openings, just as one can go behind *Niagara Falls*. *Anderson*, in his book, mentions visiting this with *Father Paris*. Other caves are here, one of which, entered part way up, just where the trail climbs the *pali* going south, turns in its course until it comes out again high up over the ocean, producing a very pretty and interesting effect.

At *Napoopoo*, *Hikiau heiau*, which has been cleared, shows a half dozen low terraces to the final shrine, with its holes for idol posts, and a divided wall enclosure midway of the *heiau*. South-east a way, better reached from a yard just after the

mauka road starts up, is the small stone platform of Opukahaia's uncle's house, with its small family heiau, and the two coconut trees he is said to have planted. At the outer south-west corner



of Hikiau heiau is the new memorial stone to Opukahaia, as he not only lived just back of this, but sailed as cabin boy on a trader from the beach near by, to Connecticut, where he died a Christian at Cornwall, while he was preparing to return to the islands for Christian work. The inscription reads as follows, the added line in Hawaiian being that of a hymn.

IN MEMORY OF  
HENRY OPUKAHAIA.

Born in Kau 1792.

Resided at Napoopoo 1797-1808.

Lived in New England until his death at Cornwall, Conn. in 1818.

His zeal for Christ and love for his people inspired the first American Board mission to Hawaii in 1820.

He kia Hoomanao no Heneri Opukahaia.

Ua hanau ia oia, ma Kau Hawaii 1792.

Ua noho ia, ma Napoopoo Kona Hema, 1797-1808,  
ma Nu Enelani, a hiki i kona make ana ma Konawale,  
Konetikute, i ka makahiki 1818.

Mamuli o kona aloha nui ia Kristo a me kona  
lahulukanaka ua noi aku oia,  
e hoouna ia mai, na Makua Misionari mua loa i Hawaii nei,  
i ka makahiki 1820.

"E ala na moku o kai lilo loa."



Across the bay at Kaawaloa, where the white shaft of Cook's Monument beckons our attention, are many more things of interest. Between the monument and the pali, with its old burial caves, just back of the house lot there, is a spring in a hole down some steps, said to date from Umi's time, and always to have been tabu to common people. It is fresh at low water, and is the source of a brackish pool at the ocean's edge. So few stakes are now seen in the old cave entrances because for years visiting war-ships are said to have used them for target-practice, and sailors have entered many of the lower caves. Up from the shore a little and to the right of the main trail leading mauka, are the stone foundations and walls of the first mission station established here by Ely and Ruggles in 1824 and 1828. Naihe, the husband of Kapiolani, was buried within the walls because of his aloha for the missionaries, after the station was moved across the bay. From the earliest times the missionaries had a health resort above at Knapahu, where the Paris house now stands and near Kapiolani's upper place. A church site was leveled off across the trail, but was left in outline as at this day. From the kuula on the point, hollowed toward the sea in a kind of squared semi-circle, Admiral Byron's 1825 oak cross and tablet a mile up the trail can be seen against the sky. A couple of large salt-pan stones, similar to those around the light-house enclosure, are at and beyond the last coconut trees on the shore. These are a long way past the interesting old execution hole in the rocks above the water by the first two coconut trees beyond the lighthouse. There are generally some sticks or grass in the cracks around it, to serve as a guide in finding it or to prevent one from stumbling into it. It is a deep well, just about large enough around to receive the body dropped in, generally with a stone or two on top to insure delay enough below for the waves there to suck the body under. It is a ghastly place to enter. Above, back of Bryon's tablet, is a huge green vine-clad hole, the entrance to a series of interesting lava caves or tunnels, three down and two, re-dividing and more interesting, up.

At Kahaluu, a mile north of Keauhou on the shore, straight

east (*mauka*) of Keeku heiau, near whose south-west corner are three dozen or so petroglyphs before described, and near to the gate in the wall, on the rock with a name cut with English letters, are three other clear and two worn, faded petroglyphs. The big new fields of petroglyphs north of Kailua, from Houkohanu on and into Kohala, are described in the 1919 and 1920 *Annals*.

The heavy walls beyond the wharf at Kailua formed a part of its ancient fortifications, and Kamehameha died somewhere within this area. The present American Factors' store, turned the other way to the sea, was once Kalakaua's place, and an old stone warehouse recently torn down was his barracks. An old cannon ball was dug up in leveling this area. Of course the palace built by Kuakini is much more interesting, just opposite the stone church with its memorial arch to the first missionaries landing near the site of the present wharf, with their three Hawaiian associates.

An old road of Umi's from his heiau between the mountains in Kona to Kau, is mentioned in the article "Ahua a Umi" in the 1917 *Annual*. A most interesting discovery of another section of this road was made by Professor Jaggard on visiting the source of the 1919 lava flow. There it was, high up, perhaps at an elevation of 8,000 feet, easy to follow, and seeming to bend around toward Kapapala, Kau, while still high in elevation. Near the source of the flow were many small horse-shoe shaped stone shelters at different parts of the trail, and one large stone platform with long stones erected at the back, and further along a smaller stone platform. It has been learned from the Hawaiians that these platforms were for the priests, and the upright stones were offerings erected whenever there was a flow in this especially Pele-ridden section of Mauna Loa, to avert disaster. The shelters were against the prevailing wind, and would hold from one to several men, sheltering quite a company in all. Umi was certainly a remarkable builder and a strenuous climber.

# THE AMERICAN LEGION IN HAWAII.

BY LEONARD WITHINGTON.

**H**AWAII is justly proud of the distinction which comes to it through the possession of the largest overseas department of the American Legion which is the outstanding organization of the men and women who served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States of America during the world war of 1917 and 1918. At the second national convention of the organization, held in Cleveland, Ohio, September 27, 28 and 29, Hawaii reported a total paid-up membership of 1201, its nearest rival outside of continental United States being France with about 1000 Legionaires.

J. P. Morgan of Honolulu, then in army service in the States, attended the first caucus of the Legion at St. Louis in May, 1919, and was responsible in getting Hawaii in touch with the embryo organization. In August, 1919, a series of meetings in Honolulu resulted in the appointment of a committee to draw up plans of organization, and on September 4, 1919, a "Territorial Caucus" was held in the present University Club building, then the War Camp Community Service club house. Representatives from several of the islands were present. A constitution was adopted and territorial officers were elected for an indeterminate term until a regular convention should be held.

The first officers were: Commander, Leonard Withington; Vice-Commander, Jorgen Jorgensen; Adjutant, Henry P. O'Sullivan; Finance Officer, A. B. Clark; Chaplain, Rev. Fr. Valentin; Historian, Mrs. Dorothy B. Harper; Master at Arms, J. T. McGowan. A department executive committee was also created with representatives for all islands.

On the same evening Honolulu Post No. 1 was organized, with Gustave Rose as post commander and H. R. Stettin as post adjutant. Other posts were organized throughout the group in the following order: Kauai Post No. 2, Hilo Post

No. 3, Kohala Post No. 4, Waialua Post No. 5, Schofield Barracks Post No. 6, Col Elmer J. Wallace Post No. 7 (at Fort Kamehameha), Maui Post No. 8.

Among the events of the first few months were a public installation and initiation of Honolulu Post in the Throne room, participation in the welcome of the British battle cruiser *New Zealand*, the election of Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa to honorary membership, a great Armistice Day celebration and dedication of Memorial Park at Waikiki in Honolulu, and similar observances on Kauai and other islands.

The Department of Hawaii of the Legion early showed its desire to take an active part in the civic life of Hawaii, especially in patriotic and Americanism activities. Through department and post committees it endeavored to do its part in public life, though with a good sense, which has averted some of the hasty actions many young organizations are prone to take.

Leonard Withington, department commander, and Mrs. Dorothy B. Harper, department historian, were sent as delegates to the Legion's first national convention at Minneapolis, Minn., November 10, 11 and 12, 1919. They secured modification of the Oriental policy of the Legion, bringing it into closer harmony with Hawaii's needs and a special resolution pledging the Legion to aid Hawaii in its Americanization activities. The chairman of the Hawaii delegation was the author of the resolution creating the National Americanism Commission of the Legion, the most powerful agency of the organization for that work.

Upon the return of the department commander he visited all the islands, speaking before all the posts.

The first formal department convention of the Legion was held in the National Guard Armory at Honolulu February 22 and 23, 1920. It was preceded by one of the largest and most impressive military parades ever seen in Honolulu. Every one of the eight posts was represented in the parade and convention. The deliberative body made a remarkable record for sound

thinking and action and was a strong factor in fixing a high public appreciation of the organization. A permanent constitution was adopted, a budget fixed and many important resolutions passed.

John K. Butler of Honolulu Post No. 1 was elected department commander, and Henry P. O'Sullivan of the same post was re-elected adjutant. Leonard Withington, past department commander, was re-elected national executive committeeman. Following are the other officers elected: Fred G. W. Cooper, James Brobson, C. D. Rea, Fred A. Clowes, Frank A. Lufkin, vice-commanders; Irwin Spalding, finance officer; Gilbert Davis, master-at-arms; Mrs. Dorothy B. Harper, historian; Rev. P. F. Coholan, chaplain.

Meanwhile, in January, Honolulu Post had perfected its permanent organization and elected John R. Galt, commander, and Eben S. Cushingam, adjutant.

Among the more important events of 1920 in local Legion history are the study into the question of citizen employment carried on by a committee headed by J. T. Phillips, and the resulting campaign for preference, other things being equal, to American citizens; a great military tournament at Kapiolani Park July 2, 3 and 4; the organization under the auspices of a committee headed by F. E. Midkiff of the patriotic Society of American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry; constant and constructive work for Americanism; preparation of a legislative program along these lines; initiation and pressing of the project for a memorial natatorium and other improvements at Memorial Park; aid to ex-service men in securing employment; aid in securing for ex-service men of adjustments in insurance, compensation and other dealings with the government; honor to the dead and securing of burial plot for world war dead; presentation of Victory medals on Armistice Day. The Department of Hawaii went on record almost unanimously against the cash bonus. The next department convention is at Hilo in August, 1921.

The Hawaii delegation to the second national convention of the American Legion at Cleveland, Ohio, consisted of Leonard Withington, chairman; A. L. Marks, secretary, both of Honolulu Post No. 1, and Burt E. Grabo of Schofield Barracks Post No. 6. Both in the pre- and post-convention meetings of the national executive committee and in the convention and its committees Hawaii received marked consideration. The Oriental policy of the Hawaii department was adopted, favoring exclusion of further immigration but opposing the attempt, strongly urged by Pacific coast delegates, to strip from American-born Orientals citizenship. A special resolution calling on Congress to study the labor situation in Hawaii with a view to giving the islands a greater American and a more diversified by adequate alien labor supply was adopted. The policy and organization of the National Americanism Commission was strengthened and amplified and the activities of the Legion in Hawaii, especially for Americanism and citizen labor were endorsed. Other points gained were the reduction in number of convention committees, favoring small delegations, payment of expenses of Hawaii executive committeeman from coast port to national headquarters for recess meetings, inclusion of Hawaii among states in alphabetical roll calls and lists. The chairman of the Hawaii delegation was made chairman of the Americanism committee of the convention.

Early in 1920, under instructions of the department convention a department organization of the Women's Auxiliary was formed with the following officers: President, Mrs. Dorothy B. Harper; vice-presidents, Mrs. H. M. VonHolt, Mrs. W. F. Dillingham, Mrs. W. A. Anderson; secretary, Mrs. Leonard Withington; assistant secretary, Mrs. L. M. Branch; treasurer, Mrs. K. B. Lightner. Three units have been formed so far, one in Honolulu with Mrs. T. M. Church as president and Mrs. R. L. Richards as secretary, and others at Hilo and on Kauai. The auxiliary is very active.

For 1921 the Department of Hawaii, the American Legion and its Auxiliary look forward to greater achievements and greater service to Hawaii-nei.

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## RESTORATION OF CITRUS FRUIT GROWING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BY W. T. POPE, HORTICULTURIST, HAWAII AGR. EXPT. STA.

**T**HE agitation for the production of more foods, as a result of the world war, has caused an awakening of interest in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables in the home gardens. This is so in many other parts of the world as well as in these Hawaiian Islands. As cultural methods are better understood and applied, the large amount of money paid to outside producers of such products becomes less. The saving goes to increase the amount kept at home for other uses. This development is not only an economic advantage to the country, but from a health point of view is also beneficial to the people—fresh products, more healthful exercise, and a more wholesome field for thought.

The display of citrus fruits of fairly good quality shown at the Third Annual Maui County Fair, held at Kahului, October 21-23, this fall, attracted considerable attention. This display is evidence of renewed interest in fruit growing and of the restoration of the growing of oranges, limes, lemons, etc., as they existed some fifteen years ago before the appearance of the Mediterranean fruit fly. It is also evidence that we will soon have growing generally practically all of the various kinds of citrus fruits which are considered of value anywhere.

Among the citrus fruits at the Maui Fair were our native Hawaiian oranges of excellent quality. Their seedlings possessed characters of size, color, texture, flavor, few seeds in each fruit, etc., which approach that of the ideal orange. There were four or more kinds of naval oranges, namely, Washington, Golden Buckeye, Thomson's improved, and the Navelencia.

These navels all show their variety characters, but they greatly differ in coloring qualities and acidity from the same fruits grown in California. Here in the Islands these oranges tend to develop their full sugar content before the full coloring of the rinds. The Valencia, another introduced orange, which matures as a summer orange in California, was also represented at the Maui Fair from island culture.

There were clusters of well matured Kumquats. These small decorative sort of citrus fruits have not a value as standard fruits on the market but they are eaten fresh and may be made into delicious preserves.

There were probably eight different varieties of pomelos (often called grapefruits). The different varieties vary greatly in size, flavor, and number of seeds. The Marsh Seedless seems to rank first in texture, and small number of seeds. It compares favorably with any other variety in flavor. A many-seeded pomelo often has much of its interior occupied by from 30 to 50 bitter seeds, these are a nuisance to remove, which is necessary before serving. The seedless variety is without doubt a favorite kind to grow, but while seedlessness is a very desirable character in a fruit it should not be allowed to outweigh such characters as superior flavor, juiciness, and other desirable qualities.

Three good varieties of lemons were displayed. The famous *Eureka*, which originated from a seedling planted at Los Angeles in 1870, seems to be a leader in these islands. The trees are prolific and the fruit smooth and free of fruit fly attacks. Two other lemons, Villafranca and Pondorosa, both of good quality, are now being grown and are well worthy of a place among island fruits. In the Hawaiian Annual for 1906, by Thos. G. Thrum, there is a note telling of the first recorded mention of the cultivation of *lemons*, pineapples, and some other fruits, in the Hawaiian Islands, by Don F. de P. Marin in January, 1813. This grower had his fruit garden and vineyard near Honolulu and it was from the latter that Vineyard Street, some years later when the city grew, received its name.



From Marin's garden the first oranges of Honolulu were gathered on September 22, 1819.

Limes of one or two varieties were on display at the Maui Fair, but the quality at this season is poor. The skin of these fruits is tender, which encourages the attacks of the Mediterranean fruit fly. Mandarins also show markings of this same insect, but in connection with this it is interesting to note that during this year, particularly at the Hawaiian Experiment Station, a large per cent of the scarred fruits fail to develop the fruit fly. This is due without doubt to the parasites of the fruit fly which enter and destroy the eggs or the young larvae before they ruin the fruit. The discovery, study, and the bringing to these islands of some five natural insect enemies of this detestable fruit fly has been a task of huge proportions and great credit is due the entomologists and a small circle of others who have taken part in starting the breakdown of this great destroyer of many of our best fruits.

In connection with this discussion of citrus fruits it may prove interesting to some readers to make a brief review of this most widely distributed destroyer of citrus and many other kinds of fruits. In many parts of the world it is commonly known as the Mediterranean fruit fly. Scientifically it is called *Ceratitis capitata*. It possesses the life-history characteristics of a true fly and is not greatly unlike the common house-fly. In appearance the Mediterranean fruit fly is small with highly colored body. The wings are thin and marked with spots. The adult female lays a number of small white eggs, usually just beneath the skin of the fruit, where in ordinary Hawaiian temperatures they hatch in 2 or 3 days into whitish maggots. These maggots or larvae burrow in all directions through the pulp of the fruit, causing its decay. By this time they have grown to about half an inch in length, a period usually of 10 or 12 days; they are then ready to pupate. In this somewhat dormant stage they usually remain in the ground for from 10 to 30 days, according to conditions, after which they emerge as adult flies.

The native land of the Mediterranean fruit fly has been traced to continental Africa. From there it is believed to have gotten into parts of Europe, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, many years ago. There it first attracted attention as a fruit pest and was given its common name from the region. In recent years it has spread to many parts of the world.

The ravages of this pest were first reported in West Australia in 1897. It gradually spread into other parts of that country, becoming established about Sydney by the year 1898. Those who have studied this fruit fly believe it reached Honolulu from Sydney through consignments of fruit by steamship about the year 1907. It had been occasionally observed in transit but the seriousness of its introduction was not realized. When ships containing them reached the dock at Honolulu the adult flies needed to fly but a very short distance to find suitable growing fruit into which they could deposit their eggs. Specimens of Mediterranean fruit flies were first captured in Honolulu in June, 1910, and by 1914 they had spread to every island of consequence in the Hawaiian group. In a careful study of the fruit fly in Honolulu it was found that 72 species of fruits at this place are subject to its attacks. Various methods for its control were tried without evidence of success. A study of natural parasitic enemies in the native land of the fruit fly was taken up and some of them introduced into Hawaii under considerable difficulty. These have done a great part in the reduction of the ravages of the Mediterranean fruit fly. This enemy of citrus fruits and of many other fruits is going. Oranges, lemons, limes, pomelos, etc., may again be generally grown with profit and pleasure in this Territory.

When the culture of citrus fruits is undertaken with the hope of producing high-grade fruit, the growers will have to do as citrus growers do elsewhere who succeed. They must study the culture of citrus fruits and be willing to provide their trees with a deep loose soil that has a good underdrainage. The trees must be fed with the proper kind of plant food, supplied as fertilizer, and they must have abundance of water,

proper pruning, and be kept clean and free of insect pests by proper spraying.

The uses of citrus fruits are many, in fact, too numerous to discuss in this article, even too numerous to enumerate here, but it is well to consider several points as to uses. First, oranges have a food value in their sugars, and all citrus fruits have valuable properties which aid nutrition. The organic salts which they contain, the organic acids and other condimental materials, make the citrus fruit extremely wholesome and give a beneficial effect upon the digestive processes.

*Distinct Type of Orange.*

It is quite certain that we cannot look for high-grade oranges to be developed here from Navels and Valencias, which have had their favorite qualities fixed in the peculiar climate of California. Cool nights and extremely hot, dry days, have had much to do with the establishment of the favorite qualities of the California Navel and Valencia oranges. Most people who try the Hawaiian orange like it, and it is to this orange, which has without doubt grown in the tropics for a great period, and probably during its entire existence, that we must look for a fruit to improve in the direction of an ideal. Its already excellent qualities have been established in a humid climate of uniform temperature. In the Hawaiian orange, which may be considered a distinct type, there is considerable variation, because the trees are reproduced from seeds. This is nature's method of giving variation by a constant crossing through pollination. By making a selection of several of these very best existing varieties and then propagating them in great numbers by budding, to be generally distributed throughout the Territory, the rank of this favorite Hawaiian orange will be brought up to a standard of high reputation. The Hawaiian Agricultural Experimental Station is putting forth an effort to help carry out such a plan.

*The Origin of the Hawaiian Orange.*

The origin of the Hawaiian orange is generally spoken of with doubt. Some believe it to be an introduction from America, while others suggest that it may have been brought to the Pacific Islands by the Polynesians in their migration from southern Asia. The authentic origin of practically all citrus is given as the tropical part of southern Asia and the Malay Archipelago. Reference to the orange in the records of early European explorers of the Pacific indicate that the Hawaiian, or Kona orange as it is often called, is of Polynesian origin. The length of time of viability of orange seeds is not great, and this has been an obstacle in the way of the introduction of this useful tree into various parts of the world from early times. The present day citrus nurserymen of California have this difficulty in procuring seeds of sour oranges from Southern Europe and from Florida. These seeds of sour oranges produce the most resistant root-stalks on which to bud the more delicate and desired sweet varieties of navels, valencias, etc. This short period of viability of seeds also might have been one of the causes for greatly retarding the dissemination of the orange over the Pacific Islands by the Polynesian people.

Oranges of the Malay type were found in some of the Pacific Islands by the early European discoverers, particularly in the island groups south of the equator. Reference to oranges are found in the writings of over a hundred years ago and there is particular reference to their abundance in the Society Islands, especially in the Island of Tahiti. In "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean," by Captain George Vancouver, we read that in his first voyage as chief of expedition which brought him from England to Hawaii, 1790-1795, the voyage was made around the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, to Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and New Zealand, thence to other Pacific Islands. At Tahiti his ship remained for some time taking on supplies and trading to some extent with the natives. No doubt he secured such plants and seeds

as he believed would be valuable to the Hawaiians whom he expected to visit during the trip. He knew their needs, for as a young officer under the command of Captain Cook he had visited Hawaii about 14 years before. We read further in the records of this voyage that the expedition arriving from the south sailed along the west coast of the Island of Hawaii early in March of 1792, and that on reaching Kealakekua Bay on Sunday, March 4, his ship, the *Discovery*, was visited by natives among whom was the chief Kaiana, who came on board seeking firearms, but was compelled to be content with a number of other presents. Among these presents were grape vines, orange plants, nuts of several kinds and a variety of garden seeds. Captain Vancouver must have brought these orange plants instead of orange seeds as a surer means of succeeding with the introduction, and it is not likely that orange plants had been carried on board the small ship from Europe on a voyage lasting over a year in climates of widely different parts of the world. They must have been taken on board at Tahiti. They were given out to the natives of Kona, Hawaii, with the promise of these people that the plants would be given the best of care. No doubt this accounts for the numerous orange trees of considerable size and age in Kona and for the name *Kona Oranges*, which is applied generally to this fruit by island people throughout the Hawaiian group.

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HAWAIIAN ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Hawaiian artists and art lovers have erected a building specially designed for class work and exhibition purposes, on the Judiciary grounds, King street. Its opening reception and exhibition, held November 1st, was highly creditable, and appreciated by a large gathering.

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OUR CITY HALL. Kapiolani Building, corner King and Alakea streets, has become exclusively Honolulu's City Hall, furnishing quarters for all offices and departments of the municipality.

# THE KONA TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

BY JARED G. SMITH.

**T**HE effort to establish a new agricultural industry, the production of cigar tobacco in the Kona, or leeward, districts of Hawaii, has progressed haltingly but surely. While it cannot be said that the industry is "a go," it not having achieved as yet that happy stage where dividends accrue to shareholders, the positive advance made since 1917 promises an early fulfillment of that goal.

Commercial crops were produced from 1908 to 1913, following a series of experiments by the Hawaii agricultural experiment station from 1904 to 1907. As will be remembered, several companies were formed in 1908 and 1909. The more important of these was forced out of business following the loss by fire of its packing house and two crops of tobacco in 1912. There was a more or less logical loss of confidence by investors as a result of the total extinction of the pioneering capital, and the industry breathed its apparently final gasp after a very small crop of leaf for which there appeared to be no immediate market.

In 1916 Mr. W. R. Castle purchased the mortgages and creditors' claims against the old Kona Tobacco Co., Ltd., from H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., which had been the chief financial backer of all the tobacco companies during the initial, or "promotion" period, for a merely nominal consideration. This firm represented German capital and while H. Hackfeld stated in emphatic terms their continued belief in the final successful outcome of the tobacco business, their country being at war, it was not possible for them to continue making advances. For these reasons they simply stepped aside, surrendering their collateral security for debts footing over \$250,000, in order that other zealots for the creation of new industries helpful to Hawaii might take up the experiments and "carry on."

Mr. Castle, assisted by Mr. John Hind, financed tobacco

crops in 1917 and 1918. The old cry, "no market," was heard when the 1917 crop was ready to ship. It required as much painstaking diplomacy to get manufacturers to give even a trial to this "unknown product from a country never recognized as a tobacco district" as it had when the first big crop was shipped in 1910. The hiatus in production had wiped out what little advantage had been gained from 1908 to 1913. Buyers in 1918 were willing to pay stiff prices for well known tobaccos but there was no time to try out new things. However, by hard work, the way was made plain for the new crop of 1918 and when the first shipment reached San Francisco in May, 1919, it was sold at the wharf, at a parity with similar grades of "foreign" tobaccos.

Pending the disposal of the 1918 crop Messrs. Castle and Hind decided not to plant in 1919. The last shipment did not leave Honolulu until September, 1919, because of delays and difficulties incident to the first year of peace.

In the autumn of 1919 Mr. Castle withdrew from all active business affairs. He stated publicly that he considered the tobacco proposition proved and recommended that the enterprise be taken up by the newer generation. As an earnest of his faith and belief he offered the use of the lands, buildings and equipment of the old original company to a new company to be formed to carry on the business, at the nominal rental of \$1 per annum for two years, or until such period as success is fully assured.

Following this, the new South Kona Tobacco Company, Ltd., was duly incorporated under Hawaiian charter for 50 years, initial capitalization \$50,000, and a seventy acre crop was planted in June. The 1920 crop has already been sold to a New York concern, the first delivery having gone forward in November. The purchasers sent a member of their firm to Hawaii to engineer the deal and give final instructions as to methods of grading and packing. On his return to New York with this first shipment this practical tobacco man expressed the utmost faith that the time is coming, at no distant day,

when Hawaiian tobacco will occupy a permanent place in the American market.

A word as to the tobacco itself. Kona tobacco classes with "Havanna" rather than with any of the "domestic" varieties. It has the tropical flavor and quality. The wrapper leaf from seed selections grown twelve years ago in West Hawaii has acquired qualities which cause it to resemble yet differ from other wrapper types. In some of its characteristics it resembles Connecticut "shade-grown;" in others it more closely approaches "Java;" while an occasional type has the "Sumatra" qualities.

"Differences," were the first obstacle to ready sale of the Hawaiian product. After ten years the buyers have forgotten these and see only the "resemblances." The day will come when it will stand alone, in its own class.

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## CAPTAIN ALEXANDER ADAMS AND THE HAWAIIAN FLAG.

[Excerpt of a paper read at the Annual meeting of the Daughters of Hawaii Society, April 30, 1920, by Mrs. Chas. Lucas, confirming, largely, the account of the origin of the flag as given in the Hawaiian Annual of 1880.—Editor.]

**K**INDLY permit one of your associates and co-workers to submit the following generally unknown item of Hawaiian history on the origin of the Hawaiian flag, from a preserved record in the possession of the family and descendants of Captain Alexander Adams.

During the reign of Kamehameha I. the loyal "haoles" (foreigners) who were aiding the king in suppressing traitorous schemes among the people, and also assisting in training them to be self-supporting and loyal subjects of their government, were in great favor with Kamehameha and his favorite queen, Kaahumanu. For the valuable services of these men among the people, and for their allegiance and real aloha for Kamehameha and Kaahumanu, John Young, Isaac Davis and Captain Adams always enjoyed royal favors and protection.



Many of the present-day natives have not read of the attempted Russian occupancy of Kauai in 1816, which Kaumualii, in alarm, reported to Kamehameha, soliciting his aid. Reposing great confidence in the ability and loyalty of Captain Alexr. Adams, the king and premier sent him to Kauai, where he, by his tact and courage, succeeded in ousting the invaders without loss of life or shedding of blood.

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Claim has been made, of late, about the making of the Hawaiian flag by Captain Beckley. In the diary of Captain Adams, in the possession of his family, it is a different story entirely. According to this account the Hawaiian flag was made in the following manner:

There had been considerable discussion among the chiefs and advisers of the king concerning the head of the flag, the body of it having been agreed upon, consisting of eight stripes in the following order—white on top, then red, blue, white, red, blue, white and red, each stripe representing one of the inhabited islands of the group. Because of the inability of the designers of the flag to agree as to its completion, therefore, Kamehameha said to them: "Call my haole, he can fix it; he knows how to make it." When Captain Adams appeared before the king and his chiefs, and learned their wish, he immediately complied by using the Union Jack of the English flag for the head of the new flag. That is how the Hawaiian flag was made and completed.

There was a royal standard before this, with the emblem of authority in the field. The government vessels flew the flags they happened to have—usually the English ensign. The king had been advised of the importance of having a national flag for Hawaii, and it was made as above related.

Soon thereafter, Captain Adams went to China under Kamehameha's orders on the brig *Kaahumanu*, formerly the *Forester*, recently purchased by the king. In leaving port a salute of eleven guns was fired in honor of the Hawaiian flag.

and the gallant officers and crew of the *Kaahumanu*. On arrival off the port of Canton, the people there were surprised to see this foreign craft with its strange flag, and believing the vessel to be one of the notorious "hounds of the sea" then menacing Chinese commerce, entrance into the harbor was refused by the Cantonese officials. After two unsuccessful attempts, upon the suggestion of an Englishman who had gone out to meet the brig, the English colors were raised to the masthead in place of the Hawaiian, and under that flag the *Kaahumanu* was permitted to enter the port.


Many were the self-sacrificing services rendered Kamehameha and Kaahumanu by Captain Adams, and they both loved him for his loyal devotion. In appreciation they gave him the whole of the land of Niu, Oahu, and included also in this gift their favorite resort subsequently called Kalauhaihai, the place where Kaahumanu first proclaimed her renunciation of ancient rites and customs, to adopt modern civilization and customs. That was why the place was so named, meaning a scattering or dropping off of leaves; plucking withered leaves, a renunciation of the ancient customs to adopt the new.

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A LONELY TRIP. Captain Harry Pidgeon, in his 34-foot yawl *Islander* reached Honolulu July 1st, 1920, after a 26 day voyage from San Pedro, Cal., "all by his lonely," and not sighting a sail all the way. After a three months visit the craft returned to its Coast port, but the Captain went not alone.

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BANANA CULTURE. A corporation is being formed to develop banana culture and extend their export, capitalized at \$450,000, with principal lands at Nahiku, Maui, where some 2000 acres suitable for their cultivation is available.



# THE HINAS OF HAWAIIAN FOLK-LORE.

A Brief Outline of the Various Celebrities.

BY THOMAS G. THURM.

**S**TUDENTS of Hawaiian folk-lore cannot but be impressed with the frequency with which Hina figures as the heroine of the story, or is closely related to its principal character, showing it to be probably (apart from their deities), the most popular name known to the early bards, either as such, or embodying some characteristic or qualifying epithet in their romances, and originating away back in the genealogies and myths of the race, invading even the precincts of the deities, and in numerous instances is endowed with miraculous power, giving birth to islands and to demigods.

The recently published Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Folk-lore in the "Bishop Museum Memoirs," supplements the frequency of this name in his "Polynesian Race," and furnishes an interesting field for the researcher on this or similar investigation. In the account<sup>1</sup> of the origin of the islands, Hina is credited with giving birth to Kahoolawe, and as Hina-nui-alana, wife of Kuluwaiea, she is also the mother of Molokai, whereby tradition abounds with reference thereto as "Molokai-a-Hina."

The genealogy chants refer to Hina as the wife whom Wakea found<sup>2</sup> during an absence of Papa, his first spouse, at Kahiki. As the wife of Wakea she is also said to have conceived Molokai, later referred to as "an island child of Hina<sup>3</sup>. With so prominent a character it is unfortunate that no clue is found either as to her ancestry, or place of nativity, which might account in some degree for the popular hold which early obtained in the mind of the people that she should be termed "the beauty of Paliuli" (Hawaii's Paradise), be deified, and have formulated prayers addressed to her in

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<sup>1</sup> Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. IV, p. 2.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.* p. 12.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.* p. 18.

petitioning for aid by her devotees as their goddess, or aumakua. Nor is her fame and popularity confined to Hawaii, but is traceable throughout Polynesia<sup>4</sup> as a deity<sup>5</sup>, and in the story of Maui and other myths and legends. To the Marquesans Hina was the wife of an early settling chief in that group. In New Zealand folk-lore Hina is a sister<sup>6</sup> of Maui, and as such, or as Hina-uri<sup>7</sup>, or Hine-, with various epithets<sup>8</sup>, is prominent in their mythology and related to him. In Samoa, Hina changes to Sina, a popular traditional heroine.

In the Legend of Kana and Niheu<sup>5</sup>, with ear-marks of great antiquity and such popularity as to be known by several versions, Hina as the mother of these demigods and wife of Hakalanileo is met with, living at Hilo, where, in the exercise of that natural feminine trait, curiosity, she climbed Haupu hill that had drifted thither from Molokai with its chief, Kapepee<sup>10</sup>, and his high priest, to view its attractions, whereupon it drifted back to its position off the north coast in Pelekunu district of Molokai. Thus was Hina abducted, and it called for all the miraculous powers of Kana, the cunning and strength of Niheu, his brother, with the supernatural aid of their grandmother, Uli, to battle successfully against Kapepee's stronghold and rescue their mother and restore her to Hakalanileo at Hilo.

The well-known Maui myths throughout Polynesia, presents us with Hina as the mother of that famous demigod. She is so referred to in the Hawaiian narrations of many of his exploits, though sometimes given as Hina-kawea, wife of Akalana, as also Hina-nui-alana (the *ka* omitted), as mother of the four Maui brothers. As Hina she is further claimed as the mother of four daughters<sup>11</sup>, named Hina-keahi, Hina-kekai, Hina-mahuia, and Hina-kuluua, and though the genealogy ta-

<sup>4</sup> Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. IV, p. 436.

<sup>5</sup> Pol. Race, vol. I, p. 59.

<sup>6</sup> Brown's Maori and Polynesian, p. 225.

<sup>7</sup> Grey's Polynesian Mythology, p. 50.

<sup>8</sup> *Ib.* pp. 55, 92, 132, 235; *Te Ika a Maui*, pp. 100, 236, 463.

<sup>9</sup> Bishop Museum Memories, vol. IV, p. 436.

<sup>10</sup> Pol. Race, vol. II, p. 31.

<sup>11</sup> Westervelt's Maui, p. 27.

bles fail to verify this family increase, it does not lessen the popularity of the name.

It is through the exploits of Maui that we are indebted for most of our knowledge respecting Hina, his mother, thanks to his solicitude to relieve her in her household cares. He it was that sought to satisfy her desire for fish and setting out with his brothers in a canoe, seeing smoke from a fire arising ashore, returned to secure it with which to cook the food, and though long baffled succeeded at last in discovering the secret of producing fire by the friction of wood. And to aid her in kapa making he snared the sun and broke off its rays to retard it in its course, and thus lengthened the days so that her kapas might dry. In this filial duty she assisted him and instructed him, as she did also in his wresting the fire from the mud-hen, and in other adventures. The Chant to Kualii has several references to Hina as the guardian and protector of the mud-hen <sup>12</sup>, and as rain sprinkler.

In the collection of these myths of Maui the demigod, by W. D. Westervelt, he limits the Hawaiian Hinas to "three, practically distinct from each other,"<sup>13</sup> viz., the Hina already referred to as "abducted from Hilo by a chief of Molokai; Hina the wife of Kuula the fish deity, and Hina the mother of Maui," termed the Hilo-Hina, though the mother of Kana and Niheu is a Hiloite also. This statement probably refers to confusions met with in the several versions of the Maui myths, and cannot apply to the range of Hawaiian folk-lore, as we propose to show.

A version of the Maui stories<sup>14</sup> is met with representing him as the son of Hina-lauae and Hina, residing above Lahainaluna, Maui, which relate his venturing forth on mischievous pranks before birth. Reference is made to his snaring the sun that Hina might have time to dry her kapas. It says, further, that while absent on this duty Hina bore another son, an owl, which he

<sup>12</sup> Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. IV, p. 370.

<sup>13</sup> *Ib.*, vol. V, p. 536.

<sup>14</sup> Maui, p. 140.

did not treat with contempt. Setting out one day pole-fishing, Maui was seized and carried away to Moalii, some distance westerly from Lahainaluna, to be placed on the altar the following day as a sacrifice by the king. Hina saw in a vision what was being done so she and the owl followed along, Hina staying at a rock by the wayside. The owl flew on to where Maui was guarded and saw that he was tied with cords. The guards were awake, so the owl waited till near dawn, but they would not sleep.

Maui then spoke: "O thou Aina,<sup>15</sup> retard and prolong the night." The night being prolonged, the guards fell asleep, whereupon the owl entered and struck at Maui's bonds till they fell off. They then set off to where Hina was waiting, by which time it was daylight. Hiding Maui under the stone Hina sat outside of him and spread out her sleeping garment and looked for fleas as the searching party came up. To their inquiry for the man which was to be sacrificed by the chief, she said that she had not seen him, having just now arisen, and by the warmth of the sun was looking for fleas. At their departure the owl led Maui forth, and Hina followed till they reached home. Thus was Maui saved.

Through the deep-seated belief in Kuula, the principal deity of the Hawaiian fisher-folk in the exercise of their vocation, the memory of Hina, his wife, has been "kept green," as being a sharer in the evils inflicted upon him, and the sacrifices they made to benefit the common people. Hina, known also as Hina-puku-ia, had a sister with the characteristic name of Hina-ulu-ohia, seeing she lived in the forest.

Tradition places the home of Kuula and wife at Hana, Maui, where they had a son, Aiai, in the time of its cruel king Kamohoalii. Kuula was a devout and successful fisherman, and with forethought stocked his fish-pond against the day of scarcity. At such a time, in answer to a royal demand on him for fish, he sent an advisory message, which was purposely

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<sup>15</sup> Personification of the moon.

misrepresented to be defiant, whereupon the king ordered wood to be gathered and placed around their house and fired. In the carrying out of this decree, Aiai, it is said, "went forth through the flame and smoke to a cave for safety," and "Kuula and Hina his wife went out from the house as quietly as the spirit leaves the body, none saw how or whither."<sup>16</sup> But judgment befell the king in that he was choked to death by fish.

Aiai established koas and fishing stations throughout the islands to the memory of his parents, saying as he did so: "O Kuula, my father; O Hina, my mother, I place this stone here in thy name."<sup>17</sup>

Another Hina that is linked with historic Hana is she, as Hanai-a-ka-malama<sup>18</sup> (fed by the moon), who ambitiously attempted to leap to the moon from Kauiki hill but was restrained by her husband and crippled. This legend is seven generations later than the time of Hina-kawea, so could not be the same celebrity as some have alleged. Even the chant of Kaulii fell into this error. Briefly the story is as follows: "Hanaiakamalama was the sobriquet of Hema's mother, Hina.<sup>19</sup> She is said to have been disgusted with her children Puna and Hema, and to have gone up in the moon to live, but in the act of ascending, her husband, Aikanaka,<sup>20</sup> caught her by the leg and tore it off, on account of which she was called Lonomuku, the maimed or crippled Lono," as is seen to this day.

A more modern moon-myth is the legend of Hina-aimalama<sup>21</sup> (moon eating Hina), who is said to have turned the moon into food and the stars into fish." This heroine was born and brought up at the bottom of the sea, her parents and ancestors being gods who changed at times into fish. Her mother, Hina-luai-koa, having a brother, Ku-kea-pua, as husband, gave birth to ten children, three boys and seven girls, four of the

<sup>16</sup> Hawaiian Annual, 1901, p. 120.

<sup>17</sup> *Ib.*, p. 122.

<sup>18</sup> Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. IV, p. 370.

<sup>19</sup> Pol. Race, vol. II, p. 17.

<sup>20</sup> *Ib.* vol. I, p. 191.

<sup>21</sup> Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. V, p. 266.

latter being: Hina-akeahi, Hina-aimalama (who was the father's idol and most beautiful of all the girls), Hina-palehoano, and Hina-luaimoa. Of the boys the father designated the one next to the youngest child to be Hina-aimalama's guard, to attend her at all seasons. All went well for awhile, but for some discovered neglect of duty he was sentenced to banishment. He thereupon returned to his sister and said: "I am going, so here is your food, the moon, and your fish, the stars." By the aid of his grandparents he made his way from the depths to the ocean's surface, and seeing land he swam for it, landing at Kawaluna, in the realm of King Konikononia. In time he met and was befriended by the king, and in appreciation of the royal favor shown him decided to send for his sister, Hina-aimalama, to become the spouse of Konikononia. Upon her arrival the king at once fell in love with her and took her to be his wife, and they all lived happy ever after.

In the long legend of Kepakailiula,<sup>22</sup> one of the sons of Ku and Hina, of Keaau, Puna, Hawaii, little is given of the mother, Hina, beyond the fact of her having three sons, of whom the youngest, as in many Hawaiian stories, is the remarkable character to eclipse, it may be, or bring luster to the fame of his ancestry. In this case it was the peculiar birth of Kepakailiula that introduces us to Hina, his mother, and her two brothers, one a noted foreteller of events, the other a great traveler, chiefs of high rank as was their ancestors, and said to have been the only ones, directed by the gods, that found Paluili (Paradise), as it has been hid ever since.

Before journeying thither they visited for a season with Hina, their sister, at Keaau, and noticed her interesting condition. In due time she gave birth to an egg, which was taken by the brothers and wrapped in a feather cape. At the end of ten days it was examined and found to have formed into a most beautiful child. Wrapping it up again it was left forty days before re-examination, when it showed greater beauty, perfect form, open countenance, and skin as red as the cape which

<sup>22</sup> Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. V, p. 384.



wrapped him, hence his name, and was called "the first-born of the beloved one of Paliuli."

Another Ku and Hina story is found in the legend of Kapua-o-ka-ohelo-ai,<sup>23</sup> the scene of which is laid in Waiakea, Hilo, where two children, a boy and a girl were born to them.. Being of high chief rank they were brought up under very strict kapu, without knowledge of their relationship or of each other though under the same roof. Ku and Hina threatened the attendants with banishment if they relaxed vigilance over their charges, and this resulted in course of time, the daughter and her attendant being banished to Kauaihelani, where Kapuaokaoheloai meets the king and learns he is the younger brother of her mother, Hina, who originally belonged there but had moved to Hawaii.

Still another Ku and Hina couple is shown in the legend of Uweuwelekehau.<sup>24</sup> They were the chief rulers of Kauai, residing at Wailua, and had as offspring Olopana, the first-born, then Ku, and lastly Hina, a daughter, and it is notable that these two latter are named after the parents, something unusual in Hawaiian practice. Through disagreement of the brothers Ku moved to Hilo, and was followed shortly after by his sister, Hina, to whom he was much attached.

Ku being of too high rank to take any other woman to wife took Hina, in accordance with ancient custom, and they became king and queen of Hilo. In course of time Hina gave birth to a son, the subject of the story, and about the same time her brother Olopana, on Kauai, rejoiced in the arrival of a daughter, Luukia, and learning of Hina's child he vowed his daughter should wed none other.

One day as Ku and Hina were shrimping in the Wailuku River, the son, while sailing his canoe was swept to sea by a heavy freshet and carried off in the ocean current. It is said that through the power of his gods, Kane and Kanaloa, he was changed into a fish and conveyed to Kauai, where it was found

<sup>23</sup> Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. IV, p. 544.

<sup>24</sup> *Ib.* vol. V, p. 192.

and taken to Luukia by her attendants. Being pleased therewith she ordered the fish to be well cared for, but on the second day, by the power of his gods he resumed his human form, to the pleased surprise of Luukia, who eventually took him for her companion, securing thereby her father's displeasure and decree of banishment. Later, when the identity of Uweuwelekehau became known Olopana hastened to do him honor, and Ku and Hina hearing of him as alive and well on Kauai, journeyed thither from Hawaii in great state, whereupon the wedding of the young couple took place amid a joyous season of festivities.

In the exploits of the famous demigod Kamapuaa,<sup>25</sup> it is in the chants for aid in time of distress where we learn that Hina gave him birth:

The son of Hina is a hog with eight eyes,  
By Hina art thou, by Kahikiula.

Fornander traces Kahikiula and Olopana,<sup>26</sup> his brother, to the arrivals from Kahiki at about the eleventh century, who settled at Koolau, Oahu, where Olopana took Hina, the daughter of Aumu, to wife. Kahikiula supplanting his brother in the affections of Hina becomes the father of Kamapuaa, showing windward Oahu to have been his birthplace. He is recognized by Pele as the son of Kahikiula and Hina at his appearance on the bluff of Akanikolea, at the volcano of Kilauea, where she chants:<sup>27</sup>

Thou art Kama.  
The hog-son of Hina and her husband,  
The hog-grandson of Kamaunuaniho.

So taken up is the myth with the escapades of Kamapuaa that no further mention is made of his mother till near the end in his battling for recognition against his several relatives, as they supposed him dead.

Sending a messenger to Hina for a supply of fish for her son, then appearing in person to make request, she turned her

<sup>25</sup> Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. V, p. 314.

<sup>26</sup> Pol. Race, vol. II, p. 43.

<sup>27</sup> Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. V, p. 336.

back on him. He plead with her in chant "not to be unkind" and identified himself to her in recalling personal events of their lives till, in fear, she broke from the house and told her husband and the others of Kamapuaa's arrival, whereupon they all went out to greet and humble themselves before him. Hina chanted a mele in his honor to please him, then approached and laid down at his feet. Kamapuaa sat on her. The others also came with chants in his honor and laid at his feet, whereupon he arose and stepped on them all for he was very angry. Hina sought by meles and pleadings to appease his anger but in vain,, whereupon she disrobed and followed after him. On seeing this he relented and forgave them for failure to recognize him in his human instead of hog form.

Another Hina is presented as the mother of Mahinui, and grandmother of Palila, of remarkable birth and eventful life, in the legend devoted to him.<sup>28</sup> This Hina was living in the temple of Humuula, in the mountains of Kauai, and through her supernatural powers she saw the birth of Palila, in Koloa, as a piece of cord, which was thrown away in a rubbish pile, so she came down to the house of Mahinui and asked for the child that was born a short time ago. The parents said there was no child, it was a piece of cord, it is lying in yonder rubbish. Hina went over to the place designated and took up the piece of cord, and wrapping it in a fold of white kapa returned to her home. Here she unwrapped the bundle and changed it to fresh kapas. This she did three different times, when it began to assume human form, which, at the end of ten days, was complete. Hina then placed the child upon a shelf, and on reaching the age of taking food he was fed on nothing but bananas.

When Hina saw that the child was full formed she took him to Alanapo, another sacred temple, a resort of spirits and renowned for the bravery of people brought up in it. Here he was reared to a perfect character and developed a dual spirit

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<sup>28</sup> Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. V, p. 136.

and human form. At this time Kauai was in the throes of war, and it was Hina's custom to go down and note the progress of each battle. On one such occasion Palila, awaking from sleep to find Hina gone followed after to partake in the fray (as she foresaw he would) and advised Kaluaopalena of Palila, his son, coming to his aid, and instructed him as to his course of action.

In the battle which ensued Hina's instructions were obeyed, and Palila easily vanquished his father's opponents, whereupon Kaluaopalena and his people prostrated themselves before him. While they were in this position Hina arrived and stood on a little rise with Palila's robe and malo in hand, and rolling over the backs of the people she approached Palila, circumcised him and bound him with white kapa, whereupon they returned to Alanapo.

The legend of Punia,<sup>29</sup> of Kohala, Hawaii, shows him to be alone with his widowed mother Hina. They cultivated sweet potatoes, and in need of meat or fish he asked her to let him go down to the lobster cave for a supply, as was his father's habit. Hina replied: "No, it is a dangerous place, it is infested with sharks," but beyond the fact that she was the solicitous mother of a courageous outwiter of sharks and ghosts, the story is silent regarding her.

The legend of Lau-kia-manu-i-kahiki<sup>30</sup> is based on Hina as her mother, and Makiiocoe as the father, a sojourner from Kuaihelani, where he ruled as king, but coming to Kauai he met Hina and took her as wife, living with her some time and then returning to his kingdom, but leaving tokens for recognition in case the expected child should desire to search for him, with names for boy or girl, as the case might be, as also instructions for the royal pomp which should attend the voyage.

Hina is little dealt with in this long story devoted to her daughter other than the bringing of her up, and evading truthful replies to the girl's questionings as to her father, who and

<sup>29</sup> Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. V, p. 294.

<sup>30</sup> *Ib.* vol. IV, p. 596.

where was he? Cornered finally and charged with deception, Hina tells her of her father, Makiiioeoe, now in Kuaihelani; the provision he made for recognition should she desire to search him out, and naming the style in which the voyage should be made. The girl, all impatient, set out on her search, ignoring the stipulated provisions which Hina warned her would cause her to suffer untold agony, as she gave her instructions whereby she would be aided on the way.

In the midst of troubles which came thick and fast, an owl, represented as the supernatural aunt of Hina, came all the way from Kauai with the tokens of recognition in its keeping, and at a critical point provided the girl with her needed royal outfit.

#### CHARACTERISTIC NAMES.

Hina has a variety of characteristic names, and, as mentioned by Mr. Westervelt in his "Maui," it is feminine,<sup>31</sup> as a rule, though there are a few exceptions.

Of the several recognized standard genealogies examined for this name in its characteristic variations, it seems strange that the Nana-Ulu<sup>32</sup> line or branch should show but one, Hina-koula, the mother of Ulu and Nana-Ulu and wife of Pii, twelve generations from Wakea, while that of his brother Ulu shows one preceding her,<sup>33</sup> a step-daughter of Wakea; three others down to Hina-kawea the mother of Maui, and eight others following, ending with Hina-keuki, mother of Kanipahu, in the forty-ninth generation from Wakea. Only once is the name met with in all lists since that time. But going back to the fuller, more complete list of the Opuukahonua genealogy<sup>34</sup> in the search it is seen that Hina-imanau, one of the wives of Lanipipili in the fifth generation is the first on the list. It next appears as Hina-kului, one of the wives of Kahalolenaula, five generations after her, then as Hina-manouluae, wife of

<sup>31</sup> Maui, p. 139.

<sup>32</sup> Pol. Race, vol. I, p. 188.

<sup>33</sup> Pol. Race, vol. I, p. 190.

<sup>34</sup> Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. IV, pp. 22-23.

Haloa, hence a daughter-in-law of Wakea. A grandson of hers is given the name of Hina-nalo.

Twelve generations from Wakea it appears again as Hina-koula, the wife of Pii, as already mentioned. The first after this, four generations later, is Hina-kinau, then appears Hina-mahuia, also four generations apart, followed by Hina-kawea, mother of Maui (already dealt with), then Hina-kealohaila, wife of Maui-akalana, and Hina-i-kapaakua, wife of Nana-maoa. These four are all successive. Again four generations later is Hina-maikalani (Hina-from-the-heaven), the mother of Aikane,<sup>35</sup> whose wife was Hina-hanaiakamalama, the mother of Puna and Hema whose pranks drove the mother frantic to leap to the moon, as already shown.

Three generations later is Hina-ulu-ohia, the sister of Hina-puku-ia, already given simply as Hina, the wife of Kuula. Then appears Hina-au-aku (Hina-swim-away), mother of Koa, whose wife was Hina-au-mai (Hina-swim-hither), whose son Ole took Hina-maile-lii to wife, and her son, Kukohu, took Hina-keuki (Hina-the-tantalizer) to wife, since which time, twenty-four generations prior to Kamehameha, it does not again appear in the standard lists. In the Kualii list in addition to many of the foregoing is Hina-kapeau, son of Kapapaiakea.

A prayer to Hina, a goddess,<sup>36</sup> opens with "O Hina, Hina the tantalizer," and makes reference to the "elder Hina" and the water in which she bathed; Hina that "came from heaven," Hina of fish fame, as also "the mud-hen that came down for Hina," and "Hina of several bodies."

The goddess idea is also shown in the prophetic chant of Kamehameha's overthrow of Keoua, where Hina is appealed to, thus:<sup>37</sup>

O Hina, O Hina of heavenly song,

\* \* \* \*

Increase the power of the land.

<sup>35</sup> Given also as Alkanaka.

<sup>36</sup> Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. V., p. 501.

<sup>37</sup> *Ib.* vol. V, p. 407.

Nor does the foregoing exhaust the list: One Hina-uu, a princess of Kauai, who became one of the wives of Moikeha, the famed voyager of tradition, on his arrival at Wailua, and the fact that two, Hina-haweia and Hina-howana, figure in the few Menehune stories met with, is further evidence of Hina popularity.

With this variety of traditional, legendary and deified Hinas, it is small wonder that confusion is met with in reference to them, and illustrates the importance of genealogical lists, and accounts for the esteem in which they are held by Hawaiians.

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## STORY OF THE RACE OF MENEHUNES OF KAUAI.

(Translation<sup>1</sup> of contribution by J. H. Kaiwi).

**T**HE race of people called Menehunes were small people. It is said they were below the knees of Naipualehu.<sup>2</sup> If that is true, as stated by the ancients, then they were small indeed—short and rotund, according to some descriptions. They were known to be powerfully built, stout and muscular. Their skin was red, their body hairy; their nose short and thick-set and their low, protruding forehead was covered with hair. They had big eyes hidden by long eyebrows, and their set countenance was fearful so that they were unpleasant to look upon.

Their dwelling place was in the mountains, above Waimea, near, perhaps, to a place known as Waineki. There was where this race were frequently seen. Their houses were of banana leaves; their conversation was a kind of murmur, like the low growl of a dog; they were loud-voiced in their laughter, and were in perfect accord in all their undertakings and manner of living. They subsisted on bananas, silver-sides and shrimps. The Menehunes' hunger was satisfied with one or two bananas, or a single handful of small fish sufficed for each. The silver-sides and shrimps were the meat [food] to supply this people on account of their great number, whereby they were able to

perform important tasks in a single night and complete by dawn the work undertaken.

The watercourse of Kikiaola, above the Waimea river, was built by this race of Menehunes, who dug the course and laid the stones smooth and tight in the following manner: In the night of Akua [full moon] perhaps, was their construction of the watercourse of Kikiaola completed. It is said that they stood in line from above the head of the watercourse of Kikiaola to below Polihale, and by the hand of this and that Menehune each stone was passed this long distance of some five or six miles, and yet, the course was completed and the water turned in by morning in its construction. The chief that encouraged this race of Menehunes to the task rejoiced greatly at hearing of and seeing the completion of the watercourse of Kikiaola, to benefit the laboring people residing at Paliuli, and the water flowing down its course to enable the taro to grow thriftily for their sustenance.

#### THE DURABILITY OF THE KIKIAOLA WATERCOURSE.

From the construction by the Menehunes up to this day none have broken down this firmly built watercourse of Kikiaola, a kind of mysterious labor of these diminutive people. At its completion they had insufficient food for their maintenance, therefore, as they could not longer remain at Waimea, on account of the scarce and diminishing supply of the silver-sides there, they learned that a couple of young chiefs at Puna, Kauai, were seeking [them]. There, living in the valley between the Kipu river and Niumalu, resided Ale-koko, the brother, and Ka-lala-léhua, the sister, young chiefs of handsome countenance, who agreed together to construct a fish pond each for themselves. At the removal hither of the Menehunes they began the construction of the fish ponds of these young chiefs of Niumalu aforementioned.

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<sup>1</sup> A somewhat free translation to lessen the tautology of the original.

<sup>2</sup> A celebrated Kauai dwarf of but about three feet in height.



In the erection of the fish ponds of these young chiefs, that of the brother was built on one side of the Niumalu river (now leased to Chinese), while the sister's was located on the side toward Kipu; but, strange to say, the wall around the pond of Ale-koko, the brother, was completed, while that of Ka-lala-lehua, the sister, was not.

It is said that the work on these fish ponds was done in one night. The stone gathering and smooth fitting of these enclosures reached from the sea beach of Makalii, about a mile and a half from Niumalu, and declared by some to be perhaps two miles or more distant. As in the construction of the Kikiaola watercourse, done at night, so were these fish ponds, the pond of the brother completed, and that of the sister unfinished at dawn, when all the Menehunes returned to the mountains because they were a queer people at the approach of daylight. There was only a small section more to complete Ka-lala-lehua's pond when daylight came on, but one by one the Menehunes fled to the mountains until all had disappeared at dawn. The sister, seeing her fish pond incomplete, was grieved and wept at its unfinished state, while the brother rejoiced at the completion of his. The stones gathered for the sister's pond still remains in the stream to this day.

These two young chiefs, Alekoko, the brother, and Kalalalehua, the sister, were born in the valley and dwelt near that stream, and over it the rainbow continues to arch to the present time. Residents of the place upon beholding the rainbow spanning the valley acknowledged that it was for those young chiefs, saying, "These are the vigilant chiefs."

According to the statement of residents of this valley of Niumalu, this regal pair possessed supernatural powers, the sister at times changing to a lizard, and the brother assuming a shark form on his back at times. Directly beneath that valley was a deep hole wherein the water at times was hot and at other times cold. It might have been true then, but now it has entirely disappeared.

It was stated by my grandparents, now dead, that they heard of the character of the Menehunes in this wise: They were in the upland region of Waineki, where they slept, the place of the Menehunes in olden time. At night, on lighting a fire to roast bananas, before being cooked for eating they were snatched away with long poles by these Menehune folk snatching them from off the burning coals. Not indeed is the like of the small size of this race; their countenance inspired fear should you behold them, and unsightly was the appearance of their eyes, yet they were not angry or quarrelsome men, said my ancestors, who learned clearly of their characteristics.

The Menehunes were very diminutive, a people greatly afraid of daylight, but in the night, oh my! it was glory to them. They were united in all their great undertakings, and were certainly of supernatural kind, as witness the water-course of Kikiaola unto this day; no one dared break down the structures of the Menehunes. In observing closely the stones used in the work, they were large indeed, and so it is with the fish-pond of Alekoko unto this day. The strength which they put into their work has endured to the present time, though the grass has grown among the outer stones of the enclosure of those in sight but the top stones are hidden by its thick growth. In past years of great flood this fish-pond suffered no damage by freshet, the water flowed over the walls but no part has tumbled down to this day.

The way of my grandparents hearing of this kind of people was by going up right above Waineki and looking down into Wainiha valley. They went up there to collect sandalwood for the chiefs, and slept in the mountains from time to time and thus became familiar with the locality of this strange race, and learned they were good people; they molested no one without cause. In the matter of food, they approached if bananas were being roasted by kanakas in the mountains in the ancient time of long ago.

The lasting quality of these structures erected by the Menehunes continue to this era, these places renowned by their

labors show the goodness of God in creating people of different races by whose labors His magnanimity is manifest. Some claimed these were Mu-ai-maia<sup>3</sup> (banana-eating bugs), but my grandparents maintained they were true Menehunes.

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<sup>3</sup>The Mu-ai-maia and Menehune myths of Hawaii may be likened to the gnomes and fairy stories of our day.

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## A NEW BOOK ON HAWAIIAN MYTHOLOGY AND FOLK LORE.

BY ARTHUR JOHNSTONE, AUTHOR OF "ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON IN THE PACIFIC."

**A**NCIENT Hawaiian Mythology, as here viewed by Mr. Thomas G. Thrum, the author, includes the religious beliefs, practices, and superstitions of the race at the time of its discovery and introduction to civilization. It will be printed in two parts contained in one volume, of which part one will comprise ancient creation myths, in general, followed by separate chapters on Dreams and Visions, Spirits and Ghosts; Life Restoration; Divisions of Kapus; Praying others to Death; God and worshipping the Hosts of Heaven; Ancient Conception of Aumakuas; Transformation into Lizards; Lizard Aumakuas; Idols of Royal favor; the Kalaipahoa Gods; The Shark Gods and to become such; the Thunder and Lightning Gods; Ancestral Deities (Aumakuas and Unihipilis); The Ancestral Hosts of Heaven; Ancient Demigods of Hawaii; The Pakaka Deity; How Kamehaikana became a Goddess; Origin of the Goddess Pele; Pele, Kanehekili and other Deities; The Minor Gods and Divisions; The Major Gods—Kane, Ku, Lono.

Part two will include the following legendary myths: Aukelenuiaiku; Pele Legends; Hiiaka and Lohiau; Legend of Laieikawai; Kaulani and Lepeamoia; Kamapuaa the Demigod; Hinaaikamalama; Hainalau; The Phantom Isle, and Pualenalena and the Conch, together with an appendix containing a Glossary, etc., etc.

In the treatment and arrangement of the subject matter the author has followed as far as possible the modern scientific method; this will be seen especially in the first part which begins with dreams and visions and gradually evolves through fetishism and ancestor worship to the ideas of demigods and deities, who come into being only after the mental experience of a primitive people is well-worn. As to the literary interest of the two parts, it may be said that the compiler has so arranged his matter that the first part is unexpectedly of as great attractiveness as the naturally romantic second part, which indeed carries a golden thread of personal and mythical interest. But in perusing the first part of the work the reader will find that the scientific divisions of the volume are apparently thrown into disorder by the seeming intrusion of mythological and ethnological facts belonging to earlier and later periods; this apparent discrepancy will upon closer scrutiny be found to be the fault of the earlier narrators of the primitive stories, who, as in most savage myths, are prone to confuse the past, present, and future in a way rather bewildering to the beginner in the study of comparative mythology.

Eminent authorities on this and kindred subjects have at different times pointed out that the natural barriers of the Pacific have largely caused the preservation of the relics of the past in virtually their pristine purity. This seems to be especially the case in the subject of Mythology, where contaminations are easier and more universal in those countries which lie contiguously or nearly so. It is this fact that often makes mythological interpretation so difficult when environments meet and often overlap, as they almost always do throughout the world. Our island isolation, therefore, in a manner becomes an ethnological and mythological asset, although it may at times rudely hinder investigations as to the time and origin of the settlement of the different island groups in their order. Thus it will be found in the present work, where, while Babylonian and Biblical myths are always in evidence, yet at times one can clearly catch glimpses and hear faint notes of the older Accadian

originals which form the basis of the well-known Babylonian and Biblical narrations. A new element is noticed, a new tone is heard, neither of which is familiar to us, and doubtless have been floated on unspied wings from an unknown past—preserved from destruction by the barriers of our isolation.

Enough however has been said to show the interesting scope of Mr. Thrum's forthcoming book, which is certainly well-filled with the truth and depth of one of our latest sciences. In passing it may be said that the volume in hand was finished for the publishers in 1916, but that on advice the publication was delayed until after the subsidence of the great war. It is hoped the consequent demoralization of the book-trade will have sufficiently recovered to permit the issue of the new work during the coming year.

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## NEW HAWAIIANA.

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As intimated in our last issue, the closing part of the 3rd volume of "Fornander's Hawaiian Folk-Lore," issued this past summer, thus completing that notable collection as vols. IV, V, and VI of the Bishop Museum Memoirs. This completing number is devoted entirely to Hawaiian meles, or poetry, original and translated, and covers their wide field with a variety beyond any collection hitherto attempted, especially in translated work, embracing as it does, chants, prophecies, eulogies, dirges, legends; name, love and other songs, and prayers, the more important ones being enriched with copious notes.

Each volume, as also each part of a volume, is complete in itself, so that one is not dependent upon possessing the full series to be assured against breaks by continuations.

A new work entitled "Forty Years on the Pacific," by Frank Coffee, appears in 1920 from several publishing points, viz., New York, San Francisco and Sydney, "a book of reference for the traveler and pleasure for the stay-at-homes." an

8vo. of 375 pages, with full index, several maps and many illustrations, being the personal observations and experiences of the author on the numerous voyagings in, across, and around the Pacific that lured him for forty years, in which Hawaii naturally shared on several occasions.

"Hawaii Nei 128 Years Ago" is "the journal of Archibald Menzies, kept during his three visits to the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands in the years 1792-1794, when acting as surgeon and naturalist on board H. M. S. *Discovery* (Captain George Vancouver), including an account of his ascent of Hualalai and Mauna Loa," edited by W. F. Wilson, who also furnishes an interesting narrative of pioneer effort in mountain climbing and which enhances its value.

Mr. Wilson has done more than a community service to the land of his adoption in thus compiling from various sources this interesting narrative of pioneer effort in mountain climbing and botanizing Hawaii's virgin forests. We bespeak it a worthy place in all libraries of reference. The work is an 8vo. of 200 pages, conveniently indexed, issued in paper cover.

"TRIBUTES OF HAWAIIAN TRADITION"—To meet a frequently expressed want for a brochure of island-lore, for tourist or mailing convenience, there is just issued a 12mo. booklet of some 30 pages under the above caption, containing: "The Pali" and an account of the "Battle of Nuuanu," as also "Kaliuwaa Falls" (or Sacred Valley), and the myth of "Kama-puaa the Demigod," so indelibly associated together. Two fine views of these famous localities lend attraction to identify the stories.

This selection is made, on request, by Thos. G. Thrum, as a souvenir of Oahu's "Lions," and may be had in cloth, or in kapa binding.

Another legendary brochure just off the press is Charlotte Hapai's selection of Hilo fame, edited by George Mellen, and published by the Chas. R. Frazier Co., entitled "Legends of the Wailuku," twelve in number, with six illustrations, issued

for the First Trust Co. of Hilo; a 16 mo. of 54 pages, bound in kapa.

Miss M. Leola Crawford has brought out through Fowler Bros., Los Angeles, the fourth edition of her "Seven Weeks in Hawaii by an American Girl," revised and enlarged through further acquaintance on revisiting these islands recently. The little book is of 112 pages, in boards; well illustrated; is tastily gotten up as a souvenir, and the pleasantly written impressions are told with fewer inaccuracies than usual with malihinis.

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### A TIMELY STAMP RESCUE.

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**A**T the Fifty-fifth Annual Conference of the American Philatelic Society, held at Providence, R. I., the remarkable find of several Hawaiian so-called "missionary" stamps, some ten or more years ago, was reported at their closing banquet, by A. W. Batchelder, formerly of the New England Stamp Co. The discovery was made in tearing down an old tannery, in Newark, N. J., that had been disused for over thirty-five years, in the furnace of which was found a pile of partly burned papers, and among the debris a letter with a 2 and a 5 cent first issue Hawaiian postage stamp.

Questioning the finder for possible other rescues, another half burned letter was shown, on the remaining portion of its envelope front was a strip of three 13 cent Hawaiian stamps of the first issue, burned out at two points on the edge. These stamps were sent to an expert in Paris, and mended at a cost of \$250, and sold subsequently to H. J. Crocker for \$2,500. The first letter with its 2 and 5 cent stamps went into the Worthington collection, costing him the modest sum of \$5,000. Thus the two letters rescued from the burning realized \$7,500.

## RETROSPECT FOR 1920

### SUMMARIZED CONDITIONS.

**F**EW lands can look back upon so favorable a year's record as Hawaii has experienced throughout 1920, so fruitful has it been of activities looking to the material progress and welfare of her people of various nationalities, while enjoying a season of commercial prosperity unprecedented in all her history, in spite of organized labor effort to dominate the territory's leading industry.

Hawaii has leaped into the limelight of world publicity as never before, and the events contributing thereto were, and are, such as will inhere to her honor whenever and wherever she is spoken of. The Mission Centennial celebration (as noted elsewhere) was no small factor. It not only drew the world's attention to us, but was an occasion for the visit of a body of foremost thinkers in religious and educational work to take part therein, and a special war fleet of our nation was sent to honor the event, while a prince of the mother country, on his Pacific tour, timed an official call for the occasion, all of which will inure to our fair fame.

Another matter for congratulation was Hawaii's movement and call of delegates from lands in and bordering on the Pacific, for the formation of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference for exploration and investigation throughout Polynesia, which met in congress in this city during August and promises important coöperative work.

Health conditions show marked improvement for the Board of Health condemnation of the insanitary and oftentimes unsightly delapidated tenement structures throughout the city. The substituting therefor of single and double dwellings has also aided in the real estate and building transactions. Other than "flu" visitation again, with its heavy toll, and the vigilance required against tubercular insidious workings, health matters have progressed favorably, and victory is holding forth her laurel



crowd to Hawaii's specialists in the possible discovery of a leprosy cure.

Business activities in all lines evince the period of unusual prosperity we are passing through in spite of besetting drawbacks. In shipping movements, while improved over the preceding year in freight conditions, the inadequacy of passenger accommodation has been seriously felt, both at this port and at San Francisco. Our commerce with the mainland shows marked advance, being \$201,507,624 in import and export values, or \$64,916,426 over that of 1919. The import value of the above 1920 figures were \$59,261,621, against \$43,572,794 of the previous year, while our export values rose from \$93,018,404 in 1919, to \$142,246,003 for this year 1920, of which \$140,654,816 represent Hawaiian products. These figures do not include foreign lands commerce; the customs tables on pages 21 to 24 shows this more fully.

#### WEATHER

The islands passed through another winter period last year, with a rainfall far below normal. January favored us with refreshing rains, but with so long a dry record behind us, and sparse rains through this year, there have been periods of anxiety and some distress in various sections, more particularly on Hawaii, Maui and Molokai, notably in the grazing districts. This condition in several instances retarded plantation work, though it is hoped the young cane will recover its set-back through the now promising fall rains. East Maui was favored with a cloud burst of short duration in September which relieved their situation.

Kaunoi appears to have been the favored island of the group throughout the year, both in rainfall and in temperature. With the former each month showing a record below normal, it is not surprising that the sunshine and temperature should range above normal through the year. Mahukona on two occasions scored 94 as the highest at all stations. Thunderstorms were prevalent throughout the group January 17th and frequent also during

March in various sections. April was noted for a dense volcanic haze on Maui, and on Oahu, at latter part of same month. Earthquakes at intervals during May were felt on Hawaii, as also on other islands except Kauai.

## POLITICAL

Suffrage having carried as a Constitutional amendment, the steps being taken to secure the promised boon women were tricked out of by the 1919 legislature were dropped, and in their stead leaders urged women to register for the exercise of their voting rights. Miss Johanna Wilcox was the first to register on Oahu under the suffrage amendment, and her sisters on Maui followed her example for like distinction. Women of Hawaii exercised their first voting privilege, therefore, at the primaries, October 2d, and at the general election of November 2d, 1920. Maui and Oahu had each a suffragette aspirant for legislative honors, but mere man won in the race. As usual there were many would-be candidates at the primaries, but then, and later, political excitement did not enthuse, and thanks to the absence of liquor, and perhaps, presence of women, election day passed off unusually quiet, with the vote unprecedentedly large, and a Republican sweep in nearly all districts of the islands.

Re-registration has been in progress this year, as required by law. Honolulu's registered voters at its close was 14,697. Of this number 9,375 were men and 5,322 were women.

## LEGISLATURE

A special session of the legislature was called by Governor McCarthy, which convened November 10th, primarily to consider the financial situation of the territory and devise ways and means to increase its revenues; to adjust sundry misfit acts and appropriations; consider the demand of further increase in the educational budget; restriction on foreign language schools; provision for Kahului and Nawiliwili harbor needs; for geological and hydrographic surveys, etc., and the appointment of committees on several important contemplated measures, to facilitate action thereon at the regular session next February.

## LABOR AGITATION.

A movement for higher plantation wage demand was launched by certain Japanese papers, and Japanese language school principals from the other islands, termed delegates, calling a convention in this city December 1, 1919, joined later by several Buddhist priests. A Japanese Labor Federation formed claiming 24,000 members, to formulate and enforce their demand upon the Planters' Association, though already better paid than elsewhere. Many Filipino laborers also made demand for increased wage and then quit work. This was the labor situation at the opening of the year, and to the arrogant demands of a so-called laborers' committee (officers of the self-formed Federation), the Planters' Association twice refused to accede.

By the latter part of January the Filipinos realized they had been misled and a number were disposed to return to work, but were threatened with violence. Many Japanese laborers of the Oahu and Aiea plantations quit at this time and planned a red flag parade. Following another letter of demand to the Planters' Association was the general strike on Oahu plantations February 1st, and this was maintained by a tax levied on Japanese laborers throughout the islands until the end of June when the strike, after long being admitted futile, was officially called off and the workers returned to their places. The financial loss to the striking plantation laborers, toward the end of April, when it was seen to be a lost cause, was placed at \$1,500,000. According to the Federation's published statement contributions by islands in support of the strikers were as follows: Hawaii, \$320,531.50; Kauai, \$169,906.83; Maui, \$156,214.83; Oahu, \$25,118.70; Honolulu City, \$5,985.91; other and borrowed sources, \$3,691.06, a total of \$681,448.83.

Though sorely crippled, all plantations continued their activities with the aid of volunteer help, to whom preference of employment was given when the strikers returned.

The teamsters of the Union Feed Co., and Honolulu Construction and Drayage Co., as also a number of persons in the

Telephone, and in the Inter-Island S. N. Co. service likewise indulged in the strike fever.

## NEW CENSUS.

Revised figures of the new census of the Territory of Hawaii for 1920 was made public here August 3d, showing a total population of 255,912, exclusive of the federal military and naval forces, a gain of 64,003 since the last enumeration in 1910. The figures for the city of Honolulu is 83,327, against 52,183 in 1910, a gain of 31,144 for the decade, while the whole island of Oahu and Midway, which comprises the city and county of Honolulu, has grown from 82,028 to 123,527, a gain of 41,499. Hilo's city population has also grown in same time from 6,745 to 10,431. Full and comparative tables will be found on pages 16 and 27, but complete details are yet to come.

## CARNIVAL SEASON.

This season, which has grown out of our Washington's birthday observance, was this year again under the guidance and direction of a mystic body of Shriners who camped at the foot of Fort street and erected their Happyland Society Circus tents, the Happyland Gladway, Chinese tea garden and other enticing quarters, wherein "society," the "dear public" and Aloha templars vied with each other in true carnival spirit for a week. The attendance was large, and the various entertaining and instructive performances were creditably presented and enjoyed from start to finish.

As in 1919, the sum realized by these Happyland entertainments go to a fund to entertain the great conclave of visiting Shriners to Hawaii in 1922. The gross proceeds of this season's laudable effort was \$48,442.

## KAMEHAMEHA DAY.

This national holiday was observed with more pompous display than usual by the several native Societies participating in their annual parade; the decorating of the Kamehameha statue, followed by literary and musical exercises in the execu-

tive grounds. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were given by W. H. Heen, Andrew J. Bright, and Rev. A. Akana. Singing by girls of the St. Andrews' and Kamehameha schools, and music by the Salvation Army and our Hawaiian bands interspersed the exercises.

The Merry-way season of the Foresters was pitched for this event and their enlarged body contributed to the parade of the morning. The section of pau riders for some reason were not of the parade body as on former occasions, but appeared later on the grounds during the exercises, consequently their very attractive exhibition was lost to the larger part of the audience. Regatta in the harbor and racing at the Park were the afternoon attractions.

#### FORESTERS' MERRY-WAY SEASON.

The fraternal body of Foresters, with delegates from the other islands lodges planned a season of merriment June 9-12, with various amusements and attractions at Aala Park, for the financial benefit and increase of the order, the gross receipts of which were \$41,000. Taking its cue from certain other fraternal bodies the Foresters this year, for the first time, paraded a pageant of initiates on the "antiques and horrors" order on the afternoon of the 12th.

#### MAUI'S COUNTY FAIR.

With commendable community spirit the people of Maui followed up their former exhibition successes and held their Third County Fair at its Kahului grounds, Oct. 21-24, which was very largely participated in by exhibitors, and appreciated by throngs of visitors daily. The permanent character of its seven large buildings for housing the exhibits—including live stock—, and the architectural constructed grand stand with accessory provisions, and race track for sport events, lent to a feeling of confidence as one entered the grounds, an area of over thirty acres, reclaimed from swamp land, enclosed with a neat substantial fence.

The exhibit throughout has received encomiums on all sides,

remarkable progress being seen in fruits, floral, educational, agricultural and live stock displays, and the commercial and auto attractions from Oahu were commendable. The aid of Army men, with the 17th Cavalry band, army planes, and submarines contributed in no small measure to the enjoyment of the sport events of the occasion. The daily attendance was gratifyingly large, and all in all the fair proved the valley isle's motto to be no idle boast.

FINANCIAL CAMPAIGNS.

Mention in last issue showed the uniting of the various charitable organizations of the city for one annual appeal for their needs, rather than frequent or repeated calls to serve the various worthy objects. The sum so raised for the year 1920 was \$309,500. At this writing the United Welfare Campaign for the need of the twenty-three institutions for 1921 is in progress, to secure the sum of \$375,000, with apportionment as follows:

Associated Charities.....	\$21,858	Kings Daughters Home...	1,629
Boys' Clubs .....	5,720	Leahi Home .....	40,322
Boy Scouts .....	8,876	Palama Settlement .....	34,500
Girl Scouts .....	2,292	Salvation Army Boys' Home	10,125
Free Kindergarten .....	20,108	Girls' Home .....	12,327
Castle Home .....	13,525	General .....	9,600
Aged Chinese Home .....	7,836	Susannah Wesley Home..	4,000
Honolulu Chapter Ameri-		Seamen's Institute.....	7,775
can Red Cross.....	15,200	Y. M. C. A. Central.....	48,960
Humane Society .....	2,947	Nuuanu .....	23,966
Japanese Hospital .....	5,339	Territorial .....	6,940
Kaithi Orphanage.....	11,185	Y. W. C. A.....	42,428

Other appeals for financial aid throughout the year have been neither few in number nor small in amount, as seen in the following list, some of which, however, are in pledges having a year to run.

Near East, aid to Armenia.....	\$ 25,490
Queen's Hospital, for needed enlargement.....	255,170
Harvard University Endowment fund.....	20,949
Smith's College aid.....	5,125
Mills' Seminary aid.....	18,412
Hawn. Swimmers team to Antwerp Olympiad.....	10,000
Ida Pope Memorial (in progress).....	50,000

Hawaiian Board (in progress).....	400,000
American Board .....	4,000
Palama Settlement for Lanakila Hale purchase.....	50,000
Maui Kula Sanitarium drive.....	82,000
Hawaii Island Welfare Campaign.....	35,111
Central Union Church, for new and larger edifice and equipment .....	250,000
University of Hawaii, swimming tank (in progress)..	20,000
Zeebrugge Entertainment, for war cripples.....	875
Shriners Happyland Carnival.....	48,442
Foresters Merry-way Season.....	41,000
For Chinese Famine Sufferers.....	1,900
John M. Martin Bed, Leahi Home (in progress).....	10,000

## NOTED VISITORS.

Hawaii has been honored this year by a large number of distinguished visitors, not a few of whom sojourned for a season and visited the other islands, thus becoming acquainted with the country and its people. This was notably the case with those invited to participate in the Missions Centennial Celebration, and the delegation of scientists to the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, as shown in the accounts already given of these events.

The visit for a day of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the opening of the Centennial celebration, and again in August for several days' quiet enjoyment were honor seasons our citizens appreciated. Other royal visitors touching here on their journeys were: Prince Mahidol, brother of the King of Siam, and Crown Prince Carol, of Rumania, en route to the Coast. Mayor Jas. Rolph of San Francisco, with Mrs. Rolph, spent a season of delightful change, as also H. M. Albright, Supt. of Yellowstone Park, and Gilbert E. Grosvenor, editor Natnl. Geographic Magazine, who made strenuous tours of the islands and hope to come again.

Among other notables passing through were: Ex-Senator T. E. Burton, of Ohio; Chas. R. Crane, U. S. Minister to China; a coterie of able financiers returning from the Orient; Gen. W. Bramwell Booth, of Salvation Army fame; Judge H.

V. Borst, of N. Y., Grand Sire of the World, I. O. O. F., and Prof. A. B. Hart of Harvard University. A party of editors from Australia and New Zealand, en route to the Empire Press Association convention at Ottawa, Canada, enjoyed their day's sight seeing and entertainment at the hands of the Ad Club, July 10th., and the following day a Congressional party of about 100 arrived per *Great Northern*, en route to the Orient, and were greeted and feted in our usual manner during their three days' stay.

The year is further noted for the visits of so large a number of U. S. Naval craft on three occasions; the British cruiser *Renown* with the Prince of Wales, twice, and the *New Zealand*, as also the number of experts that have been called here to aid in various lines of educational and community betterment work throughout the islands.

#### REAL ESTATE.

Activity to a marked degree has characterized the real estate movements throughout the year, both in city and other island properties, a number of sales being of more than ordinary values in business and residential sections of the city, as also in industrial and agricultural tracts. This has been a notable feature of water-front and Iwilei transfers, the principal changes of record being: Wharf property and buildings of the Allen & Robinson Est. to the Territory, \$601,776; R. Horner, and Kea (2 lots) to J. M. Young, Queen st. property, \$74,500; lot corner Nuuanu and Merchant to Hawn. Fertilizer Co., \$31,500; 3 pcs. River and Pauahi St. property to R. Horner, \$26,000; Cal. Packing Co. acquires six Iwilei lots, \$15,000; Hawn. Pineapple Co. from Wolters in same section, \$21,000; A. Lewis, Jr., to W. R. Castle, warehouse and lot, \$27,500; E. Wery to 1st Trust Co. of Hilo, \$25,000; Ena Est. to Union Oil Co., \$96,770, another purchase at \$10,000; W. H. McInerny secures three lots at \$20,750.

Beretania st. sales are: Steere to J. A. Magoon, \$20,000; Bishop Est. to Municipality, play ground, \$53,807; Cummins



Est. to Episcopal Church, \$60,000; A. C. Hustace to F. L. Batten, lot cor. Kapiolani st., \$14,000. A number of important sales occurred in the Dowsett tract, and other Nuuanu sections, among which are J. A. McCandless to Dr. J. A. Morgan, \$16,800; Spencer home to Mrs. M. Wilcox, \$42,000; Afong homestead to Chun Hoon, \$32,000; C. N. Marques acquires a residence lot at \$15,000, and Trent Co. the Stella Kea Pauoa lots at \$10,000. Judd st. show sales of unimproved lot to F. J. Crehore, \$13,500; B. Hartwell three parcels to various parties, \$30,750. R. M. Value secures an Alewa Heights residence at \$10,500, and Haley's property there changes hands for \$23,200. Transfers are noted also in the Puunui, Allen, Spreckels, and other tracts.

Other city sales are: Wicke premises to Y. W. C. A., \$30,000; J. F. Bowler to C. M. Cooke Est. corner Punchbowl and King, \$32,000; H. Waterhouse Tr. Co. to H. S. Carter, King st., \$32,600; Cleghorn Est. to Peerless Paint Co., \$14,000; King st. property, corner Desha Lane to Chinese firm at \$26,000; Shaw lot, Liliha st. to H. U. Yamada, \$12,000; Kaiulani Home property to Palama Settlement, \$30,000. Waikiki charm has wrought many changes of home owners, chief of which is the Jas. B. Castle Est. to the Elks Lodge, \$155,000, and the Geo. C. Beckley property to the H. Waterhouse Trust Co., \$150,000.

College Hills and Kaimuki lots have been in active demand at full figures, two important sales in latter section being: E. M. Nakuina, of the Leahi farm tract, to the Guardian Trust Co., \$11,275, and the Salvation Army's purchase of 27½ acres at \$12,000. Wm. Searby secures the Prosser home, on Punchbowl slope, at \$22,500; G. S. Harris the Bottomley home in Mamon at \$21,000, and M. W. Deering acquires two Tantalus lots for \$12,350. The foregoing indicates the widespread interest in Honolulu real estate.

Important sales in other sections are: Mrs. E. C. Judd to Mrs. J. J. Swanzy, interest in Kualoa lands, \$31,800; Govt. to Waimanalo Plantation, two lots, \$31,500; and Castle and

Wood dispose of their interests in Wahiawa lands for \$141,912. On Maui are sales of W. O. Aiken to Pauwela Pineapple Co., \$60,000; considerable activity is noted in Wailuku lots, and a Makawao tract transfers to F. M. Pires, at \$33,000. Hilo Mercantile Co. close out their realty interests for \$55,000, and Brewer & Co. secure tracts in N. Hilo for \$90,519.

## BUILDING NOTES.

The intimation in last issue of our entering upon a period of unusual building activity has been fully borne out during this year, and is evidenced both in city and suburban structures. The demand for dwellings has been persistent, and effort to supply the need is made in the face of higher cost of material and labor, the latter of skilled quality, being unequal to the demand.

The Davies block is making a formidable showing, and the steel frame work of the Federal building is taking shape. Three concrete shop buildings of Catton, Neill Co. are in progress, costing \$125,000. Other business structures are: Branch building of Bank of Hawaii, Waipahu, \$24,290; Cafeteria Hawn. Pineapple Co., \$18,000; New Palama (movie) Theater, to seat 976; Mendonca two-story building, Smith st., \$26,000; Auto Garage Co. cor. Beretania and Punchbowl, \$20,300; Newton Auto Exchange on opposite diagonal corner, Pond Co.'s new building cor. Beretania and Alapai is in progress, costing \$43,446, as is also the Peoples Theater, Fort St., of 1700 seat capacity, to cost \$130,000. The home for feeble minded folk at Aiea, near Pearl City, nears completion, costing over \$45,000.

The aquarium is having a new laboratory building, costing \$11,715, and Leahi Home a nurses quarters \$8,000. Fort Shafter has nine new buildings this year at a cost of \$174,000. A group of concrete double houses are nearly completed at Castner, and among the new structures at Pearl Harbor is an Army & Navy Y. M. C. A. costing \$45,000.

Residence work runs into big figures, and is well distributed:

that for January alone, on twenty-six buildings, was valued at \$58,820. Among others are: R. W. Purvis, Kaimuki, \$5,000; A. C. Wilcox, Dowsett Tract, \$35,798; Mrs. E. G. Dunshee, Manoa, \$7,750; G. P. Cooke, alterations and additions, Makiki Heights, \$18,500; Mrs. M. Wilcox, alterations of former Spencer home, \$25,000; E. O. Wall, two-story residence, Nuuanu valley, \$10,580. The Atherton Est. have erected at Kakaako a group of eighteen two-story double dwellings, costing \$68,000. The new Coral Gardens Hotel, at Kaneohe, is under way. An incentive to a large number of small homes, a new type of laborer's cottages, was the movement to abolish the tenements, 135 being reported on in January to be repaired or torn down.

There are several important building plans contemplated, so the above reported activity is likely to continue for some time.

#### PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

General improvement work has been practically at a standstill, awaiting the sale of bonds to provide funds for the various projects, as specified in the loan bill. Completing preparatory work on the Waikiki reclamation scheme is reported—the settlement of all vexed question of title to private lands in or bordering on the area, by purchase, exchange, or condemnation. Other than this there has been the care and upkeep of properties and prosecution of projects under way at last report, covering wharf, bridge and road work.

Several new and important matters are demanding early attention to meet the needs of the territory in this era of rapid expansion, among which are: the Nawiliwili harbor scheme, now settled as the choice of the federal authorities, and is backed by Lihue Plantation. The Garden Island Railroad will also extend its line to serve its interests. Wharf for deep sea shipping for Kahului; another one for Hilo, and harbor dredging at this port to accommodate the larger "535" vessels promised, is urged, with improvement of the water-front property

acquired from the Allen & Robinson Est. and the O. R. & L. Co. Channel work of Kewalo being completed, the dredging of its basin will follow, as also the building of a wharf at Wai-manalo. A scheme of Kakaako improvement of roads, sidewalks, and drains is contemplated, costing some \$715,000.

#### BUSINESS MERGERS.

There have been a closing-up in business ranks this year of several well-known firms, principal of which are: the consolidation, March 31st, of the Bank of Honolulu, Ltd., with the Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd.; the Guardian Trust Co., Ltd., with the Bishop Trust Co., Ltd., Oct. 1st., and Thrum's Ltd., rounding out a fifty year business record merges with the Hawaiian News Co., Ltd., on Oct 1st, as Hawaiian News and Thrum's Ltd.

T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., purchase the lumber and planing mill of the Hilo Mercantile Co. for their business extension in the crescent city.

A recent announcement is made of Castle & Cooke Ltd. and the Matson Co. obtaining a controlling interest in the old established house of T. H. Davies & Co. Ltd.

#### CHANGE OF BUSINESS HOURS.

Following the change of bank hours, opening at nine and closing at two, instead of from ten to three, the wholesale houses and trust companies have adopted a four o'clock closing hour.

The custom of Saturday afternoon closings during the summer months, observed by a number of retail stores the past few years, would be more general but for the trade benefit this would throw into oriental channels.

#### FIRES.

Demands on the fire department have been frequent this year, and but for its efficiency and alertness several sections of the city today would be in ashes, and may-be sackcloth. The principal events of the year were:

Fire of a Japanese warehouse and adjacent buildings at

Liliha and Vineyard streets, Feb. 17th; loss placed at \$3,000.

The two-story residence of L. A. Thurston, on Bates street, with its furnishings, was entirely destroyed on night of April 5th. through lack of water when the fire-fighters came for duty.

Chinese laundry at Punchbowl street, April 14th; loss \$700.

Deitz' cottage fire in Manoa destroyed much of its furnishings, at a loss of several hundred dollars.

June 16th. two cottages at Kakaako were destroyed by fire. Efficient work of the firemen saved several adjacent buildings.

Fire in upper story of Lucas' planing mill, June 16th. did much damage, including much finished work ready for delivery.

The Waianae Lime Co.'s plant at Iwilei, lost their warehouse and contents and sustained much damage to their building in a night fire Sept. 17th. Loss placed at \$17,000, covered by insurance.

A quick but disastrous fire, with narrow escape of loss of life occurred Oct. 13th. at 1222 N. King street, in the loss of residence, warehouse and contents of Japanese ownership, at an estimated value of \$10,000, on which there was but \$2,000 insurance. One woman was badly burned in the rescue of a baby unharmed from the doomed building.

A midnight blaze did much damage to the various stores in the one-story brick block, corner Queen and Alakea streets, Oct. 17th. Prompt work of firemen and volunteers checked a serious outlook to adjoining property.

The Salvation Army Boys' home, in Manoa, narrowly escaped destruction on the afternoon of Nov. 16th. through timely arrival of the firemen. Damage may not exceed \$1,000.

#### SHIPPING MISHAPS.

Schnr. *Okanogan*, 721 tons, Sexton, master, with cargo of nitrate from Iquique, for Port Allen, Kauai, went ashore Dec. 24, 1919. at 10 p. m., on Ninini Point, between Ahukini and Nawiliwili, and became a total loss.

Italian S. S. *Cusco*, from N. Y., en route for Hongkong, with cargo of 5300 tons of case oil, struck on the reef at

Waikiki side of entrance to this port Dec. 31, 1919. By lightering part of her cargo, and aid of tugs and cruiser *Chicago* she was pulled off at high tide Jan. 2nd. with no apparent damage.

Schnr. *S. N. Castle* reached Golden Gate Dec. 20, 1919, after a 32 days' passage from Honolulu, in a serious leaking condition from continuous heavy weather, and was towed to port.

A number of lost and broken propellers have occurred this year to regular liners and passing craft.

Motor schnr. *Columbia River*, nitrate laden, narrowly escaped serious loss by fire, March 24th. while lying at pier 16.

*S. S. Mulpua*, from Balboa, arrived May 10th. with fire in her hold. By aid of fire department the freight was handled, and the fire got at and extinguished the second day.

Freighter *West Eldara*, sugar laden from Manila, en route to New York, struck on the coral reef off Barber's Point, Aug. 5th. By lightering much of her cargo, and aid of tugs and naval vessels she was hauled off and towed to port on 9th. and went into drydock for temporary repairs to carry her to San Francisco.

Lighthouse tender *Kukui* rescued Capt. E. E. Piltz and two companions from the schnr. *Annie E.* Aug. 17th. which became waterlogged on the 9th. some four miles off Diamond Head and dirfted westward. Sighted by a passing stmr. a wireless sent here of its distress gave clue to its location, and when picked up by the *Kukui*, sent out in search, the three men had been four days without food. The captain of the *Kukui* first planned to tow the schnr. to Kauai, but finally abandoned the effort and set it afire, lest as a derelict other craft would be endangered.

Stmr. *Kaiulani*, through confusion of light, ran aground on Coconut Island, Hilo, Oct. 1st. and suffered the loss of rudder and portion of keel.

#### VISITING YACHTS.

English steam yacht *Emerald*, 853 tons, owned by Sir Arthur du Cros, arrived from Pago Pago April 5th. on a world

cruise. After a twelve days' stay the voyage was resumed, leaving here for San Diego, via Hilo.

English steam yacht *Sapphire*, 1421 tons, owned by Viscount M. Furness, arrived June 8th from Monia, Japan, on a world tour. After a three days' visit she left for San Francisco.

Am. steam yacht *Venetia*, with its owner John D. Spreckels and party, arrived at this port Aug. 31st. from San Diego via Hilo, for recreation and to note the changes in this Cross roads since last visit, making a ten day's stay of delightful mutual social functions.

#### OUR NEW ZEALAND COUSINS (?).

A delegation of sixteen prominent New Zealanders, en route to Salt Lake, arriving May 16th, made a month's stay here as special guests of the Mormon Mission, to study and compare notes with Hawaiians. A general reception was given them at the Armory, June 14th. which was largely attended by Hawaiian societies and interested public, as also on several other occasions at private residences. At these gatherings, interchange of traditions, songs, dances, games, etc., were the feature to demonstrate race kinship, but no concluding evidence of the supposed ancient tie has been arrived at.

#### AEROPLANE NOTES.

Two army seaplanes and a commercial landplane made the first flight to Kauai, May 8th, making the trip in one hour and forty minutes, landing at Hanamaulu Bay. The army planes returned after several days observance, the trip being deemed a success. On the 26th. two navy planes made a like flight, landing at Hanapepe Bay in an hour and a half.

August 28th. two army planes set out from Luke Field at 10:30 a. m. for Molokai, one of which landed, the other, which had separated during the flight, containing Pilot Lt. Robt. R. Fox and Corp. H. Cornet, when last seen was entering a cloud-bank. On report of its non-arrival all available planes and other means of search were at once entered upon and long

maintained, but no trace having been discovered, it is feared some mishap befel the machine and it dropped into the sea.

A commercial aviation season was maintained daily at Kapiolani Park during the summer months, affording many of our community the new experience of air thrills, at ten dollars each per trip.

#### NEW WATER SOURCES.

Tunneling the mountain spurs of our valleys is promising some relief to Honolulu's increasing water needs. A slight gain was obtained in this manner in Nuuanu, early in summer. Recently, Superintendent Wm. A. Wall tunneled in Palolo valley, above the crater, and obtained a fine flow of water that is running three million gallons daily. An attempt is to be made also in Makiki.

#### NEW AALA MARKET.

A new market, sanitary constructed in all its features, has been erected along Queen street on Ewa side of Nuuanu stream, at a cost of \$15,000. It is built by a corporation of Chinese and Japanese, to deal in fish, meats, fruits, and general market products at promised prices within the reach of ordinary mortals.

#### PINEAPPLE NOTES.

The Pauwela Pineapple Co., on Maui, is making strides for greater efficiency in larger crops from new areas recently acquired. The cannery of the Kohala Pineapple Co., Hawaii, is under construction, to cost \$75,000, with a warehouse at Mahukona to cost \$25,000, to be ready for service by June, when the product of 300 acres will be available. Their first season's shipment is estimated at 210,000 cases. Hilo takes courage by example of Kohala to enter the field and re-establish its pineapple and cannery industry.

Chinese are entering into the cultivation of pines extensively in several districts, and are reported to plan the erection of a cannery in northern part of this city to cost \$200,000.



## HAWAIIAN ANNUAL.

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### PLANTATION NOTES.

The Board of Equalization fixed the assessment valuation of the sugar plantations of these islands this year at \$132,315,000, an increase of approximately \$17,575,000 over former figures.

Advantage is taken of this year's exceptional sugar returns for the construction of new buildings, general repairs and improvement toward plantation efficiency, as also in worker's welfare movement, and better housing quarters.

The East Kauai Water Co. is a new enterprise of magnitude that plans the development of water from the Wailua stream to supply homesteads and others at moderate rates, and will greatly benefit Lihue lands. Another, ditch repair project, aims at Koloa betterments.

Oahu Plantation plans a new powerful pumping plant at Waipahu, and Pioneer Mill, at Lahaina, is to install the largest evaporator in the islands, outfitted by the Honolulu Iron Works Co. This will necessitate a new building and other changes for increasing the efficiency of the plant.

Hawi Mill of Kohala follows Maui's enterprise and will manufacture its own motor fuel from waste molasses.

Maui Agrl. Co., at Paia, experimenting on seed cane, reports obtaining good results from sprinkling the cuttings with warm water whereby sprouting is seen in 24 hours instead of three or four days by the former soaking method.

### INTRODUCTION OF TROUT EGGS.

In response to a request of Kauaians, 50,000 Rainbow trout eggs arrived here June 1st, by the *Manoa*, and were taken to Kauai for hatching in the waters of the Waimea and other rivers by I. H. Wilson, of the fish and game commission, who will superintend their hatching and distribution.

### DENTAL INFIRMARY.

A dental infirmary for the school children of this city, founded by Mrs. Geo. R. Carter, is established, patterned some-

what after the famous Forsyth institution, of Boston, and from which comes Dr. K. B. Hodges and Miss N. B. Locke, specially trained for the work, to inaugurate its service. The building for this invaluable philanthropic work will be on King street, adjoining the Mission Memorial premises. Temporary quarters on Hotel street were opened November 17th.

#### AMUSEMENT PARK.

Definite steps are in progress for the establishment of a long mooted amusement park for Honolulu, adequate in size and commensurate with its needs, where proper provision for future fairs would be a recognized feature. The project calls for an estimated outlay of \$500,000, to occupy some sixty acres on King street, beyond Pawaa.

#### OAHU RAILROAD CHANGES.

The Oahu Railroad is double tracking its line between this city and Waipahu, a distance of fourteen miles, to be completed before the coming pineapple season, the larger part between here and Pearl Harbor being already well advanced.

Plans are also taking shape for the erection of a new terminal and office building, some four stories in height, the business of the Company having largely outgrown its present quarters.

#### NECROLOGY.

Again is the grim reaper's toll heavy among the well known residents of the islands, including former islanders dying abroad.

Jas. W. Pratt, Cal. (58), Mrs. F. Irwin, Cal. (60), B. Cartwright Sr. (66), Geo. E. Smithies (55), Geo. A. Davis (61), Wm. M. Graham (59), Miss E. C. Smith, Cal. (77), W. L. Whitney, N. Y. (43), Mrs. C. H. Kluegel (69), Mayor J. J. Fern (47), Mrs. C. S. Bishop (94), Geo. A. Andrus (34), Mrs. J. G. Gall (50), F. A. Schaefer (83), J. F. Colburn (60), Sam'l Parker (66), J. H. Love (51), J. G. Spencer (70), F. W. Hardy, Maui (61), R. C. Walker (35), J. H. Schmack (66), Mrs. H. W. Kinney (43), C. J. Falk (58), C. C. Bitting (61), Wm. Simpson (40), Chas. Hustace (86), C. H.

Wilcox, Kauai (35), Miss Elizabeth Waterhouse (17), A. P. Angus (52), Dr. H. V. Murray, S. F. (53), Dr. R. McGettigan (51), J. K. Farley, Kauai (63), T. P. O'Dowda (59), Mrs. E. J. Monsarrat (87), C. N. Forbes (36), Mrs. E. J. Reed (47), Mrs. E. L. Dillingham (76), Job Batchelor (67), T. S. Porter (55), Wm. Henry (61), Mrs. I. S. Weedon (77), Mrs. C. A. Blaisdell (63), Mrs. A. M. Turner, Cal. (74), Mrs. W. H. Hoogs (29), Col. Wm. R. Riley, Cal. (60). Mrs. H. Noonan, Cal. (76), Wm. W. Wright (74), Miss M. J. Armstrong, Cal. (84), Mrs. H. B. Penhallow (42), Geo. Haffner (81), J. F. C. Abel (52), Miss H. Needham (57), Mrs. S. E. Halstead (83), L. D. Timmons (46), Thos. Rewcastle (80), John M. Martin (68), John H. Drew (51).

## THE HAWAIIAN VOLCANOES DURING 1920.

BY L. W. DE VIS NORTON.

THE year 1920, as might have been expected, following the spectacular outburst from Mauna Loa and Kilauea, was characterized by relatively quiet conditions, although the prolonged duration of the great lava flows from the rift line to the southward of the Kilauea summit, was not only unexpected and astonishing, but greatly changed the contour of the desert section of the district of Kau.

The commencement of the year found Halemaumau—the active throat of the Kilauea crater, a circular pit 1,200 feet in diameter—containing large lakes of liquid lava fountaining with great violence, and separated from a more placid lake by a ridge of horseshoe shape, suggesting a coral atoll. The molten surface was 300 feet below the rim of the pit and spasmodic rising and falling were in progress.

These conditions were maintained throughout the month with a slight gain in the amount of subsidence over uplift, levels being stated at 329 feet on January 30th.

The great Kau Desert flow, which had commenced on 21st

December in the previous year, had attained a length of eight miles at the beginning of 1920 and was advancing about a half-mile per day. The activity of this flow dwindled gradually during the month of January, but its area became greatly enlarged owing to frequent changes of course.

The Whitney Laboratory of Seismology recorded nineteen feeble earthquake shocks during the month—seismic conditions being entirely normal.

The month of February opened at Halemaumau with a rising lava column, alternation of rising between lake and bench magma again having commenced. This rising was maintained throughout the month, the various crags and islands becoming strongly upheaved and the whole pit developing a remarkable resemblance to the general appearance in 1916.

The rising produced a sympathetic increase of activity in the Kau Desert flows—the source area becoming greatly built up and enlarged. The increase of glow from the Halemaumau pit and the desert flows became so marked about the middle of the month that it was reported by the yacht *Ajax*, 190 miles out at sea. The flows as seen by night were, at times, extremely spectacular, and the source ridge had become a conspicuous object in the landscape. Seismic conditions during the month were normal.

At the beginning of March the uplift of the Halemaumau lava column showed the crags gaining on the lakes, but the liquid lava ceased to rise on March 8th, and thereafter the crags rose more slowly. Lake rising soon started again, however, with complementary uplift of the crags and benches, so that, at the close of the month the lake levels had risen to within 188 feet of the pit rim, while the summit of the highest crag was only 85 feet below the same point. The Kau Desert flows continued steadily—the main feature of spectacular interest being the development of a wide cascade upon the northeastern slope of the source dome, although the flows throughout the month were impressive in the extreme. During the last week of March the action diminished considerably, although the

moving lava covered a wide area. No notable seismic event was registered during the month.

The month of April opened with an unusually rapid rise of the Kilauea lava column, the greatest energy being communicated to the crags which rose faster than the liquid lava. By the 9th April, the central crag had risen to a height of more than 100 feet above the lake level, and the area of the lake had increased through bench flooding. Upon the following day this crag became visible from the Observatory, but after the 16th the upward movement ceased and slight subsidence set in, lasting a few days beyond the end of the month. On April 30th, when measurements were made, the lake surface was 151 feet and the summit of the center island 45 feet below the northeast rim of Halemaumau.

The Kau Desert flows continued, with outbursts of greater activity during the periods of rapid sinking of the Halemaumau lava column, showing the draining effect in progress. The month was seismically unusually tranquil, no earthquakes being registered during the latter fortnight.

Rising once more commenced on May 6th but continued for five days only, after which subsidence occurred and lasted throughout the month. On May 21st the end of the fifth month of activity of the Kau Desert flows was reached, with no sign of cessation apparent. Eight small earthquake shocks were recorded during the month.

A sharp rise of a few days' duration signaled the opening of the month of June, but an equally rapid subsidence, slowing, after a while, to a more moderate movement—set in after the 7th and was maintained throughout the month, the lakes subsiding by June 30th to a depth of nearly 250 feet below the northeast monument. But little change was noticeable in the desert flows, and conditions were generally so quiet that the staff of the Observatory was enabled to make an expedition of inspection to Mokuaweoweo, the summit crater of Mauna Loa. The expedition reported excellent weather, and temperature range from 28° to 73° Fahr., and excessive dryness of the

atmosphere. No changes of note were observed, there having been apparently no summit crater activity since 1914.

During the first week in July the sinking of the Halemau mau lava column became so rapid that the lake level passed the 300 foot depression line. Thereafter the rate of subsidence diminished to less than two feet per day, with the crags going down faster than the lakes. By July 30th both lakes and crags were practically stationary, the lake level being 320 feet.

The source pit of the still continuing Kau flows was visited on 18th July and was found to be 75 x 50 feet in its two diameters with a large crusted pond ten feet below the edge. A second pit 30x50 was formed on this day with live lava visible at its base. The output of the flows diminished greatly throughout the month and but little forward moving lava could be found by its close.

On 1st August the sinking of the lava column ceased entirely and during the following week the crags rose 38 feet while the lakes rose 27 feet. By 11th August the lava level had risen to within 260 feet of the rim of the Halemau mau pit. Heavy overflowing of the benches and a strong upward spurt of crags and benches characterized the third week of the month, but conditions had somewhat steadied by the 31st. The Kau flows were ascertained to have definitely ceased about August 15th, after having been in operation for eight months. On August 16th a small earthquake may have indicated the sealing of the flow fissure, and this would have accounted for the sudden spell of rising within the pit.

Rising continued slowly but steadily during the remainder of August and throughout September, but the third week of October was characterized by extremely sudden rising of the entire lava column with tremendous overflowing of the surrounding benches. At the end of the month the summit of the central crag was only 111 feet below the rim of the pit.

The outstanding event of the month of November was a marked rising of the lava column during Thanksgiving week, the lakes rising at the rate of one foot a day with a considerable

increase in the number of fountains playing. With this rising there was a notable decrease of fume and the fire pit became extremely spectacular. The month of December was marked by the usual fluctuations and the year closed with every indication of normal conditions.

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### MORE EVIDENCE OF OLD TEMPLES.

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Additional to the list of Heiaus and Heiau Sites of Maui, hitherto noted, are the following, learned of this past summer, viz.:

Papanuikane, a platform heiau some thirty feet or more in length by twelve feet at one end and twenty at the other; situate at Hulapapa, its rank or character unknown.

Kaunauakaea was a small heiau on slope of Haleakala above Kanaio, of which nothing now remains. Some held it to have been a sacred shrine only, though the name would not indicate this.

Pueo, a pookanaka heiau of platform type that once existed at Ulupalakua; said to have been destroyed by Torbert.

Kalailani, Keekeehia, and Kamahina, as also Kalaniana at Keawakapu, were heiaus in the Ulupalakua section in olden time. They are all gone.

The heiau known as Wailuku, in Kamaole, Kula (formerly reported), was visited and found to be of the platform type, some 40x60 feet in size, in ruins. Its upper end showed a low terraced wall, while the lower wall must have been ten feet high in its day. This heiau is held to be of the severe or pookanaka class, and is much revered from the alleged frequency of drum and other sounds emanating therefrom on the nights of Kane.

A recent interesting heiau discovery on Hawaii is reported by Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Jr., which he recently stumbled upon in the Pahala section of the Kau district, of which residents professed to have no knowledge. The stones around the heiau car-

ried numerous carvings, or petroglyphs, in crescents and circles, with and without dots therein, beside other forms; a feature differing from all other temples so far found.

ANCIENT TEMPLES OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Hawaii heiaus and heiau sites located.....	139
Maui heiaus and heiau sites located.....	121
Molokai and Lanai heiaus and heiau sites located.....	24
Oahu heiaus and heiau sites located.....	108
Kauai and Niihau heiaus and heiau sites located.....	125
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>517</b>

ANNUALS containing subject matter of above research, with account of their construction and accompanying ceremonies, are the issues for 1906, '07, '08, '09, '10, '16, '17 and '18.

OUR CHAMPION SWIMMERS.

**H**ONOLULU greeted Hawaii's champions with a right royal welcome on their return, November 9th, from the world's swimming meet at Antwerp, wherein Duke Kahanamoku was first, Pua Kealoha second and Win. W. Harris, Jr., third in the 100 meter blue ribbon event.

Besides these three, Warren Kealoha, Miss Helen Moses, Ludy Langer and Harold Kruger made up the perfect number (7) comprising Hawaii's team to the Olympiad, under the management of Geo. D. Center, which left here last June.

During the team's tour they took part in twenty-six contests, and brought back fifty-nine medals and other trophies of their victories, won at Antwerp, Paris, London, New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco and other way points. Duke Kahanamoku set a new record of one minute flat in the 100 meter in Paris, and Warren Kealoha a like distinction at Antwerp for the backstroke, in 1:14.4, and the 100 yard record in Detroit in 1:07.4.

The Chamber of Commerce, in behalf of all Hawaii, honored the team with a luncheon at the Commercial Club on the day of their return, on which occasion President A. Lewis, Jr., decorated each member with a gold medal for their part in support of Hawaii's fair fame.



**List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands.**

Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are planters only; those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; all entries are plantations complete, owning their own mills. (Corrected to November 1, 1919.)

Name.	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Apokaa Sugar Co.*	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton, Jr.	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Ewa Plantation	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton, Jr.	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Gay & Robinson*	Makaweli, Kauai	S. Robinson	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Grove Farm*	Nawiliwili, Kauai	Edwin Broadbent	American Factors, Ltd.
Hakalau Plantation Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	J. M. Ross.	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Haiswa Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	H. H. Perry	T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Hamakua Mill Co.	Hamakua, Hawaii	A. Lidgate	T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Hawi Mill and Plantation Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	John Hind	Hind, Rolph & Co.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	Kau, Hawaii	Jas. Campsie	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	Puunene, Maui	F. F. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	Makaweli, Kauai	B. D. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Hawaii Mill Co.†	Hilo, Hawaii	Jas. Henderson	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd. <sup>1</sup>
Hilo Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	A. A. Scott.	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Honolulu Plantation Co.	Halaawa, Oahu	Jas. Gibb	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Honokaa Sugar Co.	Honokaa, Hawaii	W. P. Naquin	F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
Honomu Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Wm. Pullar	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	Kau, Hawaii	Geo. Gibb	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kaeleku Sugar Co.	Hana, Maui	J. Chalmers	T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Kahuku Plantation	Kahuku, Oahu	Andrew Adams	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Kalwiki Sugar Co.	Ookala, Hawaii	Jas. Johnston	T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Kalwiki Milling Co.†	Hilo, Hawaii	A. H. Cabrinha	Fred. L. Walron, Ltd. <sup>1</sup>
Kekaha Sugar Co.	Kekaha, Kauai	H. P. Faye	American Factors, Ltd.
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	Kilauea, Kauai	L. D. Larsen	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	Kipahulu, Maui	J. Fassoeth	American Factors, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	Geo. C. Watt	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

<sup>1</sup> Selling agents.

## List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Koloa Sugar Co.	Koloa, Kauai	E. Cropp	American Factors, Ltd.
Kona Development Co.	Kona, Hawaii	T. Konna	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Koolau Agricultural Co.*	Koolau, Oahu	S. E. Wooley	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Lale Plantation*	Lale, Oahu	S. E. Wooley	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	Laupahoehoe, Haw.	R. Hutchinson	T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Lihue Plantation Co.	Lihue, Kauai	R. D. Moler	American Factors, Ltd.
Makee Sugar Co.	Kealia, Kauai	H. Wolters	American Factors, Ltd.
Maui Agricultural Co.	Haiuku, etc., Maui	H. A. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
McBryde Sugar Co.	Wahiawa, Kauai	F. A. Alexander	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Niuihi Mill & Plantation.	Kohala, Hawaii	Robert Hall	T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Oahu Sugar Co.	Waipahu, Oahu	J. B. Thomson	American Factors, Ltd.
Olaa Sugar Co.	Olaa, Hawaii	C. F. Eckart, A.	American Factors, Ltd.
Olwahu Co.	Olwahu, Maui	Alexr. Valentine	American Factors, Ltd.
Onomea Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	John T. Moir	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pauhanu Sugar Plantation Co.*	Hamakua, Hawaii	F. M. Anderson	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pacific Development Co., Ltd.*	Pahoa, Hawaii	A. R. Henderson	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pacific Sugar Mill (†)	Kukuihaele, Hawaii	W. P. Naquin	F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Jas. Webster	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	Lahaina, Maui	A. W. Collins	American Factors, Ltd.
Puakea Plantation Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	Geo. Buckholz	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Union Mill Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	L. W. Wishard	T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Waiakea Mill Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	D. Forbes	T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Waialua Agricultural Co.	Waialua, Oahu	W. W. Goodale	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Waianae Plantation	Waianae, Oahu	E. Brekt	J. M. Dowsett
Waiuku Sugar Co.	Waiuku, Maui	H. B. Penhallow	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	Waimanalo, Oahu	Geo. Chalmers, Jr.	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Waimaea Sugar Mill Co.	Waimaea, Kauai	G. R. Ewart, Jr.	American Factors, Ltd.

# HAWAIIAN ANNUAL.

## HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, IN TONS, 1915-20.

Forms Tables Prepared for Hawaiian Planters' Association by  
the Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

Price basis of this table, originating in 1891, will be found in Annuals  
since 1901.

Islands	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
<b>Production of Hawaii</b>	<b>340,785</b>	<b>197,654</b>	<b>232,132</b>	<b>163,192</b>	<b>207,731</b>	<b>185,729</b>
Maui	180,283	150,312	147,648	137,786	133,991	136,176
Oahu	139,997	136,966	145,550	162,152	152,883	129,572
Molokai	115,380	108,551	119,244	113,712	109,998	105,400
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>646,445</b>	<b>593,483</b>	<b>644,574</b>	<b>576,842</b>	<b>603,583</b>	<b>556,871</b>
<b>Hawaii Plantations</b>						
Waiawa Mill Co. . . . .	16,141	14,484	14,876	8,259	11,642	3,089
Maui Mill Co. . . . .	3,793	1,845	3,653	2,203	2,763	1,872
Molokai Sugar Co. . . . .	17,905	16,450	16,150	12,834	14,488	16,159
Oahu Sugar Co. . . . .	21,320	18,732	21,067	16,923	19,698	18,871
Waiawa Sugar Co. . . . .	11,948	9,345	11,040	8,281	9,087	9,786
Waiawa Sugar Co. . . . .	9,852	6,557	9,576	6,685	8,046	7,233
Waiawa Plant Co. . . . .	19,327	15,951	20,235	14,369	18,894	16,559
Waiawa Sugar Co. . . . .	11,730	10,174	11,302	14,626	8,208	11,433
Waiawa Sugar Co. . . . .	6,849	5,013	7,191	4,625	5,938	5,707
Waiawa Sugar Co. . . . .					1,019	324
Waiawa Mill Co. . . . .	4,672	3,118	5,056	.....	.....	.....
Waiawa Mill Co. . . . .	9,261	7,661	9,926	5,873	11,084	5,524
Waiawa S. Plant Co. . . . .	10,073	7,859	10,868	5,140	6,843	7,898
Waiawa Sugar Co. . . . .	8,613	7,232	9,031	4,696	7,290	5,330
Waiawa Sugar Mill . . . . .	7,253	5,656	7,970	4,713	6,551	5,761
Waiawa Mill and Plant. . . . .	3,098	2,110	2,556	2,102	3,296	1,502
Waiawa Plantation . . . . .	2,840	1,705	2,559	1,310	3,115	2,129
Waiawa Sugar Co. . . . .	7,780	4,170	6,427	4,349	7,335	4,374
Waiawa Sugar Co. . . . .	3,437	1,966	2,392	1,169	2,216	1,819
Waiawa Mill and Plant. . . . .	9,426	6,461	9,045	3,659	8,077	5,769
Waiawa Sugar Co. . . . .	3,444	144	4,555	1,762	3,205	2,412
Waiawa Sugar Co. . . . .	6,781	9,723	6,647	5,645	7,898	6,648
Waiawa Sugar Co. . . . .	16,407	13,818	12,385	13,067	16,518	16,631
Waiawa Sugar Co. . . . .	1,429	963	937	690	1,118	1,043
Waiawa Sugar Co. . . . .	27,406	26,476	26,698	20,212	23,402	27,856
	<b>240,785</b>	<b>197,654</b>	<b>232,132</b>	<b>163,192</b>	<b>207,731</b>	<b>185,729</b>

**HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1915-20—Continued.**

Maui Plantations.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Kipahulu Sugar Co..	2,699	848	1,510	1,240	1,730	1,083
Kaeleku Plant. Co....	6,605	6,721	6,240	6,512	5,454	5,048
Maui Agri. Co.....	39,620	34,011	35,795	30,627	27,908	26,346
Hawn. Coml. & S. Co.	56,780	59,035	53,812	57,750	49,600	57,120
Wailuku Sugar Co....	19,177	15,094	15,038	10,271	16,754	15,218
Olowalu Co. ....	2,173	1,850	1,974	2,000	1,705	2,090
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	33,229	32,753	33,279	29,386	29,840	29,265
	160,283	150,312	147,648	137,786	132,991	136,170
<b>Oahu Plantations.</b>						
Waimanalo Sgr. Co..	5,260	5,018	4,953	5,303	5,371	3,778
Laie Plantation .....	1,171	1,541	1,178	1,891	1,042	1,200
Kahuku Plant. Co....	7,823	6,534	8,317	7,830	6,665	6,404
Waiaina Agri. Co....	31,156	31,227	29,941	33,251	30,572	23,757
Waianae Co. ....	6,400	4,626	6,115	5,815	5,818	6,038
Ewa Plantation Co....	29,502	32,045	34,748	33,841	37,406	28,514
Apokaa Sugar Co....	356	793	939	690	695	461
Oahu Sugar Co.....	29,619	33,625	37,211	50,005	43,980	40,829
Honolulu Plant. Co..	18,233	20,586	21,562	22,042	20,320	17,348
Koolau Agri. Co.....	487	971	586	1,484	994	1,243
	129,997	136,996	145,550	162,152	152,863	129,572
<b>Kauai Plantations.</b>						
Kilauea S. Plant. Co.	6,733	5,216	5,924	5,335	4,755	7,275
Makee Sugar Co.....	10,944	5,138	13,509	11,641	15,128	12,302
Lihue Plantation Co.	21,492	20,168	20,174	18,424	17,876	13,507
Grove Farm Plntn...	4,007	3,569	3,836	3,790	3,758	4,533
Koloa Sugar Co.....	9,502	7,955	9,206	9,400	9,166	6,977
McBryde Sugar Co....	15,458	15,598	17,407	15,639	17,606	13,768
Hawaiian Sugar Co..	24,706	23,194	23,534	22,673	21,104	20,143
Gay & Robinson.....	5,259	4,650	4,510	5,661	4,340	4,000
Waimea Sgr. Mill Co.	1,404	2,054	1,965	2,203	1,565	2,572
Kekaha Sugar Co....	15,078	16,107	18,354	17,986	14,700	18,541
Estate of V. Knudsen	795	902	925	960	.....	.....
Kipu Plantation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,782
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>115,380</b>	<b>108,551</b>	<b>119,244</b>	<b>113,712</b>	<b>109,998</b>	<b>105,400</b>

# TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1921.

Corrected to December 1, 1920.

## TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

Chas. J. McCarthy.....Governor  
C. P. Iaukea.....Secretary  
H. Irwin.....Attorney General  
D. E. Metzger.....Treasurer  
L. H. Bigelow.....Supt. Public Works  
C. T. Bailey.....Comr. Public Lands  
Vaughan MacCaughey.....Supt. Pub. Instr.  
Manley K. Hopkins.....Auditor  
W. P. Jarrett.....High Sheriff  
John F. Stone.....Secretary to Governor

Jonah K. Kalaniana'ole.....  
.....Delegate to Congress

## LEGISLATIVE BODY.

### SENATORS.

Hawaii—E. A. K. Akina, J. W. Russell,  
S. L. Desha, Robt. Hind.  
Maui—H. A. Baldwin, A. F. Tavares, H.  
W. Rice.  
Oahu—Chas. E. King, C. F. Chilling-  
worth, Wm. M. Ahia, L. M. Judd, J.  
Lucas, Jno. Wise.  
Kauai—Chas. A. Rice, J. A. Kealoha.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

Hawaii—H. L. Holstein, N. K. Lyman,  
W. C. Vannatta, H. J. Lyman, E. da  
Silva, F. K. Aona, E. M. Muller, G.  
K. Kawaha.  
Maui—Jno. Fassoth, L. L. Joseph, M. G.  
Paschoal, P. V. Goodness, L. B. Ka-  
umeheiwa, J. W. Kalua.  
Oahu—Lorrin Andrews, Jas. K. Jarrett,  
Robt. Ahuna, Geo. H. Holt, Jr., D.  
M. Kupihea, E. K. Fernandez, F.  
Archer, A. M. Cristy, C. H. Cooke,  
G. P. Wilder, F. D. Lowrey, J. Uluihi.  
Kauai—W. A. Fernandez, D. K. Haysel-  
den, J. Hoopale, N. K. Hoopii.

## NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Gov. Chas. J. McCarthy.....  
.....Commander in Chief

### Department Staff.

Col. H. S. Hayward.....Adjnt.-Gen.  
Maj. C. S. Franklin.....Judge Adv.-Gen.  
Maj. A. L. Withington.....Inspector-Gen.  
Maj. Jno. W. Short.....Q. M. Gen.  
Maj. L. B. Reeves.....Q. M. C.  
Capt. W. R. Ouderkirck.....Q. M. C.  
Capt. E. M. Bolton.....Q. M. C.  
Maj. F. L. Morong.....Med. Corps  
Maj. J. M. Camara.....Ord. Officer

## Department of Judiciary. SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.....Hon. J. L. Coke  
Associate Justice.....Hon. S. B. Kemp  
Associate Justice.....Hon. W. S. Edings

## CIRCUIT COURTS.

First Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu.....  
.....Hon. Cornell S. Fernald  
Second Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu.....  
.....Hon. Jno. T. De Bolt  
Third Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu.....  
.....Hon. James J. Banks  
Second Circuit, Maui.....Hon. L. L. Burr  
Third Circuit, Hawaii.....  
.....Hon. Jas. W. Thompson  
Fourth Circuit, Hawaii.....  
.....Hon. Clement K. Quinn  
Fifth Circuit, Kauai.....  
.....Wm. C. Achi, Jr.

## CLERKS OF COURTS.

Clerk Supreme Court...J. A. Thompson  
Asst. Clerk, Supreme Court.....  
.....Robt. Parker, Jr.  
Stenographer, Supreme Court.....  
.....Miss Kate Kelly  
Balliff and Librarian Supreme Court  
.....Albert MacAulton  
Copyists.....Genevieve Sengstacken  
Elizabeth Halli

## Circuit Court, First Circuit.

Chief Clerk and Cashier...Henry Smith  
Assistant Clerks.....  
.....B. N. Kahalepuna, Sibyl Davis  
Clerks, 1st Judge.....  
.....H. A. Wilder, William Hairston  
Clerks, 2d Judge.....  
.....A. V. Hogan, A. E. Restarick  
Clerks, 3rd Judge.....  
.....Mrs. Sadie Lovett, Wm. Hoopal  
Stenographers.....J. L.  
.....Horner, H. R. Jordan, G. D. Bell  
Clerk, Second Circuit, Maui.....  
.....H. C. Mossman  
Clerk, Third Circuit, Hawaii.....  
.....John Hills  
Clerks, Fourth Circuit, Hawaii.....  
.....Thos. J. Ryan, Irma Patton  
Clerk Fifth Circuit, Kauai, Jos. A. Souza

## COURT INTERPRETERS.

Hawaiian.....Wm. Hoopal  
Japanese.....J. Noguchi  
Chinese.....Say Kau Lau

## DISTRICT MAGISTRATES. Oahu.

J. B. Lightfoot.....Honolulu  
Alexr. D. Larnach, Second.....Honolulu  
S. Hookano.....Ewa  
B. P. Zablan.....Walanae  
J. L. Pao.....Koolauloa  
E. Hore.....Wai'alua  
Wm. S. Wond, Second.....Wai'alua  
J. K. Paele.....Koolaupoko  
Henry Cobb Adams, Second.....Koolaupoko

**Maul.**

W. A. McKay.....Walluku  
 Henry C. Mossman.....Lahaina  
 C. B. Cockett.....Makawao  
 Manuel S. Pacheco.....Second, Makawao  
 G. K. Kunukau.....Hana  
 Thomas K. Wahihako.....Second, Hana  
 G. P. Kaulmakaole.....Molokai  
 Edward McCorrison.....Kalawao  
 John M. Bright.....Second Kalawao  
 J. D. McVeigh.....Second Kalawao

**Hawaii.**

T. E. M. Osorio.....South Hilo  
 John R. Desha, Second.....North Hilo  
 E. K. Simmons.....North Kohala  
 R. H. Atkins.....South Kohala  
 D. H. Makekau.....Hamakua  
 R. H. Makekau.....Hamakua  
 M. S. Botelho, Second.....Puna  
 Jos. S. Ferry.....Puna  
 S. H. Haaheo, Second.....Kau  
 Walter H. Hayselden.....North Kona  
 David K. Baker.....South Kona  
 Robt. Makahalupa.....South Kona

**Kauai.**

J. L. Hjorth.....Lihue  
 Jas. H. K. Kaiwi, Second.....Lihue  
 D. K. Kapahee.....Koloa  
 Wm. Huddy.....Hanalei  
 C. B. Hofgaard.....Waiimea  
 J. K. KapuniaI.....Waiimea  
 R. Puuki.....Kawaihau

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 Chief Clerk of Dept.....Leon K. Sterling  
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 Netherlands.....H. M. von Holt  
 Norway—Consul.....L. M. Vetlesen  
 Denmark.....C. J. Hedemann  
 Peru.....A. D. Castro  
 Chile—Consul.....J. W. Waldron  
 Great Britain—Consul.....W. M. Royds  
 Belgium—Vice-Consul.....V. Lappe  
 Spain—Consul (acting).....T. F. Sedgwick  
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 Japan—Consul-General (acting).....C. Yada  
 China—Consul.....S. H. Tan  
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 Brazil.....A. D. Castro  
 Cuba—Acting Consul. Prospero Richarado

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 Office Clerk.....Mrs. M. Q. White  
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 Maui—Wm. Henning, G. Freeland.  
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 E. Hawaii—W. Weight, C. R. Shaw,  
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 Dep. Bank Examiner.. M. H. Drummond  
 Stenographer and Typewriter.....  
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 P. J. Jarrett.....Deputy 1st Division  
 H. Sing Fook, V. Fernandez, I. H. Har-  
 bottle, Ti Mitto, John A. Palmer,  
 Chas. Girdler, R. B. Reedy, H. A.  
 Nye, W. C. Wilder, E. Norrie, Deput-  
 ies, Honolulu; Gertrude Adams. S.  
 L. Kekumano, Clerks.  
 F. H. Hayselden.....Ewa and Waianae  
 R. W. Holt.....Waiialua and Wahiawa  
 Henry Cobb Adams.....Koolauloa and Koolaupoko

**Second Division, Maui.**

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 J. M. Ambrose (deputy).....Lahaina  
 W. Henning (deputy).....Makawao  
 J. N. Halemano (deputy).....Hana  
 J. M. Ambrose (deputy).....Molokai and Lanai

**Third Division, Hawaii.**

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 G. D. Supe (deputy).....South Hilo  
 Geo. Mundon (deputy).....Puna  
 W. H. Lainaolo (deputy).....Kau  
 W. D. Ackerman (deputy).....N. Kona  
 Julian R. Yates.....S. Kona  
 Robt. Gillespie.....Hamakua  
 Samuel P. Woods.....N. Kohala  
 Moses Koki.....South Kohala

**Fourth Division, Kauai.**

Carlos A. Long.....Assessor  
 W. K. Waiwalole (deputy).....Koloa  
 J. K. KapuniaI (deputy).....Niihau and Waiimea  
 C. J. Holt (deputy).....Lihue  
 H. T. Barclay.....Kawaihau  
 W. F. Sanborn.....Hanalei

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 Deputy Auditor.....A. V. Gear  
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 Alex. May, C. Jones, Lawrence K.  
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 Harbor Master and Pilot, Hilo.....  
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 David Haughs.....Forest Nurseryman  
 Joseph F. Rock....Consulting Botanist  
 Bro. M. Newell, In Charge Nursery, Hilo

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 Quan Chew, S. Villalor.....Assts.

## Division of Plant Inspection.

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 D. B. Langford, L. A. Whitney.....  
 .....Asst. Plant Inspectors  
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 and Plant Insptr., Hilo, Hawaii  
 Louis Gillin.....Fruit  
 and Plant Insptr., Kahului, Maui  
 E. E. Madden.....Honorary  
 Plant Insptr., Mahukona, Hawaii

Geo. B. Leavitt.....Honor-  
 ary Plant Insptr., Eleele, Kauai  
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 Dr. H. B. Elliott, Dep. V. S....E. Hawaii  
 Dr. A. R. Rowat, Dep. V. S. West Hawaii  
 Cyril Golding.....Dep. V. S., Kauai  
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 N. Kona—A. S. Wall, Thos. Silva, J. Ka-  
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 .....Assistant Engineer  
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 Kauai—Bernice Hundley.  
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 Chief Sanitary Officer, Maui — Geo. Weight.  
 Chief Sanitary Officer, Kauai—F. B. Cook.

**Government Physicians.**

**Oahu—**

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 R. J. Mermod.....Ewa and Waianae  
 Dr. H. B. Cooper.....Aiea  
 C. Buffett.....Koolauloa  
 Dr. F. A. St. Sure.....Koolaupoko

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 Dr. A. C. Rothrock.....Makawao and Kula  
 Dr. R. C. Lichtenfels.....Hana  
 Wm. Osmer.....Wailuku  
 J. H. Johnson.....Puunene and Kihel  
 C. P. Durney.....Kula and Upper Makawao  
 Dr. E. S. Goodhue.....Leeward Molokai

**Hawaii—**

O. A. Jeffreys.....N. and S. Kona  
 B. D. Bond.....N. Kohala  
 Dr. C. L. Carter.....Hamakua and S. Kohala  
 Dr. W. A. Christensen.....North Hamakua  
 L. A. Heck.....S. Hilo  
 Dr. Gurdon Potter.....S. Hilo  
 W. D. Whitman.....N. Hilo  
 Frederick Irwin.....Puna  
 Geo. Broadrup.....Kau

**Kauai—**

Wm. Dunn.....Waimea  
 A. H. Waterhouse.....Koloa  
 E. N. Young.....Lihue  
 L. L. Patterson.....Hanalei  
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 Hawaii—D. Ewaliko, Dr. H. B. Elliott, W. J. Stone, D. K. Baird, J. W. Webster.  
 Kauai—J. M. Lydgate, J. H. Moragne, H. H. Brodie, J. B. Fernandes, G. W. Sahr.

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 Veterinary—W. T. Monsarratt, J. C. Fitzgerald.

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**PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.**  
Established 1913.

Chairman ..... W. T. Carden  
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J. T. Phillips ..... Auditor  
H. P. O'Sullivan ..... Secretary

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Maui: Mrs. Ethel S. Baldwin, Dr. Wm.  
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Kauai: Miss Elsie Wilcox, Chairman,  
J. M. Lydgate, Secretary, Mrs. A. R.  
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Quebec, Canada.  
Louis Karstaedt, in the State of Penn-  
sylvania.  
Lester Ball, in the State of California.  
G. S. Grossman, in Washington, D. C.  
Grederick H. Seibert, in the State of  
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THE HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.**

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N. L. D. Fraser, John Effinger, Dr.  
A. L. Andrews.

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mondson, George C. Beckley, Alonzo  
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**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF  
HONOLULU.**  
Reorganized May 27, 1914.

A. Lewis, Jr. .... President  
Geo. P. Denison .... First Vice-President  
C. H. Cooke .... Second Vice-President  
L. Tenney Peck .... Treasurer  
Raymond C. Brown .... Secretary

**MAUI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**  
Organized Oct. 14, 1909.

President ..... Wm. Walsh  
Vice-President ..... H. B. Penhallow  
Secretary ..... D. H. Case  
Treasurer ..... C. D. Lufkin

**HILO BOARD OF TRADE.**  
Organized .....

President ..... G. H. Vicars  
Vice-President ..... E. N. Deyo  
Secretary ..... B. C. Stewart  
Treasurer ..... E. F. Nichols

**KAUAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**  
Organized 1913.

President ..... Lyle H. Dickey  
Vice-President ..... R. D. Moler  
Secretary ..... J. M. Lydgate  
Treasurer ..... J. I. Silva  
Auditor ..... W. N. Stewart

**HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU.**  
Organized 1902.

G. S. McKenzie ..... Chairman  
W. C. McGonagle (Oahu), W. O. Alken  
(Maui), W. H. Rice (Kauai),  
James Henderson (Hawaii), George  
T. Armitage, Secy., H. H. Yost, Assit.,  
J. Walter Scott, Representative, 201  
Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco.

**PAN-PACIFIC UNION.**  
Incorporated 1917.

President ..... Hon. C. J. McCarthy  
Governor of Hawaii.  
Vice-Presidents—Hon. Walter F. Frear,  
W. R. Castle, F. C. Atherton, Chung  
K. Ai.  
Treasurer ..... F. E. Blake  
Secretary ..... H. Hume Ford

**HONOLULU STOCK AND BOND  
EXCHANGE.**

Organized August 8, 1898.

President ..... C. G. Heiser, Jr.  
Vice-President ..... S. A. Walker  
Secretary ..... H. R. Macfarlane  
Treasurer ..... Hawaiian Trust Co.

**HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS'  
ASSOCIATION.**

Re-organized Nov. 18, 1895.

President ..... E. F. Bishop  
Vice-President ..... J. W. Waldron  
Secretary ..... J. K. Butler  
Treasurer ..... G. G. Kinney  
Auditor ..... Jno. Waterhouse

**EXPERIMENT STATION OF PLANT-  
ERS' ASSOCIATION.**  
Station Staff.

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R. C. L. Perkins ..... Consulting Entomologist  
Otto H. Swezey, F. Muir, Entomologists  
P. H. Timberlake, T. X. Williams,  
H. T. Osborn, C. E. Pemberton  
..... Asst. Entomologists  
H. L. Lyon ..... Botany and Forestry

E. L. Caum, L. O. Kunkel, C. W. Carpenter ..... Asst. Pathologists  
 Adolf Holm.....Supt. Forest Nurseries  
 E. E. Doty.....Asst. in Cane Disease  
 E. J. Mooklar.....  
 .....Asst. in Pineapple Investgtn.  
 W. R. McAllep.....Asst. Sugar Technologist  
 Guy E. Stewart.....Chemist  
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 A. Brodie, C. E. Warriner, H. A. Wilson  
 .....Asst. Chemists  
 J. P. Melanphy.....Fertilizer Sampler  
 J. A. Verret, R. S. Thurston, W. L. S. Williams, J. H. Midkiff, W. W. G. Moir, H. L. Denison.....  
 .....Assoc. and Asst. Agriculturists  
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 W. P. Alexander.....Asst. to Director  
 D. A. Meek.....Chief Clerk

**HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.**  
 Organized 1917.

A. Horner.....President  
 C. P. Judkins.....Vice-President  
 H. B. Sinclair.....Sec.-Treas.  
 A. H. Tarleton.....Executive Sec.

**HAWAIIAN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION**  
 Organized Dec. 16, 1902.

President.....J. P. Foster  
 Vice-President.....Prof. F. T. Dillingham  
 Secretary-Treasurer.....S. S. Peck

**HAWAIIAN ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.**  
 Organized May 2, 1902.

J. H. Granger.....Chairman  
 Geo. F. Renton, Jr.....Vice-Chairman  
 Harry E. Murray.....Secretary  
 Irwin Spalding.....Treasurer

**HONOLULU CHAPTER AMERICAN ASSN. ENGINEERS.**  
 Organized April 25, 1920.

President.....John H. Wilson  
 Vice-President.....Lyman H. Bigelow  
 Vice-President.....Jas. T. Taylor  
 Secretary.....Geo. Collins  
 Treasurer.....R. E. Wolley

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 Philadelphia.....C. Brewer & Co.  
 New York.....Bruce Cartwright  
 Liverpool.....Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
 Lloyds, London...Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
 San Francisco.....Bishop Ins. Agency

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 F. D. Creedon.....Vice-President  
 Bernard Frolseth.....Sec.-Treas.  
 Audit Co. of Hawaii.....Auditor

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 Erected in 1860.

President.....F. M. Hatch  
 Vice-President.....A. G. M. Robertson  
 Secretary.....John Guild  
 Treasurer.....Geo. C. Potter  
 Auditor.....Audit Co. of Hawaii  
 Resident Physician.....Dr. Paul Withington  
 Superintendent.....G. C. Potter  
 Bookkeeper.....E. J. Rego  
 Asst. Supt.....Miss Helen Macfarlane  
 Head Nurse.....Olive E. McMullen  
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Organized April 4, 1900.

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 Vice-Presidents.....  
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 Secretary.....C. R. Hemenway  
 Treasurer.....A. W. T. Bottomley  
 Auditor.....G. P. Denison  
 Medical Supt. A. N. Sinclair, M. B. C. M.  
 Resident Physician.....Dr. C. A. Saunders  
 Asst. Supt.....Robt. Anderson  
 Matron.....Mrs. A. B. Chamberlain  
 Nurses—Miss Winton, Miss Searl, Miss Gray.  
 Clerk.....L. J. Fagg

**CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.**

Opened Nov. 24, 1909.

President.....S. B. Dole  
 Vice-President.....E. A. Mott-Smith  
 Secretary.....Miss Aimee G. Dunne  
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 Superintendent.....Janet M. Dewar  
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**HOSPITAL FLOWER SOCIETY.**

Organized Feb. 1890.

President.....Mrs. A. J. Gignoux  
 Vice-President.....Laura Wight  
 Secretary.....Mrs. F. Dillingham  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. W. H. Soper

**SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.**

Organized 1853.

Meets annually in December.

President.....  
 Secretary.....C. H. Atherton  
 Treasurer.....Jno. Waterhouse  
 Trustee.....J. A. Kennedy

**SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.**

Established 1902.

President.. Rt. Rev. H. B. Restarick, D.D.  
 Officers  
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 John Guild..... Vice-Chairman  
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Organized Dec. 1, 1903.

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 First Vice-Regent..... Mrs. E. P. Low  
 Second Vice-Regent..... Mrs. J. P. Erdman  
 Historian..... Mrs. E. Kea  
 Asst. Historian..... Mrs. Chas. Lucas  
 Secretary..... Mrs. G. B. Isenberg  
 Treasurer..... Miss W. Ahrens

**TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.****HONOLULU LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**Organized March.  
Incorporated June 24, 1879.

President..... Prof. M. M. Scott  
 Secretary..... J. H. Fisher  
 Treasurer..... A. Gartley  
 Auditor..... J. H. Fisher

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 Maud Jones, Alice E. Burnham... Assts.  
 Della Nicholson..... Cataloguer  
 Carrie P. Green..... Reference Librarian  
 Mary S. Lawrence... Children's Librarian  
 Jorjine Jensen..... Asst. Ch. Lib.  
 Laura Robson..... Islands Dept.

**HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

Organized Jan. 11, 1892.

President..... Jos. S. Emerson  
 Vice-Presidents—A. Perry, A. Lindsay,  
 Jr., J. F. G. Stokes.  
 Recording Secty..... Ed. Henriques  
 Cor. Secretary..... W. D. Westervelt  
 Treasurer..... Miss M. A. Burbank  
 Librarian..... Miss E. I. Allyn

**KAUAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

President..... Wm. Hyde Rice  
 Vice-President..... J. M. Lydgate  
 Sec.-Treas..... Miss E. N. Wilcox

**BERNICE PAUAAHI BISHOP MUSEUM.**

Founded 1889. Opened June 22, 1891.

**Board of Trustees.**

Albert F. Judd..... President  
 E. F. Bishop..... Vice-President  
 Wm. Williamson..... Secretary  
 J. M. Dowsett..... Treasurer  
 W. O. Smith, H. Holmes, R. H. Trent.

**Museum Staff.**

Herbert Ernest Gregory, Ph.D. Director  
 William T. Brigham, D. Sc. ....  
 .... Ethnologist, Director Emeritus  
 Clark Wissler, Ph.D. ....  
 .... Consulting Anthropologist  
 L. R. Sullivan, M. A. ....  
 .... Research Associate in Anthropology  
 Ralph Linton, Ph.D. ....  
 .... Research Associate in Archeology  
 Elmer D. Merrill, M. S. ....  
 .... Consulting Botanist  
 Forest Brown, Ph.D. .... Botanist  
 Elizabeth Brown, Ph.D., Arthur J.  
 Eames, Ph.D. ....  
 .... Consulting Associates in Botany  
 Garrit P. Wilder..... Associate in Botany  
 Otto H. Swezey, M. S. ....  
 .... Consulting Entomologist  
 Edwin H. Bryan, B. S., Dorothy Hair...  
 .... Assistants in Entomology  
 John F. G. Stokes.....  
 .... Ethnologist, Curator of Collection  
 R. T. Aitken, B. S., E. W. Gifford, W. C.  
 McKern, A. B., Edward S. Handy,  
 Ph.D., Thomas G. Thrum.....  
 .... Research Associates in Ethnology  
 Kenneth Emory, B. S. ....  
 .... Assistant in Ethnology  
 C. Montague Cooke, Ph.D. .... Malacologist  
 Marie C. Neal, A. B. ....  
 .... Assistant in Malacology  
 W. H. Dall, Ph.D. .... Consulting Naturalist  
 G. C. Munro..... Associate in Ornithology  
 C. H. Edmondson, Ph.D. .... Zoologist  
 H. E. Crampton, Ph.D. ....  
 .... Research Associate in Zoology  
 W. J. Thompson..... Preparator  
 Miss E. B. Higgins..... Librarian  
 Olga L. Smith..... Secretary to Director  
 Mrs. H. M. Helvie.....  
 .... Chief Guide to Exhibits  
 Mrs. L. Webb..... Guide to Exhibits

**BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.**

Organized June 28, 1899.

President..... S. B. Dole  
 Vice-President..... W. T. Rawlins  
 Secretary..... E. W. Sutton  
 Treasurer..... A. M. Cristy

**HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**

Organized April 13, 1911.

President..... Otto C. Peterson  
 Vice-President..... Fred W. Wood  
 Secretary and Historian... E. L. Caum  
 Treasurer..... E. M. Ehrhorn

**HAWAIIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**  
Organized May 24, 1895.

President.....Dr. F. L. Putnam  
Vice-President.....Dr. G. A. Batten  
Secretary.....Dr. J. E. Strode  
Treasurer.....F. J. Pinkerton

**HAWAIIAN SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**  
Organized June 17, 1895.

President.....G. P. Wilder  
Secretary.....J. T. Taylor  
Treasurer.....L. M. Judd  
Registrar.....E. T. Winant  
Board of Managers—W. J. Forbes.

**ALOHA CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**  
Organized March 5, 1897.

State Regent.....Mrs. Hermann Hugo  
Chapt. Regent.....Mrs. N. L. Scott  
Vice-Regents—Mrs. J. M. Atherton, Mrs. F. E. Steere.  
Recording Sec.....Martha Hitchcock  
Treasurer.....Mrs. S. H. Douglas  
Registrar.....Miss Mary Burbank  
Historian.....Mrs. Jas. Guild  
Chaplain.....Mrs. A. H. B. Judd

**AMERICAN LEGION—HONOLULU BRANCH.**

Organized Sept. 4, 1919.

Commander.....J. K. Butler  
Vice-Commander.....F. W. G. Cooper  
Adjutant.....Henry P. O'Sullivan  
Finance Officer.....Irwin Spalding  
Historian.....Mrs. Dorothy B. Harper  
Master-at-Arms.....Gilbert Davis  
Chaplain.....Rev. B. P. Coholan

**AMERICAN LEGION, WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.**

Organized Feb. 20, 1920.

President.....Mrs. Dorothy B. Harper  
First Vice-Pres.—Mrs. W. F. Dillingham  
Second Vice-Pres..Mrs. L. Withington  
Secretary.....Mrs. L. M. Branch  
Treasurer.....Mrs. K. E. Lightner

**HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.**

Originally Organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual Meeting June.

President.....F. J. Lowrey  
Vice Presidents.....  
.....A. C. Alexander, Walter F. Frear  
Cor. Secty.....Rev. H. P. Judd  
Rec. Secretary.....Rev. J. L. Hopwood  
Treasurer.....Theo. Richards  
Auditor.....M. C. Copeland

**WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.**  
Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs. Theo. Richards  
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. A. W. Palmer,  
Mrs. E. T. Sherman, Mrs. John Scott  
Recording Secty.....Dorothy C. Rowell  
Home Cor. Secty.....Mrs. A. S. Baker  
Foreign Cor. Secty.....Miss A. E. Judd  
Treasurer.....Mrs. J. S. Doyle  
Asst. Treasurer.....Miss C. C. Varney  
Auditor.....N. S. Schenck

**MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.**  
Organized 1851. Annual Meeting June.

President.....Geo. P. Cooke  
Vice-President.....D. H. Hitchcock  
Secretary.....Mrs. R. W. Andrews  
Recorder.....R. W. Andrews  
Treasurer.....L. A. Dickey

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**

Organized 1869. Annual Meeting April.

President.....R. H. Trent  
Vice-President.....H. G. Dillingham  
Treasurer.....R. A. Cooke  
Rec. Secretary.....Chas. F. Clemons  
Executive Secretary.....L. R. Killam  
Associate Secty.....Robt. E. Stone  
Business Secty.....Floyd H. Emmans  
Educational Secty.....Rolla K. Thomas  
Physical Director.....C. A. Pease  
Membership Secty.....J. W. McCrillis  
Community Boys' Secty.Saml. W. Robley  
Boys' Dept. Secty.....W. W. Shavar

Nuuanu Department.

Chairman.....R. H. Trent  
Vice-President.....Dr. I. Mori  
Treasurer.....W. A. Love  
Rec. Secty.....Yap See Young  
Executive Secty.....L. R. Killam  
Associate Secty.....F. I. Ambler  
Educational Secty.....Geo. R. Loehr

**ARMY AND NAVY Y. M. C. A.**  
Organized Aug. 3, 1917.

District Headquarters Staff.

I. D. Vayhinger.....Executive Sec.  
Urban Williams.....Secretary  
John W. Wadman....Religious Director  
C. E. Bingham, C. G. Mathews, H. W. Metcalf.....Asst. Secs.

Pearl Harbor Building. . . . .

Bryan D. Beck.....Executive Sec.  
E. A. Cunningham....Physical Director  
John W. Wadman....Religious Director

**YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN  
ASSOCIATION.**  
Organized 1900.

President.....Mrs. F. C. Atherton  
Secretary.....Nora Sturgis  
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. W. F. Frear  
Treasurer.....Mrs. I. J. Shepherd  
Gen. Secty.....Miss Grace Channon

**FREE KINDERGARTEN AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.**  
Organized 1895.

President.....Mrs. F. M. Swanzy  
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. J. P. Cooke,  
Mrs. W. F. Frear, Mrs. H. C. Coleman  
Recording Secty.....Mrs. I. M. Cox  
Financial Secretary.....Mrs. W. L. Moore  
Treasurer.....Mrs. J. M. Caldwell  
Auditor.....J. L. Cockburn

**ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.**  
Organized June 7, 1899.

President.....J. R. Galt  
Vice-Presidents.....S. B. Dole,  
Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. A.  
C. Alexander and Mrs. A. F. Wall  
Treasurer.....G. G. Fuller  
Secty. and Manager...Margaret Bergant  
Auditor.....Henry Davis

**STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.**  
Organized 1852. Annual Meeting June.

President.....Mrs. A. Fuller  
Vice-President.....Mrs. A. A. Young  
Secretary.....Mrs. S. M. Damon  
Treasurer.....Mrs. E. W. Jordan  
Auditor.....E. W. Jordan  
Directress.....Mrs. E. B. Waterhouse

**BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**  
Organized 1869.

President (ex-officio)...H.B.M.'s Consul  
Vice-President.....Rev. Wm. Ault  
Secretary.....W. C. Shields  
Treasurer.....H. B. Sinclair

**HAWAIIAN HUMANE SOCIETY.**  
Originated 1897. Organized Sept. 1908.

President.....Mrs. W. W. Thayer  
Vice-Presidents.Mrs. E. P. Low, Al-  
bert Horner, Mrs. Clifford Kimball  
Secretary.....Mrs. A. W. Van Valkenburg  
Treasurer.....Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith  
Auditor.....Herbert Dowsett  
Agent.....Miss M. L. Smith  
Hon. Agent.....Miss Lucy K. Ward

**OAHU CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.**  
Organized 1844.

President.....F. J. Lowrey  
Vice-President.....S. G. Wilder  
Secretary.....H. H. Walker  
Treasurer.....Hawaiian Trust Co.

**THE OUTDOOR CIRCLE.**  
(For the beautifying of Honolulu.)  
Organized May, 1912.

President.....Mrs. F. R. Day  
1st Vice-President..Mrs. C. J. McCarthy  
2d Vice-President.....A. J. Campbell  
Secretary.....Mrs. Jos. French  
Treasurer.....Mrs. Z. K. Myers  
Ex. Officer.....Mrs. A. H. Tarleton

**PACIFIC CLUB.**  
Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea  
Street, two doors below Beretania.

President.....J. N. S. Williams  
Vice-Presidents—J. O. Carter, Dr. A. G.  
Hodgins.  
Secretary.....G. C. Potter  
Treasurer.....W. H. McInerney

**UNIVERSITY CLUB.**  
Organized 1905.

President.....H. G. Dillingham  
Vice-President.....Dr. A. G. Hodgins  
Secretary.....Chas. M. Hite  
Treasurer.....A. M. Nowell  
Auditor.....H. D. Young

**PSYCHICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY**  
Organized Dec. 9, 1919.

President.....S. B. Dole  
Vice-President.....Mrs. J. M. Dowsett  
Secretary.....Albert Waterhouse  
Treasurer.....M. Graham

**HAWAIIAN VOLCANO RESEARCH  
ASSOCIATION.**  
Organized Oct., 1911.

President.....L. A. Thurston  
Vice-President.....W. D. Westervelt  
Vice-President.....C. H. Atherton  
Treasurer.....L. T. Peck  
Secretary.....L. W. de Vis-Norton  
Observatory Director.....  
.....Dr. T. A. Jaggard, Jr.

**COMMERCIAL CLUB OF HONOLULU.**  
Organized Aug. 30, 1906.

President.....A. Gartley  
Vice-President.....L. M. Underwood  
Secretary.....C. C. Graves  
Treasurer.....A. S. Guild

**ROTARY CLUB OF HONOLULU.**  
Organized March 4, 1915.

C. C. Graves.....President & Director  
Clarence H. Cooke, Vice-Pres. & Director  
J. T. Warren.....Treasurer  
A. H. Tarleton.....Secretary  
H. B. Bailey.....Sergeant-at-Arms  
Directors—Geo. H. Angus, George  
Bustard, George Collins, John Effinger,  
Alonzo Gartley, A. W. Palmer.

**BRITISH CLUB.**  
Reorganized 1915.

President.....John Watt  
Vice-President.....T. A. Burningham  
Secretary.....G. B. Marshall  
Treasurer.....J. B. Schofield  
Associate Treasurer.....R. Potter  
Auditor.....H. D. Young

**COUNTRY CLUB.**  
Organized 1906.

President.....A. G. Smith  
Vice-President.....C. G. Heiser  
Secretary.....G. H. Buttolph  
Treasurer.....E. W. Sutton

**OUTRIGGER CLUB.**  
Organized May, 1908.

President.....Warren Dease  
Vice-President.....D. Mooney  
Secretary.....A. Podmore  
Treasurer.....F. C. Bailey  
Captain.....G. D. Center

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.**  
Organized March, 1909.

President.....Mrs. F. M. Swanzy  
Vice-President.....Mrs. A. Fuller  
Treasurer.....Mrs. W. J. MacNiel  
Secretary.....Mrs. W. A. Wall

**HONOLULU ART SOCIETY.**  
Organized Nov. 7, 1919.

President.....B. L. Marx  
Vice-President.....A. L. Dean  
Secretary.....Mrs. T. A. Fisher  
Treasurer.....E. W. Sutton  
Director.....Mrs. A. G. M. Robertson

**HAWAIIAN ASSOCIATION, A. A. U.**  
Formed 1910.

President.....Geo. David Center  
Vice-President.....A. T. Longley  
Sec.-Treas.....Mrs. F. L. Leo  
Registration Com.—B. H. Clark.

**AD CLUB.**

President.....V. MacCaughy  
Vice-President.....Thos. Sharp  
Secretary.....W. F. Schulte, Jr.  
Treasurer.....C. H. Medcalf

**HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB.**  
Organized 1918.

President.....J. H. Magoon  
Vice-President.....Wm. E. Miles  
Secretary.....F. L. Akana  
Treasurer.....C. L. Roberts

**HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

Originally organized 1851, and conducted as volunteers till March 1, 1893, when it was changed to a paid dept.  
Chief Engineer—Chas. Thurston.  
Asst. Engineer—Wm. Blaisdell.

Engine No. 1—Location Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania streets.  
Engine No. 2—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania Sts.  
Chemical Co. No. 1—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania Sts.  
Hook and Ladder Truck—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania.  
Engine Co. No. 3—Location cor. Wilder avenue and Pilkol street.  
Engine Co. No. 4—Location King street and Austin lane.  
Engine Co. No. 5—Location Kaimuki.

**OAHU COLLEGE.**  
Founded 1841.

Opened July 11, 1842.

A. F. Griffiths, A. M.....Principal  
Levi C. Howland.....Asst. to President

**Academy Faculty.**

Ernest T. Chase.....Principal  
Agnes K. Chalmers, Clara L. Murray.....Office Secretaries  
Susan G. Clark.....Latin  
Col. Adna G. Clarke, Military Instructor  
Mme. Cramer, May B. McCandless, Eda A. Schmutzler.....French  
Charlotte P. Dodge.....  
.....History & Mathematics  
Justin K. Dyche, Georgia B. Harris.....  
.....Mathematics and Science  
Isabella A. Farlinger, Gladys M. Slocum.....  
.....Stenography and Typewriting  
William H. Mather.....Accountant  
Mary C. Porter, Arthur L. Silverman.....English  
Chas. Schmutzler.....  
.....Mathematics and German

**Elementary School.**

Mary P. Winne.....Principal  
Margaret B. Austin.....Intermediate Grade  
Emma Barnhard, Claire H. Uecke.....  
.....Grade 1  
Hortense L. Berry, Edith F. Phillips.....  
.....Grade 2  
Carolyn E. Graves, Maurine Samson.....  
.....Grade 3  
Florence N. Carter, Bertha E. Smith, Mary F. Varley.....Grade 4  
Vera M. Day, Blanche H. Folsom, Mae E. Potter.....Grade 5  
Margaret L. Greer.....Office Secretary  
Anna F. Johnson, Vice Principal, Grade 6  
Katherine L. Phillips, Mattie A. Sawyer.....Grade 6

**Junior Academy.**

Arthur E. Robinson.....Principal  
Georgia B. Harris, John S. Slade.....  
.....Algebra  
Helen E. Hasty.....History  
Elsie Hiorth.....Office Secretary  
Cornelia K. Hull, Grace Tuck.....English  
Olive B. Kelsner, Ruth H. Thompson.....  
.....Science  
Marie E. Kinell.....English, Geography  
Daisy Spry Oakley.....Latin  
Merna M. Sawyer.....Mathematics  
Leigh C. Shelton, Comm. Math. & Alg.  
Laurene Steven, Ruth G. Stubbs.....  
.....French

## Music School.

Allan Bier ..... Director  
 Mary Pasmore (Mrs. Burrell), Edwin  
 H. Ideler ..... Violin  
 Helen G. Caldwell ..... Piano and Voice  
 Mrs. Elsa Cross ..... Piano and Harmony  
 Blanche Hamilton Fox ..... Voice  
 Pearl S. Ideler, Glenna M. Podmore, Marie  
 M. Sloss ..... Piano  
 Dorothy Pasmore ..... Cello

## Special Teachers, Etc.

Anna Rogers Fish ..... Oral Expression  
 Mabel M. Hawthorne ..... Librarian  
 Edris Powlison ..... Assistant Librarian  
 Zana A. Hill, Jane L. Winne ..... Music  
 Lester T. Hull ..... Manual Training  
 Helen F. Jackson .....  
 ..... Principal Boarding Dept.  
 Dorothy Medland ..... Art  
 Eleanor Peacock, Helen Wiley .....  
 ..... Physical Education  
 Viola Smith ..... Household Arts  
 Edna M. Allison ..... Nurse  
 Frank Barwick ..... Gardener  
 H. G. Wootten ..... Engineer  
 May Worthington .....  
 ..... Matron and Director, Cafeteria

## UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII.

Established as College of Hawaii Mar.,  
 1907. Opened Feb., 1908.

## Board of Regents.

C. R. Hemenway ..... Chairman  
 Arthur L. Dean ..... Secretary  
 Regents—Alonzo Gartley, R. H. Trent,  
 Mrs. M. D. Frear, A. G. Smith.

## Faculty List.

Arthur L. Dean, A. B. (Harvard '00),  
 Ph.D. (Yale '02) ..... President  
 John S. Donaghho, A. B. (Marletta '89),  
 A. M. (Marletta '97) ..... Professor of  
 Mathematics and Astronomy.  
 John M. Young, B. S. (Univ. Florida '98),  
 M. E. (Cornell '02), M. M. E. (Cor-  
 nell '04) ..... Professor of Engineering  
 Arthur R. Keller, C. E. (Cornell '03),  
 LL.B. (National Univ. '06), S. M. C.  
 E. (Harvard '16), M. S. (Mass. Inst.  
 Tech. '16) ..... Dean of the College of  
 Applied Science, Professor of Civil  
 Engineering.  
 Frank T. Dillingham, N. S. (Worcester  
 Polytechnic Institute '01), M. A.  
 (Yale '16) ..... Professor of Chemistry.  
 Arthur L. Andrews, B. L. (Cornell '93),  
 M. L. (Cornell '95), Ph.D. (Cornell  
 '02) ..... Dean of the College of Arts and  
 Sciences—Professor of English.  
 Minnie E. Chipman (Woman's Art School,  
 N. Y.) ..... Professor of Ceramics and  
 Design.  
 Arnold Romberg, A. B. (Univ. of Texas  
 '10), Ph.D. (Harvard '15) ..... Professor  
 of Physics.  
 Louis A. Henke, B. S. (Univ. of Wisconsin  
 '12) ..... Professor of Agriculture.  
 David L. Crawford, B. A. (Pomona '11),  
 M. A. (Stanford '12) ..... Professor of  
 Entomology.  
 Richard Wrenshall, Ph.B. (Yale '11),  
 Ph.D. (Yale '15) ..... Professor of Chem-  
 istry.

Irving O. Pecker, A. B. (Boston Univ.  
 '12), Alliance Francaise, Sorbonne,  
 Paris—Professor of Romance Lan-  
 guages.  
 Herbert F. Bergman, B. S. (Kansas  
 Agric. Col. '05), M. S. (Univ. of  
 Minn. '15), Ph.D. (Univ. of Minn. '18)  
 —Professor of Botany.  
 Romanzo Adams, A. B. (Univ. of Mich.  
 '97), A. M. (Univ. of Mich. '98), Ph.D.  
 (Univ. of Chicago '02)—Professor of  
 Economics and Sociology.  
 Charles H. Edmondson, Ph.B. (Univ. of  
 Iowa '03), M. S. (Univ. of Iowa '04),  
 Ph.D. (Univ. of Iowa '06)—Professor  
 of Zoology and Director of Marine  
 Biological Laboratory.  
 Carl B. Andrews, B. S., M. S. (Rose Poly-  
 technic Institute)—Professor of En-  
 gineering.  
 Tasuku Harada, B. D. (Yale '91), D. D.  
 Amherst '10), LL.D. (Edinburgh  
 '10)—Professor of Japanese Language  
 and History.  
 Jesse K. Flanders, A. B. (Bates '04), A.  
 M. (Stanford '17)—Professor of Ed-  
 ucation and Psychology.  
 Karl C. Leebrick, A. B. (Univ. of Cali-  
 fornia), Ph.D. (Univ. of California  
 '17)—Professor of History and Po-  
 litical Science.  
 Tienmu Wang (Chin-shih)—Professor of  
 Chinese Language and History.  
 Mae L. Wells, B. S. (Columbia '14), A.  
 M. (Columbia '18)—Assistant Profes-  
 sor of Household Science.  
 Anna von Balzer Dahl (formerly head  
 of Vienna School of Costume Design-  
 ing, San Francisco)—Assistant Pro-  
 fessor of Textiles and Design.  
 Harold S. Palmer, B. A. (Yale '12)—As-  
 sistant Professor of Geology.  
 \*Mildred M. Yoder, Ph.B. (Oberlin '94)  
 —Instructor in History.  
 Clara F. Hemenway—Librarian.  
 H. B. Lewis (West Point '13), Captain,  
 U. S. A.—Instructor in Military Serv-  
 ices.  
 Frances D. Smith, A. B. (Vassar '16)—  
 Instructor in English and Director  
 of Physical Training for Women.  
 W. R. McAllen—Lecturer, Sugar Manu-  
 facturing.  
 Alice E. Harbaugh—Instructor in Draw-  
 ing and Ceramics.  
 Raymond M. Elliott, B. A. (Pomona '17)  
 —Instructor in Physics and Direc-  
 tor of Physical Training for Men.  
 Walter Wendt, B. S. (Univ. of Wiscon-  
 sin '20)—Instructor in Agriculture.

(\* ) On leave of absence.

## MID-PACIFIC INSTITUTE.

J. L. Hopwood ..... President  
 C. W. Herron ..... Supt. of Grounds  
 G. H. Sueoka ..... Bookkeeper

## Boys Department (Mills School)

J. F. Nelson ..... Principal  
 Elizabeth Appleton, Mrs. H. E. Becknell,  
 Leon M. Bower, Edna M. Byrd, Mrs.  
 D. L. Crawford, Harvey P. Dole, Lil-  
 lian F. Eaden, Allison B. Given, Rich-  
 ard A. Hitchcock, Melita A. Hosack,

Elizabeth J. Jones, Cecil C. Martin, Glenn I. Molyneaux, Alida Perry, Paul S. Schmittgen, Arthur E. Wyman.

Girls' Department (Kawaihao Seminary)  
 Mary F. Kinney..... Acting Principal  
 Lena J. Babcock, Florence Cady, Edith V. Currier, Jean Hopwood, Ruth Jesmore, Cordelia Pierce, Rose Probst, Josephine M. Pierce, Mabel Woodnorth.

FACULTY AND ASSISTANTS OF  
 KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS.  
 Founded 1886.

Opened Oct. 3, 1887.

E. C. Webster.....President  
 School for Boys.

E. G. Bartlett.....Principal  
 Teachers—U. Thompson, J. J. Mengel, E. E. Baty, R. J. Borden, Emma E. Winslow (a), Frank Taylor, Zella M. Breckenridge, Mrs. G. A. Andrus, Harriet Shellenberger, R. H. Lowrie, C. G. Banning, C. G. Langenstein, J. R. Stephenson, Lt. Adna G. Clarke.

Preparatory Department  
 Opened Sept. 1888.

Maude Post..... Principal  
 Teachers—Nevada Moore (a), A. G. Hottendorf (a), Mrs. S. E. Davis, Edith E. Leach, Mrs. B. T. Campbell, L. D. Estill, Harold Godfrey.

School for Girls  
 Opened 1892

Abbie H. Newton.....Principal  
 Teachers—Frances E. Lemmon, Carolyn Church, Katherin Burgner, Ora L. Saunders, Anna Dale Schwartz, Dorothy H. George, Lydia J. Williamson, E. Virginia Richards, M. J. Moody, Amy L. Wade, E. S. Noeckel.

Other Officers and Assistants.

H. E. King, Accounting & Purchg. Agt.  
 Robert E. Stone..... Acting Chaplain  
 John T. Livesey..... Storekeeper  
 Office Staff—Lydia K. Aholo, Berlinda K. Murray, Dora A. Lowrie, Rose E. Latschar, Florace Osborn, Alberta Worthington, Mrs. Grace Bartlett.  
 Matrons—Harriet E. McCracken, Bertha L. Van Aucken, Mrs. H. A. Douglas.

Boarding Departments.

Matrons' Assistants—Daisy Bell, F. B. Cable, Julia Kahaulelo, L. K. Kapu, L. Duvauchelle, Mrs. H. W. Springer.

Health Department.

Dr. E. D. Kilbourne.....Physician  
 Dr. Dai Yen Chang.....Dentist  
 Nurses—Josephine Marquardt, L. Edith Livingston.

(a) On leave of absence for year 1920-21

PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS.

Sunday Advertiser, issued every Sunday morning by the Advertiser Pub. Co., Ltd., Sam'l B. Trissel, Editor.

The Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, issued by the Advertiser Pub. Co. every morning (except Sunday). Sam'l B. Trissel, Editor.

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd., Geo. F. Neillist, Editor. Semi-weekly issued on Mondays and Thursdays.

The Guide, issued every Tuesday and Friday morning by the Guide Pub. Co.

The Friend, Organ of the Hawaiian Board, issued monthly. F. S. Scudder, Managing Editor.

The Hawaiian Church Chronicle, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rt. Rev. H. B. Restarick, Editor.

The Paradise of the Pacific, issued monthly. Mrs. E. A. Langton-Boyle, Editor-Publisher.

The Mid-Pacific Monthly, an illustrated descriptive magazine. Alex. Hume Ford, Editor and Publisher.

The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, issued monthly under direction of Board of Com. Agr. and Forestry.

Hawaii Educational Review, issued monthly, Vaughan MacCaughy, Editor.

The Kuokoa (native), weekly, issued every Friday morning by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd. Solomon Hanohano, Editor.

Aloha Aina (native), issued every Saturday. E. K. Hanapi, Editor.

Ke Alakai o Hawaii (native), issued each Friday, Jonah Kumalae, Editor.

O Luso (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturdays. A. H. R. Viera, Editor.

Chee Yow Shin Bo (The Liberty News), tri-weekly, Chinese.

Sun Chung Kwock Bo, tri-weekly, Chinese.

Hawaii Shinpo, issued daily in Japanese. H. Tsurushima, Editor.

The Daily Nippu Jiji, Y. Soga, Editor, issued by the Nippu Jiji Co., Ltd.

Hilo Daily Tribune, issued by the Tribune. Pub. Co., Saml. Putnam, Editor.

The Hawaii Herald, issued at Hilo by the Post-Herald, Ltd. F. J. Cody, Editor.

The Maui News, issued weekly at Wailuku, Maui. Jas. H. Gray, Editor.

The Waiuku Times, Maui, issued weekly on Tuesday. A. V. Vetleson, Publisher.



The Garden Island, issued weekly at Lihue, Kauai. K. C. Hopper, Managing Editor.

Hoku o Hawaii, issued on Friday of each week, at Hilo. Rev. S. L. Desha, Editor.

THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos. G. Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

#### HONOLULU LODGES, ETC.

Lodge le Progres de l'Oceanie No. 371, F. & A. M.; meets on the last Monday in each month in Masonic hall.

Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M.; meets in its Hall, Masonic Temple, corner Hotel and Alakea streets, on the first Monday in each month.

Honolulu Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; meets in Masonic Hall on the second Thursday of each month.

Honolulu Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; meets in Masonic Hall on third Thursday of each month.

Mystic Shrine, Aloha Temple. No stated time of meeting. Meets at Masonic Hall.

Kamehameha Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, A. & A. S. R.; meets in Masonic Hall on the fourth Thursday of each month.

Nuuanu Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 1, A. & A. S. R.; meets in Masonic Hall on the first Thursday in the month.

Alexander Liholiho Council, No. 1, of Kadosh; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.

Honolulu Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M.; meets at Masonic Hall every second Monday of the month.

Leahi Chapter, No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star; meets on third Monday of each month in Masonic Hall.

Lei Aloha Chapter, No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star; meets on second Saturday of each month in Masonic Temple.

Harmony Chapter, No. 4, Order of the Eastern Star, meets on third Saturday of each month in Masonic Temple, at 7:30 p. m.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort St., every Tuesday evening.

Harmony Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; meets each Monday evening in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street.

Pacific Degree Lodge, No. 1, Daughters of Rebekah; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Olive Branch Rebekah, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; meets first and third Thursdays each month in Odd Fellows' Building.

Polynesian Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F.; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, first and third Fridays of each month.

Canton Oahu, No. 1, P. M., I. O. O. F.; meets second Friday each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Fort St.

Mystic Lodge, No. 2, K. of P.; meets every Friday evening at Pythian Hall, cor. Beretania and Fort streets.

Section N. 225—Endowment Rank, K. of P.; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in Pythian Hall.

Honolulu Temple, No. 1, Rathbone Sisters; meets in Pythian Hall, first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

Wm. McKinley Lodge, No. 8, K. of P.; meets first and third Tuesday evenings in Pythian Hall.

Hawaiian Tribe, No. 1, I. O. Red Men; meets on first and third Thursdays of each month in San Antonio Hall.

Court Lunallilo No. 6600, A. O. of Foresters; meets in Phoenix Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Court Camoes No. 8110, A. O. F.; meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of month in San Antonio Hall.

Theo. Roosevelt Camp, No. 1, Dept. of Hawaii, U. S. W. V.; first and third Saturdays each month at Ft. Shafter.

Honolulu Nest No. 1768, Order of Owls; meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. in Phoenix Hall. Visiting Owls are requested to attend.

Capt. Cook Lodge, No. 353, Order Sons of St. George; meets at Pythian Hall second and fourth Thursday each month.

Court Hawaii, No. 3769, Independent Order of Foresters, meets third Monday of each month.

Damien Council, Young Men's Institute; meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Catholic Mission Hall.

Honolulu Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, 616; meets every Friday evening in the Elks' Building, King street near Fort.

Honolulu Aerie, No. 140, Fraternal Order of Eagles, meets second and fourth Wednesdays each month in K. of P. Hall.

Honolulu Lodge No. 1, Modern Order of Phoenix; meets every Thursday evening at their home, cor. Fort and Beretania.

Honolulu Lodge, L. O. O. M., No. 800, meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month in Pythian Hall.

American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels, Honolulu Harbor, No. 54; meets first Sunday of each month at 7 p. m. in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 100; meets every second and fourth Monday nights at K. of P. Hall.

Kamehameha Lodge (native); meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Pythian Hall.

Kauikeaouli Lodge No. 1 (native); meets on first and third Fridays each month in San Antonio Hall.

#### PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Central Union Church, Congregational, cor. Beretania and Richards streets; Rev. A. W. Palmer, Minister, Rev. E. T. Sherman, associate minister. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school meets one hour before morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

Kalihi Union Church, King street, Kalihi; Dr. A. S. Baker, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Gospel services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Beretania and Victoria streets; Rev. M. H. Alexander, pastor. Sunday services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school meets at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.

The Christian Church, Kewalo street. Rev. Hugh V. White, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school meets at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings, at 7:30.

Salvation Army, services held nightly at hall, 69 Beretania St., with Sunday services at the usual hour.

Roman Catholic Church, Fort street, near Beretania; Rt. Rev. Libert Boeynaems, Bishop of Zeugma. Services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Low mass every day at 6 and 7 a. m. High mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 a. m.

St. Andrew's Cathedral, Protestant Episcopal; entrance from Emma street, near Beretania. Rt. Rev. Henry Bond Restarick, Bishop of the Missionary District of Honolulu; Rev. Wm. Ault, Vicar. Holy Communion, 7; Sunday school, 10; morning prayer, litany and sermon, 11; Hawaiian service, 3:30; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.

Chinese Congregation. Rev. Kong Yin Tet, Curate. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

St. Clement's Chapel, Punahou. Services on Sundays. Holy Communion, 7 a. m. Morning prayer, 11 a. m.; evening prayer, 7:30 p. m. Rev. John U'borne, rector; Rev. C. S. Long.

Epiphany Mission, Kaimuki, Rev. F. B. Eteson, priest in charge. Sunday services at 7:30 and 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, cor. Wilder and Kewalo streets. Sunday services 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45.

Christian Chinese Church, Fort street; Rev. Yuen To Pul, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.

Second Chinese Church (Congregational), Beretania street, Rev. Tse Kel Yuen, pastor. Services at usual hours.

German Lutheran Church, Beretania St.; Dr. A. Hoermann, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Portuguese (Protestant) Mission; Rev. A. V. Soares, pastor. Services every Sabbath at the usual hour. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Chapel situated corner of Punchbowl and Miller streets.

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ. Chapel on King street, near Thomas Square; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching in Hawaiian at 11 a. m.; in English at 7:30 p. m.

Seventh Day Adventists; Rev. L. L. Hutchinson, pastor. Chapel, Keeau-moku street. Sabbath school Saturdays at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11. Wednesday prayer and missionary meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Japanese Union Church (connected with Hawaiian Board Missions); Rev. T. Hori, pastor. Hold services at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday services. Prayer and praise meeting Wednesdays at 7 p. m.

Korean Methodist Church, Rev. W. C. Pang, pastor; Punchbowl St. near Beretania. Services at usual hours.

Japanese Methodist Church. Rev. C. Nakamura, pastor. Hold services in chapel on River street, near St. Louis College.

Japanese Church, cor. Kinau and Pensacola Sts., Rev. T. Okumura, pastor; hold regular services at the usual hours.

Bishop Memorial Chapel, Kamehameha Schools. Robt. E. Stone, Chaplain. Morning services at 11.

#### NATIVE CHURCHES.

Kawalahoo Church, cor. King and Punchbowl streets; Rev. Akaike Akana, pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.

Kaunakapili Church, King street, Palama. Rev. H. K. Poepoe, pastor; Rev. S. K. Kamalopili, assistant. Sunday services at the usual hours.

## COUNTY OFFICIALS.

## CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU.

Mayor.....John H. Wilson  
 Sheriff.....Chas. H. Rose  
 Clerk.....D. Kalauokalani  
 Auditor.....Jas. Bicknell  
 Treasurer.....D. L. Conkling  
 City and County Attorney.....Wm. H. Heen  
 Supervisors—E. P. Low, Chas. N. Arnold, J. Kumalae, Ben Hollinger, W. H. McClellan, M. C. Pacheco, Lester Petrie.  
 County Engineer.....Frederick Ohrt  
 Chief Engineer Fire Dept.—Chas. H. Thurston.  
 Asst. Engineer Fire Dept. — Wm. Blaisdell.  
 Supt. Electric Light Dept. and Police and Fire Alarm System—W. L. Frazee.  
 1st Deputy County Attorney—R. A. Vitousek.  
 2nd Deputy County Attorney—Chas. M. Hite.  
 3rd Deputy County Attorney—H. E. Stafford.  
 Prosecuting Attorney, Police Court  
 Claus L. Roberts.  
 Bandmaster Hawaiian Band—Mekia Kealakai.  
 Supt. Pub. Parks—Frank C. Benevedes.

## COUNTY OF MAUI.

Sheriff.....Clement Crowell  
 Auditor.....E. R. Bevans  
 Auditor.....Charles Wilcox  
 Treasurer.....Walter A. Engle  
 Clerk.....W. F. Kaee  
 Supervisors—S. E. Kalama, chairman; D. T. Fleming; R. A. Drummond, P. Cockett, J. N. Uahinui.

## COUNTY OF HAWAII.

Sheriff.....Samuel K. Pua  
 Auditor.....S. M. Spencer  
 Clerk.....Archibald Hapai  
 Attorney.....W. H. Beers  
 Treasurer.....Chas. Swain  
 Physician.....C. L. Stow  
 Supervisors—S. Kahane, chairman; J. R. Yates, A. M. Cabrinha, E. H. Lyman, W. A. Todd, Jas. Ako, A. A. Akana.

## COUNTY OF KAULAI.

Sheriff.....W. H. Rice, Jr.  
 Auditor.....Carl Maser  
 Clerk.....J. M. Kaneakua  
 Attorney.....S. K. Kaeo  
 Treasurer.....K. C. Ahana  
 Supervisors—Waimea, Th. Brandt; Koloa, W. D. McBryde; Lihue, H. D. Wisharu; Kawaihau, J. F. Bettencourt; Hanalei, A. Menefoglio.

## FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.  
U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Hon. H. W. Vaughn.....Judges U. S.  
 J. B. Poindexter.....Dist. Court  
 S. C. Huber.....U. S. Attorney  
 N. D. Godbold.....Asst. U. S. Attorney  
 J. J. Smiddy.....U. S. Marshal  
 O. F. Heine.....Office Dep. U. S. Marshal  
 L. K. Silva.....  
 ....Asst. Office Dep. U. S. Marshal  
 A. E. Harris.....Clerk  
 Wm. L. Rosa.....Deputy Clerk  
 E. J. Botts, F. J. H. Schnack.....  
 ....U. S. Commissioners  
 H. L. Grace.....Referee in Bankruptcy  
 J. A. M. Osorio.....U. S. Comsr., Hilo  
 R. T. Forrest.....Referee, Hilo  
 C. D. Lufkin.....Referee, Kahului  
 Regular Terms:—At Honolulu on the second Monday in April and October.  
 Special Terms:—May be held at such times and places in the district as the Judge may deem expedient.  
 Misses A. L. Winchester, Margaret Rawley.....Clerks, U. S. Attorney  
 J. W. Jones.....U. S. Court Reporter

Mrs. Sara Holland—Secretary to U. S. District Judges.  
 U. S. Jury Commissioners—A. E. Harris, W. H. Smith.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.  
CUSTOMS DIVISION.

Malcolm A. Franklin.....Collector  
 Raymer Sharp—Special Deputy Collector and Chief Examiner.  
 A. B. Ingalls.....Examiner and Gauger  
 John W. Short.....Chief Liquidating Clerk  
 G. M. Myer.....Dep. Col. and Cashier  
 F. L. Beringer, R. H. Bemrose, E. H. Boyen, R. Friedersdorff, E. A. K. Williams.....Examiners  
 J. B. Gibson, P. M. Nalui, Mary K. Hart, E. S. McGrew, Jas. I. Arclia.....  
 ....Dep. Coll. and Clks.  
 E. E. Miller, M. G. Johnston.....Clerks  
 R. J. Taylor.....  
 ....Dep. Coll. and Insp. in Chge.  
 Yook Sing Hu.....Clerk  
 D. C. Lindsay.....Dep. Collector, Kahului  
 W. V. Allen.....Dep. Collector, Hilo  
 E. Madden.....Dep. Collector, Mahukona  
 G. B. Leavitt.....Dep. Collector, Koloa

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collector's Office.

Howard Hathaway .....Collector  
 W. G. Ashley, Jr...Chief Deputy Collectr.  
 Lee Sing .....Cashier  
 E. K. Kekuewa.....Asst. Cashier  
 Lucy Anderson, Catherine M. Ashley,  
 Secll E. McGee, Marion McKenzie, Mi-  
 caelle Melancon, F. S. Nishimoto,  
 Clerks.  
 Minnie Rudebeck....Secy. to Collector  
 Beatrice M. Sorensen, Allene E. Thorn-  
 burgh, Kittie Westley, Clerks.  
 W. N. Hanna, H. C. Hill, J. S. Mackenzie,  
 Anthony Romano, C. T. Welsh, Zone  
 Deputies.  
 A. W. Walsh.....Chief Field Deputy

Hilo Branch Office.

F. C. Harper...Stamp and Zone Deputy  
 Dorothy E. Harper.....Clerk

MauI Branch Office.

H. St. C. Tait.....Zone Deputy  
 Prohibition and Narcotic.

Howard Hathaway .....Director  
 L. M. Fortune .....Inspector  
 Marian D. Parrott.....Clerk  
 H. C. Parrott—Acting Supervising Fed-  
 eral Prohibitn. Agent, Honolulu.  
 Chas. W. Herbert, Wm. K. Wells, Alfred  
 A. Ah Fat, C. R. Frazier, Int. Rev.  
 Agents, Honolulu.  
 Mrs. Mary Keller—Clerk, Honolulu.  
 Raymond P. Lucas—Int. Rev. Agent,  
 Hilo.

Income and Estate Tax.

H. C. Parrott—Agent in Charge, Hono-  
 lulu.  
 L. N. MacComiskey, R. M. Enders, Paul  
 Davin, Salvatore Romano, T. L.  
 Warner, Int. Rev. Agents, Honolulu.  
 Miss Sarah Davies, Miss Anna Lawrence,  
 Clerks, Honolulu.  
 John J. Sullivan—Int. Rev. Agent, Hilo.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.  
 IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

R. L. Halsey.....Inspector in Charge  
 H. B. Brown...Act. Inspector in Charge  
 Edwin Farmer, J. L. Milligan, Inspectrs.  
 Carlotta, M. Roscoe, Martha L. Maier,  
 Hazel G. Maier.....Clerks  
 Tomizo Katsunuma, C. Tajima.....  
 ..... Japanese Interpreters  
 Hee Kwong.....Chinese Interpreter  
 Mrs. Y. Watanabe, Mrs. Suma Ta-  
 shima..... Matrons

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.  
 U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

L. H. Daingerfield.....Meteorologist  
 Don M. Lillie.....Observer  
 Wm. A. Harrison.....Asst. Observer  
 U. S. Magnetic Station  
 H. E. McComb..... Observer

HAWAII EXPERIMENT STATION.

J. M. Westgate..Agronomist in Charge  
 Willis T. Pope.....Horticulturist  
 H. L. Chung .....Agronomist  
 J. C. Ripperton.....Assistant Chemist  
 P. K. Lee.....Asst. in Horticulture  
 Mrs. James Russell.....Collaborator  
 Mrs. Mary F. Beel.....Accountant  
 Helen Ferguson.....Stenographer  
 F. G. Krauss—Supt. Extension Work,  
 Haiku, Maui; R. A. Goff, Extension  
 Agent, Hilo.  
 M. A. Deas, Jr.,—Collaborator, Haiku,  
 Maui.  
 J. E. Gamalielson—Collaborator, Hilo,  
 Hawaii.  
 J. de C. Jerves—Collaborator, Home-  
 stead, Kauai.

PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED STATES  
 SERVICE.

F. E. Trotter, Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S.  
 (on leave).  
 E. A. Sweet, Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S.,  
 Chief Quarantine Officer.  
 C. R. Eskey, P. A. Surgeon, U. S.  
 P. H. S.  
 W. C. Teufel, P. A. Surgeon, U. S. P.  
 H. S.  
 W. F. James, Acting Assistant Surgeon,  
 U. S. P. H. S.  
 J. S. B. Pratt, Acting Assistant Sur-  
 geon, U. S. P. H. S.  
 J. E. Strode, Acting Assistant Surgeon,  
 U. S. P. H. S.  
 J. T. McDonald, Acting Assistant Sur-  
 geon, U. S. P. H. S., in charge Lep-  
 rosy Investigation Station.  
 R. F. Troxler, Administrative Assistant,  
 U. S. P. H. S.  
 Emma F. Smith, Med. Insp., U. S.  
 P. H. S.  
 L. L. Sexton, Acting Assistant Surgeon,  
 U. S. P. H. S., Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.  
 Wm. Osmer's, Acting Assistant Surgeon,  
 U. S. P. H. S., Kahului, Maui, T. H.  
 George Webb, Acting Assistant Surgeon,  
 U. S. P. H. S., Lahaina, Maui, T. H.  
 A. H. Waterhouse, Acting Assistant  
 Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S., Koloa, Kaa-  
 uai, T. H.  
 B. D. Bond, Acting Assistant Surgeon,  
 U. S. P. H. S., Mahukona, Hawaii,  
 T. H.

WAR DEPARTMENT.  
 U. S. ARMY.  
 Engineer Department.

Colonel C. A. F. Flagler, Corps of Engi-  
 neers, U. S. Army, in charge of  
 works for defense of Honolulu and  
 Pearl Harbor, and of the Improve-  
 ment of Honolulu, Hilo, Kahu-  
 lui and Nawiliwili Harbors.  
 S. F. Burbank, Richard Quinn, Assist-  
 ant Engineers.  
 A. K. Shepard, Chief Clerk.  
 Madge E. Leavitt, Ruth G. Hudson,  
 Philip C. Chew, K. S. Kim, Clerks.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

U. S. Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, T. H. Commander: R. P. Emrich, U. S. N., Acting Commandant.

Lt. Comdr. J. A. Logan, U. S. A., Aide to Commandant.

Commander D. C. Crowell, SC, U. S. N., Supply Officer.

Commander C. D. Thurber, CEC, U. S. N., Public Works Officer.

Lt. Comdr. J. T. Alexander, U. S. N., Engineer Officer.

Lt. J. L. Schwartz, Medical Corps, U. S. N., Medical Officer.

Lt. (T) G. A. Lazar, CC, U. S. N., Construction Officer.

Lt. H. J. Duffy, U. S. N., Asst. Captain of Yard.

Lt. R. V. Miller, CEC, U. S. N. Public Works Dept.

Lt. (T) L. S. Sutliff, SC, U. S. N., Asst. Supply Officer.

Lt. (T) H. G. Greenleaf, (M), U. S. N., Machinery Division.

Lt. (T) J. W. Boldt, (M) U. S. N., in charge of Coaling Plant.

Lt. (T) W. H. Abbey, SC, U. S. N., Commissary officer.

Lt. (T) E. P. Tichenor, SC, U. S. N., Diab. Officer.

Chief Pay Clerk (T) C. S. Baker, U. S. N., Commissary Store.

Ch. Boatswain (T) Saml. Watson (NL) U. S. N., Naval Station, Honolulu.

Mach. (T) L. Tate, (NE) U. S. N. Machinery Division.

Carpenter (T) W. J. Stoudt, (NL) U. S. N. Hull Division.

Acting Pay Clerk, C. O. Hamrick, U. S. N. Disbursing Officer.

## Communication:

Lt. Comdr. E. C. Raguett, U. S. N., Dist. Comm. Supt.

Lt. (T) LeRoy Moyer, (SC), U. S. N. Acctg. Officer, NCO.

Gunner (T) C. Casady, (NL), U. S. N., In Charge Heela Radio.

Lt. (T) E. A. Whited, U. S. N., Asst. to D. C. S.

## Other Duties:

Comdr. R. L. Walker, U. S. N., Intelligence Officer.

Lt. Comdr. J. C. Thom, U. S. N., Inspector Ordnance Kuahua Is.

Lt. G. H. Paul USNRF, Naval Reserve Office.

## Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor:

Lt. Comdr. R. D. Kirkpatrick, U. S. N., Commanding Officer.

Lts. B. P. Davis, (MC) U. S. N., W. R. Cobb, USNRF, (T) B. Berkowitz, (SC) U. S. N., (T) O. P. Kilmer, (B), U. S. N., (Jg) H. J. McNulty, USNRF, (Jg) R. R. Auerswald, USNRF, (Jg) E. B. Brix, U. S. N., (Jg) G. A. Ott, USNRF.

Ensigns H. C. Soper, USNRF, J. B. Brady, USNRF, (T) A. S. Billings, U. S. N., (T) S. Butrick, U. S. N., Phar. (T) M. L. Steele, U. S. N.

## Naval Hospital:

Capt. C. P. Kindeberger, MC, U. S. N., In Command.

Lts. A. E. Nichols, MCDS, USNRF, (T) F. N. Pugsley, MC, U. S. N., (T) H. B. Sanford, MC, U. S. N., C. P. Archambeault, MC, U. S. N., Pharmacist (T) R. O. Zimmerman, U. S. N.

## Marine Barracks:

Col. J. T. Meyers, USMC, in Command. Major E. P. Moses, USMC.

Cpts. H. S. Fassett, USMC., T. B. Gale, USMC., N. Best, USMC., R. J. Bartholomew, USMC.

1st Lts. H. H. Phipps, USMC., W. L. Harding, Jr., USMC., F. W. Bennett, USMC.

2nd Lts. F. W. Hanlon, USMC., J. G. Clausing, USMC.

Pay Clerk E. J. Mund, USMC., Qtmstr. Clerk C. A. Burton, USMC.

Marine Gunner E. J. Keenan, USMC.

## LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

Arthur E. Arledge, Superintendent 19th Lighthouse District, in charge of all light-house affairs in the Hawaiian Islands.

Fredk. A. Edgecomb...1st Asst. Supt.

Edward C. Merrill.....2d Asst. Supt.

J. A. Shadinger.....Chief Clerk

W. A. Inman, Ethel Hathaway...Clerks

T. H. Kalawala.....Keeper, Light-House Depot

## Light-House Tender Kukui.

Ole Eriksen, Captain.

F. J. Untermann, First Officer.

Albers Bergman, Second Officer.

A. P. Lederer, Chief Engineer.

## U. S. ARMY

Headquarters Hawaiian Department  
Honolulu, H. T.

Maj. Gen. Chas. G. Morton, U. S. Army, Commanding.

## Aide-de-Camp.

## Department Staff.

Col. Charles Willcox, M. C., Dept. Surgeon.

Col. Clement A. F. Flagler, C. E., Dept. Engineer, C. O. 3rd Engineers.

Col. Robert S. Smith, F. D., Dept. Finance Officer, Zone Property Auditor.

Col. William Chamberlaine, G. S. C., (C. A. C.), Chief of Staff.

Col. Joseph F. Janda, A. G. D. (Inf.), Dept. Adjutant, Personal Adjutant.

Lt. Col. John A. Clark, M. C., Dept. Sanitary Inspector.

Lt. Col. George M. Brooke, F. A., Asst. to Dept. Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence.

Lt. Col. William H. Tobin, Q. M. C., Dept. Quartermaster, Depot Officer.

Lt. Col. Vincent M. Elmore, I. G. D. (Inf.), Dept. Inspector.

Lt. Col. George E. Kumpe, S. C., Dept. Signal Officer.

Lt. Col. Edward K. Masee, U. S. Army, Retired, Dept. Judge Advocate.

Major George A. Hanvey, Jr., V. C., Dept. Veterinarian.

Major Andrew J. White, A. G. D. (Inf.), Dept. Insurance Officer.

Major John F. Curry, A. S., Dept. Air Officer.

Major Stephen C. Reynolds, G. S. C. (Cav.), Asst. to Chief of Staff for Operations, Acting Asst. Chief of Staff for Supply, Finance and Transp.

Major Joseph T. Clement, Inf., in charge of Militia Affairs, Inspector-Instr. National Guard of Hawaii.

Major Thomas J. Smith, O. D. (F.A.), Commanding Officer, Hawaii Ordnance Depot) Dept. Ordnance Officer.

Additional Staff.

Lt. Col. Thaddeus B. Seigle, Inf., Asst. to Dept. Adjt. for Education and Recreation.

Lt. Col. Adna G. Clarke, U. S. Army, Retired, Prof. of Military Science and Tactics, Kamehameha and Punahou Schools.

Major Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, C. E., Asst. to Dept. Engineer.

Major Harry L. Arnold, M. C., Attending Surgeon and Recruiting Officer, Surgeon at Fort Armstrong.

Major Claire R. Bennett, Q. M. C., Asst. to Deputy Zone Supply Officer in charge of Animal, Rail and Water Transportation.

Major Charles H. White, 44th Inf., Actg. Asst. Chief of Staff for War Plans and Training.

Major John B. Brooks, A. S., Asst. to Dept. Air Officer.

Major Arthur B. Conard, Cav. (D.O.L.), Asst. to Asst. Chief of Staff for Operations.

Major Charles B. Hazeltine, Cav., Asst. to Asst. Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence.

Major Percle C. Rentfro, Inf., Duty in Zone Auditor's Office.

Major Henry B. Lewis, A. G. D. (Inf.), Dept. Morale and Athletic Officer.

Captain John T. Murray, 44th Inf., Duty in Office of Chief of Staff.

Captain William A. MacNicholl, F. D., Asst. to Dept. Finance Officer.

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Compiler and Publisher

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Forty-Ninth Year of Publication

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HONOLULU  
December, 1922.

# Counting House

## 1923 Calendar 1923

		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday			Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<b>JAN.</b>	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	<b>JULY</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..	..		29	30	31	..	..	..	..	
<b>FEB.</b>	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	<b>AUG.</b>	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	25	26	27	28	..	..	..	..		26	27	28	29	30	31	..	
<b>MAR.</b>	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	<b>SEPT.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	..		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>APR.</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<b>OCT.</b>	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..	..		28	29	30	31	..	..	..	
<b>MAY</b>	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	<b>NOV.</b>	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..	..		25	26	27	28	29	30	..	
<b>JUNE</b>	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	<b>DEC.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	..		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	31	..	..	..	..	..	

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The Hawaiian Annual

HONOLULU, HAWAII

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Honolulu Iron Works Co. . . . .	10		

## HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1923.

Second half of the twenty-fifth year and first half of the twenty-sixth year since annexation of Hawaii with the United States.

Twenty-eighth year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

The 145th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

One hundred and third year since the arrival of the American Mission.

### Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands.

<p>*New Year.....Jan. 1</p> <p>Lincoln's Birthday.....Feb. 12</p> <p>*Washington's Birthday...Feb. 22</p> <p>*Decoration Day.....May 30</p> <p>Kamehameha Day.....June 11</p> <p>*Birthday Hawn. Republic July 4</p> <p>*American Anniversary...July 4</p>	<p>Labor Day (1st Monday).Sept. 3</p> <p>*Regatta Day (3rd Saturday)..</p> <p>.....Sept. 15</p> <p>*Victory Day.....Nov. 11</p> <p>Thanksgiving Day.....Nov. 29</p> <p>*Christmas Day.....Dec. 25</p>
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\*Those distinguished by the asterisk have been established by law.

### Church Days.

<p>Epiphany.....Jan. 6</p> <p>Ash Wednesday.....Feb. 14</p> <p>First Sunday in Lent.....Feb. 18</p> <p>Palm Sunday.....March 25</p> <p>Good Friday.....March 30</p> <p>Easter Sunday.....April 1</p>	<p>Ascension Day.....May 10</p> <p>Whit Sunday.....May 20</p> <p>Trinity Sunday.....May 27</p> <p>Corpus Christi.....May 31</p> <p>Advent Sunday.....Dec. 2</p> <p>Christmas.....Dec. 25</p>
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### Eclipses in 1923.

Courtesy of J. S. Donaghho, University of Hawaii.

There will be four eclipses, as follows:

I. A partial eclipse of the moon, March 2, which ends as the moon rises in Honolulu.

II. An annular eclipse of the sun, March 16, invisible in Hawaii.

III. A partial eclipse of the moon, August 25-6, beginning 11:22 p. m., ending 12:57 a. m., Honolulu mean time.

IV. A total eclipse of the sun, September 10, visible in Honolulu as a partial eclipse, beginning 8:19 a. m., ending 10:03 a. m., Honolulu mean time.

### PHENOMENA.

Mercury is likely to be visible in the evening for several days before and after the following dates: January 12, May 5, September 2, December 27; in the morning about the following dates: February 22, June 22, October 14.

Venus will be morning star until September 9, then evening star for the rest of the year. It will pass very near the moon on January 12, May 12, September 9; near Mars August 22, near Saturn October 8, near Jupiter November 3.

## FIRST QUARTER, 1923.

JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH			
D		H. M.		D		H. M.		D		H. M.	
2	Full Moon	4:03	4 p.m.	1	Full Moon	5:23	2 a.m.	2	Full Moon	4:53	6 p.m.
9	Last Quar.	2:24	5 p.m.	7	Last Quar.	10:45	9 a.m.	9	Last Quar.	8:01	0 a.m.
16	New Moon	4:11	0 p.m.	15	New Moon	8:37	2 a.m.	17	New Moon	2:21	3 a.m.
24	First Quar.	5:29	3 p.m.	23	First Quar.	1:36	2 p.m.	25	First Quar.	6:11	5 a.m.
Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Mon.	6 38 1	5 30 0	1	Thurs.	6 37 4	5 50 5	1	Thurs.	6 20 5	6 4 5
2	Tues.	6 38 4	5 30 6	2	Fri.	6 37 1	5 51 1	2	Fri.	6 19 7	6 4 9
3	Wed.	6 38 6	5 31 3	3	Sat.	6 36 7	5 51 7	3	Sat.	6 18 9	6 5 3
4	Thurs.	6 38 9	5 31 9	4	SUN.	6 36 3	5 52 3	4	SUN.	6 18 1	6 5 7
5	Fri.	6 39 1	5 32 6	5	Mon.	6 35 9	5 52 9	5	Mon.	6 17 3	6 6 1
6	Sat.	6 39 3	5 33 3	6	Tues.	6 35 4	5 53 5	6	Tues.	6 16 4	6 6 5
7	SUN.	6 39 5	5 33 9	7	Wed.	6 34 9	5 54 1	7	Wed.	6 15 6	6 6 8
8	Mon.	6 39 7	5 34 6	8	Thurs.	6 34 4	5 54 7	8	Thurs.	6 14 8	6 7 2
9	Tues.	6 39 9	5 35 3	9	Fri.	6 33 9	5 55 2	9	Fri.	6 13 9	6 7 6
10	Wed.	6 40 1	5 36 0	10	Sat.	6 33 4	5 55 7	10	Sat.	6 13 0	6 7 9
11	Thurs.	6 40 2	5 36 7	11	SUN.	6 32 9	5 56 2	11	SUN.	6 12 1	6 8 3
12	Fri.	6 40 3	5 37 3	12	Mon.	6 32 3	5 56 7	12	Mon.	6 11 3	6 8 6
13	Sat.	6 40 4	5 38 0	13	Tues.	6 31 7	5 57 2	13	Tues.	6 10 4	6 8 9
14	SUN.	6 40 4	5 38 7	14	Wed.	6 31 1	5 57 7	14	Wed.	6 9 5	6 9 3
15	Mon.	6 40 4	5 39 4	15	Thurs.	6 30 5	5 58 2	15	Thurs.	6 8 6	6 9 6
16	Tues.	6 40 4	5 40 1	16	Fri.	6 29 9	5 58 7	16	Fri.	6 7 7	6 9 9
17	Wed.	6 40 4	5 40 8	17	Sat.	6 29 2	5 59 2	17	Sat.	6 6 8	6 10 2
18	Thurs.	6 40 3	5 41 4	18	SUN.	6 28 6	5 59 7	18	SUN.	6 5 9	6 10 5
19	Fri.	6 40 3	5 42 1	19	Mon.	6 28 0	6 0 2	19	Mon.	6 4 9	6 10 8
20	Sat.	6 40 2	5 42 8	20	Tues.	6 27 3	6 0 7	20	Tues.	6 4 0	6 11 2
21	SUN.	6 40 1	5 43 4	21	Wed.	6 26 6	6 1 2	21	Wed.	6 3 1	6 11 5
22	Mon.	6 39 9	5 44 1	22	Thurs.	6 26 0	6 1 6	22	Thurs.	6 2 2	6 11 8
23	Tues.	6 39 8	5 44 8	23	Fri.	6 25 2	6 2 1	23	Fri.	6 1 3	6 12 1
24	Wed.	6 39 6	5 45 4	24	Sat.	6 24 5	6 2 5	24	Sat.	6 0 4	6 12 4
25	Thurs.	6 39 5	5 46 1	25	SUN.	6 23 7	6 2 9	25	SUN.	5 59 5	6 12 8
26	Fri.	6 39 3	5 46 7	26	Mon.	6 22 9	6 3 3	26	Mon.	5 58 5	6 13 1
27	Sat.	6 39 0	5 47 4	27	Tues.	6 22 1	6 3 7	27	Tues.	5 57 6	6 13 4
28	SUN.	6 38 8	5 48 0	28	Wed.	6 21 3	6 4 1	28	Wed.	5 56 7	6 13 7
29	Mon.	6 38 5	5 48 6					29	Thurs.	5 55 7	6 14 0
30	Tues.	6 38 1	5 49 2					30	Fri.	5 54 8	6 14 3
31	Wed.	6 37 8	5 49 9					31	Sat.	5 53 9	6 14 6

“We have all had a glorious time, a simply glorious time. We can't say too many good things about your people and the reception they have given us. The welcome that we have received today was no surprise, for the reputation of these islands for hospitality is known everywhere. It has been my good fortune to pass through here three times, and each time I regretted I could not stay longer.”—William Howard Taft.



## SECOND QUARTER, 1923.

APRIL				MAY				JUNE			
D		H. M.		D		H. M.		D		H. M.	
1	Full Moon	2:39	8 a.m.	7	Last Quar.	7:38	2 a.m.	5	Last Quar.	10:49	1 p.m.
7	Last Quar.	6:52	5 p.m.	15	New Moon	0:08	4 p.m.	14	New Moon	2:12	1 a.m.
15	New Moon	7:58	4 p.m.	23	First Quar.	3:55	0 a.m.	21	First Quar.	10:15	9 a.m.
23	First Quar.	6:50	3 p.m.	29	Full Moon	6:37	2 p.m.	28	Full Moon	2:34	2 a.m.
30	Full Moon	11:00	3 a.m.								
Day of Mon..	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Mon..	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Mon..	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	SUN.	5 53 0	6 14 6	1	Tues.	5 29 0	6 25 1	1	Fri.	5 17 2	6 38 5
2	Mon.	5 52 1	6 15 2	2	Wed.	5 28 4	6 25 5	2	Sat.	5 17 1	6 38 1
3	Tues.	5 51 2	6 15 3	3	Thurs.	5 27 8	6 25 9	3	SUN.	5 17 1	6 38 9
4	Wed.	5 50 3	6 15 9	4	Fri.	5 27 1	6 26 3	4	Mon.	5 17 0	6 39 3
5	Thurs.	5 49 5	6 16 2	5	Sat.	5 26 5	6 26 7	5	Tues.	5 17 0	6 39 6
6	Fri.	5 48 6	6 16 5	6	SUN.	5 26 0	6 27 1	6	Wed.	5 17 0	6 40 0
7	Sat.	5 47 7	6 16 8	7	Mon.	5 25 4	6 27 5	7	Thurs.	5 17 0	6 40 4
8	SUN.	5 46 8	6 17 1	8	Tues.	5 24 9	6 27 9	8	Fri.	5 17 0	6 40 8
9	Mon.	5 45 9	6 17 4	9	Wed.	5 24 4	6 28 4	9	Sat.	5 17 0	6 41 1
10	Tues.	5 45 0	6 17 7	10	Thurs.	5 23 9	6 28 8	10	SUN.	5 17 0	6 41 5
11	Wed.	5 44 2	6 18 0	11	Fri.	5 23 5	6 29 2	11	Mon.	5 17 0	6 41 8
12	Thurs.	5 43 4	6 18 3	12	Sat.	5 23 0	6 29 6	12	Tues.	5 17 1	6 42 1
13	Fri.	5 42 6	6 18 7	13	SUN.	5 22 6	6 30 1	13	Wed.	5 17 2	6 42 4
14	Sat.	5 41 7	6 19 0	14	Mon.	5 22 1	6 30 5	14	Thurs.	5 17 4	6 42 7
15	SUN.	5 40 9	6 19 3	15	Tues.	5 21 7	6 30 9	15	Fri.	5 17 5	6 43 0
16	Mon.	5 40 1	6 19 6	16	Wed.	5 21 3	6 31 3	16	Sat.	5 17 7	6 43 3
17	Tues.	5 39 3	6 20 0	17	Thurs.	5 21 0	6 31 8	17	SUN.	5 17 9	6 43 5
18	Wed.	5 38 5	6 20 3	18	Fri.	5 20 6	6 32 2	18	Mon.	5 18 0	6 43 8
19	Thurs.	5 37 6	6 20 7	19	Sat.	5 20 2	6 32 6	19	Tues.	5 18 2	6 44 1
20	Fri.	5 36 8	6 21 1	20	SUN.	5 19 9	6 33 0	20	Wed.	5 18 3	6 44 3
21	Sat.	5 36 0	6 21 4	21	Mon.	5 19 6	6 33 5	21	Thurs.	5 18 5	6 44 5
22	SUN.	5 35 2	6 21 8	22	Tues.	5 19 3	6 33 9	22	Fri.	5 18 7	6 44 7
23	Mon.	5 34 5	6 22 1	23	Wed.	5 19 0	6 34 4	23	Sat.	5 19 0	6 44 9
24	Tues.	5 33 8	6 22 5	24	Thurs.	5 18 7	6 34 8	24	SUN.	5 19 2	6 45 1
25	Wed.	5 33 1	6 22 9	25	Fri.	5 18 4	6 35 3	25	Mon.	5 19 5	6 45 2
26	Thurs.	5 32 4	6 23 2	26	Sat.	5 18 1	6 35 7	26	Tues.	5 19 8	6 45 3
27	Fri.	5 31 7	6 23 6	27	SUN.	5 17 9	6 36 1	27	Wed.	5 20 1	6 45 4
28	Sat.	5 31 0	6 24 0	28	Mon.	5 17 8	6 36 5	28	Thurs.	5 20 4	6 45 5
29	SUN.	5 30 3	6 24 4	29	Tues.	5 17 6	6 36 9	29	Fri.	5 20 7	6 45 7
30	Mon.	5 29 7	6 24 7	30	Wed.	5 17 4	6 37 3	30	Sat.	5 21 0	6 45 8
				31	Thurs.	5 17 3	6 37 7				

“Honolulu has many attractions, my Lord Mayor, and I feel sure that as soon as you have laid down your present high and arduous office you could take no better holiday than in Hawaii or enjoy nothing better than surf riding and their famous music.”—Prince of Wales.

“I am a lover of nature and I have been simply captivated with the beauties of your incomparable Hawaiian Islands.”—Commander Evangeline Booth.

## THIRD QUARTER, 1923.

JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER			
D		H. M.		D		H. M.		D		H. M.	
5	Last Quar.	3:26	4 p.m.	4	Last Quar.	8:52	3 a.m.	3	Last Quar.	2:17	3 a.m.
13	New Moon	2:14	8 p.m.	11	New Moon	0:46	6 p.m.	10	New Moon	10:22	6 a.m.
20	First Quar.	3:01	9 p.m.	18	First Quar.	7:36	9 p.m.	17	First Quar.	1:34	0 a.m.
27	Full Moon	0:02	6 p.m.	25	Full Moon	11:59	4 p.m.	24	Full Moon	2:45	8 p.m.
Day of Mon...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Mon...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Mon...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	SUN.	5 21 3	6 45 8	1	Wed.	5 33 2	6 38 7	1	Sat. . .	5 43 4	6 15 9
2	Mon.	5 21 6	6 45 9	2	Thurs.	5 33 6	6 38 1	2	SUN.	5 43 6	6 15 0
3	Tues.	5 22 0	6 45 9	3	Fri.	5 34 0	6 37 6	3	Mon.	5 43 9	6 14 1
4	Wed.	5 22 3	6 45 9	4	Sat. . .	5 34 3	6 37 0	4	Tues.	5 44 1	6 13 2
5	Thurs.	5 22 7	6 45 8	5	SUN.	5 34 7	6 36 4	5	Wed.	5 44 4	6 12 3
6	Fri. . .	5 23 0	6 45 8	6	Mon.	5 35 1	6 35 9	6	Thurs.	5 44 6	6 11 4
7	Sat. . .	5 23 4	6 45 8	7	Tues..	5 35 5	6 35 3	7	Fri. . .	5 44 9	6 10 4
8	SUN.	5 23 7	6 45 7	8	Wed.	5 35 8	6 34 6	8	Sat. . .	5 45 2	6 9 5
9	Mon.	5 24 1	6 45 6	9	Thurs.	5 36 2	6 34 0	9	SUN.	5 45 4	6 8 5
10	Tues.	5 24 4	6 45 6	10	Fri. . .	5 36 6	6 33 3	10	Mon.	5 45 7	6 7 6
11	Wed.	5 24 8	6 45 5	11	Sat. . .	5 36 9	6 32 7	11	Tues.	5 46 0	6 6 6
12	Thurs	5 25 2	6 45 3	12	SUN.	5 37 2	6 32 0	12	Wed.	5 46 2	6 5 7
13	Fri. . .	5 25 6	6 45 2	13	Mon.	5 37 6	6 31 3	13	Thurs.	5 46 5	6 4 7
14	Sat. . .	5 26 1	6 45 0	14	Tues.	5 37 9	6 30 6	14	Fri. . .	5 46 7	6 3 7
15	SUN.	5 26 5	6 44 8	15	Wed.	5 38 3	6 29 9	15	Sat. . .	5 46 9	6 2 8
16	Mon.	5 26 9	6 44 6	16	Thurs	5 38 6	6 29 2	16	SUN.	5 47 2	6 1 8
17	Tues.	5 27 3	6 44 4	17	Fri. . .	5 38 9	6 28 5	17	Mon.	5 47 4	6 0 9
18	Wed.	5 27 7	6 44 1	18	Sat. . .	5 39 2	6 27 7	18	Tues.	5 47 7	5 59 9
19	Thurs	5 28 1	6 43 9	19	SUN.	5 39 5	6 26 9	19	Wed.	5 47 9	5 59 0
20	Fri. . .	5 28 5	6 43 6	20	Mon.	5 39 9	6 26 1	20	Thurs.	5 48 2	5 58 0
21	Sat. . .	5 28 9	6 43 3	21	Tues..	5 40 2	6 25 3	21	Fri. . .	5 48 5	5 57 1
22	SUN.	5 29 3	6 42 9	22	Wed.	5 40 5	6 24 5	22	Sat. . .	5 48 7	5 56 1
23	Mon.	5 29 7	6 42 6	23	Thurs.	5 40 8	6 23 7	23	SUN.	5 49 0	5 55 1
24	Tues.	5 30 1	6 42 2	24	Fri. . .	5 41 1	6 22 9	24	Mon.	5 49 2	5 54 2
25	Wed.	5 30 5	6 41 8	25	Sat. . .	5 41 4	6 22 0	25	Tues..	5 49 5	5 53 2
26	Thurs	5 30 9	6 41 4	26	SUN.	5 41 7	6 21 2	26	Wed.	5 49 8	5 52 3
27	Fri. . .	5 31 3	6 41 0	27	Mon.	5 41 9	6 20 3	27	Thurs.	5 50 0	5 51 4
28	Sat. . .	5 31 7	6 40 6	28	Tues.	5 42 2	6 19 4	28	Fri. . .	5 50 3	5 50 4
29	SUN.	5 32 1	6 40 1	29	Wed.	5 42 5	6 18 6	29	Sat. . .	5 50 6	5 49 5
30	Mon.	5 32 4	6 39 7	30	Thurs.	5 42 8	6 17 7	30	SUN.	5 50 9	5 48 6
31	Tues.	5 32 8	6 39 2	31	Fri. . .	5 43 1	6 16 8				

“I have fallen in love with the climate and people here and next to the home I have in California, which is home, there is no place on earth I would rather live than in these islands.”—Jack London.

“You may take the world’s wonders, one by one, and put them down in Hawaii, and Hawaii will match every one of them and surpass most.”—H. V. Kaltenborn, Brooklyn Eagle.

## FOURTH QUARTER, 1923.

OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
D		H. M.		D		H. M.		D		H. M.	
2	Last Quar.	6:59	2 p.m.	1	Last Quar.	10:18	9 a.m.	7	New Moon	3:00	4 p.m.
9	New Moon	7:35	5 p.m.	8	New Moon	4:57	0 a.m.	14	First Quar.	4:07	9 p.m.
16	First Quar.	10:23	6 a.m.	14	First Quar.	11:11	1 p.m.	22	Full Moon	9:03	0 p.m.
24	Full Moon	7:56	2 a.m.	23	Full Moon	2:27	9 a.m.	30	Last Quar.	10:37	1 a.m.
				30	Last Quar.	11:39	2 p.m.				
Day of Mon...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Mon...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Mon...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Mon.	5 51 2	5 47 7	1	Thurs.	6 3 2	5 24 0	1	Sat.	6 21 4	5 17 3
2	Tues.	5 51 5	5 46 7	2	Fri.	6 3 7	5 23 5	2	SUN.	6 22 0	5 17 4
3	Wed.	5 51 8	5 45 8	3	Sat.	6 4 2	5 23 0	3	Mon.	6 22 7	5 17 5
4	Thurs.	5 52 1	5 44 9	4	SUN.	6 4 7	5 22 5	4	Tues.	6 23 3	5 17 7
5	Fri.	5 52 4	5 44 0	5	Mon.	6 5 3	5 22 0	5	Wed.	6 24 0	5 17 8
6	Sat.	5 52 7	5 43 1	6	Tues.	6 5 8	5 21 6	6	Thurs.	6 24 6	5 18 0
7	SUN.	5 53 0	5 42 2	7	Wed.	6 6 4	5 21 1	7	Fri.	6 25 3	5 18 3
8	Mon.	5 53 3	5 41 3	8	Thurs.	6 6 9	5 20 7	8	Sat.	6 25 9	5 18 6
9	Tues.	5 53 7	5 40 5	9	Fri.	6 7 5	5 20 3	9	SUN.	6 26 5	5 18 9
10	Wed.	5 54 0	5 39 6	10	Sat.	6 8 1	5 20 0	10	Mon.	6 27 1	5 19 2
11	Thurs.	5 54 4	5 38 8	11	SUN.	6 8 7	5 19 6	11	Tues.	6 27 7	5 19 5
12	Fri.	5 54 7	5 38 0	12	Mon.	6 9 3	5 19 3	12	Wed.	6 28 3	5 19 9
13	Sat.	5 55 1	5 37 1	13	Tues.	6 9 9	5 19 0	13	Thurs.	6 28 9	5 20 2
14	SUN.	5 55 4	5 36 3	14	Wed.	6 10 5	5 18 6	14	Fri.	6 29 5	5 20 6
15	Mon.	5 55 8	5 35 5	15	Thurs.	6 11 2	5 18 4	15	Sat.	6 30 1	5 20 9
16	Tues.	5 56 1	5 34 7	16	Fri.	6 11 8	5 18 1	16	SUN.	6 30 7	5 21 3
17	Wed.	5 56 5	5 33 9	17	Sat.	6 12 4	5 17 9	17	Mon.	6 31 2	5 21 8
18	Thurs.	5 56 9	5 33 2	18	SUN.	6 13 0	5 17 6	18	Tues.	6 31 8	5 22 2
19	Fri.	5 57 3	5 32 4	19	Mon.	6 13 6	5 17 4	19	Wed.	6 32 3	5 22 7
20	Sat.	5 57 6	5 31 6	20	Tues.	6 14 2	5 17 3	20	Thurs.	6 32 8	5 23 1
21	SUN.	5 58 1	5 30 9	21	Wed.	6 14 9	5 17 2	21	Fri.	6 33 3	5 23 6
22	Mon.	5 58 5	5 30 2	22	Thurs.	6 15 5	5 17 1	22	Sat.	6 33 8	5 24 1
23	Tues.	5 58 9	5 29 5	23	Fri.	6 16 2	5 17 0	23	SUN.	6 34 4	5 24 7
24	Wed.	5 59 4	5 28 8	24	Sat.	6 16 8	5 17 0	24	Mon.	6 34 9	5 25 2
25	Thurs.	5 59 8	5 28 2	25	SUN.	6 17 4	5 17 0	25	Tues.	6 35 3	5 25 7
26	Fri.	6 0 3	5 27 5	26	Mon.	6 18 1	5 17 0	26	Wed.	6 35 8	5 26 3
27	Sat.	6 0 8	5 26 9	27	Tues.	6 18 7	5 17 0	27	Thurs.	6 36 3	5 26 9
28	SUN.	6 1 3	5 26 3	28	Wed.	6 19 4	5 17 0	28	Fri.	6 36 6	5 27 5
29	Mon.	6 1 7	5 25 7	29	Thurs.	6 20 0	5 17 1	29	Sat.	6 36 9	5 28 1
30	Tues.	6 2 2	5 25 1	30	Fri.	6 20 7	5 17 2	30	SUN.	6 37 3	5 28 7
31	Wed.	6 2 7	5 24 5					31	Mon.	6 37 5	5 29 3

“A many hued jewel set in a sapphire sea. Where the winds and the waters caress and coax the soul to gladness. Where goodfellowship reigns supreme and June abides always. Where earth, with artless charm, plays at being heaven. Where I have left a throb of my heart and where I shall return some day to find it in the gentle custody of the Hawaiian muse of rhythm and sweet melody. Aloha nui!”—Maud Powell.

**Total Population by Districts and Islands—1910 and 1920, Comparative.**

Hawaii	1920	1910	Oahu	1920	1910
North Hilo.....	5,644	4,077	Honolulu . . . . .	83,327	52,183
South Hilo.....	23,828	18,468	Ewa . . . . .	17,899	14,627
Puna . . . . .	7,282	6,834	Waianae . . . . .	1,802	1,846
Kau . . . . .	4,028	4,078	Waialua . . . . .	7,641	6,083
North Kona.....	3,709	3,377	Wahiawa . . . . .	4,302	799
South Kona.....	3,703	3,191	Koolauloa . . . . .	4,490	3,204
North Kohala....	6,275	5,398	Koolaupoko . . . . .	4,035	3,251
South Kohala....	1,304	922		123,496	81,993
Hamakua . . . . .	9,122	9,037	Midway . . . . .	31	35
	64,895	55,382	Kauai		
Maui			Waimea . . . . .	8,672	7,987
Lahaina . . . . .	7,142	4,787	Niihau . . . . .	191	208
Wailuku . . . . .	14,941	11,742	Koloa . . . . .	7,270	5,769
Hana . . . . .	3,100	3,241	Kawaihau . . . . .	4,533	2,580
Makawao . . . . .	10,900	8,855	Hanalei . . . . .	2,549	2,457
	36,083	28,625	Lihue . . . . .	6,223	4,951
Molokai . . . . .	1,784	1,791		29,438	23,952
Lanai . . . . .	185	131	Total whole group	255,912	191,909

**Comparative Table of Population, Hawaiian Islands—Census Period 1866-1920.**

Islands	1866	1872	1878	1884	1890	1900	1910	1920
Hawaii.....	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,994	26,754	46,843	55,382	64,895
Maui.....	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357	24,797	28,623	36,080
Oahu.....	19,799	20,671	29,236	28,068	31,194	58,504	81,993	123,496
Kauai.....	6,299	4,961	5,634	8,935	11,643	20,562	23,744	29,247
Molokai.....	2,299	2,349	2,581	} 2614	2,652	2,504	1,791	1,784
Lanai.....	394	348	214		174	619	131	185
Niihau.....	325	233	177		216	172	208	191
Kahoohawe.....							2	3
Midway.....							35	31
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>62,959</b>	<b>56,897</b>	<b>57,985</b>	<b>80,578</b>	<b>89,900</b>	<b>154,001</b>	<b>191,909</b>	<b>255,912</b>
<b>All Foreigners.....</b>	<b>4,194</b>	<b>5,366</b>	<b>10,477</b>	<b>36,346</b>	<b>49,368</b>	<b>116,366</b>	<b>153,362</b>	<b>214,162</b>
<b>Natives.....</b>	<b>58,765</b>	<b>51,531</b>	<b>47,508</b>	<b>44,288</b>	<b>40,622</b>	<b>37,636</b>	<b>38,547</b>	<b>41,750</b>

### Population of Islands, and of Honolulu and Hilo by Race and Sex, 1920.

From Tables of the Bureau of Census.

Races	All Islands		Honolulu		Hilo	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hawaiian . . . . .	11,990	11,733	4,190	4,269	395	394
Caucasian-Hawaiian . . . . .	5,528	5,544	2,891	3,079	239	249
Asiatic-Hawaiian . . . . .	3,524	3,431	1,579	1,523	166	176
Portuguese . . . . .	13,737	13,265	4,941	5,037	916	920
Porto Rican . . . . .	3,133	2,469	430	411	62	60
Spanish . . . . .	1,326	1,104	333	303	26	30
Other Caucasian . . . . .	12,309	7,399	7,591	5,079	386	305
Chinese . . . . .	16,197	7,310	8,428	4,955	456	206
Japanese . . . . .	62,644	46,630	13,490	11,032	2,728	2,121
Korean . . . . .	3,498	1,452	843	476	56	37
Filipino . . . . .	16,851	4,180	1,660	453	372	113
All other . . . . .	409	249	201	135	9	9
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>151,146</b>	<b>104,766</b>	<b>46,577</b>	<b>36,750</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>4,620</b>

### Birth, by Countries, of Population, Territory of Hawaii, Census of 1920.

Race	Number	Race	Number
Hawaii . . . . .	136,349	Italy . . . . .	60
Philippine Islands . . . . .	18,728	Japan . . . . .	60,690
Porto Rico . . . . .	2,581	Korea . . . . .	3,498
U. S., exclusive of above . . . . .	10,816	Norway . . . . .	141
Atlantic Islands . . . . .	121	Pacific Islands . . . . .	170
Australia . . . . .	159	Poland . . . . .	58
Austria . . . . .	124	Portugal . . . . .	5,794
Canada . . . . .	472	Russia . . . . .	342
China . . . . .	11,164	Scotland . . . . .	667
Denmark . . . . .	83	Spain . . . . .	1,396
England . . . . .	747	Sweden . . . . .	108
France . . . . .	112	Switzerland . . . . .	50
Ireland . . . . .	204	All other countries . . . . .	438
		<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>255,912</b>

### Hawaii's Annual Federal Taxation.

Sources	1920	1921	1922
Internal Revenue Office . . . . .	\$11,927,545	\$20,676,778	\$15,520,853
Custom House Receipts . . . . .	1,172,394	1,426,716	1,076,163
Post Office Receipts . . . . .	219,649	303,227	315,116
District Court Receipts . . . . .	56,534	33,967*	61,591

\*Half Year only.

Population in 1920 by Age Groups, Sex and Race.

Races	Under 20		20 to 39 Years		40 Years or over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hawaiian . . . . .	4,698	4,814	3,699	3,856	3,589	3,057
Caucasian-Hawaiian . . . . .	3,461	3,421	1,354	1,518	712	604
Asiatic-Hawaiian . . . . .	2,556	2,428	676	781	289	218
Portuguese . . . . .	7,851	7,703	3,559	3,095	2,322	1,860
Porto Rican . . . . .	1,580	1,544	800	575	749	349
Spanish . . . . .	791	683	245	267	290	154
Other Caucasian . . . . .	3,244	2,131	5,765	3,105	3,286	2,156
Chinese . . . . .	4,785	4,490	2,685	1,969	8,717	850
Japanese . . . . .	25,309	23,483	18,266	16,409	19,053	6,732
Korean . . . . .	808	765	1,112	495	1,568	192
Filipino . . . . .	2,550	2,040	12,929	1,922	1,360	217
All other . . . . .	149	166	123	50	137	33
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>57,782</b>	<b>53,668</b>	<b>51,213</b>	<b>34,642</b>	<b>42,072</b>	<b>16,422</b>

Comparative Race Population of Hawaii, 1920-1910.

Courtesy Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Race	1920	1910	Increase since 1910
The Territory . . . . .	255,912	191,909	64,003
Hawaiian . . . . .	23,723	26,041	*2,318
Asiatic-Hawaiian . . . . .	6,955	3,734	3,221
Caucasian-Hawaiian . . . . .	11,072	8,772	2,300
Portuguese . . . . .	27,002	22,301	4,701
Porto Rican . . . . .	5,602	4,890	712
Spanish . . . . .	2,430	1,990	440
Other Caucasian . . . . .	19,708	14,867	4,841
Chinese . . . . .	23,507	21,674	1,833
Japanese . . . . .	108,274	79,675	29,599
Filipino . . . . .	21,031	2,361	18,670
Korean . . . . .	4,950	4,533	417
Negro . . . . .	348	695	*347
All other . . . . .	310	376	*66

\*Decrease.

Of the total increase since 1910 in the population of the Territory as a whole (64,003), as shown by the above statement, the Japanese and Filipinos contributed fully three-fourths,—29,599 and 18,670, respectively. The figures show a considerable decrease since 1910 in the number of pure-blood Hawaiians—from 26,041 in 1910 to 23,723 in 1920—but a large gain in part-Hawaiians.

Of the total population of Hawaii in 1920, the males numbered 51,213, or 59.1 per cent, and the females 104,766, or 40.9 per cent. In 1910 the corresponding figures were: males, 123,099, or 64.1 per cent; females, 68,810, or 35.9 per cent. The ratio of males to females was 144.3 to 100 in 1920, as against 178.9 to 100 in 1910.

**Births and Deaths by Nationalities, 1922.**

For Fiscal Year ending June, compiled from Board of Health Report.

Nationality	Births	Deaths
American, British, German, Russian . . . . .	450	251
Chinese . . . . .	762	335
Filipino . . . . .	748	497
Hawaiian . . . . .	611	780
Part-Hawaiian . . . . .	1,321	300
Japanese . . . . .	5,590	1,398
Korean . . . . .	218	75
Portuguese . . . . .	1,154	320
Porto Rican . . . . .	289	113
Spanish . . . . .	86	16
Other . . . . .	20	28
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>11,249</b>	<b>4,113</b>

**Vital Statistics by Counties, 1922.**

Islands, etc.	Est. Populn.	Births	Mrrgs.	Deaths
Honolulu City . . . . .	90,100	4,098	1,438	1,557
Outer Oahu . . . . .	53,440	1,658	111	614
Hilo City . . . . .	11,600	716	189	259
Hawaii County (other) . . . . .	57,200	1,914	193	685
Maui County . . . . .	40,170	1,672	252	594
Kalawao County . . . . .	518	8	5	47
Kauai County . . . . .	31,510	1,183	174	357
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>284,538</b>	<b>11,249</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>4,113</b>

**Nationality of Plantation Labor, June 30, 1921-1922.**

Courtesy Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

	1921	1922		1921	1922
Americans . . . . .	878	944	Japanese . . . . .	17,446	17,833
Spanish . . . . .	170	193	Chinese . . . . .	1,586	1,430
Portuguese . . . . .	2,500	2,719	Koreans . . . . .	1,150	1,159
Russians . . . . .	17	85	Filipinos . . . . .	12,271	18,600
Hawaiians . . . . .	1,027	1,098	Others . . . . .	383	401
Porto Ricans . . . . .	1,279	1,811	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>38,707</b>	<b>46,273</b>

# SCHOOL STATISTICS.

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## School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1922.

From Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Class	Schools	Teachers			Pupils		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Public Schools..	173	185	1,246	1,431	23,027	21,366	44,393
Private Schools..	63	108	328	436	4,423	3,645	8,068
	236	293	1,574	1,867	27,450	25,011	52,461

### AGES ALL PUPILS, ALL SCHOOLS.

Public	Under 6	6—9	10—15	Over 15	Total
Hawaii . . . . .	83	5,173	5,619	711	11,586
Maui . . . . .	50	2,967	3,131	244	6,392
Oahu . . . . .	9	9,440	9,476	2,018	20,943
Kauai . . . . .	40	2,368	2,897	167	5,472
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>19,948</b>	<b>21,123</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>44,397</b>
<b>Private</b>					
Hawaii . . . . .	161	271	402	101	935
Maui . . . . .	380	330	425	80	1,215
Oahu . . . . .	1,043	1,416	2,223	1,232	5,914
Kauai . . . . .	1	3	....	....	4
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>8,068</b>

### NATIONALITY ALL PUPILS.

Race	Public	Private	Race	Public	Private
Hawaiian . . . . .	3,465	655	Chinese . . . . .	4,116	1,005
Part Hawaiian..	4,796	1,607	Japanese . . . . .	21,348	1,598
Anglo-Saxon . . .	1,230	1,452	Korean . . . . .	675	182
Spanish . . . . .	372	53	Filipino . . . . .	1,270	107
Portuguese . . . .	5,601	1,237	Others . . . . .	404	105
Porto Rican....	1,134	67			
			<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>44,393</b>	<b>8,068</b>

### Races of Tax Payers of Collections for the Year Ending June 30, 1922.

Anglo Saxons . . . . .	\$7,868,859.47
Hawaiians . . . . .	672,093.33
Japanese . . . . .	512,645.55
Portuguese and Spanish..	286,707.24
Chinese . . . . .	335,067.96
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$9,675,373.55</b>



### Import Values from United States, Comparative, for Fiscal Years Ending June, 1921 and 1922.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Bureau of Statistics.

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1921	1922
Agricultural Implements . . . . .	\$ 388,214	\$ 181,604
Animals . . . . .	492,570	206,593
Automobiles and parts of . . . . .	4,288,290	2,198,848
Books, Maps, Engravings, etc. . . . .	850,080	706,696
Boots and Shoes . . . . .	966,507	626,698
Brass, and manufactures of . . . . .	311,212	130,909
Breadstuffs . . . . .	3,883,755	2,502,065
Brooms and Brushes . . . . .	98,180	58,975
Carriages, Cars, etc., and parts of . . . . .	408,035	121,898
Cement . . . . .	659,263	530,222
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc. . . . .	1,088,069	950,939
Clocks, Watches, and parts of . . . . .	242,008	116,690
Coal . . . . .	76,821	20,424
Cocoa and Chocolate . . . . .	119,451	111,895
Coffee . . . . .	18,105	14,861
Confectionery . . . . .	465,028	334,276
Copper, and manufactures of . . . . .	339,676	139,429
Cotton, manufactures of, and clothing . . . . .	4,737,957	3,427,875
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware . . . . .	665,861	334,329
Eggs . . . . .	528,506	497,677
Electrical Machinery and Instruments . . . . .	2,063,121	1,418,060
Explosives . . . . .	109,627	73,793
Fertilizers . . . . .	2,524,606	753,500
Fibers, Textile Grasses, manufactures of . . . . .	759,499	289,075
Fish . . . . .	1,049,257	813,238
Fruits and Nuts . . . . .	1,160,158	987,403
Furniture of Metal . . . . .	224,517	187,410
Glass and Glassware . . . . .	506,140	306,283
Hay . . . . .	211,407	136,239
Household and Personal Effects . . . . .	156,075	147,533
India Rubber, manufactures of . . . . .	1,710,641	1,422,756
Instruments, etc., for scientific purposes . . . . .	132,294	69,443
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of . . . . .	939,143	415,463
Sheets and Plates, etc. . . . .	622,842	179,331
Builders' Hardware, etc. . . . .	197,141	209,299
Machinery, Machines, parts of . . . . .	3,119,220	1,846,406
Nails, Spikes, Pipes, etc. . . . .	5,690,307	2,910,807
Jewelry and manufactures, Gold and Silver . . . . .	336,039	181,071
Lamps, Chandeliers, etc. . . . .	57,883	35,324
Lead and manufactures of . . . . .	99,428	88,786
Leather and manufactures of . . . . .	394,792	237,294
Musical Instruments . . . . .	254,341	142,060

Import Values From United States for 1921-1922—Continued

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1921	1922
Naval Stores .....	\$ 35,544	\$ 29,566
Oil Cloth .....	52,318	34,327
Oils: Mineral, Crude.....	1,336,651	1,296,073
Refined, and Residuum, etc.....	8,288,461	6,034,729
Vegetable .....	150,237	122,746
Paints, Pigments and Colors.....	619,044	572,742
Paper and manufactures of.....	1,287,547	984,539
Perfumery, etc. ....	287,385	176,756
Phonographs, etc. ....	207,574	116,822
Photographic Goods .....	264,382	218,312
Provisions, etc., Beef Products.....	439,526	161,128
Hogs and other Meat Products.....	1,565,278	1,335,736
Dairy Products .....	1,730,782	1,252,130
Rice .....	1,176,424	1,780,129
Roofing Felt, etc.....	102,623	115,097
Salt .....	31,125	33,816
Silk and manufactures of.....	536,012	403,306
Soap: Toilet and other.....	501,209	442,017
Starch .....	12,246	10,431
Straw and Palm Leaf, manufactures of.....	223,381	125,116
Sugar, Molasses and Syrup.....	555,148	657,522
Tea .....	20,022	16,629
Tin and manufactures of.....	3,743,980	1,463,181
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	2,108,912	1,957,651
Toys .....	163,708	138,288
Vegetables .....	967,548	863,878
Wood and Mftrs.:		
Lumber, Shingles, etc.....	2,215,810	1,592,895
Shooks, box .....	924,754	474,398
Doors, Sash, Blinds.....	205,019	189,399
Furniture .....	557,572	413,289
Trimmings, Molding and other manfrs....	774,168	435,727
Wool and manufactures of.....	1,144,634	647,137
All other articles.....	2,149,024	1,440,636
Total value merchandise shipments.....	\$77,324,114	\$51,581,621

Coin Shipments, Year Ending June 30, 1922.

	Gold	Silver
Ore and base bullion, import.....	\$ 1,890	\$ .....
Bullion, refined, import.....	61,329	439
Coin, domestic, import.....	50,765	1,000
	\$113,984	\$ 1,439
Coin, domestic export.....		103,600

### Value Domestic Mdse. Shipments to the United States from Hawaii for Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1921 and 1922.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce and Finance,  
Bureau of Statistics.

Articles	1921	1922
Animals . . . . .	\$ 6,800	\$ 7,999
Bones, hoofs, etc. . . . .	728	799
Beeswax . . . . .	8,196	2,288
Breadstuffs . . . . .	19,047	8,623
Chemicals, drugs, etc. . . . .	39,391	44,197
Coffee . . . . .	529,769	570,476
Fibers, unmanufactured—Sisal . . . . .	16,620	3,197
Fish, canned . . . . .	116,996	26,498
Fruits and nuts:		
Bananas . . . . .	166,526	181,933
Pineapples . . . . .	26,098	31,086
Canned Pines . . . . .	29,745,818	19,737,405
Prepared or preserved . . . . .	19,929	11,624
Nuts . . . . .	23,576	4,831
Hides and skins . . . . .	170,598	145,372
Honey . . . . .	71,767	63,565
Household and personal effects . . . . .	700	.....
Meat products, tallow . . . . .	17,437	18,394
Molasses . . . . .	618,874	204,129
Musical Instruments . . . . .	15,415	10,072
Paper and manufactures of . . . . .	5,214	2,065
Pineapple juice . . . . .	69,517	81,562
Rice . . . . .	59,923	54,999
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of . . . . .	4,017	2,172
Sugar, brown . . . . .	91,048,269	43,906,777
Sugar, refined . . . . .	2,583,396	1,202,108
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured . . . . .	1,438	3,097
Vegetables . . . . .	37,381	36,096
Wool, raw . . . . .	101,756	15,726
Wood and manufactures of . . . . .	35,065	15,089
All other articles . . . . .	101,294	23,359
Total value shipments Hawaiian products . . . . .	\$125,661,585	\$66,415,538
Returned shipments merchandise . . . . .	1,967,125	1,836,515
Total foreign merchandise . . . . .	64,169	83,020
Total shipments merchandise . . . . .	\$127,692,879	\$68,335,073

### Value Foreign Imports to March 31, 1922.

Bags . . . . .	\$ 355,588	Food Supplies . . . . .	\$3,128,107
Chemicals . . . . .	1,152,829	Spirits . . . . .	1,508
Coal . . . . .	419,502	Other . . . . .	2,250,285
Cottons . . . . .	411,708		
Fertilizers . . . . .	100,146	Total . . . . .	\$7,819,673

**Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Domestic Produce Shipped for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1922.**

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, and Customs Tables.

Articles	Quantity	Value
Sugar, raw . . . . .	pounds... 1,170,814,194	\$43,907,150
Sugar, refined . . . . .	pounds... 20,817,906	1,202,108
Coffee . . . . .	pounds... 4,507,511	692,498
Rice . . . . .	pounds... 1,096,924	55,367
Fibers, sisal . . . . .	tons . . . . . 23	3,197
Fish, canned . . . . .	.....	26,498
Fruits: Bananas . . . . .	bunches.. 186,143	181,933
Fresh Pineapples . . . . .	.....	31,086
Canned Pineapples . . . . .	.....	19,737,405
All other . . . . .	.....	11,624
Nuts . . . . .	.....	4,831
Fruits and Nuts* . . . . .	.....	234,674
Pineapple Juice . . . . .	.....	81,562
Beeswax . . . . .	pounds... 10,380	2,288
Honey . . . . .	pounds... 1,353,087	63,565
Molasses . . . . .	gallons.. 3,686,131	204,129
Hides and Skins . . . . .	pounds... 1,524,802	145,372
Tallow . . . . .	pounds... 360,689	18,394
Wool, raw . . . . .	pounds... 88,075	15,726
Tobacco, unmanufactured leaf . . . . .	pounds... 3,719	3,097

\*Shipments Foreign.

**Hawaiian Imports and Exports for Year Ending March 31, 1922.**

Courtesy of Collector of Customs.

Countries	Imports	Exports
Australia . . . . .	\$ 360,391	\$ 18,378
Br. Oceania . . . . .	915	54,982
Br. India . . . . .	703,418	4,374
Canada . . . . .	78,012	226,170
Chili . . . . .	739,033	.....
England . . . . .	266,071	46
France . . . . .	12,959	18,848
Germany . . . . .	15,932	.....
Hongkong . . . . .	681,439	15,861
Japan . . . . .	3,843,972	62,114
Scotland . . . . .	5,171	.....
Other . . . . .	1,112,360	731,665
	\$ 7,819,673	\$ 1,132,438
United States, year ending June 30 . . . . .	51,581,621	68,335,073
Totals . . . . .	\$59,401,294	\$69,457,511

### Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for Fiscal Year Ending June, 1922.

Compiled from Board of Harbor Commissioners Report.

Months	Honolulu				Hilo	
	Steam		Sail		No.	Tons
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons		
1921 { July . . . . .	46	346,181	6	4,920	24	81,623
August . . . . .	51	374,905	5	4,431	20	75,143
September . . . . .	50	385,388	4	4,202	17	52,979
October . . . . .	51	388,991	4	3,203	21	77,461
November . . . . .	51	346,289	4	2,695	7	39,742
December . . . . .	58	433,033	2	1,735	9	50,869
1922 { January . . . . .	58	414,400	2	1,241	7	48,078
February . . . . .	44	346,446	2	1,286	6	55,890
March . . . . .	62	462,186	3	2,438	12	61,662
April . . . . .	55	397,225	5	8,018	9	63,852
May . . . . .	55	404,778	5	3,771	14	51,782
June . . . . .	45	359,019	3	2,307	8	54,060
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>4,658,841</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40,247</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>713,141</b>

Kahului reports 68 vessels, of 463,782 tons.

Port Allen reports 39 vessels, of 214,134 tons.

### Passengers To and From Hawaii, Fiscal Year, 1922.

Courtesy R. L. Halsey, Immigration Service.

	Aliens		Citizens	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
Foreign . . . . .	5,464	5,725	6,851	3,830
Mainland . . . . .	799	841	10,489	8,854
Insular Possession . . . . .	9	8	4,263	1,894
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>6,272</b>	<b>6,574</b>	<b>21,603</b>	<b>14,578</b>

### Export Value Pineapple Products to Mainland.

	1919	1920	1921	1922
Fresh Pineapples . . . . .	\$ 16,057	\$ 32,949	\$ 26,098	\$ 31,086
Canned Pineapples . . . . .	11,989,611	18,869,449	29,745,818	19,737,405
Pineapple Juice . . . . .	2,420	58,169	69,517	81,562
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$12,008,088</b>	<b>\$18,960,567</b>	<b>\$29,841,433</b>	<b>\$19,850,053</b>

**Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics.**

For earlier years see Annuals 1896-1915.

Year	Sugar		Molasses		Total Export Value
	Pounds	Value	Gallons	Value	
1915	1,280,917,435	\$ 52,953,009	5,202,913	\$ 195,485	\$ 53,148,594
1916	1,137,164,228	54,418,300	8,399,014	327,284	54,745,584
1917	1,162,805,056	62,741,164	10,979,383	392,110	63,133,274
1918	1,080,908,797	64,108,540	14,671,477	634,671	64,743,211
1919	1,215,594,766	75,511,738	11,065,996	591,490	76,103,228
1920	1,056,413,393	118,998,848	9,605,486	491,815	119,490,663
1921	978,082,427	93,686,138	10,963,327	618,874	94,305,012
1922	1,191,632,100	45,109,258	3,686,131	204,129	45,313,387

**Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance.**

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess Export Values	Custom House Receipts
1915	\$26,416,031	\$ 62,464,759	\$36,048,728	\$ 1,019,534
1916	34,098,210	64,670,852	30,572,642	1,161,051
1917	46,358,341	75,115,983	28,757,642	1,169,085
1918	51,801,204	80,545,606	28,744,402	1,009,243
1919	51,895,113	98,859,311	46,964,198	858,258
1920	68,876,094	145,831,074	76,954,980	1,172,394
1921	89,885,993	131,239,887	41,353,894	1,426,716
1922	59,401,294	69,457,511	10,056,217	1,076,163

**Receipts, Expenditures, and Public Debt of Hawaii.**

(From Official Reports.)

Years	Revenue	Expenditures	Cash Balance In Treasury	Public Debt
1915	\$ 4,539,241.04	\$ 4,446,415.65	\$ 464,040.43	\$ 7,873,500.00
1916	5,626,905.33	5,553,700.66	539,388.71	8,024,000.00
1917	5,944,352.95	5,638,429.13	889,508.42	7,874,000.00
1918	7,208,047.73	7,441,043.45	711,517.21	8,749,000.00
1919	7,921,671.90	8,140,768.79	442,609.95	9,194,000.00
1920	10,925,406.97	10,849,601.12	506,334.53	10,894,000.00
1921	13,776,308.00	13,243,048.93	1,064,827.26	12,603,000.00
1922	13,539,016.48	13,157,124.09	1,400,567.19	14,649,000.00

**Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii.**

Fiscal Year	No. Banks	Commercial Deposits	Savings Deposits	Total
1915	19	\$12,378,041.53	\$ 7,736,569.32	\$20,114,610.85
1916	19	17,317,339.40	9,061,910.28	26,379,249.68
1917	22	22,486,524.31	10,205,496.70	32,692,021.01
1918	23	24,620,004.80	9,892,708.08	34,512,712.88
1919	26	24,898,287.81	10,450,846.55	35,349,134.36
1920	26	36,975,335.93	15,807,778.11	52,783,114.04
1921	31	32,545,538.38	18,635,866.41	51,181,404.79
1922	28	28,379,489.19	17,863,992.17	46,243,481.36

**Hawaiian Corporations, 1922.**

Tables Courtesy of Treasury Department.

Class	Total No.	Number and Capital Incorporated before and after August 12, 1898				Total
		No.	Before	No.	After	
Agriculture ..	110	37	\$45,703,000	73	\$ 41,026,815	\$ 86,729,815
Mercantile...	613	35	15,608,285	578	70,627,588	86,235,873
Railroad.....	9	4	7,350,000	5	7,759,960	15,109,960
Street Car...	2	..	.....	2	2,950,000	2,950,000
Steamship ...	3	1	3,000,000	2	206,000	3,206,000
Bank.....	11	1	600,000	10	3,250,000	3,850,000
Sav. & Loan.	24	..	.....	24	1,942,000	1,942,000
Trust.....	10	1	500,000	9	2,250,000	2,750,000
Insurance....	2	..	.....	2	250,000	250,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>\$72,761,285</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>\$130,262,363</b>	<b>\$203,023,648</b>

**Assessed Values Real and Personal Property (by races) for 1922.**

Taxpayers	Real Property		Personal Property		Total Assd. Value
	No.	Assd. Value	No.	Assd. Value	
Corporations, firms	911	\$ 92,470,631	1,169	\$ 95,623,077	\$188,093,708
Anglo-Saxon . . . .	3,634	31,063,182	2,824	4,943,623	36,006,805
Hawaiians . . . . .	6,625	17,007,229	2,237	1,893,164	18,900,393
Port. & Spanish..	2,955	8,454,322	1,870	1,081,690	9,536,012
Chinese . . . . .	1,527	5,932,233	1,877	2,408,044	8,340,277
Japanese . . . . .	1,750	3,768,158	4,630	7,017,131	10,785,289
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>17,402</b>	<b>\$158,695,755</b>	<b>14,607</b>	<b>\$112,966,729</b>	<b>\$271,662,484</b>

**Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, Year Ending March 31, 1922.**

	Pounds	Value
Sugar . . . . .	7,480	\$ 373
Coffee, raw . . . . .	794,190	122,022
Fruits and Nuts.....	.....	284,674
Rice . . . . .	6,400	368
Other . . . . .	.....	693,099
		<b>\$1,100,536</b>

Resources of Hawaii, 1922.

Population, Territory, census of 1920.....	255,912
Assessed valuation, Territory.....	\$271,662,484
Assessed value of real estate.....	158,695,755
Assessed value of personal property.....	112,966,729
Assessed value, Honolulu and Oahu.....	155,561,687
Assessed value, Honolulu realty.....	92,800,002
Assessed value, Honolulu personality.....	62,761,685
Corporate-owned property in Territory.....	188,093,708
Individually-owned property in Territory.....	83,568,776
Amount Insurance carried.....	189,412,087
Banks have credits.....	46,243,481
Banks have commercial accounts.....	28,379,489
Banks have savings accounts.....	17,863,992
Corporations (989) are capitalized at.....	203,023,648
Sugar exports for 1922, tons.....	595,816
Value sugar exports, 1922.....	45,109,258
Estimated pineapple pack, 1922 (cases).....	5,250,000
Total value all exports.....	69,457,511
Total value of imports.....	59,401,294
Excess value exports over imports.....	10,056,217
Amount of Public Debt.....	14,649,000
Total amount year's Revenue.....	13,539,016

Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for 1921.

Class	Amount Written	Amount Premiums	Losses and Claims Paid
Fire . . . . .	\$ 65,743,987.03	\$1,247,152.60	\$ 187,640.45
Marine . . . . .	115,199,774.06	298,293.43	60,276.87
Life . . . . .	8,468,326.00	*2,060,776.20	596,293.61
Accident and Health.....		103,576.80	52,950.12
Auto . . . . .		231,625.23	105,682.10
Burglary . . . . .		7,558.73	2,993.45
Employers' Liability . . . . .		7,905.00	640.41
Surety and Fidelity.....		102,389.57	3,159.93
Plate Glass . . . . .		8,178.06	2,416.93
Workmen's Compensation... . . . .		294,161.63	99,562.77
Other . . . . .		19,001.61	7,134.85
Total . . . . .	\$189,412,087.09	\$4,380,618.86	\$1,118,751.49

\* Of this amount \$1,702,141.84 are renewals.

Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1921.

Public Improvement 3½% Bonds.....	\$ 494,000
Public Improvement 4% Bonds.....	7,680,000
Public Improvement 4½% Bonds.....	6,050,000
Public Improvement 5% Bonds.....	425,000
Total Bonds outstanding.....	\$14,649,000



### PACK OF HAWAIIAN CANNED PINEAPPLE

Compiled from the Records of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Canners

Companies	1919	1920	1921
California Packing Corporation.....	1,503,006	2,054,238	1,776,160
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	1,620,223	1,774,649	1,543,383
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Honolulu, Ltd.....	1,211,103	1,022,241	638,100
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	60,042	144,228	212,965
Hawaii Fruit Packers, Ltd.....	7,453	20,644	20,644
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	59,195	46,172	74,481
Kauai Fruit & Land Co., Ltd.....	136,581	164,991	96,746
Baldwin Packers.....	83,223	93,089	100,375
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	398,603	633,392	667,268
Paawela Pineapple Company.....	.....	37,729	108,340
Hawaiian Fruit Canning Co. (now out of business).....	.....	.....	9,092
Hawaii Fruit Products Co., Ltd. (now out of business).....	.....	.....	3,560
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	.....	.....	10,989
<b>Total Pack</b> .....	<b>5,071,976</b>	<b>5,978,182</b>	<b>5,262,503</b>

#### PINEAPPLE COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLA NDS

Company:	Office Location:	Manager:	Representatives:
California Packing Corporation.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	H. A. White.....	Cal. Packing Corporation, San Francisco
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	James D. Dole.....	Haw. Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Honolulu, Ltd.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	L. E. Arnold.....	Libby, McNeill & Libby, S. F. & Chicago
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	Waiaawa, Oahu.....	L. M. Judd.....	T. H. Davies & Co., Honolulu
Hawaii Fruit Packers, Ltd.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	L. Smith Hiorth.....	Warming-ton-Duff Co., San Francisco
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	Kapaa, Kauai.....	Albert Horner.....	American Factors, Ltd., Honolulu
Kauai Fruit & Land Co., Ltd.....	Lawai, Kauai.....	W. D. McBryde.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu
Baldwin Packers.....	Lahaina, Maui.....	D. T. Fleming.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	Haiku, Maui.....	A. F. Tavares.....	Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd., San Fran.
Paawela Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	Haiku, Maui.....	W. O. Aiken.....	Paawela Pineapple Co., San Francisco
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	A. E. Lister.....	Prat, Low Preserving Co., Santa Clara, Cal.
Honolulu Fruit Co., Ltd.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	Chock Hoon.....	None

TAXES BY DIVISIONS.

Taxes by Division and Counties for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1922.

Courtesy of Auditing Department

DIVISION OF TAXES	OAHU	MAUI	HAWAII	KAUAI	TOTALS
Special territorial.....	\$ 100,858.55	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 100,858.55
Real estate taxes.....	2,180,049.82	705,070.31	936,572.31	329,438.85	4,151,131.29
Personal property taxes.....	1,592,010.05	542,562.50	694,185.30	362,286.80	3,191,044.65
10% penalty.....	5,642.07	585.00	1,857.13	227.80	8,312.00
Court costs and interest.....	10,247.31	610.13	2,699.74	1,577.80	15,134.98
Bicycles.....	2,093.40	910.80	666.80	666.60	4,337.60
Automobiles.....	7,272.25	836.05	3,833.20	2,673.00	14,614.50
Carriages, carts, etc.....	8,560.00	1,715.00	3,180.00	2,400.00	15,855.00
Brakes and sulkies.....	184.00	32.00	74.00	138.00	428.00
Road tax.....	75,831.47	21,808.95	33,902.86	19,520.30	151,163.58
Poll tax.....	37,317.01	10,881.30	16,819.73	9,738.35	74,756.29
Dog and dog tags.....	2,008.00	779.46	1,850.85	1,115.40	5,753.71
School tax.....	74,670.82	21,762.36	33,616.26	19,479.95	149,529.39
Income tax.....	931,823.86	131,128.03	61,854.65	23,921.80	1,148,528.34
Special income tax.....	546,968.02	69,997.49	18,489.16	8,471.00	643,925.67
Total.....	\$5,575,336.63	\$1,508,679.28	\$1,809,601.99	\$ 781,655.65	\$9,675,373.55

## TABLE OF RAINFALL, Principal Stations.

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports.

	Observer	1921					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Hawaii</b>							
Hakalau .....	Hak. Sug. Co....	8.72	12.54	6.39	10.51	22.65	19.95
Hilo (town).....	C. E. Martin.....	7.54	10.54	7.40	13.90	27.20	15.84
Holualoa .....	Kona Dev. Co....	8.30	7.14	4.59	5.54	1.61	11.65
Honokaa .....	Hon. Sug. Co....	4.61	3.14	1.62	4.70	24.79	14.13
Kapoho .....	H. J. Lyman.....	6.66	5.10	6.63	6.92	6.34	8.27
Kealakekua .....	Robt. Wallace....	6.19	4.95	1.85	4.96	3.85	9.54
Kohala .....	Dr. B. D. Bond...	5.22	4.70	3.07	2.85	12.61	11.88
Kukaiiau Mill....	A. R. Phillip....	6.89	4.13	3.84	8.03	28.57	17.13
Laupahoehoe .....	A. L. Moses.....	9.55	9.79	6.07	10.94	28.38	15.51
Naalehu .....	Hutch. Pln. Co....	0.92	2.97	2.11	1.68	1.08	2.54
Olaa (17 miles)..	Olaa Sug. Co....	16.71	14.11	11.98	14.99	31.38	13.34
Ookala .....	Kaiwiki Sug. Co..	10.51	10.14	5.85	9.39	25.18	14.38
Paaupuu .....	Paaupuu Sug. Co.	4.52	3.10	1.37	4.99	21.51	14.02
Pahala .....	Haw. Agrl. Co....	0.59	1.17	0.54	7.34	1.38	2.46
Pepeekeo .....	Pepeekeo S. Co...	8.64	9.28	5.89	12.59	20.80	16.52
Ponahawai .....	J. E. Gamalielson.	12.50	12.74	7.96	15.84	32.44	15.31
Volcano Obs.....	T. A. Jagger, Jr..	4.25	5.10	5.16	11.37	10.80	6.47
Waiakea Mill....	Waiakea Mill....	7.85	8.60	7.24	14.49	27.03	13.98
Waimea .....	Frank Pinho.....	4.07	2.44	2.60	1.68	12.98	5.14
<b>Maui</b>							
Haiku Exp. Sta..	W. A. Baldwin..	7.42	4.69	4.05	5.06	9.80	12.65
Haleakala Ranch.	Hal. Ranch Co...	1.18	0.73	0.50	1.20	22.76	15.03
Hana .....	Kaeleku Sug. Co..	6.31	3.70	4.09	3.07	9.86	10.33
Keanae Valley ...	W. F. Pogue.....	17.82	13.24	12.00	14.87	37.55	44.71
Kula (Erehwon)..	A. von Tempsky..	0.00	1.46	1.60	0.52	2.44	5.02
Makawao .....	J. E. Tavares....	2.56	0.81	1.24	2.41	18.52	14.28
Puoomalei .....	A. McKibbin....	6.66	2.65	1.93	4.55	19.10	14.14
Wailuku .....	Bro. Robert.....	0.17	0.15	0.12	1.13	4.80	9.01
<b>Oahu</b>							
Electric Light Sta.	Alex. Walker....	10.22	7.15	8.15	10.12	8.24	19.93
Ewa Plantation ..	J. A. Hattie.....	0.21	0.25	0.40	3.16	0.20	5.65
Honolulu W. B. ...	Weather Bureau..	0.79	0.94	1.09	4.34	0.37	6.12
Kahuku .....	R. T. Chrstfrsn..	1.67	1.10	1.34	2.16	0.65	3.40
Kinau Street.....	W. R. Castle....	1.16	1.09	1.21	4.83	0.23	6.72
Luakaha (lower)..	L. A. Moore.....	9.10	11.41	9.09	9.79	10.00	19.41
Manoa Valley ....	Miss C. Hall.....	4.90	3.84	3.87	6.19	2.94	13.07
Maunawili Ranch.	John Herd.....	5.22	3.13	2.42	9.54	5.41	16.35
Schofield Barracks	Med. Corps, U.S.A.	1.75	1.35	0.88	3.00	0.85	5.85
Waiialua Mill....	Waiialua Agr. Co..	0.54	0.72	0.28	2.69	0.57	4.17
Waiawa .....	Pearl City F. Co..	4.18	2.17	0.90	2.16	1.37	9.68
Waimalu .....	Hon. Pln. Co....	2.00	0.66	0.79	3.51	1.13	7.12
Waimanalo .....	Edwd. Todd.....	0.85	0.84	0.75	4.84	2.48	9.28
<b>Kauai</b>							
Eleele .....	McBryde Sug. Co..	0.79	1.06	0.98	4.40	0.25	6.79
Grove Farm.....	G. N. Wilcox....	1.95	2.30	1.76	6.13	1.84	13.44
Kealia .....	Makee Sug. Co....	1.29	1.01	1.40	4.34	1.10	8.17
Kilauea .....	Kilauea Sug. Co..	2.58	2.23	3.05	4.36	3.75	8.98
Kukuiula .....	F. S. Christian...	1.92	1.20	1.25	3.40	1.70	10.95
Waiawa .....	E. A. Knudsen...	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.82	0.09	6.18

# RAINFALL TABLE.

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## Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1921-1922.

By L. H. Daingerfield, Meteorologist. Continued from last Annual.

	Feet Elev.	1922						Year
		Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	
<b>Hawaii</b>								
Hakalau . . . . .	200	24.19	20.44	43.87	15.02	6.68	1.77	192.73
Hilo . . . . .	40	21.65	18.95	66.96	13.11	7.69	2.32	213.10
Holualoa . . . . .	1450	4.96	0.74	3.30	6.96	4.50	6.38	65.17
Honokaa . . . . .	461	10.35	8.24	15.54	2.14	1.42	0.43	91.11
Kapoho . . . . .	110	16.47	10.40	29.22	.....	3.78	2.29	.....
Kealakekua . . . . .	1450	6.12	1.93	0.58	8.60	2.54	5.52	56.63
Kohala . . . . .	537	8.82	5.45	12.13	4.70	3.19	1.04	75.66
Kukaiau . . . . .	260	14.98	6.85	22.15	5.25	1.99	1.89	121.70
Laupahoehoe . . . . .	110	17.01	24.11	28.37	10.11	7.19	2.25	169.28
Naalehu . . . . .	650	6.98	10.43	2.57	1.49	0.67	0.61	34.05
Olaa, Puna. . . . .	1530	29.52	23.59	51.64	19.35	13.68	3.96	244.25
Ookala . . . . .	400	17.35	12.48	19.80	8.58	5.31	1.69	140.66
Paauhau Mill. . . . .	400	10.59	6.82	16.09	1.99	1.46	0.37	86.83
Pahala . . . . .	850	6.73	5.93	3.57	1.77	0.44	0.84	32.76
Pepeekeo . . . . .	100	23.37	17.65	34.87	12.70	7.38	2.31	172.00
Ponahawai . . . . .	500	23.03	21.81	57.53	18.92	9.50	3.24	230.82
Kilauea Crater . . . . .	3984	16.93	15.78	28.13	9.38	3.45	1.28	118.10
Waiakea . . . . .	50	27.48	12.43	52.97	12.61	7.06	2.46	194.20
Waimea . . . . .	2700	6.61	8.91	9.06	3.05	1.47	2.37	60.38
<b>Maui</b>								
Haiku Exp. Sta. . . . .	700	21.70	9.42	9.25	3.67	4.60	0.81	93.12
Haleakala Ranch. . . . .	2000	16.10	11.45	9.54	3.01	0.21	0.00	81.71
Hana . . . . .	200	27.65	5.16	5.43	2.00	2.79	2.86	83.25
Keanae . . . . .	1000	47.24	23.25	39.14	19.92	10.95	3.43	284.12
Erehwon . . . . .	4000	5.45	3.14	2.73	3.64	0.75	0.18	26.93
Makawao . . . . .	1700	17.04	11.00	11.25	1.98	0.48	0.03	81.60
Puomalei . . . . .	1300	.....	13.92	14.52	2.15	0.93	0.23	.....
Wailuku . . . . .	200	7.87	1.59	3.45	3.06	0.12	0.01	31.48
<b>Oahu</b>								
Nuuanu Elec. Sta. . . . .	405	21.13	7.87	13.07	5.17	8.57	2.28	121.90
Ewa . . . . .	50	3.06	0.32	1.82	0.08	0.40	0.05	15.60
U.S. Weather Bu. . . . .	111	6.39	0.77	3.54	0.37	0.90	0.42	26.04
Kahuku . . . . .	25	5.02	4.37	3.04	3.72	1.25	1.04	28.76
Honolulu . . . . .	50	7.30	1.40	.....	0.42	0.97	0.76	.....
Nuuanu W. Wks. . . . .	881	17.86	7.35	8.01	7.76	9.98	4.92	124.68
Oahu Ave. . . . .	210	13.42	3.60	8.16	2.07	4.86	1.68	68.60
Maunawili . . . . .	250	7.85	5.66	3.57	5.98	4.58	3.89	73.60
Leilehua . . . . .	990	5.49	1.48	4.53	0.84	1.70	0.70	28.42
Waiialua . . . . .	30	4.00	2.87	2.08	1.38	0.80	0.34	20.44
Ewa . . . . .	675	8.81	1.35	5.31	0.91	2.48	2.33	41.65
Ewa . . . . .	200	3.78	1.69	3.40	0.59	0.48	1.15	26.30
Waimanalo . . . . .	25	5.18	1.55	1.26	3.46	.....	1.50	.....
<b>Kauai</b>								
Eleele . . . . .	150	4.69	2.76	1.99	1.41	2.55	0.45	28.12
Lihue . . . . .	200	6.02	4.35	2.69	2.85	4.38	0.37	48.08
Kealia . . . . .	15	5.94	1.71	1.29	4.80	3.16	0.30	34.51
Kilauea . . . . .	342	5.97	5.92	4.87	7.59	4.92	0.34	54.56
Koloa . . . . .	100	5.10	5.70	2.50	1.60	3.25	0.90	39.47
Waimea . . . . .	35	1.30	0.00	0.55	1.00	0.59	1.27	12.05

**Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1921-1922.**

Compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau Records, by L. H. Daingerfield, Meteorologist.

(Continued from preceding Annuals.)

MONTH	BAROMETER		RAIN-FALL	REL. HUM.		EXTREME TEMPERATURE		MEAN TEMPERATURE				Wind Velocity
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.		8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean of Max. & Min.	Cloud Am't.	
July	30.04	30.02	0.79	68	68	85	71	82.9	73.6	78.2	5.1	9.0
August	30.02	30.00	0.94	65	68	87	70	83.1	73.8	78.4	4.1	7.9
September	30.01	30.00	1.09	65	68	84	70	82.5	73.4	78.0	5.9	9.3
October	30.02	30.01	4.34	70	71	85	68	81.5	71.5	76.5	5.4	7.1
November	30.02	30.01	0.37	71	71	81	67	78.6	70.3	74.4	6.1	8.8
December	30.02	30.01	6.12	72	75	83	64	76.5	68.7	72.6	5.6	8.5
January	30.03	30.01	6.39	73	72	80	62	75.8	66.0	70.9	6.5	9.2
February	30.04	30.04	0.77	69	71	78	63	75.6	66.0	71.1	7.4	9.4
March	30.08	30.06	3.54	68	71	81	63	76.9	66.8	71.8	5.6	8.5
April	30.07	30.05	0.37	66	69	82	66	79.1	69.2	74.2	5.3	8.8
May	30.08	30.06	0.90	66	66	81	67	78.8	69.8	74.3	5.7	10.3
June	30.04	30.02	0.42	68	69	83	69	80.3	71.9	76.1	6.1	8.1
Year	30.04	30.02	26.04	68.4	69.9	82.5	66.7	79.3	70.1	74.7	5.7	8.7

**Rulers of Hawaii: Their Birth, Accession, Length of Reign, Etc.**

(Compiled for the Annual, from the best recognized authorities.)

Name	Time and Place of Birth	Began to Reign	Age on Accn.	Date and Place of Death	Age	Length of Reign
Kamehameha I.	Nov. 1787, in Kohala.	1782	45 yrs.	May 8, 1819, in Kailua.	81 yrs. 6 mos.	37 yrs.
Kamehameha II.	1797, in Hilo.	May 8, 1819.	22 "	July 13, 1824, in London.	27 yrs.	5 yrs. 3 mos.
Kamehameha III.	Mar. 17, 1813, in Keanohou.	1819	19 "	Dec. 15, 1854, in Honolulu.	40 yrs. 9 mos.	21 yrs. 9 mos.
Kamehameha IV.	Feb. 9, 1834, in Honolulu.	Dec. 15, 1854.	20 "	Nov. 30, 1863, in Honolulu.	29 yrs. 9 mos.	8 yrs. 11 1/4 mos.
Kamehameha V.	Dec. 11, 1850, in Honolulu.	Nov. 30, 1863.	33 "	Dec. 11, 1872, in Honolulu.	42 yrs.	9 yrs. 11 days
Lunalilo	Jan. 31, 1835, in Honolulu.	2Jan. 9, 1873.	38 "	Feb. 3, 1874, in Honolulu.	39 yrs.	1 yr. 25 days
Kalaka'au	Nov. 16, 1836, in Honolulu.	3Feb. 12, 1874.	37 "	Jan. 20, 1891, San Francisco	54 yrs. 2 mos.	16 yrs. 11 1/4 mos.
Liliuokalani	Sept. 2, 1838, in Honolulu.	Jan. 29, 1891.	52 "	Deposed Jan. 17, 1893. Nov. 11, 1917, in Honolulu	79 yrs. 2 mos.	2 yrs. nearly

1 Following a period of regency, from June 6, 1825, under Kaahumanu and Kalaimoku, during his minority.

2 3 Elected by vote of Nobles and Representatives.

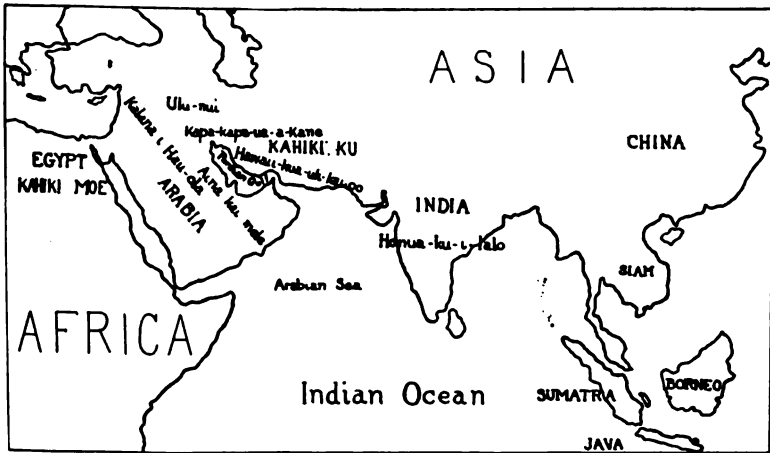
**Hawaiian Government Changes Since the Monarchy.**

Form	Date Effectd	Ruler	Office	Remarks
Provisional Government.	Jan. 17, 1893.	Sanford B. Dole.	President	Till changed to a Republic, July 4, 1894.
Republic of Hawaii.	July 4, 1894.	Sanford B. Dole.	President	Till Annexation with U. S. June 14, 1900.
Territory of Hawaii.	June 14, 1900.	Sanford B. Dole.	Governor	Resigned November 23, 1903.
	Nov. 23, 1903.	Geo. R. Carter.	Governor	Resigned August 15, 1907.
	Aug. 15, 1907.	Walter F. Frear.	Governor	Resigned November 29, 1913.
	Nov. 29, 1913.	Lucius E. Pinkham.	Governor	Term expired.
	June 22, 1918.	Chas. J. McCarthy.	Governor	Resigned July 5, 1921.
	July 5, 1921.	W. R. Farrington.	Governor	Incumbent.

# HAWAII-LOA

Traditional Discoverer and First Settler of Hawaii.

**A**MONG the various Hawaiian traditions touching the origin of these islands and the source and migration of their first inhabitants, less mysticism and evident manipulation by rival priestly or political factions for supremacy of ancestry is found in that of Hawaii-Loa than any other, and the special effort that has been put forth in recent years—and is now in progress—to solve the question of the origin and migrations of



Traditional Ancestral Home of Hawaii-Loa

the Polynesian Race, naturally awakens interest in the subject as to Hawaii's share in the movement which peopled the islands of the Pacific to warrant this reproduction of their early traditional account.

Hawaii-Loa, known also as "*Ke Kowā i Hawaii*," was one of four children of Aniani ka Lani, all of whom were born on the east coast of a country called "*Ka aina kai melemele a Kane*" (Kane's land of the handsome sea).

Fornander in his research work of many years (1850 to 1877) on this subject places this original home-land of Hawaii-Loa as in ancient Chaldea, at the head of the Persian Gulf, and his

advent, according to the legend, as being in the seventeenth generation after the flood. This and other legends refer to a far western habitat as the birthplace of their ancestors; a land known under many names, but the most frequently occurring is "*Kapa-kapa-ua-a-Kane.*" It is also called "*Hawaii-kua-uli-kai-o'o*" (Evergreen Hawaii of dotted sea). It is said to have been situated in *Kahiki-ku*, or the large continent to the east of *Kalana-i-Hau-ola*, or the place where the first of mankind were created, while *Kahiki-moe* was the name of the large land or continent to the west of this same "*Kalana-i-Hau-ola.*"

A condensed account of the tradition of this intrepid voyager and discoverer (to be found in "Bishop Museum Memoirs," vol. VI., pp. 278-281), presents the following:

"Aniani ka Lani is quoted by both Tahitian and Hawaiian legends as a progenitor of their nations. In his time this race got far from the original homeland. Hawaii-Loa was one of the four children of Aniani ka Lani. The other three were Ki, who settled in Tahiti, Kana-Loa and Laa-Kapu. Hawaii-Loa was a distinguished man and noted for his fishing excursions which would occupy sometimes months, and sometimes the whole year, during which time he would roam about the ocean in his big vessel (*waa*), called also a ship (*moku*), with his people, his crew and his officers and navigators.

"One time when they had thus been long out on the ocean, Makalii, the principal navigator, said to Hawaii-Loa: "Let us steer the vessel in the direction of Iao, the Eastern Star, the discoverer of land (*Hoku hikina kiu o na aina*). There is land to the eastward, and here is a red star '*hoku ula*' (Aldebaran) to guide us, and the land is there in the direction of those big stars which resemble a bird." And the red star, situated in the lap of the goats (*i ka poli o na kao*) was called Makalii after the navigator's name; other red stars in the circle of the Pleiades were called the cluster of Makalii.

"So they steered straight onward and arrived at the easternmost island. They went ashore and found the country fertile and pleasant, filled with *awa*, coconut trees, etc., and Hawaii-Loa, the chief, called that land after his own name. In his time the ocean he called *Kai holo o ka Ia* (Sea where the fish do run). At the time of his discovery there existed only the two islands



of Hawaii and of Maui, the first of which was called after himself, and the second was named after his eldest son. The other islands of this group are said to have been hove up from the sea by volcanoes during and subsequent to the time of Hawaii-Loa. These two large islands were then uninhabited. Hawaii-Loa and his followers were the first inhabitants.

"Here they dwelt a long time and when their vessel was filled with food and with fish, they returned to their native country with the firm intention to come back to Hawaii-*nei* which they preferred to their own country. They had left their wives and children at home; therefore they returned to fetch them.

"And when they arrived at their own country and among their relations, they were detained a long time before they set out again for Hawaii.

"At last Hawaii-Loa started again, accompanied by his wife and his children and dwelt in Hawaii, and gave up all thought of ever returning to his native land. He was accompanied also in this voyage by a great multitude of people; steersmen, navigators, shipbuilders, and this and that sort of people. Hawaii-Loa was chief of all this people, and he alone brought his wife and children. All the others came singly without women. Hence he is called the special progenitor of this nation.

"On their voyage hither the Morning Star (*Hoku Loa*) was the special star that they steered by. Hawaii-Loa called the islands after the names of his children, and the stars after his navigators and steersmen.

"After Hawaii-Loa had been sometime in this country (Hawaii *nei*), he made another voyage to find his brothers, and to see if they had any children who might become husbands or wives for his own. On this voyage he fell in with his younger brother Ki, on the island of Tahiti, where Ki had settled and called it after one of his own names. Hawaii-Loa and Ki then sailed together to the southward (*i ka mole o ka honua*), where they found an uninhabited island which Hawaii-Loa called after his own name, and another smaller island which he called after his daughter, 'Oahu'.

"When they had finished their business here they returned to Hawaii, and the *Hoku-Iwa* stars and *Hoku Poho ka Aina*, were those that they steered by. On his outward voyage from Hawaii

the star called *Ke Alii o Kona-i-ka-Lewa* and the stars of the *Hoku-kea o ka Mole Honua* (Southern Cross) were those by which he shaped his course for Tahiti and those other islands. They left from Kalae point in Kau (south cape of Hawaii), and thither they returned.

"When Hawaii-Loa thus returned he brought with him Tu-nui-ai-a-te-Atua the first-born son of his brother Ki, and he became the husband of his favorite daughter Oahu. These two had afterwards a child called Ku Nui Akea, who was born at Keauhou, in Puna, Hawaii. Puna was then a fertile and fine country and it was called Puna by Ku-nui-ai-a-ke-Akua after his own birth-place, Puna-Auia, in Tahiti.

"Ku Nui Akea, on both father's and mother's side became a chief of the very highest rank (*kapu loa*). From him sprang the race of chiefs here in Hawaii (*welo alii*), and from Makalii sprang the race of the common people (*welo kanaka*). The first has been kept separate from the most ancient times, and the second has been kept separate from the time of chaos (*mai ka Po mai*). But the priestly race (*welo kahuna*) was one and the same with the race of chiefs from the beginning.

"When Hawaii-Loa arrived here, as before observed, there were only the two islands of Hawaii-Loa and of Maui-ai-Alii; but during his time and close afterwards the volcanoes on Hawaii and on Maui began their eruptions; and earthquakes and convulsions produced or brought forth the other islands.

"Ku Nui Akea's son Ke Lii Alia, and his grandson Kemilia, were born at Tahiti along with the Aoa, the royal tree; but his great grandson, Ke Lii Ku (Eleleualani), was born on Hawaii.

"Eleleualani was the grandfather of Papa-Nui-Hanau-Moku (w). His wife was called *Ka Oupe Alii* and was a daughter of Kupu-kupu-nuu from Ololo-i-mehani (supposed to be either a name for the island of Nuuhiwa, or of a place on that island). They had a son called Ku-kalani-ehu, whose wife was Ka-Haka-ua-Koko, the sixth descendant from Makalii, and they too were the parents of Papa-Nui (w).

\* \* \* \* \*

"One of Hawaii-Loa's grandchildren was called Keaka-i-Lalo (w), whom he married to Te Arii Aria, one of his brother

Ki's grandchildren, and he placed them at Sawaii, where they became ancestors of that people, Sawaii being then called Hawaii-ku-lalo. Afterwards Hawaii-Loa revisited Tahiti and found that his brother Ki had forsaken the religion in which they were brought up, that of Kane, Ku and Lono, and adopted Ku-wa-ha-ilo, the man-eating God (*Ke Akua ai kanaka*), as his God. After quarrelling with his brother on this account, Hawaii-Loa left Tahiti and brought with him Te Arii Apa as a husband for Eleeleualani, his grandchild. From these two were born Kohala (w), a girl, from whom the Kohala people sprang.

"Afterwards Hawaii-Loa went again to Tahiti and Hawaii-ku-lalo (Sawai), and held a meeting with those peoples at Tarawao, but finding that they persisted in following after the God Ku-wa-ha-ilo and that they had become addicted to man-eating, he reproved and repudiated them, and passed a law called *he Papa Enaena*, forbidding anyone from Hawaii-Luna (this present Hawaii), from ever going to the southern islands, lest they should go astray in their religion and become man-eaters. When Hawaii-Loa returned from this trip he brought with him Te Arii Tino Rua (w) to be a wife to Ku-Nui-Akea, and they begat Ke Alii Maewa Lani, a son, who was born at Holio, in North Kona, Hawaii, and became the Kona progenitor.

"After this Hawaii-Loa made a voyage to the westward, and Mulehu (Hoku Loa) was his guiding star. He landed on the eastern shore of the land of the Lahui-maka-lilio (people with oblique turned up eyes). He traveled over it to the northward and to the westward to the land of Kua-hewa-hewa-a-Kane, one of the continents that God created, and thence he returned by the way he had come, to Hawaii nei, bringing with him some white men (*poe haole kane*) and married them to native women. On this return voyage the star Iao was his guiding star to Hawaii.

"Afterwards he made another voyage to the southern and eastern shore of Kapa-kapa-ua-a-Kane, and took with him his grandchild Ku-Nui-Akea in order to teach him navigation, etc. When they had stayed there long enough they returned and Ku-Nui-Akea brought with him '*he mau haa elua*' (two stewards) one called Lehua and the other Nihoa, and they were settled on the two islands which bear their names, as land stewards (kono-

hiki) and put under the charge of Kauai, the youngest son of Hawaii-Loa.

“When Hawaii-Loa returned from the conference with his brother Ki and his descendants, his wife Hualalai bore him a son who was called Hamakua, and who probably was a bad boy (*keiki inoino*), for so the name would indicate. Ten years after this (*ke Au puni*) Hualalai died and was buried on the mountain of Hawaii that has been called after her name ever since.

“After Hawaii-Loa was dead and gone, in the time of Kuni-Akea, came Tahiti-nui from Tahiti and landed at Ka-lae-i-Kahiki, the southern point of Kahoolawe, a cape often made by people coming from or going to Tahiti. Tahiti-nui was a grandchild of Ki, Hawaii-Loa’s brother, and he settled on East Maui and died there.

“The descendants of Hawaii-Loa and also of Ki (which are one, for they were brothers) peopled nearly all the Polynesian islands. From Ki came the Tahiti, Borabora, Huahine, Tahaa, Raiatea and Moorea [people].

“From Kana-loa were peopled Kukuhiwa, Uapou, Tahuata, Hiwaoa and those other islands. Kana-loa married a woman from the man-eating people, Taehae, from whom spring those cannibals who live on Nuuhiwa, Fiji, Tarapara, Paumoto, and the islands in western Polynesia—so it is reported in the Hawaiian legends and prayers—but the Hawaiian islands and the Tahiti islands (properly speaking) did never addict themselves to cannibalism.

“The island of Maui was called after Hawaii-Loa’s first born son.

“The island of Oahu was called after Hawaii-Loa’s daughter, and her foster parent was Lua, and hence the name Oahu-a-Lua.

“Kauai was called after Hawaii-Loa’s younger son; his wife’s name was Waialeale, and they lived on Kauai, and the mountain was called after her, because there she was buried.

“And thus other islands and districts were called after the first settlers.

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Fornander in his comparative study of the foregoing with other Hawaiian and kindred Polynesian race traditions, and their

possible connection with ancient historic events of record, traces the source and migrations of Hawaii's first colonizing party somewhat as follows, condensed in form from his "Polynesian Race," vol. I.

"Whatever changes have been made upon the primordial tradition, enough remains thereof to show that the earliest reminiscences of the Hawaiian branch of the Polynesian family refer to a far western habitat on some very large island or islands, or perhaps continent, as the birthplace of their ancestors, a land of many names, as already mentioned. Marquesan tradition carries the same feature, as does also Samoa and Tonga."

(It will be well to bear in mind the various names used in reference to this ancestral land.)

"*'Kapa-kapa-ua-a-Kane,' 'Ka Aina Kai Mele-mele-a-Kane'* (the land or coast of the handsome sea), as also *'Hawaii-kua-uli-kai o'o'* (Hawaii with verdant hills and dotted sea), were names given the home land, said to have been situated in *Kahiki-ku*, the large continent to the east of *'Kalana-i-Hau-ola'* (Kalana of life giving dew), the place where the first of mankind were created, while *Kahiki-moe* was the name of the large land or continent to the west of it. *Hawaii-Loa* and his ancestors lived on the east coast of a country situated in, or belonging to, this many named land.

"From analogy and the general idiomacy of the Polynesian language, it becomes highly probable that *Kapa-kapa-ua* is an old intensive, duplicated form of the Cushite *Zaba*, and this derivation would harmonize the old Arabian traditions which place Paradise in the south-west part of Arabia with the Hawaiian tradition, which states that after the expulsion from *Kalana-i-Hau-ola*, the descendants of the first man went eastward and occupied the coasts of *Kapa-kapa-ua*. Now, from numerous parts of this and other legends, we learn that *Kapa-kapa-ua* was a subdivision of the large continent generally called *Kahiki-ku*, or Eastern Kahiki, and from other references we infer that it was situated in the western part of that continent, and that to the south of it was a large land or continent called *Ku-i-lalo* or *Pioma ku i lalo*, the 'southern land,' renowned for its warlike and savage people, while to the west was another large con-

continent called *Kahiki-moc*, the 'Western Kahiki.' Referring to some of the ancient and obsolete Hawaiian names for the north, there are two that arrest our attention, *Ulu-nui* and *Mele-mele*, that were originally names of lands situated to the northward of some former habitat of the Polynesian family, or of those from whom they received their culture, their myths, and a goodly portion of their legends. Now the land of *Mele-mele* forcibly connects itself with 'the Sea of Mele-mele' above referred to, and indicates another land or country or kingdom situated on the shores of the same sea, but to the north of the birthplace of Hawaii-Loa. Viewed under that light and assuming the southeastern coast of Arabia to be the *Kapa-kapa-ua* of the legend, the name of the other northern land, *Ulu-nui*, cannot possibly have any other explanation than that of *Ur*, the city and kingdom of *Urich* in ancient Chaldea, at the head of the Persian Gulf.

"From this coast Hawaii-Loa set sail, and steered to the eastward, crossing the ocean called *Moana-kai-maokioki*, or 'the spotted, many colored sea,' and also *Moana-kai-popolu*, 'the blue or dark-green sea.' Considering his point of departure, that ocean must have been the Indian Ocean, and the two large islands which he discovered can be no other than Sumatra and Java, calling one after his own name, *Hawaii*, and the other after that of his son, *Maui*. I have shown\* that the Polynesian *Hawa-ii*, *Sawa-ii*, *Habai*, and the Malaysian *Jawa*, *Djawa*, *Ciawa* and *Zapa-ge* are all referable for their protonom to the Arabian *Zaba*. With these premises it is difficult to conceive that these two islands could have been any of the Polynesian groups, or that whatever might have been the western site of that original *Kapa-kapa-ua*, the navigator of those days could have crossed the Pacific Ocean in an easterly direction within the belt of the trade-winds, and not have encountered any of its numerous islands and Atol groups before reaching either of the three groups bearing the name of Hawaii. And if this, by singular fortuitous circumstances could have been done once, it is hardly credible that it could have been repeated often. Yet the legend makes no mention of any such landfall, and Hawaii-Loa is represented as having made several voyages afterwards between *Kapa-kapa-ua*

\* See Polynesian Race, vol. 1, pp. 6, 22.

and *Hawaii*, as well as other voyages 'to the extreme south,' and to some western land not *Kapa-kapa-ua*, where dwelt a 'people with turned-up eyes,' and traveling over this land to the northward and westward, he came to the country called *Kua-hewa-hewa*; a very large country or continent. Returning home from this country, he is said to have brought with him two white men, *poe keokeo kane*, whom he married to Hawaiian women.

"It would be interesting to know who these people with turned-up eyes, living to the west of the Sunda Isles may have been. At first view the legend would seem to give strength to the opinion that Hawaii-Loa actually had discovered and settled on the Hawaiian group; for, knowing no other oblique-eyed people than the Chinese and their varieties, they could not have been reached by a westerly voyage unless the point of departure had been somewhere in the Pacific. But it is fair to question whether the Chinese and their varieties were the only oblique-eyed people in the world. With the Sunda Isles as a point of departure, and a westerly course, the coast of Africa is the natural landfall. And careful search reveals ample evidence by early and recent writers, and testimony of the ancient Egyptians themselves, that turned-up eyes was a common characteristic of their people—the women at least. Thus the Hawaiian legend becomes consistent with itself, and with historical facts independent of it.

"Historically considered, I am inclined to think that the legend of Hawaii-Loa represents the adventures and achievements of several persons, partly pure Cushites, partly Cushite-Polynesians, which, as ages elapsed, and the individuality of the actor retreated in the background, while the echo of his deeds was caught up by successive generations, were finally ascribed to some central figure who thus became the traditional hero not only of his own time, but also of times anterior as well as posterior to his actual existence. While one set of legends shows the voyages and intercourse of the early Cushites with the countries and archipels about the Indian Ocean, the other set of legends shows the intercourse and voyages of the earlier Polynesians between the groups of the Pacific. But to find the former set of legends in the possession of the latter race of people argues a connection, political and social, if not ethnic, and to some extent probably both,

so intimate, yet so far antecedent, that the latter had really come to identify themselves with the former, and appropriate to their own proper heroes the legends brought them by the others. In much later times the same process was repeated, when the Hawaiian group was overrun by princely adventurers from the South Polynesian groups who incorporated their own version of common legends on the Hawaiian folklore, and interpolated their own heroes on the Hawaiian genealogies. \* \* \*

"In estimating the time of arrival of the Polynesian family in the Pacific, I have been guided almost wholly by their own genealogies and traditions. No other history throws any light on their departure, their passage, or their arrival. The Polynesian legends and genealogies themselves, bearing upon this point, are extremely obscure, confused, and contradictory, and consequently difficult to bring into chronological order. The generally-received genealogies of most of the leading Polynesian groups lead up to *Wakea*, *Atea*, or *Makea*, and his wife *Papa*, as the earliest progenitors, the first chiefs of their respective groups. Other genealogies, like that of 'Kumuhonua,' bring the line of Hawaiian chiefs on Hawaiian soil up to *Hawaii-Loa* [as shown]. Another, a Tahitian legend, goes also back of *Wakea* to *Tii*, whom it makes the first settler or discoverer of their group, and whom some Hawaiian legends claim as a brother of *Hawaii-Loa*. But I have shown that the *Hawaii-Loa* legend is probably the concentration of several originally distinct legends upon one person, and that if he of whom the legend speaks was the first discoverer and settler of the Hawaiian group, his place on the genealogy is a fatal and irreconcilable anachronism.

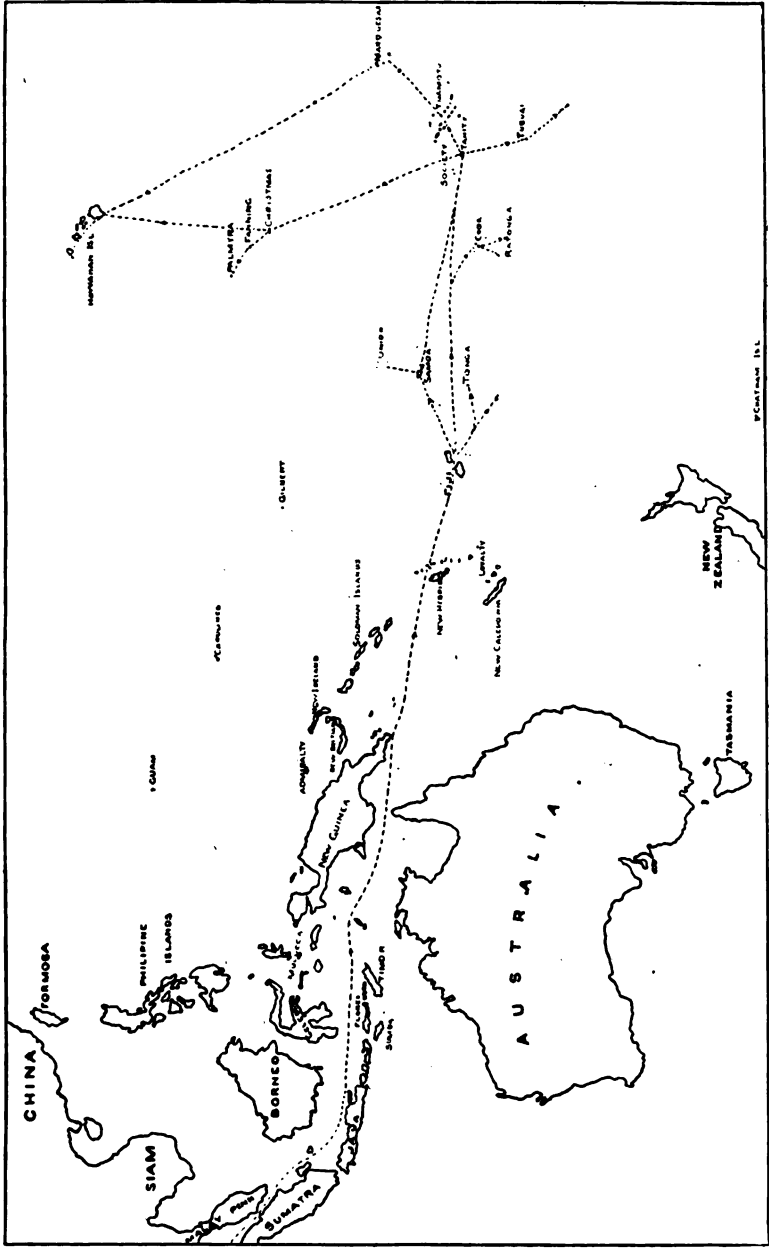
\* \* \* The *Wakea* period is almost equally unsatisfactory and difficult a starting point in computing the age of the Polynesian race in the Pacific. Between the Hawaiian genealogies alone, which lead back to *Wakea* from the present time, there is a difference between fifty-seven generations on the shortest, and seventy on the longest, a difference representing a period of about 400 years. Yet admitting the high antiquity of the *Wakea* and *Papa* legends, it is obvious from the legends themselves that the islands now held by the Polynesian race were already peopled in the time of *Wakea*, and that too by people



of his own race and kindred. When or how that people arrived is now an absolute blank. \* \* \*

"Among the Hawaiian genealogies now extant, I am disposed to consider the *Haloa-Nanaulu-Maweke* line as the most reliable. It numbers fifty-six generations from *Wakea* to the present time; twenty-nine from *Wakea* to and including *Maweke*, and twenty-seven from *Maweke* until now. Fifty-six generations, at the recognised term of thirty years to a generation, make 1680 years from now (1870) up to *Wakea*, the recognised progenitor and head of most of the Southern and Eastern Polynesian branches, and brings his era at about A. D. 190, which would in a measure correspond with the invasion and spread of the Hindu-Malay family in the Asiatic Archipelago. But the first thirteen names on the *Haloa* line are not allowed to have been shared, partially if not wholly, with the Marquesan and Tahitian branches of the Polynesian family, possibly also by the Samoan. These, then, must have existed elsewhere, and been introduced by the pre-*Maweke* occupants of the Hawaiian group, which would leave sixteen generations, or about five hundred years, in which to discover and people this group previous to the era of *Maweke* and his contemporaries. \* \* \*

"The first thirteen generations just referred to, from *Wakea* to *Nanaulu*, would thus represent the period of arrival and sojourn on the Fiji group, for it is otherwise inconceivable how so much of Polynesian language and Polynesian folklore could have been incorporated on the Fijian. And when the expulsion from there took place, several streams of migration issued simultaneously, or nearly so, to the Samoan, Tonga, Tahiti, and other eastward and northwest groups. The Marquesas group could be reached from Tahiti in a straight direction, through the trade winds, and the Hawaiian from the Marquesas, as well as from the Samoan, by taking advantage of the south-east and north-east trade-winds. Whether the expulsion from Fiji covered one year or fifty years, it does not necessarily follow that the Polynesians departed *en masse* either to Tonga or the Samoa group; and after an indefinite period of residence there, and when population had become redundant, portions of it again moved eastward to Tahiti; and after another indefinite period moved northward to the Marquesas, and so on, lastly, to the Hawaiian group. It



Traditional Route of Polynesian Migrations

is natural, and hence more probable, that the Polynesian settlements scattered over the Fiji group were attacked separately and successively, and that each chieftain, as necessity compelled, fled with his family and followers in this or that direction, according as the state of the winds and the season of the year made it most favorable to go. Many such parties, doubtless, made for the same group, and, finding the land occupied by previous refugees, continued their course to the eastward and northward, until they found some convenient locality, where they finally established themselves permanently. The Polynesian legends would seem to support this latter proposition. While it may be questioned whether the Tahitians came by way of Samoa, or direct from Fiji, Tahitian legends claim that one *Tii* was the first ancestral chief on Tahitian soil. But Hawaiian legends claim this same *Tii* or *Kii*—who was the last of the thirteen from *Wakea* that lived elsewhere than on the Hawaiian group—as the father of *Nanaulu*, with whom Hawaiian aristocracy on Hawaiian soil commences; while his brother *Ulu* remained at the south, and became the ancestor of that enterprising race of chiefs who six hundred years later overran the Pacific, from the Tonga group to the Hawaiian, and who gave rise to an era of commotion and unrest among the Polynesian tribes, the memory whereof is vividly retained in the Hawaiian folklore.

“With due reservation, therefore, regarding any light that may hereafter be shed on pre-Wakean voyages and settlements by Polynesians in the Pacific, we arrive at the following leading propositions as chronological signposts—approximately, at least—of Polynesian migrations to and in the Pacific:

“1st. At the close of the first and during the second century of the present era the Polynesians left the Asiatic Archipelago and entered the Pacific, establishing themselves on the Fiji group, and thence spreading to the Samoan, Tonga, and other groups eastward and northward.

“2d. During the fifth century A. D., Polynesians settled on the Hawaiian Islands, and remained there, comparatively unknown until—

“3d. The eleventh century A. D., when several parties of fresh emigrants from the Marquesas, Society, and Samoan groups arrived at the Hawaiian islands, and, for the space of five or

six generations, revived and maintained an active intercourse with the first-named groups; and

"4th. From the close of the above migratory era, which may be roughly fixed at the time of *Laa-mai-kahiki* and his children, about twenty-one generations ago, Hawaiian history runs isolated from the other Polynesian groups, until their re-discovery by Captain Cook in 1778.

"I have thus attempted to clear the path by which men of more varied knowledge and greater acquirements than myself may travel with increased facility, and restore the Polynesian race to its proper place in the world's history. The ancient folklore at this end of the road unmistakably points to its former connection with those grand old-world peoples, the Aryans and Cushites, of whom until the last century we hardly knew anything more than the names."

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## THE PASSING OF KUHIO, PRINCE-DELEGATE

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**H**AWAII has been called upon again to mourn the loss of its highest alii, and in the sudden death of Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, which occurred in the early morning of January 7th, 1922, the last of all who were in line for supremacy under the late monarchy of Hawaii passed away. This added depth to the poignancy of sorrow that was widespread as the sad event became known, for Prince Kuhio was universally beloved and respected throughout the islands, and as delegate to congress for the past twenty years he had endeared himself to a wide circle of officials and public men in and out of congress.

Someone has termed Kuhio the "Citizen-Prince," for he was most democratic and unostentatious in his demeanor; dignified yet affable, and holding no resentment at the political changes which blasted his royal outlook and landed him for awhile in prison for his acts toward restoring the old order. Quickly accepting the inevitable, he became an exemplary loyal American

citizen; a pronounced Republican, and threw himself into the work of advancing the interest of Hawaii and its people as he saw it, though at times out of harmony with his party in his independence. His latest work to which he had given great service, locally and in congress, the Rehabilitation Act, may prove a monument to him in its benefit, as he hoped and planned, to his race.

Kuhio was not an heir-born but a created prince by royal proclamation at the coronation ceremonies of King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani in February, 1883, as was also his brother, the late David Kawananakoa. They were nephews of Kapiolani, the queen consort; sons of David Kahalepouli Piikoi, a high chief of Kauai, and Kinoiki Kekaulike. Kuhio Kalaniana'ole was born at Kapaa, Kauai, March 26th, 1871, a lineal descendant of the last king of the islands of Kauai and Niihau. He married Elizabeth Kahanu K. Kaauwai, a chiefess of the old regime, October 9th, 1896, who survives him.

Contrary to his expressed desire for a modest obsequies, various circumstances led finally to a state funeral with age-old customs in the symbolic display, solemn pomp and ceremony attending the demise of Hawaii's aliis, influenced largely and carried out officially and in detail by the various native societies to which he belonged, or was in sympathy.

Hence, the body was borne in the dead of night from Pualeilani, his Waikiki residence, where he died, to historic Kawaiaha'o church, to lie-in-state as had Hawaiian royalty since the days of Kamehameha III. The removal was attended by a procession of kahili and kukui-torch bearers of the various societies and Kamehameha cadets, the long distance of streets being lined with reverent spectators of the wierd, solemn cortege.

As Prince Kalaniana'ole lay in state, first at the home and then at the church, and in the throne room, delegations of kahili-waving attendants from the Hawaiian societies, fraternal orders and civic bodies, followed one another in hourly watches, each member during the service being decorated in the colorful ahuula. Many large feather kahilis of varied or plain color form and royal significance were grouped about the bier, conforming to those that had gone before; the gilded tabu stick of the Kalakaua regime being placed at the foot. The church was tastefully

decorated for the solemn occasion, the floral tributes throughout the week increasing apparently with each fresh change. Hawaiian singing of low plaintive melodies was again a feature, more particularly in the evening watches, with occasional old-time wailing or an oli chant by venerable subjects, as has been the custom attending royal obsequies for years past. Naturally the church was packed with a sympathetic and interested throng throughout, and toward the end of the week many were unable to even gain admittance to the church.

At 10 o'clock Saturday night, memorial services were held, conducted by Rev. Akaiko Akana, pastor of Kawaiahao church, following which was the preparation for the midnight removal of the remains to the throne room of the former palace (now the executive building), for the funeral services the following day. This change was effected amid scenes similar to those of other night removals, the casket being attended by kahili bearers on each side with a corps of kukui torch bearers in solemn march to the steps of the executive building, between a lane of soldiery and massed throng of people that observed deep silence.

The remains were received at the entrance of the throne room by Governor and Mrs. Farrington, Secretary of the Territory Raymond C. Brown and wife, and Col. W. D. Potter and aids. Bishop John D. La Mothe accompanied the body into the brilliantly lighted room and read the Episcopal service befitting the occasion, following which the coffin was placed in a casket of koa trimmed with kou (Hawaii's handsomest furniture woods), in keeping with those of royal caskets for years past. This task over, the Princess took her place at the head of the bier, the watchers resumed their stations of solemn service, the royal plume kahilis were massed about the room, and the many floral tributes were tastefully arranged for the remaining hours.

At an early hour (8 a. m.), all persons were excluded from the building save those privileged to be there, and those having received official invitation for attendance upon the closing services, which was set for 10 o'clock.

The city was astir at an early hour. By 9 o'clock the streets of the procession route were thronged by an expectant multitude, and five airplanes in formation appeared over the grounds. The federal government, through its army and navy paid distinct

honor to Hawaii's prince-delegate, akin to those paid in death to a general of the army and an admiral of the navy. The gathering of their various divisions, and bands, to lead the procession, with the different local participating bodies, came gradually to assigned places for the respective units to fall in line at the given time. The several native societies gathered in the executive grounds, and the building became taxed with the mourners, attendants, and invited quota.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Princess Kalaniana'ole arrived, as also the Rt. Rev. John D. La Mothe, bishop of Honolulu, with the clergy and choir of St. Andrew's cathedral. Rev. Canon Ault led in the impressive Episcopal service, Bishop La Mothe offering prayer, and the choir singing "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Peace, Perfect Peace," this latter closing the service. Then came the removal of the stately kahilis for processional use with other alii insignia, followed by the casket borne through a line of honorary pall-bearers to the catafalque in waiting at the steps, with its long line of some 300 poolas to haul the same. The units to precede these took their places, among which the Hawaiian societies of both sexes were prominent in their colorful regalia, and shared in bearing the large kahilis in the procession, which accounted for the lesser massing on each side of the catafalque than on former like occasions, yet on the whole it presented a pageant of rare regal splendor as the cortege took up its line of march along King street to Nuuanu, thence to the mausoleum.

Immediately following the catafalque rode the princess and near relatives, then Governor and Mrs. Farrington, high officials of the army and navy, and a long line of autos bearing federal, territorial and municipal officials, consular corps, judges, legislators, supervisors, etc., and the general public. The procession was an hour and a half in reaching the mausoleum. Minute guns, first from the executive grounds and later from Punchbowl, boomed forth from the start to the placing of the casket in the crypt.

As the procession reached the mausoleum grounds, floral pieces and fragrant maile was seen to have been arranged in tasteful decoration about the Kalakaua column, marking the crypt. Here, with some difficulty, the casket was raised from the catafalque

by the pall-bearers to the top step of the entrance, where an inclined sled conveyed it to place.

Flanked by tabu sticks and kahilis the casket descended into the crypt. The widow and other mourners followed for the concluding service, conducted by Bishop La Mothe. Rev. Stephen Desha—an intimate life-long friend of the late prince—giving the closing prayer in Hawaiian, whereupon the band played "Aloha Oe," with soft, deep feeling that touched many hearts.

Thus was done all that was left for mortals, to show honor, affection and loyalty to him who held the last claim to the late Hawaiian monarchy, with respectful sympathy for the bereaved widow, relatives and race.

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## HONOLULU WATER WORKS.

Courtesy W. A. Wall, Superintendent Water Works.

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**I**N compiling this brief history of the Honolulu Water Works, it has been found far more difficult than was anticipated, and the research work thereon has failed to discover many desirable points in the origin and development of the system. The earliest mention of the subject is found in the "Hawaiian Annual" for 1889, which is briefly as follows:

"During a visit of Mr. P. A. Brinsmade to Boston, in 1838, Messrs. Proctor & Felt were induced to consign to Ladd & Co. of Honolulu, fourteen reels of lead pipe of 8,248 pounds weight, of inch and one-half size, per ship *Fama*, October 17, 1838. This venture, however, did not meet with the success anticipated, as in 1845 ten reels still remained on hand. An effort was made to close out the consignment to Dr. Judd for the government, but during the celebrated suit of Ladd & Co. the matter was suspended, but renewed again in the summer of 1847, resulting in its disposal in September of that year, for temporary use till iron piping could be obtained, and was laid to convey water from a taro patch back of the French consul's (at that time) to the Harbor Master's office at the foot of Nuuanu street."

This indicates that the pioneer movement by the government toward a water supply was for the benefit and convenience of shipping visiting the port, rather than for residents.



The exact location of the intake of the lead pipe was at Pele-kane, back of what is now known as the Dickson premises, occupied by the Coyne Furniture Co. as a warehouse, situated on Beretania street, between Fort and Emma streets.

There is no record of its installation, but it is presumed the pipe was laid during the year 1848 to a tank under the harbor master's office at the foot of Nuuanu street. The first expense of the water works department shows an entry of \$542.89, known as "tank expense."

In the *Polynesian* of May 18, 1850, is a local which reads: "Mr. W. H. Brandon, recently arrived from Boston, was engaged by the Minister of the Interior to superintend the construction of the reservoir and laying down of the pipes to convey the water from the king's spring in Nuuanu to the water front."

This spring is located on the east side of Nuuanu stream, a little below Judd street and east of Nuuanu street. From the description given it is presumed a 6" cast iron pipe was used. In the process of the above work Nuuanu street was widened fifteen feet on the eastern side from Beretania to Judd street, a distance of approximately 5100 feet. The water was put through the newly laid pipes on September 5th, 1850.

The next mention of additions to the water system is found in the Minister of Interior Report for 1852, of five hydrants having been placed in Nuuanu street, and several cisterns in course of construction at various street intersections. An appropriation of \$5,403 was asked for the work.

In 1855 Mr. Wm. Webster, C. E., was engaged to investigate and report on the water situation of the city of Honolulu, which report, in part, is as follows:

"The present supply for the reservoir is from a spring two hundred yards above. The discharge is about 141 gallons per minute, of which about fifty-five gallons per minute is taken by private parties for irrigation purpose before it reaches the reservoir, and recommends increasing the supply from other springs at approximately the same elevation, and estimated the new sources would procure an additional 185,760 gallons per twenty-four hours."

To further increase the supply he proposed laying a pipe from the Kāpena spring, near the falls, which would increase the

supply 171 gallons per minute, the whole being seventy-two gallons per head during the wet season, and forty-eight gallons per head during the dry season for a population of 6000. The present reservoir he deemed too near Nuuanu street, where it forms a receptacle for dust and dirt, and was leaky and too small. He proposed a new reservoir one hundred feet square at the top and eighty feet at the bottom, and ten feet deep, lined with brick, of a capacity of 511,250 gallons, located nearer the springs. A 12" main from the reservoir to Queen street with distributing mains from 5 to 3 inches in diameter was required. The total estimated cost was \$68,187.00. This work was carried out in part if not in full, for under the "Act to provide a further supply of water for the city of Honolulu," approved April 21, 1859, the Minister of the Interior borrowed \$20,000 from James Robinson & Co., the loan being for ten years at 12 per cent per annum. The water receipts were pledged to be paid by the Minister of Finance until both principal and interest be satisfied. The instrument is dated January 23, 1860, and was released September 1, 1862. The report of the Minister of the Interior that year showed the receipt of pipes and the whole work completed at a cost of \$44,940.92, exclusive of interest on the borrowed sum. During the past two years the sum of \$10,363.84 had been paid on the principal, and \$4,010.17 for interest out of the receipts from water, leaving a balance of \$9,636.16 to be paid during the next period.

The purchase of the Paki auwai, in upper Nuuanu, occurred February 16, 1869, the amount paid being \$1,000, and the water rights were reserved to all those entitled thereto at the date of the awards for lands by the Board of Land Commissioners, also the lands belonging to Bernice P. and Chas. R. Bishop that had been accustomed to receive water, and all rights that had been leased until the expiration of such as was then in force.

From 1868 to 1880, \$61,625.58 was expended in improvements which consisted of new mains and extensions, and the construction of the Makiki reservoir; also, what was then known as the upper Nuuanu reservoir, which was located in what is now known as Queen Emma Park (long since abandoned).

During the period ending March 31, 1882, the repairs to the water works system amounted to \$44,788.08, and much activity

appears to have been given toward its extension and improvement. Filters for the upper reservoir were built on a quarter acre of land purchased from John H. Wood for this purpose, at a cost of \$3,104, including \$200 paid for the land. A small reservoir was also built near the head of Liliha street, and the pipe line extended down said street and beyond the (then) Reformatory school, at Kapalama, to Nuhelewai bridge on King street. The pipe was also extended later from upper Nuuanu reservoir running from Judd street across Nuuanu stream, thence by Pauoa road and Punchbowl street, terminating beyond Emma street back of the Royal school, as recommended by Major Bender.

Artesian well boring commenced during this period, two having been sunk at a cost of \$8,901.98, one each at Mililani, and in the palace grounds.

For the period 1882-1884 expenditures for the system amounted to \$84,423.60, which included the purchase of an artesian well at Pualeilani, Waikiki, for \$5,500, and the boring of three others at a cost of \$13,270, located at Thomas Square, Pawaa, and Makiki. \$57,277.23 was paid for 15" pipe for a line from the Luakaha weir to a power station at or near what is now known as Reservoir No. 1.

The administration received scathing rebuke at the hand of the finance committee of the legislature at the 1884 session, for the evident unwise and reckless expenditure of public funds, and lack of care in the ordering and distribution of material for the proposed extension of the water works.

Owing to the incompleteness in the condemnation of rights and settlement of damages for land taken for the Makiki scheme, during 1878-1880, a number of claims were presented at the Interior office in the latter part of 1884 which were adjusted in the manner provided for by statute. The appraisers filed their report January 24, 1885. The total cost was \$79,206.45. Add to this the pipe system leading from the Makiki reservoir, approximately \$21,000, and there is shown an outlay of over \$100,000 to the debit of this enterprise, and there were only sixty-three privileges supplied therefrom, at an annual revenue of \$1,140.

Among the more definite steps taken at this time toward an increased water supply and extended service for Honolulu's

needs, was the engagement of the survey department in a special survey of the city to indicate all pipe lines, water gates, fire plugs, hydrants and cisterns, their size and position, and all existing and proposed reservoirs, artesian wells, as also all available springs in Nuuanu valley, and Major A. S. Bender, of San Francisco, was engaged as consulting engineer to examine and report on the most eligible sites for storage reservoirs and improvement of the system. A preliminary report thereon was rendered April 12, 1884, which called for \$20,000 to make the necessary investigations.

The report of the Minister of the Interior for 1886 states: that "the subject of a suitable supply of wholesome water for the city of Honolulu has engaged the attention of succeeding administrations for a number of years past, but no well-digested system with that object in view has ever been adopted." Reference was made to the survey, and to the engagement of Major Bender, as shown above, and to the latter's final report in July, 1885, with recommendations for the construction of a storage reservoir, the most advantageous site being Luakaha, to connect with the filtering reservoir below. A distributing reservoir 200x50 feet for a water depth of fifteen feet was also proposed on the slope of Punchbowl, near the head of Emma street for the better protection of the city in case of fire, and the growing needs in the Waikiki section of the city. For various reasons these projects were held in abeyance. The Makiki reservoir with its artesian well work was commended, and though a large sum had been expended thereon, means should be taken to secure the full flow of the stream.

Honolulu was estimated to have a population of 20,000 souls at this time.

There were five artesian wells connected with the city system in 1886, but their full benefit was impaired through lack of proper sized connections with the mains, otherwise the water situation was represented at this period as in a very satisfactory condition on the completion of the pipe line from Luakaha, the sources being (1) the Makiki stream; (2) Kapena springs and stream; (3) Nuuanu stream at Luakaha, and (4) five artesian wells, located at Thomas Square, the Palace, Aliiolani, Pawaa and Waikiki. Two new reservoirs, of a capacity of 3,159,200 gallons,

were suggested by the Superintendent of Public Works, and a third at the Electric Light station, to receive and store the overflow from its wheel.

The next biennial period (1890), shows a return of anxiety to insure an adequate water supply to tide over periods of drought. Among other improvements suggested was the enlargement of the lower Nuuanu reservoir for early relief to a capacity of 2,100,000 gallons, at an outlay of \$27,000, as also the enlargement of the others connected with the Electric Light works, which would, together, exceed the supply of Bender's proposal. The reservoirs completed and in use by the bureau was claimed to have a total capacity of 30,081,790 gallons. Owing to a spell of drought, engines of the fire department were engaged in March, 1889, in pumping water from the artesian wells into the general pipe system.

Notwithstanding the extension of the water works system during the past few years it was admitted to be unequal to the demands made on it, owing to the rapid extension of settlement so as to have entirely outgrown the original system of mains.

The long spell of drought of 1891 showed again the necessity of increasing the water storage capacity of Nuuanu, and Wm. W. Bruner, C. E., was engaged to survey for a suitable large reservoir site in upper Nuuanu. The location selected was about a mile and a half from the Pali, in the broad swale at the headquarters of Nuuanu stream, for the construction of a reservoir to contain 341,000,000 gallons, at an elevation of 1,020 feet, with a dam of an average fill of 33.3 feet to top water level, and of a total length of 1238 feet. The Superintendent of Public Works advised the carrying out of the project, modified to an elevation of 993 feet, an average fill of 14 feet, and a total length of 325 feet, at an estimated cost of \$40,000. After some delay caused by alterations of plans, work was finally started in July, 1905, the estimated cost of same being \$170,000. In July, 1906, its additional estimated cost called for \$156,000 more. The reservoir was first used for the storage of water February 1, 1909, and completed in January of the following year, at a cost of \$298,563.86.

The desirability of the establishment of a plant for the pumping of artesian water to a storage reservoir on the slope of Punch-bowl was mooted in 1892, and led to the erection of the pumping station and sinking of two ten-inch wells of two million gallons daily capacity, at the corner of Beretania and Alapai streets. This reservoir is at an elevation of 170 feet, which is a little above the one at Makiki and connects therewith.

Our next issue it is hoped will continue this brief history of Honolulu's water works and system, to cover the increasing supply obtained through tunneling in the several adjacent valleys that has been in progress the past year.

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## POSSIBILITIES OF THE MANGO IN HAWAII.

By WILLIS T. POPE, *Horticulturist*,

United States Agricultural Experiment Station.

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**T**HE Mango has become the most commonly grown fruit tree in the Hawaiian Islands. On account of its unique form, rich colorings, and luscious fruit it certainly deserves a high rank among Hawaiian fruits. Although not a native fruit the mango in its period of residence, which is about one hundred years in this Territory, has adapted itself to conditions, is quite at home and appears as a part of the natural vegetation. Long ago it was received into full citizenship by authority of all of the small boys and girls of the Islands. The fruiting season of 1922 might well be proclaimed the banner mango season of many years. Conditions were about right for a large crop generally, and thousands upon thousands of trees produced mangoes in abundance. The fruiting season began as early as April and continued until as late as October. An Indian horticulturist visiting Hawaii in July was astonished to find the mango fruiting season strong in mid-summer. He asserted that the annual fruiting period of the mango in India, its native land, was from 60 to 90 days and all finished by the first of June.

Aside from the fact that the mango is an abundant fruit-producing tree there are many other reasons why it has become the most universal door-yard tree in Hawaii. In addition to its rapid and sturdy growth it is quite resistant to all adverse conditions. It well withstands the attacks of insect pests and fungus diseases; it will live through long periods of drought or on the contrary survive serious floods. For the home it is an ornamental, a splendid shade tree, and compared with other fruit trees is a most prolific bearer. Everyone may be suited for there is great variation in the size, shape, color, flavor, keeping qualities, etc., of the fruit. While it is true that there are among our Hawaiian mangoes many seedlings producing fruit of undesirable qualities as small size, fibrous flesh, and turpentiney flavor, there are numerous varieties with excellent qualities which may be propagated by grafting—the sure method for retaining good qualities. Bulletin No. 12, *The Mango in Hawaii*, by Mr. J. E. Higgins, 1906, states that the writer had noted about forty different local varieties. New varieties are frequently appearing either of local origin, or introduced from other countries. The *Dictionary of Economic Products of India*, by Watt, states that there are some 500 varieties in India. By cross pollination new varieties are often obtained which have some very superior qualities. The crossing may take place naturally by the pollen being transferred by wind or insects, or it may be accomplished artificially with delicate instruments by the horticulturist.

In some instances persons who are unfamiliar with the mango have gotten an unfavorable opinion of it by trying to eat fruit of seedlings which may abound in fiber or have a strong turpentine flavor. And while considerable fruit of this kind may get into our markets, most of the finer kinds which are now propagated by graftage, and which are grown mainly in private gardens, appeal to the consumer at first acquaintance.

#### HISTORY AND DISTRIBUTION.

India is designated as the home of the mango. De Candolle in his authentic book, "*Origin of Cultivated Plants*," expresses the belief that the mango is indigenous to a large tropical area of foot-hill country in India to the south of the Himalayan moun-

tains. He also believed that it may be included among the fruits which have been cultivated by mankind for over 4,000 years. Its prominence in Hindu mythology and religious observance is said to leave no doubt as to its antiquity. Other authors have thought that the nativity of the mango also extends through Ceylon, Burma, and Malay. In all of these countries there is evidence of it having been in cultivation from remote times. There are few other fruits which have the historic background of the mango, and few others that seem to have been so closely associated with the folk-lore and religious ceremonies of a great population.

From Southern Asia the species has spread to practically all of the tropical world. The tree is truly a plant wonder on account of its adaptability to the great variety of conditions which it has met in its progress of a wide dispersal. Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Plant Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, asserts that at the present time the mango is a fruit of greater importance to millions of people through the tropics than is the apple to the people of all North America. It is interesting to note that a Chinese traveler, Hewen T'sang, who visited Hindustan about 640 A. D., is said to be the first person, so far as is known, to bring the mango to the attention of the people who lived outside of its native land. Early Spanish and Portuguese explorers and traders did much toward carrying the mango to other parts of the tropical world. There is evidence that the Spanish traders carried the mango from the Philippine Islands to the western coast of Mexico long before the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Englishmen. The Portuguese are also known to have brought this valuable fruit to the Western world, it having been planted at Bahia, Brazil, by them at an uncertain date but probably not earlier than the year 1700. Through its good fruit it evidently met with much favor with the people and in the climate and fertile soil of the New World grew in great profusion. In fifty years it was growing in abundance in a number of places and particularly in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro. From that locality it was carried to the West Indies, first reaching Barbadoes, from where it spread to most all of the other islands of that great archipelago. In thirty-two



years after the first mango tree reached the island of Jamaica it is reported that it had become one of the most common fruit trees in that verdant island.

*Introductions into Hawaii.*—To us in the central Pacific who are interested in the origin of our fruits, the introduction of the mango into the Hawaiian Islands is particularly interesting. The mango first reached Hawaii some time in the early part of the Nineteenth Century. It is believed to have been between the years 1800 and 1820, having been introduced from the west coast of Mexico, presumably the port of Acapulco. The introducer, Don Francisco de Paul Marin, was a Spanish horticulturist of no small consequence in the islands in those days. He came to Hawaii as early as 1791 and spent the remainder of his life here, dying in 1837. During his life in Hawaii he served the king in many capacities, and is given credit of having introduced many valuable plants which have since added much to the happiness and wealth of the people of the islands. He conducted experimental gardens in several localities which have since become a part of the City of Honolulu. Aside from his introductions and experiments with plants he seems to have manufactured castor oil, soap, molasses, lime, pickels, syrup of lemon, and sugar, thus combining both agriculture and manufacture. Don Marin was known by the Hawaiians of his time as "Manini," and his first mango was known as the "Manini Mango," and no doubt it is the parent tree of many of the so-called Hawaiian mangoes of today. The original tree still stands among the house lots on the site which was once Don Marin's vineyard known in olden times as "ka pa Waina," which is located waikiki of Nuuanu stream and makai of Vineyard street, (southeast of Nuuanu stream and southwest of Vineyard street). Although this historical spot is now well filled with many residences, the venerable tree reaches over them to a height of about 80 feet, has a spread of top 100 feet across, and a trunk measurement of 15 feet in circumference. Although a prolific bearer, its fruits, which are borne in large clusters, are small, with thick skins and with much fiber, generally inferior when compared with the many improved varieties of the present time. In addition to the Manini mango there were no doubt other introductions which were later added and which aided in making up the varied

lot now termed Hawaiian mangoes, and which, on account of the lack of selection and improved methods of propagation, are not generally considered of high class, although a selected strain known as the Hawaiian Sweet Mango has met with considerable favor. This fruit has not received the encouragement in the way of selections and improved methods of propagation that it should have received.

Another introduction of mangoes which produced a marked improvement on the mangoes of Hawaii was that made from Jamaica by Mr. Joseph Marsden about the year 1885. Mr. Marsden being well informed in reference to the importance of the fruit situation in these Islands, and a Government official whose duties were closely associated with the experimentation of new introductions brought, on his return from the island of Jamaica, a number of small mango trees, presumably seedlings, which are supposed to have been identified in Jamaica by the varietal numbers 5, 7, 9, and 11. This supposition of their having been varietal numbers is substantiated to a considerable extent in that the fruit of the seedlings of each, though subject to common variation, have continuously reproduced certain general characters which may be identified as a parental relation belonging to one or another of the group. This same habit of reproducing group characters is also common in other kinds of mangoes grown from seeds. It is evident in the "Manini" or Sweet Hawaiian mangoes, in the so-called group of Manila mangoes, and in the Indian mangoes. It is in certain varietal hybrids and in bud sports that the new productions of widely different characters are obtained in mango improvements.

The original trees of the Marsden collection from Jamaica, numbers 5, 7, 9, and 11, were planted in the Government Nursery, King street, Honolulu. Numbers 5 and 9 are still living and have been the source of many good mango trees, particularly the No. 9, which is doubtless the most widely known variety in the Territory at the present time.

In recent years the standard of good mangoes has been greatly raised by the introduction of a number of the best Indian varieties. Mr. S. M. Damon of Honolulu, who has for many years been greatly interested in Hawaii's horticulture, introduced at no small expense, a number of inarched trees which

have since come into bearing. Also Mr. G. P. Wilder and others have introduced good Indian varieties. The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station through the United States Department of Agriculture, has from time to time made introductions which have been the basis in experimentation in methods of propagation and culture.

#### BOTANICAL NAME AND DESCRIPTION.

*Name and Relation*.—The technical name of all cultivated mangoes is generally accepted as *Mangifera indica*. Among the large number of horticultural varieties there are several distinct groups or races. In the genus *Mangifera*, however, there are about forty other species, none of which have ever become of any importance in this country. Some other plants that are a little more distantly related are of consequence in Hawaii, namely: Pepper tree (*Schinus molle*); Christmas berry (*S. terebinthifolius*); Wi fruit (*Spondia dulace*); Hog plum (*S. lutea*); Pistacia nut (*Pistacia vera*), and the Cashew nut (*Anacardium occidentale*).

*Description*.—The mango tree is an evergreen. It reaches a height of 80 feet or more when grown on good rich soil of the lowlands where there is an abundance of rain. The shape of the top is round or more upright in form. The growth takes place irregularly in frequent recurring periods each of which is followed by a period of inactivity. The young leaves are usually of a reddish copper color but become a full deep green in a few days. The blossom season is irregular also but generally at its height about January. The small whitish flowers are borne in large panicle-like clusters at the ends of branches. The flower clusters are polygamous, that is, there are two kinds of flowers; perfect ones having both stamens and pistils and others which are unisexual, the staminate flowers usually outnumbering the perfect ones. The perfect flowers are distinguished by the presence of a greenish ovary. Some trees set but one or two fruits to the cluster while others have the habit of producing many fruits to the cluster. The fruit varies greatly in size and quality according to the nature of the growth. A tree of good variety usually continues to develop fruit attractive in color and rich and luscious when ripe.

## MANGO CULTURE.

*Climate*.—The mango tree is most productive in a climate where it has the stimulus of a dry season each year. It is in reality better suited to an irrigated region than to one of quite uniform rainfall. Considerable rainfall in blossom season often prevents the satisfactory pollination and setting of fruit. A warm, moist locality very generally produces a larger tree and a more dense growth of foliage and with lighter crops of fruit than should be normally produced.

*Soil*.—The most satisfactory soil for mango growing is a deep loose loam which has a good underdrainage and a high percentage of humus. Good drainage is without doubt the most important factor. With good drainage the mango will thrive in either light or heavy soil. A very sandy soil has proved satisfactory in Florida, while in Hawaii the mango has given good results on heavy soil where there was good underdrainage. It is said that the best results in mango culture in India are obtained on a plain of deep rich alluvial loam.

*Propagation*.—Like most other fruit trees of the tropics, the mango is propagated to a considerable extent by seeds but new trees of choice varieties are propagated by methods of grafting. In many instances seedling trees have produced good fruits but propagation by seeds is nature's most common way of giving variation. Other methods as those of some form of graftage or layering must be practiced if good characters of an established variety are to be retained. In graftage the buds or grafts of a choice variety are taken and carefully united with the cambium tissue of rootstocks of growing plants of the same species, or in some cases the same genus, thereby growth of scions continued, extending into trees carrying the characters of the desired varieties. The detailed description of the process of grafting the mango is given in Hawaii Experiment Station Bulletin No. 12, or in a book, "Manual of Tropical and Sub-tropical Fruits," by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Plant Explorer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Grafted or inarched trees have to be used where the mango tree is being taken any considerable distance as the viability of

the seed is rather uncertain if not planted within a few days after being taken from the mature fruit.

*Orchard Setting*.—Budded or grafted mango trees may be set into regular orchard form at one year old from time of making the union, or earlier if the union and growth is well formed. The distance apart at which it is best to set mango trees depends upon the soil, climate, and varieties. Grafted, inarched or budded trees are usually smaller in habit than seedlings. About 30 feet each way in rows is a good distance. Seedlings should have more room but for orchard culture seedlings are not generally recommended.

Thorough tillage of the soil, keeping it free from weeds and loose on the surface is as important for the mango as for most other fruit trees. Thorough deep preparation of the soil should begin before the trees are planted and from that time onward the field should be kept clear of grass and weeds and the surface should be loose. If irrigation is practical, liberal moisture should be supplied to the roots, and in case of bearing trees the heaviest irrigation should be given from the time when the flower buds are about to open until several weeks after the fruiting is over, withholding large amounts of water during two or three months preceding the flowering season. This will encourage the formation of the flower buds whereas continued watering would tend to keep the tree growing. Barnyard manure is recommended as a good fertilizer for young trees, but as soon as they come into bearing this kind of fertilizer should be discontinued and a standard commercial fertilizer especially prepared and consisting of:

Ammonia . . . . .	5 to 6 per cent
Phosphoric acid . . . . .	7 to 9 per cent
Potash . . . . .	9 to 11 per cent

These elements are derived from ground bone, nitrate of soda, dried blood, dissolved bone black, and high grade potash salts.

*Pruning*.—The mango requires but little pruning after the first two or three years of its growth. If the head has been properly formed the tree will naturally assume a desirable shape with the central part rather hollow. When the tree gets older about the only pruning that is to be done consists of removing dead branches or interfering limbs.

*Handling the Crop:*—For home use the mangoes are generally picked when ripe, but for marketing purposes it is preferred to pick the fruit while it is still hard. Such fruit ripens better in the dark and if full grown retains its excellent flavor. Care must be taken in picking the fruit not to bruise it, and if properly wrapped in paper before packing will increase the keeping qualities. The packing should be in small boxes as peaches are packed so that the pressure will not be great on any of the fruit.

Fancy mangoes have been shipped successfully from India to London, from Jamaica to London, from French West Indies to Paris, and from Florida to New York. Previous to the quarantine against Hawaii fruit to prevent fruitfly from entering ports of the Mainland, mangoes were frequently sent to California. Experiments show that some varieties keep well for a month in cold storage.

#### USES OF THE MANGO.

The most important use of the mango is in the form of fresh fruit. In this as well as in other forms it has considerable food value. Besides being eaten as fresh fruit, numerous preparations are made of it. The seed is removed and the ripe fruit canned as peaches are canned. They are made into pickles, sauces, chutneys, preserves, and jellies. Both ripe and green the fruit is used in salads. The juice may be extracted and used in various ways and mango pie is not uncommon in Hawaii.

#### FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

The development of a Hawaiian mango industry of no small proportions seems possible. There is a growing local market for the fresh fruit for home consumption. Canneries could pack all of the ripe fruit that could be grown. High grade canned mangoes ought to find a ready sale in any market much the same as do California peaches or Hawaiian pineapples. Large quantities of mangoes are now being canned in India and there are well equipped mango canneries in the Philippines which pack a fine product. Experiments conducted in canning Hawaiian mangoes have proved very satisfactory.

A number of local varieties of excellent mangoes have been developed which are so firm in skin as to prevent the attacks of the fruit fly. These varieties are being propagated by budding and grafting and could be increased to any desired number and brought into bearing in five or six years. The culture of the mango is simple and the attacks of insect pests and plant diseases are rarely serious.

The following brief descriptions of a number of these varieties is herewith given:

VICTORIA MANGO—NO. 9.

The original tree of Victoria No. 9 is a seedling of Marsden's No. 9, but is very different in many characters. The seedling tree now known as Victoria No. 9 was set about the year 1897 on the house-lot 1508 Thurston Avenue, Honolulu, which is now the residence property of Mr. Thomas G. Thrum. This variety has proved to be very prolific and the fruits generally hang singly, that is but one or few to a flower panicle. From the time the fruits set they are red, becoming a brilliant vermilion on maturity.

*Description of the Fruit:*—Size medium; weight about 9 ounces; shape oblong, slightly S-shaped and necked somewhat at stem end; apex broadly rounded with curve ending in a small blunt beak which sometimes contains a small hole-like depression; color when ripe brilliant vermilion shaded over yellow ground color; yellow ground color most evident at apex. Surface marked with small yellow dots which become overcast where red is deepest. Shoulder of fruit has delicate powdery bloom. Skin is of medium thickness, tough so as to peel well. Odor a pleasing fragrance. Ripe flesh of deep rich yellow color, good texture; juice sweet acid and of flavor of the Pirie mango. Seed small, weight  $\frac{3}{4}$  ounce. Marketing qualities ranking among best varieties in Hawaii.

WOOTEN MANGO.

The original tree was a seedling which developed in the residence property of Mr. Harry Wootten, Makiki street, Honolulu, some years ago. The tree is vigorous and prolific, and the fruit rarely ruined by attacks of fruit fly.

In size it is medium to large; shape roundish, slightly flattened on the sides, no apex point evident; weight about 10 ounces; color when ripe a shade between orange yellow and yellow orange, with tinges of pink and red at the stem end and pale yellow dots all over surface; skin medium thin, tough, peeling qualities fair, very pleasing fragrance; flesh rich apricot yellow, very good texture, flavor excellent, juicy sweet acid; seed medium to small for size of fruit.

An important characteristic of this variety is that while still sofid it has a very beautiful color as if ripe, making it a very desirable marketing form.

#### KALIHI CHUTNEY MANGO.

Original tree supposed to be a hybrid from West Indian No. 5 and some other mango. It grows near the Kalihi stream, makai of King street, Honolulu. The tree is vigorous and prolific and the fruit is large, handsome and of excellent quality.

*Description of the Fruit:*—In size it is medium to large; shape roundish; almost round with blunt double apex; weight varying from 8 to 12 ounces; weight of seed about  $\frac{3}{4}$  ounces; color, a beautiful golden apricot, splashed with a few irregular dashes of bright red about the shoulder, yellow dots visible all over the surface of the fruit. Flesh yellow to orange yellow in color; firm, with little fiber and of a most rich delicious flavor. This fruit is an excellent keeper.

#### WHITNEY MANGO.

Original tree a seedling of the sweet Hawaiian Mango, growing in the yard of Dr. J. M. Whitney, 1325 Punahou street, Honolulu. The tree of this variety grows large and vigorous and is a prolific bearer.

*Description of Fruit:*—Size, medium. Shape, oblong, broader than thick, with a rather extended, pointed apex; weight, 8 to 10 ounces, color when ripe light greenish yellow surface with pale light dots; skin rather tough; peeling qualities fair. Flesh light yellow color, without fiber, melting and of excellent sweet flavor. It is claimed that the fruit of this variety has never shown signs



of having been stung by fruit fly. A good fruit for the fresh fruit market.

NO. 9, OR WEST INDIAN NO. 9.

“No. 9.” This variety, now quite common in Hawaii, was introduced about 1885, under this name by Mr. Joseph Marsden, who at the same time added several other forms to the local collection.

*Description of Fruit*.—Form resembling the letter S; stem prominent; size from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, from  $2\frac{3}{8}$  to  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches broad and from 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick; color before fruit is mature green, turning to a pale yellow when ripe, with a slight blush of pink on the upper end of the exposed side; peeling qualities very good; texture variable but most specimens rather fibrous; flavor sweet but watery; flesh light yellow; seed small; tree an abundant bearer. The fruit appears to be quite resistant to the attacks of the mango blight.

There are published descriptions of many varieties of mangoes growing in Hawaii, a number of which have proved of excellent quality and well adapted to conditions of the Territory. See Bulletin No. 12 United States Agricultural Experiment Station, Honolulu, T. H.

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AN APPRECIATION: “You can have no idea of what your beautiful Aloha meant to us two wayfarers who, two weeks before, had entered your city perfect strangers. Let me assure you of our deep appreciation in decking us with our very first leis. Others came bearing wreaths and we were garlanded to the ears, and so delighted. I wonder if anywhere in this world there is a custom so touching as yours in greeting the coming, and farewell to the departing.”

# THE WAIKIKI RECLAMATION PROJECT

By F. W. THRUM, *Engineer in Charge.*

**T**HE City of Honolulu is to be congratulated upon the standing of the Waikiki Reclamation Project and at this time, just as the late Governor Pinkham passes to his long rest, would it not be well to pause and consider his words in connection therewith as given in his report to the Legislature of



Low Land near Beach Walk

1906? He said: "No city can take advantage of the opportunities nature and art presents, to become distinguished as a healthful, sanitary and beautiful city, if it depends on the caprice of individual owners in establishing the character of and streets of a district." Though the present project does not follow the plan as outlined by him, yet in the main it can be said to be based thereon.

This great undertaking, calling for the expenditure of millions in improvement projects of one class or another, was begun in

earnest last January by the Hawaiian Dredging Company. The Territory of Hawaii advertised for bids upon plans and specifications that will eventually call for a canal 150 feet wide, 25 feet deep and about two miles in length. Where the canal crosses the Ala Moana road, Kalakaua Avenue and McCully street, temporary bridges were to be erected to be taken down as the dredge returned. A hydraulic dredge is being used and the material excavated pumped upon adjacent property as the work proceeds. The sidewalls will be of reinforced concrete set on piles where the character of the base is such as to necessitate that type of construction. The floor of the canal will probably not require cementing as a firm strata of coral is met with at a depth of from 20 to 25 feet.

Before any canal could be dug it was necessary to secure the right of way, and while so doing it was thought advisable to have an additional area for boulevards and park purposes parallel and adjacent thereto. A width of 800 feet was therefore secured from McCully street to Kapiolani Park. Ere this is thrown open to the public it will probably extend on down to the Ala Moana and thence to town. The weight of public opinion has greatly aided the successful conclusion of all legal obstacles put in the way of this project.

The area to be drained and filled comprises 1400 acres and will, when completed, not only add greatly to the health of this section of Honolulu but will make available a new tract for residential purposes.

In order not to interfere with any of the public utilities it was necessary to take up the cable lines and relay them around the dredge at the crossing of the Ala Moana road. Before crossing Kalakaua Avenue a detour was constructed for auto traffic, and at McCully street the Rapid Transit tracks were similarly taken care of. Temporary bridges were erected as it is planned to have the dredge return via the Ala Moana entrance. Seventy-foot towers were erected on the lower side of Kalakaua Avenue to carry the gas mains and electric light wires, while on the upper side poles of similar height carry the power wires. It is planned to construct ornate concrete bridges where the temporary ones were erected.

To date about 500,000 cubic yards have been excavated and deposited upon the adjacent lands, the canal being now 6,000 feet from its starting point at the sea. Before starting inland a channel was cut out toward the reef for some 625 feet, 150 feet wide and 25 feet deep, this material being pumped to the site of the new High School on King street, a distance of over a mile.



Waikiki Reclamation Canal, Looking West

It is hoped to reach the end of Unit No. 1, near Ainalau, by Christmas, and then proceed on with Unit No. 3, to Kapiolani Park, and thence out to sea.

It is not possible at this date to give an estimate of the length of time necessary to complete this undertaking, as so much depends upon the active cooperation of the City and County government in the installation of the sewers, storm drains, etc., and the readiness with which the Legislature will make further appropriation with which to proceed.

The picturesque as well as odoriferous duck ponds are fast becoming but a memory. The tourists who saw only the artistic side of the duck ponds will be equally satisfied with the beauty of the canal, boulevards and park strip that is fast taking the place of the too-long neglected menace that the duck ponds were to the health of Honolulu.

## SHRINER VISIT, 1922.

By ED. TOWSE.

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**T**HERE are half a million Shriners in the United States and Canada. This body is organized from those who have become 32nd degree masons of the Scottish Rite or Knights Templar of the York rite. On the continent there are upwards of four million members of the fraternity.

For years the Shrine was called the Playground of Masonry. Recently it has embarked upon a really serious mission or policy. This project is for the reclamation of the four hundred thousand crippled children in the states and Canada. Five hospitals are already provided on the mainland and others are planned. In Hawaii the one hundred and fifty crippled children located are to be treated in the Kauikeolani Children's Hospital at Honolulu. A staff is to be brought over to conduct a unit of twenty cots. This great work is financed by the simple method of assessing each Shriner two dollars a year—insuring an annual income of not less than one million dollars with no expense for collection.

About nine hundred Shriners from thirty-seven states and Canada spent a week of last June in the Islands as guests of Aloha Temple of Honolulu. They came on three steamers from San Francisco. Of course their reception was spectacular and their entertainment unique. The motif for the affair was the fact that James S. McCandless, for nearly forty years a resident of the Islands, had been chosen at the San Francisco national gathering, the Imperial Potentate—head of the Shrine.

Upon the arrival of the three steamers a parade was formed at the waterfront. There was a Bedoin Patrol of fifty mounted men. There were a dozen bands and half a dozen foot Patrols. Dignitaries, including eleven members of the Imperial Divan, were mounted on camels, an elephant, or seated in vehicles drawn by water buffalo—the beast of the rice fields.

The procession moved through streets colorfully decorated with arches, palms, flowers and flags to the Executive building, where Governor Farrington received the visitors, extending welcome on behalf of all citizens, especially the principal officers of

Aloha Temple of Honolulu, notably Potentate H. N. Denison and Chief Rabban Arthur F. Wall.

During the stay of the visitors daily programs were carried out by the home committeemen. This was a typical day:

8:30 a. m. to 9:30 a. m.—Public School Exhibition.

9 a. m.—Sugar Mill and Pearl Harbor Trip.

10 a. m. to 5 p. m.—Aquarium.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Bishop Museum.

1 p. m.—Luau (Hawaiian Village).

1 p. m.—Patrol Drill (Palace Square). }

2 to 5 p. m.—Surfing (Moana Hotel Beach).

2 to 3 p. m.—Band Concert at Headquarters.

2 p. m.—Horse Racing (Kapiolani Park).

6 p. m.—Luau (Hawaiian Village).

8 p. m.—Swimming Meet (Pier 6).

9 p. m.—Dance (Moana Hotel).

Variations included Hibiscus Show—2000 different blossoms of the favorite Island flower; military review—10,000 men of all branches of the service at Schofield Barracks; trip to historic Pali or precipice; air squadron display—thirty planes in action; visit to Pineapple cannery—largest canning establishment in the world; golfing at the Country Club; inspection of submarines and destroyers at Naval Base.

The Shriners had a busy and interesting week and expressed themselves as delighted with Hawaii. This event gave the Islands tremendous advertising, as it was quite fully reported in every newspaper on the mainland. Letters and publications and souvenirs by the thousands were sent from Honolulu by the visitors. Nearly all of those who made the voyage were able to see the Volcano of Kilauea, on the Island of Hawaii.

Splendid co-operation was given the local Shriners in their work; but there was no use of outside funds for the expense account. Aloha Temple "paid the bills," which totalled about fifty thousand dollars.

The executive committee consisted of George F. Angus, W. G. Ashley, Arthur F. Wall, Charles G. Heiser, Lester Petrie, S. S. Paxson, Kirk B. Porter, Julius Unger, Alford C. Wall, C. B. Wood, George F. Nellist, Harry N. Denison, Frank O. Boyer, H. E. Murray, Guy Buttolph, Thos. E. Wall, Ed Towse.

These were the heads of sub-committees: N. B. Young, Stanley McKenzie, Ferd. H. Hons, J. A. M. Johnson, Dr. Hubert Wood, J. T. Phillips, Mrs. A. F. Wall, Jas. Henderson, Chas. Ingvorsen, Charles E. King, Ul. F. Lemon, Thos. F. Abel, A. H. Turner, S. A. Walker, C. A. Scott, Dr. C. B. High.

## SANDWICH vs. HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

THE above caption doubtless comes to many minds and the question naturally arises as to when the change occurred from Cook's given name at their discovery in honor of his patron, Earl Sandwich, Lord of the Admiralty, of Great Britain, under whose direction Cook sailed, and by what, or whose, authority this was done.

All early voyagers, as also all early historians of these islands, refer to them under the English discovery name, and this appears to have carried down half a century, despite Kamehameha's protest to Vancouver as to the name, in 1793, referred to in Captain Golovin's "Tour Around the World in the Russian Sloop of war *Kamschatka*, 1817-19," published in 1822.\*

It may be safely said that the term "Sandwich Islands" was never accepted by local authority, or had official use, and hence called for no legal act, or by authority notice, for the adoption of what was their own. That confusion for a time may have prevailed as Hawaii gradually developed in the scale of civilization to demand recognition in the brotherhood of independent nations is not strange, but gradually the legitimate native name gained supremacy and the English given name died from disuse.

Research on this subject reveals a few points of historic interest as follows:

The first official application of the name Hawaiian Islands is a letter by Captain Finch of the U. S. S. *Vincennes*, Nov. 21, 1829, addressed to Kamehameha as "King of the Hawaiian Islands," though the dispatch which he brought from the Secretary of the Navy, bearing the President's message is to the "King of the Sandwich Islands."

\* See *The Friend*, July, 1894.

P. A. Brinsmade, U. S. Consul, as late as 1839, terms them as Hawaiian Islands. At the provisional cession of the islands to Great Britain in February, 1843, Lord George Paulet in his proclamation terms them "Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands."

In the official notice of R. C. Wyllie, July, 1844, his letter of credence from Wm. Miller, H. B. M.'s Consul General for the "Sandwich or other Islands in the Pacific," is acknowledged as Pro-Consul for the "Hawaiian Islands," though in the treaty with Great Britain in March, 1846, the English given name is still used.

On the "Polynesian" becoming the government organ in July, 1844, it was announced as the "official journal of the Hawaiian Government," yet a petition from Hilo, the month following, is addressed to "Kamehameha, King of Sandwich Islands."

From this time forward the English appellation gradually became obsolete.

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## LEAF USES OF THE HAWAIIANS.

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THE KI or TI leaf (*Cordyline terminalis*), was an essential article of Hawaiian household economy. Its broad lanceolate leaves were the sole wrappers of the people, especially for food, whether for conveyance or in cooking. It served as plates; it covered the food placed in the underground ovens; bound around the head it relieved headaches and cooled the brow of the feverish; it had uses also in net fishing, and worn around the neck was said to have the charm of warding off evil spirits. Some maintain that it also had certain medicinal properties.

KUKUI (*Aleurites Moluccana*). The dry leaves of the kukui or candle-nut tree were used to wrap around bananas to hasten their ripening, effecting in three days what would usually take a week's time. They were also used to wrap fish in as a protection in cooking rather than for flavor, as was claimed for the



*ki* leaf. Dry leaves also served for polishing woodwork, and decayed leaves were used for fertilizing.

PAPAIA (*Carica Papaya*). Meat is said to be rendered tender by being wrapped over night in the deeply lobed leaves of this plant.

LAUHALA or Pandanus. The long linear leaves of the hala had special value with Hawaiians, as through all Polynesia, for the various uses to which it was put, principal of which was the mats of every house need, as also for baskets, hats, fans, etc., and in some cases for house thatching.

COCONUT (*Cocos nucifera*). Like the hala, the long pinate leaves of the coconut served for making mats, screens and baskets, and had use in certain house construction, more particularly the sheltering halaus. The midrib of its leaf furnished material for durable yard and house brooms.

SUGAR-CANE. The center of sugar-cane leaves (*ha ko*) were scraped and used for hat making, and mature leaves for thatching. Burned, the ash furnished a black dye for kapa.

TARO (*Colocasia antiquorum*). The principal use of the taro leaf was as a sort of spinach, cooked, for which the two or three younger leaf-stalks would be selected. Mature leaves at times were used as water cups, if folded up, known as *apu wai*. There is a tradition of a spring having been removed by the water being bundled away in taro leaves (*wai puolo*).

BREADFRUIT (*Artocarpus incisa*) leaves are said to have been used for polishing off canoes, wooden calabashes or other wood-work.

BANANA leaves had use in the protection of food in the underground oven cooking, similar to the *ki* leaf.

SWEET-POTATO leaves of certain age, cooked with hot stones, furnished the *palula* of a native table. Potato leaves were also sometimes used for poultices.

KAMANI (*Cordia subcordata*). The leaves of this tree were used for wrapping fish in cooking, more perhaps for protection than anything else, as their size would not insure preservation of flavor.

MANE (*Alyxia olivæformis*), a modest fragrant vine, the finer stems of which furnish the ever popular ever-green wreath and

garland, without which no Hawaiian feast (*luau*) or social gathering is complete.

This but briefly presents some of the leaf uses of Hawaiians in former times, exclusive of the medicinal herbs and plants, of which the medical kahunas claimed knowledge of a large list possessing rare virtues. Some attempt has of late been made, under the auspices of the Board of Health, to compile this alleged knowledge.

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## HAWAII NOT A GRASS-SKIRT COUNTRY.

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SOME months ago righteous indignation was freely voiced in support of the *Advertiser's* protest against the too prevalent reference to Hawaii as the land of the grass-skirt and hula, that garb, which belongs to the South Seas (or more correctly Micronesia), having no place as an ancient Hawaiian costume.

But this is simply a case of "chickens coming home to roost," wherein we are reaping the reward of seeds sown in poster and cartoon of Dame or Miss Hawaii, grass-skirted; pictured also in postal card and photo as such hula dancer, and now further libeled in the curio-store trade as typical Hawaiian dolls in like fringe skirt. The law that aims to protect the public by honesty in advertising should also put a stop to this imposition on strangers.

It is time to call a halt and protest. The money-greed in pandering to a certain element—be it tourist or resident—that clamors for, or abets the commercialized hula has brought this shame upon us, and disgracing us abroad. The Hawaiian societies are strong enough unitedly to exert an influence in protest of this growing libel of Hawaii's daughters. The Hawaii Civic club should not be the only organization to frown upon the slander. On principle they should all take an active part in measures aiming at community benefit, and this is a subject of no small matter in that category.

The Annual of 1918, in its article "Must we countenance the hula?" is therefore supported in no mistakable tone.

## WHEN THE POET COMES TO HAWAII.

Editorial in Post Herald, Hilo, Hawaii, by Charles Eugene Banks.

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**T**HE Honolulu Ad Club has offered \$10,000 for the best book written on Hawaii. It must be written in competition. All authors or others who would be authors may enter the lists. A committee who may or may not know a real book in manuscript, (for a book in manuscript is not the same as a book in print and binding) will decide whose book is to be printed.

Even with all these things to overcome, an aspiring author, or an unknown might take chances. To stand a chance of getting \$10,000 is something, if one loves money at all, or needs it badly. But the Ad Club puts the pole up a notch higher for the helping authors to scale. The \$10,000 will be paid if the book sells 100,000 copies.

How beautiful. Book royalties run all the way from ten per cent to twenty-five per cent. A book that would sell 100,000 copies could not fail to net the author as much as the Ad Club offers and it might net him much more. After that he would still have the royalties coming in. A book that has a sale of 100,000 copies ought to go on to double that circulation.

There is a desire among the people of Hawaii for books on Hawaii. But books with an Hawaiian background must be like the poets that make them, born, not made. Hawaii, fundamentally, constructively, atmospherically and historically is poetic. Hawaiians were at the stage of nature worship when they were discovered, and so far as their history was concerned, stopped. Their story ended with the mounting of Kamehameha I to the dictatorship of all the islands. White men came to prick the beautiful bubble of Hawaiian life, philosophy, religion. Their gods fled their Olympus, their fairies and wood nymphs, their sea folks and cave folk were dissipated into thin air. Against the solid beliefs and policies of Anglo-Saxon civilization their lovely superstitions were blown down the winds.

Nothing saddens the poet's heart so much as such destruction of the marvelous poetry of a natural people. It has been the business of poets of all time to try and save the fragments of such structures from oblivion by reconstructing them in their Iliads. Homer saved the Greeks from being engulfed in the sophistication of more modern forms of life. The Sagas performed the same office for the rugged and heroic people of the North. What we know of the real American Indian is embodied in the writings of a few and venturesome Americans like Schoolcraft, and the earlier French Jesuits. The Aztecs lost their opportunity for immortality from being discovered by gold-hunting Spaniards. The same with the Incas.

There is enough of the ancient Hawaiian life remaining to form the substance of poems in which the noble and ingenuous people of these islands could find a second life. Yet none but poets should attempt the task. And that task should be approached with reverence for their gods. The sculptor who should make a statue group representing the Hawaiians of old should be actuated by admiration, not pity, or by a supercilious feeling of superiority. In the best sense the civilization of our day is not superior. It is grasping, cold and biting. It is ambitious for externals. The deeper love of nature has lost its glow. Pan is no longer a creator of beauty. He is a creature of hoof and horns, only a trifle less horrible than the devil himself.

Hawaiian books, by all means. But seek first the kingdom of poetry. Find the rhythm of the life that once flowed here, rich and full as the rivers of ancient India. Go down deep into the Heart of Things. Walk by the surf fringed shores of the islands when the world sleeps and the ghosts of departed warriors come forth to chant their songs of mourning and desolation. Catch in the deer-sad eyes of an Hawaiian maiden of today the radiance of a long gone love, of joy and freedom.

Some one will surely write the books of Hawaii. But it will not be a hired man brought to the Territory under contract to turn out the "best seller" of the year. Nor is an Ad Club prize likely to inspire such work. Some day the poet will come to lie along these green hillsides in the mellow sunlight, or dream mystic dreams by the big voiced sea when the moon is a sickle

in the sky and all the stars are out. Such a poet will perhaps rebuild the old Hawaii. If you want books of Hawaii pray for the birth of such a soul. You cannot make him with your money. The singer may come in rags and shame. But if the song is in his heart and there is a god of Hawaii at his elbow he will give you the books you seek. Or if not the books you seek, the books that the people whose ear you would arouse to the loveliness and glory of these isles will accept and hold to their hearts and treasure for the truth and beauty of them.

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## CAPITALIZING HAWAII'S CLIMATE.

By **GEORGE T. ARMITAGE**, Executive Secretary Hawaii Tourist Bureau.

[Editor's Note:—The following article by Mr. Armitage gives a brief resume of the formation of the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, formerly the Hawaii Promotion Committee, and a short synopsis of its activities, and their results.]

**H**AWAII has been favored with the finest climate in the world, a temperature which varies only a few degrees the year 'round. Excepting her natural wonders such as Kilauea, the largest continuously active volcano in the world, her whole popularity has been and must be built very largely on this, for after all it is her climate that keeps her mountains forever green, and makes for the fullest and most continuous enjoyment of outdoor life; it is her climate that tempers her hottest nights with brisk trade winds, and warms her cooler days with soft sunshine, that provides an exceptionally delightful environment in which to establish a home; it is her climate that has made possible the great sugar and pineapple plantations, the delicious tropical fruits and shady winding avenues of blossoming bush and flowering tree; it is her climate that produces day time and moonlight rainbows, liquid sunshine, soft-toned singers, winsome women and stalwart men; it is her climate that has won for Hawaiians an enviable reputation for hospitality.

Twenty years ago representative business men of Hawaii, fully appreciative of this and recognizing the great commercial possi-

bilities to be derived from visitors, sightseers, and health-and-recreation-seekers in this territory, took the first steps to organize and perpetuate a plan to attract visitors to the islands.

For some years visitors had been rather common in Honolulu but only desultory individual efforts to promote Hawaii had been made. To insure a steady flow of tourists it was necessary to spread broadcast the witchery of Hawaii's native life, the spell of her natural wonders, and the charm of her scenery and climate—in other words, to advertise.

During 1898 hordes of American soldiers were streaming through this port, with the local government through annexation finally placed on a firm foundation. Business boomed and tourists swarmed to Honolulu. In 1899 and 1900 the Royal Hawaiian hotel (now the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.) turned away guests. In the spring of 1901 the original Moana hotel, less than half the size of the present modern Moana, which was completed in 1918, sprung up to house the overflow, and in the summer of that same year the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company commenced operating trolley cars. Passenger steamer accommodations were increasing apace, and in 1903 opening of the Young hotel, perfection of everyday communication with the rest of the world through cable services of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, and organization of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, gave development of tourist traffic to Hawaii such a running start that it has been increasing rapidly ever since.

Advent of the Hawaii Promotion Committee (now the Hawaii Tourist Bureau), which constituted the first popular and concerted publicity effort by residents of this territory, was the result of the progressive spirit of the Merchants' Association. Upon formation in 1901 of that body (now the retail board of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu) discussion was started on ways and means of exploiting Hawaii as an objective for visitors. Illustrating the association's far-sightedness, one of its primary aims at that time was establishment of direct passenger service from Los Angeles, a dream that materialized only last year (1922). In June, 1902, President F. W. Macfarlane of the association appointed a committee consisting of J. G. Rothwell, J. F. Humburg and William Lishman, to consider advertising

for visitors. This committee made a comprehensive report endorsing publicity and advocating a tax on imports and exports to obtain the necessary funds. The general community becoming more interested, a joint committee consisting of C. L. Wight, G. P. Wilder and F. J. Lowrey from the Chamber of Commerce, and P. R. Helm, F. L. Waldron and W. W. Hall from the Merchants' Association adopted a report recommending that a central information office be procured for service to visitors, that Hawaiian publicity be disseminated from this office, and that a permanent committee of two members from each commercial body and one from the community at large, with the power of naming a paid secretary, be selected.

Vice-President C. M. Cooke of the Chamber of Commerce appointed James A. Kennedy, of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., and C. L. Wight, of Wilder's Steamship Co. (now combined with the Inter-Island company), and President W. W. Dimond of the Merchants' Association named W. W. Hall, of E. O. Hall & Son, and J. A. Gilman, of Castle & Cooke. This committee in turn selected F. C. Smith, of the Oahu Railway & Land Co., as representative at large, and chairman. Hon. Sanford B. Dole, then governor of the territory, who was heartily in accord with the aims and aspirations of the newly-formed promotion committee, recommended to the legislature the appropriating of \$15,000.00 for promotion work, and after considerable effort this sum was set aside.

Mr. E. M. Boyd, the first secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, was appointed in 1903, quarters were rented in the Alexander Young building, a New York agency was retained to place Hawaiian advertisements in the leading mainland periodicals and an initial booklet entitled "Beauty Spots of Hawaii, Business Hawaii," was prepared and printed. A general folder in an edition of 250,000, combined with other pamphlets, gave the promotion committee about 500,000 pieces of printed matter for distribution, largely through the assistance of steamship and railway agencies. Thus the Hawaii Promotion Committee was launched with flying colors.

During the last twenty years the promotion committee has taken an increasingly important part in the commercial growth

and activity of the territory. Besides the direct publicity which it has handled, committees in charge of such indirect publicity features as the successful Floral Parades and spring Carnivals of the past have worked very closely with the promotion committee, usually utilizing its office, staff, and advertising media. From the days of Secretary Boyd until the present a large number of representative business men of Hawaii have in turn served faithfully as members of the committee, giving considerable time and thought to the development of an infant industry in which they had explicit faith but concerning which they often became the butt of jokes and jibes from less optimistic townsmen. During these twenty years the committee has distributed millions of pieces of publicity and information matter about Hawaii throughout the world, to say nothing of the display advertising it has used, the national events such as the world's fair at San Francisco in which it has participated, the publicity trips on which it has sent its secretaries throughout the mainland and the hundreds of other means it has employed to give good publicity to such a progressive and interesting community as Hawaii.

The secretaries and their terms of service with the committee were as follows:

E. M. Boyd.....	1903-1905
H. P. Wood.....	1905-1915
A. P. Taylor.....	1915-1917
Fred J. Halton.....	1917-1919
Lucile Hoogs, acting.....	May 1, 1919-July 1, 1919
John Hodges.....	July 1, 1919-July 1, 1920
Geo. T. Armitage.....	July 1, 1920-.....

When the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu and the Merchants' Association were consolidated in 1913 the Hawaii Promotion Committee became one of the regular standing committees of the chamber. The committee now consists of nine members, five from the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, appointed each January by the newly-elected president of that body and including one of the directors of the chamber whom the president designates as chairman, and four others, one each from the four principal islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui and Hawaii, who are appointed by the governor of the territory upon recommendation of the board of supervisors and the commercial organization



of the respective islands and who hold office for one year or until a successor is appointed. In 1917 this representation of the other islands on the promotion committee was written into the territorial appropriation. Prior to that time representatives of the other islands had been members of the committee through invitation.

In July, 1919, the Hawaii Promotion Committee changed its name to the Hawaii Tourist Bureau. The former had sometimes caused the work of the committee to be confused on the mainland with other activities in which the committee was in no wise interested, such as promotion and sale of stocks, and the latter seemed to describe more nearly its activities and efforts.

The promotion committee's first appropriation of \$15,000 a year seems a meager sum when compared with the cost of the bureau's operations during 1922 with a budget of \$100,000.00, approximately \$60,000.00 of which was apportioned to general activities, and \$40,000.00 to special display advertising, most of the latter to appear, however, during 1923.

Regular funds of the bureau for 1922 came from four principal sources in round numbers as follows: territorial appropriation, \$22,500.00 (\$45,000.00 for the biennial period); voluntary tonnage tax, through the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, \$20,000.00 (proceeds of one-half of 10-cent per ton voluntary tax on all incoming freight excepting government, the other half going to Palama Settlement); city and county of Honolulu, \$3000.00; public subscriptions \$14,500.00.

Funds for the 1922-23 special display advertising were subscribed in a special way to meet a special situation.

General activities of the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, for which between \$50,000.00 and \$60,000.00 will be expended during 1922, includes maintenance of headquarters in Honolulu with an executive secretary and staff, and mainland branch office in San Francisco, with assistant secretary and stenographer; regular display advertising of the territory in various parts of the world; printing booklets and distributing them; purchasing motion picture films and slides to lend for lecture purposes; and photographs and cuts for newspaper and magazine publicity; maintenance of information service for all visitors in Honolulu; printing maps and guides, posters, labels, bulletins, form letters

and stationery; in fact most activities that go to make up well-rounded publicity and information work; and finally mainland trips of bureau representatives in calling personally on the various railway, steamship, tourist and travel agencies in whose hands the success or failure of the tourist business to Hawaii or any place depends.

The bureau continually declines hundreds of publicity propositions, some good, some bad, but all beyond the limits of its budget and resources, and now operates chiefly on the simple plan of confining its own activities to fields not already covered by others. The duty of the Hawaii Tourist Bureau to the community is to decide how the money appropriated for its uses may be best expended, and then to follow out that plan as consistently and energetically as possible.

That the bureau has succeeded fairly well in its mission of making these islands the "Crossroads of the Pacific" is attested, first by the general confidence the community manifests in its work, a confidence which becomes particularly apparent as the bureau's funds are constantly increased, and, second, by constant growth in the number of visitors.

There is absolutely no doubt that the tourist business to Hawaii has grown phenomenally. Hotels have been built and added to; new stores have sprung up and prospered, public utilities, an exact barometer of the growth of a city, have enlarged their plants; curio shops and local transportation systems have thrived; cottages and bungalows have sprouted like mushrooms throughout the city; new wharves have been built; more steamships have been added to the Hawaiian service; and most noteworthy of all, one of the pillars of Hawaiian industry has admitted recently that in spite of the fact that this territory's commercial prosperity is very largely contingent on success of the sugar and pineapple industry, that if it had not been for the tourist business, Hawaii, which has suffered scarcely a glance of the hard times blow following the war, would have been very severely hit.

Figures are more conclusive than generalities and in conclusion the growth of the tourist business will be sketched in these. The following show the number of cabin passengers arriving in

and departing from Hawaii, for the years indicated, according to Custom House and Bureau of Immigration figures:

Years	Arrivals	Departures
1911 . . . . .	7471	6276
1912 . . . . .	7036	6636
1913 . . . . .	8082	7217
1914 . . . . .	8002	7109

The arrivals for 1913 and 1914 show a material growth over those of 1911 and 1912, but it is more interesting to note in these figures that every year shows a smaller number of departures than arrivals, thus indicating very prominently a material increase in the islands' population through newcomers.

Another set of interesting figures are those compiled by the bureau of all local arrivals in Hawaii from 1915 to the present as follows:

1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
11,205	12,811	10,494	4,773	5,292	11,073	11,236

The above figures do not include any passengers going beyond Honolulu, but rather cabin passengers whose destination was Hawaii. The figures are especially interesting in that they show how travel to Hawaii declined during the war when passenger ships on the Hawaiian run were sent to the Atlantic for transport duty and Hawaiian advertising was cut to the bone; then how travel to Hawaii immediately increased as ships returned and strenuous publicity efforts were resumed. From this data it may be seen that the number of first class passengers arriving in Hawaii during 1921 almost attained the heights of travel as established in 1916 which was the record tourist year, and while at this writing figures are not available for the past year, from all indications the number of tourists arriving in Hawaii during 1922 will surpass even this high mark.

It is therefore not difficult to visualize the time when the climate of Hawaii and all the resultant factors of that glorious weather, combined with two other essentials, namely, adequate accommodations on passenger steamers to and from Hawaii, and consistent, intelligent and ever-increasing publicity, will make her the most frequented and longest remembered recreation, vacation, and home-making center in the world.

## NEW HAWAIIANA.

“OUR Hawaii,” by Charmian Kittredge London, revised and enlarged, issued from the press of the Macmillan Co., N. Y., early in 1922; an ill. 12 mo. of 427 pages. The elimination of much of the Jack London personalities of the former work, issued in 1917 (reserved for other use), and substituting much of Territorial data, as also adding materially to those appreciative Aloha tributes to Hawaii—its climate, scenery and people, to the tune of eighty-two pages, which characterized the earlier “Hawaii,” is an all-round improvement. Its value is further enhanced by its testimonial to the spirit of harmony and good-will which pervades the land through the absence of race prejudice.

Orville Elder, in “A Trip to the Hawaiian Islands,” published by the Evening Journal, Washington, Iowa, presents the impressions in the form of letters to the “stay at homes” of that observing delegate to the Press Congress of the World, that convened here in 1921. The book is a 12 mo. of 274 pages, freely illustrated, and presents in a happy vein his three strenuous weeks in Aloha land.

Of local issue is “Under Hawaiian Skies,” by Albert P. Taylor, an 8 vo. of 400 pages, freely illustrated, from the press of the Advertiser Publishing Co., a comprehensive work, presenting in narrative form a traditional account of the yesterdays of Hawaii with its romance and realities; its development (other than commercial), through various historic changes to the progress of today. In the author’s quarter of a century residence in this his adopted home, he has absorbed its atmosphere, which, with his press experience in all that time, has qualified him to treat of events and personages in an interestingly familiar manner, in telling “what Hawaii was and what Hawaii is.”

Wm. F. Wilson presents a valuable contribution to Hawaii’s early history in his pamphlet entitled: “With Lord Byron at the Sandwich Islands in 1825,” being extracts from the diary of James Macrae, Scottish Botanist, unearthed from the archives of the Royal Horticultural Society of London. Printed in Honolulu for the author, 75 pages, ill. 8 vo., paper.

A holiday booklet of Verse entitled "Dear Hawaii," from the press of the Paradise of the Pacific, is a collection of some 37 poetic tributes by (Mrs.) May L. Restarick to the varied charms of Hawaii that is well borne out in the title, including a number devotional in tone. A sm. ill. qto. of 57 pages.

"Legends & Lyrics of Hawaii," is a 31 page sm. qto. booklet of short rhyme expressions, and legends told in verse, by Margaret Kirby Morgan, 61 in number, published by the Advertiser Publishing Co.

The publications of the Bishop Museum for the year are: in the "Occasional Papers" series: No. 14 of vol. VII, "Dermaptera and Orthoptera of Hawaii," by Morgan Hebard. Of vol. VIII, No. 2, "Hawaiian Dromiidae," by Chas. Howard Edmonson; No. 3, "Proverbial Sayings of the Tongans," by E. E. V. Collocott and John Havea; No. 5, "Report of the Director for 1921;" No. 6, "The Secondary Xylem of Hawaiian Trees," by Forest B. H. Brown. Of the "Memoirs" series there have been issued No. 3, of vol. VIII, "Grasses of Hawaii," by A. S. Hitchcock, of 131 pages, 5 plates, 110 figures, and No. 4, "A contribution to Tongan somatology," by Louis Sullivan, 30 pages, 4 plates, 1 figure.

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**HILO TIDAL WAVES:**—A heavy tidal wave swept into Hilo bay at 1 p. m. of December 16, 1921, causing damage estimated at several thousand dollars in which the Railway and the Dredging company were the principal sufferers. Coconut island felt its force as it swept on to Hilo front through Mooheau Park as far as Kamehameha Avenue, for a temporary inundation.

Nine tidal waves were also experienced this year, on November 11th, but without serious damage, beginning at about half past eight and ending a little after eleven o'clock, probably in connection with the earthquake and tidal disturbances of Coquimbo and other parts of Chile, of same date, that caused the loss of many lives and much property.

# A NEW CROP IN HAWAII.

## THE PIGEON PEA

By F. G. KRAUSS.

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IF THE agricultural wealth of a country may be measured by the diversity and utilization of its land resources, then the introduction of each useful new crop marks an epoch in its history. The Hawaii of the past was a one crop country, and we prospered. The Hawaii of tomorrow will be characterized by the diversity of its agriculture and we will prosper more than ever before. Today, with two great staple crops vying in wholesome rivalry our financial and social economy is made more secure. We shall now welcome and support more readily the advent of new comers, which may court our favor, both in crops and institutions. Not the least of these is that of education and organization for the masses to inspire their cooperation, as well as their independence. Neither is more important than the other; both are indispensable and neither alone will be efficient for the common weal. We need here in Hawaii as elsewhere a well planned and fairly definite agricultural program. It should have for its object the fullest possible development of our agricultural resources as interpreted by real farmers as well as real statesmen. We need to engender creative thought among our youth that they may pioneer in our agricultural possibilities.

They were young men whose imagination had been fired who have made fruitful our raw, unoccupied uplands by creating the great pineapple industry. But there are still other vast tracts of waste land to conquer. And ere long we may have to rehabilitate and rejuvenate our present fertile lands, though they have thrived even under our irrational system of intensive cropping without adequate representation.

THE PIGEON PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).

*Cajanus indicus*, the humble Porto Rican pea, is perhaps the latest candidate to enter a plea for this new era of greater diversification and prosperity, not alone of our crops, from the

direct sale of which we may fill our coffers still more, but rather, on the one hand, to insure the perpetuation of the prosperity we already have, we must maintain the high state of fertility of our already cultivated soils, and on the one hand it would enable us to establish a live-stock industry, which may become a powerful second ally to our present great staples, sugar and pineapples. We believe that there can be maintained permanently no well-balanced, progressive and highly civilized state, especially in an insular position such as Hawaii, without an independent diversified agriculture, which includes live-stock production, including dairy and beef cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and work animals. All of these thrive and flourish, as does man himself, upon this wonderful new crop, which has proved its adaptability to our most adverse agricultural conditions, large areas over which no other useful plants would grow.

The pigeon pea was introduced into Hawaii from Porto Rico. It is also one of the most extensively grown crops in India, where it is often termed "the staff of life." It has been grown in a limited way in Hawaii for at least 20 years and is now commonly cultivated as a back-yard shrub. It does not appear, however, to have been thought of as a field crop until comparatively recently. Between the years 1906 and 1908, the Hawaii Experiment Station grew several varieties or types of pigeon pea as an experiment; and in a comparative test with leguminous field crops that had been given extensive trials the pigeon pea was found to attract especial attention on account of its vigorous growth and heavy seeding qualities. In the experiment just referred to, three test rows, each 100 feet long, were spaced 10 feet apart. The middle row yielded 102 pounds of prime seed within eight months from the time of planting. This was at the rate of 1.02 pounds per running foot of row; and if calculated to acre yields, the product would amount to nearly  $2\frac{1}{4}$  tons of shelled seed per acre. The plant, being a perennial, yielded two subsequent crops which were harvested within the succeeding 12 months, the combined yield of seed approximating that of the initial crop. The seed was well distributed and undoubtedly is now to be found growing in widely scattered sections of the islands.

As early as 1910, reports from Fred S. Lyman, of Pupukea, Oahu, and others stated that the stems of the pigeon pea and the accompanying seed in pod, when harvested and fed fresh from the plant, were proving an excellent feed for work horses, mules, dairy cows, and poultry; and that all kinds of stock browse freely upon the growing plants.

It was Byron O. Clark, the pioneer homesteader, of Wahiawa, who first suggested to the writer the feasibility of curing the crop as hay and milling it as feed.

Of the pigeon pea as a green manuring and cover crop, C. G. White, of Haiku, Maui, wrote in 1910:

It is the hardiest legume of all I have tried at Haiku. It maintains itself for years, and no insects have seriously bothered it so far. It does not start well when planted in winter, but November plantings loiter along and grow vigorously at the coming of warm weather. Its chief drawback is its size. With special care and arrangements, plowing one-half acre a day, I have turned it under fairly well when four years old, using a disk plow and four large mules. \* \* \* In three months' time the plants had rotted so that it gave no trouble in reploting and fitting the land in good shape. \* \* \* The best corn I ever grew followed these peas.

James Munro makes the following statements regarding the use of pigeon peas:

Pigeon peas have been used on this ranch (Molokai) since 1910, first as a windbreak and later as a soil renovator in worn-out corn fields. The crop was found to be a good soil renovator, but expensive when bringing the land back into cultivation on account of the rank growth, which left very heavy stumps to be disposed of. The pigeon peas are planted at 800-foot elevations in rows 4 feet apart in clean cultivation, either in the fall or spring, giving preference to the fall because there is more time available then. Rainfall averages about 32 inches yearly and the fields are favored with the trade rains in March and April, during which months there is an average rainfall of 5 to 6 inches. Under these conditions pigeon peas make a rank growth and so long as the soil does not get too hard they will last through a dry summer with stocking after the grasses have failed.

The fenced, 60-acre lot used for the soil renovation test was used at the same time for fattening steers for market. Not more than 60 head were allowed on the lot at one time. These got very fat and the field could have carried more. Pigeon peas should not be pastured until the plants have flowered and the



peas are beginning to set, because it is on the pea pods that the cattle graze. They will eat the leaves when hard up for feed, but in this case they will break down and destroy the plant.

The freckled variety has proved an excellent chicken feed. The chickens were turned out in the peas, and the bushes beaten in dry weather to thrash out the peas. Two varieties have been grown together here without seeming to cross.

The great thing about pigeon peas is, like corn, to get it through its early stages without its being destroyed by caterpillars.

Although the Hawaii Experiment Station had advocated the possible value of the pigeon pea as a field crop as early as 1907, and had been instrumental in getting under way the field plantings above noted, little or no progress was made in Hawaii with it as a field crop, so far as can be determined, until the establishment of the Haiku demonstration and experiment farm on the island of Maui in 1914. Land on that island that failed to produce 25 bushels of corn per acre after receiving the best cultivation produced a very fine crop when it was planted to pigeon peas under the same conditions. In the succeeding three years 20 acres was planted to pigeon peas, which were regularly harvested as a seed and forage crop. Five tons of seed has been distributed for planting, 100 tons of hay cured, and half the above-mentioned amounts of hay and grain have been milled and fed, either alone or in combination with other feeds to all kinds of live stock. In 1918 and 1919 fully 500 acres was planted to the crop on the island of Maui, and by the end of 1920 more than 1,000 acres was growing in the Haiku district alone. During 1919 one Haiku ranch harvested more than 10 tons daily from 350 acres planted to this crop. This was cured and milled in an up-to-date milling plant, and formed the basic constituent of hundreds of tons of mixed feed turned out during the past year. The managers of the Lanai ranch have become so favorably impressed with the possibilities of this new crop for pasturage for cattle and sheep that they have under way plantings covering an aggregate of 2,000 acres.

A Molokai ranch has marketed some of its best conditioned steers from pigeon-pea pasture. At the Haiku demonstration and experiment farm, work mules, horses, milk cows, swine, and poultry were fed pigeon peas as a large part of their ration

covering a period of four years. Corn, in 100-bushel crops, and pineapples, in 20-ton crops, were grown on lands that were renovated by the culture and turning under of pigeon peas after the peas had served well their purpose first as a harvested crop, then as a pasture, and finally as green manure. At the present writing, fully 10,000 acres are planted in the Territory largely on old pineapple and sugar cane fields to renovate the worn out soil.

## BOTANY AND AGRICULTURAL HISTORY.

The pigeon pea is an erect leguminous shrub, attaining a height of 3 to 10 feet under ordinary culture in Hawaii. The leaves are 3-foliolate, the racemed flowers either yellow, or red and yellow, and the ovary is subsessile and has few ovules. The pods vary greatly in size and shape in the different varieties, but are usually 3, 4, or 5 seeded and constricted between the seeds by oblique linear depressions. When not crowded, the plants branch freely well to the base. The stems are slender but heavily foliaged in most varieties, and especially so after the plant has been cut back in the first harvest.

The generic name *Cajanus* is derived from the Malayan name, *Katjang*, and the only species is *C. indicus* or *C. cajan*. Some doubt exists as to whether this species was originally a native of India or of tropical Africa. It is extensively cultivated throughout India, even up to an altitude of 6,000 feet. In Porto Rico, whence the first seeds planted in Hawaii came some 20 or more years ago, two principal varieties are recognized. The variety *Cajanus indicus flavus* has yellow flowers and produces rather small seed similar to that of the Iron or Clay cowpea. It is a heavy seed bearer and very much liked by Porto Ricans as food, either as green peas, or as dry-shelled peas, which are prepared very much the same as cowpeas are in the Southern States. *Cajanus bicolor* has yellow flowers tinged with red and the pods are streaked or blotched with red on a green background. The seeds are light gray and faintly speckled. They are also somewhat larger and more spherical than the solid red seeds of the former variety. The main economic agricultural distinction, however, as now recognized, is that the dwarf, yellow flowering variety is early maturing and very heavy seeding, yield-

ing a heavy crop of seeds within seven or eight months from the time of planting, but attaining in the second year a height of only 3 or 7 feet. On the other hand, the tall bicolored flowered



A Bouquet of Pipeon Peas (*Cajanus indicus*) in Pod, Hawaii's New Field Crop, which promises to maintain and make more fertile for all time Hawaii's profitable acres.

(Grown by New Era Homestead, Haiku, Maui.) -  
F. G. K.

variety does not begin to yield its maximum crop of seed until the second year, but since it is heavily foliated and attains a height of from 6 to 10 feet, it is valuable as a temporary windbreak as well as for forage and green manuring.

Special reference should be made to the root system of the pigeon pea. The plant is furnished with a long taproot and many branching lateral roots that are abundantly supplied with large clusters of nitrogen-storing nodules. These nodules in some instances exceed the number found on any other of the many legumes studied at this station. No case has come under observation where the seed of pigeon peas required artificial inoculation. The root nodules seem to be present naturally and without exception.

The pigeon pea shows some tendency to cross-pollination when several varieties are grown together. This results in the formation of numerous crosses showing a greater or less variation in characters. Comparatively few of these appear to be constant, although several superior types have been established and are now being propagated with a view to wider distribution. While only slightly variable within the old-established varieties, careful selective breeding has established a superior and very uniform strain of an early maturing, heavy seeding type which the station has designated "New Era." A field of 5 acres of this strain is constantly maintained at the New Era Homestead Farm at Haiku, Maui, for breeding purposes.

Alonzo Gartley, of Honolulu, called attention to four well-established varieties of pigeon pea, which he designated as (1) the Oahu type; (2) the Maui type; (3) the Hawaii type (apparently the small-seeded India variety which was first introduced by the experiment station of the Sugar Planters' Association, and the seed given some years ago to the writer by H. L. Lyon); and (4) the Kauai type (which is similar to the Maui type, excepting that the seed is larger and lighter colored than the Maui type).

#### CLIMATIC AND SOIL ADAPTATIONS.

The pigeon pea is primarily a dry-land crop, especially when it is considered mainly for seed production. The heaviest yields of seed have been produced at Haiku during warm, dry seasons. Where the soil is of reasonable depth and fertility and in fair tilth the plants thrive remarkably well even during protracted droughts such as prevailed in that district during 1918 and 1919. A fine crop planted March 15, 1919, developed to perfect maturity

on a total of less than 20 inches of rainfall. Only one cultivation was given the crop after the intercrop of corn was harvested in July. No other crop is known that would prove successful under like conditions. Doubtless many people will recall having seen neglected pigeon pea plants thriving as well in dry, stony places as though they were being cultivated in a garden. Although suited to dry conditions, the pigeon pea adapts itself to many and varied conditions. Adequate moisture merely adds to the luxuriance of its growth and if, in addition, the soil is rich, the seeding period will merely be delayed to a time when the plant is unable to bear more foliage. Excessively wet districts, for example, Glenwood, on the island of Hawaii, and Nahiku, on the island of Maui, are, however, not adapted to the profitable culture of the pigeon pea, nor is the crop adapted to irrigation farming. As stated, before, its great value rests upon its ability to produce abundantly and most economically a nutritious herbage under semiarid conditions. Such conditions at best would be adverse to most other forage crops.

Its range of adaptability to the seasons, to varying altitudes, and to an almost unlimited variety of soil conditions is one of the striking characteristics of this unique field crop. At the Haiku demonstration and experiment farm spring and fall plantings have been equally successful. When planted in February, March, or April the plant begins to bear its first crop of seeds from August to October and continues to flower and fruit well into midwinter, provided the pods are kept picked. No treatment other than that of keeping the maturing pods continually picked will cause heavy fruiting and large yields of seed. Spring is considered the most favorable time for planting pigeon peas, because the plants then start growth rapidly and branch rather freely. Furthermore, at this season of the year a wide selection of crops is available for intercropping with the pigeon pea.

Planting in August, September, or October, to follow the corn or other summer harvest, is practicable when the ground contains sufficient moisture to germinate the seed. However, no intercropping should be attempted with fall planting of the pigeon pea. If the fall planting is followed by either an excessively dry or wet fall and winter, the crop will, as C. G. White has stated, "loiter along" for a while and then start off vigorously at the

coming of warm weather. Such plantings often produce the strongest legumes. They may begin to flower as early as May and yield seed abundantly by early July, especially in the more protected lowlands where the soil is light and well drained. Under such conditions the fruiting season may continue for a period of six months, from July to December. The following year, both from spring and fall plantings, two distinct fruiting seasons, the spring and summer crop and the fall and winter crop, will have established themselves. Under unusual conditions the plants may continue to flower and bear seed throughout the year.

In its adaptation to a wide variety of soils, the pigeon pea is equalled by few other crops. A deep, well-drained, medium rich loam is conducive to the best development and longest life of this crop; however, it thrives in light, loose, sandy soils having scant moisture from the gravelly and stony type to heavy clay loams of close texture and considerable moisture content, provided there is not standing water on the ground. Furthermore, the crop seems to be tolerant of salty soil conditions, plants having been noted to thrive in soils containing fully 0.0005 gram of sodium chlorid per gram of soil. In soils containing twice this amount of salt they were dwarfed and failed to seed freely, while a content of 0.005 gram of sodium chlorid per gram of soil seemed to be wholly destructive to growth. It is thought that many of the extensive barren sandy wastes bordering the seashore might be reclaimed and made of great use by planting them to pigeon peas. Seed stocks are being widely distributed at present with a view to testing further the adaptability of the crop to these conditions.

It has already been shown that the crop finds a natural habitat in the lowlands, but it is by no means confined to low elevations. It is stated that in the Himalayas, the pigeon pea plant thrives at an altitude of 6,000 feet. In Hawaii thriving plants have been found at an elevation of 3,000 feet.

#### PLANTING.

It is advisable to prepare the land thoroughly before planting it to pigeon peas. After the crop is established, little or no cultiva-

tion is required to get good results from it, but the young plants start off slowly and make only a spindling growth for the first month or two.

When pigeon peas are grown for seed purposes it is recommended that the rows be spaced 3, 4, or 5 feet apart, depending upon the fertility and moisture conditions of the soil. Naturally the more favorable the growing conditions are, the larger the plants will be and the more space they will require for best development. At Haiku the seed is planted in rows 5 feet apart and intercropped with some quick-maturing crop such as corn, beans, potatoes, peanuts, and the like. By the time these are harvested, the pigeon peas begin to occupy the intervening space. If the crop is wanted for green manuring, it is advisable to space the rows only half as wide as when the crop is to be grown primarily for seed; that is, they should be 24 to 30 inches apart.

The best and most economical method for planting the seed found so far is the use of a one or two-horse corn planter adjusted to drop the seed approximately 6 inches apart. This is considered the most favorable distance in the row for seed production. With this equipment a skilled workman should readily plant from 4 to 5 acres per day. From 8 to 10 pounds of seed will plant an acre. The seed may also be broadcasted, but such a practice is not recommended. Weeds are likely to smother the young seedlings, and if the plants are overcrowded, seed production will be seriously curtailed. Furthermore, light seeding is essential to make the scant available moisture adequate for even so drought resistant a crop as the pigeon pea.

#### THE HAY CROP HARVESTING.

The best time to harvest the pigeon pea crop for hay is when a large percentage of the pods is mature because a large part of the nutritive value of the plant is contained in the seed. So heavily do some strains seed that fully one-fourth of the forage is made up of grain. One great advantage of the pigeon pea over many other leguminous seed crops is that its pods do not scatter their seeds even when they are roughly handled.

Since the pigeon pea produces a stiff, woody stem, it has been found desirable to harvest not more than the upper third, or, at

most, the upper half of the plant, unless the plants are very spindling and sparse, as they sometimes are on poor thin soils during a dry season. It has been the practice at Haiku to cut back about one-third in the first harvest and a third to a fourth in subsequent harvests, depending upon the growth made by the plants. The stems in such cases do not exceed the thickness of a lead pencil, and they bear practically all the pods on the plant at that time.

Dr. William D. Baldwin on his farm has adapted an ordinary mowing machine to harvesting the crop by setting the cutting bar high. The crop is as readily cured as alfalfa. For seed purposes the pods are best harvested by hand.

#### PIGEON PEAS AS FEED.

The majority of feeders have found that all classes of live stock readily learn to eat it without the admixture of other feeds. This seems to be the case especially when live stock has access to the growing crop as pasturage. At the Haiku substation no animal has yet been found which does not browse freely upon the growing plant. At the Haiku ranch, on the Island of Maui, the dairy herd of 50 cows has been maintained in excellent condition on pigeon-pea "tops" constituting the upper third of the plant, which is the heavily podded portion. The tips and pods are usually eaten first and then the more woody parts, only the thick stems remaining uneaten. Work mules will chew up even a large part of the woody stem. Poultry will jump as high as 3 feet to get at the pods, and they are very fond of the blossoms. Bees apparently gather nectar from the flowers. It has already been remarked that the Molokai ranch has marketed some of its best carcasses of beef direct from pigeon pea pasture. The Haleakala ranch, on the Island of Maui, has likewise pastured a 100-acre field of growing pigeon pea, maintaining with very satisfactory results, 250 head for a period of 100 days, the plants being stripped to mere stiff basal stems.

The greatest value of the pigeon pea as a feed seemingly lies in its possibilities for replacing a large portion of the imported grains, millstuffs, and hay. These are still brought into Hawaii from the Mainland at great expense and heavy consumption of carrying space on the already congested steamship lines.



It is believed that the milling of pigeon peas bids fair to do away entirely with imported feeds in the not distant future. The combined stems, pods, and seeds cured as hay can be milled into a meal similar to the extensively used alfalfa meal; the ground pods and seeds can be used in the same way as corn-and-cob meal; or the grain alone, either whole, cracked, or finely ground, can be mixed with other Hawaiian-grown feeds and supplemented with refuse molasses. As a matter of fact, the Haiku substation has, during the past four years, grown, milled and fed to half a dozen head of live stock the entire amount of feed consumed, fully 50% of which was pigeon pea product. This feed has been fed in comparison with the best imported feeds, with a distinct advantage, both in cost and general well-being of the animals, in favor of the home-grown feeds. A mill has been established at Haiku which grinds and mixes 10 to 25 tons of feed each working day of the year. From 10 to 50% of this feed is made up of milled products of the pigeon pea.

Good farming means, or should mean, both permanent and profitable agriculture. No agriculture can be either permanent or profitable where the outgo of fertility from the land is greater than the return. For the maintenance of soil fertility, no agricultural practices have longer or better stood the test of time than green manuring and the systematic rotation of crops. In Hawaii no other crop is known that will lend itself more readily to a large variety of conditions than the pigeon pea. On account of its ready adaptability to soil and climate, its drought-resistant properties, deep-rooting habit, heavy production of rich nitrogenous vegetation, perennial nature and thrift under neglect, the pigeon pea is peculiarly well suited to follow the pineapple and sugar-cane crops after these have spent themselves. Resting the land is said to restore fertility, but a more effective means of restoring fertility is to change the use of the land by practice of rotation of crops. The cropping cycle of sugar cane, pineapples, and pigeon peas in terms of time is quite similar. On an average, the two great staple crops of Hawaii have a cropping cycle consisting of a plant crop and two ratoon crops, covering approximately five years. This is likewise true of pigeon peas. Not only is it good theory but actual experimental practice has demonstrated that worn-out pineapple lands may be restored to their

original, or to improved, fertility by allowing a crop of pigeon peas to occupy the land for a period equal to the time such lands were cropped to pineapples, the pigeon peas then being turned under as green manure.

We bespeak great things from this new crop, not alone for Hawaii, but for all the vast tropical and semi-tropical lands where it can be grown. May Hawaii speed the day!

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## KILAUEA VOLCANO DURING 1922.

By L. W. DE VIS-NORTON,

Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.

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**T**HE comparison of the following report with the brief history of the spectacular events which occurred at Kilauea in 1921 will be of great interest to students of the great volcano. It will be remembered that 1921 opened with brilliant overflows of the lava lake of Halemaumau, followed by a brief subsidence to a depth of some 60 feet below the pit rim. The month of February was signalized by the monumental rising which culminated in the great eruption of March 23rd. Having spent its force the lava again subsided, reaching a depth of nearly 400 feet below the rim of the pit by the end of June and becoming extremely stagnant. The beginning of July, however, produced renewed activity leading to another great rise of the lava column, continuing to the end of September when it had attained an elevation only 75 feet beneath the rim of the pit. October witnessed a rapid subsidence to the level of July and the year closed with a rising lava column.

January, 1922, witnessed a continuation of this rising movement and at the end of the month the lava was 310 feet below the rim of the pit. The movement continued throughout February, upon the 21st day of which month there was a heavy earthquake felt throughout the island of Hawaii. At the close of the month the lava was 275 feet below the rim of the pit and owing to the absence of smoke and fume spectators were favored

with exceptionally clear seeing. The approach of the March equinox accelerated the rate of rising, several high crags almost in the center of the pit appearing to rise at an even more rapid rate than the surrounding lava, and commencing the backward tilt, so characteristic a feature at Kilauea during the past few years. By the 26th of the month the lava was only 189 feet below the spectators and the whole interior had become most spectacular, bearing a remarkable resemblance to the conditions existing in September of the previous year.

The resemblance was strengthened during the month of April for the great rise continued and, whereas in the previous September the lava had risen to within 75 feet of the rim of the pit, by the end of April, 1922, it was only 60 feet down, while the great crags were in full view from the hotel, towering more than 40 feet above the pit rim and brilliantly illuminated at night by the glare from the surface of the lakes below.

The month of May will ever be memorable in the history of Kilauea. Those who followed the events of the long cycle of Mauna Loa and Kilauea eruptions that began in 1914 were justified in anticipating a sudden collapse of the Kilauea lava column. The month opened with lava still rising, although at a lessened speed, but during the week ending May 21st the entire lava column dropped to a depth of 350 feet below the rim of the pit, an amount equal to its entire rise during the preceding five and one-half months. But it was the period from 21st to 28th of the month that produced such a spectacle as will never be forgotten. For, accompanied by swarms of earthquakes, many of them reported from Hilo, Honomu and Waiohinu, and very many of them felt at the Volcano, the lava column disappeared entirely, leaving a tremendous void more than 800 feet in depth. The whole of the trig stations and danger signs around the rim of the pit were carried in and the incessant roar of avalanches was heard for many miles. This spectacular month closed with outbreaks at Makaopuhi and Napau craters eight and ten miles, respectively, east of Kilauea. A heavy swaying earthquake on the night of 28th of May heralded the appearance of a bright glow from Makaopuhi, while on the following day noisy explosive lava cones were in action at Napau. Both of these outbreaks, however, were very short-lived and June opened with Halemaumau

as a dormant pit showing nothing but a few steaming fissures at a depth of 800 feet. Avalanches, however, continued throughout the month, notably between the 19th and 25th, considerably enlarging the area of the pit which now in its two diameters measured some 2,000 by 1,500 feet. The great glowing caverns above the rift tunnels to the southwest of Halemaumau were included in the avalanches and tumbled into the vast void beneath.

At the beginning of July many wiseacres were saying that Kilauea as a volcano had finished its work and was dead for all time to come. This, however, was not the opinion of those who had studied the conditions and a speedy return of activity was predicted by them. This was borne out on July 17th by the appearance of live lava in a wall crack, at the top of the southeast debris heap and the rapid formation of a glowing cone from which a rivulet of lava ran down onto the pit floor several hundred feet below. It was, however, only a premonitory sign, and by the end of the month the flow had become quiet and only a smoking cone, whose summit showed a glow at night, gave evidence of activity. These conditions continued throughout August but on September 2nd flowing lava again appeared at the wall cone which very shortly afterwards built itself up to a height of about 15 feet with a summit opening six feet in diameter.

Thereafter lava poured steadily from this source, the surface crusting over and allowing the melt to flow through tunnels underneath. At the same time there was every evidence that the lake which had now formed at the bottom of the pit was rising rapidly and measurements taken on September 19th showed it to possess a length of 650 feet at a depth of 735 feet below the rim of the pit, proving that the lava had actually risen 126 feet since early July.

Conditions were once again becoming spectacular for visitors, and although on the 20th of the month several heavy avalanches fell into the lake and restricted its area, it rose 45 feet during the next eight days and at the end of the month was only 650 feet below the rim of the pit. The steady rising continued during the month of October, the lake now being contained within ramparts of its own building and discharging brilliant overflows down the outside of its banks to spread out upon the surrounding floor. The entire absence of smoke and fume added to the beauty

of the night spectacle and a very large number of persons visited the scene. There was a temporary lull towards the end of October but it was of slight duration and the end of the month found the lake rising strongly with several fountains playing through its surface.

The same steady rising continued throughout November and December, becoming accelerated in progress as the winter solstice approached. The same mechanism of rising, namely: alternate rising of crags and lake surface, was observed as in previous years, the lava constantly overflowing the lake banks and spreading out in snaky flows which gradually buried the greater portion of the talus slopes, remnants of the heavy avalanches of the preceding May.

The year closes with quiet conditions at Kilauea, while apart from the month of May, when 589 earthquakes were registered owing to the great collapse of the lava column, there were no sensational seismic disturbances during the year.

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**HUGE BANANAS:**—A bunch of the largest bananas ever produced in Hawaii, according to the report of the government experiment station, was taken to the mainland this past summer by Dr. W. E. Slater, grown by him at his home on Dole street, and destined for Minneapolis.

The individual bananas averaged eight inches in length and three inches in width, and the entire bunch weighed seventy-three pounds. There have been heavier bunches of more hands of the ordinary sized fruit, though this may be the record, as stated, for individual bananas. Unfortunately the kind or variety was not given.

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**BUILDING ACTIVITY:**—The cost figures of business structures and dwellings for the city and county of Honolulu for the year 1921, including repairs, for which 2040 permits were issued, as shown by records of the Building Inspector, gives a total valuation of \$5,080,543, of which \$2,072,684 was for business improvements, and \$3,007,859 for dwellings. \$508,275 represented the amount for Oahu's outer districts. The central business district led in magnitude, and of the residential sections, the 1-2-3 order stood Kaimuki, Makiki, Waikiki.

## HILO FIFTY YEARS AGO.

By J. M. LYDGATE.

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WE landed in Hilo—the Lidgate family and the Alexander Young family, about mid-summer of 1865, after a rather rough trip of three days from Honolulu on the little brig *Nahi-ena-ena*. The brig, of course, anchored out in the bay and we were taken ashore in what was known as a whale boat, and landed on the sand beach at the foot of Waianuenue street. The boat was carried up by the waves till the keel touched the sand, when the sailors jumped out, seized the gunwale and held the boat fast while the passengers were quickly seized by the rest of the crew, bundled ashore bodily and set down on the beach to recover from the surprise. Our traps were landed in the same way and the boat immediately returned to the brig. This was to us a very novel and adventurous experience, the like of which we had never known before.

When we recovered from our surprise we climbed up the low bank which is now the makai edge of Front street and filed along that street, grown ups and children, six or seven of the latter, up Church street to Pleasant, and then along that to the recently vacated but fully furnished home of J. B. Pitman. This my father had secured for our accommodation in advance.

It was Sunday afternoon, and I distinctly remember that as we passed the little Seamen's Chapel opposite the Haili Church, just mauka of the present W. H. Smith home on Church street, I noticed that they were having service, just a little handful of them.

It was, as I say, about the middle of the afternoon, or rather later, when we got established, and naturally the one thing uppermost in our minds was supper. My father had also arranged for this in advance and we filed back and then across to the home of Captain Thomas Spencer which stood where the Hilo Hotel now stands. The bay was full of whalers and we found that Tom Spencer's place was alive with jolly uproarious sea captains, among which genial Tom Spencer easily took the lead. With a stentorian voice he called for the cook, and ushering us

into the dining room turned us over to him for supper, which, as I remember it, was very good. Among other things, I recall that we had creamed salt salmon, which was then very much used and was very tasty.

Before going any further with these reminiscences, it may be well, to describe in brief the town of Hilo.

Practically the whole of the little town was included between Front street along the shore, makai, Church street on the west, School street at the back and Waianuenue street on the north. And there were large blank spaces of open meadow land within these narrow confines. Of course, there were straggling houses along certain lines outside of this area, notably to the south, where Volcano street ran out to Ku-ku-au and thence to Waiakea, and, of course, there were some residences, and the Union school mauka of School street.

The section between Waianuenue street and the river Wailuku was mostly open, unoccupied, meadow. From the sea up to the Kipi premises, now the Cook place, there were no buildings at all, and from that again to the Reed place it was open meadow and from that again to the Rexford Hitchcock house was an inclosed pasture.

Beyond Wailuku river, which was spanned by a chain cable bridge, lay the scattered Hawaiian homes of Puueo. On one occasion shortly before our arrival one of the chain cables had pulled loose from the anchorage on the bank of the river and precipitated a riding party then crossing, into the river below. Fortunately no one was hurt, and the Hawaiians nearby soon fished them out. Richard Dana of "Two years before the Mast" fame was one of the party.

The sea at that time came right up to the bank edge of Front street, so that in heavy weather the spray blew more or less up into the street. Along Front street tall coconut trees of great age towered up over the street. From the foot of Church street extending along the beach it was all open country, with the exception of one Hawaiian home, one canoe-builder's workshop—or halau, as it is called by the Hawaiians—and a tumbled down little blacksmith shop some distance farther on. About halfway between Hilo proper and Waiakea lay the intermittent river called

Waiolama which at times was blocked up with sand thrown up by the sea, and at times was an outlet for the banked up waters of the considerable extent of marsh land behind the sand beach, which was fed by some large springs.

Beyond the Waiolama on what was known as Piopio was the residence of Governess Ke-eli-ko-lani. Hers was a typical grass-house of commodious size, but with board floor, surrounded by magnificent clumps of stately bamboos and large kamani trees. From this to Waiakea there were no habitations. Waiakea itself was mainly a fishing village with valuable fish ponds and with easy access to the sea. There was no bridge across it in those days. In this connection it may be well to say that while Waiakea was the smoothest corner of the bay it was considered too far away from town to be suitable for landing and shipping freight. One of the first undertakings carried through by the new firm of the Lidgate and Young Iron Works was the building of an iron pile wharf at the point below the foot of Waianuenue. This served its purpose for many years until Hilo had grown so much that it seemed advisable to take advantage of the stiller waters of Waiakea for landing and shipping purposes.

#### THE LEADING PEOPLE OF HILO.

Naturally by virtue of education, culture, refinement and moral dignity, the missionaries were looked upon as the leading people in all matters of social and intellectual activities. These missionaries were: Rev. Titus Coan, Rev. D. B. Lyman and Dr. C. H. Wetmore, to which may be added the Hitchcock brothers, who were missionary descendants of the first generation, and who ranked with the missionaries themselves.

Rev. Titus Coan was a man of very considerable ability, a leader and fluent speaker—almost an orator; a man of much intellectual and physical figure for a dominating moral purpose. He was the pastor, or practically bishop in control of all the churches throughout the wide extent of country, reaching from Ookala, the boundary of Hilo (north), to Keauhou on the south, the boundary of Puna. A distance along the coastline ran some seventy-five miles and extended back into the wilderness as far as there were any people. Of course, mostly the



people were scattered along the seashore or near to it, but there were thriving villages at Olaa far inland. And there were large pulu packing camps at times near the volcano at Kahaualea. This aggregated the large area of perhaps, six or seven square miles. Roads, as we understood them, there were none. Instead, there were narrow and treacherous bridle-paths, and the cliffs on the gulches were exceedingly steep and slippery so that it was rather an arduous undertaking to go, for instance, from Hilo to Laupahoehoe. Bridges were almost entirely wanting and often the poor missionary was detained for hours at some ravine by a roaring torrent of swollen water, sweeping all before it to the sea. Mr. Coan generally took with him a native helper with a pack-horse on which their effects were carried, while he and the helper rode alongside, of course, single file. This helper was valuable in rounding up the scattered congregations, making preliminaries for the services, attending to the commissariat and that of the horses.

Mr. Coan was a man of considerable scientific attainments and his visits to the lava flows and reports on them are of great value. He was interested, not only in the Hawaiian congregations, but also in the large number of seamen who came to Hilo as the whalers returned each year to refit and provision, and in their behalf he secured the construction of the Seamen's Chapel, of which I have spoken, where those so inclined might gather for services Sunday afternoon, which services he conducted very effectively for the benefit of those who cared at all for these better things. Unfortunately, by far the greater majority cared for none of these things and steered clear of them, spending the time in the pursuit of far less worthy, not to say immoral, instead. In fact, Hilo during the stay of the whalers was a pretty "open town," and the influence of these dissipated men did very much to undo the beneficial work of the missionaries.

The first Mrs. Coan was a very modest, gentle, refined lady, beloved by all and in an unassuming way a very delightful hostess and a very salutary influence in the community. Unfortunately she died about 1868, much mourned by the family and the community. The Coan children at this time were already grown up or had gone away to school so that I never knew much

of them, save that Miss Hattie Coan returned some years later and conducted the little school for white children.

But the original primitive foreign school of those days was that conducted by Mrs. J. S. Shipman. Mrs. Shipman was the widow of the vocational missionary located at Kau, Hawaii. His premature death left his widow without means of subsistence, so she moved to Hilo with her children and opened a boarding school for foreign children which became very popular and successful. Perhaps about half of the children were white, the rest being half white and Hawaiian. As I remember there were thirty or thirty-five pupils, a goodly proportion of whom were boarders. Mrs. Shipman sometime after gave up the school and married W. H. Reed.

These resident missionaries were very valuable assets to the community in more ways than one. Connected with their homes were thriving gardens in which were to be found many useful and interesting plants, shrubs and trees. Meeting as they did every year in Honolulu, they had special facilities for securing new and rare introductions in the way of fruit and ornamental trees. These they brought home with them and took pains to distribute among their friends and also among the Hawaiians so that it was not long before quite rare trees could be found in distant parts of the island.

When we landed in Hilo there were stately large mango trees of the common variety which they had introduced years before. Unfortunately, they did not bear much fruit and various means were taken to make them do so. The most common and perhaps the most successful was to bore a hole in the trunk of the tree, fill it up with powder and drive in a good stout plug. This perhaps was only superstition however. The chutney mango, of more recent introduction fruited much more readily and was of very excellent quality, so that the "Hilo sour mango" was much prized and much in demand. The alligator pear tree, of later introduction, was just beginning to bear and the fruit was of excellent quality. Dr. Wetmore had a number of fine young trees, the fruit from which he distributed generously. The missionary homes were considered to be of palatial construction, a misconception which only years of knowledge of the world served

to correct in my mind. The Coan and Lyman homes were two-story buildings, set in the vegetable gardens and seemed then very imposing. The rooms, however, were small, ceilings low, verandas narrow, stairways cramped, and altogether, being built after the New England styles were scarcely suited to the tropics.

A few of the leading men of the community outside the mission may be briefly noted.

W. H. Reed in conjunction with C. E. Richardson conducted a ranch and dairy business with a large estate at Kapapala, some fifty miles away, in Kau, whence they brought beef and butter at regular intervals. Mr. Reed was married originally to a Hawaiian, but on her death he married Mrs. Shipman as I have already noted. Living originally in a grasshouse, after his marriage to Mrs. Shipman he built a two-story frame house overlooking on School street. This also was considered a very remarkable house, and very well built by J. L. Torbert—generally known to the Hawaiians as “Huli Pahu,” which was the Hawaiian name for mate of a ship—he having served in that capacity. He also built the courthouse, now police headquarters, and the Hilo Foreign church, now superseded by a new church on the same site. These were regarded as exceptionally fine, well constructed, buildings—justly so, as two of them still remain in an excellent state of repair.

Tom Spencer was an ex-sea captain of adventurous experience, who a few years before, abandoned the sea and started a ship chandlery business in Honolulu, and then moved to Hilo on purchasing the interests of Benjamin Pitman, where he conducted the same line of business. He was “hale fellow well met” among all sea-faring men, generous, convivial and a most enthusiastic patriot. In addition to his ship chandlery business he conducted a general store and billiard room, an oil storage warehouse and some sort of open house for the whaleship captains while they were in port. Later he went into the sugar business and conducted a small plantation called Amaulu, just back of Hilo.

J. H. Coney, the father of the Kauai representative, was sheriff of Hawaii, which position he filled very efficiently, notwithstanding the wide territory covered by his office. The Hawaiians, the island over, had a very wholesome respect for his advice.

He married a Miss Ena, part Hawaiian and part Chinese, a sister of John Ena of long service in the Inter-Island company. Mrs. Coney was an exceptionally fine woman of high character, gracious manner, generous instincts and kind disposition. During her long life she made many friends among all races and was very much beloved by all who knew her. Another sister married Haalelea, a high chief of those times, who died early, leaving her a widow.

The Coneys lived in a long grass house on the mauka side of the courthouse lot, and later built quite a pretentious residence which is now the County building. This was built by my father and is a standing evidence of good construction, in that it is still a thoroughly sound structure.

Captain John Worth was another retired sea captain who was for some years American consul in Hilo. He lived a quiet life conducting a small store on Front street where the Hilo Mercantile Company is located.

G. S. Kenway was circuit judge and lived with a family on the outskirts of the town toward Puna. He was a man of superior education and ability and was generally respected.

At this time there were four small plantations extending from Hilo northward for about a dozen miles. These were Amaulu, owned by Chinese; Kaiwiki, two or three miles farther on, owned by two Germans; Paukaa, adjoining, owned by Chinese; Onomea, owned by S. L. Austin, and Kaupakuea, a little beyond, where Pepeekeo is today. This was owned by Waller and Tucker.

These mills were all run by overshot water wheels and consisted of what is known as the "open train system" of boiling-house. They were large open pots, five or six feet in diameter, set over brick furnaces using trash and wood as fuel. All the sugar was packed in kegs and shipped to Honolulu in small schooners. These plantations produced some two to four or five hundred tons of sugar, each year.

The roads through the Hilo district were just about as bad as they possibly could be. The gulches followed one another in quick succession, the sides were steep, the grades were very heavy and in addition to these things, it rained almost unceasingly. There were no wheeled vehicles, not even in the town of Hilo.

The cane was transported to the mills, sometimes by means of pack mules, sometimes by rude wooden railways and finally by means of flumes. The fluming system was just being introduced when we went to Hilo, a modification of the monster flumes used in the Oregon northwest. A stream was picked up above the head of the cane lands and conveyed through the fields in by what was known as "box flumes," the cane was then carried to these flumes, dumped in in bundles which went sailing away down to the mill. It was the ideal system for Hilo, because the harder it rained the more water there was and the better the fluming went.

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## CAPTAIN THOMAS SPENCER.

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THE reference made in the preceding paper by the late Mr. Lydgate to Captain "Tom" Spencer as a noted character of his time, brings to mind the tragic account of his narrow escape from execution, and the capture of his ship, the *Triton*<sup>1</sup> by the natives of Sydenham<sup>2</sup> Island, in 1848, which led to his arrival here, and subsequently establishing in the ship-chandlery business.

The following particulars, from the *Polynesian* of March 25, 1848, are gathered from Captain Spencer's private journal:

"On the 8th of January [1848] about 4 p. m. Captain Spencer and boat's crew went on shore for the purpose of procuring some articles which a Portuguese by the name of Manuel had for sale, the ship laying off and on. Having landed, the Captain went to look at the articles, made the bargain for them and returned to the boat just before dark. The natives in the mean time had taken the oars out of the boat and on being called upon to produce them refused to give them up. The Portuguese told the Captain that the chiefs wanted him to stay on shore that night and that consequently he could not have his oars. They

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<sup>1</sup> Whaleship *Triton*, of New Bedford, Spencer, master, sailing from Lahaina for a line cruise, touched at this port October 28, 1847.

<sup>2</sup> Sydenham, or Nonuti Island, is of the Gilbert Group, and is in Lat. 0° 46' 05" S., and Long. 174° 31' 30" W.

succeeded however in getting them and by fighting their way through the crowd of natives, which now numbered about 200, got into the boat, but it being dark and the tide low, they were compelled to land again, when the oars were again taken, the boat seized, and the Captain and crew put under guard. About 7 o'clock the following morning, Manuel, accompanied by ten or twelve natives, embarked in the boat for the purpose of taking the ship. The boat went alongside, was hoisted up and the ship continued to stand off and on during the day. The next morning, January 10th, the ship was still in sight. About 6 p. m. two boats and a canoe came on shore, bringing with them a large quantity of articles belonging to the ship. They reported to Captain Spencer that all hands were killed, the ship taken possession of, and that now it was their turn. The crew were marched off and the Captain making some resistance was picked up and carried to a small island about 900 feet from the shore, where the natives arraigned themselves in a circle with knives, lances, spears and clubs. One more desperate than the rest, to whom the office of executioner was assigned, was about to strike the fatal blow, when a chief woman, a veritable Pocahontas, sprang forward to rescue the victim. Having repeated some magic incantations, Captain S. was christened *Cogio* and declared taboo. This heroine guarded well her protege, and he would be indeed ungrateful did he not duly acknowledge his obligations to his fair protector. After the conclusion of the discussion upon the subject of execution, the natives adjourned en masse to divide the spoils which had been brought away from the ship. A general row now occurred in dividing the plunder, and many a black eye testified to the eagerness of the parties in obtaining their share.

"About 10 o'clock that evening, William, a native of these islands who belonged to the *Triton*, and who had escaped by swimming, found Captain Spencer, and told him that the natives under Manuel had possession of the ship when he left her.

"The position of the Captain and the boat's crew on shore was anything but comfortable. Of the fate of the ship they were all the time in ignorance. On the morning of the 11th, a sail appeared and the Captain having procured a canoe by the promise of tobacco and pipes, started with the intention of boarding the ship which was supposed to be the *Triton*. After a long

and fruitless chase of two days without food or water, they gave up and returned again on shore. On the morning of the 13th, Captain S. was invited to join the throng who were going to visit the metropolis. He found most of the inhabitants of the island assembled there. The capitol is a large building 300 feet long and 150 feet wide, the floor covered with mats. The people are uncouth in their manners and passionately fond of ornaments. The dresses of the men—such as do dress—are made of palm-leaf, with head-dresses and ornaments, such as shells and human teeth, their faces painted in a manner to resemble the evil one rather than a human being. The women's dresses consist of a narrow strip of same material, bound around their loins, and they wear strings of shells with coral beads wound round their legs below the knee. The present being some national jubilee, the natives in all about 400, formed themselves into a ring, when they commenced singing, making all manner of jestures, and keeping perfect time with their hands and feet. After the performance was ended, they all sat down and several of the natives proceeded to deliver speeches, which was received with rapturous applause. The next thing in course was the feast to which all adjourned with a hearty good will. These feasts happen six times a year, and last three days. During this period universal license and riot prevails.

“The ceremonies were interrupted on the afternoon of the 14th by the cry of ‘Sail ho!’ On the following morning Captain S. started in one of the boats which had been taken from the *Triton*, intending to board the ship, but after two days was again obliged to return. The 19th was passed in rambling around the island, in which rambles Captain S. recovered his chronometer and some other articles belonging to the ship. On the 20th two ships were discovered in the offing, and about 10 a. m. our Crusoe wanderers were taken aboard the *Alabama* of Nantucket, Captain Coggsball. The other ship proved to be the *United States* of Nantucket, Captain Worth. Both ships on learning what had happened, stood in for the purpose of recovering what property they could.

“On the 22d several boats from the two ships were sent in shore. In attempting to get the boat belonging to the *Triton*, an affray occurred in which three or four of the natives were

killed. It was decided that Captain S. and crew should go aboard the *United States* which was to proceed to Guam. On the 29th of January, the *United States* falling in with the *Japan* bound for Honolulu put them on board her, in which vessel they have arrived. The *Japan* had previously—only two days after the massacre—spoken the *Triton*, supplied her with instruments, and advised her officers to work her to this port.

“It appears from Captain S.’s account that Manuel went on board and informed the mate that the Captain wished him to send some empty casks ashore for the purpose of bringing off the articles purchased. Manuel and his body of natives were permitted to remain on board over night, there not being time to get casks ready that day. At 10 o’clock that night, they rose on the ship’s company, shot the cooper and the man at the wheel, and badly wounded the mate and several others. Manuel appears to have been a perfect fiend. He had shot the cooper and the man at the wheel previous to the mate’s coming on deck when he attacked him and succeeded in wounding and disarming him. The mate having nothing to defend himself with ran forward and jumped into the forehold. The cooper laying upon the deck badly wounded, Manuel again attacked him and was cutting him up in a bad manner, when the third mate pinned the wretch to the deck with a lance. Notwithstanding the death of their leader the natives fought valiantly and finally succeeded in getting the entire possession of the ship, when a universal plunder was commenced.

“They put a native of the group who belonged to the ship at the wheel intending to run her on shore, but the honest chap, not relishing the summary way of proceeding, and feeling that in obeying such orders he would be breaking owners, contrived by stratagem to run the ship off land. Another row occurred and the faithful helmsman was obliged to fly into the rigging to save his life. He then resorted to another stratagem, singing out ‘Sail ho!’ at the top of his voice, when the natives becoming frightened, jumped overboard and started for the shore. Previous to this the second and third mates and most of the crew had lowered the bow boat and left the ship. Being left in full possession of the ship, our hero descended and taking the helm run her down to the boats and took the men on board. Thus the



ship was saved and perhaps many lives, by the sagacity of one half-civilized native. Such conduct is worthy of admiration, and we hope the honest fellow will be well rewarded."

The subject of the above narrative was one of four brothers, all of whom became identified with the commercial interests of Hawaii, and affords ample reminiscent material which may be availed of for our next issue.

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## THE PAN-PACIFIC COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

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By DR. FRANK F. BUNKER,

Executive Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union.

**T**HE First Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference, called by the Pan-Pacific Union, convened in Honolulu, T. H., on October 26, 1922. Every country of the Pacific was represented, with the exception of some of the Latin American States. More than a hundred leaders in the general field of finance and commerce in Pacific lands assembled at the call of the Union.

The First Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference was the fourth in the series of conferences held under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union with the object of bringing together in friendly cooperation the leaders in all lines of thought and action in Pacific lands. The first in this series was a conference of scientists from about the Pacific who convened in Honolulu in August, 1920. The second was a conference of educators who met in August, 1921. The third was a conference of journalists who discussed the problems of journalism of the Pacific region on a day set apart for the purpose by the Press Congress of the World, which convened in Honolulu in October, 1921. It is the intention of the Pan-Pacific Union to follow the Commercial Conference with a fifth in 1924 which will bring together the men of the Pacific region who are prominent in the conservation movement.

PREPARATION FOR THE CONFERENCE.

While the preparations for the Commercial Conference were begun more than two years ago, under the chairmanship of the late Franklin K. Lane, yet the actual work has been done for the most part within the year. Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, the director of the Pan-Pacific Union, early in 1922 toured the United States and Canada, visiting the principal business, civic, and commercial bodies in the interest of the conference. He also spent a considerable time in Washington, D. C., in conference with government officials. Upon returning to Honolulu he made a quick trip to the principal ports of the Orient likewise for the purpose of stimulating the interest of the governments of these countries in the conference.

In addition to these field activities of the director, the office force of the Pan-Pacific Union gave over practically its entire time during the year to the carrying forward of a voluminous correspondence with individuals and organizations about the Pacific for the purpose of bringing to their attention the plans of the conference.

INVITATIONS TO THE CONFERENCE.

The invitations to the conference which were issued were of two kinds—first, those to the governments of the Pacific inviting them to send representatives to the conference. Such invitations, following the precedent established at the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, were transmitted to the respective governments by the Secretary of State of the United States government. The second class of invitations were sent direct from the Pan-Pacific Union to the representative business, trade, and civic organizations of the Pacific as well as to those institutions of learning having departments of commerce. The response to this work was encouraging and there assembled in Honolulu, upon the date of the opening of the session, more than one hundred persons prominent in commercial activities representing some seventeen countries and self-governing countries bordering the Pacific.

The countries and self-governing colonies represented at the conference were the following:

Australia	Korea	Peru
British Columbia	Malay States	Philippines
China	Mexico	Salvador
Fiji	Netherlands East	Siam
Indo-China	Indies	Siberia
Japan	New Zealand	United States

#### THE AGENDA.

Recognizing that it was highly important to outline a program for discussion which would go to the heart of the commercial problems of the Pacific and which would therefore appeal to the commercial leaders, much thought was given to the preparation of the agenda. A committee of men prominent in the commercial life of Hawaii was called together for the purpose of blocking out a tentative program. After this program was approved by the local committee, the director of the Pan-Pacific Union submitted it to the critical examination of experts of the Department of Commerce of the United States government and also to representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce and to representatives of Pacific lands at the Limitation of Armament Conference in Washington. A committee was appointed by these and an agenda was drawn up using the program submitted by the Hawaiian committee as a basis.

The fact however that the discussions followed closely the adopted program shows that the committee was successful in suggesting topics which were considered vital by the leaders in the commercial activities of the Pacific.

#### DETAILED PROGRAM.

Obviously it was impossible in advance to formulate a daily detailed program. The names of the individuals who were to attend the conference, in many instances, was not known much before the date of their arrival. It was therefore impossible to outline in advance of actual arrival the daily program.

A week prior to the convening of the conference, Robert Newton Lynch, vice-president and general manager of the San Fran-

cisco Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. E. O. McCormick, vice-president Southern Pacific Railroad Co., arrived in Honolulu to assist in the preliminary organization of the conference, in which activities they rendered most valuable service.

#### CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the conference comprised a permanent chairman, Mr. E. O. McCormick; vice-chairmen representing each delegation in attendance; a secretary, Mr. Eliot G. Mears; and three standing committees, a committee on program (Mr. Robert Newton Lynch of the United States delegation, chairman), a committee on rules (Dr. T. Harada of the Japanese delegation, chairman), and a committee on resolutions (Mr. Samuel U. Zau of the Chinese delegation, chairman). Immediately upon its appointment, the program committee organized and at successive meetings outlined a day or two in advance the detailed program which, as has already been said, followed very closely the topics included in the agenda. By proceeding in this manner the program committee was able to keep to the authorized agenda and yet at the same time to follow the lines of interest which spontaneously developed in the course of discussion.

#### FIRST DAY'S PROGRAM.

The day opened with a Pan-Pacific flag pageant given under the direction of Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific Union. This was held in honor of the Japanese flag sent to the Union by Prince Tokugawa; the Chinese flag sent by the president of China for his country; the Siamese flag sent by the king of Siam; and the Canadian flag presented by Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, deputy minister of trade and commerce of Canada. Groups of children, resident in Honolulu, representing all the nations from about the Pacific, marched in costume behind the flag of their country through the grounds of the Executive Building while their respective national songs were sung by a group of students from the Territorial Normal School. This was a beautiful spectacle and was looked upon by all of the delegates as a fitting preliminary to the formal sessions of the conference.

Upon the conclusion of the pageant, the conference was called to order by the Hon. Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii, and president of the Pan-Pacific Union. A message of greeting from President Harding was read by Director Ford, which was followed by an address of welcome by the Governor. Upon the conclusion of this address the permanent officers and committees were selected and Mr. E. O. McCormick assumed his duties as presiding officer.

Then followed, as the chief feature of the day's deliberations, a discussion of the following topic: "*Significant Pan-Pacific Commercial Problems of My Country.*" One representative from each delegation presented the case for each country.

#### SECOND DAY'S PROGRAM.

The second day saw the completion of the chief topic begun the day before, the reading of greetings from Hon. Herbert Hoover, Hon. Harry C. Wallace, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, all of the United States; Prince Traidos of Siam, Viscount Shibusawa of Japan, Hawklng Yen, of China, and others.

The general theme for the discussion of the day was "*Communication and Transportation.*" The discussion of that aspect of this question having to do with news communication was lead by Admiral Ziegemeier, Director of Naval Communications, Washington, D. C.; by V. S. McClatchy, proprietor of the *Sacramento Bee* of California, and by Baron Yasushi Togo, member of the House of Peers of Japan. This topic of news communication was followed by a discussion of the "*Trade Routes of the Pacific.*" The opening paper was prepared by Hon. A. D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and read by Robert Newton Lynch. Captain I. N. Hibberd, of San Francisco, contributed a very instructive discussion of the "*Problems of Ocean Trade Routes.*"

Then came the discussion of the third phase of this question, namely, "*Free Zones and Free Ports,*" read by Dr. Bunshiro Hattori of Japan and participated in by Frank Atherton of Hawaii, Henry Blackwood of the United States, F. C. T. O'Hara of Canada, and by William McMurray and Robert Newton Lynch of the United States.

THIRD DAY'S PROGRAM.

The third day's session dealt with the general theme of "*The Development and Conservation of Natural Resources.*" Valuable papers on this theme were presented by Dr. Barton W. Evermann, Director of the Museum of the California Academy of Science, San Francisco; by John Peas Babcock of Canada, and by Prof. Bungo Ishikawa of Japan. The presentation of this subject was followed by an interesting discussion participated in from the floor by a number of the delegates.

FOURTH DAY'S PROGRAM.

The fourth day's program dealt with the general topic of the "*Development and Conservation of Natural Resources.*" A number of papers contributed to the conference by government officials who were unable to be present were summarized and presented by Dr. Frank F. Bunker, executive secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union. This resume was followed by an interesting characterization of the "*Rubber Situation in the Far East,*" made by Major H. Gooding Field, representing the Malay States.

Then followed interesting discussions on cotton, coal and sugar by various delegates. Mr. George A. Fitch of Shanghai, China, addressed the conference upon the general theme of the "*Prevention of World Crisis in Rice.*" Mr. Julian Arnold, the U. S. Commercial Attache in China, discussed China's internal transportation system, while Mr. S. N. Castle of New York presented a paper in which he gave an analysis of the scientific methods of handling Pacific resources.

The general topic of "*Finance and Investments*" was then introduced by Mr. L. Tenney Peck, president of the First National Bank of Hawaii. His talk was followed by a discussion of banking methods and banking problems of a number of the countries represented at the conference.

FIFTH DAY'S PROGRAM.

The discussion of the fifth day dealt with inter-nation relations in the Pacific area and covered such subjects as "*Navigation between the United States and Korea,*" by Chung Bum Yee of

Korea; "*Engineering Relations*," by Louis S. Cain of Hawaii; "*Commercial Relations With China*," by Samuel U. Zau of China; "*Commercial Arbitration*," by Dr. Frank F. Bunker of Hawaii, Dr. Bunshiro Hattori of Japan, and H. Y. Moh of China; "*Cooperation Among Various Agencies in the Pacific Area*," by Dr. Julius Klein of the U. S. Department of Commerce; "*The Conservation of the Tea Resources of China*," by Theodore Chen of China, and the "*Need For Cooperation Under the Agencies Interested in Pan-Pacific Problems*," by H. A. van C. Torchiana, Consul General for Netherlands stationed at San Francisco.

#### SIXTH DAY'S PROGRAM.

The session comprised a half day only and was given over to a discussion of the "*Functions of Schools of Commerce*." The papers and discussions were contributed by Professor Eliot G. Mears of Stanford University, H. Y. Moh of China, Julean Arnold of China, Professor Leebrick, Professor Van Winkle, and Professor Crawford of Hawaii, Consul General H. A. van C. Torchiana, Consul General for Netherlands, and Professor Tolmanchoff of Siberia.

The Commercial Conference closed its session at noon on Monday, November 6th. Mr. Daniel Douty of Shanghai discussed recent developments in the silk culture of China as an example of international cooperation. Mr. H. W. Heegstra of the United States spoke on "*Crystallizing the Pan-Pacific Spirit*," and Mr. Jiro Sakabe of Japan spoke on "*Japanese Trade and Commerce*." Then followed closing messages by representatives of all of the delegations in attendance, by the executive officers of the Pan-Pacific Union, by Mr. E. O. McCormick, chairman of the conference, and by Hon. Wallace R. Farrington, president of the Pan-Pacific Union.

#### RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

It is, of course, impossible to evaluate the results of a conference as notable as was the first Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference. Nevertheless it was obvious that much was accomplished in several directions.

In the first place, the leaders of commerce and trade from the countries of the Pacific were brought together in a natural way

through their mutual interest in the field of commerce. The outstanding problems, which to a greater or lesser degree are common to those engaged in commercial activity in every country of the Pacific region, were discussed as fully and as freely as it was possible for a body of men in a short period of time to do. The result was that each left the conference with a better and clearer view of the commercial problems of the Pacific region as a whole than he had before.

The discussion lead to the beginning, at least, of practical efforts to formulate constructive plans for the solution of Pacific problems relating to commerce, which are already being followed up energetically and actively, may be far-reaching in the practical good that will be achieved.

But perhaps the most valuable result of all was the opportunity which this conference, and the other Pan-Pacific conferences which have been held, afforded for the forming of inter-racial friendships which may be enduring and which may have a vital bearing upon the relations of the peoples themselves.

The program of entertainment provided by the citizens of the Territory was a generous one and one which provided numerous opportunities for the delegates not only to meet one another on terms of friendship and good will but to meet the prominent residents of the Territory as well. The three-day's trip to the volcano on the island of Hawaii, for example, gave an unusual opportunity for the group of delegates who went to form friendly attachments of a personal nature, which opportunity was duplicated many times over through the generosity of the local citizens who cooperated with the Pan-Pacific Union in a spirit of the utmost enthusiasm and helpfulness.

#### THE VALUE OF SUCH CONFERENCE TO HAWAII.

The cost of the 1922 activities of the Pan-Pacific Union, including the cost of the Commercial Conference, was raised very largely among the citizens of Hawaii. The question properly arises as to what benefit Hawaii will derive from this investment.

It is conservative to say that in the campaign which the Pan-Pacific Union organized for the purpose of bringing the Commercial Conference to the attention of respective Pacific coun-



tries, at least five thousand different contacts were established. That is to say, the thought of Hawaii as the natural meeting place for leaders among Pacific countries entered the minds of many thousands of people about the Pacific through information received by the national and international organizations of which they were members and with whom the Pan-Pacific Union was in correspondence.

Through the Associated Press, digests of all of the advance papers received for presentation at the conference were sent to some thirteen hundred newspapers, which constitutes the clientele of the Associated Press. Digests were sent out in time to appear in the respective periodicals during the conference week. Through this medium alone Hawaii, as a natural conference place for deliberations having to do with Pacific matters, was brought to the attention of a wide circle of intelligent persons.

Again, the important persons of the Pacific in attendance upon the conference have learned what Hawaiian scenery and Hawaiian hospitality are like. It is believed that without exception all of the delegates in attendance upon each of the Pan-Pacific conferences have left with a genuine enthusiasm for Hawaii which will mean that many friends of these delegates will visit the Territory. While the Pan-Pacific Union was not organized for the purpose of stimulating tourist travel, nevertheless these gatherings undoubtedly serve in a very effective way to bring the islands to the interested attention of travelers and pleasure seekers.

The local citizens of Hawaii, too, through the medium of these conferences, have the opportunity of meeting and hearing eminent men and women from all Pacific regions. Without question, this tends to give our citizens a world view and a world sympathy more effectively perhaps than through any other agency.

It must also be a matter of satisfaction to the citizens of Hawaii to know that, through the medium of these Pan-Pacific conferences, Hawaii is taking leadership in this great movement which has for its object the development of a friendly understanding among Pacific peoples.

## SHARK BELIEFS.

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**A**MONG the many supernatural beliefs of the Hawaiian people of by-gone-days, probably their fear, reverence and regard for the shark was the most prominent and universal, and, as a divinity, was held in a class with Pele, goddess of the volcano. The fact that no one of the Hawaiian race has arisen to shatter the faith of the people in sharks, as did queen Kapiolani in her defiance of Pele's alleged power, indicates this, and may account for the lingering regard and superstition still met with. It lends color to its fundamental character, though worship, practice of sacrifice, and tender rearings of the young shark for its protective influence, has passed away.

While shark-gods and goddesses were numerous throughout the coasts of the islands, there were the king or queen shark of each island to which all the Hawaiian people paid deference. These supreme sharks were credited with coming from abroad, and were held to be the original of their species (*mano kumuʻāaa*). Prominent among these were Kamohoalii, Kuhaimoana, Kauhuhu, Kaneikokala, Kanakaokai and others. The two first-named were king sharks of the broad ocean. Kuhaimoana, whose habitat was at the islet of Kaula, the westernmost of the Hawaiian group, is referred to as husband of Kaahupahau, the famous queen shark of Oahu, whose cave-home was at the entrance to Pearl Harbor (Puuloa), who proclaimed a law that the waters of Oahu were forever tabu to man-eating sharks.

The following selections, translated from various accounts by Hawaiian writers, present the foregoing facts as their own testimony of shark beliefs and practices of ancient times:

### SHARK DEITIES.\*

Most sharks that became deities were worshiped through the original ancestral sharks. These were not deified by man, but from the god came their assumption of the shark body with ministering power. This power does not rest in the shark at all

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\* Translated from **Au Okoa**, Apl. 7-14, 1870.

times, though the spirit and the semblance of the shark-form may be manifest, for not all sharks possess it. It is only on those that have been given the sure sign, and which acknowledge the authority of their god-guardians and devotees, and recognize their living followers. Thus they, as also other sharks that knew the sign, on meeting with times of difficulty or threatened death on the ocean, who call on this and that guardian shark, thereupon will come their several protective sharks to deliver them.

The Hawaiian people are familiar with the deliverance by sharks through their guardian shark and devotees. The rescue applied not to one person only, it applied to a multitude, whether ten or forty, nor to the single occasion of persons delivered by the shark, according to the testimony of our sea-going grandparents, Laniakahoowaha, Kaiahua, as also Kaukapuaa and Luia folks. They led hundreds on the ocean without fear of its dangers; the south or north winds; the tempestuous and all other winds of the ocean; they suffered no ocean distress, nor feared death, though they took beloved children far off shore.

One shark would lead a school of its kind in the ocean who would be their guide. One named Kalahiki was a shark that foresaw the wind and ocean perils. On the approach of great dangers, or ocean difficulties, there at the bow of the canoe would appear his company of sharks, and if out of sight of land then they would accompany the canoe to the shore; or if becalmed on the ocean out of sight of land, there the land would be ahead of the fish.

Sometimes on making a fire on the canoe, on chewing the *awa* and taking its accompanying drink, this party of canoe-guiding sharks would appear and follow it. Then the liquid *awa* would be poured out, and on opening its mouth the *awa* root would be put in, and at the completion of the offerings in the drink and feeding of it, the change the head of the shark takes would be the direction for the course of the canoe.

If a man's canoe changes about, or is becalmed, he will soon secure a very favorable wind which will carry him to the sight of land. The case is well known of a man who chewed *awa* for, and gave drink to, the shark. He had sailed with Luia's party on the ocean, from Kauai to Hawaii, without sight of a single fringe of land the whole distance, by the ocean only. Even

the landing was hid in a fog. They were a well known company of ocean sailors whose knowledge and skill was from the shark. Through Luia came the method of net-catching of flying-fish, and the covering of voyaging-canoes as is practiced to this day. Many people are witnesses to the truth of Luia's many works led by the shark.

Ancestral shark origins comprise Kanahunamoku, Kamohoalii, Kuhaimoana, Kuahuhu, Kaneikokala, Kanakaokai and a number of others, and it is said that most of these came from foreign seas. They were not originally worshiped by man, though their spirits appeared in numerous forms, sometimes as sharks, sometimes as birds, or in other forms, as also in ministering spirits of human form. As such, they met with men and conversed together, speaking also with people of ancient times, and in that manner communed with the people of the god, whereby some persons became prophets, and some were chosen as god-guardians, and some chosen as priests of these gods, and therefore it was made manifest in trances and in visions the kind of body selected, whether of shark-form, or owl, or *hilu* (fish), or lizard, and so on to the many kinds of bodies that may have been chosen.

But the fish-form of these original ancestral spirits such as Kamohoalii, Kanahunamoku and others from the time of chaos, they do not interdict their devotees at the present time, though those consecrated to observe the daily offerings to these originals, they were the ones punished. If they were lenient at the first offense and protected the offender from punishment for the distress, on them would be the transgression, while those who carefully observe the edicts are the fortunate ones.

All sharks have many bodies, such as crabs, *pa-uu* (young ulua), *limukala* (seaweed), or other. Residents are the ones that give heed, and tell of the sign of these fish of the deep, on sight, for they quickly leave. On indication by their presence that a strange fish is near, the party had better return home, thus have Hawaiians escaped distress of the ocean. Ancient people possessed this knowledge; few of the young generation of today listen to their parents in this matter.

Before certain Hawaiian people went into the sea, they would procure *limukala*, or *awa*, or other offering and would call upon

their shark deity, saying: "Here is the offering to you, shield us from harm; go you forth to victory."

Beside the several renowned sharks here mentioned were others less universal, yet known as the special protecting deity of each of the several islands, as also others of their principal districts, some of which furnish legendary exploits of undue length and much popularity. One of this character fellows, chosen for such selections as supply several points of interest in support of the foregoing.

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### STORY OF KA-EHU-IKI-MANO-O-PUU-LOA.<sup>1</sup>

(The small blonde shark of Puuloa).

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**K**APU-KAPU was the father and Ho-lei was the mother of Ka-ehu-iki-mano-o-Puu-loa, who was born a complete shark at Panau, Puna, Hawaii. It was so named after the blonde hair of Ka-ahu-pa-hau, the queen-shark of Oahu, residing at Puuloa. It was nourished on *awa* grown by the father, diluted with the mother's milk for ten days, when it was put in the sea and there fed and cared for by its parents by placing its bunch and cup of *awa* at its cliff-cave for ten days, whereupon they returned home *mauka* (upland), at which time the young shark was four and a half feet in length, first telling it of their move, and cautioning it as to behavior. It gave approval of the advice with evidence of ability to care for itself.

After several days it appeared in spirit one night to Kapukapu in a dream, to advise its parents of its desire to tour around the coast of Hawaii, and asked their consent. The mother was solicitous until assured by the father that no ill could befall their offspring on so goodly a mission as would lead to meeting its namesake. He would anoint it that it would become strong and skilled; that none should be found to excel it in strength, or in cunning speech. The father then went for choice *awa* root and leaf, coconut, fowl and red fish with which to anoint their off-

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<sup>1</sup> Condensed translation from **Au Okoa**, Dec. 29, 1870.

spring, and when all was ready they repaired to the shore, where Kapukapu raised his voice in chant as follows:

“O Kaehuikimanoopuuloa!  
 My shark-child below here,  
 Residing till familiar  
 With the sea-cliff of Panau,  
 Here is food, food that you may eat,  
 Then go forth on your pleasure tour.”

At once the young shark swam to him and rested on his bosom. The father placed it in the mother's lap, and in answer to her question of its pleasure-jault, it cuddled up under her arm. The father then took the bowl of consecrated water and anointed it from head to tail, back and front, then in a long chant consecrated it for a successful journey till it should meet with Kamohoalii, who would guide it further.

Kaehuiki<sup>2</sup> gave demonstrations of pleasure and strength in wonderful feats, to the mother's great surprise. It then left for its cave.

At the close of the day it appeared in a dream to the father and said it was ready to set forth, and would start on the night of Nana,<sup>3</sup> but desired to know the several names of the king-sharks of the various districts of Hawaii, that he might call and pay his respects to them.

His father replied: “These shark-guards of Hawaii are:

“Kapanila, king-shark of Hilo,  
 Kaneilehia, king-shark of Kau,  
 Kua, king-shark of Kona,  
 Manokini, king-shark of Kohala,  
 Kapulena, king-shark of Hamakua.”

Kaehuiki said: “These will be my traveling companions.”

The father asked, “What benefit would be derived thereby?”

“One advantage would be the visit to all places of residents on the way, and the good of their friendly greetings,” was the reply.

<sup>2</sup> Shortened from Kaehuikimanoopuuloa. <sup>3</sup> Beginning of fourth month.

On the night of Nana, Kaehuiki began his journey, calling first on Kepanila, the king-shark of Hilo. He entered the pit of the resident guard to find him absent, but on his return he scented man's breath outside the path, caused by the young shark of Puna, at which Kepanila angrily said: "Huh! Rank odor of man pervades my place."

"Yes," said the visitor, "I, Kaehuiki am such, an offspring of Kapukapu and Holei, watcher at the cliff of Panau, Puna."

Kepanila asked: "Is the stranger on pleasure?"

The stranger replied: "My journey is not pleasure only, but for observation and friendship do I enter your precinct, my lord chief."

This kindly reply soothed Kepanila's anger so that he entered and gave him welcome. Thus they dwelt contentedly and partook of food together. At the close of the day the resident shark asked the visitor his journey plans, to which he replied:

"In setting forth, consent my lord that you also join in the tour," which was agreeable. "It is gracious of you, O King, to consent, tomorrow we will start, first stopping at my place, Panau, thence to Kau, at Kaneilehia's place, their king-shark; it may be he will accompany us."

Accordingly the next day they went to Kaehuiki's place, and the Hilo shark was entertained at the cliff of Panau by Kapukapu, the father, with *awa* and the food of the land, after which they went on to Kau. And here the reception, first angrily, then in friendly welcome and participation in the tour, as at Hilo, was duplicated.

This was the experience also in the visits to each of the king-sharks of Kona, Kohala, and Hamakua. Kaehuiki introduced them to each other as they met, and asserting his leadership, he won the friendship of all the guardian sharks of the whole island, and thereby made a striking company for the friendly, sight-seeing tour contemplated.

Manokini, of Kohala, was the most difficult to win over, finally consenting to join on learning the journey would take them to Kaula, thence to Tahiti and back. He said a difficulty would be met with in the Hawaii channel, which was guarded by the general of Maui's king-shark, Kauhuhu, whose headquarters was at Kipahulu, reputed to be vicious and fond of war.

Kaehuiki said, "That depends perhaps on anger being shown it."

"He shows anger even when approached friendly; he will not show compassion in his battles, and his band of ocean warriors are said to be watchful," was the reply.

"Very well," said Kaehuiki, "hereafter will be seen the brave offspring of Kapukapu and Holei, the cliff-guard of Panau, in Puna, who will draw out its inwards. Perhaps it has not been anointed with leaf-*awa*, black coconut, red fowl and red fish, like the child of the day when savagery began."

At these words of the youngster, his travel-companions glanced at and nudged each other in approval of the brave utterances of the young chief.

Hamakua was the last district of call, to pay respects to its guardian shark Kapulena and have it join the party, which it did, after assurance that a competent pilot would conduct them to Tahiti and back. This was Kua, the king-shark of Kona, originally from there and familiar with its waters, who knew its pathway, the bathing stream of Muliwaiolena, and the tabued extremity of Nuumealani.

Next day they set out in procession to cross the channel for Kahoolawe point, via Hana, but met a string of sharks protesting intrusion, under Kauhuhu's general. Kaehuiki told of the friendly object of the tour destined to the borders of Tahiti, but to no purpose, the guardian-chief said there was no road, and by order of Kauhuhu who controlled these waters, to attempt it would result in battle.

The shark-youth said: "Your words would be just if we were a warring party."

The guard replied, angrily: "No permission will be given anyone to enter Maui's borders. It is strictly forbidden. Disregard this and war will engage you chiefs of Hawaii!"

Kaehuiki immediately turned, and calling his companions each by name and district, said: "I say unto you, there is no road whereby we will reach our destination but through strength and bravery. You remain quiet, and if I am killed the road will be for your return to Hawaii."

He then turned to the guard-shark and asserted himself as the anointed one from Puna that challenged his right to sovereignty of the channel. Bantering back and forth, the guard despised



the youth and size of his antagonist and would consider the contest a pastime. The youth bade the guard come forth; they two alone to battle. As it did so, the youngster shot forward and seizing its fins held fast. The guard-shark writhed this way and that; the young brave leaped with it without losing its hold. On the contrary, it bit its way there into the stomach of its antagonist and emerged behind, so that all its inwards oozed out, and the body floated off, dead.

The party then sought the pit of Kauhuhu, Maui's king-shark, at Kipahulu. It was absent at the time, but returned on the eighth successive surf-wave; meanwhile they were entertained by Manoiki, the watcher. On Kauhuhu entering his place, he too scented human-kind. Kaehuiki owned that it referred to him, and announced himself as he had done to the others, as also the peaceful tour they had undertaken. But they were not well received, so that the youngster told him his angry name befitted him, of which his experience this day was witness.

Turning to his trembling companions he said: "I fight today with the resident of this place, as we have all heard his friendless words. You watch me, and if I am killed you will know to return to Hawaii, but if you see I am the victor, remain and celebrate my day."

Kauhuhu called him, impatient at the delay, but the young brave voiced a prayer for the occasion then went to the contest. The king-shark was ready, out in the open, with jaws extended prepared to chew up the daring intruder. But Kaehuiki darted forward and slipped bodily into the stomach of his antagonist, and chewing its vitals, ate its way out, so that the lifeless body of the resident-shark floated on the tide.

From this engagement the touring party made for the Kahoolawe point, to pay their respects to the shark-god Kamohoalii. They met its watcher at the outer division of the cave, by whom Kaehuiki sent greetings to their supreme god, with request for admission of self and fellows of Hawaii on a peaceful sight-seeing tour.

The messenger did so, and was told to receive them, and to secure the help of the guardian shark of Honuaula for their entertainment. They were conducted into a large adjoining cave and fed. Toward evening, they were told that the veteran would

call upon them, and shortly afterward Kamohoalii, overgrown with sea-moss and barnacles entered. Greeting each one, they then passed the time pleasantly together. Kaehuiki addressed the shark-god, humbly beseeching adoption as its grandchild; that it might be strong and brave, and with many bodies, aglow from anointings. This was agreeable to the supreme shark, who set the next day as the time for the ceremony.

The following day, all being ready, Kamohoalii came into their cave emanating godly fear, attended by a train of chief-sharks, their bodies adorned above and below. The Honuauia guardian entered with the calabash of anointment which he placed on the altar, to which he then led Kaehuiki, who stood forth unafraid before them all in the presence of the god. Kamohoalii imparted his glow upon the ambitious youth, and the attendant emptied the anointing vessel upon him, reciting at the same time a chant commending the youngster's courage, and said:

"Kamohoalii by this anointing sets his seal of approval, and grants you strength second to none in this broad ocean from north to south, from east to west, wherever you may go; no one shall triumph over you from one horizon to the other, even to the borders of Tahiti. Any ocean-presumptive that dare quarrel with you will be as nothing before you; quietness is their safety, contention their death. You are also granted different bodies, as many as a hundred, of whatever form or kind you may desire. Such is the power I as a god bestow upon you, and may you live to extreme old age."

This ceremony over they rested till next day, when they renewed the journeying. At parting, Kamohoalii gave his blessing, to which the youth replied: "O king of kings! god of this wide ocean, we leave our humble but hearty thanks for the good-will shown us, and will carry to the sacred cross-road of Nuumealani and back, the memory of your royal message."

Molokai point was next visited, where friendship was won by Kaehuiki's kindly words. Puuloa, Oahu, was the next objective. Reaching its entrance they visited the pit of Komoawa, where Kaahupahau's watcher lived. Here the young shark made himself known as usual; the object of the journey, and the desire to meet the famous queen-shark protector of Oahu's waters. The watcher set off to give the message to the guard-chief

then at Waiawa, and described the party of visitors as distinguished chiefs; five full-grown and one quite youthful. The queen-shark said: "That young shark can be none other than the child of Kapukapu and Holei." Welcome greetings were sent by the messenger, who was bid entertain the visitors in the outer cave, and on the morrow the party could come up the lochs to meet the queen.

Next day they were conducted to the headquarters of Kaahupahau by a circuitous course, the guard of each place, en route, joining the procession, till reaching Honouliuli, the royal residence, directed by Honuiki, the queen's body-guard. Kaahupahau was attended by her generals and staff. The strangers were all introduced to, and each made welcome by, her, and after an agreeable reception the guests were invited to join in a bathing party to the waters of Waipahu, the bathing place of the Waialekele section, as also at Waimano, Waiiau, etc., which the strangers greatly enjoyed, and congratulated the queen on her refreshing provinces. The company then repaired to the royal cave at Honouliuli where the visitors were supplied with soft coconut and *awa*, their home food and beverage.

During their stay here the royal pastimes of *hula*, the games of *kilu*, and *pūili*, with chant and song, known on Hawaii from ancient time, were introduced for the queen's nightly entertainment by Kapanila, the king-shark of Hilo.

After a ten-day's stay at this place they continued on to Kauai, Niihau and Kaula. Kaahupahau gave Kaehuiki the eye of her ivory wreath, for identification by Kuhaimoana, the ocean king-shark whose home was at Kaula. It would have recognition also by the guardian sharks of Kauai, and Niihau. And so it proved, for the bond of friendship was readily secured through its possession, and after the usual experiences the party set out for Tahiti under Kua's guidance.

This journey took them first on a tour of the Marquesan group, then through the Society Islands, and finally to New Holland, all without untoward incident. The satisfaction of sight-seeing, bathing in the famous Muliwaiolena (Yellow river) of Tahiti, and meeting with giant relatives at the crossroads, gave them entertaining topics at their return. Getting back to home waters they reached Niihau first, then visited Kauai more leisurely than

before. From there to Oahu, to report to Kaahupahau and friends, at Puuloa, was natural, and after a brief sojourn, on departing for Hawaii, the party was accompanied beyond the outer breakers by a large procession of the queen's officers and attendants.

The visitors were there dismissed by the resident-commanders with mutual farewells; the residents going to their places as the strangers of the east set out for home.

At that time Kaehuiki was the leader of his company, and reaching Waikiki they met with Pehu, a stranger shark of Honokohau, Maui, preparing to attack the people that had gathered in numbers for surfing at Kalehuawehe, whereupon Kaehuiki asked him, "What is your name?"

"My name is Pehu," said he.

"Where are you from?" was asked.

"I came from Honokohau, Maui."

"And what are you doing here?" asked the young shark.

"I am enjoying the sight of people surfing."

"What think you in witnessing their surfing?" was the next question.

"I desire but one crab (human) to satisfy my hunger."

The youth then said: "Yes, you will succeed if you follow us to the place from where the surfers start with the bursting wave, you shoreward, us seaward, and we to have the starting signal, then will be your time for seizure of a person to secure your morsel of food." Thus was this Pehu beguiled.

Kaehuiki then said secretly to Kepanila, near him: "Let us lead this shark to its death; man-eating is the object of its watchful waiting here; it is not right that it should live, so you tell those in the rear to crowd together till reaching a shallow reef-place and force it ashore that it die. Thus will Kaahupahau hear of our good deed, which will be a reward for her many hospitalities." Kepanila gave assent, and told those in the rear to be alert for action.

On that day the surf of Kalehuawehe was breaking strong, and many indeed were the surf-riders at the distant, outer surf. The shark company then went in quiet manner until very close, when Pehu said: "It is better the seizure be made now." "No," replied the youth, "wait till they take the surf, and we will all

race together. We will be in the swell of the surf, and when I cry out to you, that will be your time of seizure."

Pehu assented, and waited. Presently the surf arose when two men rode in. The shark party also swam in together with them, and when near the shallow reef the youth gave his signal to his companions for them to shield the men that were racing in. Then was the struggle with said man-eating Pehu, and on account of the many attacking it, this evil shark leaped forward and sunk his head in a coral crevice securely, with its tail standing straight up in the air. Thus died this man-eating shark of Honokohau.

When the surfing people witnessed this battle of the sharks, and the death of Pehu they were much frightened, and fled ashore. On cutting it open they found human hair and wrist bones, as evidence of its evil character, so they burned its body to ashes below Peleula, and the place has since then been called "*Kapuhina o Pehu*" (The burning of Pehu).

Upon return of the travelers to Hawaii, on reaching Kau, Kaehuiki appeared to his father in a dream to advise him of the fact, and that with, Kepanila, of Hilo, they would arrive off Panau the next day. Telling the mother of their offspring's return Kapukapu quickly gathered and prepared *awa* for them, as also bananas and chicken, for the time of their arrival, as a welcome-home feast, which was made a proud occasion as Kaehuiki conveyed to his parents the greetings of the various distinguished sharks, and told of his victories and honors.

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A CASE OF SWELLED HEAD: In 1846 a spear exercise was performed before Kamehameha III and chiefs, at Mokulau, Maui, by an old bald-headed warrior, who said his baldness was the result of his head being so big he could not raise hair enough to cover it.

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HAWAII SCORING AGAIN: Not only in scientific cane-culture and pineapple par excellence, is Hawaii quoted as leading the world, but is now credited with possessing ranches of the finest cattle strains in the United States.

## OUR APPROACHING JUBILEE.

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**D**EALING with the future is precarious as a rule, particularly with those long past the meridian of life, yet it becomes one to look forward and plan continuously for the attainment of hopes and ambitions. With this premise it may not be amiss to intimate the publisher's aims and hopes for the next issue of the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL in observance of its fiftieth anniversary, in appreciation of the esteem in which it is held in all circles, at home and abroad, and to meet the expressions of good-will and congratulations at the approaching event which will mark a rare attainment of continuous issue under an original promoter.

Among the good things contemplated for the occasion are special papers of historic research and reminiscent character that will prove not only of present interest but valuable also for reference in years to come. The Annual's Hawaiian folk-lore feature will be enriched by carefully translated papers of unusual merit in their presentation of the life, thought and customs of this race in ancient times, in recognition of that growing public interest in the subject that has enlisted government aid to procure a series for juveniles and the schools.

A brief record of Hawaii's changes and development in the lifetime of the Annual, more especially the transformative power thereof on Honolulu may be looked for. A fifty year historic sketch of Hawaii's commercial progress would not be inappropriate.

As a feature for convenient reference to the papers in the Annual's various issues, in the absence of a complete index for the series, it is hoped to revise and bring up to date the "List of Principal Articles," which last appeared in 1909. This will meet requests that have multiplied of late years, and will be of special value to those appreciative patrons who can rejoice in the possession of full and complete sets.

All in all we hope to have our commemorative issue worthily representative of Honolulu and Hawaii, "the Paradise" and "Cross-roads of the Pacific."

# HAWAII'S REHABILITATION PROJECT.

By HOWARD D. CASE.

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**S**INCE publication of the last edition of the ANNUAL, complete plans have been perfected for the rehabilitation of the native Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian people. With the project now barely two years old, the work that has been done to date in the placing of Hawaiians back upon the lands that were once so profitably tilled by their forebears, has demonstrated clearly that it can and will be a success. The start has been made, and comparatively smooth sailing from now on is anticipated by the members of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, which is directing this unique and tremendously important undertaking.

In assuming command of the rehabilitation project, Governor Wallace R. Farrington, chairman of the Commission, has surrounded himself with a group of unusually capable persons who, first of all, have at heart the best interests of the Hawaiians. The commissioners include the Princess Elizabeth Kalaniana'ole, widow of Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, who for 20 years was Hawaii's delegate to Congress; George P. Cooke, Molokai ranch and dairy owner, who is executive secretary; the Rev. Akaiko Akana, minister of Kawaiahao church, and Rudolph M. Duncan, superintendent of construction for the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. L. Thornton Lyman, formerly with the Pioneer Mill Co., Maui, is agricultural expert, and Jorgen Jorgensen is engineer.

The keen interest that has been evidenced in the rehabilitation project is best illustrated, perhaps, in the fact that more than 70 Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian families have already applied for tracts of land on the island of Molokai, where areas are now being prepared for settlement in accordance with the act of Congress known as the Hawaiian Homes Act. As this is written, some 10 families have selected their tracts and have moved onto the land, and Kalaniana'ole Settlement is already taking on the earmarks of a thriving agricultural community. Other families will follow as quickly as the land is cleared and other prepared

for them. The commission has selected 20 families as the nucleus of the first settlement and it is expected that all of these will be on the land shortly after the first of the new year.

In the matter of placing families on the land, it is the policy of the Commission to make haste slowly. No half-way measures are to enter into the building-up of the project. By this it is meant that roads will be constructed, fences built, the land cleared and water for irrigation and domestic purposes developed before settlement is permitted. For the Commission must be able to show, within five years, that the rehabilitation project is successful before it can go before Congress and request the setting aside of additional lands for settlement.

To date on the island of Molokai everything possible has been done toward paving the way toward a settlement of contented people what will be a credit to the territory as well as to the unceasing labors of the Commission and the persons associated with it.

"The Hawaiian rehabilitation project," Governor Farrington once said, "will never be considered in terms of failure."

The establishment of a demonstration farm was one of Mr. Lyman's first undertakings. This is now well under way and various crops are being experimented with. Blooded chickens form the nucleus of a stock of fowl from which the settlers will draw as their farms take shape. Plans are now under way for extensive experiments in pineapple growing. Designs for homes for the settlers—attractive, conveniently arranged bungalows—have been approved by the Commission.

Extensive surveys have been made by Engineer Jorgensen with regard to developing water sources both on the lower lands of Kalamaula, where the Kalaniana'ole Settlement is situated, and on the upper lands. In this work the Commission has been materially assisted by the re-discovery on the border of the lower lands of Kalamaula of an old spring which at one time fed the pool in which King Kamehameha V swam. The spring was opened up and cleaned out, and high-pressure pump installed. The stream is now being pumped at the rate of more than 2,000,000 gallons every 24 hours. The salt content of the water is diminishing gradually, indicating that an underground stream, flowing downward from the mountains, has been tapped. From



this spring it is believed that an unlimited supply of water will be available for the initial settlers, sufficient, in all probability, to irrigate all of the lower lands of Kalamaula. The water is now being used to irrigate the demonstration plot.

During the year Dr. Elwood Mead, head of the land settlement board of California, and member of the faculty of the University of California, visited Hawaii and inspected the rehabilitation project at the invitation of the Commission. He was enthusiastic over the possibilities which lie in the Molokai lands, declaring them to be as good as any he has ever seen. Much valuable advice and many valuable suggestions were given to the Commission by him, and he is now at work upon a general report of his findings.

Doctor Mead expressed himself as being particularly impressed with the fact that the Commission has the power to select those persons who shall become settlers under the rehabilitation project. By this method, he said, the territory would be assured of obtaining settlers who would stay on the land and "make good." In connection with homesteading in Hawaii, he said it would undoubtedly be a good thing if the selective system could be applied to it, as this would eliminate speculation and tend to build up a really permanent and independent citizen farmer class, something that Hawaii desires and is in need of.

Aside from general progress, several other important matters serve to feature the work of rehabilitation during 1922. The Commission has sent to the delegate at Washington suggestions for the proposal of two amendments to the Homes Act. One of these provides for the opening up of half-acre lots which would not be used for agricultural purposes, but as home sites for Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian workmen who would be dependent upon outside work for their living. In framing this amendment, the Commission had in mind two large tracts of land near Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, which are not suitable for agriculture, but which would make excellent home sites. If the amendment is agreed to, persons taking over the lots will be assisted financially by the Commission in the building of their homes.

Another amendment provides that the returns from all projects originally financed by the Commission, revert to the Commis-

sion's revolving fund of \$1,000,000, instead of to the territorial treasury.

The rehabilitation project has two definite aims: First, to build up in Hawaii a class of independent citizen farmers, and, secondly, to place the Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian people back upon the lands. Vital statistics covering many years show that the Hawaiian race is slowly but gradually dying out, and it remained for the late Prince Kuhio and other Hawaiian leaders to take the steps which they believed were vitally necessary if complete extinction of the Hawaiian race, by far the most intelligent and enlightened branch of the Polynesians, was to be prevented. In rehabilitation they saw the solution of the problem. Today the project is in its infancy, so to speak; but it is strongly backed not only by the governor and his colleagues on the Homes Commission, but by countless others who believe that through it lies the way toward infusing new blood into the Hawaiian race, and making it thrive as it did in the days when it was in its prime.

Adequate provision is made in the Homes Act for the financing of Hawaiians who become settlers. As before stated, nothing is to be left undone toward preparing the lands for settlement before a successful applicant sets foot on his holdings. As soon as the 20 families already selected are on the land, others will be chosen, and slowly but surely there will be built up on Molokai a thriving community of self-supporting, healthy, happy families whose children and whose children's children will form the nucleus of a rejuvenated Hawaiian race.

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**SOME BANANA:** A specimen of the moa banana (*Musa* sp.), at Kohala, Hawaii, was shown in 1849 which measured sixteen inches in circumference.

## HEIAUS OF LANAI.

Courtesy of Kenneth Emory, from his recent investigations on behalf of the Bishop Museum.

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Heiau of Halulu, at Kaunolu, 50x75 feet. Also a place of refuge. In operation during Kalaniopuu's raid, 1779. Of walled platform type.

Heiau at Mamaki, district of Kealiakapu, 75x75 feet. Walled platform.

Heiau at Kapoho, district of Kaohai, 100 feet square. Walled platform.

Heiau at Puu Makani, district of Kamao, 50x75 feet. Platform.

Heiau at Lopa, district of Kohai, 60 feet square. Terraced platform.

Heiau at Haleaha, Lopa, district of Kaohai, 150x60 feet. Walled platform.

Heiau of Kahea, at Kahea, district of Pawili, 100x75 feet. Walled platform.

Heiau at Lanaikaula, Palawai, E. Coast, 35x75 feet. Walled enclosure.

Heiau at Moenauli, district of Kaunolu, 30x36 feet. Enclosure.

Heiau of Kane, at Kaululaau, district of Pawili, 25x30 feet. Platform.

Heiau at Panipaa, district of Kalulu, E. Coast. Enclosure.

Heiau at Hao, Mahana, 30x35 feet. Enclosure.

Heiau of Maluhie, at Kukuikahi, Kamoku top-lands. House site.

Heiau at Kaena-iki, Kaa, 150x60 feet. Walled platform.

Heiau at Hii, Kalulu, 60 feet square. Terraced platform.

Heiau at Keahialoa, Kamoku. House site. Sorcerer's heiau.

This list completes the circuit of all the islands in the quest of heiaus or their sites, making now a total of 527 for the group.

# RETROSPECT FOR 1922.

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## ENVIABLE CONDITIONS.

**A**NOTHER year is to be added to Hawaii's record of material progress and prosperity, despite the ominous clouds that appeared on her horizon last year, referred to as "in capable hands for solution." In the readjustment of business in getting back to normalcy it speaks volumes for the soundness of our little commercial world that Hawaii was admitted to be the first to recover. Notwithstanding a reduction of \$59,357,806 in the amount of our export values for 1921 from that of the preceding year, and dividends from investments largely reduced, or nil, yet the banks of the territory show a decline of but \$4,937,923 in their total of commercial and savings deposits, attributed largely to withdrawals for federal and territorial taxes.

Commercial conditions, indicated in customs tables on pages 16 to 18, showing the decline in export values above mentioned, of which sugar suffered a reduction of \$48,522,780; show also the decline in import values, with still \$16,753,752 on the right side of the ledger for the year.

That Honolulu is, but on the threshold of activity and general improvement is apparent in the various building projects in hand and contemplated; the steady demand for houses; activity in real estate at advancing figures; street widening and extension; Waikiki reclamation; harbor extension to Kalihi basin; increasing steamship lines for which Hawaii must prepare; the tourist response to our promotion effort, and Pan-Pacific Union Conferences with attending benefits.

The progress made during the period under review is touched upon in the following pages:

## WEATHER.

The year as a whole has been marked as favorable above the average, the extremes of moisture and dryness characterized the wet and dry seasons variably throughout the group. Excessive precipitation prevailed from November, 1921, to April, 1922,

followed by several months where the rainfall was below normal in nearly all sections. As in the preceding year, a Kona storm with much rain prevailed in December, interrupting field work for the time, but beneficial to agriculture and grazing. The first quarter of the year continued wet above normal, January being the worst on record in five years. Heavy March rains, in Hilo, did much damage to roads and bridges. From April to August reverse conditions prevailed, June being the dryest on record for that month, as a whole. With September the tide turned, giving a rainfall one-third above the average of many years past. Heavy rains marked October, with a cloud-burst on Hawaii, that took the toll of one life in demolishing a dwelling in Kona.

Temperature on the whole has shown no material variation in the monthly range.

#### POLITICAL.

Elections have claimed the attention of voters more than usual this year, through the death of Prince Kuhio, delegate to congress, which called for a special election to fill his unexpired term, which took place March 25th, resulting as follows: Hon. H. A. Baldwin (R), 14,919; L. L. McCandless (D), 6806; Jonah Kumalae (D), 2228; Mrs. Atcherly (I), 162.

For this and the regular fall elections, qualification of voters, (of which women have now to be considered), by registration and education kept party workers busy. Delegate Baldwin declining to stand for another term, several aspirants tested their strength at the primaries, October 7th, viz: Hons. J. H. Wise, Norman Lyman and C. E. King (R), and Dr. J. H. Raymond and Wm. P. Jarrett (D), which were narrowed down for the November contest to Wise and Jarrett. The nominees of both parties for senators and representatives were largely reduced by the primaries, with strong indications of a successful Republican campaign.

Many were therefore surprised at the result of the election, November 7th, which returned Wm. P. Jarrett as delegate, by a large majority of 2679 over John H. Wise, the total votes being 14,000 and 11,321 respectively.

Elections of senators and representatives throughout the islands give returns of a Republican sweep, save one, for the coming legislature.

## NOTABLE VISITORS.

Mutual pleasure has been the experience in the welcome greeting to the many distinguished visitors to Hawaii throughout the year, as also in the body of Shriners, and Pan-Pacific Union Commercial conference (dealt with elsewhere), and the chamber of commerce party opening the Los Angeles steamship line. Among these and others for a brief stay was that of Evangeline Booth, of Salvation Army fame; Dr. Mary Wooley, president Mt. Holyoke college; Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby, en route to and from the Orient, and Mayor Geo. E. Cryer, of Los Angeles.

## VISITING YACHTS.

The trim little steam yacht *Black Swan* of Oakland, with R. C. Durant, its owner, and party, arrived October 12th, and after a stay of ten days left for San Francisco by way of Hilo.

The palatial steam yacht *Casiana*, of 1227 gross tons and engine of 2500 horse power, arrived from Los Angeles, her home port, October 17th, the pleasure craft of Edwd. L. Doheny, under command of Captain J. J. Doyle. A number of delegates of the Commercial conference, and others, formed the *Casiana* party. On return to the Coast she left here October 26th, for a brief visit to Hilo and the volcano en route.

## RADIO INVASION.

Radio interest invaded the city early in summer, and was fostered rapidly by premium offers of our rival daily papers. Musical and other entertainments, usually three times a week, were broadcasted from each office's well-equipped radio station and soon became a feature, delighting listening-in radio fans near and far. Many shut-in institutions are being equipped with the necessary outfits to benefit by this, and Dr. Palmer, of Central Union church, has, on occasion, connected up and broadcasted his Sunday services to listening ears on the other islands.

## PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The Waikiki reclamation project, already dealt with, is the principal undertaking of the year, to which the improvement of Honolulu's water supply and construction of a new two and a half million gallon Nuuanu reservoir for the city's growing needs, costing \$61,300, is a gratifying realization of a long needed addition.

Street widening and extension plans are mostly prospective. Of the completed King street section, our civic center presents now a more spacious, clear and creditable appearance. The finished Kakaako improvement work has effected a much desired benefit in that part of the city.

Work on the shed-structures of piers 8, 9 and 10 progresses steadily, the roofing contracts being recently completed on a bid of \$120,000. The clock tower of the structure, to be erected at the foot of Fort street, awaits decision upon the competitive designs recently submitted.

Sections A and B of Kalihi sewer work reached completion in September under contracts of \$177,362.

The new Mala wharf for Lahaina was completed and opened with official ceremonies and much rejoicing April 5th, Miss Sarah Freeman christening the structure, and first used by the steamer *Mauna Kea*.

A new wharf each at Hilo and at Kahului, of concrete, are well under way. These two projects, with dredging, and shed for Kahului wharf, calls for an expenditure of \$1,087,171.

Progress is noted with the Kamehameha highway to circuit Oahu, work on the Heeia section being finished.

## BUILDING NOTES.

Activity in the building line, as reported last year, has not only continued but gives indication of steady employment for skilled mechanics for some time to come, judging by work in hand and the number of important changes settled upon. Apart from the many new homes erected during the year, of which the Kaimuki section claims the greater share, the following are among the more noted structures:

Completion of the new States, Hawaii, and Princess theatres, and the Kaimuki Playhouse; the new unit to the Leahi Home, a three-story concrete building; completion of the new federal building which opened for service the latter part of April, to house custom house, post office, district court, internal revenue office, weather bureau, etc.; the post office moving in May 1st.

The Bank of Hawaii and the Kauikeolani buildings have each added a fifth story, and the Brewer building, at Hotel and Union streets, has added a second story, all for office demands. The Moilili two-story concrete school building is nearing completion, and two units of the new McKinley high is well advanced. A new three-story building for the Union Trust Co., on Alakea, near King, is nearing the finishing stage.

Several blocks of stores have been erected on King street, north of the Oahu Railway station, and a Chinese realty company are constructing some fifteen dwellings in their rear, to cost \$22,500. Following the completion of the Salvation Army extensions in Manoa, they have now in hand a new home for boys at Sea View, Kaimuki, consisting of eleven buildings, the gift of Mr. G. N. Wilcox. A new home is in progress on Judd hillside tract for Geo. E. Lake, to cost \$21,000. The Queen's Hospital is in the throes of enlargement.

Laying corner-stone ceremonies of the Scottish Rite cathedral (the reconstructed Christian Science church), took place November 3d, Governor W. R. Farrington officiating, and using the silver tools used by King Kalakaua at laying the corner-stone of the palace.

The Methodist Mission has erected a new church at Lahaina, which was dedicated October 8th, and Lihue rejoices in its new Memorial Parish house, in May last, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wilcox.

Ground is broken for the new Castle & Cooke building, corner of Merchant and Bishop streets, and like action is taken toward Central Union church's new edifice, the corner-stone laying ceremonies of which will take place Sunday, December 3d.

At the close of October there had been 2,654 building permits issued for the city, the estimated cost of which is \$5,006,869, a large gain over the same ten months of 1921, nearly equalling, in fact, the total for that year. March was the most active month



this year, with 333 permits issued for building improvements, placed at a cost of \$1,007,757.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The frequency of real estate transfers and increase of dealers making this their specialty indicates continued activity. It may be safely said that all sections of the city share alike in this evidence of prosperity—business, residential and suburban—with beach properties perhaps commanding special attention. And the magnitude of several important transactions shows confidence in Honolulu's present and future progress. Among the many changes of the year the following betokens the spirit of the times:

Palama Settlement buys an eight-acre tract for \$58,000, on which to group their activities. The Pierpoint Hotel transfers to J. F. Childs for \$70,000, to become a Waikiki annex to his city hostelry. Mrs. M. E. Hustace secures a 200 feet front of Kapiolani Park beach property at \$48,000, also the Cunha property for \$22,650. The Bank of Hawaii acquires the King street corner of the Bishop Park, of 110 square feet for \$250,000. Upper Fort street property known as the New Era Hotel changes hands at \$42,500. Miner lot and buildings, corner Union and Beretania streets, transfers to R. Bukeley for \$45,000. Mrs. C. M. Brown's Pensacola street home finds a new owner at \$20,000.

The Methodist Mission closes a deal for three Fort street properties, for the proposed Harris Memorial building, for \$26,000. The government buys five acres of Wyllie street property for \$34,000. Business property of Mrs. Lais, Beretania street, brought \$14,000. Ayers property, at Beach walk, sold for \$25,000, and the Wailupe beach home of Mrs. A. N. Sinclair for \$6,350.

Mrs. P. T. Spalding secures three acres of Makiki Heights property for \$33,750, and the Cooke Estate also buys three lots in same vicinity for \$32,150. N. Watkins disposed of his Makiki street property, divided into two lots, for \$13,440. Holt Estate property on same street sold for \$19,750, and Nuuanu street business block for \$50,000. The Wilcox Diamond Head beach premises sells to Harold Dillingham for \$22,500; and the Wich-

man residence property, on Victoria street, changes hands at near same figure.

Realty dealers of Honolulu, some fifty in number, form a Realty Board for a more systematic method in all business matters connected therewith, and to become affiliated with the mainland organization for coöperative benefit.

#### PLANTATION NOTES.

The American Factors, Ltd., in the purchase of 3026 shares of the capital stock of Lihue Plantation, which it did at \$150 per share, secures its control.

An area of seventeen acres of plant cane of the H 109 variety at Waipio, Oahu, was extensively cultivated and yielded 15.83 tons of sugar to the acre, last March. The ratoons in this field is being watched with interest.

Ewa Plantation harvested in May what is claimed as the record crop of cane in this or other land, which averaged 15.31 tons of sugar to the acre from a field of three sections, of 146.84 acres in area.

Maui Agricultural Co. has installed the largest high-lift pump in the islands, a steam turbine of twelve million gallon capacity which pumps the water to a height of 751 feet.

Kipahulu Sugar Plantation is reported sold to the Haiku Fruit & Packing Co. for \$175,000, to be devoted hereafter to pineapple culture.

#### PINEAPPLES.

Decisive moves in the pineapple industry has taken this year (1922), approximately 12,000 acres of pineapple lands controlled by Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., have been leased to the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd. This includes some 3,000 acres of new lands.

The Island of Lanai has been bought by the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., and they will develop some 12,000 or 15,000 acres of new lands.

Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd., are expanding and have purchased the Kipahulu Sugar Co. lands and their leases in the Hana district. They expect to increase their annual yield to about 500,000 cases.

Molokai has entered the fields and is now producing pineapples and have very extensive areas suitable for its culture. A conservative estimate would say that within the next few years the industry will increase to about 50% from its present yield of approximately 5,000,000 cases.

#### BANK MATTERS.

The Liberty Bank, Ltd., a new Chinese concern, opened April 23d, at King and Maunakea street, with capital of \$200,000.

People's Bank, Ltd., Hilo, closed its doors February 18th following unusual heavy withdrawals. Subsequently the H. Waterhouse Trust Co. was appointed receiver. This is Hawaii's first bank disaster.

Hawaii Bank of Commerce, Ltd., and its subsidiary concern, the Commercial Trust Co., Ltd., which opened their doors January 2d, was closed April 27th by Treasurer A. Lewis, Jr., following an examination of their affairs. The H. Waterhouse Trust Co. was appointed by the court as receiver.

First Bank of Hilo, with its district branches, merges with the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., making available a larger amount of capital for Hawaii's development. This change was announced October 14th.

About the same time steps were in progress for a merger of the Bank of Maui, Ltd., of Wailuku, with branches at Lahaina and Paia, and the Baldwin Bank, Ltd., of Kahului and Wailuku, to be followed by the organization of a new trust organization.

#### SHIPPING MISHAPS.

Stmr. *Bee*, on her trip to windward, February 2d, sustained a broken rudder off Makapuu point, and returned to port by aid of the motor sampan *Lelciona*.

Motor schmr. *Malahat*, coal laden, in making the port of Ahukini, Kauai, went ashore April 4th. By aid of the *Claudine* she was released on the 6th, with loss of keel, as shown on being dry-docked here for repairs.

S. S. *Fairfield City*, with cargo of sugar from the Philippines for New York, grounded on the reef at 3 a. m. at entrance to this port, May 5th, but with prompt aid of tugs was hauled off during the day.

Br. stmr. *Valdura*, from Iloilo, sugar laden for the east, via Panama Canal, arriving here for bunkers, grounded at dusk on the reef off Pearl Harbor, July 10th. Several steamers and tugs went to her aid, and much of her cargo lightened before her release, July 23d. Temporary repairs on dry-dock was ordered, at about \$70,000.

Schnr. *King Cyrus*, 717 tons, returning from this port to Gray's Harbor, stranded off Point Chehalis, Wash., July 18th, and was abandoned by her crew.

Stmr. *Likeli* struck on the reef off Pukoo, Molokai, for several hours, August 10th, but was released by the *Kilauea*, sent from Honolulu to her aid, and proceeded on with her usual Maui trip without damage.

S. S. *City of Honolulu*, of the new Los Angeles line, took fire October 12th, two days from her home port on her first return voyage. Passengers and crew, numbering 217, took to the boats and were picked up seven hours later by the *West Farrallon* and subsequently transferred to the transport *Thomas* and taken to Los Angeles. The steamer was fired into and sunk. All personal effects and the mail was lost.

Japanese freighter *Kurcha Maru*, lumber laden from Seattle en route for Yokohama, arrived here November 15th, badly battered by gales in which, at midnight, on November 5th, heavy seas swept the decks and carried overboard the wireless operator and one seaman, who were seen no more.

#### FIRES.

For the year closing a larger number of alarms have been registered than in 1921, but by prompt response of the fire department, few serious cases occurred, shown as follows:

The Alewa Heights home of Geo. Castidy was a total loss by fire, January 15th; partly insured.

Kalihi-kai school building was completely destroyed by fire, January 25th; supposed incendiarism.

Dormitory of Kamehameha Boys school building was badly damaged by fire from unknown cause, February 10th.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed a Japanese dwelling in Kalihi, April 26th. Two of the three inmates sustained injuries which resulted in death shortly afterwards.

The Puuloa residence of A. L. C. Atkinson, with its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire, July 3d, in the absence of its occupants.

Fire on Beretania street near Alapai, July 26th, was fortunately checked through prompt action of the department.

A midnight fire, July 26th, destroyed the temporary saw mill and stock of lumber of the Aloha Building Co., engaged on the Salvation Army home work at Kaimuki; loss placed at \$1,000.

Home of S. Ferreria, Kalihi, was burned to the ground, the firemen being helpless through lack of water in that section.

The Inman home, in the McInerny tract, was badly damaged by fire August 16th; loss estimated at \$1,500.

Kumalae's Ukulele factory, on Liliha street, was badly damaged by fire October 15th, the supposed work of an incendiary; loss placed at \$25,000.

A Chinese owned tenement house, on College walk, was badly damaged by fire November 23d; loss estimated at \$1,000.

#### MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, ETC.

Honolulu has been highly favored throughout the year with the finest of musical and creditable dramatic entertainments presented, a number of them following each other so closely, perhaps, as to modify the financial results of an otherwise successful season. For much of this delight, our music-loving community is largely indebted to Mrs. Iola Ingalls for her personal effort in inducing a number of talented stars to stop over awhile in their voyage across the Pacific. Among the more noted events are the following:

The London String Quartette opened their winter season January 6th, giving five concerts very successfully, as on a former visit. The Passmore Trio, of Punahou's musical faculty, also presented a season which carried somewhat later.

Miss May Muckle, noted 'cellist, on her return here at close of 1921, for a brief season, delighted Honolulu music-lovers, playing to capacity houses on three occasions, and surprising the Ad Club with a musical visit, for which she was voted a life member.

Tandy Mackenzie, Hawaii's lyric tenor, returned from his studies and successes abroad in June, under the auspices of the

Hawaiian Civic Club, and gave three concerts, each of which packed the Liberty theatre. Visiting the other islands he delighted audiences in several places, and on return here was importuned to appear again, before departure for further study.

Prof. Wanrell, with a large corps of local talent, gave three renditions of the oratorio *Stabat Mater*, to packed houses on each occasion. Tamaki Miura, Japanese diva, visited the city twice, and gave two successful concerts each time. Organ recitals by H. Gregson, as also R. H. Carter, varied the summer season treats. Of Hawaii's daughters, Mrs. Marion Dowsett Worthington and Mrs. A. G. M. Robertson each rendered delightful concerts on a few occasions.

Visiting artists comprised Wilson Errolle, Joseph Schwartz, baritone; Kathleen Parlow, violinist; Margarite D'Alvarez, soprano; University of California Glee club; Maier and Patterson, Duo-piano artists; Middleton and Althouse, baritone and tenor; Toscha Seidel, violinist, and others.

A number of very creditable performances have been presented by our amateur dramatic clubs from time to time, and of professionals from abroad, we were favored in February by the "Wilbur players" for a long season, and in September by the "Frawley-Blood company," to open the new Hawaii Theatre, on their way to the Orient.

#### HONOLULU'S NEW PLAYHOUSES.

The Kaimuki Playhouse, a new movie venture in that growing section, opposite the Liliuokalani school, of 1200 seat capacity, opened February 10th, and gave the gross receipts of its first two entertainments for the benefit of Leahi Home.

The States is a new place of entertainment this summer, located on Fort street above Beretania, for movies or vaudeville, seating some 1100.

The new Hawaii theatre, erected on the site of the old Bijou, with a seating capacity of 1760, opened September 6th, and was made a society event. It compares well with the latest in attraction and completeness of those on the mainland.

The New Princess theatre—originally planned as the People's—on Fort street above Beretania, opened November 8th. It has a

seating capacity of 1657, arranged mostly in sloping tiers, without balcony or gallery. Its innovations are striking and pleasing.

#### ALOHA AMUSEMENT PARK.

An amusement park for the city of Honolulu was a long contemplated project by a number of prominent citizens, and various sites convenient to the public traffic were considered, but it remained for a few men of vision this year, to take definite steps toward its establishment, though not without serious protest, in the Waikiki section, adjacent to Kalakaua avenue, to benefit by the Rapid Transit car service. The tract chosen called for a vast amount of labor for its transformation to an attractive or suitable place of entertainment for which buildings were erected, and amusement features installed. This so far progressed as to enable the American Legion to hold a three-day carnival July 2-4, which took in nearly \$24,000 from the 24,708 paid admissions. Of this number 16,395 attended on the closing day.

The formal opening of the park, with its completed varied attractions, said to represent a quarter million outlay, took place September 14th.

#### SPORTING EVENTS.

University of Oregon's football team visited here for last holiday season, and were welcomed by the club representing that state, and feted in our usual manner. In the opening Christmas game with the University of Hawaii team, the visitors won by a score of 47-0. In the New Year's game, on the Alexander field against a navy team, they won again in a score of 35-0.

The Waterhouse memorial swimming tank, at Punahou, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies January 28th, and formally opened, with swimming contests February 4th.

Misses Gwitha Shand and Pauline Hoeft, noted swimmers from New Zealand, came to test records with our mermaids, but Hawaii's daughters did not lower their colors in any test.

#### CARNIVAL EVENTS.

The Phoenix Mid-winter carnival, in its season of attractions at Aala Park, reported gross receipts of \$50,000 for their week's entertainment.

Elks carnival followed at same place, February 18th, and gave a week of exciting frivolity and entertainment, the estimated profits from which was placed at \$18,000.

Foresters Merry-Way opened at Aala Park, June 3d, for a season of money making hilarity, and invaded Kahului, Maui, with their Make-Merry carnival, July 1-4, which was held at the Fair grounds, and realized \$24,000 in gross receipts.

American Legion carnival held forth at the new Aloha Amusement Park, by way of celebrating July 4th, its first use, though not yet complete. The opening of this park, a quarter million dollar amusement attraction, took place September 14th.

#### LIBRARY MATTERS.

Mrs. Albert Wilcox has donated \$75,000 for a public library building at Lihue, on land donated for that purpose by the Lihue Plantation. The Honolulu Library trustees are realizing the need of more room, and are looking to the desirability of acquiring the adjoining property of its block for expansion. Such a step would also serve the double purpose of aiding civic center improvement, and reduction of fire risk.

#### LOS ANGELES S. S. LINE.

Honolulu welcomed the arrival of the *City of Los Angeles* September 20th, inaugurating the new steamship line to connect Hawaii with the enterprising city of that name of Southern California. This welcome was not only manifest in the demonstrations by the throng at the dock with greetings, and leis, with which to decorate the Los Angeles chamber of commerce delegation and fellow voyagers, but at the Ad Club luncheon, and also at the Moana Hotel banquet to them in the evening, by Honolulu's chamber of commerce, where addresses of mutual congratulation and good-fellowship suggested the Hawaii-Los Angeles "annexation" idea for coöperative effort toward commercial development.

The *City of Honolulu*, sister steamship of the line, followed in arrival October 4th, and was accorded a like demonstrative welcome. Her unfortunate loss by fire on her first return trip in no sense dampened the ardor of the line's promoters, as another ves-



sel was at once secured to continue the service without interruption. These steamers are scheduled to leave Honolulu every other Saturday.

#### COASTING TRIPS.

The Inter-Island S. N. Company inaugurated a series of coasting sight-seeing trips this last summer that was at once novel, interesting, instructive, and hence became popular. Beginning with an excursion circuit of Kauai, the "garden island," for a leisurely study of its shores and cliffs, the circuit of Oahu was later made in the same manner. The novelty of a trip around Molokai proved the more popular through its picturesque windward scenery, that this excursion held sufficient attractions to be repeated. A renowned Hawaiian narrator of the island's traditions accompanied the excursionists, to enhance the interest of the trip, which occupied one day. The universal verdict was: a day well spent in "seeing Hawaii first."

#### PRIZE WAR MEMORIAL DESIGN.

In the competitive designs for Hawaii's War Memorial to be erected at Kapiolani Park, of the seven submitted by local and mainland architects, the award of first choice and prize went to Mr. Louis P. Hobart, of San Francisco. The jury of competition comprised Governor Farrington, Mayor Wilson, B. R. Maybeck of San Francisco, E. F. Lawrence of Portland, and W. R. B. Wilcox of Seattle. Of the seven sets of designs submitted, one failed to comply with the rules assigned. Awards made were: 1st, Louis P. Hobart (San Francisco); 2d, Albert Kelsey (Philadelphia); 3d, Ripley, Davis & Fishbourne (Honolulu); \$1000 each; 4th, Weeks & Day (San Francisco); 5th, Arthur Reynolds (Honolulu), and 6th, Hart Wood (Honolulu), \$500 each.

#### BRIEF LAVA FLOW.

Following a spell of volcanic activity at Halemaunau, a new lava flow developed in Puna May 28th, through an underground course from Kilauea, appearing first in the extinct crater of Makaopuhi, and then in the silent crater of Napau, four miles apart. Activity of the flow ceased three days later, though steam

cracks continuing toward Kalapana was noticeable for several days.

The article on volcano changes during the year will deal with the effect of the flow at Kilauea.

#### TRAIN WRECK.

The worst train wreck in the history of the Oahu R. & L. Co. occurred July 16th, when the engine and twenty-eight cars of a fruit train of forty-one was derailed at the Waikakalaua gulch on the Wahiawa-Schofield line, killing the engineer, conductor and a fireman, and injuring two. Three others on the train at the time escaped injury.

#### NECROLOGY.

Among the early and well known residents called to their reward since the close of last record, including those dying abroad, are as follows:

Mrs. Eben Low (56), J. F. Melanphy (77), W. W. Wright Jr. (40), Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole (51), John Kidwell (73), Mrs. Jane Walker (74), H. G. Bertelman (52), C. B. Ripley, Cal. (73), Mrs. Ellen W. Bicknell (80), Mrs. Irene Ii Holloway (52), Mrs. M. A. Whitney (55), A. Sinclair (85), John W. Cathcart (61), Mrs. Geo. T. Kluegel (50), J. C. Glade, Germany (82), Chas. L. Butman (38), T. W. Hobron, Cal. (56), E. D. Campsie, Mrs. Frank Andrade (48), Mrs. Raymer Sharp (51), P. C. Jones (84), Mrs. J. R. Macaulay (64), M. M. Scott (78), J. D. Tucker (63), Wm. C. King (61), H. H. Webb (75), R. W. Podmore (64), A. F. Griffiths, Cal. (44), T. H. Church, N. Y. (54), Mrs. H. H. Williams, Nev. (62), Sol. Peck (79), R. T. Guard, Hilo (61), Mrs. Danl. Logan (65), Capt. W. K. Freeman (68), Mrs. S. A. Gulick (86), M. D. Monsarrat (65), Mrs. J. A. Macfarlane (78), A. W. Collins, N. Y. (38), Judge H. W. Vaughan (54), L. E. Pinkham, Cal. (72), John Schlieff (56), L. von Tempsky, Maui (64), Rev. J. M. Lydgate, Kauai (67), Thos. Hollinger (66).

#### MISCELLANEA.

A movie picture theatre accident, the first here, occurred at the Star theatre, Kalihi section of town, July 8th, by the falling

of its plaster ceiling during an afternoon matinee, whereby twenty persons were injured. Fortunately there were no fatalities though several required hospital care. This mishap led to improvement in several such concerns to conform to legal requirements.

St. Louis College secures a 207-acre tract at Kaimuki from the Bishop Estate on a 20-year lease, with right of purchase, for the site and erection of group buildings for their planned new home.

S. S. *Empire State* arrived in Honolulu March 31st in a record run of 7 days, 19 hours, 26 minutes from Yokohama, beating the *Golden State's* record run of 7 days, 22 hours.

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IN MEMORIAM.—The ANNUAL has occasion to mourn the loss of a valued friend and contributor by the sudden death of Rev. J. M. Lydgate, at his Kauai home, Lihue, November 27th last, and joins in the wide-spread sympathy throughout the territory to the breaved family at his untimely loss.

Among the many sterling qualities and various activities that endeared Mr. Lydgate to the people of these islands, his intimate knowledge of Hawaii and Hawaiians rendered him an authority on historic, legendary and other matters, and gifted with a facile pen he frequently shared this knowledge with others through the press.

This issue of the ANNUAL carries perhaps his latest literary effort, penned or dictated from his sick chamber as his memory recalled his advent in Hilo fifty years ago, by way of maintaining his record as a regular contributor to its pages.

## List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands.

Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are planters only; those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; all others are plantations complete, owning their own mills. (Corrected to November 15, 1922.)

Name	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Apokaa Sugar Co.*	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton, Jr.	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Ewa Plantation	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton, Jr.	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Gay & Robinson*	Makaweli, Kauai	S. Robinson	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Grove Farm*	Nawiliwili, Kauai	Edwin Broadbent	American Factors, Ltd.
Hakalau Plantation Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	J. M. Ross	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Halawa Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	Alexr. Black	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Hamakua Mill Co.	Hamakua, Hawaii	R. M. Lindsay	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Hawi Mill and Plantation Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	John Hind	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	Kau, Hawaii	Jas. Campsie	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	Puunene, Maui	F. F. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	Makaweli, Kauai	B. D. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Hawaii Mill Co.†	Hilo, Hawaii	Jas. Henderson	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hilo Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Alexr. Fraser	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Honolulu Plantation Co.	Halawa, Oahu	Jas. Gibb	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Honokaa Sugar Co.	Honokaa, Hawaii	W. P. Naquin	F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
Honumu Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Wm. Pullar	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	Kau, Hawaii	W. Campsie	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kahuku Plantation	Hana, Maui	Geo. Gibb	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Kahuku Sugar Co.	Kahuku, Oahu	Andrew Adams	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Kaiwika Sugar Co.	Ookala, Hawaii	Jas. Johnston	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Kaiwika Milling Co.†	Hilo, Hawaii	A. H. Cabrinha	Fred L. Waldron, Ltd.
Kekaha Sugar Co.	Kekaha, Kauai	H. P. Faye	American Factors, Ltd.
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	Kilauea, Kauai	L. D. Larsen	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	Kipahulu, Kauai	J. Fassoth	American Factors, Ltd.
Kipu Plantation	Lihue, Kauai	C. A. Rice	American Factors, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	Geo. C. Watt	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

## List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Koloa Sugar Co.....	Koloa, Kauai	J. T. Moir, Jr.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Kona Development Co.....	Kona, Hawaii	T. Konno.....	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Koolau Agricultural Co.*	Haunala, Oahu	J. F. Woolley.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Laie Plantation*	Laie, Oahu	A. R. Ivins.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.....	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii	R. Hutchinson.....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Lihue Plantation Co.....	Lihue, Kauai	B. D. Moler.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Maake Sugar Co.....	Kealia, Kauai	H. Wolters.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Maui Agricultural Co., Ltd.	Paia, Maui	H. A. Baldwin.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	Wahiawa, Kauai	F. A. Alexander.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Niuli Mill & Plantation.....	Kohala, Hawaii	J. A. McLennan.....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Oahu Sugar Co.....	Waipahu, Oahu	J. B. Thompson.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Olaa Sugar Co.....	Olaa, Hawaii	A. J. Watt.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Olowalu Co.....	Olowalu, Maui	Alexr. Valentine.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Onomea Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii	John T. Moir.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Parauhau Sugar Plantation Co.*	Hamakua, Hawaii	F. M. Anderson.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pacific Development Co., Ltd.*	Pahoa, Hawaii	Jas. S. Green.....	Fred L. Waldron, Ltd.
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	Kukuihaele, Hawaii	W. P. Naquin.....	F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii	Jas. Webster.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.....	Lahaina, Maui	C. S. Burns.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Puakea Plantation Co.....	Kohala, Hawaii	H. R. Bryant.....	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Union Mill Co.....	Kohala, Hawaii	L. W. Wishard.....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Waiakea Mill Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii	D. Forbes.....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Waialua Agricultural Co.....	Waialua, Oahu	W. W. Goodale.....	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Waianae Plantation.....	Waianae, Oahu	E. Brecht.....	I. M. Dowsett
Wailea Milling Co.†	Hilo, Hawaii	A. S. Costa.....	Fred L. Waldron, Ltd.
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	Wailuku, Maui	H. B. Penhallow.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Waimanalo Sugar Co.....	Waimanalo, Oahu	Geo. Chalmers, Jr.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Waimaea Sugar Mill Co.....	Waimaea, Kauai	L. A. Faye.....	Americans Factors, Ltd.

## HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, IN TONS, 1918-1922.

From Tables Prepared for Hawaiian Planters' Association by  
its Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

Prior years of this table, originating in 1891, will be found in Annuals  
since 1901.

Islands	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Production of Hawaii...	163,192	207,731	185,729	197,064	228,954
Production of Maui.....	137,786	133,991	136,176	115,599	123,847
Production of Oahu.....	162,152	152,883	129,572	125,462	153,777
Production of Kauai....	113,712	109,998	105,400	101,071	102,499
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>576,842</b>	<b>603,583</b>	<b>556,871</b>	<b>539,196</b>	<b>609,077</b>
<b>Hawaii Plantations.</b>					
Waiakea Mill Co.....	8,259	11,642	3,089	8,371	7,247
Hawaii Mill Co.....	2,203	2,763	1,872	2,951	1,725
Hilo Sugar Co.....	12,834	14,488	16,159	17,528	18,332
Onomea Sugar Co.....	16,923	19,698	18,871	17,458	22,884
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	8,281	9,087	9,786	9,509	11,007
Honomu Sugar Co.....	6,685	8,046	7,233	8,830	9,560
Hakalau Plantation Co..	14,369	18,894	16,559	17,281	18,471
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co..	14,626	8,208	11,433	13,277	14,520
Kaiwiki Sugar Co.....	4,625	5,938	5,707	5,141	6,940
Kaiwiki Milling Co.....	.....	1,019	324	1,220	484
Hamakua Mill Co.....	5,873	11,084	5,524	8,715	11,675
Paauhau S. Plant. Co...	5,140	6,843	7,898	8,029	11,092
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	4,696	7,290	5,330	5,729	8,535
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	4,713	6,551	5,761	5,354	6,495
Niunii Mill and Plant...	2,102	3,296	1,502	1,568	2,183
Halawa Plantation .....	1,310	3,115	2,129	1,709	2,501
Kohala Sugar Co.....	4,349	7,335	4,374	4,964	5,701
Union Mill Co.....	1,169	2,216	1,819	1,636	3,363
Hawi Mill and Plant....	3,659	8,077	5,769	4,762	4,592
Kona Development Co..	1,762	3,205	2,412	4,219	3,137
Hutchinson S. Plant. Co.	5,645	7,898	6,648	5,737	6,709
Hawaiian Agricul. Co...	13,067	16,518	16,631	15,004	18,669
Puakea Plantation .....	690	1,118	1,043	537	720
Olaa Sugar Co.....	20,212	23,402	27,856	26,731	29,071
Wailea Milling Co.....	.....	.....	.....	803	3,341
	163,192	207,731	185,729	197,064	228,954

## HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1918-1922—Continued.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
<b>Maui Plantations.</b>					
Kipahulu Sugar Co.....	1,240	1,730	1,083	1,521	1,401
Kaeleku Plantation Co..	6,512	5,454	5,048	3,800	3,972
Maui Agricultural Co...	30,627	27,908	26,346	18,365	25,326
Hawaiian Coml. & S. Co.	57,750	49,600	57,120	48,500	51,000
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	10,271	16,754	15,218	15,513	14,167
Olowalu Co. ....	2,000	1,705	2,090	1,884	1,741
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd...	29,386	29,840	29,265	26,016	26,240
	137,786	132,991	136,170	115,599	123,847
<b>Oahu Plantations.</b>					
Waimanalo Sugar Co....	5,303	5,371	3,778	3,303	2,477
Laie Plantation .....	1,891	1,042	1,200	717	1,551
Kahuku Plantation Co..	7,830	6,665	6,404	5,150	7,550
Waialua Agricul. Co....	33,251	30,572	23,757	28,077	30,594
Waianae Co. ....	5,815	5,818	6,038	6,502	5,330
Ewa Plantation Co.....	33,841	37,406	28,514	26,330	39,208
Apokaa Sugar Co.....	690	695	461	962	699
Oahu Sugar Co.....	50,005	43,980	40,829	39,602	47,756
Honolulu Plantation Co.	22,042	20,320	17,348	13,694	17,491
Koolau Agricultural Co.	1,484	994	1,243	1,125	1,121
	162,152	152,863	129,572	125,462	153,777
<b>Kauai Plantations.</b>					
Kilauea S. Plant. Co....	5,335	4,755	7,275	4,280	4,003
Makee Sugar Co.....	11,641	15,128	12,302	13,639	14,959
Lihue Plantation Co....	18,424	17,876	13,507	12,747	14,421
Grove Farm Plantation.	3,790	3,758	4,533	4,040	4,069
Koloa Sugar Co.....	9,400	9,166	6,977	8,379	5,380
McBryde Sugar Co.....	15,639	17,606	13,768	14,021	14,149
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	22,673	21,104	20,143	19,915	18,741
Gay & Robinson.....	5,661	4,340	4,000	5,703	4,337
Waimea Sugar Mill Co..	2,203	1,565	2,572	1,858	2,111
Kekaha Sugar Co.....	17,986	14,700	18,541	14,675	18,898
Estate of V. Knudsen...	960	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kipu Plantation .....	.....	.....	1,782	1,820	1,431
	113,712	109,998	105,400	101,071	102,499

# TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1923.

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 1, 1922.

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Raymond C. Brown.....Secretary  
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Lyman H. Bigelow...Supt. Public Works  
C. T. Bailey.....Comr. Public Lands  
Vaughan MacCaughy...Supt. Pub. Instr.  
Thos. Treadway.....Auditor  
C. S. Judd.....Executive Officer  
Board of Agriculture and Forestry  
John C. Lane.....High Sheriff  
John F. Stone.....Secretary to the Governor

Wm. P. Jarrett.....Delegate to Congress

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Goodness.  
Oahu—Wm. H. Ahia, L. M. Judd, J.  
Lucas, J. K. Jarrett, R. W. Shingle,  
Wm. H. McNerny.  
Kauai—Chas. A. Rice, J. A. Kealoha.

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G. H. Vicars, C. K. Stillman, Jr., E.  
Wilhelm.  
Maui—L. L. Joseph, M. G. Paschoal, J. W.  
Kalua, W. K. Clark, C. K. Farden, Jno.  
Ferreira.  
Oahu—Geo. H. Holt, Jr., E. K. Fernan-  
dez, G. P. Wilder, F. D. Lowrev, C. H.  
Cooke, A. R. Cunha, T. H. Petrie, R. A.  
Vitousek, J. C. Anderson, H. J. Auld,  
W. J. Coelho, W. K. Hussey.  
Kauai—J. H. Coney, J. de C. Jerves, S. W.  
Meheula, D. K. Hayselden.

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Maj. Jno. W. Short.....Q. M. General  
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Capt. Thos. F. Kennedy.....Ord. Officer

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Hannah I. Morton, Clerk and Stenographer

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Associate Justice.....Antonio Perry  
Associate Justice...Alexander Lindsay, Jr.

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Second Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....  
.....Ray J. O'Brien  
Third Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....  
.....James J. Banks  
Second Circuit, Maui.....Dan H. Case  
Third Circuit, Hawaii.....Jas. W. Thompson  
Fourth Circuit, Hawaii.....Homer L. Ross  
Fifth Circuit, Kauai.....Wm. C. Achi, Jr.

### Court of Domestic Relations.

John R. Desha.....Judge

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Assistant Clerk Supreme Court.....  
.....Robt. Parker, Jr.  
Stenographer Supreme Court.....  
.....Miss Kate Kelly  
Bailliff and Librarian Supreme Court.....  
.....Albert MacAulton  
Copyists.....Elizabeth Haili, Alice Kunane

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Assistant Clerks.....B. N.  
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Clerks, 1st Judge.....  
.....H. A. Wilder, Wm. A. Dickson  
Clerks, 2nd Judge.....  
.....A. E. Restarick, J. H. Fisher  
Clerks, 3rd Judge.....  
.....Wm. Hoopai, David Sherwood  
Stenographers.....  
.....J. L. Horner, H. R. Jordan, G. D. Bell  
Clerks, 2nd Circuit.....  
.....Manuel Asue, J. V. Cockett  
Clerk, 3rd Circuit, Hawaii.....John Hills  
Clerks, 4th Circuit, Hawaii.....  
.....A. K. Aona, B. H. Kelekolio  
Clerk, 5th Circuit, Kauai.....J. C. Cullen

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Japanese.....C. A. Doyle  
Chinese.....Say Kau Iau  
Spanish.....J. Leal  
Filipino.....Alfred O'Campo

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Geo. K. Kekauoha.....Waianae  
W. K. Rathburn.....Koolauloa  
E. Hore.....Waialua  
Wm. S. Wond, Second Judge...Waialua  
J. K. Paele.....Koolaupoko  
Henry Cobb Adams, Second Judge.....  
.....Koolaupoko



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Henry C. Mossman.....Wailuku  
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 Geo. Freeland.....Lahaina  
 Manuel S. Pacheco.....Makawao  
 G. K. Kunukau, Second Judge.....Makawao  
 D. K. Wailehua.....Hana  
 G. P. Kaunimakaole, Second Judge.....Hana  
 Edward McCorriston.....Molokai  
 John M. Bright.....Kalawao  
 J. D. McVeigh, Second Judge.....Kalawao

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 E. K. Simmons.....North Hilo  
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 W. M. S. Lindsay.....South Kohala  
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 Jos. S. Ferry.....Puna  
 S. H. Haahoe, Second Judge.....Puna  
 Walter H. Hayselden.....Kau  
 Thos. N. Haac.....South Kona

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D. T. Fullaway.....Entomologist

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Thornton Lyman.....Superintendent  
Fred Conant.....  
.....foreman and clerk to superintendent  
J. Jorgensen.....Engineer  
Thurston W. Taylor.....Asst. Engineer  
John H. Wise.....Inter-  
preter, Translator and Publicity Director  
Mrs. Bina Mossman.....Stenographer

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ARCHIVES.**

Chairman, *ex-officio*.... Raymond C. Brown  
 Commissioners.....  
 A. G. M. Robertson, Sanford B. Dole

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**

Superintendent.... Vaughan MacCaughey  
 Deputy Superintendent.... T. H. Gibson  
 Commissioners..... Mrs. L. L. McCandless (Oahu), S. P. Woods, David McH. Forbes (Hawaii), D. C. Lindsay (Maui), Elsie H. Wilcox (Kauai)

*Supervising Principals.*

Honolulu..... James C. Davis  
 Oahu (Rural).... Miss Margaret Mossman  
 Maui.... H. M. Wells, Fred Murphy, Assst.  
 Hawaii (West).... Bertha B. Taylor  
 Hawaii (East).... Eugene Horner  
 Kauai..... Bernice Hardley  
 Secretary..... Miss Daisy Smith  
 Asst. Secretary.... Miss Eleanor L. Hout  
 Clerk and Purchg. Agt.... H. H. Williams

*Board of Industrial Schools.*

Judge J. R. Desha, Mrs. A. Lewis, Jr.,  
 Andrew Adams, H. P. Judd, Father  
 Valentin Franckx, May T. Wilcox.

**BOARD OF HEALTH.**

President..... Dr. F. E. Trotter  
 Members..... Dr. Paul  
 Wittington, John A. Matthewman  
 (*ex-officio*), D. S. Bowman, S. S. Paxson,  
 E. A. Mott-Smith, J. Ordenstein  
 Secretary..... Mae R. Weir  
 Public Health Officer.... Jas. T. Wayson  
 Chief Sanitary Officer, Oahu.....  
 A. K. Arnold  
 Registrar General Births, Deaths and  
 Marriages.... Miss M. Hester Lemon  
 Chief Clerk..... Jas. S. Achong  
 Asst. Clerk..... Albert McGurn  
 Food Commissioner and Analyst.....  
 M. B. Bairos  
 Supt. Insane Asylm. Dr. W. A. Schwallie  
 Supt. Leper Settlement.... J. D. McVeigh  
 Resident Physician.... Dr. W. J. Goodhue  
 Chief Sanitary Officer Hawaii.....  
 C. Charlock  
 Chief Sanitary Officer Maui.....  
 Geo. Weight  
 Chief Sanitary Officer Kauai.....  
 F. B. Cook

*Government Physicians.*

Oahu.  
 H. Wood..... Waialua  
 R. J. Mermod..... Ewa and Waianae  
 Dr. H. B. Cooper..... Aiea  
 C. Buffett..... Koolauloa  
 J. E. Strode..... Koolaupoko  
 Maui.  
 Dr. Geo. Webb..... Lahaina  
 Dr. A. C. Rothrock..... Makawao  
 Dr. R. C. Lichtenfels..... Hana  
 Wm. Osmer..... Wailuku  
 J. E. Sawyer..... Puunene and Kihei  
 C. P. Durney..... Kula and Upper Makawao  
 Dr. F. A. St. Sure..... Haiku  
 Dr. E. S. Goodhue..... Leeward Molokai

**Hawaii.**

O. A. Jeffreys..... N. and S. Kona  
 B. D. Bond..... N. Kohala  
 Dr. C. L. Carter.....  
 Hamakua and S. Kohala  
 Dr. W. A. Christensen.... North Hamakua  
 L. L. Sexton..... South Hilo  
 W. D. Whitman..... North Hilo  
 Frederick Irwin..... Puna  
 Geo. Broadrup..... Kau

**Kauai.**

G. P. Tuttle..... Waimea  
 A. H. Waterhouse..... Koloa  
 L. L. Patterson..... Lihue  
 J. M. Kuhns..... Hanalei  
 H. R. Hagood..... Kawaihau

**INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARDS.**

Honolulu—H. W. Laws, A. J. Wirtz, F. E.  
 Steere, Malcolm McIntyre, A. J. Campbell.  
 Hawaii—Wm. J. Stone, Dr. H. B. Elliot,  
 J. W. Webster, B. K. Baird, Otto W.  
 Rose (J. W. Bains, secretary).  
 Maui—Geo. Froeland, J. H. Gray, Christian  
 Conradt, Dan T. Carey, R. H. Wilson.  
 Kauai—H. H. Brodie, J. B. Fernandes,  
 J. H. Midkiff, C. M. V. Forster.

**CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BOARD OF HEALTH.**

Dr. A. K. Hanchett, J. W. Futerer,  
 E. S. Barry.

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 Sinclair, Dr. Guy C. Milnor.  
 Dental—Dr. F. M. Branch, Dr. Clifford B.  
 High, Dr. George A. Braly.  
 Veterinary—Dr. L. N. Case, Dr. W. T.  
 Morsarrat, Dr. J. C. Fitzgerald.  
 Optometry—Dr. H. K. Hope, Dr. L. E.  
 Capps, Dr. Paul W. Rushforth.  
 Osteopathy—Dr. Chas. A. Lane, Dr. Kath-  
 rvin I. Morelock, Dr. Emily Dole.  
 Pharmacy—Alexis Gignoux, Dr. J. C.  
 O'Day, Harry Wessel.  
 Nursing—Janet M. Dewar, Mary Johnson,  
 Mrs. H. J. Ancill, Dr. Guy C. Milnor,  
 Dr. R. B. Faus.

**COMMISSIONERS OF INSANITY.**

Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. George Herbert,  
 L. J. Warren.

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Oahu—Mrs. Harriet Andrews, Richard A.  
 Cooke, P. G. H. Deverill, Mrs. M. E.  
 Alexander, Emil Berndt.  
 Hawaii—J. Lamb Doty, Father F. Louia,  
 Rev. E. G. Silva, Mrs. B. D. Bond, Mrs.  
 D. D. Wallace.  
 Maui—Mrs. E. S. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. D.  
 Baldwin, F. B. Cameron, Chas. A. Puck,  
 Mrs. W. Weddick.  
 Kauai—Miss Elsie Wilcox,  
 Mrs. A. R. Glaisyer, Dr. R. H. Hagood,  
 C. B. Hofgaard.

**PUBLIC UTILITIES.**

Established 1913.

Chairman.....R. E. Woolley  
Members.....C. G. Bockus, A. J. Gignoux  
Secretary.....J. R. Kenny

**COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.**

Adolph Michelson, W. P. Duval, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.  
Louis Karstaedt, in the state of Pennsylvania.  
Leater Ball, in the state of California.  
G. S. Grossman, in Washington, D. C.  
Frederick H. Seiberth, in the state of New York.

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.**

John R. Galt, chairman; Mrs. N. L. Fraser, John Effinger, Mrs. R. G. Thayer, Dr. A. L. Andrews.

**BOARD OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.**

Honolulu—Dr. Chas. H. Edmondson, Dr. Arthur L. Dean, H. M. Whitney, H. W. Laws.  
Maui—David T. Fleming.

**HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU.**

Organized 1902.

G. S. McKenzie, chairman.  
Chester Doyle (Honolulu), E. H. Austin (Hawaii), William H. Rice (Kauai), Lorrin K. Smith (Maui).  
Geo. T. Armitage, secretary; H. H. Yost, asst.; Representative 201 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HONOLULU.**

Reorganized May 27, 1914.

C. H. Cooke.....President  
F. C. Atherton.....First Vice-President  
W. H. McInerney.....Second Vice-President  
F. J. Lindeman.....Treasurer  
E. B. Clark.....Secretary

**MAUI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

Organized Oct. 14, 1909.

President.....  
Vice-President.....J. J. Walsh  
Secretary.....D. H. Case  
Treasurer.....C. D. Lufkin

**HILO BOARD OF TRADE.**

Organized.....

President.....Dr. Milton Rice  
Vice-President.....J. T. Moir  
Secretary.....J. W. Bains  
Treasurer.....C. H. Will

**KAUAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

Organized 1913.

President.....H. D. Sloggett  
Vice-President.....A. Menefoglio  
Secretary.....K. C. Hopper  
Treasurer.....J. I. Silva

**PAN-PACIFIC UNION.**

Incorporated 1917.

President.....  
Hon. W. R. Farrington, Gov. of Hawaii  
Vice-Presidents.....Hon. Walter F. Frear, W. R. Castle, F. C. Atherton, Chung K. Ai  
Treasurer.....F. E. Blake  
Secretary.....Dr. F. F. Bunker  
Director.....A. Hume Ford

**HONOLULU STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE.**

Organized August 8, 1898.

President.....S. A. Walker  
Vice-President.....R. W. Shingle  
Secretary.....H. R. Macfarlane  
Treasurer.....Bishop Trust Co.

**HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Re-organized Nov. 18, 1895.

President.....J. M. Dowsett  
Vice-President.....A. W. T. Bottomley  
Sec.-Treas.....J. K. Butler  
Auditor.....J. W. Waldron

**EXPERIMENT STATION OF PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Station Staff.

H. P. Agee.....Director  
R. C. L. Perkins.....  
.....Consulting Entomologist  
Otto H. Swezey, F. Muir.....Entomologists  
P. H. Timberlake, F. X. Williams, H. T. Osborn, C. E. Pemberton.....  
.....Asst. Entomologists  
H. L. Lyon.....Botany and Forestry  
L. O. Kunkel.....Assoc. Pathologist  
Dan Forbes.....Supt. Forest Nurseries  
E. E. Doty.....Asst. in Pineapple Investgn.  
H. L. Denison, W. A. Wendt.....Assistants  
W. R. McAllep, W. L. McCleery.....  
.....Sugar Technologists  
Guy R. Stewart.....Chemist  
W. T. McGeorge.....Associate Chemist  
F. R. Werthmueller, F. Hanson, E. H. Thomas.....Asst. Chemists  
J. A. Verret, W. C. Jennings, O. C. Markwell, Neil Webster, F. A. Paris, H. K. Stendler, Y. Kutsunai.....  
.....Assoc. and Asst. Agriculturists  
D. A. Meek.....Chief Clerk  
G. A. McEldowney.....Forest Supv., Oahu  
L. W. Bryan.....Forest Supv., Hilo

**HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Organized 1917.

A. Horner.....President  
P. Rodgers.....Vice-President  
A. H. Tarleton.....Sec.-Treas.

**HAWAIIAN SUGAR TECHNOLOGISTS.**

H. P. Agee.....President  
W. R. McAllep, George Duncan.....  
.....Vice-Presidents  
S. S. Peck.....Secretary-Treasurer  
Irwin Spalding.....Auditor  
H. E. Stewart, J. H. Pratt and J. L. Renton.....Executive Com.

HONOLULU CHAPTER AMERICAN  
ASSN. ENGINEERS.

Organized April 25, 1920.

President..... John H. Wilson  
 Vice-President..... Lyman H. Bigelow  
 Vice-President..... Jas. T. Taylor  
 Secretary..... Geo. Collins  
 Treasurer..... R. E. Woolley

BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS  
AGENCIES.

Boston..... C. Brewer & Co.  
 Philadelphia..... C. Brewer & Co.  
 New York..... Bruce Cartwright  
 Liverpool..... Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
 Lloyds, London..... Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
 San Francisco..... Bishop Ins. Agency

BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF  
TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Jno. Waterhouse..... President  
 J. M. Macconel..... Vice-President  
 B. Froiseth..... Sec. Treas.  
 R. E. Clark..... Auditor

## QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Erected in 1860.

President..... E. F. Bishop  
 Vice-President..... Dr. C. B. Wood  
 Secretary..... B. Cartwright  
 Treasurer..... J. R. Galt  
 Auditor..... Audit Co. of Hawaii  
 Resident Physician..... Dr. N. P. Larsen  
 Superintendent..... G. C. Potter  
 Bookkeeper..... E. J. Rego  
 Head Nurse..... Miss H. B. Delamero  
 Trustees—E. F. Bishop, A. J. Campbell,  
 B. Cartwright, A. A. Young, Geo. I.  
 Brown, J. R. Galt, Dr. C. B. Wood

## LEAHI HOME#

Organized April 4, 1900.

President..... A. A. Young  
 Vice-Presidents.....  
 ..... Father Valentin, C. R. Hemenway  
 Secretary..... P. E. Spalding  
 Treasurer..... A. W. T. Bottomley  
 Auditor..... G. P. Denison  
 Medical Supt. A. N. Sinclair, M. B. C. M.  
 Resident Physician..... Dr. C. A. Saunders  
 Asst. Supt. .... Robt. Anderson  
 Matron..... Mrs. A. B. Chamberlain  
 Nurses.....  
 ..... Miss Winton, Miss Searl, Miss Gray  
 Clerk..... L. J. Fagg

## CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Opened Nov. 24, 1909.

President..... S. B. Dole  
 Vice-President..... E. A. Mott-Smith  
 Secretary..... Miss A. G. Dunne  
 Treasurer..... W. O. Smith  
 Auditor..... Audit Co. of Hawaii  
 Superintendent..... Janet M. Dewar  
 Trustees—S. B. Dole, W. O. Smith, J. A.  
 Balch, Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, Geo. B. Isen-  
 berg, E. A. Mott-Smith, Mrs. C. S.  
 Weight.

## HOSPITAL FLOWER SOCIETY.

Organized February, 1890.

President..... Mrs. A. Gartley  
 Secretary..... Mrs. H. L. Dawson  
 Treasurer..... Mrs. W. H. Soper

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Established 1902.

L. Tenney Peck..... Chairman  
 Ed Towse..... Secretary  
 H. McK. Harrison..... Treasurer  
 H. W. M. Mist..... Auditor  
 C. F. Mant..... Superintendent

## DAUGHTERS OF HAWAII.

Organized Dec. 1, 1903.

Regent..... Mrs. F. M. Swanzy  
 First Vice-Regent..... Mrs. J. P. Erdman  
 Second Vice-Regent..... Mrs. A. Gartley  
 Historian..... Mrs. A. C. Alexander  
 Asst. Historian..... Miss Jane Winne  
 Secretary..... Mrs. C. L. Pfuger  
 Treasurer..... Mrs. M. Ahrens

## UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII.

Board of Regents.

C. R. Hemenway..... Chairman  
 Arthur L. Dean..... Secretary  
 Regents—Dr. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. M. D.  
 Frear, A. G. Smith, Akaiko Akana, A.  
 L. C. Atkinson.

## LIBRARY OF HAWAII.

Trustees.

C. H. Atherton..... President  
 Rev. H. B. Restarick..... Vice-President  
 F. E. Blake..... Treasurer  
 Rev. W. D. Westervelt..... Secretary  
 A. Lewis, Jr., Mrs. A. L. Castle, A. C.  
 Alexander.

Library Staff.

Edna I. Allyn..... Librarian  
 Maud Jones, Alice E. Burnham, M. A.  
 Boona..... Assistants  
 N. M. Wetter..... Cataloguer  
 Sarah Driver..... Assistant  
 Carrie P. Green..... Reference Librarian  
 Mary S. Lawrence..... Children's Librarian  
 L. C. Blood..... Asst. Ch. Lib.  
 Bess McKae..... Islands Dept.

## HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized Jan. 11, 1892.

President..... Geo. R. Carter  
 Vice-Presidents..... J. S. Emer-  
 son, A. Lindsay, Jr., J. F. G. Stokes  
 Recording Secretary..... Ed. Henriques  
 Cor. Secretary..... W. D. Westervelt  
 Treasurer..... Miss M. A. Burbank  
 Librarian..... Miss C. P. Green

## KAUAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President..... Wm. Hyde Rice  
 Vice-President.....  
 Sec. Treas..... Miss E. N. Wilcox

## BERNICE PAUAAHI BISHOP MUSEUM.

Founded 1889. Opened June 22, 1891.

Board of Trustees.

Albert F. Judd..... President  
 E. F. Bishop..... Vice-President  
 Wm. Williamson..... Secretary  
 J. M. Dowsett..... Treasurer  
 W. O. Smith, H. Holmes, R. H. Trent

Museum Staff.

Herbert Ernest Gregory, Ph.D., Director

William T. Brigham, D. Sc. . . . . Ethnologist, Director Emeritus  
 Clark Wissler, Ph.D. . . . . Consulting Anthropologist  
 L. R. Sullivan, M. A. . . . . Research Associate in Anthropology  
 Ralph Linton, Ph.D. . . . . Research Associate in Archeology  
 Elmer D. Merrill, M. S. . . . . Consulting Botanist  
 Forest Brown, Ph.D. . . . . Botanist  
 Elizabeth Brown, Ph.D., A. J. Eames, Ph.D. . . . . Consltg. Associates in Botany  
 Gerrit P. Wilder. . . . . Associate in Botany  
 Otto H. Swezey, M. S. . . . . Consulting Entomologist  
 J. F. Illingworth. . . . . Research Associate in Entomology  
 Edwin H. Bryan, B. S. . . . . Asst. in Entomology  
 John F. G. Stokes. . . . . Ethnologist, Curator of Collection  
 R. T. Aitken, B. S., E. W. Gifford, W. C. McKern, A. B., E. S. Handy, Ph.D. . . . . Research Associate in Ethnology  
 Thomas G. Thrum. . . . . Associate in Hawaiian Folk-lore  
 Kenneth Emory, B. S. . . . . Assistant in Ethnology  
 C. Montague Cooke, Ph.D. . . . . Malacologist  
 Marie C. Neal, A. B. . . . . Assistant in Malacology  
 W. H. Dall, Ph.D. . . . . Consulting Naturalist  
 G. C. Munro. . . . . Associate in Ornithology  
 C. H. Edmondson, Ph.D. . . . . Zoologist  
 H. E. Crampton, Ph.D. . . . . Research Associate in Zoology  
 J. W. Thompson. . . . . Preparator  
 Elizabeth B. Higgins. . . . . Librarian  
 Bertha Metzger. . . . . Asst. to the Director  
 R. W. Fowler, N. E. Hinds, Carl Skottsberg. . . . . Bishop Museum Fellows  
 Mrs. L. Webb. . . . . Guide to Exhibits

BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.

Organized June 28, 1899.

President Emeritus. . . . . S. B. Dole  
 President. . . . . W. T. Rawlins  
 Vice-President. . . . . C. F. Clemons  
 Secretary. . . . . E. W. Sutton  
 Treasurer. . . . . A. M. Cristy

HAWAIIAN SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized June 17, 1895.

President. . . . . D. S. Bowman  
 Vice-President. . . . . Dr. C. B. Cooper  
 Secretary. . . . . J. T. Taylor  
 Treasurer. . . . . E. T. Winant  
 Registrar. . . . . G. P. Wilder  
 Board of Managers—E. P. Low, C. S. Carlsmith, H. B. Penhallow.

ALOHA CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized March 5, 1897.

State Regent Elect. . . . . Mrs. S. H. Douglas  
 State Regent. . . . . Mrs. N. L. Scott  
 Regent. . . . . Mrs. F. E. Steere  
 Vice-Regent. . . . . Mrs. J. W. Caldwell  
 Recording Secretary. . . . . Mrs. Howard Clark  
 Treasurer. . . . . Mrs. C. H. Edmondson  
 Registrar. . . . . Mrs. W. H. Cameron  
 Historian. . . . . Mrs. C. E. Church  
 Chaplain. . . . . Mrs. A. H. B. Judd

AMERICAN LEGION—HONOLULU BRANCH.

Organized Sept. 4, 1919.

Commander. . . . . Philip L. Rice  
 Vice-Commanders . . . . . H. P. O'Sullivan, S. W. King, S. P. Woods, C. W. Waller, C. Y. Banfill  
 Adjutant. . . . . A. G. Motach  
 Finance Officer. . . . . Irwin Spalding  
 Historian. . . . . Mrs. Dorothy B. Harper  
 Chaplain. . . . . J. D. Kendall

AMERICAN LEGION, WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Organized Feb. 20, 1920.

President. . . . . Mrs. J. Jorgensen  
 Vice-Pres. . . . . Mrs. C. P. Summerall, Mrs. Edwd. Simpson, Mrs. R. H. Hagood, Mrs. F. A. Clowes, Mrs. W. R. Farrington  
 Secretary. . . . . Mrs. Elizabeth Cornelison  
 Treasurer. . . . . Mrs. F. E. Midkiff  
 Chaplain. . . . . Mrs. T. O'Dowda  
 Historian. . . . . Mrs. C. H. Glaspole

HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Originally Organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual Meeting June.

President. . . . . F. J. Lowrey  
 Vice-Presidents . . . . . A. C. Alexander, Walter F. Frear  
 Cor. Sec'y. . . . . Rev. H. P. Judd  
 Rec. Secretary. . . . . Rev. J. L. Hopwood  
 Treasurer. . . . . Theo. Richards  
 Auditor. . . . . David L. Crawford

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Organized 1871.

President. . . . . Mrs. Theo. Richards  
 Vice-Pres. . . . . Mrs. N. C. Schenck, Mrs. J. W. Countermine, Mrs. A. E. Shattuck  
 Recording Secretary. . . . . Mrs. C. H. Edmondson  
 Home Cor. Sec'y. . . . . Mrs. A. S. Baker  
 Foreign Cor. Sec'y. . . . . Miss A. E. Judd  
 Treasurer. . . . . Mrs. R. G. Moore  
 Auditor. . . . . W. J. Forbes

MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting June.

President. . . . . Ethel M. Damon  
 Vice-President. . . . . Geo. R. Carter  
 Secretary. . . . . Mrs. R. W. Andrews  
 Recorder. . . . . Agnes E. Judd  
 Treasurer. . . . . L. A. Dickey  
 Auditor. . . . . E. E. Lyman

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1869.

President. . . . . Robbins B. Anderson  
 Vice-President. . . . . Geo. S. Waterhouse  
 Treasurer. . . . . R. A. Cooke  
 Rec. Secretary. . . . . F. E. Midkiff  
 General Secretary. . . . . Lloyd R. Killam  
 Assistant Secretaries . . . . . Floyd H. Emmans, G. M. Wrisley

Central Department.

Chairman. . . . . Ed Towse  
 Secretary. . . . . W. H. Soper  
 Executive Sec'y. . . . . S. B. Brainard  
 Assistant Secretaries . . . . . J. L. Putnam, H. F. Haines, E. M. Bullen  
 Physical Director. . . . . B. H. Robbins

*Nuuanu Department*

Chairman.....Chas. R. Frazier  
 Vice-President.....Dr. I. Mori  
 Treasurer.....W. A. Love  
 Rec. Secty.....Yap See Young  
 Executive Secty.....H. E. Becknell

**ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A.**

Executive Secretary.....J. A. Hamilton  
 Assistants  
 F. I. Ambler, James Taylor, C. G. Knight

*Pearl Harbor Building.*

Executive Secretary.....Bert Elston  
 Asst. Secty.....C. E. Crane

**YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.****Organized 1900.**

President.....Mrs. F. C. Atherton  
 Secretary.....Nora Sturgeon  
 Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. W. F. Frear  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. I. J. Shepherd  
 Gen. Secty.....Miss Grace Channon

**FREE KINDERGARTEN AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.****Organized 1895.**

President.....Mrs. F. M. Swanzy  
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. J. P. Cooke,  
 Mrs. W. F. Frear, Mrs. H. C. Coleman  
 Recording Secty.....Mrs. I. M. Cox  
 Financial Secretary.....Mrs. W. L. Moore  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. J. M. Caldwell  
 Auditor.....J. L. Cockburn

**SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU.****Organized June 7, 1899.**

President.....J. R. Galt  
 Vice-Presidents  
 S. B. Dole, R. A. Cooke, Mrs.  
 F. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. A. C. Alexander  
 Treasurer.....Hawn. Trust Co., Ltd.  
 Secty. and Manager.....Margaret Bergant  
 Auditor.....Audit Co. of Hawaii

**STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.**

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting June.  
 President.....Mrs. A. Fuller  
 Vice-President.....Mrs. A. A. Young  
 Secretary.....Mrs. H. F. Damon  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. E. W. Jordan  
 Auditor.....E. W. Jordan  
 Directress.....Mrs. E. B. Waterhouse

**BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.****Organized 1869.**

President (ex-officio).....H.B.M.'s Consul  
 Vice-President.....Rev. Wm. Ault  
 Secretary.....W. C. Shields  
 Treasurer.....H. B. Sinclair

**HAWAIIAN HUMANE SOCIETY.**

Originated 1897. Organized Sept., 1908.  
 President.....Mrs. W. W. Thayer  
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs.  
 Albert Horner, Mrs. Clifford Kimball,  
 Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith, Mrs. G. R. Carter  
 Secretary.....Mrs. A. W. Van Valkenburg  
 Treasurer.....Miss M. F. Rawlins  
 Auditor.....Herbert Dowsett  
 Agent.....Miss Luev K. Ward  
 Asst. Agent.....Otto Ludloff

**OAHU CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.****Organized 1844.**

President.....F. J. Lowrey  
 Vice-President.....S. G. Wilder  
 Secretary.....H. H. Walker  
 Treasurer.....Hawaiian Trust Co.

**THE OUTDOOR CIRCLE.****(For the beautifying of Honolulu.)****Organized May, 1912.**

President.....Miss Beatrice Castle  
 1st Vice-President.....Mrs. C. J. McCarthy  
 2d Vice-President.....A. J. Campbell  
 Secretary.....Mrs. A. J. Gigneaux  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Z. K. Myers  
 Ex. Officer.....Mrs. A. H. Tarleton

**PACIFIC CLUB.****Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street, two doors below Beretania.**

President.....Dr. C. B. Wood  
 Vice-Presidents  
 Dr. A. G. Hodgins, F. E. Thompson  
 Secretary.....G. C. Potter  
 Treasurer.....H. M. Dowsett

**UNIVERSITY CLUB.****Organized 1905.**

President.....M. F. Prosser  
 Vice-President.....J. D. Dole  
 Secretary.....Chas. F. Clemons  
 Treasurer.....A. M. Nowell  
 Auditor.....H. D. Young

**SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH****Organized Dec. 9, 1919.**

President.....S. B. Dole  
 Vice-President.....Mrs. J. M. Dowsett  
 Sec.-Treas.....Donald MacIntyre

**HAWAIIAN VOLCANO RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.****Organized October, 1911.**

President.....L. A. Turston  
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The Friend, Organ of the Hawaiian Board, issued monthly. Miss E. V. Warriner, Business Manager.

The Hawaiian Church Chronicle, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rt. Rev. John D. La Mothe, Editor.

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The Mid-Pacific Monthly, an illustrated descriptive magazine. Alex. Hume Ford, Editor and Publisher.

The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, issued monthly under direction of Board of Com. Agr. and Forestry.

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THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos. G. Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

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The Reference Book of Information  
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FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

HONOLULU, HAWAII  
1923

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*Many Happy Returns of the Day*

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---

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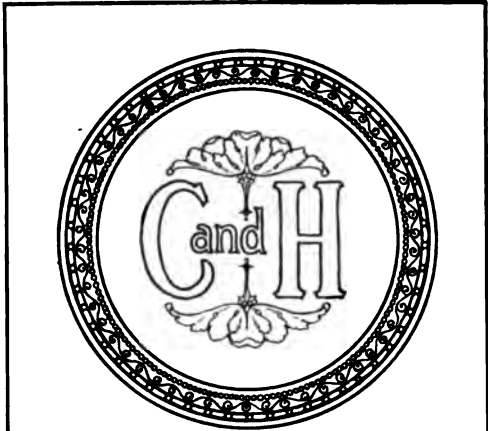
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KILAUEA VOLCANO**

**HAWAII NATIONAL PARK**

Just a delightful, over-night water trip from Honolulu via the luxurious Inter-Island steamer "Haleakala," is located the World's Supreme Spectacle—the ever-active Fire Pit of Kilauea Crater in Hawaiian National Park. A sight that leaves its vivid impressions with you forever.

The hotel accommodations at Kilauea Volcano House cannot be excelled. Situated 4,000 feet above the sea—a brisk, invigorating air enthuses you with rejuvenated feeling. Sulphur steam baths, golf and tennis also await you here.

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H. M. von HOLT.....Vice-President  
W. H. CAMPBELL.....Cashier  
J. H. ELLIS.....Assistant Cashier  
R. N. VILLIERS.....Assistant Cashier  
W. BALLENTYNE.....Assistant Cashier

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**ACCOUNTS OF FIRMS, CORPORATIONS AND**  
**INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED**

Cable Address: "TRUSTCO"



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In the Territory of Hawaii

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OVER \$1,250,000

The Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited, is authorized under the Laws of Hawaii to act in all Fiduciary capacities.

**STOCKS and BONDS INSURANCE REAL ESTATE**  
**Safe Deposit Vaults**

HAWAIIAN

SEP 10 1925

ALMANAC AND ANNUAL

FOR

1924

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THE REFERENCE BOOK OF INFORMATION  
AND STATISTICS

Relating to the Territory of Hawaii, of Value to  
Merchants, Tourists and Others

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THOS. G. THRUM

Compiler and Publisher

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Fiftieth Year of Publication

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HONOLULU

December, 1923

# Counting House 1924 Calendar 1924

	Sunday.....	Monday.....	Tuesday.....	Wednesday.....	Thursday.....	Friday.....	Saturday.....		Sunday.....	Monday.....	Tuesday.....	Wednesday.....	Thursday.....	Friday.....	Saturday.....
<b>JAN.</b>	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	<b>JULY</b>	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..		27	28	29	30	31	..	..
<b>FEB.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	<b>AUG.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	..		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		31	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>MAR.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	<b>SEPT.</b>	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		28	29	30	31	..	..	..
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>APR.</b>	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	<b>OCT.</b>	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..		26	27	28	29	30	31	..
<b>MAY</b>	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	<b>NOV.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>JUNE</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	<b>DEC.</b>	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..		28	29	30	31	..	..	..

**Thos. G. Thrum**  
RESEARCHER AND PUBLISHER  
**The Hawaiian Annual**  
HONOLULU, HAWAII

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## THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

This publication, issued regularly the past fifty years, was early given first place for its reliable information pertaining to Hawaii, and is the reference hand-book in official and commercial circles, appealing alike to residents, visitors, and others seeking knowledge of this interesting Territory in Statistical, Historic, Reminiscent and Current progress; finding more therein than can be had in any other source.

Parties desiring can have their names registered for its regular forwarding promptly as issued.

Published each December for the following year at \$1.00 per copy, postage extra on mail orders. By parcel post abroad, \$1.15.

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# HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1924.

Second half of the twenty-sixth year and first half of the twenty-seventh year since annexation of Hawaii with the United States.

Twenty-ninth year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

The 146th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

## Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands.

*New Year.....Jan. 1	Labor Day (1st Monday).Sept. 1
Lincoln's Birthday .....Feb. 12	*Regatta Day (3rd Saturday).. ..... Sept. 20
*Washington's Birthday...Feb. 22	*Victory Day.....Nov. 11
*Decoration Day.....May 30	Thanksgiving Day .....Nov. 27
Kamehameha Day .....June 11	*Christmas Day.....Dec. 25
*Birthday Hawn. Republic.July 4	
*American Anniversary...July 4	

\* Those distinguished by the asterisk have been established by law, and all election days, both primary and general, in such county wherein such election is held, and any day designated by the President or the Governor.

## Church Days.

Epiphany .....Jan. 6	Ascension Day .....May 29
Ash Wednesday .....March 5	Whit Sunday .....June 8
First Sunday in Lent.....Mar. 23	Trinity Sunday .....June 15
Palm Sunday .....April 13	Corpus Christi .....June 19
Good Friday .....April 18	Advent Sunday .....Nov. 30
Easter Sunday .....April 20	Christmas .....Dec. 25

## Eclipses in 1924.

Courtesy of J. S. Donaghho, University of Hawaii.

In 1924 there will be five eclipses, as follows:

- I. A total eclipse of the moon, February 20. Moon enters shadow, 3:48 a. m.; total eclipse begins 4:50 a. m., and ends 6:27 a. m.—at sunrise.
- II. A partial eclipse of the sun March 5, invisible in Hawaii.
- III. A partial eclipse of the sun July 31, invisible in Hawaii.
- IV. A total eclipse of the moon August 14, invisible in Hawaii.
- V. A partial eclipse of the sun August 29, invisible in Hawaii.

## PHENOMENA.

There will be a transit of Mercury May 7, the beginning visible in Hawaii. The planet will appear to touch the sun at 11:14 a. m., and will appear completely on the face of the sun at 11:17 a. m. It will move slowly across the face of the sun during the afternoon, and the sun will set about forty minutes before the end of the transit.

Mercury is likely to be visible in the morning for several days before and after the following dates: February 5, June 3, September 26; in the evening near the following dates: April 16, August 14, December 9. It will be about two lunar diameters south of the moon on the evening of August 2.

Venus will be evening star until July 1, and morning star for the rest of the year. It will be most brilliant about May 24, when it ought to become visible in the afternoon, and about August 6, when it ought to be seen in the forenoon. It will be in conjunction with the moon August 6, and September 24, and with Saturn December 4.

Mars will be near Jupiter at sunrise February 12, about a lunar diameter south. It will be nearest the earth August 22, at a distance of about 35 millions of miles. It will be very near the moon on the evening of November 4.

## FIRST QUARTER, 1924.

JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH			
D		H	M	D		H	M	D		H	M
6	New Moon	2:18	a.m.	4	New Moon	3:08	p.m.	5	New Moon	5:28	a.m.
13	First Quar.	0:14	p.m.	12	First Quar.	10:39	a.m.	13	First Quar.	6:20	a.m.
21	Full Moon	2:27	p.m.	20	Full Moon	5:37	a.m.	20	Full Moon	6:00	p.m.
28	Last Quar.	7:23	p.m.	27	Last Quar.	2:45	a.m.	27	Last Quar.	9:54	a.m.

JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH			
Day of Mon...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Mon...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Mon...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....
1	Tues.	6 37 9	5 29 5	1	Fri.	6 37 7	5 50 0	1	Sat.	6 21 1	6 4 2
2	Wed.	6 38 2	5 30 1	2	Sat.	6 37 4	5 50 6	2	SUN.	6 20 3	6 4 7
3	Thurs	6 38 5	5 30 8	3	SUN.	6 37 0	5 51 3	3	Mon.	6 19 5	6 5 0
4	Fri.	6 38 7	5 31 4	4	Mon.	6 36 9	5 51 9	4	Tues.	6 18 7	6 5 4
5	Sat.	6 38 9	5 32 1	5	Tues.	6 36 2	5 52 5	5	Wed.	6 17 9	6 5 8
6	SUN.	6 39 1	5 32 8	6	Wed.	6 35 7	5 53 1	6	Thurs.	6 17 0	6 6 2
7	Mon.	6 39 3	5 33 4	7	Thurs.	6 35 3	5 53 7	7	Fri.	6 16 2	6 6 6
8	Tues.	6 39 5	5 34 1	8	Fri.	6 34 8	5 54 2	8	Sat.	6 15 4	6 6 9
9	Wed.	6 39 7	5 34 8	9	Sat.	6 34 3	5 54 8	9	SUN.	6 14 5	6 7 3
10	Thurs	6 39 9	5 35 5	10	SUN.	6 33 8	5 55 3	10	Mon.	6 13 7	6 7 7
11	Fri.	6 40 1	5 36 2	11	Mon.	6 33 3	5 55 8	11	Tues.	6 12 8	6 8 0
12	Sat.	6 40 2	5 36 9	12	Tues.	6 32 8	5 56 3	12	Wed.	6 11 9	6 8 4
13	SUN.	6 40 3	5 37 5	13	Wed.	6 32 2	5 56 8	13	Thurs.	6 11 0	6 8 7
14	Mon.	6 40 4	5 38 2	14	Thurs.	6 31 6	5 57 3	14	Fri.	6 10 1	6 9 0
15	Tues.	6 40 4	5 38 9	15	Fri.	6 31 0	5 57 9	15	Sat.	6 9 2	6 9 3
16	Wed.	6 40 4	5 39 6	16	Sat.	6 30 4	5 58 4	16	SUN.	6 8 3	6 9 7
17	Thurs	6 40 4	5 40 3	17	SUN.	9 29 8	5 58 9	17	Mon.	6 7 4	6 10 0
18	Fri.	6 40 4	5 40 9	18	Mon.	6 29 1	5 59 4	18	Tues.	6 6 5	6 10 3
19	Sat.	6 40 3	5 41 6	19	Tues.	6 28 5	5 59 9	19	Wed.	6 5 6	6 10 6
20	SUN.	6 40 3	5 42 3	20	Wed.	6 27 8	6 0 4	20	Thurs.	6 4 7	6 10 9
21	Mon.	6 40 2	5 43 0	21	Thurs.	6 27 1	6 0 9	21	Fri.	6 3 8	6 11 2
22	Tues.	6 40 1	5 43 6	22	Fri.	6 26 5	6 1 3	22	Sat.	6 2 9	6 11 6
23	Wed.	6 39 9	5 44 3	23	Sat.	6 25 8	6 1 7	23	SUN.	6 2 0	6 11 9
24	Thurs	6 39 8	5 45 0	24	SUN.	6 25 1	6 2 1	24	Mon.	6 1 1	6 12 2
25	Fri.	6 39 6	5 45 6	25	Mon.	6 24 4	6 2 5	25	Tues.	6 0 1	6 12 5
26	Sat.	6 39 4	5 46 3	26	Tues.	6 23 7	6 2 9	26	Wed.	5 59 2	6 12 8
27	SUN.	6 39 2	5 46 9	27	Wed.	6 23 0	6 3 1	27	Thurs.	5 58 3	6 13 1
28	Mon.	6 39 0	5 47 5	28	Thurs.	6 22 3	6 3 5	28	Fri.	5 57 3	6 13 4
29	Tues.	6 38 7	5 48 1	29	Fri.	6 21 6	6 3 8	29	Sat.	5 56 4	6 13 7
30	Wed.	6 38 4	5 48 8					30	SUN.	5 55 5	6 14 0
31	Thurs	6 38 0	5 49 4					31	Mon.	5 54 6	6 14 4

HAWAII'S Mineral Oil bill for 1923 showed a decline in total value compared with the two preceding years, yet reached the sum of \$6,771,983, divided as follows: Gasoline, naphtha, etc., \$2,415,674; gas and fuel oil, \$2,840,197; crude, \$636,459; illuminating, \$301,021; lubricating, \$532,617; residuum and other petroleum products (part year only), \$46,015.

## SECOND QUARTER, 1924.

APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
D	H. M.		D	H. M.		D	H. M.	
3	New Moon	8:47 a.m.	3	New Moon	0:30 p.m.	2	New Moon	4:04 a.m.
11	First Quar.	0:42 p.m.	11	First Quar.	3:44 p.m.	10	First Quar.	3:07 a.m.
19	Full Moon	3:41 a.m.	18	Full Moon	11:22 a.m.	16	Full Moon	6:11 p.m.
25	Last Quar.	5:58 p.m.	25	Last Quar.	3:46 a.m.	23	Last Quar.	3:46 p.m.

Day of Mon...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Mon...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Mon...	Day of Wk...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....
1	Tues..	5 53 7	6 14 7	1	Thurs.	5 29 5	6 24 9	1	SUN.	5 17 3	6 37 8
2	Wed..	5 52 8	6 15 0	2	Fri..	5 28 8	6 25 2	2	Mon.	5 17 2	6 38 2
3	Thurs	5 51 9	6 15 3	3	Sat..	5 28 2	6 25 6	3	Tues.	5 17 2	6 38 6
4	Fri..	5 51 0	6 15 6	4	SUN.	5 27 6	6 26 0	4	Wed.	5 17 1	6 39 0
5	Sat...5	50 1	6 16 0	5	Mon.	5 27 0	6 26 4	5	Thurs.	5 17 0	6 39 4
6	SUN.	5 49 2	6 16 3	6	Tues.	5 26 4	6 26 8	6	Fri..	5 17 0	6 39 8
7	Mon.	5 48 3	6 16 6	7	Wed.	5 25 8	6 27 2	7	Sat..	5 17 0	6 40 1
8	Tues..	5 47 4	6 16 9	8	Thurs.	5 25 3	6 27 6	8	SUN.	5 17 0	6 40 5
9	Wed..	5 46 5	6 17 2	9	Fri..	5 24 7	6 28 0	9	Mon.	5 16 9	6 40 9
10	Thurs	5 45 6	6 17 5	10	Sat..	5 24 3	6 28 5	10	Tues.	5 16 9	6 41 2
11	Fri..	5 44 8	6 17 8	11	SUN.	5 23 8	6 28 9	11	Wed.	5 17 0	6 41 5
12	Sat...5	44 0	6 18 1	12	Mon.	5 23 4	6 29 3	12	Thurs	5 17 1	6 41 9
13	SUN..5	43 2	6 18 4	13	Tues.	5 22 9	6 29 8	13	Fri..	5 17 2	6 42 2
14	Mon..5	42 3	6 18 8	14	Wed..5	22 4	6 30 2	14	Sat..	5 17 3	6 42 5
15	Tues.	5 41 5	6 19 1	15	Thurs.	6 22 0	6 30 6	15	SUN.	5 17 5	6 42 8
16	Wed..	5 40 7	6 19 4	16	Fri..	5 21 6	6 31 0	16	Mon.	5 17 6	6 43 1
17	Thurs	5 39 9	6 19 8	17	Sat..	5 21 2	6 31 4	17	Tues.	5 17 7	6 43 4
18	Fri..	5 39 0	6 20 1	18	SUN.	5 20 8	6 31 9	18	Wed.	5 17 9	6 43 6
19	Sat...5	38 2	6 20 5	19	Mon.	5 20 5	6 32 3	19	Thurs	5 18 0	6 43 9
20	SUN.	5 37 4	6 20 8	20	Tues.	5 20 2	6 32 7	20	Fri..	5 18 2	6 44 1
21	Mon..	5 36 6	6 21 2	21	Wed.	5 19 8	6 33 1	21	Sat..	5 18 4	6 44 4
22	Tues..	5 35 8	6 21 5	22	Thurs.	5 19 5	6 33 6	22	SUN.	5 18 6	6 44 6
23	Wed..	5 35 0	6 21 9	23	Fri..	5 19 2	6 34 0	23	Mon.	5 18 8	6 44 7
24	Thurs	5 34 3	6 22 3	24	Sat..	5 18 8	6 34 5	24	Tues.	5 19 1	6 44 9
25	Fri..	5 33 6	6 22 6	25	SUN.	5 18 5	6 34 9	25	Wed.	5 19 4	6 45 1
26	Sat...5	32 9	6 23 0	26	Mon.	5 18 3	6 35 4	26	Thurs	5 19 6	6 45 2
27	SUN..5	32 2	6 23 3	27	Tues.	5 18 1	6 35 8	27	Fri..	5 19 9	6 45 4
28	Mon..	5 31 4	6 23 7	28	Wed.	5 17 9	6 36 2	28	Sat..	5 20 2	6 45 5
29	Tues..	5 30 8	6 24 1	29	Thurs	5 17 7	6 36 6	29	SUN.	5 20 5	6 45 6
30	Wed..	5 30 1	6 24 5	30	Fri..	5 17 5	6 37 0	30	Mon.	5 20 8	6 45 7
				31	Sat..	5 17 4	6 37 4				

DAIRY product imports from the mainland this past year were valued at \$1,275,799, of which milk, condensed or preserved, showed \$623,985; butter, 1,023,311 pounds, at \$531,374; and cheese, 435,194 pounds, at \$120,446. New Zealand also finds Hawaii a regular butter customer, figures of which are not at hand.

## THIRD QUARTER, 1924.

JULY					AUGUST					SEPTEMBER				
D		H. M.			D		H. M.			D		H. M.		
1	New Moon	7:06 p.m.			7	First Quar.	5:11 p.m.			5	First Quar.	10:16 p.m.		
9	First Quar.	11:16 a.m.			14	Full Moon	9:49 a.m.			12	Full Moon	8:30 p.m.		
16	Full Moon	1:19 a.m.			21	Last Quar.	10:40 p.m.			20	Last Quar.	5:06 p.m.		
23	Last Quar.	6:06 a.m.			29	New Moon	10:07 p.m.			28	New Moon	9:46 a.m.		
31	New Moon	9:12 a.m.												
	Day of Mon...					Day of Mon...					Day of Mon...			
	Day of Wk...					Day of Wk...					Day of Wk...			
	Sun Rises.....					Sun Rises.....					Sun Rises.....			
	Sun Sets.....					Sun Sets.....					Sun Sets.....			
		H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.	
1	Tues..	5 21 1	6 45 8		1	Fri..	5 32 9	6 39 0		1	Mon..	5 43 2	6 16 6	
2	Wed..	5 21 4	6 45 8		2	Sat..	5 33 9	6 38 5		2	Tues..	5 43 4	6 15 7	
3	Thurs	5 21 7	6 45 9		3	SUN.	5 33 7	6 38 0		3	Wed..	5 43 7	6 14 8	
4	Fri..	5 22 1	6 45 8		4	Mon..	5 34 1	6 37 4		4	Thurs.	5 43 9	6 13 9	
5	Sat..	5 22 4	6 46 8		5	Tues.	5 34 4	6 36 9		5	Fri..	5 44 2	6 13 0	
6	SUN..	5 22 8	6 45 8		6	Wed..	5 34 8	6 36 3		6	Sat..	5 44 5	6 12 0	
7	Mon..	5 23 1	6 45 8		7	Thurs	5 35 2	6 35 7		7	SUN.	5 44 7	6 11 1	
8	Tues.	5 23 5	6 45 8		8	Fri..	5 35 7	6 35 1		8	Mon..	5 45 0	6 10 2	
9	Wed..	5 23 8	6 45 7		9	Sat...	5 35 9	6 34 5		9	Tues.	5 45 3	6 9 2	
10	Thurs	5 24 2	6 45 6		10	SUN.	5 36 3	6 33 8		10	Wed..	5 45 5	6 8 3	
11	Fri..	5 24 5	6 45 5		11	Mon..	5 36 6	6 33 2		11	Thurs.	5 45 8	6 7 3	
12	Sat..	5 24 9	6 45 4		12	Tues.	5 37 0	6 32 5		12	Fri..	5 46 0	6 6 4	
13	SUN.	5 25 4	6 45 3		13	Wed..	5 37 3	6 31 8		13	Sat..	5 46 3	6 5 4	
14	Mon..	5 25 8	6 45 1		14	Thurs	5 37 7	6 31 1		14	SUN.	5 46 5	6 4 4	
15	Tues.	5 26 2	6 44 9		15	Fri..	5 38 0	6 30 4		15	Mon..	5 46 8	6 3 5	
16	Wed..	5 26 6	6 44 7		16	Sat..	5 38 3	6 29 7		16	Tues..	5 47 0	6 2 5	
17	Thurs	5 27 0	6 44 5		17	SUN.	5 38 7	6 29 0		17	Wed..	5 47 3	6 1 6	
18	Fri..	5 27 4	6 44 3		18	Mon..	5 39 0	6 28 2		18	Thurs.	5 47 5	6 0 6	
19	Sat..	5 27 8	6 44 1		19	Tues..	5 39 3	6 27 5		19	Fri..	5 47 8	5 59 7	
20	SUN.	5 28 2	6 43 8		20	Wed..	5 39 6	6 26 9		20	Sat..	5 48 0	5 58 7	
21	Mon..	5 28 6	6 43 5		21	Thurs	5 39 9	6 25 9		21	SUN.	5 48 3	5 57 8	
22	Tues.	5 29 0	6 43 2		22	Fri..	5 40 3	6 25 1		22	Mon..	5 48 5	5 56 8	
23	Wed..	5 29 4	6 42 8		23	Sat..	5 40 6	6 24 3		23	Tues.	5 48 8	5 55 9	
24	Thurs	5 29 8	6 42 5		24	SUN.	5 40 9	6 23 5		24	Wed..	5 49 0	5 54 9	
25	Fri..	5 30 2	6 42 1		25	Mon..	5 41 2	6 22 6		25	Thurs.	5 49 3	5 53 9	
26	Sat..	5 30 6	6 41 7		26	Tues.	5 41 4	6 21 0		26	Fri..	5 49 6	5 53 0	
27	SUN.	5 31 0	6 41 3		27	Wed..	5 41 7	6 20 9		27	Sat..	5 49 8	5 52 1	
28	Mon..	5 31 4	6 40 9		28	Thurs	5 42 0	6 20 1		28	SUN.	5 50 1	5 51 1	
29	Tues.	5 31 8	6 40 5		29	Fri..	5 42 3	6 19 2		29	Mon..	5 50 4	5 50 2	
30	Wed..	5 32 2	6 40 0		30	Sat..	5 42 6	6 18 3		30	Tues.	5 50 7	5 49 2	
31	Thurs	5 32 5	6 39 5		31	SUN.	5 42 9	6 17 4						

CALIFORNIA shipments of eggs for three years past to these islands have averaged 1,439,955 dozen per annum, valued at \$498,620. The poultry and game imports, though falling off materially last year, yet show an average shipment value of \$114,652 per annum for the same period. These figures should encourage local effort toward enlargement of our chicken ranches to supply this steady demand.

## FOURTH QUARTER, 1924.

OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER							
D		H. M.			D		H. M.			D		H. M.					
5		First Quar. 4:00 a.m.			3		First Quar. 11:48 a.m.			2		First Quar. 10:46 p.m.					
12		Full Moon 9:51 a.m.			11		Full Moon 2:01 a.m.			10		Full Moon 5:33 p.m.					
20		Last Quar. 0:24 p.m.			19		Last Quar. 7:08 a.m.			18		Last Quar. 11:41 p.m.					
27		New Moon 8:27 p.m.			26		New Moon 6:46 a.m.			23		New Moon 5:16 p.m.					
Day of Mon..	Day of Wk..	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	H. M.	H. M.	Day of Mon..	Day of Wk..	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	H. M.	H. M.	Day of Mon..	Day of Wk..	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	H. M.	H. M.
1	Wed.	5 51 0	5 48 3			1	Sat..	6 28 8	5 24 4			1	Mon.	6 20 9	5 17 2		
2	Thurs.	5 51 3	5 47 4			2	SUN.	6 33 3	5 23 9			2	Tues.	6 21 5	5 17 3		
3	Fri..	5 51 6	5 46 5			3	Mon.	6 38 5	5 23 3			3	Wed...	6 22 2	5 17 4		
4	Sat..	5 51 8	5 45 6			4	Tues.	6 43 3	5 22 8			4	Thurs.	6 22 8	5 17 5		
5	SUN.	5 52 1	5 44 7			5	Wed.	6 49 5	5 22 4			5	Fri..	6 23 5	5 17 7		
6	Mon.	5 52 4	5 43 8			6	Thurs.	6 54 5	5 21 9			6	Sat..	6 24 2	5 17 9		
7	Tues.	5 52 7	5 42 9			7	Fri..	6 60 0	5 21 4			7	SUN.	6 24 8	5 18 1		
8	Wed.	5 53 1	5 42 0			8	Sat..	6 65 5	5 21 0			8	Mon.	6 25 4	5 18 4		
9	Thurs.	5 53 4	5 41 1			9	SUN.	6 71 1	5 20 7			9	Tues.	6 26 0	5 18 7		
10	Fri..	5 53 8	5 40 2			10	Mon.	6 76 6	5 20 2			10	Wed..	6 26 6	5 19 0		
11	Sat..	5 54 1	5 39 4			11	Tues.	6 82 2	5 19 9			11	Thurs.	6 27 3	5 19 3		
12	SUN.	5 54 5	5 38 6			12	Wed.	6 89 5	5 19 5			12	Fri..	6 27 9	5 19 6		
13	Mon.	5 54 8	5 37 7			13	Thurs.	6 95 5	5 19 2			13	Sat..	6 28 5	5 19 9		
14	Tues.	5 55 1	5 36 9			14	Fri..	6 10 1	5 18 9			14	SUN.	6 29 1	5 20 3		
15	Wed.	5 55 5	5 36 1			15	Sat..	6 10 7	5 18 6			15	Mon.	6 29 7	5 20 6		
16	Thurs.	5 55 8	5 35 3			16	SUN.	6 11 3	5 18 3			16	Tues.	6 30 3	5 21 0		
17	Fri..	5 56 2	5 34 5			17	Mon.	6 11 9	5 18 0			17	Wed.	6 30 8	5 21 5		
18	Sat..	5 56 6	5 33 7			18	Tues.	6 12 5	5 17 8			18	Thurs.	6 31 4	5 21 9		
19	SUN.	5 56 9	5 32 9			19	Wed.	6 13 1	5 17 6			19	Fri..	6 31 9	5 22 3		
20	Mon.	5 57 3	5 32 2			20	Thurs.	6 13 7	5 17 4			20	Sat..	6 32 5	5 22 8		
21	Tues.	5 57 7	5 31 4			21	Fri..	6 14 3	5 17 2			21	SUN.	6 33 0	5 23 3		
22	Wed.	5 58 2	5 30 7			22	Sat..	6 15 0	5 17 1			22	Mon.	6 33 5	5 23 8		
23	Thurs.	5 58 6	5 30 0			23	SUN.	6 15 7	5 17 1			23	Tues.	6 34 0	5 24 3		
24	Fri..	5 59 1	5 29 3			24	Mon.	6 16 3	5 17 0			24	Wed.	6 34 5	5 24 8		
25	Sat..	5 59 5	5 28 7			25	Tues.	6 17 0	5 17 0			25	Thurs.	6 35 0	5 25 3		
26	SUN.	6 0 0	5 28 0			26	Wed.	6 17 6	5 17 0			26	Fri..	6 35 5	5 25 9		
27	Mon.	6 0 4	5 27 4			27	Thurs.	6 18 2	5 17 0			27	Sat..	6 35 9	5 26 5		
28	Tues.	6 0 9	5 26 7			28	Fri..	6 18 9	5 17 0			28	SUN.	6 36 3	5 27 0		
29	Wed.	6 1 4	5 26 1			29	Sat..	6 19 6	5 17 1			29	Mon.	6 36 6	5 27 6		
30	Thurs.	6 1 8	5 25 5			30	SUN.	6 20 2	5 17 1			30	Tues.	6 37 0	5 28 2		
31	Fri..	6 2 3	5 24 9			31						31	Wed.	6 37 3	5 28 8		

HONOLULU'S licensed automobiles and motor trucks have passed the 12,000 mark. The rapid increase of these vehicles is shown in the following average figures of importation for the past three years, in number and value. Two hundred ninety-four motor trucks and busses, at \$397,270; 2,530 passenger automobiles valued at \$2,268,202. The average yearly value of automobile tires, same period, was \$1,179,011.

**Total Population by Districts and Islands—1910 and 1920, Comparative.**

Hawaii	1920	1910	Oahu	1920	1910
North Hilo.....	5,644	4,077	Honolulu . . . . .	83,327	52,183
South Hilo.....	23,828	18,468	Ewa . . . . .	17,899	14,627
Puna . . . . .	7,282	6,834	Waianae . . . . .	1,802	1,846
Kau . . . . .	4,028	4,078	Waialua . . . . .	7,641	6,083
North Kona.....	3,709	3,377	Wahiawa . . . . .	4,302	799
South Kona.....	3,703	3,191	Koolauloa . . . . .	4,490	3,204
North Kohala....	6,275	5,398	Koolaupoko . . . .	4,035	3,251
South Kohala....	1,304	922			
Hamakua . . . . .	9,122	9,037	Midway . . . . .	123,496	81,993
				31	35
	64,895	55,382	Kauai		
Maui			Waimea . . . . .	8,672	7,987
Lahaina . . . . .	7,142	4,787	Niihau . . . . .	191	208
Wailuku . . . . .	14,941	11,742	Koloa . . . . .	7,270	5,769
Hana . . . . .	3,100	3,241	Kawaihau . . . . .	4,533	2,580
Makawao . . . . .	10,900	8,855	Hanalei . . . . .	2,549	2,457
			Lihue . . . . .	6,223	4,951
	36,083	28,625			
Molokai . . . . .	1,784	1,791		29,438	23,952
Lanai . . . . .	185	131	Total whole group	255,912	191,909

**Comparative Table of Population, Hawaiian Islands—Census Period 1866-1920.**

Islands	1866	1872	1878	1884	1890	1900	1910	1920
Hawaii.....	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,994	26,754	46,843	55,382	64,895
Maui.....	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357	24,797	28,623	36,080
Oahu.....	19,799	20,671	29,236	28,068	31,194	58,504	81,993	123,496
Kauai .....	6,299	4,961	5,634	*8,935	11,643	20,562	23,744	29,247
Molokai...	2,299	2,349	2,581	} 2614	2,652	2,504	1,791	1,784
Lanai.....	394	348	214		174	619	131	185
Niihau.....	325	233	177		216	172	208	191
Kaheleawe.....							2	3
Midway.....							35	31
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>62,959</b>	<b>56,897</b>	<b>57,985</b>	<b>80,578</b>	<b>89,900</b>	<b>154,001</b>	<b>191,909</b>	<b>255,912</b>
All Foreigners.....	4,194	5,366	10,477	36,346	49,368	116,366	153,362	214,162
<b>Natives</b> .....	<b>58,765</b>	<b>51,531</b>	<b>47,508</b>	<b>44,288</b>	<b>40,622</b>	<b>37,636</b>	<b>38,547</b>	<b>41,750</b>

### Population of Islands, and of Honolulu and Hilo by Race and Sex, 1920.

From Tables of the Bureau of Census.

Races	All Islands		Honolulu		Hilo	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hawaiian . . . . .	11,990	11,733	4,190	4,269	395	394
Caucasian-Hawaiian . . . . .	5,528	5,544	2,891	3,079	239	249
Asiatic-Hawaiian . . . . .	3,524	3,431	1,579	1,523	166	176
Portuguese . . . . .	13,737	13,265	4,941	5,037	916	920
Porto Rican . . . . .	3,133	2,469	430	411	62	60
Spanish . . . . .	1,326	1,104	333	303	26	30
Other Caucasian . . . . .	12,309	7,399	7,591	5,079	386	305
Chinese . . . . .	16,197	7,810	8,428	4,955	456	206
Japanese . . . . .	62,644	46,630	13,490	11,032	2,728	2,121
Korean . . . . .	3,498	1,452	843	476	56	37
Filipino . . . . .	16,851	4,180	1,660	453	372	113
All other . . . . .	409	249	201	133	9	9
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>151,146</b>	<b>104,766</b>	<b>46,577</b>	<b>36,750</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>4,620</b>

### Birth, by Countries, of Population, Territory of Hawaii, Census of 1920.

Race	Number	Race	Number
Hawaii . . . . .	136,349	Italy . . . . .	60
Philippine Islands . . . . .	18,728	Japan . . . . .	60,690
Porto Rico . . . . .	2,581	Korea . . . . .	3,498
U. S., exclusive of above . . . . .	10,816	Norway . . . . .	141
Atlantic Islands . . . . .	121	Pacific Islands . . . . .	170
Australia . . . . .	159	Poland . . . . .	58
Austria . . . . .	124	Portugal . . . . .	5,794
Canada . . . . .	472	Russia . . . . .	342
China . . . . .	11,164	Scotland . . . . .	667
Denmark . . . . .	83	Spain . . . . .	1,396
England . . . . .	747	Sweden . . . . .	108
France . . . . .	112	Switzerland . . . . .	50
Ireland . . . . .	204	All other countries . . . . .	438
		<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>255,912</b>

### Hawaii's Annual Federal Revenue.

Sources	1921	1922	1923
Internal Revenue Office . . . . .	\$20,676,778	\$15,520,853	\$ 4,123,987
Custom House Receipts . . . . .	1,426,716	1,076,163	1,500,653
Post Office Receipts . . . . .	303,227	315,116	335,403
District Court Receipts . . . . .	33,967*	61,591	38,041

\*Half Year only.

Population in 1920 by Age Groups, Sex and Race.

Races	Under 20		20 to 39 Years		40 Years or over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hawaiian . . . . .	4,698	4,814	3,699	3,856	3,589	3,057
Caucasian-Hawaiian . . . . .	3,461	3,421	1,354	1,518	712	604
Asiatic-Hawaiian . . . . .	2,556	2,428	676	781	289	218
Portuguese . . . . .	7,851	7,703	3,559	3,095	2,322	1,860
Porto Rican . . . . .	1,580	1,544	800	575	749	349
Spanish . . . . .	791	683	245	267	290	154
Other Caucasian . . . . .	3,244	2,131	5,765	3,105	3,286	2,156
Chinese . . . . .	4,785	4,490	2,685	1,969	8,717	850
Japanese . . . . .	25,309	23,483	18,266	16,409	19,053	6,732
Korean . . . . .	808	765	1,112	495	1,568	192
Filipino . . . . .	2,550	2,040	12,929	1,922	1,360	217
All other . . . . .	149	166	123	50	137	33
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>57,782</b>	<b>53,668</b>	<b>51,213</b>	<b>34,642</b>	<b>42,072</b>	<b>16,422</b>

Comparative Race Population of Hawaii, 1920-1910.

Courtesy Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Race	1920	1910	Increase since 1910
The Territory . . . . .	255,912	191,909	64,003
Hawaiian . . . . .	23,723	26,041	*2,318
Asiatic-Hawaiian . . . . .	6,955	3,734	3,221
Caucasian-Hawaiian . . . . .	11,072	8,772	2,300
Portuguese . . . . .	27,002	22,301	4,701
Porto Rican . . . . .	5,602	4,890	712
Spanish . . . . .	2,430	1,990	440
Other Caucasian . . . . .	19,708	14,867	4,841
Chinese . . . . .	23,507	21,674	1,833
Japanese . . . . .	109,274	79,675	29,599
Filipino . . . . .	21,031	2,361	18,670
Korean . . . . .	4,950	4,533	417
Negro . . . . .	348	695	*347
All other . . . . .	310	376	*66

\*Decrease.

Of the total increase since 1910 in the population of the Territory as a whole (64,003), as shown by the above statement, the Japanese and Filipinos contributed fully three-fourths,—29,599 and 18,670, respectively. The figures show a considerable decrease since 1910 in the number of pure-blood Hawaiians—from 26,041 in 1910 to 23,723 in 1920—but a large gain in part-Hawaiians.

Of the total population of Hawaii in 1920, the males numbered 151,146, or 59.1 per cent, and the females 104,766, or 40.9 per cent. In 1910 the corresponding figures were: males, 123,099, or 64.1 per cent; females, 68,810, or 35.9 per cent. The ratio of males to females was 144.3 to 100 in 1920, as against 178.9 to 100 in 1910.



**Births and Deaths by Nationalities, 1923.**

For Fiscal Year ending June, compiled from Board of Health Report.

Nationality	Deaths	Births	Est. Popltn.
American, British, German, Russian . .	439	239	34,266
Chinese . . . . .	790	332	23,230
Filipino . . . . .	863	629	33,481
Hawaiian . . . . .	564	834	21,603
Part-Hawaiian . . . . .	1,376	356	19,377
Japanese . . . . .	5,689	1,645	118,818
Korean . . . . .	232	73	5,547
Portuguese . . . . .	996	404	26,235
Porto Rican . . . . .	297	102	6,352
Spanish . . . . .	64	26	2,112
Other . . . . .	25	14	494
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>11,335</b>	<b>4,654</b>	<b>291,515</b>

**Vital Statistics by Counties, 1923.**

Islands, etc.	Est. Popltn. Dec. 1922	Births	Mrrgs.	Deaths
Honolulu City . . . . .	91,800	4,390	1,651	1,663
Outer Oahu . . . . .	56,070	1,398	177	602
Hilo City . . . . .	11,300	453	174	385
Hawaii County (other) . . . . .	58,600	2,100	200	763
Maui County . . . . .	41,060	1,682	216	731
Kalawao County . . . . .	536	10	6	43
Kauai County . . . . .	32,149	1,102	170	467
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>291,515</b>	<b>11,335</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>4,654</b>

**Nationality of Plantation Labor, June 30, 1923.**

Courtesy Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Nationality.	1923.	Nationality.	1923.
Americans, Men . . . . .	1,188	Japanese, *Men . . . . .	13,436
Spanish, " . . . . .	104	Chinese, " . . . . .	1,484
Portuguese, " . . . . .	1,943	Koreans, " . . . . .	1,063
Hawaiians, " . . . . .	677	Filipinos, " . . . . .	20,743
Porto Ricans, " . . . . .	1,126	Others, † " . . . . .	238
		<b>Total Men . . . . .</b>	<b>42,001</b>

\* Women, 2,887. † Women, 407. Minors, Regular, 688; School, 3,930.  
Grand total, men, women and minors . . . . . 49,913

**School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1923.**

From Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

**NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS.**

Class	Schools	Teachers			Pupils		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Public Schools.	175	186	1,339	1,525	25,305	23,425	48,730
Private Schools.	60	110	310	420	4,599	3,871	8,470
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>29,904</b>	<b>27,296</b>	<b>57,200</b>

**AGES ALL PUPILS, ALL SCHOOLS.**

Public	Under 6	6—9	10—15	Over 15	Total
Hawaii . . . . .	68	5,523	5,919	741	12,251
Maui . . . . .	82	3,305	3,366	369	7,122
Oahu . . . . .	13	9,863	11,781	2,037	23,694
Kauai . . . . .	...	2,438	2,976	249	5,663
<b>Total Public.....</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>21,129</b>	<b>24,042</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>48,730</b>
Private	Under 6	6—9	10—15	Over 15	Total
Hawaii . . . . .	164	238	435	95	932
Maui . . . . .	329	362	439	62	1,192
Oahu . . . . .	1,232	1,357	2,297	1,460	6,346
Kauai . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
<b>Total Private ...</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>3,171</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>8,470</b>

**NATIONALITY ALL PUPILS.**

Race	Public	Private	Race	Public	Private
Hawaiian . . . . .	3,565	622	Chinese . . . . .	4,616	1,023
Part Hawaiian..	5,003	1,669	Japanese . . . . .	23,947	1,800
Anglo-Saxon . . .	1,448	1,538	Korean . . . . .	791	170
Spanish . . . . .	375	1,295	Filipino . . . . .	1,601	122
Portuguese . . . .	5,758	54	Others . . . . .	462	94
Porto Rican....	1,164	88	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>48,730</b>	<b>8,470</b>

**Races of Income Tax Payers Collections for the Fiscal Year 1923.**

Corporations, firms, etc.....	\$ 686,705.80
Anglo Saxons . . . . .	148,195.17
Hawaiians . . . . .	19,814.76
Japanese . . . . .	8,655.15
Portuguese and Spanish.....	8,635.07
Chinese . . . . .	7,375.55
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 879,381.50</b>

### Import Values from United States, Comparative, for Fiscal Years Ending June, 1922 and 1923.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Bureau of Statistics.

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1922	1923
Agricultural Implements . . . . .	\$ 181,604	\$ 324,948
Animals . . . . .	206,593	382,644
Automobiles and parts of . . . . .	2,198,848	3,164,154
Books, Maps, Engravings, etc. . . . .	706,696	782,271
Boots and Shoes. . . . .	626,698	826,522
Brass, and manufactures of . . . . .	130,909	202,070
Breadstuffs . . . . .	2,502,065	2,059,905
Brooms and Brushes. . . . .	58,975	82,632
Carriages, Cars, etc., and parts of . . . . .	121,898	178,683
Cement . . . . .	530,222	657,145
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc. . . . .	950,939	1,033,302
Clocks, Watches, and parts of . . . . .	116,690	100,216
Coal . . . . .	20,424	35,894
Cocoa and Chocolate. . . . .	111,895	133,662
Coffee . . . . .	14,861	22,817
Confectionery . . . . .	334,276	423,359
Copper, and manufactures of . . . . .	139,429	153,638
Cotton, manufactures of, and clothing. . . . .	3,427,875	3,979,003
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware. . . . .	334,329	267,823
Eggs . . . . .	497,677	467,676
Electrical Machinery and Instruments. . . . .	1,418,060	1,200,298
Explosives . . . . .	73,793	120,423
Fertilizers . . . . .	753,500	1,654,342
Fibers, Textile Grasses, manufactures of. . . . .	289,075	312,286
Fish . . . . .	813,238	793,023
Fruits and Nuts. . . . .	987,403	1,062,239
Furniture of Metal. . . . .	187,410	169,404
Glass and Glassware. . . . .	306,283	345,491
Hay . . . . .	136,239	138,137
Household and Personal Effects. . . . .	147,533	155,543
India Rubber, manufactures of. . . . .	1,422,756	1,611,559
Instruments, etc., for scientific purposes. . . . .	69,443	152,236
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of. . . . .	415,463	3,072,787
Sheets and Plates, etc. . . . .	179,331	751,143
Builders' Hardware, etc. . . . .	209,299	484,717
Machinery, Machines, parts of. . . . .	1,846,406	1,523,289
Nails, Spikes, Pipes, etc. . . . .	2,910,807	1,260,149
Jewelry and manufactures, Gold and Silver. . . . .	181,071	177,906
Lamps, Chandeliers, etc. . . . .	35,324	27,659
Lead and Compounds, Etc. . . . .	.....	326,506
Lead and manufactures of. . . . .	88,786	92,623
Leather and manufactures of. . . . .	237,294	313,717
Musical Instruments . . . . .	142,060	201,935

Import Values From United States for 1922-1923—Continued

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1922	1923
Naval Stores .....	\$ 29,566	\$ 50,660
Oil Cloth, Etc.....	34,327	85,315
Oils: Mineral, Crude.....	1,296,073	636,459
Refined, and Residuum, etc.....	6,034,729	6,134,524
Vegetable .....	122,746	198,827
Paints, Pigments and Colors.....	572,742	826,847
Paper and manufactures of.....	984,539	1,197,015
Perfumery, etc. ....	176,756	212,656
Phonographs, etc. ....	116,822	115,734
Photographic Goods .....	218,312	189,237
Provisions, etc., Beef Products.....	161,128	189,915
Hogs and other Meat Products.....	1,335,736	1,040,807
Dairy Products .....	1,252,130	1,275,799
Rice .....	1,780,129	2,530,538
Roofing Felt, etc.....	115,097	318,569
Salt .....	33,816	34,436
Silk and manufactures of.....	403,306	512,566
Soap: Toilet and other.....	442,017	406,163
Starch .....	10,431	12,145
Straw and Palm Leaf, manufactures of.....	125,116	146,063
Sugar, Molasses and Syrup.....	657,522	824,614
Tea .....	16,629	20,140
Tin and manufactures of.....	1,463,181	1,759,271
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	1,957,651	1,880,590
Toys .....	138,288	165,621
Vegetables .....	863,878	998,913
Wood and Manufactures:		
Lumber, Shingles, etc.....	1,592,895	2,568,611
Shooks, box .....	474,398	724,336
Doors, Sash, Blinds.....	189,399	206,747
Furniture .....	413,289	467,627
Trimnings, Molding and other manuf's...	435,727	428,692
Wool and manufactures of.....	647,137	838,597
All other articles.....	1,440,636	2,359,189
Total value merchandise shipments.....	\$51,581,621	\$60,795,799

Coin Shipments, Year Ending June 30, 1923.

	Gold	Silver
Bullion, refined, import.....	\$ 36,247	\$ 5,029
Coin, domestic, import.....	.....	200
	\$ 36,247	\$ 5,229
Coin, domestic export.....		\$ 65,000

### Value Domestic Mdse. Shipments to the United States from Hawaii for Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1922 and 1923.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce and Finance,  
Bureau of Statistics.

Articles	1922	1923
Animals . . . . .	\$ 7,999	\$ 4,623
Bones, hoofs, etc. . . . .	799	1,776
Beeswax . . . . .	2,288	7,144
Breadstuffs . . . . .	8,623	10,555
Chemicals, drugs, etc. . . . .	44,197	30,373
Coffee . . . . .	570,476	406,431
Fibers, unmanufactured—Sisal. . . . .	3,197	1,800
Fish, canned . . . . .	26,498	65,596
Fruits and nuts:		
Bananas . . . . .	181,933	222,138
Pineapples . . . . .	31,086	24,982
Canned Pines . . . . .	19,737,405	22,321,588
Prepared or preserved . . . . .	11,624	7,511
Nuts . . . . .	4,831	7,824
Hides and skins . . . . .	145,372	176,524
Honey . . . . .	63,565	78,621
Meat products, tallow . . . . .	18,394	30,144
Molasses . . . . .	204,129	231,693
Musical Instruments . . . . .	10,072	9,389
Paper and manufactures of . . . . .	2,065	2,448
Pineapple juice . . . . .	81,562	477
Rice . . . . .	54,999	41,442
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of . . . . .	2,172	756
Sugar, brown . . . . .	43,906,777	68,346,021
Sugar, refined . . . . .	1,202,108	1,239,620
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured . . . . .	3,097	1,385
Vegetables . . . . .	36,096	32,953
Wool, raw . . . . .	15,726	117,818
Wood and manufactures of . . . . .	15,089	19,146
All other articles . . . . .	23,359	31,182
Total value shipments Hawaiian products . . . . .	\$66,415,538	\$93,472,050
Returned shipments merchandise . . . . .	1,836,515	2,630,063
Total foreign merchandise . . . . .	83,020	57,629
Total shipments merchandise . . . . .	\$68,335,073	\$96,159,742

### Value Foreign Imports to March 31, 1923.

Bags . . . . .	\$ 534,751	Food Supplies . . . . .	\$2,384,981
Chemicals . . . . .	2,639,644	Spirits . . . . .	2,961
Coal . . . . .	532,670	Other . . . . .	1,646,979
Cottons . . . . .	296,837		
		Total . . . . .	\$8,038,823

**Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Domestic Produce Shipped for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1923.**

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, and Customs Tables.

Articles	Quantity	Value
Sugar, raw .....	pounds... 1,181,283,073	\$68,346,847
Sugar, refined .....	pounds... 13,810,258	1,239,620
Coffee .....	pounds... 3,407,759	603,330
Rice .....	pounds... 804,965	41,815
Fibers, sisal .....	tons.... 6	1,890
Fish, canned .....	pounds... 431,007	65,596
Fruits: Bananas .....	bunches.. 218,116	222,138
Fresh Pineapples .....	.....	24,982
Canned Pineapples .....	.....	23,069,447
Nuts .....	.....	4,824
Pineapple Juice .....	.....	447
Beeswax .....	.....	7,144
Honey .....	pounds... 1,668,221	78,621
Molasses .....	gallons... 5,861,878	231,693
Hides and Skins .....	pounds... 3,511,856	176,524
Tallow .....	pounds... 427,733	30,144
Wool, raw .....	pounds... 332,958	117,818
Tobacco, unmanufactured leaf.....	pounds... 27,930	1,385

**Hawaiian Imports and Exports for Year Ending March 31, 1923.**

Courtesy of Collector of Customs.

Countries	Imports	Exports
Australia .....	\$ 576,727	\$ 25,428
Br. Oceania .....	699	21,139
Br. India .....	674,655	3,598
Canada .....	32,397	297,083
Chile .....	2,060,347	.....
England .....	211,174	310,243
France .....	9,070	.....
Germany .....	30,881	.....
Hongkong .....	793,078	15,712
Japan .....	2,618,991	96,901
Scotland .....	5,697	.....
Other .....	1,025,107	502,229
United States, year ending June 30.....	\$ 8,038,823	\$ 1,272,333
	60,795,799	96,159,742
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$68,834,622</b>	<b>\$97,432,075</b>

### Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for Fiscal Year Ending June, 1923.

Compiled from Board of Harbor Commissioners Report.

Months	Honolulu				Hilo	
	Steam		Sail		No.	Tons
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons		
1922 { July . . . . .	57	429,622	3	2,674	8	46,476
August . . . . .	56	421,067	4	2,808	9	59,215
September . . . . .	62	466,698	6	4,615	8	60,321
October . . . . .	66	473,322	3	2,106	14	55,528
November . . . . .	45	352,806	7	6,462	8	47,507
December . . . . .	51	442,998	5	6,196	8	62,917
1923 { January . . . . .	55	430,210	4	5,536	10	73,086
February . . . . .	53	445,238	2	986	8	65,459
March . . . . .	57	457,062	5	3,988	10	63,419
April . . . . .	59	451,470	3	2,165	8	48,577
May . . . . .	54	492,505	3	2,818	9	71,198
June . . . . .	53	404,187	4	4,737	13	66,168
Total . . . . .	668	4,247,185	48	45,091	113	719,901

Kahului reports 66 vessels, of 411,919 tons.

Port Allen reports 32 vessels, of 156,461 tons.

### Passengers To and From Hawaii, Fiscal Year, 1923.

Courtesy R. L. Halsey, Immigration Service.

	Aliens		Citizens	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
Foreign . . . . .	5,185	4,227	3,333	2,957
Mainland . . . . .	308	270	9,952	12,785
Insular Possession . . . . .	6	9	6,027	1,517
Total . . . . .	5,499	4,506	19,312	17,259

### Export Value Pineapple Products to Mainland.

	1920	1921	1922	1923
Fresh Pineapples . . . . .	\$ 32,949	\$ 26,098	\$ 31,086	\$ 24,982
Canned Pineapples . . . . .	18,869,449	29,745,818	19,737,405	*23,064,497
Pineapple Juice . . . . .	58,169	69,517	81,562	477
Total . . . . .	\$18,960,567	\$29,841,433	\$19,850,053	\$23,094,906

\* \$747,859 of this amount is foreign.

**Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics.**

For earlier years see Annuals 1896-1915.

Year	Sugar		Molasses		Total Export Value
	Pounds	Value	Gallons	Value	
1916	1,137,164,228	\$ 54,418,300	\$ 8,399,014	\$ 327,284	\$ 54,745,584
1917	1,162,805,056	62,741,164	10,979,383	392,110	63,133,274
1918	1,080,908,797	64,108,540	14,671,477	634,671	64,743,211
1919	1,215,594,766	75,511,738	11,065,996	591,490	76,103,228
1920	1,056,413,393	118,998,848	9,605,486	491,815	119,490,663
1921	978,082,427	93,686,138	10,963,327	618,874	94,305,012
1922	1,191,632,100	45,109,258	3,686,131	204,129	45,313,387
1923	1,195,093,331	69,586,467	5,861,878	231,693	69,818,160

**Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance.**

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess Export Values	Custom House Receipts
1916	\$34,098,210	\$ 64,670,852	\$30,572,642	\$ 1,161,051
1917	46,358,341	75,115,983	28,757,642	1,169,085
1918	51,801,204	80,545,606	28,744,402	1,009,243
1919	51,895,113	98,859,311	46,964,198	858,258
1920	68,876,094	145,831,074	76,954,980	1,172,394
1921	89,885,993	131,239,887	41,353,894	1,426,716
1922	59,401,294	69,457,511	10,056,217	1,076,163
1923	68,834,622	97,432,075	28,597,453	1,500,653

**Receipts, Expenditures, and Public Debt of Hawaii.**

(From Official Reports.)

Years	Revenue	Expenditures	Cash Balance In Treasury	Public Debt
1916	\$ 5,626,905.33	\$ 5,553,700.66	\$ 539,388.71	\$ 8,024,000.00
1917	5,944,352.95	5,638,429.13	889,508.42	7,874,000.00
1918	7,208,047.73	7,441,043.45	711,517.21	8,749,000.00
1919	7,921,671.90	8,140,768.79	442,609.95	9,194,000.00
1920	10,925,406.97	10,849,601.12	506,334.53	10,894,000.00
1921	13,776,308.00	13,243,048.93	1,064,827.26	12,603,000.00
1922	13,539,016.48	13,157,124.09	1,400,567.19	14,649,000.00
1923	12,996,542.21	13,533,819.97	936,391.65	14,475,000.00

**Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii.**

Fiscal Year	No. Banks	Commercial Deposits	Savings Deposits	Total
1916	19	\$17,317,339.40	\$ 9,061,910.28	\$26,379,249.68
1917	22	22,486,524.31	10,205,496.70	32,692,021.01
1918	23	24,620,004.80	9,892,708.08	34,512,712.88
1919	26	24,898,287.81	10,450,846.55	35,349,134.36
1920	26	36,975,335.93	15,807,778.11	52,783,114.04
1921	31	32,545,538.38	18,635,866.41	51,181,404.79
1922	28	28,379,489.19	17,863,992.17	46,243,481.36
1923	28	31,616,007.39	21,765,731.47	53,381,738.86



## Hawaiian Corporations, 1923.

Tables Courtesy of Treasury Department.

Class	Total No.	Number and Capital Incorporated before and after August 12, 1898				Total
		Before		After		
		No.	Value	No.	Value	
Agriculture ..	98	36	\$48,665,000	62	\$ 47,880,815	\$ 96,545,815
Mercantile...	639	35	25,658,285	604	82,781,788	108,440,073
Railroad.....	9	4	7,350,000	5	7,759,960	15,109,960
Street Car...	2	..	.....	2	2,950,000	2,950,000
Steamship ...	3	1	5,000,000	2	206,000	5,206,000
Bank.....	11	1	1,100,000	10	3,250,000	4,350,000
Sav. & Loan.	26	..	.....	26	2,152,000	2,152,000
Trust.....	11	1	500,000	10	2,450,000	2,950,000
Insurance....	2	..	.....	2	250,000	250,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>\$88,273,285</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>\$149,680,563</b>	<b>\$237,953,848</b>

## Assessed Values Real and Personal Property (by races) for 1923.

Taxpayers	Real Property		Personal Property		Total Assd. Value
	No.	Assd. Value	No.	Assd. Value	
Corporations, firms	1,078	\$103,102,935	1,193	\$102,296,395	\$206,399,330
Anglo-Saxon . . . .	3,782	30,397,115	2,899	4,891,424	35,288,539
Hawaiians . . . . .	6,618	16,742,100	2,389	1,975,061	18,717,161
Port. & Spanish..	3,047	9,374,748	1,989	1,150,156	10,524,904
Chinese . . . . .	1,714	7,479,384	2,588	2,577,983	10,057,367
Japanese . . . . .	2,205	4,583,689	5,102	7,535,307	12,116,996
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>18,444</b>	<b>\$171,679,971</b>	<b>16,160</b>	<b>\$121,424,326</b>	<b>\$293,104,297</b>

## Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, Year Ending March 31, 1923.

	Pounds	Value
Sugar . . . . .	14,425	\$ 826
Coffee, raw . . . . .	1,126,260	196,899
Fruits and Nuts.....	.....	747,859
Rice . . . . .	6,000	373
Other . . . . .	.....	313,650
		<b>\$1,259,607</b>

Resources of Hawaii, 1923.

Population, Territory, census of 1920.....	255,912
Assessed valuation, Territory.....	\$293,104,297
Assessed value of real estate.....	171,679,971
Assessed value of personal property.....	121,424,326
Assessed value, Honolulu and Oahu.....	165,888,532
Assessed value, Honolulu realty.....	99,313,801
Assessed value, Honolulu personality.....	66,574,731
Corporate-owned property in Territory.....	206,399,330
Individually owned property in Territory.....	86,704,967
Amount Insurance carried.....	182,926,300
Banks have credits.....	53,381,738
Banks have commercial accounts.....	31,616,007
Banks have savings accounts.....	21,765,731
Corporations (801) are capitalized at.....	237,953,848
Sugar exports for 1923, tons.....	567,546
Value sugar exports, 1923.....	69,586,467
Estimated pineapple pack, 1923 (cases).....	5,250,000
Total value all exports.....	97,432,075
Total value of imports.....	68,834,623
Excess value exports over imports.....	26,597,453
Amount of Public Debt.....	14,515,000
Total amount year's Revenue.....	12,996,542

Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for 1922.

Class	Amount Written	Amount Premiums	Losses and Claims Paid
Fire.....	\$ 69,619,099	\$1,191,395.17	\$ 93,655.19
Marine.....	102,088,656	262,623.52	45,453.07
Life.....	11,218,545	*2,268,485.83	482,617.60
Accident and Health.....	.....	98,000.16	32,363.75
Auto.....	.....	254,420.19	113,694.82
Burglary.....	.....	7,273.90	1,832.85
Employers' Liability.....	.....	11,694.69	5,000.00
Surety and Fidelity.....	.....	110,246.91	22,844.17
Plate Glass.....	.....	6,316.23	1,395.89
Workmen's Compensation.....	.....	200,042.85	118,711.06
Other.....	.....	18,070.90	5,417.72
Total.....	\$182,926,300	\$4,428,570.35	\$922,986.12

\* Of this amount \$1,874,597.33 are renewals.

Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1923.

Public Improvement 3½% Bonds.....	\$ 200,000
Public Improvement 4% Bonds.....	7,680,000
Public Improvement 4½% Bonds.....	6,050,000
Public Improvement 5% Bonds.....	585,000
Total Bonds outstanding.....	\$14,515,000

**PACK OF HAWAIIAN CANNED PINEAPPLE**

Compiled from the Records of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Canners

Companies	1920	1921	1922
California Packing Corporation.....	2,054,238	1,776,160	1,280,343
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	1,774,649	1,543,883	1,527,658
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Honolulu, Ltd.....	1,022,241	638,100	577,838
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	144,258	212,965	186,592
Hawaii Fruit Packers, Ltd.....	7,453	20,644	23,542
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	46,172	74,481	104,795
Kauai Fruit & Land Co., Ltd.....	164,991	96,746	77,757
Baldwin Packers.....	93,089	100,375	143,318
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	633,392	667,268	607,438
Pauwela Pineapple Company.....	37,729	108,340	154,145
Hawaii Fruit Canning Co.....	.....	9,092	6,656
Honolulu Fruit Co.....	.....	3,560	34,090
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	.....	10,889	36,775
Warmington-Duff Co., by Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	.....	.....	9,292

Total Pack (cases, 2 dozen cans each)..... 5,978,182 5,262,503 4,770,239

**PINEAPPLE COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS**

Company:	Office Location:	Manager:	Representatives:
Cal. Packing Corporation.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	H. A. White.....	Cal. Packing Corporation, San Francisco
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	James D. Dole.....	Hawn. Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Hon., Ltd.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	L. E. Arnold.....	Libby, McNeill & Libby, S. F. & Chicago
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	Waiawa, Oahu.....	L. M. Judd.....	T. H. Davies & Co., Honolulu
Hawaii Fruit Packers, Ltd.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	L. Smith Hiorth.....	None
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	Kapaa, Kauai.....	Albert Horner.....	American Factors, Ltd., Honolulu
Kauai Fruit & Land Co., Ltd.....	Lawai, Kauai.....	W. D. McBryde.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu
Baldwin Packers.....	Lahaina, Maui.....	D. T. Fleming.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	Haiku, Maui.....	A. F. Tavares.....	Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd., San Fran.
Pauwela Pineapple Co.....	Haiku, Maui.....	W. O. Aiken.....	Richmond Chase Co., San Jose
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	A. E. Lister.....	Prat, Low Preserving Co., Santa Clara, Cal.
Honolulu Fruit Co., Ltd.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	Chock Hoon.....	None

TAXES BY DIVISION AND COUNTIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923.

Courtesy of Auditing Department

DIVISION OF TAXES	OAHU	MAUI	HAWAII	KAUAI	TOTALS
Special territorial	\$ 111,143.15	.....	.....	.....	\$ 111,143.15
Real estate taxes	2,523,511.61	\$ 742,746.10	\$1,018,824.38	\$377,833.53	4,662,915.62
Personal property taxes	1,766,101.93	573,901.60	770,536.96	349,781.32	3,460,321.81
10% penalty	8,725.38	1,307.46	2,580.13	520.92	13,133.89
Court costs and interest	11,087.26	1,220.08	4,107.67	1,615.95	18,030.96
Bicycles	1,679.00	779.90	478.50	555.50	3,492.90
Automobiles	111.45	.....	35.25	.....	146.70
Carriages, carts, etc.	7,585.00	1,370.00	3,274.00	2,060.00	14,289.00
Brakes and sulkeys	162.00	16.00	94.00	91.00	363.00
Road tax	80,229.45	25,018.79	35,394.51	19,872.56	160,515.31
Poll tax	39,761.70	12,496.66	17,619.25	9,908.13	79,785.74
Dog and dog tags	2,828.10	1,017.74	1,338.40	964.00	6,148.24
School tax	79,514.85	24,990.12	35,227.61	19,818.01	159,550.59
Income tax	743,008.12	85,302.66	37,917.57	11,953.00	878,181.35
Special income tax	962.60	.....	237.65	.....	1,200.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,376,411.60</b>	<b>\$1,470,167.11</b>	<b>\$1,927,665.78</b>	<b>\$794,973.92</b>	<b>\$9,569,218.41</b>

## TABLE OF RAINFALL, Principal Stations.

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports.

Stations	Observer	1922					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Hawaii</b>							
Hakalau .....	Hak. Sug. Co....	6.01	7.52	15.85	8.07	18.21	4.32
Hilo (town)....	C. E. Martin....	5.34	7.22	16.49	9.21	17.32	3.13
Holualoa .....	Kona Dev. Co....	9.61	9.96	8.18	5.97	3.85	0.38
Honokaa .....	Hon. Sug. Co....	0.45	1.04	8.90	1.31	8.42	0.22
Kapoho .....	H. J. Lyman....	3.06	4.01	8.02	6.30	16.41	5.88
Kealakekua .....	Robt. Wallace....	7.79	7.22	6.40	5.19	2.14	2.30
Kohala .....	Dr. B. D. Bond...	2.26	4.37	8.60	1.58	7.19	1.90
Kukaiua Mill....	A. R. Phillip....	1.71	2.69	7.08	1.57	11.42	0.35
Laupahoehoe ...	A. L. Moses....	3.95	6.66	12.16	5.64	18.12	2.11
Naalehu .....	Hutch. Pln. Co....	2.69	1.06	2.16	4.58	2.75	2.74
Olaa (17 miles)..	Olaa Sug. Co....	9.18	14.97	20.66	9.15	15.26	4.14
Ookala .....	Kaiwiki Sug. Co..	3.27	6.27	8.44	4.96	14.62	1.31
Paauhau .....	Paauhau Sug. Co.	0.66	1.59	8.38	1.11	8.00	0.17
Pahala .....	Haw. Agrl. Co....	0.29	0.81	2.20	1.83	2.89	3.04
Pepeekeo .....	Pepeekeo S. Co...	6.42	7.10	18.35	6.94	18.62	3.90
Ponahawai .....	J. E. Gamalielson.	7.87	12.10	22.28	10.04	18.61	2.88
Volcano Obs....	T. A. Jaggard, Jr..	3.69	4.45	6.14	4.50	6.74	2.34
Waiakea Mill ...	Waiakea Mill....	5.94	8.01	15.39	8.38	18.84	3.14
Waimea .....	Frank Pinho....	2.27	4.75	5.09	2.67	2.86	0.93
<b>Maui</b>							
Haiku Exp. Sta..	W. A. Baldwin..	1.93	4.27	5.31	5.82	6.72	1.05
Halekalah Ranch.	Hal. Ranch Co...	0.00	0.49	3.40	1.94	6.37	0.00
Hana .....	Kaeleku Sug. Co..	1.75	3.31	3.1	7.06	8.89	2.80
Keanae Valley ...	W. F. Pogue....	6.77	13.50	15.93	20.16	24.66	3.53
Kula (Erehwon)..	A. von Tempesky..	0.75	0.60	5.00	2.55	2.28	0.00
Makawao .....	J. E. Tavares....	0.01	0.58	2.76	2.30	5.69	0.40
Puomalei .....	A. McKibbin....	0.78	1.68	4.70	5.14	9.82	1.20
Wailuku .....	Bro. Robert.....	0.02	0.23	1.11	1.04	2.99	0.16
<b>Oahu</b>							
Electric Light Sta.	Alex. Walker....	4.01	12.26	9.13	13.86	10.02	3.68
Ewa Plantation ..	J. A. Hattie.....	0.10	0.00	1.20	0.55	0.75	0.23
Honolulu W. B. ...	Weather Bureau..	0.57	0.75	1.49	3.24	1.01	0.66
Kahuku .....	R. T. Chrstfrsn..	2.28	1.97	4.00	4.91	1.59	0.81
Kinau Street.....	W. R. Castle....	0.91	1.62	2.05	5.23	1.24	1.02
Luakaha (lower)..	L. A. Moore....	6.73	7.69	12.41	9.20	13.73	6.22
Manoa Valley .....	Miss C. Hall....	1.26	6.08	4.68	6.01	4.22	2.43
Maunawili Ranch.	John Herd.....	3.94	5.19	7.31	8.55	7.23	2.59
Schofield Barracks	Med. Corps, U.S.A.	1.00	0.82	.....	.....	.....	0.24
Waialua Mill....	Waialua Agr. Co..	5.57	0.52	4.03	1.04	1.34	0.16
Waiawa .....	Pearl City F. Co..	1.82	2.14	3.60	4.49	3.92	0.83
Waimalu .....	Hon. Pln. Co....	0.25	0.78	2.27	3.78	2.74	0.48
Waimanalo .....	Edwd. Todd.....	0.81	0.97	3.16	2.97	3.11	0.97
<b>Kauai</b>							
Eleele .....	McBryde Sug. Co..	0.55	0.42	1.70	3.41	3.17	0.36
Grove Farm.....	G. N. Wilcox....	1.61	2.62	4.89	2.77	5.42	0.64
Kealia .....	Makee Sug. Co....	1.35	1.30	5.66	4.16	5.74	0.26
Kilauea .....	Kilauea Sug. Co..	2.10	3.02	8.06	6.36	11.25	1.05
Kukuiula .....	F. S. Christian....	0.90	1.45	3.95	3.10	4.15	0.21
Waiawa .....	E. A. Knudsen....	0.00	0.82	1.12	2.54	4.15	0.00

# RAINFALL TABLE.

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## Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1922-1923.

By Thomas A. Blair, Meteorologist. Continued from last Annual.

Stations	Feet Elv.	1923						
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Yearly
<b>Hawaii</b>								
Hakalau . . . . .	200	39.97	9.01	25.05	27.45	11.58	9.70	182.74
Hilo . . . . .	40	41.70	7.51	25.35	22.84	10.21	7.72	164.04
Holualoa . . . . .	1450	8.04	0.68	14.45	7.23	4.03	6.70	79.08
Honokaa . . . . .	461	13.41	4.66	15.99	4.77	2.18	2.17	63.52
Kapoho . . . . .	110	28.20	8.27	16.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kealakekua . . . . .	1450	6.27	3.12	10.04	6.00	6.82	.....	.....
Kohala . . . . .	537	15.08	1.32	5.20	11.18	2.87	5.95	67.50
Kukaiau . . . . .	260	18.52	7.60	12.38	4.64	3.33	3.77	75.06
Laupahoehoe . . . . .	110	25.45	11.73	24.64	17.40	6.69	8.23	142.78
Naalehu . . . . .	650	14.57	7.97	9.59	17.34	2.14	1.20	68.79
Olaa, Puna . . . . .	1530	37.06	16.03	33.39	31.85	14.32	11.86	217.87
Ookala . . . . .	400	21.12	10.97	23.83	10.79	7.73	5.55	118.86
Paauehu Mill . . . . .	400	14.14	5.01	12.85	7.07	2.99	1.89	64.86
Pahala . . . . .	850	19.60	13.14	11.27	17.29	1.88	0.42	73.86
Pepeekeo . . . . .	100	43.36	7.54	23.71	22.56	8.43	8.08	175.01
Ponahawai . . . . .	500	43.38	8.55	28.86	29.08	12.44	11.18	207.27
Kilauea Crater . . . . .	3984	26.23	14.26	20.66	27.60	4.33	4.14	125.08
Waiakea . . . . .	50	42.46	8.35	23.51	20.56	10.63	8.24	173.45
Waimea . . . . .	2700	12.60	2.79	8.43	8.96	2.26	2.87	56.48
<b>Maui</b>								
Haiku Exp. Sta. . . . .	700	13.01	8.93	4.80	10.47	2.67	3.15	68.13
Haleakala Ranch. . . . .	2000	24.35	13.16	10.00	8.37	0.14	0.38	68.60
Hana . . . . .	200	17.64	6.79	7.41	13.01	2.56	2.62	77.03
Keanae . . . . .	1000	37.91	19.19	15.15	24.40	6.17	11.10	198.47
Erehwon . . . . .	4000	10.45	7.48	5.22	.....	0.52	1.31	.....
Makawao . . . . .	1700	18.51	9.24	7.65	6.91	0.84	0.58	55.47
Puuomalei . . . . .	1300	21.75	12.24	9.54	10.47	3.67	.....	.....
Wailuku . . . . .	200	13.08	5.14	3.14	8.94	0.55	0.18	36.58
<b>Oahu</b>								
Nuuanu Elec. Sta. . . . .	405	36.85	13.45	12.27	14.71	4.41	3.98	138.63
Ewa . . . . .	50	6.17	6.17	3.62	1.99	0.00	0.00	20.78
U.S. Weather Bu. . . . .	111	11.31	3.68	6.36	3.40	0.36	0.17	33.00
Kahuku . . . . .	25	10.42	3.93	6.08	9.45	1.18	0.97	47.59
Honolulu . . . . .	50	.....	4.15	4.51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuuanu W. Wks. . . . .	881	50.50	16.74	12.09	18.68	4.25	3.98	162.22
Oahu Ave. . . . .	210	23.00	5.18	10.04	5.81	2.26	1.50	72.47
Maunawili . . . . .	250	31.56	15.23	9.70	13.72	1.34	1.91	108.27
Leilehua . . . . .	990	.....	.....	.....	9.21	.....	0.52	.....
Waialua . . . . .	30	9.65	6.20	8.49	9.71	0.25	0.25	42.21
Ewa . . . . .	675	14.94	9.85	10.36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ewa . . . . .	200	15.41	2.50	7.39	5.62	0.51	0.50	42.23
Waimanalo . . . . .	25	23.96	8.52	9.75	11.47	0.56	0.46	66.71
<b>Kauai</b>								
Elele . . . . .	150	12.11	4.08	10.84	5.39	1.32	0.35	43.70
Lihue . . . . .	200	12.75	6.97	8.32	3.35	2.21	0.81	52.36
Kenia . . . . .	15	8.95	5.81	7.15	2.96	0.41	0.48	44.23
Kilauea . . . . .	342	15.67	9.27	12.58	5.32	2.46	1.40	78.54
Koloa . . . . .	100	14.71	3.18	11.45	3.25	1.42	0.55	48.32
Waimea . . . . .	35	5.20	2.26	0.73	7.50	1.95	0.00	26.27

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**Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1922-1923.**

Compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau Records, by Thomas A. Blair, Meteorologist.  
(Continued from preceding Annuals.)

MONTH	BAROMETER		REL. HUM.		RAIN-FALL		EXTREME TEMPERATURE		MEAN TEMPERATURE				Wind Velocity
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean Max. mum.	Mean Min. mum.	Mean of Max. & Min.	Cloud Am't.	Wind Velocity		
												8 a.m.	8 p.m.
July . . . . .	30.04	30.03	65	67	84	69	82.0	73.9	78.0	5.8	10.5		
August . . . . .	30.03	30.01	67	67	84	71	82.2	73.6	77.9	5.3	9.6		
September . . . . .	30.02	30.00	67	68	85	70	82.1	73.0	77.6	5.8	9.7		
October . . . . .	30.02	30.01	71	71	83	66	81.5	72.5	77.0	5.9	8.0		
November . . . . .	30.01	30.00	72	72	82	63	79.1	69.7	74.4	5.2	8.7		
December . . . . .	30.07	30.06	72	72	82	65	79.1	68.3	73.7	4.3	6.7		
January . . . . .	29.98	29.97	73	78	79	58	75.5	67.3	71.4	7.7	11.7		
February . . . . .	29.96	29.96	73	73	78	60	75.4	64.6	70.0	6.2	6.7		
March . . . . .	29.98	29.97	68	70	83	63	75.7	67.0	71.4	7.2	9.7		
April . . . . .	30.04	30.02	70	72	80	65	77.7	69.0	73.4	5.8	10.7		
May . . . . .	30.06	30.04	65	68	82	66	79.6	70.9	75.2	4.7	10.6		
June . . . . .	30.06	30.04	64	67	83	70	80.8	72.2	76.5	5.5	10.8		
Year . . . . .	30.02	30.01	68.9	70.2	82.1	65.5	79.2	70.2	74.7	5.7	9.4		

**Overland Distances, Island of Oahu**

(By Government Road Only)

Revised by R. D. King, Survey Department.

DISTANCES FROM NEW POST OFFICE, HONOLULU, TO

Miles	Miles
Cor. Judd and Nuuanu..... 1.6	Liliha, Corner King St..... 1.0
Nuuanu, Country Club Entrance 2.8	Fort Shafter ..... 3.3
Pali ..... 6.9	Moanalua Stream ..... 3.7
Waimanalo Fork ..... 8.3	Puuloa Junction ..... 4.1
Waimanalo Mill ..... 13.2	Aiea ..... 7.7
Waimanalo Landing ..... 14.9	Pearl City Junction..... 10.9
Kailua Beach ..... 13.3	Ewa Junction ..... 12.1
Kaneohe Court House..... 11.9	Schofield Barracks (Gate)..... 29.3
Heeia (Naval Radio Station)..... 12.5	Wahiawa R. R. Station..... 20.7
Kahaluu ..... 15.1	Waialua Hill ..... 29.8
Kaalaea ..... 15.6	Haleiwa Hotel ..... 30.8
Waiahole Bridge ..... 18.4	Kawailoa Bridge ..... 32.9
Waikane Post Office..... 19.3	Waimea Bridge ..... 35.2
Kualoa ..... 21.5	Paumalu ..... 36.0
Kaaawa ..... 23.8	Pupukea ..... 38.0
Kahana Bridge ..... 26.2	Waialea ..... 39.7
Punaluu Bridge ..... 28.3	Kahuku Plantation Office..... 45.0
Hauula Bridge ..... 31.1	Oahu Mill, Waipahu..... 14.8
Laie Middle ..... 34.5	Honouliuli ..... 18.4
Kahuku Plantation Office..... 37.0	Ewa Mill ..... 20.8
Moana Hotel ..... 3.3	Nanakuli ..... 26.9
Kapiolani Park (Entrance).... 3.8	Waianae Mill ..... 33.1
Diamond Head Light House... 5.3	Makaha ..... 35.0
Kahala and Isenberg Road.... 7.5	Makua ..... 40.4
Kaimuki Car Line (Terminus) 4.6	
Kaimuki Hill Reservoir..... 4.7	
Waialae ..... 5.9	
Wailupe (Naval Radio Station) 7.5	
Niu ..... 8.5	
Koko Head ..... 11.5	
Makapuu ..... 14.5	
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.. 7.8	
Fort Kamehameha ..... 9.4	
Fort de Russy..... 3.0	
Fort Ruger ..... 5.0	

HONOLULU BY WATER TO

Lahaina, Maui ..... 72.0
Kahului, Maui ..... 90.0
Hana, Maui ..... 128.0
Mahukona, Hawaii ..... 134.0
Kawaihae, Hawaii ..... 144.0
Kealahou, Hawaii ..... 157.0
Hilo, Hawaii ..... 192.0
Nawiliwili, Kauai ..... 98.0
Koloa, Kauai ..... 102.0
Waimea, Kauai ..... 120.0

OAHU RAILWAY DISTANCES.—FROM HONOLULU TO

Miles	Miles
Puuloa ..... 6.0	Gilbert ..... 21.0
Aiea ..... 8.0	Nanakuli ..... 27.0
Kalaiao ..... 9.0	Waianae ..... 32.0
Waiau ..... 10.0	Makaha ..... 34.0
Pearl City ..... 11.0	Makua ..... 40.0
Waipio ..... 13.0	Kawaihapai ..... 49.0
Waipahu ..... 13.0	Mokuleia ..... 51.0
Lelilehua ..... 26.0	Puuiki ..... 53.0
Wahiawa ..... 24.0	Waialua ..... 55.0
Honaeae ..... 14.0	Haleiwa Hotel ..... 55.0
Honouliuli ..... 15.0	Waimea ..... 61.0
Ewa Mill ..... 17.0	Kahuku ..... 70.0



**Rulers of Hawaii: Their Birth, Accession, Length of Reign, Etc.**

(Compiled for the Annual, from the best recognized authorities.)

Name	Time and Place of Birth	Began to Reign	Age on Acc'n.	Date and Place of Death.	Age	Length of Reign
Kamehameha I.	Nov. 1797, in Kohala.	1782	45 yrs.	May 8, 1819, in Kailua.	81 yrs. 6 mos.	37 yrs.
Kamehameha II.	1797, in Hilo.	May 8, 1819	22 "	July 13, 1824, in London.	27 yrs.	5 yrs. 3 mos.
Kamehameha III.	Mar. 17, 1813, in Keaehou.	1819	22 "	Dec. 13, 1854, in Honolulu.	40 yrs. 9 mos.	21 yrs. 9 mos.
Kamehameha IV.	Feb. 9, 1834, in Honolulu.	Dec. 15, 1854	20 "	Nov. 30, 1863, in Honolulu.	29 yrs. 9 mos.	8 yrs. 11 1/2 mos.
Kamehameha V.	Dec. 11, 1830, in Honolulu.	Nov. 30, 1863	33 "	Dec. 11, 1872, in Honolulu.	42 yrs.	9 yrs. 11 days
Lunalilo	Jan. 31, 1833, in Honolulu.	Jan. 9, 1873	38 "	Feb. 3, 1874, in Honolulu.	39 yrs.	1 yr. 25 days
Kalaka'ua	Nov. 16, 1836, in Honolulu.	Feb. 12, 1874	37 "	Jan. 20, 1891, San Francisco.	54 yrs. 2 mos.	16 yrs. 11 1/2 mos.
Liliuokalani	Sept. 2, 1838, in Honolulu.	Jan. 29, 1891	52 "	{ Deposed Jan. 17, 1893. { Nov. 11, 1917, in Honolulu.	79 yrs. 2 mos.	2 yrs. nearly

1 Following a period of regency, from June 6, 1825, under Kaahumanu and Kalaimoku, during his minority.

23 Elected by vote of Nobles and Representatives.

**Hawaiian Government Changes Since the Monarchy.**

Form	Date Effectd	Ruler	Office	Remarks
Provisional Government.	Jan. 17, 1893	Sanford B. Dole	President	Till changed to a Republic, July 4, 1894.
Republic of Hawaii.	July 4, 1894	Sanford B. Dole	President	Till Annexation with U. S. June 14, 1900.
Territory of Hawaii.	June 14, 1900	Sanford B. Dole	Governor	Resigned November 23, 1903.
	Nov. 23, 1903	Geo. R. Carter	Governor	Resigned August 15, 1907.
	Aug. 15, 1907	Walter F. Frear	Governor	Resigned November 29, 1913.
	Nov. 29, 1913	Lucius F. Pinkham	Governor	Term expired.
	June 22, 1918	Chas. J. McCarthy	Governor	Resigned July 5, 1921.
	July 5, 1921	W. R. Farrington	Governor	Incumbent.

## OUR JUBILEE

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**A**NOTHER decade passes, and the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL is privileged to commemorate with this issue its fiftieth anniversary, with its original founder and publisher still delving for hidden treasures and recording events for convenient reference in coming years. This of itself is a subject of rare congratulation; fifty unbroken years participating in the development of Hawaii; years of greatest moment and progress in its history.

The expressions of appreciation and esteem met with and coming to hand are very gratifying, as also the testimonials of its recognized reference value, proof of which is shown in the demand of late years for full sets, or as complete as possible, for official and private libraries; a recent order being for the library of the League of Nations, Geneva; later, one for the library of a prominent university of the mainland, and two for local office reference.

The ANNUAL for 1914 presented very fully in "Our Fortieth Anniversary" article, Honolulu's development—which of course embodied Hawaii—during those two-score years of its life. The further expansion up to the present time but emphasizes the progress then shown, for the march has been steadily onward, despite the few lean years that have been sandwiched in.

Beyond the monetary growth in all branches of government service and business enterprises then dealt with, and of more flattering aspect today, are other worthy features entitled to recognition as developments in the ANNUAL'S life time, not least of which is the community spirit that is now recognized in the various public, semi-public and business enterprises of the territory.

It may not be an easy matter to define the time of its origin, so insidiously has it worked its way in the public mind, but which of late years is recognized in all civic movements. It is the spirit of the times; it is in the air, and Hawaii has "caught on."

For several years past the United Welfare Service (formerly Associated Charities, though prior to 1899 each society struggled independently), sought to cover the financial needs of the worthy benevolent organizations of the city by an annual financial campaign, for some twenty or more local organizations in all, comprising: Red Cross, Boys and Girls Scouts, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s, Kindergartens, Hospitals, Humane work, Orphanage, Salvation Army, Settlement work, Seamen's Institute, sundry Homes, and Social Service, etc., which for 1923 called for \$379,000. For 1922 it was \$285,736. For 1924 the goal is set at \$425,000.

Following a number of mainland inquiries on its working, this feature of combining the various worthy dependent organizations upon the charitably disposed, for one annual appeal, was last year adopted in San Francisco, and carried out under the term of a Community Chest.

In the ANNUAL for 1922 was shown the development of the Communal Industrial Service being carried out by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association on a number of the larger plantations, for its recognized mutual benefits. This, and newer features of the work, was well presented at the four-days Third Annual Conference of Welfare Workers throughout the islands, held in Honolulu last March, with great stress upon the needs and care of children, and the steps already taken here in their behalf.

The child is the keynote in much of the welfare work in progress. Experts in educational and various other lines have been brought in to conduct surveys in their interests affecting school and home life. Thus has grown the playground idea as a necessary adjunct to schools and public parks. Athletic exercises are taught by experts in several schools. Under this guise extensive military drill is paradoxically maintained in certain of them while the country is endeavoring to foster the peace-spirit that there shall be no more war. Beyond the schools for reform are provisions made for defectives, and for the deaf and dumb. Malnutrition study of public school pupils is showing gratifying results; the recent founding of a free dental clinic is a boon to many, and the equipping of our Children's Hospital by the visit-

ing body of Shriners in 1922, for the treatment of crippled children is truly a public benefaction.

The public school vocational training feature within the past quarter century throughout the islands has earned its right to recognition as worthy the support asked of the legislature for its maintenance.

Much of this community spirit is manifest in the various civic clubs and other organizations of the city, gradually leveling the barriers of race prejudice, cast or class, denominationalism, etc., in promotion of public welfare. The inter-church federation, now held as a very natural body of co-workers for one common purpose, was unthought of at the ANNUAL'S advent; the work of the Outdoor Circle for the beautifying of the city, and the Community Christmas-tree entertainment in the Capitol grounds, are among the mutual cooperative-spirit products of more recent years. This latter had its origin in 1908, by a party of Chicagoans providing a Christmas tree of gifts for the waifs of the city.

This spirit, too, may be held as responsible for some of our creditable business enterprises, among the latest of which are the two large, handsome, up-to-date theatres, recently completed, in place of the apologies for such that too long discredited the city. This illustrates the benefit of cooperative effort. It built our Oahu and Hilo railroads; our Rapid Transit service, the envy of many mainland cities; other public utilities; our creditable Y. M. C. A. buildings, and is erecting the new Central Union church, "the church in a garden", and enlarging and modernizing our hospitals.

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TERRITORIAL FLOWERS:—By Joint Resolution of the legislature, at its last session, the Hibiscus (*pua aloalo*) was adopted as Hawaii's territorial floral emblem, and recognized also the following as the several islands' emblem, viz: Hawaii, the lehua; Maui, the rose; Oahu, the ilima; Kauai, the mokihana; Molokai, the kukui; Lanai, the kaunaoa, and Kahoolawe, the hinahina, confirming the ANNUAL'S notes thereon on the Calendar pages of the issue of 1915.

## HONOLULU TODAY

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“**L** OVELY HONOLULU!” “Beautiful city in the ‘Cross-roads of the Pacific!’” These and other appreciative epithets are applied to our “home-town” more frequently in recent years, partly through the annually increasing number of tourist-visitors, many of whom pay us these compliments, they tell us, by comparison with famous attractive resorts visited in their world-tours, and partly the fact that the “seed-sowing” of our city beautifiers of not very long ago is already returning due reward.

For an anniversary number of the *ANNUAL*, such as this is, it becomes specially appropriate that we “sit up and take notice” of the various changes that have transpired or are in progress, and not grow wholly callous of the developing attractions until aroused by the encomiums of strangers, or by expressions of wonderment by returned kamaainas at the improvements.

Our fortieth anniversary issue held several articles bearing on this subject, viz: “Honolulu’s progress and development during the life of the *ANNUAL*”; “In and around Honolulu, historic and descriptive”, and a reminiscence of the city sixty years earlier by way of comparison. The agencies then shown at work for the betterment of the city are being recognized more and more as public benefactors, and receive cooperative aid in civic improvements where formerly opposition was encountered; so that in various ways the city has made progressive strides in the last ten years. Furthermore, the City and County of Honolulu rejoices, since 1915, in a City Planning Commission of which the mayor is the head.

With the increase of population and commercial importance of the port, Honolulu has expanded; she has spread out on both sides, north and south, and has extended back on the hill-slopes and into the valleys eastward and is building up rapidly. Kakaako and Kewalo, on the one hand, are developing as the industrial district, and Iwilei, on the other, hums with its canneries and kindred activities. The newer business structures and the

federal building of the city are prominent, and naturally surprise newcomers at such "up-to-dateness" in the mid-Pacific. The varied types of architecture wanders from the hitherto prevailing style as appropriate to the tropics, the wide departure being the new federal building, of Central America type.

In place of uniformity in architecture, therefore, Honolulu is presenting evidences of individuality rather than harmony. And this does not lack champions for its claims of superiority. The same may be said of the residences, with the Southern California bungalow type predominating. In several thickly populated sections, small one-family cottages have taken the place of the insanitary two-story tenements that too long prevailed. But these are crowding too close for privacy and comfort.

Many picturesque homes grace the plains, the hill-slopes and suburban sections of the city, set off for the most part with lawn and foliage, but rarely with beds of flowers. Flowering shrubs and vines, palms and ferns, are a feature, with the hibiscus predominating through the grounds and as hedges, and which has been so responsive to culture that Honolulu growers have developed over 2,000 varieties.

The flowering trees that border a number of streets in the residential sections and brighten many homes are becoming more and more the city's summer attraction, showing the activity of the Outdoor Circle in their policy of beautifying the city. Royal Poinciana, Pink and White Showers, and Golden Shower predominate as street trees, with several other kinds in public and private grounds.

Honolulu is further hailed as a clean city with fine streets. Commendable progress has certainly been made in this regard since the plague visitation of 1900, through which, more rigid sanitary measures and inspection of premises throughout the city were inaugurated. Occasional "clean-up" campaigns have followed from time to time and much good has resulted. All new road work is effecting more cleanliness, as seen on our present city-front section in place of the coal-dust and dirt-clouds of former years. First impressions are said to be lasting, hence this cleaner city-front, adorned with grass plots and coconut

palms in several available places to produce a tropic effect results in favorably impressing visitors, and is a comfort also to waterfront workers.

And with the growth and improvement of the city, as above indicated, the completion of the pier structures at the foot of Fort street, with its contemplated clock-tower of utility and adornment, all of most approved design for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public, our city-front will bespeak the forethought and enterprise of this Mid-Pacific Paradise.

The favorable up-to-date impression presented by the size and character of Honolulu's public buildings, churches, schools and prominent business structures, will be found to be equally well borne out in the morale and efficiency that characterizes our business world—all of which is an agreeable surprise to most newcomers. Those arriving with the expectation of finding Hawaiian life of the primitive South Seas order, meet with disappointment at the intelligent orderliness of the Hawaiian race.

Hotels of the city are both increasing and enlarging, and several apartment courts have been constructed of late, to meet the requirements of increasing transient and resident patrons. The stores and places of business for the most part are conducted on class lines, with large and varied stocks from leading markets by all steam lines—east and west—and latest in vogue. A few establishments will be found verging on the modern department store order, as also several specializing in unique Oriental goods, so that the shoppers in Honolulu need seldom be at a loss in finding claims on their purse—as in any other modern wide-awake city.

In sightseeing, for brief or longer service, the convenience of rent autos are available in all parts of the city, whereby delightful drives may be had around the town; its attractive suburbs or overlooking-heights, or to the famed Nuuanu Pali, or a scenic trip around the island.

The following comparative article will furnish further evidence of Honolulu's material progress and commercial status today.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS BEFORE AND AFTER ANNEXATION

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**J**ULY FOURTH was observed this past summer as the twenty-fifth anniversary of Hawaii's annexation as a territory of the United States, an historic event that marks well the division line of Hawaii's material development in the lifetime of the ANNUAL.

A little retrospection is required to present the condition of the trade and commerce of these islands, and the several industries existing half a century ago, and again at annexation compared with that of today, to enable one to appreciate the vast changes that have been made.

Politically, the ANNUAL entered the arena with the opening of the reign of Kalakaua, termed by some writers as the "merry monarch." We have watched the country's upward struggle amid the many short-sighted errors of his dynasty, errors that eventually reaped their reward in its overthrow; participated in its transformation as a Republic, to later become voluntarily, by annexation, a territorial division of the United States. The unrest and insecurity felt in those monarchial years made capital wary, and caused trade and enterprise to languish, despite the boon of reciprocity secured in our second year.

From out of the lethargic trade conditions which marked the close of the Kamehameha regime and the opening of Kalakaua's, the following subjects, dealt with comparatively—revised in part from our fortieth issue—will show Hawaii's progress in her various lines of business enterprise and civic endeavor.

### TRADE AND SHIPPING.

Reviewing trade conditions: the total imports of the Islands for 1875 amounted to but \$1,505,670.00, and our total exports for the same year was \$2,089,736.00. The customs receipts for the year was \$213,447.00. In 1899 the total imports were \$16,069,577.00, exclusive of specie, and exports showed \$22,628,742.00, with custom receipts for the year at \$1,295,629.00. For



the fiscal year just closed the total imports were \$68,834,622.00; the total exports \$97,432,075.00 (showing \$28,597,453.00 to our credit), and custom receipts \$1,500,653.00.

But 183 vessels of all classes—naval, merchant and whaling—entered at all ports of the Islands in 1875. The year of annexation (1898) the total arrivals at all ports were 481, of 569,632 total tonnage. For last year this had increased to 879 vessels, of 6,535,466 total tons. At our advent the coasting fleet comprised 51 vessels, of 7,376 total tonnage, with but one steamer (the first Kilauea, of 414 tons) in the lot. At annexation the coasters were 42 in number, of 6,363 tons. Today the fleet numbers 32 vessels of 21,142 total tonnage, with steamers in the majority, several being of over 1,000 tons, the latest addition registering 4,000 tons, and of 6,000 horsepower.

Our main industry then, as now, was sugar, the exports of which for 1875 were 25,080,182 pounds, valued at \$1,216,389.00. the product of some forty-five plantations and cane growers of that period, none of them of present-day average, nor mill nor boiling house efficiency or capacity.

In 1899 the total sugar exports reached 545,370,537 pounds, from some fifty-five plantations and cane growers, valued at \$21,898,191.00. This last year, while a decline from several prior seasons, yet shows an export of 1,195,093,331 pounds, valued at \$69,586,467.00.

Rice was second in those days, both in amount of exports (some two million pounds), and importance for local demand. In 1899 the exports fell to less than half, owing to greater demand for home consumption from the influx of laborers, and holds the same situation at present writing.

Pineapples have come into second place by leaps and bounds. With only 17 boxes of fresh pines listed in the exports for 1875, the canned product show shipments of 1,064 cases in 1899, a drop of 2,000 from the year previous.

This last year the value of exports of this product was: Canned fruit, \$23,069,447.00; fresh pines, \$24,982.00; and pineapple juice, \$477.00; giving a total of \$23,094,906.00.

Coffee—our justly famed Kona product—which showed an export of less than 200,000 pounds in 1875, reached 824,864

pounds in 1899, and 3,407,759 pounds for this last year, valued at \$603,330.00.

Bananas, which at our advent show shipments of 10,518 bunches, advanced to 88,416 at annexation time, and is credited this last year with 218,116 bunches.

Hides, skins and tallow, as also wool, are not among the large items of increased quantity or value, as the years have gone by, while pulu, once a very important article of domestic export, ceased entirely long before annexation. Aviary products have improved in value, and a few newer items toward diversified industry give promise of extending our limited export list.

#### STEAM LINES.

Save for the newly established Australian line of steamers, touching monthly en route to and from San Francisco, our business dealings in 1875 with that port, which comprised more than all others combined, as today, was dependent upon sailing vessels, which served also for passenger accommodation and mail opportunities, often weeks apart in arrival. Tourist travel was not encouraged thereby. But 850 passengers arrived that year, and the departures were 654.

This condition gradually improved by the call en route of the Pacific Mail China line; the new Canadian-Australian line, and strengthening of the colonial service by the Oceanic Company, with occasional tests for a direct service with San Francisco. The year after annexation the three new steamers of the latter company assured two, and at times three, opportunities each month. From out of this stimulating enterprise has developed the Matson Co., with its fleet of specially built steamers, which give us regular weekly service with the Bay city, one also for Hilo's needs, and a line connecting with Seattle, besides a fleet of steam freighters.

And Los Angeles has recently established a regular fortnightly line of steamers with this port.

These, with the two Australian lines, and two also with the Orient, with several "world tours" parties, marks but an outline of the steamer status today.

The passenger movements in 1899 showed 5,647 arrivals and 4,769 departures—other than Asiatics. For this last year, irrespective of transports, the arrivals were 24,811, and departures 21,765.

#### CENSUS AND REVENUE.

At the advent of the ANNUAL, Honolulu's population was about 14,000, while for the whole group the total was but 57,985. At annexation the total population was 154,001, a gain of 96,016 for the quarter century. Exclusive of the military, the present estimated population of the territory is 291,515; that of Honolulu alone is placed at 91,800.

The revenue shows even more rapid growth. The biennial taxes for 1874-6 were \$318,791.00, while the total government revenue for the same period was \$1,008,192.00, and the expenditures \$919,357.00. At annexation, the taxes for the 1899 biennial period were \$1,068,117.00. The total revenue for that year was \$3,954,231.00, and the total expenditures were \$3,196,573.00. For the fiscal year 1923 just closed, the year's taxes were \$9,569,218.00, the total revenue \$12,996,542.00, and total expenditures \$13,533,820.00.

#### AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The development of Hawaii's sugar industry is deserving of a history for itself. The value of sugar exports at the three periods under review are already shown. The apex of production was in 1915, with 1,280,915,435 pounds exported, while its highest season's return was in 1920, with some 234½ million pounds less, yet gave double its returns, its export value that year being \$118,998,848.00.

Pineapple, now the second industry, has developed remarkably, as already indicated, and at this writing new and more extended fields are being brought under cultivation. Bananas, our only other fruit export, owing to Coast restrictions, is making advances through the improving shipping facilities offering.

Coffee unfortunately fluctuated greatly, and, with other industries, suffers for want of suitable labor for its harvesting, yet in spite of this drawback it shows a good comparative record.

Rice, too, is handicapped for the labor it requires, and while taking a lower plane among our exports for years past, it is to be borne in mind that it has a much larger local demand in competing with the imported articles. Several articles of former domestic exports are giving way to newer products.

#### BANK FACILITIES.

The growth of Honolulu's monetary institutions and their stable condition are important factors in the territory's development.

Up to 1885 Bishop & Co.'s bank was the only commercial and savings concern of the Islands. That year Claus Spreckels & Co.'s bank established. This was absorbed by the older bank in 1920, and incorporated as the Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd. The Bank of Hawaii was next in order, incorporating the latter part of 1897. Following annexation the First National Bank of Hawaii established, opening October 1, 1900, and is the depository in these Islands of the United States Government.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has had a branch here for a number of years past, and two other Japanese banks have established within the last decade. Two Chinese commercial and savings banks are also now incorporated. Honolulu further enjoys the facilities and conveniences of ten trust companies. Besides the above monetary institutions of this city, the principal towns and villages of the other islands have established banks, all within the past quarter century.

The first year's report following annexation showed eight banks, with a total of commercial and savings deposits of \$4,662,131.00. From a table of bank business at the close of the fiscal year 1923, the twenty-eight banks and branches throughout the Islands report deposits of \$53,381,738.00, of which \$31,616,007.00 was commercial, and \$21,765,731.00 was savings.

#### INSURANCE GROWTH.

Another evidence of Honolulu's substantial advancement during the life of the ANNUAL is seen in the growth of insurance agencies establishing here, and the volume of business annually transacted. In 1875 there were twelve agencies, representing

nineteen life, fire, and marine insurance companies, all of them foreign corporations. The last Insurance Commissioner's report shows 118 companies licensed to transact business in the Territory of Hawaii at the present time, covering fire, life, marine, auto, accident, etc., of which two are local organizations. There is no record of the amount of the class of business at our outset, but the earliest reported summary of insurance business transacted, that of 1903, showed \$19,888,472.00 to have been written, with \$364,628.00 as the amount of premiums paid, and 153,261.00 as the amount of losses. The number of companies are not shown. The latest report for the present list of 118 shows \$182,926,300.00 as the amount of insurance written, and \$4,428,570.00 the amount of premiums paid, of which \$1,874,497.00 were renewals. Total losses and claims paid for the year was \$92,986.00.

#### OUR FIRE FIGHTERS.

The Honolulu fire department of Honolulu, in 1875, was a volunteer service which boasted of three hand engines, and one each hook and ladder and hose company. Gradually the engines became steamers, and in 1893 changed to a paid department. With the growth of the city we have changed from animal to motor power, with Seagrave combination chemical engines and hose wagons for greater efficiency. Six fire companies are now maintained, situate at various convenient parts of the city, under the supervision of a chief with one assistant, and a force of sixty men, with also a fire-tug for harbor service.

#### RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

An important factor in the commercial development of Hawaii during the ANNUAL'S existence is the establishment and influence of railroads in promoting enterprise. The pioneer in this endeavor was the Kahului-Wailuku railroad, on Maui, in 1879. The Kohala railroad, on Hawaii, was the second, which opened for service in 1882, connecting the several plantations of the district with Mahukona, its shipping point.

The factor par excellence of increasing products, land values and public revenues is the Oahu railroad, which inaugurated in 1889, to develop the Ewa district, subsequently continuing around

to Kahuku, serving Waianae and Waialua en route. This road was directly instrumental in starting the Ewa, Kahuku, Oaīnā and Honolulu plantations, and enlargement of Waialua, and has materially aided the development of the Wahiawa colony and its pineapple industry.

The growth of wealth attained thereby is seen in the tax assessment values of real and personal property, which, in 1888, when the road was first planned, was \$1,064,217.00 for the districts of Ewa and Waianae, and \$612,861.00 for Waialua, a total of \$1,677,078.00. At annexation year the figures are not available, but in 1901, the assessed value of real and personal properties in these same districts, through the industries established therein, was \$18,472,365.00, while the valuation for this last year was \$39,161,837.00.

Another important road with great possibilities, and last established, is the Hilo railroad, of Hawaii, which opened for traffic in 1902, running from Hilo to Puna and Olaa, to within nine miles of the volcano. A northern section to serve the Hamakua district was completed in 1913, extending to Paauilo. Southern Hawaii, as also leeward Kauai, are in possession of short railroad facilities.

#### STREET CAR SERVICE.

The above naturally leads to the changes that have transpired in the street traffic of the metropolis. We smile nowadays at mention of Honolulu's first street car service by the Hawaiian Tramways Co., an English concern, which began in December, 1888, with mule power, and accommodating trams traversing three of our main streets. We rejoiced at their coming, but soon tired of the go-as-you-please system, and hailed with delight the advent of the Rapid Transit Co., a local corporation, with electric power and up-to-date service that compares favorably with similar systems in mainland cities. Furthermore, it reached out in various directions and made possible the upbuilding of our suburbs, of which College Hills, Kaimuki, and upper Nuuanu are notable examples.

Autos have wholly superseded the private carriages and public hack service of fifty years ago, the introduction of these modern

vehicles dating about 1900. So general has been their adoption that the number of private and public autos and motor trucks licensed for this city has now reached the 12,000 mark.

#### ELECTRICAL.

The benefits and conveniences of electricity in Hawaii are all within the ANNUAL'S lifetime. The telephone service under the Bell system was introduced and came into use here in 1880, quickly meeting with general adoption, not only in this city and around Oahu, but installed also on the other islands. Honolulu has kept pace with the system's improvements that have developed, the latest being the adoption of the Automatic, and few are the dwellings or places of business that are not in touch with central.

The electric light plant established in 1888, and the lighting of the streets of Honolulu thereby superseded gasoline lamps in March of that year. Wireless telegraphy came into use between the islands in 1891, and Hawaii came into daily communication with San Francisco by completion of the Pacific Cable at the close of 1902, which extended westward the following year. Of wireless stations there are now three, two of the mainland and one local, all well equipped, so that daily service is regularly maintained with the mainland and ships at sea.

#### POSTAL FACILITIES.

Twenty-four postoffices sufficed to serve the needs of the island communities in 1875, with its population of nearly 58,000. At the time annexation went into effect, June, 1900, these offices had increased to sixty-eight, whereas today the list comprises no less than ninety-five to meet the demands of our 291,500 cosmopolitan population and military forces. Not only have the number of offices thus increased, but also the volume of business of each, the important addition to which was the establishment of the money-order system, inaugurated first for inter-island service in 1883, and extended to include foreign countries two years later. The development of this branch of the postal service proved its public convenience, so that eighty-seven of our total are money

order offices. The postal savings bank also established in the days of the monarchy (July, 1886), with agencies at the principal offices throughout the Islands. Upon annexation this feature of the service was abolished, though a federal law later enacted, provided for its establishment in offices not below the second class. Seven offices throughout the Territory of Hawaii now offer its benefits.

Hawaii possessed parcel post facilities with several foreign countries at the time of annexation, which also was terminated thereby. By adoption of the system as a feature of the United States domestic postal service, which inaugurated with January, 1913, its conveniences came again to Hawaii.

So steadily has been the increase of business in all branches of this public service since annexation, that its annual revenue has grown to over five times that of 1900, reaching \$350,000 last year. And in moving, May 1, 1922, to its specially designed quarters in the new federal building, thought to be well equipped to meet all demands for years to come, it is already planning for enlargement.

#### GROWTH OF FRATERNITIES.

Our first ANNUAL shows a list of thirteen fraternal organizations in existence in Hawaii nei, one of which was on Maui. At the present time there are not less than fifty-eight different lodges throughout the Territory, embracing the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Moose, Foresters, Red Men, and other orders in this city, many of them in all their various branches. Several lodges have also established on the other islands. There are also fifty-five societies, and thirty-four clubs of various nationalities in this city.

#### THE PRESS.

An evidence of progress may be gathered from the number, character, and nationalities of the periodicals of the Territory. The one monthly of 1875, the venerable *Friend* (the oldest paper in the Pacific), now enjoys several contemporaries. The two Honolulu weekly rivals of that period—the *P. C. Advertiser* and *Hawaiian Gazette* became one, meeting the growing needs of the



islands for years past as a morning daily, now the *Honolulu Advertiser*, with a formidable rival in afternoon service and semi-weekly issues of the *Star-Bulletin*. Two other contemporaries add weekly variety and spice for English readers. Wailuku, Maui, and Hilo, Hawaii, each enjoy English daily papers, and Lihue, Kauai, a weekly.

Hawaiian native papers have had many changes, but with no increase for this city, at this writing, to the two weeklies of 1875, though Hilo has enjoyed its *Hoku o Hawaii* (Star of Hawaii) for a number of years past. Of other nationalities there are two Chinese tri-weeklies, several each Japanese dailies, semi and monthly papers, with two Portuguese, and one each Filipino and Korean weekly. In all there are now over forty periodicals for the Territory.

#### ANNEXATION.

And what shall we say more of annexation, its causes and effects.

Refreshing one's memory of the political unrest and instability experienced in the latter days of the monarchy which led to its overthrow and the establishment of the Provisional government; its change to a Republic, and finally merging by annexation with the United States, it stands greatly to the credit of the enterprise of her citizens that Hawaii made the progress she did under such adverse circumstances. The strides that have been made under Territorial rule are the result of confidence in stable government behind law, invested capital and business endeavor, and indicate "what might have been," with wisdom as Hawaii's guiding star in monarchical days.

#### OF OURSELVES.

Briefly, beyond the regular tables of statistics covering the various lines of Hawaii's activities, compiled for convenient reference, annually revised and brought up-to-date, which early became a recognized dependable feature, special attention has been given to papers on agricultural and commercial development, historical research, reminiscence, archaeology, folk-lore, etc., as shown in the "List of Principal Articles that have appeared in the Annuals since 1875," (given elsewhere in this issue) many of which arti-

cles are of special historic value, while the Retrospect, which became an early feature, presents a current historical record of Hawaii's progress from the year 1877.

We would be remiss in appreciation did we fail to mention the valuable assistance rendered the ANNUAL during its fifty years. But few of the early counselors and contributors are with us to share in this jubilee. Others have entered upon the work and continued their labors. Thus each in his special line of thought that has graced our pages, or suggested by inquiry many subjects of research, has contributed to its value.

The courteous aid accorded us in official and business circles and semi-public organizations in our statistical compilations and revisions is duly acknowledged, as also the encouragement and support of the press in our labors in behalf of Hawaii nei, for all of which we humbly bow.

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SCOTTISH RITE MASONIC CATHEDRAL, corner Kewalo and Wilder Avenue, was dedicated and consecrated with special and impressive ceremonies, March 29th, 1923, by Wm. Parker Filmer, Sovereign Grand Inspector-General for Northern California and Hawaii, assisted by Deputy Thos. H. Petrie and officials of the other islands' bodies, followed by the mystic banquet.

The Eastern convocation of Relighting the Lights took place at 3 p. m. the Sunday following, with addresses by distinguished visiting masons, and an excellent program of instrumental and vocal music.

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TREE PLANTING:—For the beautifying of Honolulu's harbor entrance a few years hence, Sand island was planted to coconut palms, February 16th, under federal, territorial and county official auspices, by Gerrit P. Wilder, aided by a number of like visioners and a delegation of children from nineteen schools. One hundred young trees of the Samoan variety were set out, following which addresses were made by Mr. Wilder, the promoter of the project, Governor Farrington and General Summerall. The ceremonies were attended by a number of invited guests.

# HALF A CENTURY OF HILO

By CHARLES EUGENE BANKS.

**H**ILO is enthroned, like Rome, on seven hills. And like Rome in the height of her conquests when "Caesar brought many captives home," Hilo has about all the nationals in the world. Her streets are picturesque with foreign features and costumes. Her stores overflow with foreign goods useful and ornamental. And all this on a background of native Hawaiian people, language, fashion and custom.

The half century mark which the Hawaiian Annual reaches with this number has made numberless changes in the leading city of the Big Island, but not in the natural beauty of the place or in the sublimity of its surroundings. Fifty, or fifty thousand years ago at this point, no doubt,

The white surf beat upon the shore,  
The green hills ran to the sea

the same as today. Mrs. Laura Fish Judd who came as a missionary to "The Sandwich Islands" in 1827, a woman of extraordinary talents, describes her entrance for the first time into Hilo Bay in 1837 as follows:

"The little schooner *Clarion* entered the quiet waters of Hilo or Byron's Bay, at sunset, and I realized for the first time all my early day-dreams of tropical beauty."

Travelers returning from a journey around the world experience the same sensations today. Perhaps the sloping hills have a deeper green from the extensive canefields, and the variety of trees and blossoms is greater than when that early missionary of noble memory looked upon the metropolis of the Island of Hawaii, but the mind cannot conceive of a time when this favored spot was not supremely beautiful.

Fifty years ago Hilo had a small population but the life here was an inspiring one. Such able Christian workers as the Armstrongs, the Coans and the Lymans, founders of the Hilo Boarding School, an educational institution of such excellent principles that it stands today a model of industrial training coupled with

"book learning", built upon the rock. It is reported that Mr. Coan baptized in one day at Hilo above 1,700 persons. That influence has never died out, although it is doubtful if a much greater number of communicants of all faiths are now here.

But the early missionaries left a legacy to Hilo of rich religious thought and practice. Mrs. Fidelia Coan, wife of the missionary, writing to Mrs. Judd in 1845, has the following significant paragraph in her letter:

"I could fill my sheet on that expression of yours, that you are *determined to be happy*. There is no reason why you should not be so. We may all be happy. We *ought to be*. I cannot understand why there is so much restlessness, peevishness, feverish anxiety, imbecility, and premature decay among Christians. It would seem that they should renew their strength, mount up as on eagles' wings; their path growing brighter, their hopes higher, as they near the goal."

That was the spirit which founded Hilo. However times have changed, that spirit still remains dominant in the town.

But physically the place has changed a good deal. The trim schooners and brigantines which used to lie snugly in Hilo harbor are rarely seen. Great ocean liners have taken their place, and Uncle Sam's ships of war, destroyers and flotillas of U-boats anchor in their stead before a great and growing wharf, inside of a long government breakwater.

For the one scraggy horse that carried the food for a party to the volcano fifty and sixty years ago the Hawaii Consolidated Railway now runs daily trains near to the glowing pit, and automobiles by the hundreds fly over macadam roads to a splendid hotel at which the traveler may find all the comforts and delicacies of the best city establishments.

Hilo has changed of course. First came the Chinese to work the plantations. Later the Japanese, still dominant in the great sugarcane fields. Corporations grew and mills were built to grind out thousands of tons of sugar. Improved machinery, fertilizing and intelligent farming made the rich valleys still more productive. Fruits and flowers multiplied. Homes gave a softening touch to the large plantation atmosphere. Hilo grew from

a village of a few hundred to a city of 10,000 with fine business blocks, churches, schools, hotels, banks, a chamber of commerce, public library, and Kamehameha Avenue, one of the quaintest and most colorful streets in the Western World, a thoroughfare of some twenty-three nationalities all doing business after the fashion of their native land.

Sitting upon the borders of the greatest active volcano in the world, visited by thousand of tourists every year, taking on the complexion of the most advanced civilization among the Anglo-Saxons, and shading off into the civilizations of Oriental and European countries, this sequestered town, without even a city charter, governed with the County of Hawaii by a Board of Supervisors has acquired an air of its own, quaint as that of an Arabian Nights' picture, and yet active with the vigor of modern commercial life.

This is Hilo of today, so oddly placed, so strangely sequestered that mail is often addressed to it as to a foreign country.

Some day this beauty spot will be celebrated for several things. It will be the capital of the largest island of the Hawaiian group. It will be the gateway to the grandest exhibition of Nature's activities in the creation of new earth that is known to the world. Its island home has the greatest heiaus, the most beautiful waterfalls, two fine rivers, the Captain Cook monument and innumerable nooks and springs and places of ancient worship that play dear to the antiquarian. Its two lofty mountains, snow-capped most of the year, majestically look down upon the rich hills and valleys. Native Hawaiians still weave useful articles from the strands gathered from Nature's loom and education walks hand in hand with native wildness beyond the power of words to describe.

Tennyson's cycle of Cathay could hardly have worked so great a transformation as fifty years have worked in Hilo and Hawaii. And yet how little has been really changed. Man has done something. But his work is like children building playhouses beside the primal work of Nature, the same yesterday, today and forever. Nature stands here at once rugged and yet delicately beautiful. The tremor of the earthquake, the boiling cauldron

of the colossal bowl of Kilauea are in themselves but little things compared to this evergreen island that lifts its mighty head fifteen thousand feet into the clouds and trails its emerald robes in the ever singing surf along the most picturesque coast in the world.

Moreover, to him that hath ears comes in the still watches of the night the tramp of thousands of feet and the clatter of thousands of spears as the spirits of that ancient race which once ruled Hawaii go forth again to battle. Homer had no greater setting for his Iliad.

Nor is Pan dead. He and the nymphs and satyrs of the Hawaiian mythology dance in the woods and sport along the streams where thousands of Hawaiian names commemorate their genealogy and make each fragrant spot a living poem chanted to the ever recurring melodies of the Hawaiian meles.

Behold, they come, those days of yore,  
Their beauty sets us free;  
The white surf breaks along the shore,  
The green hills run to the sea.

- TIDAL WAVES:—A series of tidal waves were experienced throughout the islands, February 3rd, 1923, beginning shortly after noon, its greatest disturbance befalling Hilo, Hawaii, and Kahului, Maui, doing much damage to waterfront property, railroads, endangering shipping, taking toll of one life, at Hilo, a Japanese fisherman, and badly damaging its sampan fishing fleet.

On Oahu little damage occurred from the tidal commotions, which were quite pronounced from 12:50 p. m. till after 4 o'clock at Waikiki and Waialua, in which the port of Honolulu shared. Kauai felt the tidal wave also but to a lesser degree.

The seismographs at the Volcano Observatory and University of Hawaii recorded severe shocks at 6 a. m., and another an hour later, with continuous tremors for some time, indicating an ocean volcanic upheaval some 2,000 miles distant.

Hilo was visited by another, but slighter one, without damage, April 13th.

# MAUI NO KA OI (MAUI EXCELLETH)

By PHILIP L. WEAVER.

**T**HE Hawaiians use the phrase quoted above to express their appreciation of their beloved island of Maui, meaning that Maui is the best. The value of this judgment is for each observer to determine for himself. The purpose of the writer is not to compile a group of facts and figures which may be gleaned from any complete atlas, and the government reports, but to outline briefly the fundamental causes which have led to there being an island of Maui, and to the economic and social condition of its people, with a description of its present appearance.

The island of Maui is next to the youngest in point of age, of a chain of islands 1,600 miles long, extending from a north-west to a southeast position in the North Pacific ocean, from Midway Island to the island of Hawaii, the largest and youngest of the Hawaiian Islands, the climax to the whole geologic situation. There the process of island building may be seen going on today, in the crater of Kilauea and Mokuaweoweo on the summit of Mauna Loa. Any observer can see that the main islands of the group were built up, as volcanic cones, or groups of cones.

The island of Maui, with an area of 728 square miles, about three-quarters the size of the state of Rhode Island, is built up of two cones, joined together by a central plain of low elevation, evidently formed by flows from the two craters filling the ocean bed, where the sands of the sea, blown by the prevailing north-east trade winds, have formed sand dunes and hills in places.

On this plain, irrigated by cement-lined aqueducts, led from the rainy east end of the island, the most extensive sugar plantations are located. Other plantations for cane culture are located on the lower slopes of each mountain. Above the level reached by the aqueducts, and the powerful high-lift pumps, the non-irrigated lands are being cultivated in pineapples. Above the pineapple belt, a climate like that of a temperate zone is found.

There the large ranchers and the small landholders raise corn, potatoes, and garden truck, and run cattle on the less favored areas. This condition applies principally to the west slopes of Haleakala.

The West Maui mountain, more properly called the Eke crater, is far more rugged than the greater crater to the east. Being older, there has been greater erosion. One enters Iao Valley on the side of Eke by a good road through the gorge formed by the Wailuku stream which drains it. At the mouth of the valley, the automobile comes to a parking ground nine hundred feet above the sea, whence one views an awe-inspiring, verdure-clad amphitheatre, which is only about two miles from wall to wall. Its sides are not like the slopes of a mountain, but rather like the walls of a cathedral with buttresses to support them. There is no sign of recent volcanic action, for every foot of space where any soil can cling is hidden under a mass of tropic verdure of intensest green. There are great black walls of lava rock where even a fern cannot get a foothold. Here and there a smooth canoe-like channel is water worn from solid rock, by ages of erosion, down which, on rainy days, great cascades pour their streams, waving like smoke in the trade winds. The floor of Iao Valley is an almost impenetrable jungle, save where natives, searching for ginger flowers, have worn trails through the ferns and vines. Here the wild single rose blooms, which gives the *pa-u* riders their emblematic *lei*. The walls of this ruined colosseum rise about the floor from 2,000 to 4,500 feet. Puukukui and Eke hide their peaks in the clouds during trade wind weather. It seems to be a stadium of the gods with a protecting canopy of white cumulus clouds. The scene presents a spectacle of awful grandeur, as contrasted with the terrific grandeur of Haleakala.

About twenty-six miles east from Iao Valley, as the bird-man flies, is the greatest crater in the world, which the natives call Haleakala (house of the sun). As seen from Wailuku village, at the mouth of Iao Valley, the dome of Haleakala rises above the belt of clouds to a height of two miles from the encircling blue ocean, presenting an even slope of sixteen miles from shore to summit. The surface is unusually smooth in the upper levels,



due to its extreme youth compared to its sister mountain. Here the shadows of the setting sun reveal only rudimentary gorges, resembling wrinkles in a withered apple.

Haleakala is easy of ascent, having good automobile roads to within eight miles of the rest house at the crater's edge. A well-marked horse trail guides the visitor over fertile pasture lands, up through the rocky, stunted timber country, to bare volcanic rocks, where the climate is like that of Pike's Peak in summer.

On the road to the summit a good road branches off to the south side of the mountain, where the traveler may enjoy a perfect climate, and the picturesque old homestead of Captain Mabee, an early settler at Ulupalakua, which lies about half way up the slope.

On the east side of the mountain, where rains are perpetual, it is cut into deep gorges and steep ridges, covered with jungle to the level of the crater floor. This is called "the ditch trail country", for several irrigation aqueducts provide comfortable trails through the most rugged portion of the island, booming with great waterfalls and cascades.

The crater of Haleakala is in marked contrast to the smaller one of West Maui. On gazing into it from the summit, one sees a great hole in the mountain, about eight miles across and two thousand feet deep, with sides so steep that they can be scaled in few places. In this area there are many smaller craters, from which red or black streams of lava seem to have flowed out only yesterday. These small craters would each be considered a mountain on the plains of Kansas, or be given a name as a peak of distinction in New England, yet here they are unknown by name. No vegetation is visible; if you have field glasses, and if the sun is right, you can find white spots in the black lava, which mark the glossy leaves of a rare plant, the silver sword.

Haleakala is called an extinct volcano, but there are traditions of its activity within two hundred years, and experts tell us that period in the life of a volcano is but an instant. Haleakala has stopped to take a breath only. To one sensitive to scenic grandeur, there is no greater sight than to come suddenly upon this

chasm at the summit, and stand as if transported to the moon, and looking into one of its craters. The sight is of another world. The need of wraps against the cold winds soon brings one back to earth.

The climate of Maui is a surprise to the newcomer, who finds himself described as such, a "malihini". He expects tropic heat, but finds at sea level a delightful coolness during the greater part of the time, except on the lee side of the two craters; the north-east trades make the difference. If one desires a cooler climate, it is necessary only to travel a few miles over a good road to the two thousand foot level on the sides of Haleakala, or higher. In winter, there are bananas to eat from the plants at Wailuku in the morning, and there is snow for a snow balling contest at the rest house in the evening.

The island of Maui was known to Kamehameha the Great before he finally conquered the coveted land. During a great raid from the island of Hawaii, in 1776, as a petty chieftain, he met defeat in the historic battle of the Sand Hills, near Wailuku. After he had subjugated and united the whole of the island of Hawaii, his vision naturally turned to the next island, across the stormy channel. It was vision that made him see the value of a captured schooner, and two abducted sailors from trading vessels, Isaac Davis and John Young, that they might teach him the use of the schooner and of modern firearms in the arts of war, in addition to his fleet of war canoes with spear, shield, and clubs only for attack.

With a few trained soldiers, armed with muskets, two or three ship's cannon, mounted on improvised wheels for land service, Kamehameha landed on Maui, and after severe fighting at Hamakua and Wailuku, finally drove the defenders of their homes up the gorge into Iao Valley, and exterminated most of them. The place where the waters were dammed with the bodies of the slain, is called after that battle "Kapaniwai." This battle occurred in 1790. Revolt in his home island caused him to lose control, and again the island was conquered by him in 1795 with the largest army ever known here, in a fleet of canoes which is said to have lined the beach for four miles. Lahaina was com-

pletely destroyed and West Maui laid waste. After this expedition which ended at the battle of the Nuuanu Pali on Oahu, his rule was never disputed.

The conqueror then turned to repair the ravages of war, and made the country secure; the Hawaiian expression sums up the result of all this cruelty of war: "The old men and the children could sleep in the highways unmolested."

The period of economic development in peace then began. The king, whose will was the only law, except the peculiar law of water rights (Kanawai) pertaining to the taro patches, decided that what we call the fee simple title was vested in himself only. The chiefs and the people under them were in possession of the land only during his will while they paid tribute or rendered service to him in war or peace. A complete feudal tenure was evolved. Accordingly, the king ordered that the chiefs and people gather sandal wood for trade with China, for the benefit of the king's purse, which was the purse of the government. The era of sandal wood trade, begun in 1791, ended when the mountains were denuded with the ruthless destruction of the valued timber by 1835.

The next era which marked the growth of trade was that with the whaling fleet, on their three-year cruises out of New England ports, in their North Pacific expeditions. Lahaina was a favored port for many years in which to spend the winter, in refitting and provisioning.

During this period another influence, which brought trade to Maui, was the demand of the hungry miners of early California days from 1849 until the State found itself agriculturally. Wheat was raised on the slopes of Haleakala for export, potatoes were easily grown, and generally the products of a temperate climate. One of the historic landmarks of Maui is an old warehouse on the beach whence the shipping was done from Maalaea Bay.

Because of the business connection between the New England ports and the Hawaiian Islands, it is easy to account for the great influence which New England culture has had in the development of the Hawaiian people from barbarism to a self-governing unit in the United States.

In 1819 an increasing interest in missionary activities among the New England people led them to take notice of Hawaii, through some chance meeting with young Hawaiian sailors who had shipped with returning whaling crews. This led to the activity of the American Board of Foreign Missions sending, from time to time, several parties of American missionaries with their wives to redeem the people from heathenism. The influence of these heroic bands, for the good of the people economically and socially can hardly be overestimated. They brought with them a force, with which to fight the influences which thought only of exploiting the natives for the good of the foreigner. A dramatic conflict ensued which is being felt to this day. The missionaries brought with them not only the ideals of Christianity, but they also spent much energy in teaching the arts of civilization to a people wandering in the dark, a prey to the trader, having broken with their ancient faiths, and the only laws they knew, the law of the *kapu*, being no longer a living force. Within the short space of two generations from the rule of barbarism, the zeal of the missionaries, coupled with the energy of a few other upright advisers, brought the natives to a degree of development, which the Congress of the United States thought fitted them for manhood suffrage when the Territory was created in 1900. Means for accomplishing this end were largely employed from the island of Maui, at Lahaina, the first capital of the nation. These missionaries were leaders among men of vision, and laid the foundation for the modern state, with the ability of Kamehameha III to carry out their plans.

The needs of the Hawaiians led the missionaries to originate and carry on a polytechnic school at Lahaina, where emphasis was placed upon farming and trades useful for the immediate wants of the people. Some higher branches of learning were taught, such as surveying. When the school was established there were very few records of any land boundaries, outside of Honolulu, where the foreigners had made some surveys. For the whole area of the islands, the lands divided among many thousands of people, and the chiefs with a complicated system of feudal tenure, there was no record.

The tradition of the *kamaaina* (old-time resident) was the only evidence of location and boundary for land. Lands were known by name only, as the means of identification. This was remedied by the surveys of trained Hawaiian surveyors and others. This school has had a far reaching influence upon American polytechnic school development. It happened that Richard Armstrong was one of the founders of this school, and, also at one time, in charge of the pastorate at Wailuku for the American Board. Here Samuel C. Armstrong was born. In his youth he knew of the school in which his father was interested, which gave him the idea of copying the idea into one for contraband negroes, founded at Hampton, Virginia, after the close of the Civil War. From his idea grew Hampton Institute and from that school other great schools have grown, at Carlyle and at Tuskegee. The little acorn was planted on Maui.

The first written laws were prepared and printed at the school press at Lahaina, and newspapers were printed there in the Hawaiian language in 1834. By that time the missionaries had reduced the language to writing and had translated the New Testament. Even the laws were composed and written by them at the direction of the king. The result is somewhat astonishing to the modern lawyer. On Maui and elsewhere the tax rate was strictly set, as follows:

For a large sized farm, a large sized swine.

For a middle sized farm, a middle sized swine.

For a small sized farm, a small sized swine.

The manner of the law writing was a copy from the Mosaic method of writing statutes. Later, an Oregon lawyer, John R. Ricord, was imported to straighten out the missionary written law, which was set aside by dignified Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, passed at Lahaina by the king, Kamehameha III, with the approval of his council of leading chiefs.

With the growth of the harbor of Honolulu, the center of population and business interest moved from Lahaina, an open roadstead on the lee side of Maui, in the prevailing trade winds, which proved dangerous to shipping during the occasional southerly storms. Lahaina still lives on its ancient traditions, a thriving

ing plantation village, with a growing interest in pineapple culture.

At Wailuku other influences were at work to develop industries. In the 30's Richard Armstrong, then assigned to that pastorate, encouraged the native to plant sugar cane, and guided them in the building of a primitive sugar mill, a stone roller operated by oxen and an open kettle, under an improvised shade of palm leaves. Twenty-two cents a pound for brown sugar was an inducement in those days when money was scarce, and labor could be had for twenty-five cents a day. The natives were also taught to build a substantial coral walled house, plastered, and with verandas on two sides. Here, when Armstrong removed to Honolulu, to take charge of the development of the public schools on all of the islands, Rev. William P. Alexander continued the work for many years. The house stands in a lovely garden to this day, known as the William and Mary Alexander Home. During many years Rev. Dwight Baldwin, M. D., carried on a similar work for the benefit of the souls and bodies of his parishioners at Lahaina.

When the disaster to the whaling fleet occurred in 1871, other means of trade had to be found. Men of vision had been experimenting on Maui and on Kauai, especially, with sugar production, with a view to meet such an economic crisis. Small mills were started here and there. They failed and started up again, and finally succeeded. The original plantation at Lahaina failed twice, before it became successful, and grew into one of the richest producers on the islands. The small mills were abandoned; better locations found, and enterprises consolidated. In the early seventies a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, gave the planters the advantage of the admission of sugar to the United States, free of duty. This put the industry on its feet. Maui has been going ahead steadily in sugar production ever since. Ditches for water began to be improved. Among the men of great vision were two sons of missionaries, who had worked on Maui. Samuel Alexander and Henry P. Baldwin succeeded by their team work. The former was a man of great projects. To get the immense quantities of water drained from the east slope

of Haleakala onto the plains between the two craters was his vision. Henry P. Baldwin was indefatigable to execute. While they were working with a numbr of enterprises at Paia, Claus Spreckels came from California, and exploited the great plains for his own plans of sugar manufacture. His enterprise finally came under the control of the two original projectors who carried it out to greater results than ever. Their descendants have developed to the utmost the resources of water for cane lands, by ditches and great pumping plants. Every improvement known to the business is promptly tried out. The other plantations on the island have developed with the industry though not with the opportunities for expansion which belonged to the Central Maui group.

After the sugar industry had made its position, attempts were made at Haiku and Makawao to develop homesteads for small farming on land without water rights. These had not been sufficiently successful to encourage home making, but many persons managed to eke out an existence until a new industry grew up to reward them. The era of pineapple culture came as an aid to those whose land had sufficient rain, and the canneries have encouraged them, until the areas unfit for sugar have become valuable beyond their expectations. With two canneries at Haiku, one at Lahaina, and new fields opening at Kipahulu, on the east slope of Haleakala, that industry is developing rapidly.

The present condition of the island may be summed up under the topics, sugar, cattle, small farming, and pineapples, with the last still developing.

Freight and passenger trains connect Wailuku with Haiku, and good roads with Kula and its climate of a temperate zone. The new wharves at Lahaina, at Mala, and the one at Kahului with a breakwater mark the union of Maui with shipping ports where modern handling of freight and passengers can add fresh impetus to improvement.

In economic resources the island seems nearly developed to the full; its immense export is shown by statistics, not under discussion here. Tourist traffic might add to the resources. Maui is off the beaten trail; only by being put in communication with

Honolulu in such a manner that the tourist would be willing and anxious to see her great sights, can Maui develop in that direction. Modern passenger service by hydroplanes may prove that the crater of Haleakala is within an easy ride of about one hundred and ten miles by air route from Honolulu, thus providing the tourist with a thrill and subject of unending conversation.

With good roads all the way from Honokohau on the north side of the West Maui mountains, through Lahaina, over the rocky coast to Maalaea Bay, thence across the isthmus north to Wailuku, and eastward through Kahului, passing the great sugar cane fields of the plains at Paia, on to Haiku where the pineapple fields begin, on past deep, picturesque gorges to the border of the rainy region at Kailua, the automobile carries one with ease and comfort. This year the road is being extended to the comparatively unbroken lands at Nahiku. It is now a horse trail only which connects the eastern slope of Haleakala with its western portion; economically they are like separate islands. But when the new road is finished, it will be one of the grandest scenic roads of the Pacific Ocean. ■

Sunset in historic Lahaina, bright morning in Iao Valley gorge, the austere grandeur of Kahakuloa road along the sea cliffs, the great fields of cane in the foreground with the grandeur of Haleakala towering above the clouds in the distance; the awe-inspiring sight of the crater, the beauty of the sunrise and sunset above the clouds from the rest house, at the summit; the surprise of the deep gorges and great waterfalls of the Nahiku ditch trail region, the tropical forest on the pipe line trail at Olinda, the poetic beauty of the old homestead at Ulupalakua, the wonder of the sunsets over the West Maui mountains, and after all the travel, a swim in the warm caressing waters of the blue ocean, within the reef, perfects the pleasure of a Maui day

In the development of Maui from the home of barbaric tribes to a united and peaceful community, the vision of its great conqueror pointed out the way. Into an ever widening development, the desire to save individual souls on the part of the missionary pointed out the way. Into its economic development, Asia and



the isles of the seas have poured their peoples; to what end? What vision is guiding now?

Maui would make come true the old American heritage of a common freedom of worship, a common justice to all its races. Maui is striving mightily to hold open before its every child a schoolroom door; public and private schools join in this work. By a careful supervision of public health, by its plantation hospitals, by its community nurses, by its manifold activities of Boy and Girl Scouts and by Athletic Associations, Maui takes thought for its old and young. Moreover these activities are not confined to any church or social class, but are pervasive of the whole community. The vision is that of a harmonious, united people, and it is held by the same Maui folk that have wrought out other visions into actualities.

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## KAUAI COMING INTO ITS OWN

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**W**HILE other islands of the Hawaiian group, by laudations and by phenomenal volcanic or other attractions have captured the plaudits of the multitude in passing by, Kauai, the tight little isle of the chain, has been content to bide its time for recognition of its dues, and her claims thereto are not a few. In point of fact there are many events which indicate her right to be in the front rank.

Oral tradition among other things tell us that Kauai was the pioneer of the group to emerge from the ocean depths, and geology confirms the unwritten record; also, that Pele, goddess of the volcano, first landed and exhibited her marvelous powers there before testing the newer formed islands, and science supports the assertion. As to being the land which first welcomed the intrepid Polynesian pioneers in their North Pacific voyagings hither there are conflicting claims, but there is no disputing the fact that in Cook's discovering these islands he first landed on Kauai, which led to an acquaintance with the land and people that awakened

the interest of the civilized world, and which has increased with the passing years.

In ancient time all tradition points to Kauai's eminence in the superiority of her line of alii's, her prophets or seers, her athletes, the bravery and endurance of her warriors, and other enviable points of excellence in her race of stalwarts. When envoys were sent out to tour the islands for the handsomest maidens worthy the hand of their princes—that gives spice to a number of Hawaiian romantic stories—the beauty of those of their own attractive vales were of such recognized merit that rendered it a long and arduous task to find that perfection in face and form of their ideal, viz: "Pali ke kua, mahina ke alo" (straight backed, open countenance), "whose skin was as the bud of the banana for smoothness." It is not strange therefore that in the high rank of the aliis (the nobility) of Kauai, her princesses in turn were sought after and became intermingled to enhance the royal ranks of the windward islands.

Then, too, Kauai is to be credited with pioneership in island engineering, shown in the construction of Pii's water-course to irrigate Waimea valley lands, whether by the Menehune's, or other people, so long ago that tradition has lost its time card. Like industrious skill is shown in the construction of fish-pond enclosures and heiaus (temples), and these latter were neither few in number nor small in size.

In modern times it is customary to term Kauai as the "Garden Island", and so truly is she entitled to be thus singled out of the group, that we would like to be able to point out the author and time of his discernment to pay him tribute for his appreciative spirit. Her mountains pierce the clouds and gives us a world record of annual rainfall; her forest belts are luring with their various kinds of valuable timber and foliage of varied hues; her vallies are well watered and rich with tropic verdure, or canyons that furnish a riot of color in their picturesque grandness; its sea-cliffs are majestic in their boldness that thrills the beholder in admiration thereof, while its surf-play at various points have been the attraction for famous surf-riding contests that are woven in song and story.

With all the above outlined nature-enrichments of Kauai she has been non-assertive; simply biding the time, complacently, when she should be discovered by even her friends and neighbors, and naturally the "stranger within our gates", now that the era of regular and comfortable steamer travel has set in. To this end, there have been inaugurated of late years a series of summer steamer excursions which tour the island, and present the rare opportunity of an acquaintance with its picturesque coast lines and internal attractiveness, and witness the enterprise of agricultural and commercial effort that has been accomplished, in many cases under adverse conditions.

It is inspiring to look back to the pioneering days and draw comparisons, and Kauai has certainly done her share to merit the reward she is now reaping for her past endeavors in testing her capabilities. She led early in Hawaii's commercial history and was the pioneer in the exportation of sandalwood, the successful trade of which swept through all the islands so completely that the fragrant product was practically eradicated from our forests. Koloa established the first *bona fide* sugar plantation in the islands, which dates back to 1835, and is going strong today. Lihue was the first to introduce steam into the islands for commercial purposes, and aspires now to vast water control. The first coffee plantation was established on Kauai and proved its adaptability as an island product, which led to Kona's enterprise therewith, but which on Kauai had to give way to blight effect and flood. Silk culture had its trial and disappointing result in the painstaking effort to introduce a new industry. Tobacco also was a pioneer effort which struggled for some time, but failed for lack of scientific knowledge to meet its difficulties. Stock raising has had its trial and beef-packing for export had a brief inning, but other uses claimed the rich lands for more remunerative returns. Sheep-farming, by aid of neighboring Niihau, has kept its place among the successful island enterprises, with its annual wool exports.

Experience is a good teacher though at times severe. Kauai courageously passed through the experimental stage years ago and set herself to the task of profiting thereby, so developed the

one agricultural talent which seemed then open to her, that of cane culture, and this has expanded as trade conditions have warranted and labor could be obtained to not only increase the number of plantations, but broaden the cane fields in various sections, and which in turn is calling for vast irrigation projects whereby the waste waters of streams will multiply the product of the land. The Wainiha electric power-plant to serve this purpose on the opposite side of the island (as shown elsewhere in this issue), has been in operation several years, but work is already in progress that will far outweigh the Wainiha project in magnitude and expenditure, for the benefit of the cane lands of the windward side of the island.

With the success attending Hawaii's sugar industry has come also the remarkable development of the pineapple culture in more recent years, which Kauai is sharing in by virtue of enterprise with her choice lands and suitable climate. And her prosperity is shown in the comfortable homes throughout the island, the spirit of up-to-dateness, with substantial public buildings and stores in the larger towns, and her very excellent roads.

In order to qualify for this increase of agricultural product, and convenience of her population, Kauai is being provided with new harbors and wharves with shipping facilities, and is calling for railroad and other connections therewith for the rapid handling of her products. The "Garden Island" used to be served by the smallest coasters in the fleet, and with one steamer a week. That time, with its primitive boat landings, has gone by. There are now two commodious steamers plying to Kauai ports from Honolulu, one being scheduled for two trips each week. Besides which it has regular deep-sea vessels connecting with Coast ports for import and export trade, as also transient ships with cargoes of lumber and coal for its further development. Surely Kauai is coming into her own.

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A LARGE MONEY DRAIN:—Japanese are said to have sent from these islands an average of \$9,500,000.00 in cash per annum every year since 1912.

# VISIT OF H. M. S. BLONDE TO HAWAII IN 1825

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AS DESCRIBED BY REV. R. BLOXAM, CHAPLAIN, IN A LETTER TO  
HIS UNCLE

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COURTESY OF DR. T. A. JAGGAR, JR.

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\* \* \* We made the eastern side of Owhyhee early on the morning of the 3rd of May, 1825. Nothing could be more beautiful than the first appearance of the shore. It was well wooded, and the inequalities of the ground were prettily interspersed with the numerous leaf-covered huts of the natives who appeared in exactly the same state described by Capt. Cook, with only the malo (a kind of girdle) about the loins. As we coasted along the shore we came up with a canoe containing three men fishing. Boki, the governor, called one of them on board, and from him we learnt that Karaimoku, Boki's brother, and regent of these isles was on the point of death, and that a war would be the inevitable consequence. His lordship therefore determined to proceed to the seat of government at Woahoo, instead of remaining here to water the ship.

On the 6th of May we made this island of Woahoo at early dawn, having coasted along the islands of Ranai, Mowee and Morotoi. We anchored in the outer harbor about two miles from its capital, Honolulu. The English consul then came off and told us Karaimoku was rather better and that his complaint was dropsy, and that he hoped the surgeon of the *Blonde* could relieve him. At ten o'clock we fired a salute of nine guns which was immediately answered by both the forts, the one on the point covering the harbor which mounts 44 guns, and the other on the top of a volcanic hill which overlooks the town and which mounts eight long guns. A boat was now ordered to be manned to convey these aliens to their native shores; they left the ship with feelings in which it would be difficult to say

whether sorrow or joy most predominated. Our surgeon accompanied them for the purpose of seeing Karaimoku.

As the boats neared the shore the chiefs assembled to welcome these strangers. Kaahumanu, the widow of the great Tamehameha, a woman possessing most peaceful influence throughout the island, with the young widowed queen of Riho Riho came to the water's edge and as soon as Boki landed commenced the most piteous wailing and lamentation. At this instant the minute guns from the fort fired, reminding the nation of the fate of their king and queen. Karaimoku felt unequal to the task of walking to the point, and received his brother at the door of his own residence. The meeting of these two long divided brothers was most interesting, and accompanied by the surgeon they now went to the chapel which was thronged with natives. Here they heard prayers and returned thanks to the Almighty for their safe return. In the afternoon I accompanied his lordship to dinner at the consul's.

The succeeding day, May 7th, was one also of great interest. At 12 o'clock his lordship landed in full dress uniform accompanied by his officers to have an audience of Karaimoku. The fort on the point saluted him. On arriving at Karaimoku's house he was (introduced by the) consul and afterwards Lord Byron introduced his officers. The apartment was floored with beautiful mats of the country—its size 50 by 25 feet. Here was assembled all the nobility of the different islands. At the upper end of the room on a platform of mats was a Chinese sofa over which was thrown a most elegant cloak of yellow feathers upon which were seated the young king and his little sister; on the right of these royal personages were seated all the chieftains, on his left the female "noblesse", all remarkable for their long names, hideous faces and misshapen corpulent bodies. There were about forty women present, all decorated with chaplets of the most beautiful feathers, but much disfigured by the gowns they wore, having purchased them ready made from some American trader. The presents of his majesty were then brought forward, opened and presented to the king, regent and Kaahumanu, who were highly gratified. After sundry compliments, etc., his lordship and suite took leave.

Honolulu the capital of the S. Islands is a considerable place; it is situated on an extensive plain immediately at the foot of a high range of hills, the habitations (with the exception of a few houses built by the Americans) are entirely covered, sides and roofs, of dried grass, and have the appearance of so many hay-ricks in a contractor's farm yard. Some of them are very capacious, and capable of containing fifty or sixty persons, having three or four doors but seldom any windows. Very little attention has been paid in forming this cluster of huts into anything like order or symetry observed in an English town or village. A small piece of ground is generally attached to each house encircled by a mud wall, or fence of long straight poles fixed in the ground, and firmly bound together with the fibers of the cocoa tree. Immediately round the town to the foot of the hills the taro root, the principal food of the natives, is cultivated in great profusion. This plant which has a fine rich appearance delights in marshy ground, small canals are therefore formed to convey the water from the mountains into these stagnant pools when dry.

The flag of the Sandwich Isles which is hoisted at 8 o'clock every day on the fort is composed of the English Union Jack and seven stripes (in allusion to the seven-fold chain of islands), viz: blue, red, white, blue, red, white and blue, placed horizontally. Brigs and vessels of small burden can come close to the quay as to be enabled to land their goods by means of a board which reaches the shore from the ships. There were several ships in the harbor when we arrived, mostly American, who derive vast profits from the miserable goods they bring out, and in return receive the sandalwood which they take to China and sell at an exorbitant price.

As it was determined that the funeral of Riho Riho should take place on the 11th May, preparations had accordingly been made for this momentous event. Two carriages resembling light wagons which Kaahumanu and other luxurious dames were accustomed to take the air drawn by six or eight natives were appropriated for this melancholy occasion. They were covered entirely with the black tapa (the cloth of the country). They were also surmounted by a canopy of the same, which hung in

festoons on the sides, thus leaving both coffins visible. At 12 o'clock the minute guns of the frigate with a procession of the barges with their colors half-mast high, were the signals for the assembling of the chiefs to receive the bodies at the Point. As soon as the coffins were landed and deposited on the funeral cars, the procession began; it was headed by our party of marines with arms reversed, the band playing the Dead March. Twenty men in feathered cloaks, two of whom bore an immense kahili, the insignia of royalty (the kahili is a staff thirty feet high, the bottom half of which is formed of bone and tortoise shell, the top half covered with thick feathers not unlike a large church dust brush). The surgeon and I in my canonical dress followed those, supported on either side by an American missionary. The cars carrying the splendid coffins each drawn by forty inferior chiefs toiled slowly after us. The mourners followed, viz., the consul and princess, Lord Byron and king, four abreast to the number of three hundred.

On arriving at the chapel, it was found impossible to take the coffins into it on account of the narrowness of the door, the mourners therefore made a circle round the cars and I read a prayer composed partly from our burial service. The missionary now addressed the people in their own language and having finished, the procession again commenced. Until a stone mausoleum should be erected Karaimoku determined that the coffins should be deposited in his own house. On arriving at our former "Chamber of Audience" guess my surprise at the alteration. A low arch had been thrown from side to side under its lofty roof and covered with black tapa as were also the sides, just rendering darkness visible. At the upper end was a wooden platform erected, covered with superb mats with a canopy of black overhanging it. On this were deposited the remains of Tamamalu and Riho Riho whose short reign was marked by the abolition of idolatry and the introduction of the rights and usages of civilized life, and all the bright hopes of Christianity.

After the funeral, I, my brother, the surgeon, and artist dined with his lordship in a new frame house built in America, brought from thence and erected here. It is the property of Kaahumanu who has appropriated it to Lord Byron's use during his residence



at this place. It consists of an entrance passage and staircase with two parlors on either side, two comfortable bedrooms and attic. I am thus explicit because his lordship after dinner desired us to order our cots on shore and take up our residence with him to keep him company. Accordingly Lord Byron and Mr. Dampier (artist) took possession of one bedroom, the surgeon, my brother and self the other, the attics were allowed for the servants; our kitchen was about ten yards from the house. Indeed I may truly say from the moment we were first introduced to Lord Byron we have been treated by him with the utmost affability and kindness, and he has behaved toward us more with the affection of a brother than the expected austerity of a captain of a man-of-war. On the 18th of May we four accompanied his lordship in a delightful excursion on the water to the Pearl river, about 12 miles to the westward of Honolulu. Here is an extensive oyster fishery. We remained that afternoon to shoot, etc., and slept in a native hut, and returned the following day, my brother having found some beautiful shells and Mr. Dampier furnishing his portfolio with various sketches. On the 21st of May, in the evening, I exhibited the phantasmagoria which Lord Byron brought out in the *Blonde* to the chiefs. It was delightful to see the astonishment of everyone at this novel amusement. When finished Karaimoku begged Lord Byron would allow him to peep at the fire behind the curtain. By this time, however, I had closed the box and had nothing but a candle in my hand. Karaimoku stared, looked up and down and around the room, nor could in the least divine how it was accomplished. Lord Byron promised to make him a present of it before he left the place.

On the 23rd an operation took place, the contemplation of which for some days previous had put the whole island in a ferment. The state of Karaimoku's health had been for a long time gradually growing worse, and our surgeon conceived the only chance left for him was to submit to be tapped. To this the poor sufferer willingly consented. A day therefore having been appointed, Lord Byron accompanied by the senior lieutenant and surgeon proceeded to the regent's house. The chiefs surrounding it seemed much astonished and affected at the operation and

even the stern and mighty Kaahumanu shed tears while the apparatus was preparing. Lord Byron and the lieutenant having a bandage ready, attended on the surgeon's movements who, owing to the old gentleman's excessive tough hide, found great difficulty in perforating his stomach. This being at length accomplished he drew from his patient two wash-hand basins of water which afforded him immediate relief. The simple operation seems to have produced on the minds of the chiefs the greatest astonishment. They could not understand that it was possible for a man to live after a hole had been cut in his belly, indeed one of them asked Lord Byron if his breakfast of poi would not issue through the aperture. Thus happily ended this important and successful undertaking, the failure of which might have been attended with unpleasant consequences. The good effect of these Aesculapian endeavors were quickly perceptible in the person of Karaimoku whose health gradually improved, the swelling about the legs quickly disappeared, and ere we left the harbor of Woahoo for Owhyhee he was completely relieved from the effects of his disorder. In the mean time my brother and the botanist were searching hill and valley for specimens in their respective departments. The lieutenant surveyor was as busily employed in sounding the harbor, the artist Mr. Dampier engaged in sketching and taking portraits, and I with his lordship in writing a diary of all we saw and heard.

The day after the tapping of Karaimoku I was riding out with Lord Byron on one of the king's horses, a mare six months in foal, when his lordship rode his horse rather too closely to speak to me than was necessary, the mare kicked up and struck his lordship upon the knee. He fell from his horse; with some difficulty some natives who chanced to be passing on the road conveyed him to the nearest house and I rode for the surgeon who fortunately found the leg not broken, but his lordship was obliged to confine himself to his bed for ten days. During this time he had frequent levees in his bedroom with respect to new regulations, laws, etc. One day Karaimoku having made some remark about our mission, Lord Byron said: "He would *advise* them as much as lay in his power." "Advise!" said Karaimoku, "we hoped King George had sent you to command!"

We now began to prepare for our departure to a beautiful bay in the district of Aheedoo (Hilo), Owhyhee, which we had before observed on our voyage to Woahoo for the purpose of refitting our ship for her voyage homewards. The day before we sailed, all the chiefs assembled in convocation for the purpose of upholding the present king on the throne of his father, a full account of which will be published on our return. It being known that we were about to sail for Aheedoo, Kaahumanu requested Lord Byron would take herself and suite in the *Blonde* to Owhyhee. On the 7th of June the old lady came on board with a retinue of sixty vassals together with a week's provisions of raw and salted fish and poi. On the 12th we entered this delightful bay, which will ever hereafter be known by the name of Byron's Bay, and proceeded to the anchoring place about a mile from the shore. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the panorama from the ship. On every side nature was covered with the most lovely verdure, huyari (puhala?) and breadfruit trees planted close to the water's edge, were intermixed with the towering coconut trees, and among these were scattered the neat though lowly huts of the islanders. Indeed, so different was it in every respect to the open unsheltered roadsteads of Karakakooa and Woahoo, that it is considered, and with justice, by the officers to be the Eden of these isles. The ground rose gradually from the shore, and terminated in the stupendous volcano of Pele, the tops of the mountain Wororay (Hualalai) and the gigantic and snow-encircled summits of Mouna Loa and Mouna Kaah (Mauna Kea).

At five the following morning I rose and went on shore with his lordship. The peaks of Mouna Kaah had just been gladdened with the beams of the rising sun, while the woods below was still enveloped with a dull and grey color which formed a remarkable contrast with the crimson tinted mountain summit. We landed from the boat at the mouth of a beautiful fresh water river which empties itself into the sea, along whose banks the coconut tree flourished in great quantities. Pursuing our walk before breakfast we came to a large fresh water lake, which was plentifully stocked with a most delicious fish, the red mullet. Though these reservoirs are most thickly tenanted, no native is allowed to touch one. Orders were however issued in the course of the day by

the old Queen Kaahumanu to draw the pond daily for a large supply of these excellent fish for us. The woods being uncommonly thick, and the sharp-pointed pieces of lava of which the paths are composed made us unable to extend our walk very far. His lordship however was amazingly pleased and congratulated himself on having so snug a place to refit the ship in. Her rigging in a short time underwent a thorough overhauling. In the meantime Lord Byron having expressed a wish to reside on shore, Kaahumanu immediately engaged for him a very large and commodious house lately erected for the chief of the district. This habitation was agreeably situated on the mouth of the river; the floor composed of pebbles was carefully covered with mats; it had two doors and several windows, and when well stocked with furniture from the ship presented to us very comfortable dwelling places. My brother and I were again kindly invited to reside with his lordship as well as the artist and surgeon. We brought our cots on shore and suspended them from the corner of the house, nor do I know when I have spent my time so agreeably as during the weeks we sojourned at this place. For herself and suite Kaahumanu ordered several houses to be erected immediately. Her orders were as promptly executed. About eighty natives were dispatched for timber, etc., and in the course of 24 hours every hut was finished. They were, notwithstanding their dispatch, firmly built. They were covered with the large leaf of the banana and rendered impenetrable to rain.

Lord Byron brought with him from Woahoo, a native who could speak English tolerably. This man became our purveyor and was accordingly delegated with supreme authority by the old queen. He commenced his office by immediately supplying us and the ship with provisions of every kind most abundantly. It was astonishing to see with what awe and reverence the people looked upon Kaahumanu; her will was a perfect law and woe to him who should dare to disobey or even to murmur. Notwithstanding the old lady's airs, we found it both wise and polite to make ourselves as agreeable as we could. One recreation here was particularly delightful; it was that of bathing in the sea or fresh water stream before our door. I generally took to the water once daily, but my brother indulged himself in this refresh-

ing exercise three or four times. The natives are a kind of amphibious animal, almost living in the water. The young ones particularly are at all hours like so many dolphins sporting in the water. They have also, which may surprise one, a great regard for decency and never enter the water entirely naked. About a mile from our habitation on the opposite side of the bay was a most romantic waterfall which empties itself into the sea. It is an excellent watering-place for ships whose boats are enabled to go up a small creek and fill their casks immediately below the fall; the entrance is wide, with rocks inclining over either side. Here we generally repaired after dinner, taking our wine with us, for Kaahumanu made Lord Byron a present of a double canoe, and four natives to paddle it whenever we pleased.

Soon after our arrival in Byron's Bay, some of our officers undertook a journey to the top of Mouna Kaah, which is considerably higher than the Peak of Teneriffe. This they found a most difficult and fatiguing enterprise. They were accompanied by an American missionary. They were obliged to make their way through almost impassable woods, at times forced to cross torrents and deep ravines, and at last when near the summit gave up the journey. The botanist and missionary alone persevered; they reached the highest peak where the missionary filled for me a bottle of snow, which I preserved for my brother Matthew, well corked and sealed. So thick a haze prevailed that the boundless prospect seen from such a height in fair weather was completely shrouded from their view; from thence in a clear day the whole of the Sandwich group of islands is distinctly visible. The party returned after a week both dispirited and almost worn out with fatigue.

Lord Byron had now an undertaking in contemplation, which was of paying a visit to the volcano of Pele. As the fulfilment of this exploit was attended with much trouble and difficulty, I intend to give you a minute description of so arduous an undertaking. Lord Byron possessing such influence with the powerful Kaahumanu was determined to perform the journey in the most luxurious manner. As the wound in his leg occasioned by the kick of the horse at Woahoo was not yet sufficiently healed he determined to ride in a kind of net palanquin. Kaahumanu

undertook to provide a certain number of natives to carry all our baggage and to assist us in our encampment, etc. Moreover she ordered two houses to be built for our accommodation on the road and another on the brink of the volcano. The journey was computed by two missionaries who had been there before at 42 miles. The road was most intolerably bad and added to this the whole of it was uphill work which proved our perseverance and good wind. Our party consisted of Lord Byron, the first lieutenant, surveyor, artist, surgeon, myself and brother. Each person had his hammock and change or two of garments taken. Lord Byron furnished all eating necessaries, cooking apparatus, and a sufficient quantum of brandy or porter. On Monday morning our forces having assembled at 5 o'clock, we swallowed a hearty breakfast and prepared to start. Two hundred natives attended upon us to carry our luggage, etc., and a native chief was dispatched with us to assist in the management of so many natives. Thus prepared and attended with fish, flesh and fowl, we set off with light hearts and thick shoes, little dreaming of the difficulties we were about to encounter. The first six miles were trodden with agile foot, the path though unpleasant from the uneven and projecting points of lava over which we were continually stumbling was nevertheless quite excellent to the subsequent road. Our path as we struck through the wood was so intolerably bad from sharp rocks and fissures concealed by long grass and creepers that when we arrived at the extremity of the wood, we were one and all obliged to change our shoes. Suffice it to say that after the most fatiguing journey I ever encountered, we arrived on the summit of the mountain and at the mouth of the crater the second day about 3 o'clock.

The first sight of the crater was the most extraordinary and appalling I ever beheld, and amply repaid us for all our previous labor and fatigue. The outer ridge of this formidable chaos of fire and smoke extends to the enormous distance of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the depth from the hut to the bottom 2205 feet by actual measurement. On the surface of this volcanic plain were scattered numerous small cones of which about 20 were in constant agitation. These on reaching the bottom we found to be 60 or 70 feet in height. From the top of each pyramidal lava pillar col-

urns of dark sulphurous smoke was ejected together with flames of fire accompanied by a simultaneous roaring from each crater resembling the blast of a steam engine at work or blacksmith's bellows at a forge (if I may compare great things with small). After dinner my brother and a missionary who accompanied us proceeded to descend into these infernal regions. They reached the first ridge (ledge) 1330 feet from the top, but here they met with so many difficulties in scrambling over ridges, chasms, and beds of cinders that they thought it prudent to reascend, satisfied with their afternoon's researches. As night came on, the volcano appeared most magnificent. On every side the pyramidal cones were throwing up red hot cinders and fiery flames. Having gratified our curiosity for some time we retired to rest, but not to sleep. The cold was excessive, the barometer at 51, a change we felt most sensibly.

The succeeding morning we arose at daybreak. The artist prepared to make a painting of this tremendous crater and while his pencil was thus employed, we, the rest, headed by his lordship made an attempt to explore these satanic regions. We had nearly paid dear for our curiosity as the wind on our return suddenly shifted by which the whole crater became involved in smoke. Indeed had this change of wind taken place a quarter of an hour sooner when we were more advanced into the bosom of the crater, our lives would have been in the greatest jeopardy from the malign influence of the sulphurous exhalations which so thickly assailed us. Indeed, as it was we arrived at the top quite exhausted. In descending to the first ledge we experienced some little difficulty as it was an almost perpendicular precipice of 1330 feet. On reaching it, as his lordship did not seem disposed to go further, I and my brother walked to the opposite side of the crater before we could effect a descent. Indeed in no other part was a descent practicable, and here it appeared almost impossible. After many hair-breadth escapes from treading on pathless cinders and sinking almost to the middle in crumbling lava ashes during our descent, we at length found ourselves at the lowest bottom. Here we were obliged to tread very circumspectly, making use of long staffs to prove the stability of our paths, but the immense chasms of unknown depth, the sul-

phurous fumes proceeding from the fissures we were constantly obliged to cross over, and the impossibility of arriving at the foot of the cones without the greatest hazard and danger determined us to retreat by the same road we had descended. On our arrival at the first ledge we were met by his lordship, the surgeon and first lieutenant, who had been anxiously looking at us. The terrific accounts of the dangers we had already experienced in our endeavors to cross over the bottom did not deter them from making an attempt. Whilst they proceeded in their endeavors to cross the bottom, we returned the way we came, laden with the most beautiful specimens of lava. The party with his lordship did accomplish what we had failed to do, and arrived at the foot of the pillars, but not without the greatest hazard and difficulty. The noise, fire and smoke proceeding from these conical towers soon obliged them to retreat.

Our curiosity being completely satiated we began ascending as soon as our colleagues had joined us, and I think it would take some persuasion to again venture our persons in the clutches of such a god as Pele. The fumes from the crater were so much felt by us in the hut when the wind shifted a second time that we thought seriously of decamping. Fortunately for our comfort the wind again blew the smoke from us. In the night our party were all awakened by the convulsive exertions of the pent up god. It seemed as if he had been exerting his energies for our gratification. The earth on which we slept trembled with his throes, and in a short time a new crater burst forth immediately beneath our feet on a much more terrific scale than the others. Streams of fiery lava poured out in every direction, illuminating this pandemonium. These were accompanied with ejections of red-hot ashes and continued eruptions of fiery flames. As we could not compose ourselves to sleep again, as soon as daylight appeared we commenced our journey homewards, which we reached the next day completely knocked up. The pleasure however of having visited by far the largest volcano in the known world banished from our minds in a day or two all our fatigue and privations.



On our arrival at Kaahumanu's residence a letter was forwarded to his lordship from an American stating that the ship in which the viceroy of Peru had gone to old Spain, had turned pirate after having put on the island of Guam, Ladrones, the viceroy and his suite. His lordship therefore determined to lose no time; we accordingly embarked and made sail for the harbor of Woahoo for the purpose of taking leave of all the Sandwich chiefs who had behaved to us in so kind a manner. As we remained at Woahoo only two days, the time was spent in saying farewell, and in receiving presents. Indeed I think we spoiled the Sandwichers as the Israelites of old did the Egyptians. His lordship received several valuable presents such as feather war cloaks, mats, kahilis. I, too, came in for my share, though in a most humble way. I received several war clubs, daggers, spears, curiously carved carvings, slings, bows and arrows, one stone axe, several wooden idols, two large feathered deities, seven tip-pits made of feathers, red, yellow and black. One of them is a very magnificent one, and which I should like you to present to Miss Crocker\* in mine and my brother's name for her father's kindness to us both. The rest are of the most beautiful colors, but not so large as the first. These I intend for Annie, Lucy, Mary and dear little Ellen, for whom also I have secured a box of the finest arrowroot. For Matthew I have a great collection of specimens, birds, butterflies, etc.

When all was prepared for our final departure, Karaimoku and Boki came on board to take leave. They both seemed very sorry to part with us and desired Lord Byron to tell King George, "He had done all in his power for the ship during her stay and whatever command King George might send to the islands should be punctually obeyed." He also gave Lord Byron a letter to His Majesty. Indeed, without in the least flattering his lordship, I may safely aver, there is no man who could have done more to conciliate the islanders and cement them by a stronger chain than his lordship. We found the island on the eve of a civil war which would inevitably have taken place at Karaimoku's death. The presence of an English frigate with the determination

\* Miss Crocker was daughter of the then Secretary to the Admiralty.—  
A. L. B.

to uphold the young king, and the non-interference of England with their accustomed laws and manners have been the means of reconciling those chiefs, who before appeared to be hostile. In short the Blonde left Woahoo beloved and regretted, and anchored in Karakakooa bay, in Owhyhee, about a quarter of a mile from that sad but memorable spot where our great Cook lost his life. On the side of a hill near this spot is an old morai (heiau) where the flesh of this great officer circumnavigator had been cut up and part of it burnt on its altar. As it was found impossible to erect a monument to so great a man where he fell, his lordship determined to have some humble memorial of his great perseverance erected in the center of the morai, which was accordingly done. A brass plate bore the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Captain James Cook who discovered these islands in the year 1778, died in the year 1779. This humble monument is erected by his fellow countrymen, A. D. 1825."

On the second day after our arrival a party was formed to visit a celebrated morai or burial place still existing in the neighborhood, and the only building of the sort that has not been ransacked and despoiled. Indeed so sacred has this morai been held in the estimation of the natives that no white man had ever before our arrival profaned its threshold. Lord Byron and any of his party that he chose to take with him were allowed by Karaimoku free admission into this pagan sanctuary. After rowing for about an hour to the southward of Karakakooa, the morai suddenly opened on our view. It was very prettily situated on the banks of a winding creek in the middle of a thick grove of coconut trees. The exterior of the building was precisely similar to the habitation of one of the higher chiefs. This was encircled by a strong wooden palisade, which formed a kind of court-yard round the morai. Here in all directions were rude-looking carved images of all shapes and dimensions whose hideous forms and countenances exhibited a most grotesque spectacle.†

† Hale o Keawe.

The Sandwich gods, like most of the deities revered by barbarous nations, are remarkable for their extreme hideousness and disproportion, the head being always as large as the other parts of the body. Immediately before the morai without the fence stood an immense horrid looking deity, acting perhaps as sentinel to the rest. Our party now passed through a low aperture into the interior. Here a sight presented itself, which to us, being the first Christian visitors, was extremely interesting. On one side were arranged several feathered deities protruding their misshapen heads through numberless folds of decayed tapa. Under these folds were deposited the bones of the mighty kings and potent warriors who had formerly hailed these idols as their penates. Here were also carefully preserved the different weapons used in war, once grasped by the hands of princes and chieftains now lying before us, together with an infinite collection of antiquated rubbish, the superstitious offerings of these infatuated islanders. The old priest, the guardian of these monuments of paganism, still regarded them with the utmost veneration, and when it was made known to him that his lordship had received Karaimoku's consent to possess himself of the persons of as many gods as he might choose, the old man's indignation at this sacriligious rape became very apparent; he was obliged however to submit.

After the party had viewed this holy place for some time, our rapacious inclinations began to manifest themselves and after his lordship had taken what he thought proper, the rest began to take an ample \* \* \* sanctuary regardless of the punishment attending such shameless sacrilege. Two immense though beautifully carved wooden gods that stood on each side of the stone altar were immediately plucked up and sent down to the boats. I succeeded in appropriating to myself two wooden gods, a feathered deity that covered the bones of Keawe, grandfather of Terreaboo (Kaleiopuu), a beautiful spear and a few other articles within my reach. All the other visitants were equally piously inclined. Having thus gratified our curiosity we returned to the ship laden with the spoils of this heathen temple. We remained at Karakakooa four days, a space of time quite sufficient to explore anything of note in its vicinity. It appears astonishing that

Capt. Cook should have remained so long in this harbor without attempting to explore the neighboring islands in search of a better anchorage. Its appearance is most sterile and uninviting, and water cannot be procured except by sending into the country a distance of five miles. At midnight on Sunday the 17th July (as soon as the land breeze set in), we bade adieu to the Sandwich Isles and proceeded in the direction of the Society Islands.

We had originally supposed that our stay in these islands would have been of much longer duration. Fortunately circumstances were so happily combined as tended to reduce this time to a month less than we expected. We arrived amongst these tawny islanders at an auspicious moment. By the arrival of the *Blonde* and our weight and remonstrance we thoroughly succeeded in strengthening the young king on the throne of his father, and I may add that Lord Byron by his skill, management and condescension, acquired the entire good will and friendship of the natives, who on all occasions loaded our ship with supplies of every description. Our surveyor soon accomplished his task which was another motive to hasten our departure. Certainly no ship will hereafter revisit these islands under such advantageous circumstances as H. M. S. *Blonde*, and on taking a retrospective view of their attentions to us during our stay among them, I think they have in liberality and good will far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. King George is become a complete watchword with them. Whenever the chief came in to dinner to take wine with Lord Byron at Honolulu (which they frequently did), Aroah (Aloha) King George (health to King George) was their constant toast.

Our usual good luck in constantly affecting happy and quick passages completely deserted us on our voyage to Otaheite. After ten day's excellent run we encountered baffling winds which drove us to the southwest of Otaheite more than 450 miles. In our passage, however, we discovered three new islands; one we named Malden (from Lieut. Malden, our surveyor); Starbuck, supposed to have been seen before, and Perry's or Mauti, never before visited by Europeans. \* \* \* I have noted down in a large book, a diary, of all I have seen and heard since the day we left England, which on my return I will lay before you,

when I have carefully perused it, corrected it and written it over fair. Mr. Dampier intends to publish his sketches, and if you think my book after perusing it would do us credit, it is Lord Byron's wish that our truly interesting voyage should be made known to the world. In conclusion I send my sincere love to my father, mother, brothers, sisters, my dearest little Ellen, etc., all of whom I pray God I may find well on my return, as also all my relations and friends, and believe me, my dear uncle, to remain, with sincere affection,

Your nephew,

ROWLAND BLOXOM.

Tuesday night, Sept. 6th, 1825.

6 o'clock in sight of the Andes and Valparaiso Bay.

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## OUR HAWAII IN RETROSPECT

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BY LAWRENCE HITE DAINGERFIELD, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

**S**OME people say that looking backward is a foolish and useless occupation. Well, maybe so! Any way we thoroughly enjoyed casting our mind's eye in a southwesterly direction toward a wonderful group of mid-Pacific islands—HAWAII.

It was in May, 1918, when the Royal Poinciana was in its glory, when the Jacaranda's purple crown was fading, and the pink and golden showers were coming to their own, that two strangers stepped off the steamer gangplank into an exotic atmosphere of leis and sweet Hawaiian music, or rainbows and purple seas, of bluest skies and cloud-clad hills and mountains, of spraying waterfalls and tree-filled canyons, of fields of cane and pineapples and whole communities filled with kind-hearted people, ready to call you their very own. And this was HAWAII, OUR HAWAII.

We had been told something of it by friends who had preceded us into the enchanted realm and returned to the States to sing

their praises. Now we saw the real Hawaii, stretching out before us, incomparably beautiful in its setting in the sea. It was in the early dawn when Molokai was sighted far to the left, rising like a gray ghost of an island from the Pacific. Soon Rabbit Island, Waimanalo Bay, Makapuu Point, and the Koolau range sprang from the sea to our right.

This is to be, in part, the story of how we reacted to Hawaii—the story of how Hawaii is likely to react on an average person.

Beholding shadowy Molokai across the sun-kissed waves and the somewhat somber na pali (cliffs) of the windward Koolaus, the first impression is one of extreme loneliness—of being detached from the world of great affairs. There is an overwhelming sense of quietude hovering over the scene that appalls; indeed, it rather terrifies.

Then when we swung around the south side of Oahu and Koko crater, crowned by the wireless tower, rose above us, we felt that we beheld intimately one of the lunar cones that had been brought distantly to our vision by a telescope.

More intimately we saw the nodding coconut palms and pleasant homes along Kahala beach, with Diamond Head rising rather grimly in the background. And, finally, swinging around the point, came Waikiki and Honolulu, with the broken Koolau skyline and the rainbow-filled valleys in the hinterland—and we were home.

Home, did we say? Yes, a strange, island home. At first it made us feel rather shut off without sufficient room. On the Mainland one may live a thousand or fifteen hundred miles from the sea; here the sea is ever with us. A few hours in a car are sufficient to traverse Oahu. Hence there was at first that cramped, isolated feeling—a feeling that we might walk in our sleep and fall into the ocean. But that was the first impression only.

As the months and years passed we came to know Oahu and all Hawaii, not as just a tiny spot in mid-Pacific waters, but something that keeps expanding and growing on one—physically, mentally, and spiritually.

Physically, the Islands grew by intimate contact. There was a marvelous lure in the valleys, hills, and mountains. A few weeks listening to the siren call of the woodlands, drew us inevitably to the mountains.

Every ramble through the forest aisles, along steep pali crests, amid the green mansions, through moss and fern-filled tunnels, over jagged skylines where the lapalapa flutters in the trades and where the lobelia lifts its purple spike and fan-palms wave to the passing breeze, taught us wholesome lessons of Hawaii. Getting close to the soil and traveling on the feet that Nature gave us imparted first hand information concerning the real *size* of the Islands.

Moreover we found that we could wander along thousands of miles of Hawaiian trails, far from the ordinary haunts of men, without exhausting all of the available byways. Frequently we thought we were surely on some high eminence hitherto untouched by the foot of man, when we observed closely and saw faint but real evidences of ancient trails deep down in the ferns and between the Ohia lehuas. There is such a case far up a ridge back of Mokuleia, leading to the crest of the Waianae mountains. We had almost reached the summit, thinking that we were surely the first to travel that way, when we stumbled into a deep and ancient trail—centuries old perhaps—over which the Hawaiians of a long past day traveled across the Waianaes from Mokuleia to Makaha valley—the leeward valley with its wind-swept, rugged skyline, never to be forgotten.

A dozen ascensions of Konahuanui and half as many up Kaala were insufficient to satisfy our longing for a more intimate knowledge of these monuments of Oahu. Each time we found a change. Sometimes the green-clothed slopes and valleys were as bright as emeralds in the glorious sun. At other times the clouds came in to shut us off in our spectre world, apart from all things earthly. And there were those delectable occasions when fragments of cumuli drifted with the trades over valley, pali, and mountain crest. Then it was that the sun peeped through these windows to the sky, lighting up evanescently the landscape, while dappling shadows chased each other fleetingly.

There were also those wild occasions on the pali slopes, when we descended from ragged mountain crest to plain, through torrential rain and the crash of thunder and lightning and the rush of the tumultuous wind, such as on the Kilohana slopes to windward of Kalihi valley. There was a thrill and ecstasy beyond description, battling at such a time with the wild elements. The late John Muir aptly describes the sensation when he wrote of his experience in the crown of a tall tree whipped by a tremendous gale.

Then there was another time when we sped through great cumulus banks in an airplane and out into the rare, clear heights over 17,000 feet above Oahu. All the mountains and valleys and coast lines were immersed in the vast, white vapor—brilliantly glistening in the late forenoon sun, rising and dropping away like giant snow banks. It was a time of thrilling exhilaration, racing through and over a new world, with everything reversed and topsyturvy, with a blue-gray sky above, sharply cut shadows cast by the plane about us, and a lost world extending somewhere far beneath the cloud depths. Here was another Hawaii that we shall never forget.

Then there was another time, when on Kauai, that we gazed for the first time into old Waimea canyon, while stretching away in the distance cloud-racked Mt. Waialeale raised its wet summit. There is frozen grandeur and a feeling of antiquity about Waimea. There is an imponderable feeling about the vast canyon as though it were all a gigantic dream that will dissipate like the morning mist in the sun's first rays. Its memory haunts and draws one as the years pass by—this wild, blue-azured canyon, with its spires and pinnacles and templed gorges. And far back in Alakai swamp, in the hinterland, where the clear, cool water races through lofty courses on that upland, the rainbow trout play, luring us ever to that jungle paradise.

There is another wild canyon on the Island of Molokai that we have gazed into, tree-filled and three thousand feet deep near its head—Waikolu. It always calls to us with its cascading waterfalls dropping from basined bench to bench until the kukui-filled floor is finally achieved. This wild valley opens into the sea on windward Molokai adjacent to the Settlement, and sup-



plies the delicious water for the people dwelling there. White Trade wind vapors rushed up the valley head as we gazed into the depths, blotting out all the beauty and grandeur that had evanescently enchanted us. Yet there is the call ever to return to Waikolu and a thousand other valleys of delight in Hawaii.

Then there is that wild, melancholy Papohaku beach along the northwest coast of Molokai, where the great waves roll in unimpeded by coral reef or any other barrier. Suddenly breaking through the fringing algaroba, one comes out on a two-and-a-half mile strip of white sand, some two or three hundred yards wide, shifting with every advancing wave, rolling treacherously over the shining whiteness, searching out victims to drag into the wild waters. Here is a desolate fascinating spot—fascinating in its terrible strength and desolation—that calls and makes a lasting impression on all who pass that way.

We shall never forget the valley of native birds, hidden away on a shoulder of the central mountain of Lanai, nor the wet, sobbing mountains of West Maui, Eke and Kukui, raising their rain-producing barriers at the heads of Waihee and Iao valleys; nor shall we ever forget the many gulches cutting deeply into West Maui's mountain mass—they all call with their strange, inviting beauty; but rising high above all with a clarion call stands Haleakala, the giant extinct crater of East Maui and we obey its predominant challenge.

The first vision of the crater depths from the rim, near the rest house, appalls one. The cone-pitted floor, stretching over an area of about twenty square miles, with a drop of two thousand feet to the floor, a variegated picture of aridity in black-gray-red, surprises the beholder with its lunar similitude. The sweep of the cumuli through Koolau and Kaupo gaps on the wings of the opposing winds, and the resulting "battle of the clouds", makes an indelible picture of supreme, wild beauty to linger ever as a cherished memory. A more intimate acquaintance with the painted floor and its terrible dryness and the rugged hardness of its lava, adds a picture of the terror of the place to that of its magnitude and grandeur. Haleakala is a weird, appalling, fascinating realm—a place that calls and enthalls, whose touch hurts and whose picture inspires, where the sun burns you

by day and the frost bites you by night. But it makes an impression that lives always—Haleakala.

Likewise, those stupendous gulches between Kaupo and Kipahulu and along the East Maui upper ditch trail, with verdured palis dropping thousands of feet and spraying waterfalls of hundreds of feet, cast a bewitching spell over one that lives on and on like a sweet, compelling dream, ever calling us back to their beauty and refreshing coolness, and to the sweetness of the mountain water. A long look into Keanae valley when dusk is coming and you are dropping down the ditch trail to Plunkett's, makes an impression of black immensity that will never fade away. And this, too, is another thread that binds one to Hawaii, pulling at the heart-strings ever and ever.

Across the channel lies Hawaii, the "Big Island." It is "big" in many ways; in its great canyons cutting into the Kohala mountains; in its fields of cane; in its cattle ranches of hundreds of thousands of acres on the shoulders of the mountains; in its three massive mountains lifting their summit to grander heights than any other peaks in any ocean on the globe. We shall never, never, forget throughout all time Hualalai, Mauna Kea, and Mauna Loa and our 220-mile trip *afoot* with three companions over their lofty summits.

We landed first at Kawaihae, where the missionaries landed over a century before, to find the remains of the last great heiau (temple), erected there by order of Kamehameha the Great. This left a lasting impression on us that it was here that the last of the old and the first of the forerunners of the Christian religion met in that far-away day.

On down the coast we landed at Kailua, so bathed in the history of those early, romantic, stirring days, with its ripening fields of coffee berries ranging over the sheltering hills. Up the long slope of Hualalai we ascended to Kaalapuali, following the old Judd trail through fields of green cane, through grass lands, through primeval forests, over fallen monarchs, finally out on that semi-arid upland which lies between Hualalai and Mauna Loa. Here we turned up the slope of Hualalai, climbing through a forest cover of ohia lehua and sandalwood carpeted with golden-eyed daisies—another picture of Hawaii, never to be for-

gotten. And then the summit with its eight or more great craters and that strange, so-called bottomless pit, Hualalai, after which the mountain is named, and the battle of the Kona and trade wind clouds over the labyrinthean volcanic pits, gray-white spectres of vapor—all these linger in retrospection as we cast our mind's eye back to that experience of one year ago. Here on this weird summit, where the sun played hide and seek with the tumultuous clouds, the iiwi, elepaio, and amakihi birds flitted and twittered from puu kiawe to mamani. Down the long south-east slope, beneath the white vapors, beautifully symmetrical cones arose from slopes, tree-clad and mottled by shifting clouds and sun.

Farther up the Judd trail, we came to that unique "plain of numbering", where King Umi built his heiau over four centuries ago and called his people together from all the Island of Hawaii. There is a romantic glamor hanging around those heaps of rocks which numbered the people who gathered at Ahua Umi that will remain as a fond memory throughout eternity. It is a wonderful setting up there on that arid plateau with Hualalai to the left and Mauna Loa rising majestically and deceptively to the right, with lofty Mauna Kea, snow-patched and beckoning from the distance before us. There is something sublimely massive, rugged, uplifting about that arid, wild region of the "plain of numbering" hidden away from the ordinary walks of men, off to the right and near the end of the old Judd trail.

Fixed deeply in memory is that uncharted stretch of intricate lava flows, ancient and modern, passing down the long slope of Mauna Loa between Hualalai and Mauna Kea, beginning just beyond the terminal of the Judd trail with the pahoehoe flow of 1859 and ending with that terrible aa flow of 1843, over near the rising slopes of Mauna Kea. Puu kiawe, ohia lehua, and ohelo carpeted the occasional kipukas (spaces) along our pathless way, which Tom McGuire aptly dubbed "Suicide Trail." We shall never forget the tough muscles of Will Meinecke, Tom McGuire, and Max. Carson, nor how Nature had lent me a rather dependable pair of legs, that made possible the fine art of balancing and climbing over the terrible windrow after windrow of a lava, piled for miles in awful ridges twenty to thirty

feet high through a perfect desert, where even the wild goats and sheep fail to venture. Here the sharp, jagged black-glass lava of the loose aa snatched at us and tore and cut our shoes and clothing with exquisite cruelty. Yet when we finally came safely from that wild, lava land, it was out onto a carpet of soft grass at the base of Mauna Kea—softer than any velvet to our tortured feet. We shall always remember that luawai (pool), back near Ahua Umi where we drank our fill of sweet, cool water, and filled our canteens and small buckets for the forty-mile, two-day trek to the next water supply at Kalaieha, Humuula sheep ranch headquarters, where we arrived safely about 11:00 p. m. of the second day of travel from Kaalapuali and Ahua Umi.

Mauna Kea's glaciated summit, 13,825 feet above the sea, where the chilled trades sweep, and where Lake Waiau nestles in the carved side of a great cone, grows ever majestic and sublime in retrospection. By that wonderful little lake we camped over night and there a million scintillating wavelets betrayed in ghostly whiteness the path of light from brilliant Venus, shining from a moonless sky. Just above us the Snow Goddess Poli-ahu beckoned us to her cold, white realm, crisp and frosty in its arctic touch and in the far distance the lights of Hilo glimmered like stars in fairyland against the black horizon.

Close to ninety miles filled the gap between the summits of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa the way we traveled via the Humuula-Puu Oo-Volcano trail, yet in three days from the time we left Mauna Kea's summit we found ourselves on the rim of Mokuaweoweo, the great crater of Mauna Loa, 13,675 feet above the sea.

There is no finer water in all the world than that in the deep crevasses in the aa near the rim, trapped from the melting snow. In an old lava tube, over the floor of which we spread disintegrated lava for a carpet, we made our nest for the night, with ice-cold water within a few yards. That evening, when the sun sank below the horizon, the vast mass of Mauna Loa rose in silhouette against the eastern sky, a giant profile shadow of the greatest volcanic mass in all the world. Venus and her myriad mates cast long, white shafts from their silent homes in the sky. Deep and foreboding was the abyss of Mokuaweoweo with its cones of

varied hues, its pits, its vast expanse of aa, pahoehoe, and block lava, its white steam rising ghostly from deep cracks, its yellow sulphur fumes, its green-gray-red-black far western wall, and its deeply cut Kau Gap in the opposing southwestern rim. Retrospection only lends a halo of glory to that wild, majestic picture of Mauna Loa in the twilight, with the soft mystery of a tropic night falling about us, up in that arctic zone of supreme quietude.

Then came our last, long look into the fire-pit of Halemaumau, in Kilauea, 36 miles down Mauna Loa's slope. It was night time and chaos reigned in that 900-foot chaldron—for it was after the great June, 1922, sinking spell. Far down near the base of the abyss, there was a single red glow, like the angry eye of some evil monster. Smoke rose from the wreckage, while an occasional avalanche of lava debris crashed down the stupendous slopes, with unnatural noise on the night air, like the wreckage of a primeval world. Thus Halemaumau, the "House of Everlasting Fire", made her last impression of many that had come to us—an impression of ebb-flow in her fiery activity. Prophetic it was in a way of a future—a far, far distant future—when the pulsing fires of life shall cease for this old world. It was a vivid, terrifying picture, yet absorbing, entrancing, fascinating—lingering after all other impressions of Halemaumau have faded into forgetfulness. And thus ended our last grand trek through and over 220 miles of wild lava land, fresh made from the uprising magma. It was a fitting climax that makes Hawaii stand out as something far greater than a few sand-dots washed by the lonely waters of the vast Pacific.

It all makes us stop to consider whether or not the gigantic lava mountain barriers, the deeply cut canyons, the eroded ridges, the arid upper, leeward slopes and plateaus, the zones of tremendous rainfall, the swamps of Alakai, Kauai, and in the vicinity of Mt. Eke and Puu Kukui, West Maui, the monster palis and coastlines dropping thousands of feet directly into the sea on windward Molokai and leeward Kauai, the lofty, yawning craters of Haleakala and Mokuaweoweo, the "House of Ever-

lasting Fire", the dryness and wetness, the warmth and coldness of it all, do not epitomise the whole, vast world in the making, and, in that process, bring forth the delightful, human qualities of the people of Hawaii—OUR HAWAII NEI.

## NORTHWEST PACIFIC EXPLORATION

**A**N aftermath of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, which held its first congress in Honolulu in August, 1920, has been the exploring expedition of the U. S. S. *Tanager*, in several cruises, from April to August, 1923, to and among the islands, reefs and shoals to the northwest of the Hawaiian group proper, comprising the Bird Reservation and even to Wake Island much further west.

This has been referred to as "the first exploring expedition under naval auspices since the Wilkes' expedition of 1838-41." Emphasis is to be placed on the "scientific" feature "under naval auspices," for besides several desultory visits to certain islands from time to time, there have been two surveying exploration voyages from here covering the islands stretching to the northwest, viz: that of Captain John Paty in the schooner *Manuokawai*, by the Hawaiian government, in 1857, and Captain N. C. Brooks in the bark *Gambia*, a mercantile venture, in 1859, reports of which were duly published.

The negligence on the part of Washington authorities in all these eighty years to further Pacific investigations, was very much deplored at the Scientific Conference above referred to, and resolutions were passed which called for "the aid of government-owned ships for the prosecution of suitably planned expeditions." The task of securing "ships for exploration" fell to Dr. H. E. Gregory, director of the Bishop Museum and chairman of the conference, and in furtherance of the work of the Bishop Museum and other institutions under the Dominick Pacific investigations that have been in progress for some years past, he has been able to awaken the interest of Washington authorities to a sense of their Pacific Ocean duties in the chain of islands which forms the Hawaiian Group.

For this purpose the navy mine sweeper *Tanager*, for some time past engaged at this naval station, was assigned to the task, with Lieut. Commander S. W. King—a son of Hawaii—heading the surveying parties and in general charge, and Dr. Alexr. Wetmore, of the Biological Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, in charge of the scientific features of the expedition. With Honolulu as the working base the survey was carried out in four monthly divisions, in conveying the various scientists to their several fields of investigation.

The first cruise was to Laysan Island, Pearl and Hermes Reef, Midway and Ocean Islands. The *Tanager* left Honolulu April 4th and returned May 4th. The first party comprised: Dr. Alexr. Wetmore, of Washington, director; Stanley C. Ball, and J. W. Thompson, of the Bishop Museum; David T. Fullaway, entomologist; David Thaanum, conchologist; Edward L. Caum, botanist; Donald H. Dickey, photographer; C. R. Reno, John Baker, C. Grant and Max Schlemmer, Jr.

The second cruise was to Laysan Island, French Frigate Shoals, and Pearl and Hermes Reef, which left Honolulu May 10th with the following party: L. A. Thurston, Gerrit P. Wilder, F. R. Lawrence, Ted. Dranga, Austin Jones, and would be joined by the pioneer band.

The third cruise took in Necker and Nihoa Islands, French Frigate Shoals, with an attempt on Kaula, leaving Honolulu June 9th and returning July 1st. The scientists and helpers of the party comprised: C. S. Judd, of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry; C. M. Cooke, conchologist, and E. H. Bryan, Jr., entomologist, of the Bishop Museum; Dr. H. S. Palmer, geologist, University of Hawaii; A. L. C. Atkinson, Bruce Cartwright, A. G. Rice and W. G. Anderson.

The fourth cruise took in Johnston and Wake Islands, and brought in the services of the mine sweeper *Whippoorwill* with an aeroplane, and two destroyer convoys, which left Honolulu July 7th. Accompanying Dr. Wetmore on this survey was: Prof. C. H. Edmonson, marine biologist, University of Hawaii; Prof. Jas. B. Pollock, botanist; E. H. Bryan, Jr., W. G. Anderson and Max Schlemmer, Jr., to be joined later by the *Tanager* which left July 16th with Dr. H. S. Palmer, D. Thaanum, G.

R. Mann, surveyor, and Orme Cheatham, for the windup of the investigations.

The result of this scientific survey, when worked out in all its detail, will doubtless prove highly satisfactory and valuable. Favorable weather for the most part fortunately attended the expedition, enabling the settlement of several doubtful points affecting navigation; adding a number of new species to science in the several branches of study, and affording a clearer knowledge of island conditions, with certain of them showing evidence of having been inhabited and under cultivation. That many points of deep interest to others than scientists have been awakened goes without saying, and the full report will be looked for eagerly, with its theories of origin and one-time connection with Hawaii.

Laysan Island conditions claimed first attention, to exterminate the hordes of rabbits which had actually denuded the island of all vegetation. This accomplished, various suitable trees, shrubs, vines and grasses taken from here for the purpose were planted out. At Pearl and Hermes Reef also, the rabbits were killed off to save the vegetation. Marine zoology was given special study in the shoals and reefs of this second cruise.

Work on Nihoa and Necker islands began on third cruise, and was prosecuted as vigorously in topographical surveys and various scientific investigations as the din of birds and attraction of fish would permit. Evidence of habitation at some remote period was found on both of these volcanic islets. A few stone idols, stone bowls and other implements were found on Necker, which also held several stone terraces and platforms. But four species of shrub vegetation were discovered, and a few live land-shells were found at a topmost peak of the island. Of birds there were fifteen species.

Nihoa or Bird Island, the largest and most important of this northwestern chain, is a study in geology, one side of which rises sheer from the ocean 903 feet. Many caves exist around the island, one of which extends clear through, and numerous dikes of close-grained lava streak the precipitous sides of the solid rock-body, notably on the western face. Birds are numerous and indifferent to man's approach. Turtles, sharks and game fish swarm the seacoasts around.



At French Frigate Shoals the dozen small sand islets within the crescent-shaped reef were collected upon and mapped, and a landing was made upon La Perouse's rock, a small, steep-sided pinnacle, 120 feet in height.

Ten days were spent on Johnston Island, a low stretch of sand five-eighths of a mile long. Fish and marine life were abundant upon the reefs, but, except for the many sea birds, the largest of animal life were lizards and roaches, and there were but three kinds of plants. The naval aviators photographed the two small islands and adjacent reefs from an elevation of 10,000 feet.

Wake, which lies two thousand miles to the westward of Honolulu, is made up of three low islands and a continuous reef, surrounding a broad, shallow lagoon, and rising sharply from the ocean deep. This island differed from the others visited in that it is thickly covered with plants, many of which assumed the proportions of small trees. The nine days spent there were all too short to completely explore and collect over this interesting atoll. In addition to the usual sea birds a wingless rail was found. The reef offered an excellent collecting ground for marine life. The insect life was abundant and allied to that of the South Pacific. The surveying party made a careful map of the islands and the position was accurately determined. The ruins of frame shacks once inhabited by bird poachers were found. There was no fresh water on either Johnston or Wake.

The *Tanager*, with the members of the expedition, returned from Wake Island August 13th with all work completed in all the islands in the Bird Reservation excepting Palmyra and Kingman's Reef.

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### BRIDGE COLLAPSE

Hilo's R. R. bridge across the Wailuku river collapsed in a mysterious manner, March 31st, just after one loaded passenger train had crossed and the near approach of another, from the sudden giving way of its supports, supposedly disturbed by earthquakes and undermined by the recent tidal wave disturbances. Further bridge damage resulted from the cloudburst flooding of the Wailuku, August 18th.

## SECURING THE WAINIHA WATER- RIGHT LEASE

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[A descriptive account of the completed Wainiha Electric Power Plant, for which this lease was sought, will be found in the ANNUAL for 1908.]

**L**ARGE issues run far back, and find the springs of their being in causes that are oftentimes remote and obscure. The Kauai Electric Company with its Wainiha activities, grew out of the needs of the McBryde Sugar Company on the other side of the island.

A heavy investment had been made by that company in the confident assurance of a large yield from a wide area of rich lands. Such yields could be secured from even the richest lands only by means of a liberal application of water; and failing this all the rest went for nought. How to secure this supply of water was the problem. The mountain streams, even with a large and expensive reservoir system proved utterly inadequate, and must be reinforced by artesian wells and underground tunnels in the bottoms of the low lying valleys. This meant huge pumping plants to lift this water from these low levels to the uplands on which the cane was grown. These pumps proved to be insatiable in the consumption of coal, the cost of which ran to such alarming figures that it was soon recognized as the millstone about the neck of the struggling enterprise, which would strangle it before it ever got onto its feet at all.

Casting about for some avenue of escape from this pumping incubus, a fertile initiative formed to the development of electrical power on the far side of the island some forty miles away, where large quantities of water were steadily going to waste. By capturing this power and transferring it across the island, the falling water on one side could be made to lift the water on the other side.

There were four or five large streams on the windward side of the island, but the largest of these, and for several reasons the most readily available was the Wainiha. The other valleys were owned by the government, or by parties who could not dispose of

the water-power for any long period; and furthermore, from off-hand indications, Wainiha was the easiest water-power to develop; accordingly it was fixed upon as the field of operations.

The Land of Wainiha, with all rights and hereditaments there-to appurtenant, belonged to a Hawaiian Hui (Company) consisting originally of 71 members, resident at Wainiha or the immediate vicinity, but with the lapse of years this simple ownership had become very much involved. Shares had been mortgaged and sold and given away and lost and variously split up, many times over in some cases. The records of the Hui which might or might not have shed light on the ownership had been lost, and altogether Hui affairs were in a much involved condition. Before any satisfactory business arrangement could be made with the Hui it would be necessary to make a careful study of its affairs, and determine many questions of involved and doubtful ownership.

Evidently the first essential for such a study would be an easy familiarity with the language and ways of the people. Not less desirable was a pleasant personality, one who might commend himself to them on first acquaintance. Such a man was at hand in the person of Rowell. Island born, he was thoroughly familiar not only with the Hawaiian language but also with the Hawaiian character. He was the hail-fellow-well-met who could suit himself to the interests and point-of-view of the most ordinary "kua-aina" Hawaiian, and commend himself to chance acquaintance of an hour. Now well along in years, with a comfortable physique, a flowing beard, a kindly eye, a mellow genial voice, he looked the image of a benevolent father regarding the failings of men with a lenient sympathy. Honesty and disinterested benevolence beamed from his kindly face. Whatever his purposes were, you felt that for the time being he turned aside from them all to lose himself in your interests.

A great halo of sanguine optimism illumined his whole outlook and more or less involved all who came in contact with him. It was always sunshine to him, and sunshine appeals to a Hawaiian even more than to other men. With the easy grace of old and long-established friendship he took the simple Hawaiian into his confidence and made him a partner in his enterprise, whatever it

was, and imbued him with somewhat of his own enthusiasm. He had also the attractive qualities of a big overgrown boy, ready for any juvenile experience that might promise novelty. Furthermore he was a civil engineer of long and honorable service, well versed in Hawaiian conditions. No better man could possibly be found for the reconnaissance and conquest of Wainiha.

Accordingly he was commissioned to go to Kauai in the manifold capacity of engineer and special agent. In the former he was to convince himself of the value of the Wainiha water-power, and in the latter to acquaint himself with all the ins and outs of the Hui; its tenure of the land, its method of procedure, its officers; but most of all the ownership and title of the individual holdings. And then finally he was to negotiate a lease of the water-power and secure as many as possible of the individual holdings. A form of lease was roughly outlined, and he was instructed in the more elemental question which would be sure to arise in connection with inherited interests, for Hawaiian estates are seldom probated. Large powers of discretion were given him and he was to act in his own stead; everything was to be in his own hands to be turned over later to a developing company.

Armed with this broad commission and ample authority, he departed for Kauai and in due time arrived at Hanalei which was to be the base of his operations.

The president of the Wainiha Hui at that time was Kakina, the District Judge of Hanalei, a man of uncommon good sense and broad intelligence to whom with engaging frankness Rowell immediately applied for approval and cooperation. With characteristic courtesy the old judge entered into the scheme with fervent enthusiasm, and it was arranged between them that a meeting of the Hui should be called for the following Saturday—it was then Monday; and in order that this call should be effective and meet with a general response, a nice little pig should be barbecued for the occasion, and a few fish and some limpets and sea-moss added, with bread and coffee with milk for the haoles, and the old judge ran it off with the glibness of an expert, the facility of much experience. And for all of these things of course

Mr. Rowell should pay, since there was no money in the Hui treasury.

In the meantime Rowell should go up the valley and satisfy himself of the value of the water power, while Kakina would go around and advertise the meeting.

Together, the judge on his old gray mule, and Rowell on his little black mare, they journeyed leisurely to Wainiha, on their respective missions. But the news didn't wait for the ponderous and dignified judge to make his official progress through the valley; the news spread like wildfire, "There's going to be a meeting of the Hui,—and a luau.—No, no, it's not to raise money, nor anything about taxes!" For years it had been impossible to get a meeting because it always meant some fresh pilikia (trouble), some fresh demand for money, and as for a luau with a meeting, such a thing had never been heard of. Some of the more prudent, to whom the news came, wanted to know who was going to pay for this luau. "O that's all right! The haole is going to pay! He is here, haven't you seen him? That old man on the black mare that went mauka (mountain-ward) this morning!" And so the news spread through the length and breadth of the valley, and when Rowell reached Kakina's house far inland, along in the middle of the afternoon, he found that he was a well-known personage and that the "Prophet's chamber" was ready for him, and the guest rooster already dispatched and in the pot.

More leisurely, and with such dignity as might be preserved, the old judge followed in the wake of these flying rumors. With elaborate courtesy he alighted at each and every humble house, and with gracious dignity accepted the broken chair offered him, and with due deliberation led up to the weighty matter through a vista of introduction that finally opened onto the advent of the haole (foreigner), his offer and the call for the meeting. This was no emergency affair, no offhand shouting over the fence or across the ditch, that there would be a meeting of the Hui on Saturday. There was no attempt to save time. It was a momentous occasion and he was a high official, and things should be done decently and in order, and if today wasn't sufficient for the work, there was tomorrow and the day after.

And the old man knew what he was about; he was adding to his prestige, he was covering himself with glory as with a garment; without making a single statement that was false or incorrect he yet conveyed the impression of being in some vague way the source of great blessing about to fall upon the valley—as though he had always known the possibilities of their fine estate and had at length in some telepathic way, impressed this conviction on the haoles in Honolulu, and finally, after a long period of strange indifference they had “caught on” and now, at length, they of Wainiha were coming into their own. And then in luminous outline he sketched the benefits that awaited them in the future.

Much of all this went over their heads, and some of them gave very little heed to the proposition of the haole, or the prospects of the future; the essential thing for them was a breath of excitement in their lives and a luau in plain sight. But they were all impressed by the outstanding fact that the “old judge had much wisdom at the back of his head.”

The intervening days between Tuesday and Saturday were full of suppressed excitement and wonder—excitement that received fresh accessions when the haole returned from his trip mauka. He had gone only as far as Mauna-Hina, though he felt as though he had been to the end of the earth; and as he jogged along down the valley he had hailed everyone he met with easy familiarity in a friendly Aloha, a word about the weather, a question about the kind of taro they were raising, or the best way to a crossing. He was generally recognized as a genial old man, and this gave added interest to the coming meeting. Then it was rumored that the pig had been bought, old Apo's white sow, long and enviably known through the valley, which promised great things for a feast. And then Nawahine was detailed to get the shellfish, and the champion fisherman was engaged to secure the fish, while to Long Hoy was entrusted the unfamiliar department of bread and coffee, with instructions to furnish plenty, and not to stint the sugar—“the haole was paying for it!”

Those three or four days, how slowly they passed! It seemed to the breathless valley as though they would never go by. But they did, and the eventful morning dawned, fresh and sparkling,

with mild trades blowing off the sea, and marshalling the fleecy clouds up the valley as a shepherd dog does his sheep, with here and there a stray one lagging behind to be rounded in at the finish.

The meeting was set for 10 o'clock at Bila Kolea's on the Nane flats, where, to the westward of the mouth of the valley, a reef-protected bench of considerable extent had been filled in, and formed a grass covered plain. The substantial frame house was surrounded on two sides by clumps of ironwood trees protecting it on one side and casting cool, inviting shadows on the other. It was an ideal place for the meeting, especially the luau.

The people began to arrive long before the hour. Nobody forgot the cordiality of the invitation, or felt perhaps it didn't include them. Even the people of Haena, who had an independent Hui of their own, felt that it would be ungracious to absent themselves on such a joyous occasion—besides, they heard that rare dainties were to be set forth at the luau, and in great abundance.

So they came, from far upper Wainiha and far western Haena, and from all the hamlets and homesteads between. Old men, who remembered the first meeting of the Hui, or farther back still when there was none; middle aged men who were now the strength and stay of the Hui by virtue of a larger knowledge of the ways of the world; elderly ladies, spare of figure and shy of manner clad in simple old-fashioned garb, barefooted, and with home-made lauhala hats, dropping into some retired corner to whip out a short stubby native pipe for a few appetizing whiffs; portly dames of middle age more ambitiously arrayed in high colors and cheap trimming, who sat down heavily like men, and disposed of their legs without reference to the onlookers; mothers whose babies had to be attended to, even if it was a festive occasion, with all the valley looking on; maidens who must needs be more or less shocked at the freedom of life about them, and were therefore more or less blind to much that they saw; boys and girls who should have been in school but couldn't miss a day like this, and who were justified in this assurance and likewise much relieved when they saw the teacher among the guests; little children toddling about unsteadily, crying and

sprawling here and there, unmindful that this was a dignified occasion; dogs and chickens and even cats, running the gauntlet of deftly delivered cuffs and kicks. A democratic occasion it was from which no factor of the valley life was missing.

Elaborate preparations had been made within the house for the reception of so many guests. Chairs were scarce, but benches were extemporized out of rough boards laid on boxes, and an old canoe, upside down, was disposed along one side of the room. But it soon became evident that the house wouldn't begin to hold the crowd, so the head responsible man of the occasion, suggested transferring the meeting out of doors under the trees. This appealed to everyone, more specially as the pig was out of doors in the imu (oven), and thus they might keep watch of it. The chairs and table for the officers were hurriedly bundled out and the audience disposed themselves in easy Hawaiian grace upon the ground.

The president, Kakina, rose in his place, and stood waiting with impressive dignity for the silence which should seem becoming to his official station. There were many cries cast about in various aimless directions, mainly by those who were themselves the noisiest—"Eh, quit your racket!" A measurable silence followed and the venerable president said: "Let us open this meeting with a prayer by Kapule."

The opening prayer is an indispensable feature of Hawaiian public procedure, more essential than the calling of the roll, and, in the country districts at any rate is never overlooked.

Hawaiians are gifted in prayer, and almost any man in the meeting would have done himself credit if called upon in that capacity, but Kapule was specially fitted by virtue of the fact that he had heard the call to the Ministry, and had spent one year in the Theological Seminary in Honolulu. The prosaic course of study, there imposed, however, had disillusioned him so that he didn't go back the second year, much to the relief of the seminary authorities, who were at their wit's ends to reconcile such fervent piety with such complacent indolence. This experience, however, embellished as he set it forth, gave him a local standing in the community, which even the most sceptical were not disposed to deny, though no one rated him at his own figure.



Superficially at least, there are two kinds of prayer available in the Hawaiian market. The one apparently undertakes to storm the throne of grace by violence returning again and again to the attack, with explosive onslaught, and so, as it were, sort of wearing God out, and the audience as well. The other is the quiet, persuasive, easy familiarity of one who knows just how to handle God, and who suggests by his manner the confident assurance "now just see how easy I can do it!" The latter was Kapule's method. He dropped his voice to the low tone of mystery, he spoke slowly and emphatically, he moved up to God as it were, and put his hand on His shoulder, and talked to Him confidentially; told Him all about the back history of the Hui, about the straits of bygone days, about the advent of the haole with some flattering touches concerning his personality, and then detailed to Him the proposition which was about to be made to the Hui and begged Him to keep all these things in mind and guide them, His humble and ignorant servants in this important business before them. One might have thought that God was a majority stockholder who had been absent from the country for years and must now be informed of all that had transpired in his absence in order that he might vote intelligently.

Old Kakina rather resented the advance information parcelled out in this prayer; it detracted just that much from his own coming opportunity. But at all events Kapule was pau (done), he had had his innings and must at length make way for his superiors. The old judge then went on to say, that, as this was an extra meeting called for the consideration of special business, they would waive the reading of the last meeting's minutes. There was no need to remind them that the last meeting was now twelve years old and that all the Hui records had been lost in the meantime; that would have been to discredit the Hui officials to no purpose; it was sufficient to suggest that they proceed to the consideration of the special business in hand.

With ever so slight a bow, which was yet suggestive of the most delicate deference to his guest he began: "We are exceedingly fortunate to have with us today, sitting here at my side, a man of great distinction. A son of Hawaii, born on this island of honorable missionary descent, he has gone out into the great

world and seen and learned many strange and wonderful things, and when at length he returned to his home, it was to lay at the feet of Hawaii the treasures of his wisdom. For many long years he has served our government in positions of trust. And now he has come to tell us of the rich harvest that our fathers have sown for us in this beautiful valley." And balancing and steadying himself, as it were, that he might come to closer quarters with the subject, he went on to outline to them the proposition which the haole would make to them, and which, shorn of its oratory, signified that he wanted to lease the water-power of the Wainiha valley for \$1,500 a year, for a term of fifty years, and closed by saying: "This is now the time of our guest; he will speak for himself."

Between what Kapule had told the Lord and Kakina had told the people, there was little, if anything, left to say, but so elaborate an introduction called for some serious response. So Rowell rose and confirmed the proposition already set before them. He wanted to lease the water-power of the valley for a term of fifty years, together with a site for his power-house and quarters, and rights of way for necessary ditches, roads, pole-lines, etc., and for these rights and privileges he would pay \$1,500 a year. He purposely confined his statement to the very barest essentials, knowing very well that the less he said the better they would understand him, for current speech is a wilderness of snares and pitfalls.

But even so, and brief and matter-of-fact as was his statement, he had stumbled into one of these snares. In speaking of water-power he had used the word *mana*. Now *mana*, to the average Hawaiian mind, reeks of magic and mystery and miracle. To one man it was suggestive of some sovereign remedy put up in little bottles; to another it was a talisman that you could carry in your pocket to ward off evil; to another it was a harbinger of good luck, potent to insure a good crop or compel a reluctant love. There was "mana" in the Wainiha water, that was why the haole wanted it. And so there was a momentary silence while each man followed the elusive suggestion of his own mind and ran his conception of *mana* down into the prosaic relations of life. Meanwhile Pili-wale rose to protest that he understood it

was the intention to take the water over to Hanapepe and that would be fatal to the valley.

Rowell replied that there was no intention to take it away; he would convert it into electric power, and return it to them for use in their taro lands as heretofore.

Thereupon old man Konia, with a sparkle in his eyes, and the keenness of discovery in his voice, cried: "How can he change it into something else and then give it back to us? If he changes it into electricity it won't be water any more. I go to the store and change my twenty-five cents into a tin of salmon; I have the salmon but I don't have the twenty-five cents, do I? I don't know what electric power is; I don't know whether you can raise rice or taro with it, but anyway it won't be water any more!" Thereupon, with a broad grin of satisfaction and the confident assurance that he had finally disposed of the whole matter he sat down.

Rowell was gathering himself reluctantly together for explanation when he was saved the necessity by the intervention of Kapua: "What are you going to do with this electric power?"

"I am going to lead it over the mountains to Hanapepe to pump water."

"Lead it over the mountains!" At once these words suggested some mighty monster; some roaring steer of giant proportions with head to earth and tail in air, now bracing himself in resistance, now tearing along in mad pursuit of his captor. That this dread animal was to be the product of the Wainiha water—this was of a piece with all the rest, and not a whit more wonderful.

Realizing that he might be misunderstood, Rowell hastened to add: "I will lead it over the mountains on wires and then harness it up to pumps on the other side." This stumbled them hopelessly into a quagmire of the impossible; something made out of water, that could be carried, or driven, or led over the mountains on wires and then harnessed up to pumps to lift water, this was something that transcended the imagination of man, and they watched Rowell sharply for any chance signs of mental aberration.

"It is the same thing as lightning," said Rowell; "I will make lightning out of the water at Hanapepe," and then he realized that he was only confusing the situation more and more with every word he said, so he sat down helplessly.

They were in deeper now than ever. That the water should have mana; that the mana should assume some strange physical shape and be able to pump water; perhaps a great band of stampeding animals racing round and round under the whip of the driver, this, to the superstitious mind was not so impossible. But that water should be changed into lightning, and that it should be carried or led over the mountains on wires and harnessed up to drive pumps, this was not only impossible, but unthinkable.

Finally old man Kahea jumped up. "This is all nonsense! What kind of a thing is this anyhow? Now it's water, then it's mana, then it's lightning. Now you drive it, then you carry it. Now you lead it, then it runs on wires. Now it's here in Wainiha, then it's over in Hanapepe. Now it's pumping water there, then it's raising taro for us here. What is it anyway?"

There was an impressive pause, all eyes turned from Kahea to Rowell to see how he would take this destructive broadside. But he was learning wisdom and held his peace, if peace it could be called, and Kahea continued: "My friends, if it's anything, it's haole magic, haole devil work, and we're just wasting our time talking about it."

Kahea carried his hearers up to the last invective, but here they left him. Granted that it was haole magic, even so, wasn't there a luau ahead? No effort which led up to such a prospect could ever be wasted.

To quiet the unrest of this uncertain choppy sea, Kakina rose, and said: "I don't understand any better than the rest of you how he can do these things, or if he can at all; that's up to him. He offers us \$1,500 a year and undertakes to give us our water back. If he fails on either of these heads, then the lease is pau, and we will be just where we are now, but we will have the \$1,500 because he is to pay in advance."

A ripple of sunshine ran over the faces of the crowd, punctuated here and there by a nod of assent, and they were settling down into a more hopeful consideration of the problem before them,

when a high-keyed voice was heard from the rear: "The pig is cooked! The pig is cooked!"

Instantly, every eye turned in the direction of the cry, just in time to see the ascending steam from the newly opened oven, and to catch the pervading fragrance of the baked pig. In a dozen different directions there were more or less audible cries, "Let's adjourn."

No rules of procedure; no parliamentary form could withstand the pull of such an attraction, and the formal dismissal of the president was lost in the disorder of the breakup.

It is not our purpose to participate in this feast, nor to follow the rapidly vanishing pig to its ultimate rest; suffice it to say that it disappeared with great rapidity, some of it along the time-honored avenue of hunger, some of it more or less furtively into bags or cloaks, to be taken home against a coming hunger-time.

Gradually the noisy sound of feeding died away, partly because the guests had eaten enough, and partly because there was nothing left to eat. The stewards then began to clear away the fragments, throwing them deftly outward onto the lawn where they fell among a band of scrapping dogs. So utterly had the viands disappeared that Rowell feared there was nothing left for the faithful attendants who had volunteered their services for the occasion.

Trust them! With a wisdom born of experience, they had guarded against such a contingency by setting aside the choicest bits for themselves, which they now brought forth from hiding and began to devour with the leisure air of duty well performed.

Anxious to make hay while the sun shone, and seeing signs of departure, Rowell suggested that they had better call the meeting to order and resume business.

This Kakina endeavored to do, but wholly in vain. Neither the pounding on the table, the beating on an old oil tin, nor the personal appeal of his voice had the least effect. They were deaf, heedless, shameless!

To the distressed appeal of Rowell, Kakina replied: "That's the way with these people!" in a tone of mild contempt which was yet tempered with resignation. Have another meeting some other day from now!"

With the impatience of the white man, to whom time is money, Rowell took it for granted that "the other day from now" would be tomorrow. "No, no!" replied Kakina, "they won't be hungry now for a week! Make it a week from today and I will give it out!" And so it was settled, and so proclaimed.

During the week that intervened the current theme of every conversation was "the haole" and his proposition; the feast that was gone and the feast to come. The practical interests of the matter, the lease, the rental, the dividends, these were entirely superseded by the purely academic curiosity with regard to the "mana" of the water and how it was going to be converted into "lightning mana", and how this was going to be carried away, and what was going to be done with it. Some thought this mana was going to be skimmed off the water like cream; others that it was going to be squeezed out as they did sugar cane, for he had talked about a mill; still others, that it would be wheedled out by some species of incantation or magic. There was a very general recognition of the soundness of Kahea's contention that you couldn't change the water into lightning and have any water left, but the knowing ones held with Kakina that if the water wasn't left, the lease would be null and void, and the Hui would be ahead \$1,500. In the meantime there were two feasts ahead, and who knows how many more the future might hold in reserve; how many would the haole "stand for?"

The second meeting, at the outset, bade fair to be a duplicate of the first. Practically the same people attended and the same things were said, in fact many times over, and said with all the air of originality—one of the prerogatives of Hawaiian eloquence. But there was one new factor of notable significance in the person of Willie Walaau, a half-white whose proper name was Willie Wohlau, but Wohlau meant nothing to his Hawaiian acquaintances, while Walaau was very aptly significant of his noisy perversity. To the Hawaiian a name should mean something, so Willie Walaau it was.

As is often the case, his white blood gave intensity and venom to his race prejudice, and he was commonly known as at heart a "bitter haole hater", though fulsome in his outward servility.

He had been goat hunting at the time of the last meeting, but on his return had of course been fully informed of all that had been said and done. He himself was not a stockholder of the Hui, but his wife was, in a small fraction of a share, on the strength of which he was very much in evidence in all Hui matters; when he spoke in public, he talked as though both God and men were deaf. His philosophy was, if you want to make an impression you must talk loud, and the less you have to say the louder you must talk. On this occasion he had a good deal to say and so he did not unduly increase the pressure until he had pretty well exhausted his material. Arriving late he ostentatiously made all the disturbance he could and seized the first opportunity to take and hold the floor against one or two others whom he "downed" by dint of noisy persistence. Finally securing full recognition he threw himself into an easy attitude, and opened out in professional form:

"I rejoice in this opportunity to make the acquaintance of this our worthy guest. I have long known him by reputation, but today, for the first time, have I the pleasure of meeting him face to face;" then turning full toward Rowell, and bowing slightly with the courteous but somewhat pompous dignity of a deference that is over-done, he continued: "Allow me to assure you, our esteemed and honored guest, that Wainiha greets you with joyous enthusiasm. All that we have is yours; the simple resources of our valley, the things of the lois, of the kula, of the mountain, of the sea, are all yours—we lay them at your feet, and we are yours; fathers and mothers, young men and maidens; only look upon us with favor. Not since Kekauonohi visited our shores, years ago, have we had so worthy a guest." Then turning to the audience he said: "But you, members of the Hui of Wainiha, I am filled with surprise at your folly! What difference does it make to you how the haole gets the mana out of water, or how he uses it, or where he takes it? These are idle questions. The question for you is, where are you going to come out? When the haole has got all these rights that he wants—the water, the building sites, the rights of way and all the rest of it, and got them for fifty years, where will you be? Don't you know the way of the haole yet? how at first he re-

quests a favor timidly, and at last he seizes it bodily; how at first he is courteous and smiling, and at last he is imperious and insolent; how at first he wants only a modest concession, and at last he swallows up everything in sight? Just as soon as anything becomes valuable, then the haole wants it, and wants it for nothing so that he may make a big profit out of it. He is an Ahab of rapacity; he must needs add our little Naboth's Vineyard to his vast estates. I warn you, I Willie Walaau of Haena, I warn you if you once give the haole a foothold it is good-bye to your independence. Look out for him when he comes to you smiling, when he plays with your children, when he banters your maidens, and counsels with your old men."

Like a running engine he had been accumulating momentum, until he must needs pause from very exhaustion, to recover his breath and get a new grip on his subject. Kakina seized this opportunity to raise a deprecatory hand and edge in a restraining word which might stay or deflect the violence of this torrent. At the same time there was plainly written on many if not most of the faces present, a very evident expression of disapproval. The haole was at once their guest and their host. They were indebted to him for the feast which was gone, and that which was to come. And though there was doubtless a measure of truth in what Willie was saying, they preferred not to take matters too seriously. Quick to interpret the pulse of his audience, and realizing that their attention had fallen away from him, he went back to where he might pick it up again. Turning to Rowell he resumed: "Yes, I know this haole is all right if we could count on having him! But they are always changing these haoles; one waters and another reaps. He will stay here awhile, and then another will come that knows not Israel, and all the things that he has promised will be forgotten." Then having recovered his hold he said: "Beware of the haole, don't give him a chance, keep him out!"

A Hawaiian audience is responsive, attentive and tolerant so long as the speaker has something still to say, but very frank in their indifference when he has reached the end of his string and begins to repeat. Willie had said all he had to say. There was immediate evidence of waning interest and disturbances which



he vainly endeavored to reduce by means of more impassioned vigor.

These indications Kakina, as chairman, could not well overlook, even if he wanted to, but he did not. Taking advantage of the first rift of cleavage in the solid front of Willie's eloquence he asked: "Then what is your conclusion?"

"That we utterly refuse to grant the haole the lease he wants," replied Willie, and he would have gone on again, to what lengths no one knew; but Kakina, knowing he had the house with him, motioned him down. "Pau, you have said enough!" then looking around asked: "Has any one else anything to say?"

Old Keawe of Haena, a rugged, sturdy old man with a fine head of white hair, and a strong yet kindly face, rising slowly, said: "Yes, I am one. What Willie says is wisdom no doubt, but for myself I would like to see some income out of this land. I have held my two shares now for fifty-three years, and I have never got one dollar out of it. Some of the rest of you have, I haven't, and often I have had to dig up good money from somewhere else to help pay the taxes. Now this haole offers us money, a regular yearly income. For what? For our taro lands? or our house lots, or our kula lands, or our fisheries? No, for the loan of the useless water up mauka that runs to waste now. I don't know what he is doing to do with it, and I don't care. If he will pay for it, I say let him have it!"

He sat down midst such a murmur of approval that Willie saw was hopelessly against him, so he determined on a change of base. "Yes, yes, what the father from Haena says is right! Let the haole have what he wants, but get a decent price for it! I move, Mr. President, that we hold out for \$15,000, and take not a cent less. The Moloaa Hui was to get \$10,000 for their lands, and only ordinary land, with no water and no mana of any kind."

"And why didn't they get the \$10,000?" broke in Kakina, "because you and others like you hung back for more, until the chance went by, and Moloaa is now a worthless jungle of lantana."

Rising slowly and placing one foot conspicuously in the chair by way of holding it, Kakina said: "I am like Keawe, I want to get

it. I don't want to back and fill and let the chance go by. The haole—bowing gracefully to Rowell, has made us a definite offer, and has gone to much trouble and expense that we may give this offer our careful consideration. We can do either one of two things, accept it or decline it. We cannot tamper with it or change it. I move we accept it!"

To a goodly number this proposition of Kakina appealed strongly, but many others were taken with the luminous, though misty prospect of \$15,000. To most of them this was a sum of such vast proportions that it far outran their simple comprehension; so large that however much it might be divided down according to the rights of the shattered shares it would surely yield a fortune to each of them. Willie, casting about for backing, recognized these malcontents and was on his feet in a moment, going all over the same old ground again.

The conclusion of the matter seemed as far off as ever, even further, and Rowell was becoming discouraged and felt like throwing the "whole business" up in disgust. But there was an ally whom he had forgotten, and that was the pig in the oven.

Kakina knew perfectly well that Rowell was "missionary" and would not lend himself to any doubtful measures; he would have to do it for him. So, in the early morning when the pig was being prepared for the oven, Kakina walked over to where Kalua, the master of the oven ceremonies was at work, and said: "Kalua, I want you to see to it that this pig is thoroughly cooked! When the resolution is passed, then it will be properly done, not before!" at the same time opening his closed hand he displayed a gold coin. Kalua "caught on" and responded "Sure."

During the last half hour unofficial spies had been sent from the outskirts of the meeting to inquire into the progress of the pig. One by one they came back with the whispered reply, "Not done yet!" And finally the answer came back, "Not done till the resolution is passed!" One interloper thrust an impious shovel into the oven to make soundings for himself, whereupon Kalua sent him sprawling, shovel and all, across the charred woodpile with the suggestion, "Go back, and vote if you want any pig today!" So, gradually, it dawned on the assembled Hui

that it was a case of "No vote, no pig." And when this conviction reached them, it was not as an imposition to be resented, but as a piece of very fine play on the part of the haole, and a good joke on them. There was a smile of recognition and consent coupled with a whispered comment, "The haole is foxy!" and there was a general call for "Question! Let's have the question!"

In the face of the inevitable, no one wanted to continue, if they had they would have been "snowed under." Keawe made the formal motion, two or three voices in different directions seconded it; Kakina put it and it carried unanimously, even Willie Walaau tumbled into the landslide, and then, that he might be somewhere on the crest of the popular wave, he made the additional motion that the officers of the Hui be authorized to sign the lease and close the matter up immediately.

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## HAWAIIAN SALT MAKING

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**A**MONG the attractions of Hawaii to the early voyagers and traders of the Pacific salt held an important place; a very essential article in the preservation of food, and curing of hides and skins. The publication of Cook's voyage of discovery of these islands made known the fact of its general supply, and testified also to its excellent quality. With the opening up of the Northwest fur trade that followed soon after, it is not unreasonable to suppose that so very essential a product as salt in carrying on the business in which they were engaged, was as much the attraction as was the products for refreshments, and beneficial climate for refitting. Be that as it may, it is evident that it was a very general and well conducted industry throughout the islands, of long established practice, and for many years was a boon in the North Pacific, not only with the traders mentioned, but long held a place among our domestic exports.

Cook's mention of the product and method of its manufacture is as follows:

"Amongst their arts, we must not forget that of making salt, with which we were amply supplied, during our stay at these islands, and which was perfectly good of its kind. Their salt-pans are made of earth, lined with clay; being generally six or eight feet square, and about eight inches deep. They are raised upon a bank of stones near the high-water mark, from whence the salt water is conducted to the foot of them, in small trenches, out of which they are filled, and the sun quickly performs the necessary process of evaporation. The salt we procured at Kauai and Niihau, on our first visit, was of a brown and dirty sort; but that which we afterward got in Kealakekua Bay, was white, and of most excellent quality, and in great abundance. Besides the quantity we used in salting pork, we filled all our empty casks, amounting to sixteen puncheons, in the Resolution only."<sup>1</sup>

Malo gives the following brief account of Hawaiian salt-making:

"Salt was one of the necessities and was a condiment used with fish and meat, also as a relish with fresh food. Salt was manufactured in certain places. The women brought sea-water in calabashes, or conducted it in ditches to natural holes, hollows and shallow ponds on the sea-coast, where it soon became strong brine from evaporation. Thence it was transferred to another hollow or shallow vat, where crystallization into salt was completed."<sup>2</sup>

Ellis, in his tour of Hawaii, gives us the benefit of his observations concerning this industry, as follows:

"The natives of this district (Kawaihae) manufacture large quantities of salt, by evaporating the sea water. We saw a number of their pans, in the disposition of which they display great ingenuity. They have generally one large pond near the sea, into which the water flows by a channel cut through the rocks, or is carried thither by the natives in large calabashes. After remaining there for some time, it is conducted into a number of smaller pans about six or eight inches in depth, which are made with great care, and frequently lined with large evergreen leaves, in order to prevent absorption. Along the narrow banks or

<sup>1</sup> Cook's Third Voyage, London, 1784, 3rd vol., p. 151.

<sup>2</sup> Hawaiian Antiquities, by David Malo, p. 162.

partitions between the different pans, we saw a number of large evergreen leaves placed. They were tied up at each end, so as to resemble a narrow dish, and filled with sea water, in which the crystals of salt were abundant.

“Although salt was never made by the Society Islanders, \* \* \* it has ever been an essential article with the Sandwich Islanders, who eat it very freely with their food, and use large quantities in preserving their fish. They have, however, besides what they make, a salt-lake (on Oahu), which yields them large supplies. The surplus thus furnished, they dispose of to vessels touching at the islands, or export to the Russian settlements on the northwest coast of America, where it is in great demand for curing fish, etc.

“The facility which many parts of the coast afford for this purpose, and the length of the dry season, are favorable to the process, and, together with the ready market which the natives find for it, will probably induce them, as they advance in civilization, to manufacture it in much greater abundance.”<sup>3</sup>

The Moanalua salt-lake (the traditional *Alia paakai* of ancient time), some four miles to the west of the city, used to be one of Honolulu’s points of attraction as a natural phenomenon, within the walls of a crater. Wilkes, in his visit here in 1840, gave particular attention to it, with the following result:

“The salt-lake, so much spoken of, was visited many times; it has excited a great deal of curiosity, being supposed to be fathomless, and to ebb and flow with the tide.

“I landed near the foot of the hills which enclose the salt-lake, and levelled from low-water mark upwards over the hill, and down to the lake. The result gave 105 feet rising and 103 feet falling, which proves it to be on the same level as half-tide. Natives carried over a canoe to the lake, in which we embarked, well provided with long sounding-lines, to ascertain its reputed great depth; after much search, no fathomless hole was to be found, and no greater depth than eighteen inches. Nor was there any ebb and flow perceived after several hours’ watching. \* \* \* Large quantities of salt were seen, piled in heaps on the hills to allow it to drain: this is the property of the king, and yields him

<sup>3</sup> Ellis’ *Tour of Hawaii*, London, 3rd edn., 1827, pp. 403-4.

a considerable annual income. It is considered the best for salting provisions, and therefore commands a higher price than other salt manufactured on the island; it is also used as table salt at Honolulu. In the lake it is found crystallized, and crystals are readily formed on the branches of trees that have been put into the water."<sup>4</sup>

The salt-lake product continued in market for many years. It was not till the planting of the inner slopes of the crater to cane, some twenty years ago, and the sinking of an artesian well for its irrigation, which so freshened the water of the lake that salt crystal formation ceased.

Any one familiar with this island product couples it for many years past with the Puuloa salt works, at Pearl Harbor. And very naturally, not only for its years, its changes in proprietors, superiority and quantity of product, but improved facilities of manufacture by modern methods—even attempting to make fine table-salt.

Without tracing back for its origin and changes of Hawaiian ownership, its coming into foreign hands dates from 1847, by a lease to Isaac Montgomery from M. Kekauonohi for six years of its salt-pans and three adjacent fish-ponds, comprising an area of 2,244 acres, for \$500 per annum. A half interest in this lease was assigned to Geo. Pelly, the resident agent of the Hudson Bay Co. This secured export trade, for back in 1842 the returning vessels of this Company to the Columbia River took several shipments of Hawaiian salt, ranging from 500 to 1,032 barrels each. The same year a shipment of 300 barrels was made to Valparaiso.

Before the expiration of his lease Isaac Montgomery purchased the property outright, and a few years later disposed of same to C. W. Vincent, who in turn a year or so later transferred it to Daniel Montgomery, a brother of Isaac, at a handsome advance. Some litigation followed these transactions. Eventually title vests again in Isaac, who in 1870, sells same, together with the salt in bulk, and all buildings, improvements and appurtenances connected with the concern to a partnership, consisting of A. W. Pierce, E. F. Nye and P. C. Jones. After a few years

<sup>4</sup> Wilkes' U. S. Exploring Expedition, Phila., 1845, vol. IV, pp. 82-83.

the two latter sold their third interests to Jas. I. Dowsett, who eventually became sole owner, and so has passed to his estate.

The Puuloa salt work's product exhibited at the Agricultural fair, held in 1852, elicited the following report:

\* \* \* "The tests for quality gave unexpected results highly complimentary to the manufacturer at Puuloa, who has succeeded even better than others in clearing his salt from impurities. \* \* \* The quality of salt exhibited commanded the admiration of all who examined the beautiful samples. The large crystals surpassed any specimens of West India salt your committee have ever met with. From the evidence obtained I do not hesitate in asserting that no salt introduced upon these Islands for consumption from abroad equals in purity the large crystals exhibited at our Agricultural fair."<sup>5</sup>

At the next year's exhibit the premium for the best samples was awarded to C. W. Vincent, for his Puuloa salt.

Honolulu had another salt-making section in early days, known as the Kakaako salt works, the property of Kamehameha IV., but leased to and conducted by E. O. Hall, and subsequently E. O. Hall & Son, until comparatively recent years. This enterprise was carried on very much after the ancient method of earth salt-pans as described by Cook and Ellis.

Waialua, Oahu, had a section of several acres at Paukauila, devoted to salt making, by a hui or company of adjoining kuleana holders, on the earth-pan or vat process. Waianae also has its salt-pans, and in several sections along the coast, from Kahuku to Kaena Point, salt is gathered from the rock-pools fed by the high surf-spray.

Differing from the discolored salt of Kauai and Niihau, mentioned by Cook, tradition refers frequently to red salt. This was specially colored with alaea, a red earth, for distinguished feast occasions; a table decoration not yet entirely obsolete in some quarters.

Salt has not figured among our domestic exports for over forty years. Up to 1881 it had a regular place in the list, but fluctuating as to quantity, its apex being in 1870, with 2,513 tons.

<sup>5</sup> From Trans. R. H. Agricul. Society, 1852, pp. 110-121. (Report of Committee on Salt, by W. Newcomb.)

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For years past the Puuloa product alone competes with the imported article for the curing of hides, salting of fish and meats, and other commercial uses. Other salt making, when now practiced, is more for local uses than for market.

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## THOMAS SPENCER

MASTER MARINER-MERCHANT-SUGAR PLANTER

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THE subject of this reminiscent sketch arrived to identify himself with these islands, March 14, 1848,<sup>1</sup> rescued from a murderous assault at Sydenham Island, of the Gilbert group, as shown in last ANNUAL. Beyond the narrative of the occurrence as gathered from the Captain's journal, the papers of that time make no comment or reference to his advent. The week<sup>2</sup> following he published a card of thanks to his rescuers and those aiding in securing his passage to Honolulu. The next week misfortune still attended him, as mention is made of his being thrown from his horse and seriously injured internally. This accident may have won him his Hawaiian name of "Poo-na-hoa-hoa" (broken head), by which he was well known.

In September, 1848, the detailed account of his Sydenham experiences was published in pamphlet form, on which occasion a local notice said: "Since his residence here Captain Spencer has gained many warm friends by his lively disposition and gentlemanly deportment." The hope is also expressed that the late misfortune will not follow him, yet before the month was out he is again a victim, his room being broken open and about \$100.00 in coin and several articles of clothing stolen.

Nothing further is learned of him until the following year when on November 24, 1849, he entered into copartnership with Don F. Rodrigues Vida, a Chilean merchant, under the firm name of F. R. Vida and Co., for the transaction of a general merchandise business. Ships, it was noted, would be supplied with re-

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<sup>1</sup> We have his record of an earlier visit, as will be shown later.

<sup>2</sup> Polynesian, March 25, 1848.



cruits at the lowest market price for cash, or bills of exchange on the United States or Europe.<sup>3</sup>

This partnership was apparently formed to maintain the business and strengthen it with the whaling fraternity while Don Vida made a trip abroad, for on November 30th, he gives notice (as then required by law) of intended departure for California, and that all his business will be attended to by Mr. Thos. Spencer, his partner.

The following March, Captain Spencer, intending to visit the States, gives the peculiar notice "that his connection with the house of F. R. Vida & Co. is suspended in his absence, and he will not be responsible for any liabilities during his absence."

Mr. Vida did not return until November 16, 1850, on which date he came back at his partner Spencer with the following notice: "F. R. Vida having returned to Honolulu, gives notice that on and after March 16, 1850, [the date of Spencer's notice], all connection between his firm and Thos. Spencer ceased, and that from said date he is in no way responsible for debts contracted by said Spencer." The business card of the firm, in the same paper's issue resumed the old form of "F. Rodrigues Vida."

Captain Spencer returned here January 12, 1851, with Mrs. Spencer, per *Gentoo*, from Boston, and finds himself out of business, but wide awake for new opportunities. In April following, the ship *Chariot* was bought at auction by Captain Jas. Makee, who immediately fitted her out for whaling at a cost of \$17,000, sixths interests being taken in the venture by Thos. Spencer, Dr. B. F. Hardy, E. H. Allen, J. H. Wood and Jas. A. Burdick. Captain Spencer went out in command on her first voyage, a short one of five months, during which time whales were seen but once, yet 400 barrels oil and 7,000 pounds bone were secured. During this cruise the shipwrecked Captain and six seamen of the French whaler *Ajax* were rescued by Captain Spencer and brought to this port, for which he declined compensation.

This voyage of the *Chariot* was the origin and definite entry of Honolulu in the whaling business, which carried along until 1879 or 1880. Her second voyage was a very successful one,

<sup>3</sup> Polynesian, November 24, 1849.

under a Captain Bumpus, who took his season's catch of 1,700 barrels oil and 26,000 pounds bone to San Francisco for transshipment.

We next find Thos. Spencer established here in business, but just at what date is not clear. The first business card appeared December 13, 1851, as Ship Chandler and Commission Merchant in premises opposite Coady, Cahoon & Co., Kaahumanu St., though his name appearing in the official notice of licenses expiring in January, 1852, would indicate that he began business earlier than advertised. Spencer's ship chandlery became a well known and prominent concern on Queen street, formerly the Vida stand (to which he moved after the settlement of affairs through the sudden death of Vida, September 22, 1851),<sup>4</sup> which has been continued in the same line of business by various firms until a few years ago. It was a two-story wooden building that in early days afforded the business community a meeting place, upstairs, in dealing with public questions. Here was the place of reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce, June 16, 1857, of which Wm. L. Green was chosen president, and B. W. Field its secretary. Thos. Spencer was among its charter members, and on the executive committee. Here too was held the public meeting over the custom house robbery of April, 1858, to devise means of detection of the guilty parties, and for self-protection against such occurrences.

Captain Spencer was a natural leader in public affairs; boisterous in manner, large-hearted, generous and good humored, and intensely patriotic. He was "hail fellow, well met" with royalty and other high dignitaries, and used to say that he was the one entitled to the credit for blocking the annexation project of 1853 by advising Liholiho (then prince and heir), against signing away his rights, and remaining away on the other islands to be free from court and official influences "till the clouds rolled by." Staunch American though Captain Spencer was ever known to be, he took pride in this stand at that time in favor of Hawaiian monarchical rule.<sup>5</sup> He evinced a fondness for military display

<sup>4</sup> Don F. R. Vida was consul here for Chile, as also Commercial Agent for Spain. While riding in from a picnic party in Kailhi, Sept. 21, 1851, he was stricken with apoplexy and died the next day. R. C. Janlon and A. P. Everett, his sons-in-law, were appointed administrators to close the estate.

that made him enter the ranks of the Honolulu Rifles at their organization, February 28, 1857, as first corporal and becoming eventually first lieutenant. In 1858 he bestowed a gold medal to the most proficient in arms on a three months test, and two silver medals for the best shots. A little later, on the formation of "Protection" Hook and Ladder Co. he was chosen its foreman, and continued such till leaving the town. In August, 1859, Mr. C. W. Vincent, on behalf of the company, presented him with a silver pitcher as a testimonial of their esteem and appreciation of his services, and again at severing his connection with them, passed a resolution of deep regret at the necessity of change, with assurance of good wishes of the Hooks. But we must go back a bit.

A large grist of letters at Spencer's store in the fall of 1852, to meet the whaling fleet (before the establishment of our post office had become known), indicates his leading position. His intense patriotism brought him to the front in all celebrations. For the observance of Washington's birthday, on one occasion, with much enthusiasm, assisted by a party of friends, he fired a salute of thirteen guns at noon on Queen street abreast of his store, and at 5 p. m. another of thirty-one guns. On another occasion, after some dispute with Captain P. S. Wilcox (a rival ship-chandler), he is said to have fired a full salute on the waterfront independently.

In the annual reports of the various local religious and temperance societies Spencer's name as a contributing supporter is conspicuous by its absence. Not so, however, in the movement for the establishment of the Sailors' Home. Rev. S. C. Damon found in him a good ally. His name is among the trustees at its organization in 1854, and an early subscriber to the building fund to become a life member of the society. He, with E. H. Allen and W. H. Johnson, were appointed a committee of appeal among masters, officers and seamen in its behalf, and at the opening of the reading room in the Home he was one of the speakers of the evening.

In the fall of 1857 he heads a list of donors with \$25.00 toward clearing off the \$1,000 debt of the Bethel and *Friend*

<sup>1</sup> Hawaiian Annual, 1918, p. 64.

which had gone behind two years, and a little later chips in again on another deficit.

Further evidence of getting into the front ranks during exciting times is shown by his being on the jury representing residents in the coroners' investigation on the death of Henry Burns, a seaman, from club injuries at the hand of Geo. Sherman of the police force, in 1852, which caused the sailors' riot. The next summer he is in the committee that called a mass meeting against the Judd ministry and was among the jubilants at their success. In the Wood-Turner anonymous letter affair, in 1857, which had the town by the ears, that was referred to a committee of residents for adjustment, was amicably settled by the apologies of both parties before Thos. Spencer, S. N. Castle, Wm. Humphrey, Dr. Hoffman, F. L. Hanks and J. T. Waterhouse. As responder to toasts on celebrations of the Fourth he could always be depended on, and at times was grand marshal of its parades. On a committee presenting Captain John Paty with a flag commemorating his one hundredth trip between this port and San Francisco, in October, 1860, he was in his element.

Captain Spencer was given to outside ventures, and for a few years was interested with Jos. Van Ingen (formerly of Honolulu) in a ship-chandlery at Guam, but withdrew at close of 1856. In November of that year he bought at auction for \$795 the wrecked ship *Nauticon*, which went ashore at the entrance of the harbor in tow of the tug *Pele*, from which he made big money.

About this time others of the Spencer family enter into business activities here with him. There were five brothers of them, all but one master mariners, as was their father before them, hailing from East Greenwich, Rhode Island. In July of 1856, Rhodes Spencer arrived from San Francisco, with Mrs. Thos. Spencer and three children. Subsequently we meet with Captain Obed, Captain Joseph, and Chas. N. On Thos. Spencer buying and fitting out the bark *Florence* for whaling, in 1859, she was sent out in charge of Captain Rhodes Spencer, returning that year with a good catch of 950 barrels oil and 12,000 pounds bone. Captain Joseph went out the year before in the *Alice* and wintered up north with her catch of 500 barrels oil. The venture that same year in outfitting the brig *Emma*, sent out in charge of a Captain

Tuttle, at a cost of \$12,000, was disastrous, as she went ashore off Waikiki on leaving port and became a total loss. The *Florence* for several seasons sailed in command of Joseph Spencer, and did well each year.

Sailor-like, Thos. Spencer was fond of riding a good horse, and became the possessor of a fine Kentucky animal at auction for \$314 in March, 1858, an importation by L. H. Anthon. We recall on more than one occasion his racing down Fort street, giving his steed loose reins and shouting like a wild Indian, "Whoop-la!" as he sped along. Anybody else would have been arrested for fast riding on the king's highway.

In the full tide of Honolulu business success, Spencer transferred his activities, at the opening of 1861, to Hilo, purchasing the long established business and landed interests of B. Pitman. On his departure from Honolulu the *Advertiser* voiced this item: "Aloha nui.—Our old townsman Captain Thomas Spencer took passage yesterday [January 23, 1861] in the steamer for Hilo, where he intends to open and continue business. We but express the feeling of all when we say that his withdrawal from business here will be felt for a long while. He has long been one of our mainsprings in every public enterprise, that his absence will be noticed."

The paragrapher of the *Polynesian* told the story more definitely, saying: "By a card in our advertising columns our readers will perceive that Thos. Spencer, Esq., whom not to know, knowing Honolulu, would prove oneself unknown, has started business in Hilo, having bought out the extensive store and establishment of B. Pitman, Esq., who retires from business. We hope Captain Spencer will have as prosperous a business career as he has had in Honolulu, and as he has invested his property in tenements and lands, and built his house on terra firma, we hope it will be well lined with the good things of this world." Mr. J. S. Walker was his appointed attorney to close up his Honolulu business. As helpers in establishing in this new field he took with him his brother Charles, and Frank L. Jones, the latter a most efficient and popular salesman, especially with Hawaiians, well known to them as "Kalaniopuu", named after a famous king of Hawaii.

Before six months passed by Spencer is credited with being busily engaged constructing a stone pier at the Waiakea landing, Hilo, to have a depth of fifteen feet at low water, a long needed but neglected government improvement. And on his first celebration of the Fourth he woke the town with his patriotism, and as part of the events of the day, aside from the feast he spread, was a review of his military company called "Spencer's Invincibles", that in a short while boasted of eighty members. "Kalaniopuu" was an efficient aid in this military hobby.

In June of same year, C. N. Spencer was sent over to open a branch store at Waiohinu, Kau, and had an interest in it till in February, 1862, he assumed the business on his own account. Captain Obed was out-district trader and pulu gatherer for the Hilo store, from Puna on the south, to Hamakua on the north.

About 1862 or 1863, there was distributed in this city from an unknown source a small booklet entitled "Honolulu Merchants' Looking Glass" which purported to show up the peculiarities of the business community, a satirical work of some "sorehead" who took this method to get even with some of them. The subject of this sketch was the last one dealt with, as follows:

"Thomas Spencer. According to own estimate, \$140,000, and by others, \$40,000. An American by birth. Formerly carried on the ship-chandlery business in Honolulu, but is now in Hilo, having lately purchased a large estate at that place of B. Pitman, where he is extensively engaged in the country store line, having three or more stores. Is interested largely in pulu, and according to his own statement is making money fast. Attempted while in Honolulu to make himself popular through being noisy but failed in it and became notorious as a braggart, making a great cry and little wool. Has a great weakness for display and a passion for military uniform, and would go most any length to obtain an office that would entitle him to fly a flag and wear a uniform even of the Hawaiian nation." \* \* \* \*

Among the lands Spencer acquired from Pitman was a tract under lease to Chinese and planted to cane, known as the Amaulu plantation. This eventually came under Spencer's control and gradually won him away from merchandising. Just when he withdrew from the store is not definite, but probably about 1870.

As a planter he is said to have labored long to little or no profit. On devoting himself to the sugar business, the old style system of Chinese mill and boiling-house work was done away with—grinding then being done by an overshot water wheel—and a new and modern plant of Watson's Scotch sugar machinery installed. Very naturally the name changed to Spencer's Plantation.

Early ANNUALS carried among its tabular matter a "Comparative View of the Commerce of the Hawaiian Islands from the Year 1843", in which the figures of transshipment of oil and bone did not appear until 1851. A foot note explained that *this was the first transshipment so far as any regular record can be found for statistical purposes.*

Captain Spencer took us severely to task for what he termed a glaring error. We naturally fell back on the official records for the accuracy of our table, and called his attention to the explanatory foot note which drew from him the following letter, which reveals some characteristic traits:

"Hilo, 30 April, 1880.

"My dear Thrum.

"While my hand is in it, as I have repeatedly assured you that in your statistics you were wrong, and I advised you of it which you took no notice of. But I will not allow you to publish a wrong statement if I can help it. I will here again state that on the 23d October, 1848, that the whale ship *Triton* under my command hauled alongside of the whale ship *Mount Wollaston* of New Bedford, and discharged 600 bbls. sperm oil, 800 bbls. whale oil and 10,600 lbs. bone, it cleaning the ship out. On the 13th November I sailed with no oil on board and on 28th of next June I put away for the Sandwich Islands with a full ship, viz: 2,400 bbls., 300 of it sperm.

"Another piece of information: On the 11th day of October, 1845, the ship *California*, of New Bedford, Captain George Lawrence (first officer Thomas Spencer), laying at anchor in the harbor of Honolulu was attacked by a body of 40 men armed to the teeth and attempted to board said ship. At the same time they had secured the Captain in the fort. The storming party was repulsed, driving them into the sea. The gallant chargers coming up without their muskets they returned to the shore and embarked about 200 men; turned six cannon that were on the ramparts (of the fort) and pointed them at the ship. Coming within a ship's length of our ship they laid there for an hour. They finally withdrew taking their killed and wounded with them.

The facts are that they could not have ever boarded that ship, she was defended by 35 as good men as ever went on board of a ship. There is a history about this affair and it should be told.

"Your friend,  
THOMAS SPENCER."

The history of this affair, as shown by the official correspondence and court proceedings in the January issues of the *Polynesian* of 1846, reflects no credit on Captain Lawrence, or A. G. Abell, the U. S. Consul, in their belittling the court and defying our laws in this case.

Spencer is satirical in saying "the attacking party withdrew, taking their killed and wounded with them," for there was no conflict, and the show of force was a farce.

For a number of years before his death Thomas Spencer was the U. S. Commercial Agent at the port of Hilo, succeeding Captain John Worth, and was such at his death. He was moved to Honolulu during his illness, but his ailment was beyond medical skill, so that he died June 28th, 1884, aged 72 years. He requested that he be wrapped in the flag he loved so well. His obituary notice in the *Advertiser* of June 30th states, that "his reputation for open-handed generosity and hospitality was unbounded; his bluff, hearty warm-hearted manliness and keen sympathy with all who needed his assistance were characteristics that bound many to 'old Tom Spencer,' as he was familiarly called."

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CHANGE:—Hereafter, the almanac feature of the ANNUAL will be discontinued; the sub-title of fifty years' connection will be outgrowth. Many years ago this feature-title was found to militate against the ANNUAL, especially abroad, where, in many cases, almanacs are held as gratuitous publications, and esteemed accordingly. The change was suggested in 1907, but a few patrons on the other islands protested, saying: "It is needed to get the sun up by."

Arriving at an appropriate time of change as we round out its half century, its future will have better appreciation simply as the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL.



## BIRTHDAY OF KAMEHAMEHA III

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The Annuals of 1914 and 1915 had articles showing the wide discrepancy in the day observed as the birthday of Kamehameha III throughout the territory as a legal holiday, and that observed at Keauhou, Kona, Hawaii, August 15th, on the occasion of erecting a tablet to mark his birthplace, agreeable, approximately, to that given in Alexander's Brief History, on the authority of Fornander's Chronological table, which places it as August 11th, 1813.

New light is thrown on the subject recently which confirms this, and renders the work of the committee appointed by the Privy Council following the death of the king to prepare a biographic notice for publication, as quite erroneous in its finding "that he was born on March 17th, 1813." It now appears that this was a conventional change made by the king himself, to suit his royal whim, the cause of which, however, was not blazoned forth by "royal decree", though known to a number in official and court circles.

It is said that in his youthful, roystering days, he had as a boon companion an Irishman who held that March 17th was the only day worthy of celebration, so the king chose that as the one to be observed as his birthday, hence the conventional change Fornander and Alexander allude to. Thus did Irish influence dominate Hawaii at an early period in her history, that the "17th of Ireland" has been a legal holiday ever since, while loyal subjects ignorantly thought they were celebrating the birthday of Kamehameha III.

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### TRAIN CASUALTIES

A train of the O. R. & L. Co. and a Schofield post train came in collision shortly after noon on May 8th, resulting in injuries to several persons, with one fatality. In the collision two cars of the post train were demolished, and two passenger cars and the baggage car of the O. R. & L. Co. more or less damaged. Two days later a boiler explosion occurred on a heavily loaded freight train on Schofield hill. One fireman was badly scalded in sticking to his post and averting a runaway.

## LUAHOOMOE, THE AVENGED PRIEST

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THE following is a condensed account of a widely known early tradition (of which there are several versions extant) of the cruel death of the innocent high-priest Luahoomoe, by royal decree; his prophecy, and its dire fulfillment.

Luahoomoe was the grandfather of Kuula, who became the fishermen's deity of practically all Hawaii-*nei* (see Hawaiian Annual for 1901). He is said to have claimed descent from the god Kane, and hence was an *iku-pau*,\* and as such was the high-priest of Hua, king of Hana, Maui. Luahoomoe had two sons, Kaanahua and Kaakakai, both of whom were in training for the priesthood.

Through some trouble brought about by Luuana, an intriguing household priest of the king, at Luahoomoe's remonstrance in affairs of state—license and liberties of the king—Hua devised an absurd pretense for an assault upon him.

The generally accepted version of the tradition hath it that Hua, on some public occasion ordered some *uau* birds brought to him from the mountains. This being a known water bird, Hua repeated that "they must come from the mountains; he would have none from the sea." The one in charge of the party questioned their being found in the mountains. Luahoomoe being appealed to, said: "The birds you seek will not be found in the mountains at this season of the year; your snares must be set by the shore."

The king angrily charged him with interfering with his orders, and said: "My men shall go to the mountains in search of the birds I require. If they find them there I will have you slain as a false prophet!" With this threat the king walked away, while the priest stood bowed in silence, knowing the import of Hua's words. They meant death to him and his family, for the bloody purpose of the king had been revealed to him at the altar, and was seen by him in the clouds.

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\* Of the sacred strain.

"Since the gods so will it, I must submit," said the priest, "but woe to the hand that strikes; to the eyes that witness the blow, and the land that drinks the blood of the son of Laamakua."

Knowing that his sons would not be spared, Luahoomoe advised them to leave Hana at once, and secrete themselves in the mountains at Hanaula, where they would be most likely to escape observation, and instructed them in various matters for their future course in avenging his death. He took three gourds, which he gave them. In the first he placed the power to bring forth rain, for during winter and spring the heat of the sun would have to be endured by the king and his retainers for years, as no rain would fall in all the land.

In the second gourd he placed all power of the growth of all plants on the land or in the water or sea, for neither earth nor water should provide anything for the use of the king or his retainers for years.

The third gourd held the power of increasing any living thing in the water or sea, as the people would be deprived of all such when their present supply was exhausted.

All these calamities were to occur right after the death of Luahoomoe. His powers as high-priest for the continuance or cessation of these calamities he conferred on his two sons, and told them also, that he had placed the life of all things over the land and in the waters, and the power to bring forth rain, in the gourds. But the curse he had placed upon the earth would not happen to themselves, wherever they might be, and by the inherited powers of their priest-ancestors, they were enabled to prolong or discontinue the curse he had placed upon the earth, for the gods would obey their will. "I will die by the hand of the king, and my body be offered up; they will fire my houses and seek your lives also; but the king, the chiefs and people will suffer death by the slow torture of starvation, for there will be a famine over the land, and their bodies will be burned up by the sun. The direction the smoke of our burning houses take will be your course to safety; follow it."

When he had finished, the two sons lamented for their father, but he told them it was to be, else his malediction would not be complete. They could escape from the power of the king if they

did as advised, and in doing so they assured the fulfillment of the curse on King Hua and those that had conspired against him (Luahoomoe).

When the bird-hunters returned, bringing a number of *uau* in the collection, Hua summoned the high-priest and said: "All these birds were snared in the mountains. You are therefore condemned to die as a false prophet, and a deceiver of the people."

Taking one of the *uau* birds in his hand, Luahoomoe said: "These birds are rank with the odor of the sea; they are not from the mountains."

The hunters maintained they had been snared in the mountains, and the king accepted their assertion against the testimony of the priest. Seeing they were schooled to sustain the deception, Luahoomoe asked permission to open a few of the birds. This the king reluctantly granted, and bidding the party in charge of the bird-hunters select such for the test, the priest was handed three birds, which, when he opened them, he showed the crops of all to be filled with small fish and bits of seaweed. "Behold my witness!" said the priest.

Hua was confounded and enraged at the exposure, and seizing a javelin, without a word drove it into the breast of Luahoomoe, killing him on the spot. Handing the bloody weapon to an attendant, with a gloating glance at the venerable victim in his death struggle, he walked leisurely away.

Luuana was thereupon elevated by the king to the dignity of high-priest, and the body of Luahoomoe was ordered to be laid upon the altar of the *heiau*, and his house to be burned, in accordance with ancient custom. Attendants were likewise dispatched in search of his two sons.

Elated with his new honors, Luuana made preparations for suitable sacrifices, and then proceeded to the temple with the body of Luahoomoe. Nearing the entrance of the *pahumu* (the outer enclosure), the kapu *pea*, or cross indicating sanctity fell to the ground, and on reaching the inner court the earth began to quake, groans issued from the images of the gods, and the altar sank into the earth, leaving an opening from which issued fire and smoke. The attendants dropped the body of the priest and fled in dismay, followed by the no less frightened Luuana. In

his absence the priest of the temple tenderly conveyed the body of the high priest to the *mua* house to prepare it for burial.

Luana hastened to report to the king the occurrences at the *heiau*, of which Hua evinced no surprise, for events quite as marked were transpiring all about him, and finally reports came from all parts of the district that the springs and streams were drying up, and the people were fleeing to the mountains.

Hua was completely subdued and admitted that he had angered the gods by his act. But what was to be done? Perhaps the sons of the martyred priest might be appealed to. But where were they? None knew.

When Luahoomoe had ceased his instructions to his sons and embraced them in a last farewell, they went out to find an observation point, to await the burning of their home, the smoke of which was to guide them to their place of safety and future action. In due time they saw the smoke-column arise, and at first it settled down again at the mauka corner (from where they had come), then it ascended and bent over and guided them to the top of Lihau, where it left them, by which time all was clear, so that they saw where their house once stood, and they wept for their beloved father.

They slept there that night, and the next day, looking about, they found fruit and other edibles which they ate of, so they remained, but noticed everything about to be drying up, so they knew the sun was doing its work, except that wherever they were it did not affect them. Whatever they planted grew luxuriantly because of the mist and the dew which moistened their soil to keep their plants green; but all over the country the land became parched.

While this curse was spreading over the land and in the waters, there was great suffering among the people. Plants would not grow; no fishes were seen in the waters; the heat of the sun was evaporating slowly but surely all the streams and springs, and there was no rain. The chiefs called on their *kahunas* and wise men to exercise all their powers to ascertain the cause of this calamity and the means of averting it. Many different opinions were expressed but the majority concluded the slaying of Luahoomoe and burning of his sons (as they thought) to be its cause.

If the father was killed, and the two sons had been saved, they could have freed us from the curse which is spreading death all around. No one, except by the grace of our gods, can save us. Their gods had revealed to them the cruel death of Luahoomoe by the hand of Hua, as the cause of the calamity that had befallen them, but did not reveal the fact of the sons being alive.

Plants all over the land were shrivelled up; the streams were dry, and the people were searching all over the country for water and food. Hua the king was in the throng. Finding no relief on his own island he went over to Hawaii, but through Kona and in Kohala, the drought followed him. Wherever he journeyed he carried famine and misery with him. At the end of about three years he finally died, as Luahoomoe had decreed, of thirst and starvation, and his bones were left to dry in the sun; hence the saying, "Rattling are the bones of Hua in the sun," which has come down as a disgrace; a just judgment for his defiance of the gods and murdering an upright high-priest.

After the death of Hua and people through the drought and famine abroad in the land, there was a prophet of Kauai who sought to know the cause of the calamity, and while pondering over the subject, his thought was quickened as he saw the spirit of Luahoomoe arise from the earth. Then he declared the cause of the scourge and the means to stay its fearful destruction throughout the land, and set out in search of the place where the sons of Luahoomoe were in hiding, for he knew they did not die with their father.

Ascending a mountain he looked all around the island for some sign of their presence but failed to discern any. He next tried Oahu, landing at Waialua, and sought from the summit of Kaala a clew to their dwelling-place, but without success. Boarding his canoe again he sailed by way of the Koolaus and landed on Molokai. There he saw signs directing him to Mount Lihau, on Maui, so he made his way thither, landing at Lahaina, where he found the people living in sore distress, as elsewhere. With a lightened heart he prepared himself with things necessary for his journey. As he approached the mountain of Lihau his mind was filled with a great joy, feeling that the end of the scourge

was near at hand, and that his travels over land and sea were not in vain.

But his dreams were not thus realized. As the boys saw him approaching they fled, so the prophet failed to hold communication with them. He prayed earnestly over and over, but they hearkened not unto his pleadings. He did all that he could as a prophet to induce them to listen to him. He tried to take them by force by chasing after them but could not reach them. Tired and worried he concluded not to hunt after them further lest they leave and go elsewhere.

Looking around the place where the boys had been living he saw the plants were growing beautifully. Everything that he saw was good. Cane was luxuriant; taro was flourishing; potato vines creeping; banana trees bearing golden fruit, and in everything he saw life. Giving thanks to his guardian *aumakua*s he took some of the good things he saw and satisfied his hunger, then left the place and returned to Lahaina, but kept his eyes meanwhile toward the mountains, and rejoiced to behold the signs showing the boys were still there. He told no one of his discovery, but kept it a secret to himself.

He went up again to Mount Lihau, and offered sacrifices as he had done formerly, but was again disappointed. The boys left the place at his approach, and were not tempted by the offering of the prophet, so he went back to Lahaina. That night he had a dream in which he was shown what he had to do the next day, should he go up to Lihau in search of the boys.

In the morning, fully understanding what had been shown him in his dream, he wended his way up the mountain. This time he was wise enough not to let the boys see him as formerly. Arriving at a certain place not very far from where they were living, he offered sacrifices to his *aumakua*s (ancestral gods) and prayed as follows:

“Catch and hold the two youths that they may not again take flight to the mountains, that I may meet and see them for the welfare of the chiefs and people.”

This had the good result desired by the prophet, for as he went forward to where they were living, he saw them exerting themselves to flee, but by some unforeseen power they were

deprived of the strength to do so, and had to meet their fate now at the hands of the prophet, finally becoming his wards, and lived with him as his foster children when he settled at Lahaina.

After a few days rain began to pour in torrents, to the great surprise and delight of all the people. The prophet bade them cultivate the land. Still the rain continued to fall, and from that time all vegetation flourished and food became abundant. There was life in the land.

The people gave thanks to the prophet and the two boys, and also provided them in all their needs. The prophet gave the king's daughter to Kaanahua for wife, and Kaakakai was endowed with all the powers of a high-priest as left him by his father Luahoomoe.

The life of the land was restored, but it is to be remembered that the waters and the sea did not produce fish as in the time of Luahoomoe. The young men had not removed this part of the curse, so the prophet turned his attention to bring about its removal.

The wife of Kaanahua, the elder brother, gave birth to a son, and he was named Kuula. When he grew up his father, as also his uncle Kaakakai determined to set him apart for the office of priest. On the day when Kuula was to be consecrated for the sacred office, Kaakakai brought to the altar the *kumu* (a species of red fish), *aku* (bonito), *opelu* (mackerel), *kawakawa* (a species of bonito), and other kinds of fish, all of which were offered up as sacrifices, whereupon Kaakakai ordered the people to go a-fishing. They caught many and greatly rejoiced in seeing the two mainstays of life restored to them.

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LONG CANE CLAIM:—Makaweli, Kauai, lays claim to credit for the longest sugar cane record, in producing a stick of the H 100 variety, measuring 25 feet 9 inches in length. The previous record was held by Lihue, at 23 feet 9 inches.



# LEGEND OF THE FLOATING ISLAND

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A Kauai version narrated by Mrs. S. Polani, of Kapaa.

By J. M. LYDGATE.

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**T**HE Hawaiians recognize a Floating Island, or an Illusory Land which they call "Ka aina a Kane-huna-moku," (the land of island-hiding-Kane).

This appears at times on the ocean fertile green slopes with valleys and streams, and uplands towering up into a cloud-capped summit. Some now living claim to have seen it, and one man at least is said to have visited it and lived there for years. How this came about was somewhat as follows:

There was once a chief called Keawe-ahu who lived in Kona, Hawaii, who by his exacting disposition and harshness with which he treated his people, won their everlasting hatred. But the more they complained the more vigorous and exacting became his treatment, until his people made up their minds that they couldn't stand it any longer and began to cast about for some way to get rid of him. Various plans were suggested, but they were condemned as too dangerous, or too uncertain. Finally one was proposed by an old fisherman which gave such promise of success, that he, with an assistant, were commissioned to carry it out.

On a suitable occasion the chief Keawe-ahu was invited to go out fishing, and on his acceptance the old fisherman and his assistant manned the canoe, taking care to hide at either end of the canoe under the little deck and the fishing gear, a couple of extra paddles. They went far out, trying their luck at various places, but always assured that it would be better farther out. At length when they were so far out that the land was misty and dim in the distance, at a preconcerted signal the two fishermen giving the canoe a vigorous spurt which shot it forward, let the paddles slip from their hands. The impetus of the canoe left the paddles away behind. Of course the thing to do was to jump overboard

and secure them, but this the fishermen were unwilling to do. One claimed that he had a bad cold, the other had rheumatism. Perhaps Keawe-ahu would do it.

Now Keawe-ahu was an excellent swimmer, as will appear; none better. So suspecting nothing he plunged in without a word. No sooner was he out of the canoe than the fishermen whisked out the hidden paddles and pulled away, never even pausing to look back until they had reached the shore.

When Keawe-ahu realized what had happened he knew what it meant, and that there was no use calling to them, nor pursuing them. He turned over on his back, ceased swimming and closed his eyes to think. There was a moment of lost consciousness, and when he opened his eyes there before him was a strange, unfamiliar, beautiful land, with fertile green slopes and smiling valleys and limped flowing streams. He swam and swam, for it proved to be farther away than he first thought, but finally he reached it, and landing he saw near at hand a banana-leaf hut under a big kukui tree, in front of which sat a beautiful maiden, very charming but very petite. It was at once evident to him that she was a Menehune.

At first she showed signs of fear and of attempt at flight, but on his reassuring her, she asked who he was? "I am Kanaka-o-Kai," the Man of the Sea, he replied. "And who are you?"

"I am the maiden Ana-like, we live here alone, the three of us together, my father, my mother and I. They have gone to look for bananas and popolos and I am left alone. I hope you won't hurt me!"

Keawe-ahu assured her that he wouldn't hurt her, that was the furthest from his thoughts. He then inquired more at length concerning the land. He found that it was inhabited by a race of Menehunes, a simple but hardy people who had no knowledge of fire or useful arts, who lived on the natural fruits of the earth uncooked as they plucked them. Taro and sweet potatoes grew in abundance but were untouched by the people because of the lack of means to cook them.

Keawe-ahu immediately saw that his superior knowledge would put him in a position of influence and importance, and this out-

look, taken with the charming graces of Ana-like, reconciled him to remaining indefinitely on the island, a fate which in any case he could not escape. So he set himself assiduously to two things; winning the favor of the maiden Ana-like, by personal attention and service, and winning the favor of the old folks and people generally by showing them how to make fire, cook food, etc.

Of a superior race and an alii, it is needless to say, perhaps, that he succeeded in both directions almost beyond expectations. As the simple people saw him perform the miracle of fire out of two bits of wood; saw him transform the unpalatable raw food into the steaming, juicy, delicious cooked food, and when finally he gave a generous ahaaina or feast after the lavish Kona style with all the delicacies obtainable, and all cooked, their admiration knew no bounds and they hailed him as a hero and demigod.

From the vantage ground of this success he formally sought the hand of the maiden, and was joyously accepted by the radiant Ana-like, and no less gladly by the little old man her father.

So Keawe-ahu and Ana-like were married according to such simple custom as was common among the Menehunes, and again there was a cooked food ahaaina, more generous and wonderful than before. And the new couple set up housekeeping also after the simple Menehune style in a house of their own, which rejoiced in many strange comforts and conveniences new to the simple people—the skillful handiwork of Keawe-ahu.

In due time there came to the new home a son, whom they named Na Maka o ke Ahi—the light of the fireside—equally dear to both the mother and the father.

As they will under such circumstances, the years flew by on wings. Ever more and more the boy was with his father; ever more and more he grew to be like his father, and seemed to be drifting away from his mother. Sometimes it seemed as though the father encouraged this; he himself had drifted away from the tenderness of his early affection. In truth he had grown weary of the narrow life and the limited interests. After the novelty had worn off, and the spice of conquest had gone, he found the life irksome, and longed for the fuller and larger stage of Kona.

Keawe-ahu had kept all this to himself, but the keen eyes of his little wife had not been blind to the change that had come over him, and suspected the cause of it. She surmised that if the chance of escape ever offered itself he would take advantage of it quite forgetful of her. But what about the boy? Would he leave him behind? His devotion to the lad and his constant and almost exclusive monopoly of him convinced her that the father would never leave him behind. He would either forego his chance of escape or take the boy with him.

At first, naturally and instinctively, she steeled herself against the loss of her son; she would herself carry him off and go into hiding with him. Yet when she came to think of it more carefully she saw how futile this was, Keawe-ahu would certainly find them. And then too did she want to ruin the boy's future for the sake of her own enjoyment of him? He would be better off with his father. On his father's estates he would be a prince; a prince and a hero in that large and wonderful life that she had heard of. Gradually she became reconciled; if the father went and took the lad, it would break her heart, but it was better so.

Nor was the prospect of their departure so utterly remote. This wonderful floating island was constantly shifting, mostly it drifted in shoreless seas, but sometimes it came within sight of land and several times in earlier years Keawe-ahu had seen the familiar shores of Hawaii; then he didn't want to leave, now he did.

Any day the chance might come again. And one day, sure enough it did come. In the early morning at daylight, there they were close to off the coast of Kona. There were the old familiar lava flows as bleak and bare as ever, the dark green uplands sloping up the mountains, and here and there a little curl of smoke went up, showing that there were life and people yet. It was the impulse of a moment to seize the lad, throw him across his shoulders, run down the slope and leap into the warm ocean.

It was a long hard swim, but was he not a master swimmer, and had he not, secretly, been training for just this kind of feat? However that may be, they reached the shore safely, though very much exhausted.

# HAWAII'S BILL OF RIGHTS

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*AN ACT to Define and Declare the Claims of the Territory of Hawaii Concerning Its Status in the American Union, and to Provide for the Appointment of a Commission to Secure More Complete Recognition of Such Claims by the Federal Government.*

WHEREAS, for a quarter of a century Hawaii has occupied the legal status of full and complete political union with and incorporation into the United States as an integral part thereof, and for half a century prior thereto negotiations and dealings between the two countries looked to such status as the basis for annexation, when effected; and

WHEREAS, a misunderstanding appears to exist in the Congress and in some of the Executive Departments of the Federal Government, as to the status of Hawaii in the American Union, and its rights therein, which misunderstanding has, at times, resulted in the classification or treatment of Hawaii by the Congress and some of the said Executive Departments, as if it were an "Insular Possession", in a manner derogatory to the dignity of this Territory; and

WHEREAS, such misunderstanding has led to the exclusion of Hawaii from participating in certain appropriations made to all the states, for education, good roads, farm loans and for other purposes, which exclusion is inconsistent with the rights, and to the material loss of this Territory; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii views with concern the continuance of said misunderstanding, fearing that it may settle into a permanent discrimination against the Territory of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of all concerned that such misunderstanding be removed and the status of Hawaii in the Union definitely and authoritatively established; THEREFORE,  
*Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:*

SECTION 1. HAWAII'S CLAIMS CONCERNING ITS STATUS IN THE AMERICAN UNION. That the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii hereby makes formal assertion and declaration of the claims of said Territory concerning its status in the American Union, as follows:

1. That the Territory of Hawaii is an "integral part of the United States".
2. That as such "integral part", Hawaii cannot, legally, equitably or morally, be discriminated against in respect of legislation applying to the Union as a whole.

3. That Hawaii is a unit within the American scheme of government, with rights and powers differing from those of the states, in so far as certain features of a territorial government differ from those of a state; but Hawaii carries all the financial responsibilities and burdens of a state, so far as the Federal Government is concerned, and functions practically as a state in nearly every other respect. It should, therefore, be accorded all of the benefits and privileges enjoyed by states, in respect of matters wherein its functions and responsibilities are the same as those of a state.

REASON FOR THIS DECLARATION.

This declaration, and its method of promulgation, are extraordinary—unique in the history of legislation.

The reason for this procedure is that an extraordinary and critical situation faces Hawaii—one unique in history.

This extraordinary and critical condition arises out of the following facts:

HAWAII ANNEXED BY AGREEMENT WITH A SOVEREIGN NATION  
AND NOT BY PURCHASE OR CONQUEST.

1. Of all the many acquisitions of territory by the United States, with the exception of Texas, which came into the Union as a state, by exactly the same procedure as did these islands, Hawaii alone became a part of the Union by voluntary agreement as an independent nation, having sovereign powers co-equal with those of the United States.

All other annexations of territory were by purchase or conquest, by virtue of which such territories respectively became the property or "possessions" of the United States, subject to be dealt with as "property", with no limitation upon their treatment by the Federal Government, save that of humanity.

HAWAII POSSESSED OF INALIENABLE RIGHTS TO MAINTENANCE OF  
WHICH GOOD FAITH OF UNITED STATES IS PLEDGED.

2. That under said circumstances and the terms of the agreement of annexation, Hawaii is in no sense the "property", or a "possession", of the United States, but became incorporated into and is an "integral part" of the Union, and thereby acquired certain inalienable rights, contractual, equitable and moral, to the maintenance of which the good faith of the United States is pledged.

## HAWAII'S RIGHTS DENIED OR IGNORED.

That, notwithstanding the foregoing facts, although Hawaii has been held by the Congress and the Executive to the observance and fulfilment of all the responsibilities and burdens incident to its status as an "integral part of the United States", being the same as those imposed upon the several states, the rights of Hawaii, as aforesaid, have, in a growing degree and an increasing number of instances, been denied or ignored by the Congress and some of the Executive Departments of the Federal Government, to her serious injury and loss.

That examples of such denial or ignoring have been the enactment of laws by the Congress extending financial aid to all of the States for education, good roads, farm loans, maternity, and for other purposes, from the benefit of which Hawaii has been excluded, either directly or by the wording of such acts.

That in addition to the specific exclusion of Hawaii from participation in said appropriation bills, it has become a practice to classify Hawaii as one of the "Insular Possessions" of the United States, and to officially refer to and treat her as though she were such.

## DANGER OF ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRECEDENT.

That in view of said policy of excluding Hawaii from said benefits as aforesaid and said classification, there is danger that Hawaii may be held guilty of "laches", and as having, by acquiescence, waived her rights.

## DECLARATION ON PART OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

This declaration is therefore made in order to assert and place on record the claims of the Territory of Hawaii to its status in the Union and to its rights under and arising out of the facts herein set forth, in the strongest and most formal method possible, viz: by an act passed by its Legislature and approved by its Governor.

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE STATUS OF HAWAII AND THE STATUS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

That this Legislature conceives and understands that the principal and material differences between the status of Hawaii and the status of the several States are as follows:

- (1) That certain officers of the Territory are appointed by the President;
- (2) That the Territory of Hawaii does not vote for President or Vice-President;

- (3) That the Territory of Hawaii is represented in Congress by a non-voting Delegate instead of by Senators and Representatives;
- (4) That the Territory of Hawaii operates under a Constitution (the Organic Act) enacted by the Congress;
- (5) That the enactments of its Legislature are subject to be repealed or amended by the Congress. (In the 23 years since the organization of the Territory of Hawaii, this power has never been exercised by Congress.)

Otherwise than as hereinabove last enumerated, it is hereby claimed that the status of the Territory of Hawaii is co-equal with that of the several States.

The Territory of Hawaii therefore claims that it is, and of right ought to be, entitled to participate in the benefits of general legislation, particularly financial legislation and appropriations extended to or made for all the States.

SECTION 2. BASIS OF CLAIM. The claims of Hawaii, herein set forth, are based upon the following:

- (a) The history of the annexation of Hawaii; the negotiations and procedure in connection therewith; the declarations of American officials conducting such negotiations made during the progress of the same, constituting a part of the *res gestae*, and tending to show the intent of the parties.
- (b) The treaties and legislation effectuating the annexation of Hawaii.
- (c) The interpretation of and construction placed on the treaty of annexation and legislation supplemental thereto, relating to the status and rights of Hawaii as a part of the Union, made by American executive officers in pursuance of their official duties.
- (d) The acts of Congress organizing Hawaii into a territory of the United States and subsequent legislation defining the rights and status of Hawaii in the Union.
- (e) The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, relating to the status of Hawaii in the Union.

FACTS TENDING TO SUBSTANTIATE HAWAII'S CLAIMS.

The following is an enumeration of the principal facts tending to substantiate the claims of the Territory of Hawaii herein set forth:

THE ANNEXATION TREATY OF 1854.

The annexation of Hawaii was first formally considered between the governments of Hawaii and of the United States in 1853-4.



At that time President Pierce of the United States instructed Secretary of State Marcy to commission D. L. Gregg to represent the United States in Hawaii, to negotiate with Kamehameha III, King of Hawaii, for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

The treaty was negotiated upon the basis of Hawaii coming into the Union as a State, "enjoying the same degree of sovereignty as other States, and admitted as such . . . to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a state, on a perfect equality with other states of the Union."

#### STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER GREGG.

Commissioner Gregg reported to the United States State Department that the Hawaiians would agree to annexation on no other basis than that of full statehood. He said also:

"The Hawaiian authorities are especially desirous of cultivating friendly relations with the United States and look forward to the time when their country may constitute an integral portion of the great North American Republic."

This is the first time in the history of the annexation of Hawaii that the phrase concerning Hawaii becoming "an integral portion" (or part) of the United States was used.

The treaty was approved by the King and was completed, so far as Hawaii was concerned, awaiting only the King's signature, when his sudden death terminated further consideration of the subject for the time being.

Special attention is hereby invited to the fact that from this time forward, at every stage and in nearly every official document bearing upon the subject of the annexation of Hawaii, the cornerstone of the Hawaiian position has been that Hawaii should be annexed "as an integral part of the United States", or words to that effect. There is no deviation from this position.

#### STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE MARCY.

In a dispatch to Commissioner Gregg, in connection with the proposed treaty of 1854, Secretary Marcy said:

"It will be the object of the United States, if clothed with the sovereignty of that country (Hawaii), to promote its growth and prosperity. This consideration alone ought to be sufficient assurance to the people that their rights and interests will be duly respected and cherished by this Government."\*

\* This is the first of a series of official references to and pledges of the good faith of the United States to "respect and cherish the rights and interests" of the people of Hawaii. See statements hereunder of Secretary of State Foster, President McKinley and President Dole.

DECLARATION CONCERNING ANNEXATION IN THE CONSTITUTION OF  
THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

Upon the overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy, January 17, 1893, the principles of the new government were embodied in a proclamation, which constituted the constitution of the new government.

This proclamation announced the abrogation of the monarchy and the establishment of the Provisional Government . . .  
"To exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."

INSTRUCTIONS OF PRESIDENT DOLE TO ANNEXATION  
COMMISSIONERS.

President Sanford B. Dole of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, following the overthrow of the Monarchy, January, 1893, dispatched commissioners to Washington with instructions to negotiate a treaty with the United States Government, "by the terms of which full and complete political union may be secured between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands."

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. FOSTER, SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER  
PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Upon arrival of the Commissioners at Washington, President Harrison approved of the principle of annexation and designated Secretary of State John W. Foster to act on behalf of the United States in negotiating a treaty.

The Hawaiian Commissioners asked for admission to the Union as a State.

Mr. Foster replied that the precise form of government would involve many details which would take much time to work out; that "bringing Hawaii into the Union" was the main object in view; that he was not adverse to statehood; but a treaty providing therefor would occasion debate and delay; that by asking for annexation Hawaii had demonstrated its confidence in the United States, and could be assured that if annexed, that confidence would be justified.

Mr. Foster thereupon proposed that the treaty should provide for the annexation of Hawaii as a Territory of the United States.

This proposition was accepted by the Hawaiian Commissioners, who thereupon made formal written request for "Full and complete political union" of Hawaii with the United States "as a Territory of the United States".

Upon proceeding to draft the treaty, Secretary Foster suggested omission of the provision concerning territorial government,

on the ground that the details involved therein might cause delay, and suggested that in place thereof the treaty contain a provision that Hawaii should "be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof."

CENTURY DICTIONARY DEFINITION OF "INTEGRAL".

The Hawaiian Commissioners were reluctant to accede to the change, but did so after looking up the definition of "integral" in the Century Dictionary, which contains the following:

"Integral . . . relating to a whole composed of parts, spatially distinct (as a human body of head, trunk and limbs) or of distinct units."

Examples are given:

"The integral parts make perfect the whole and cause the bigness thereof."

"Intrinsic, belonging as a part to the whole, and not a mere appendage to it."

"All the Teutonic states in Britain became first dependencies of the west Saxon King, then integral parts of the Kingdom."

HARRISON ANNEXATION TREATY OF 1893.

The treaty was thereupon completed in the form proposed by Secretary Foster, viz:—that Hawaii was annexed "as an integral part of the United States", and in this form the treaty was sent by President Harrison to the Senate for ratification.

No action was taken on the treaty prior to the end of President Harrison's term, and President Cleveland coming into office March 4, 1893, recalled the treaty from the Senate and no further action was taken concerning it.

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII PROVIDED FOR ANNEXATION.

President Cleveland having declined to consider annexation, the Provisional Government of Hawaii proceeded to transform itself into the Republic of Hawaii, and on July 4, 1894, adopted a constitution enacted by a constitutional convention.

Article 33 of this constitution provided for the making of "a treaty of political or commercial union,\* between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States, subject to the ratification of the Senate"—the Senate referred to is that of Hawaii.

\* The provision in the constitution concerning a "commercial union" was to make provision for such a treaty if "political union" failed—the administration at Washington being then opposed to the latter. No action was ever taken looking toward a treaty of "commercial union."

THE MCKINLEY TREATY OF ANNEXATION.

Upon the accession of William McKinley to the Presidency of the United States a new annexation commission was accredited to Washington by the Republic of Hawaii.

President McKinley approved of the principle of annexation and designated Secretary of State John Sherman to represent the United States in negotiating such treaty. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster acted as advisory counsel for the United States.

The Hawaiian Commissioners requested that annexation be expressed in the terms of the Harrison treaty, viz:—that they be annexed to the United States “as an integral part thereof”.

The request was complied with, and the preamble of the treaty recites that the Republic of Hawaii has expressed a desire “that those islands shall be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof.”

“To this end” the treaty was entered into.

Section 1 of the treaty provides that . . . “The Republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the Territory of Hawaii”.

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN SHERMAN.

In a letter by John Sherman, Secretary of State, transmitting the treaty when signed by the plenipotentiaries, to President McKinley, he said that, other forms of union being impracticable:

“There remained therefore the annexation of the islands and their complete absorption into the political system of the United States as the only solution satisfying all the given conditions and promising permanency and mutual benefit.”

STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, UPON TRANSMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE, OF THE TREATY ANNEXING HAWAII.

In his letter transmitting the treaty to the Senate, President McKinley said:

“The incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the body politic of the United States is a necessary and fitting sequel to the change of events which, from a very early period in our history, has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the association of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands—the organic and administrative details of incorporation are necessarily left to the wisdom of the Congress, and I can not doubt, when the function of the treaty-making power shall have been accomplished, the duty of the national legislature in the case will be performed with the largest regard for the interests of this rich insular domain and for the welfare of the inhabitants thereof.”

## RATIFICATION OF THE HAWAIIAN TREATY BY THE HAWAIIAN SENATE.

In accordance with the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, the McKinley treaty was thereupon ratified by the Hawaiian Senate, and the cession of Hawaii to the United States provided for, so far as Hawaii could accomplish the same.

The treaty as a whole was embodied in the resolution ratifying it.

(Annexation was finally consummated, not by ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate, but by Joint Resolution of the Congress.)

The wording of the treaty and the action of the Hawaiian Senate, are, however, of vital importance to the issue now under discussion; for the treaty states that it is made "to the end that those islands shall be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof", and the ratification of such treaty by the Hawaiian Senate is referred to in the Joint Resolution of annexation as the cession on the part of Hawaii, upon which the Joint Resolution was based. The Joint Resolution therefore incorporates into itself the said basis of annexation as much as though the Resolution had contained the words—"to the end that those islands shall be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof".

## ANNEXATION OF HAWAII BY JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Senate of the United States having failed to act upon the McKinley treaty, a joint resolution of annexation was adopted by both houses of Congress, July 7, 1898, accepting the "cession" provided for by the treaty as ratified by the Hawaiian Senate.

The preamble of the Joint Resolution recites such "cession" by Hawaii, and in the body of the resolution states that "such cession is accepted, ratified and confirmed".

## STATEMENT OF HAROLD M. SEWALL, U. S. MINISTER AT HONOLULU, UPON FORMAL TRANSFER OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF HAWAII TO THE UNITED STATES.

Upon the occasion of formal transfer of the sovereignty of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, Harold M. Sewall, minister of the United States to Hawaii, presenting to President Dole of the Republic of Hawaii a certified copy of the Joint Resolution, said:

"This Joint Resolution accepts, ratifies and confirms, on the part of the United States, the cession formally consented to and approved by the Republic of Hawaii."\*

STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT DOLE UPON THE TRANSFER OF SOVEREIGNTY OF HAWAII TO THE UNITED STATES

In replying to the last above noted address by Minister Sewall, President Dole said:

"A treaty of political union having been made, and the cession formally consented to and approved by the Republic of Hawaii, having been accepted by the United States of America, I now in the interest of the Hawaiian body politic and with full confidence in the honor, justice and friendship of the American people, yield up to you as the representative of the government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands."

ENACTMENT BY CONGRESS OF AN ACT ORGANIZING HAWAII INTO A TERRITORY

On April 30, 1900, the Congress enacted the Hawaiian Organic Act, creating Hawaii into a Territory of the United States, providing therein, among other things:

"Section 5. That the Constitution, and except as herein otherwise provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere in the United States."

DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT CONCERNING THE STATUS OF HAWAII IN THE UNION

In 1903, the Supreme Court of the United States decided unanimously in the case of *Hawaii v. Mankichi*, 190 United States Supreme Court Reports, 197, that Hawaii had been incorporated as an "integral part of the United States".

Several opinions were announced, but on this point the only difference of opinion was as to when such incorporation became complete.

Chief Justice White, speaking for himself and Justices Harlan, Brewer and Peckham, said, among other things, referring to the McKinley treaty and the Joint Resolution accepting its terms:

"The preamble of this treaty expressed 'the desire of the government of the Republic of Hawaii that those islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof

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\* The "cession" referred to is the ratification of the McKinley treaty by the Hawaiian Senate, above referred to.

and under its sovereignty', and that the governments 'have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.'"\*

DECISION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION OF THE UNITED STATES UPON THE STATUS OF HAWAII IN THE UNION.

After enactment by Congress of the Organic Act, the several Executive Departments of the United States Government differed in their rulings as to whether general appropriations applying to the states as a whole were applicable to Hawaii,—the decisions, as a rule, being that they did.

In 1907, the Territory of Hawaii established a college of agriculture and mechanic arts (now the University of Hawaii) and applied for Federal assistance under the Acts of Congress supplementing the "Morrill Act".

The executive officers of the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Education gave formal decisions that Hawaii was not entitled to aid under such acts.

Hawaii applied for a reconsideration and reversal of these decisions and presented a statement of facts and arguments supporting her position.

The said officials, upon such reconsideration, reversed their previous rulings and extended the aid provided by Congress, to the College of Hawaii, and it has ever since shared in the general appropriations made for such colleges throughout the United States.

ACT OF CONGRESS REVERSING THE RULING OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND INCLUDING HAWAII IN GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

After the final rulings in connection with the College of Hawaii, the Territory of Hawaii applied for aid to its topographic and hydrographic survey, under the general appropriations that were made by Congress for the topographic and hydrographic surveys "of the United States".

The executive officials of the United States Treasury Department decided that this appropriation was inapplicable to the Territory of Hawaii, and refused the latter's request.

\* See page 224; also separate opinion of Justice Harlan, page 227; also, page 225—"By the resolution the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands became complete and the object of the proposed treaty, that 'those islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under its sovereignty,' was accomplished."

Application was thereupon made to Congress for remedial legislation to meet this ruling of the Treasury Department, whereupon Congress passed an act on May 27, 1910, amending Section 5 of the Organic Act by inserting therein the words "including laws carrying general appropriations" so that said Section now reads as follows:

"Section 5. That the constitution, and except as otherwise provided, all the laws of the United States, including laws carrying general appropriations, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere in the United States."

Upon the passage of this amendment to the Organic Act, the Treasury Department changed its ruling, and Hawaii has ever since shared in the general appropriations for such surveys.

HAWAII IS SUBJECTED TO EVERY TAX, IMPOST, IMPORT DUTY, AND ALL OTHER OBLIGATIONS IMPOSED UPON THE SEVERAL STATES

As examples:

*Hawaii Naval Reserve and National Guard Called Into Federal Service.* During the war, the Naval Reserve and the National Guard of Hawaii were called into the service of the Federal Government and served upon the same basis as those of the several states.

*Draft Law Applied in the Territory of Hawaii.* The Draft Law was applied in the Territory of Hawaii upon the same basis as in the several states, and the men drafted served in the forces of the United States.

*Federal Internal Revenue Laws Applied to Hawaii.* All Federal Internal Revenue Laws are applied in the Territory of Hawaii upon the same basis as the states.

In 1921, Hawaii paid Federal Internal Revenue taxes amounting to \$20,680,103.23, a greater sum than was paid by any one of 17 states.

In 1922, Hawaii paid Federal Internal Revenue taxes amounting to \$15,515,063.03, a greater sum than was paid by any one of 19 states.

*Federal Import Customs Duties Are Imposed Upon All Foreign Merchandise Entering Hawaii.* In 1921, the Federal Government collected import customs duties in the Territory of Hawaii amounting to \$1,426,716.32, besides other charges.

In 1922, the Federal Government collected import customs duties in the Territory of Hawaii amounting to \$1,076,163.12, and other charges.

It will be noted that import customs duties collected by the Federal Government in the "Insular Possessions", are returned to



the local government. This is not the case in the Territory of Hawaii. The entire collections are retained in the Federal Treasury.

It will be further noted that merchandise entering ports of the mainland, upon which customs duties are collected, pass on to interior States, the payment of the duties being, therefore, divided among several, if not many, States.

This is not so as to imports into Hawaii, where they are all consumed, and the Territory of Hawaii consequently pays the entire amount of the duties.

ALL CALLS BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE APPORTIONED TO THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII UPON THE SAME BASIS AS TO THE SEVERAL STATES.

Every call made by the Federal Government for subscriptions to Liberty Loans and War Savings Stamps, was apportioned to the Territory of Hawaii upon the same basis as to the several States, and in every instance the Territory of Hawaii "went over the top" in the front rank with wide margins to spare.

Likewise, all calls by national philanthropic, patriotic and relief organizations, national and international, such as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Belgian Relief, Near East Relief, etc., for funds, have been apportioned to the Territory of Hawaii upon the same basis as to the several States.

INCLUSION OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII IN FINANCIAL AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS FROM FINANCIAL BENEFITS, UNJUST, INEQUITABLE AND INCONSISTENT WITH PLEDGES MADE TO HAWAII AT THE TIME OF ANNEXATION.

It is submitted that the inclusion of Hawaii in all financial and other obligations imposed upon the States, and the exclusion of the Territory from the financial benefits and aids extended to the States as a whole, is unjust and inequitable, and inconsistent with the pledges and assurances of the United States, made through its Executive officials during the negotiations of annexation, as above set forth in the statements of Secretary of State Marcy, Secretary of State Foster and President McKinley; and also constitutes a failure to meet the trust in the good faith of the United States, expressed by President Dole, of Hawaii, upon the occasion of the transfer of the sovereignty of Hawaii to the United States.

SECTION 3. The Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii hereby expresses its sincere confidence in the good faith and intent of the Congress to do full justice to the Territory of Hawaii, and further

expresses its earnest belief that the matters and things herein enumerated as inconsistent with the rights of the Territory of Hawaii, grow out of inadvertence or misunderstanding, and will be speedily remedied when the Congress is fully informed of the facts.

SECTION 4. To the end, therefore, that removal of all misunderstanding in the premises may be speedily accomplished, and such action taken by the Congress and the Federal Executive as may meet and remedy the conditions herein recited, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a commission of three persons, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, and to fill vacancies therein if any occur, to prepare such brief and further evidence and argument as may be necessary or proper, and to proceed to Washington, D. C., and, in association with the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, present and urge the claims of the Territory of Hawaii above set forth with a view to securing from Congress and the Executive, recognition in appropriate form, of the claims of Hawaii above set forth; more particularly to secure such legislation from Congress, by amendment to existing law or by new legislation as may include Hawaii in all Acts in aid of good roads, education, farm loans, maternity, home economics, training in agriculture, trade and industry, and other Acts of a like nature, which apply to the States as a whole, so that such Acts may apply to and include Hawaii in the same manner and upon the same basis as they do to the several States.

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved this 26th day of April, A. D. 1923.

W. R. FARRINGTON,  
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

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### MISSION CELEBRATIONS.

Lahaina celebrated June 2nd and 3rd, the centennial of missionary landing at that town, by appropriate exercises and addresses from a number of distinguished guests, with parade, tableaux, music, etc., and the planting of a banyan tree to commemorate the occasion.

Kailua, Hawaii, observed August 6th, the one hundredth anniversary of the locating there of Rev. and Mrs. Asa Thurston, of the pioneer band of missionaries. Commemorative exercises by clergy and laymen from all parts of the group marked the event.

# KILAUEA CHANGES IN 1923

By L. W. DE VIS-NORTON,

Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.

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THE usual change observed in the Kilauea lava column at the solstitial seasons took place at the beginning of 1923, and following upon the steady rise marking the close of the previous year, heralded on the first of January by fifty-five small earthquakes, the downward movement commenced. It was, however, short lived and changed, by sudden inflow of melt on January 8th and thereafter, to consistent rising again. A heavy Kona Storm on January 14th was marked by a strong earthquake generally felt on Hawaii and doing some slight damage.

Conditions during February were normally quiet with a spell of activity during the third week of the month and slow, steady rising as the period of equinox drew nearer. This continued throughout March and visitors to the rim of the inner crater were rewarded with some brilliant demonstrations.

The months of April and May were memorable for the spectacular upwellings of enormous floods of molten lava within the Halemaumau pit. These alternated with quiet sinking spells and culminated in majestic rising to within 150 feet of the rim at the end of May.

Throughout June the lava rose steadily. The pit was now filled from wall to wall with fountaining lava covering an area of approximately 45 acres, presenting a tremendous and awe-inspiring spectacle. By the end of the month the lava level was only 135 feet below the rim of the inner crater. A successful descent of the small crater known as the Devil's Throat was made during this month, the depth being measured as 250 feet.

Enormously spectacular conditions prevailed during July and thousands of persons stood spellbound before the vast seething area of molten matter spread out less than 150 feet below them. The absence of noxious fume and smoke made seeing easy and these conditions prevailed until the close of the month.

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Ushered in by a swarm of small earthquakes, a marked change commenced in August and by the 6th of the month the lava had receded to a depth of 225 feet, while many avalanches were taking place from the upper walls. Thereafter a check occurred with ominous quiet and absence of movement to 23rd. This was followed by about forty earthquakes during the daylight hours of 24th and rapid draining of the lava to 550 feet down by 26th. Upon this day the lava came to the surface in the Makaopuhi region, spurting cones being formed and short flows taking place. By the evening all molten lava had vanished from Kilauea and the pit was once more dark and empty. There had been 194 local earthquakes during the month and upon the last day at 4:38 p. m. Hawaiian time, corresponding to about noon September 1st, Japan time, the great Japanese earthquake registered strongly at Kilauea and in Kona, on the west side of the island.

Early in September the lava reappeared in Halemaumau pit, commencing to flow in quietly at the southeast feeding well, some 525 feet below the rim. This was followed some days later by fresh, inward flows from the south and southwest. By the 24th the lava stood 415 feet below the rim and two large lakes had developed, both surrounded by ramparts, while as the month closed a third lake was formed and conditions had once more become spectacular, especially at night.

Steady rising prevailed throughout October with vigorous fountaining, enlargement of the lakes and remarkable absence of fume and smoke. By the 15th the lava had attained to a level of 330 feet below the rim of the pit, and this steady rising was maintained until the end of the month.

During November there was fluctuating lava throughout the month, with no special features of interest, the year closing with the usual rise on the approach of the December solstice.

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## NEW HAWAIIANA

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**T**HE long-looked-for "Hawaiian Dictionary," revised by the painstaking labors of Rev. H. H. Parker, was published by the Bishop Museum for the Hawaiian Archives Commission at the opening of the year, an 8vo volume of 674 pages. Beside the revision of the Andrews' definitions and ruling out a number of words, the felt deficiency of accent and diacritical marks has been supplied throughout, thus rendering it a pronouncing dictionary of the language, with a little over 16,000 defined words. The Vocabulary and table of Chronological Events appendix of the former work is substituted by a Geographic list of some 2,400 Hawaiian place names throughout the territory, with their definitions.

"Hawaiian Riddling," by Martha W. Beckwith, of Vassar College; a 20 page reprint from the Am. Anthropologist, vol. 24, No. 3; is a comprehensive study of the Hawaiian wit-contests of *hoopaapaa* (disputing) of olden time, gathered largely from For-  
nander's "Polynesian Race," and the "Bishop Museum Memoirs" of his "Hawaiian Folk-lore," with material aid of Miss Laura Green of this city. An interesting contribution.

"Seeing Hawaii on American Pluck," by John F. Anderson, is a visitor's commended description of people and things Hawaiian after a three months' sojourn in our midst, with 41 illustrations from well-selected photos. A 12mo of 120 pages. A Los Angeles publication.

"The Healing of the Hawaiian," by Evelyn Whitell, a medico-romance, with high lights of climate and scenery of the islands by a visitor of several weeks, "lovingly dedicated to My Dear Friends on the Hawaiian Islands." A 12mo from The Master Press, Los Angeles, of 155 pages, paper cover.

Several Bulletins of the Bishop Museum issued during the year, taking the place of "Occasional Papers," were: "Early References to Hawaiian Entomology," by J. F. Illingworth, No. 2, 63 pages.

"Hawaiian Legends, by William Hyde Rice, No. 3, of 137 pages; a collection of twenty-two translated Hawaiian folk-lore of special merit, long looked for, that will meet a ready welcome through the author's well-known familiarity with the life and language of the people.

"Report of the Director for 1922," No. 4, 38 pages.

"Crustacea from Palmyra and Fanning Islands," by Chas. H. Edmonson, No. 5, 43 pages, 2 plates.

"Material Culture in the Marquesas," by E. S. Handy, No. 10, of over 400 pages (now in press).

In the quarto Memoir Series is "The Morioris of Chatham Islands," by H. D. Skinner, Vol. IX, No. 1, of 140 pages, with plates I-XXXV.

"Aloha around the World." by Karl Vogel, a descriptive log of the world-cruise of Commodore and Mrs. A. C. James and party that visited the islands in their yacht *Aloha* in the fall of 1921; an 8vo book of 274 pages, with 95 illustrations from photos; a cruise inspired by Lady Brassey's "Voyage of the *Sunbeam*." The work first issued in 1922, and is in its second printing this year. G. P. Putnum's Sons, publishers.

"A Northwest Trader at the Hawaiian Islands," by R. S. Kuykendall, Exec. Sec. Hawaiian Historical Comn., is a reprint from the Oregon Historical Soc. Quarterly, vol. XXIV, No. 2, an 8vo pamphlet of 20 pages; an interesting research in early Honolulu events.

An artistic souvenir booklet of verse, by Don Blanding, entitled "Leaves from a Grass House," 4to—sans title page—issues from the Crossroads Studio, of some 57 pages. Heading most of the pages is a series of illustrative panels, characteristically local in design, as is the spirit of the poems throughout.

"More Hawaiian Folk Tales," a new series of some thirty meritorious legends and traditions, by Thos. G. Thrum and others, with maps and illustrations, issues this fall by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, a 12mo, cloth, of over 300 pages, uniform with the first collection.

# RETROSPECT FOR 1923

## CONGRATULATORY.

**H**AWAII continues to enjoy an era of prosperity. The intimation of such a promising outlook at close of our last issue has been fully verified, the year now closing being fraught with good returns in all lines of business endeavor. With a year of favorable weather all crops have materially benefited, and our increased products have realized fair market rates throughout, with less of speculative fluctuations than at one time was feared.

The custom tables, pages 16 to 19 inclusive, presents a flattering condition of Hawaii's import and export trade, not only as to the increased value of each for 1923 over that of the preceding year, but the healthy balance to our credit for the year just closed of \$28,597,453, a gain of \$18,541,236 over that of 1922. Business in all lines has naturally shared in the commercial prosperity indicated; the hum of activities in building and improvement is that of continuous rather than transient character, while the interest in real estate was never so marked by steadily rising values.

Shipping movements have also increased and with them an increased number of visitors and tourists, including four "world-tour" parties, with promise of "more to follow." And withal, the general public health has been good.

The following pages present briefly the principal events of the year:

### WEATHER.

Warm and unusually dry weather marked the fall of the year at our last closing, but 1923 opened with quite a reversal for the whole group, so that January was the second wettest month of record. Very heavy rains set in on the 13th and with high winds up to the 15th did much damage to roads and bridges in various sections. Honolulu suffered largely in loss of trees, entanglement of wires, unroofed houses and flood, with loss of one life at Waikiki.

February was also above normal, the third decade being the wettest over all the islands. Hilo reported a thunderstorm on the 27th with a cloudburst above Honomu, but without material damage. This condition prevailed also in March, with its Kona storm, of which Kauai had its full share. The records show April likewise above normal and the wettest for the past 19 years.

May brought a change, and was much below normal, showers being light and infrequent. Following months showed the same condition prevailing, till the middle of August. Excessive rains fell on windward Hawaii on the 18th, doing much damage to roads, bridges and cane fields, as also to railroad and electric light properties in Hilo, said to have been the worst storm in forty years.

Fine weather has since prevailed up to present writing, showers being few and far between, and temperature normal.

#### CRIME WAVE.

An era of lawlessness seems to have set in this year with unusual abandon, more particularly in this city, though violation of the 18th amendment, defalcation, and graft, is shared on the other islands. Illicit distilling and booze selling has been notoriously flagrant despite the effort of the federal "dry squad" to bring it under control. Highway assaults of women by hoodlum gangs aroused the community to demand better police protection and law enforcement; disregard of traffic law has resulted in a number of fatal accidents through reckless speeding, and assault and robbery on the highway have been too frequent; murder and other crimes are added to the year's record, among which, to cap the climax, is the unearthing of a gigantic counterfeiting plot in which over twenty Japanese are involved. Arrests were made and bogus currency seized of various denominations to the amount of \$300,000, as also the engraved plates, and press on which they were printed.



## POLITICAL.

The above lawless condition naturally focused responsibility upon the police department in the mind of many, and led to greater interest in the recent municipal election, in which women took an active part, hoping for improved conditions under a new regime. There were several aspirants for the position of sheriff at the primary, which resulted in D. K. Trask winning over Rose, on the Democratic ticket, and singling out Ed. Hopkins, Republican, to test strength with him at the general election. For county attorney the incumbent, Wm. H. Heen, will contest again with A. L. C. Atkinson, and John H. Wilson, the Mayor, will meet P. K. Gleason. The clerk will have another trial to hold his post, though the treasurer, and also the auditor, have no more foes to face; their fate is already decided. For the final decision relative to the above, as also the selection of supervisors, the Directory of County Officials will show.

## LEGISLATIVE.

The twelfth territorial legislature met in regular session at its appointed time, and in its sixty days deliberations has gone on record as not the best we ever had, though wholly Republican in membership, save one. There were 608 bills introduced, of which 266 were enacted, the most creditable being "Hawaii's Bill of Rights"—as appears in this issue. Petitions and conferences for the public weal were ignored, and in the attempt to lower still further the bars for law and order they defiantly passed the so-called commercialized Sunday bill, and attempted to carry it over the governor's veto despite the commendable grounds of his act given in his message thereon. Considering that 60% of the bills introduced went into the discard, gives ample ground for the sigh of relief publicly expressed at the session's close.

## PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Apart from the Waikiki reclamation project in progress, wharf work, dredging, and roads and bridges have had attention for completion and upkeep rather than new undertakings, principal

of which is the contract let to the National Construction Co., for the sum of \$465,000, for completion of the sheds of piers 8, 9 and 10, at the foot of Fort street, in all its features, save the ornamental tower of utility to be dealt with later.

Pier 12 shed has been enlarged at a cost of \$20,800 to serve as a permanent berth for the new steamer *Haleakala*.

Wharf work and dredging at Kahului is about finished, and Hilo's is in progress. Work toward completion of its break-water has promise of resumption shortly.

The old postoffice building, corner of Merchant and Bethel streets, has been altered to become the new quarters of the tax office.

#### PLANTATION MATTERS.

Hamakuapoko mill discards its old mud-presses and settling tanks, and installs the new Dorr-Petree clarifying system. A recent report thereon shows it as exceeding expectations.

Early in the season S. S. Peck's juice strainer was being introduced in various sugar boiling houses and is proving of great value.

Kekaha Sugar Co. enlarged their mill capacity to a 15-roller crushing plant of 35 tons per hour cane capacity, or 1000 tons per day. Other modern improvements were effected, bringing it up to date in all respects.

Oahu Plantation has another project under way to insure an increased water supply for their cane area.

Hawaii Mill Co. has lost its identity, having been absorbed by the Hilo Sugar Co., and the Kipahulu Sugar Co. is no more, its entire area being given over to pineapple culture.

#### BUILDING NOTES.

Honolulu building improvements for 1922 overran all prior records, of which 899 were new homes, constituting 60% of the aggregate value of permits issued, which at the close of the year reached the sum of \$6,221,639. Indications bid fair for 1923 to run it a close second.

Among the large undertakings in hand are: the Castle & Cooke building; the new Queen's Hospital building; the McKinley

school group of concrete buildings; the new Central Union Church and accompanying buildings at Beretania and Punahou streets, costing some \$375,000; the new Christian Science Church on Punahou street to cost \$32,750 without furnishings. Work on all these has been steady for early completion. The new Like-like school on Asylum road was dedicated with exercises Feb. 2nd, and the new Kuhio school, Kamoiliili, finished in time for the fall opening. Kaimuki fire station has had enlargement, and a new fire station is furnished the Kalihi end of town.

The American Can Co. are erecting a new large concrete warehouse at Iwilei, and the Love Bakery is building in same locality to house their enlarged activities, to cost about \$117,000. Palama section has three new stone business blocks and several frame two-story store buildings. In the Kakaako section is the new lumber mill and furniture factory to handle koa and ohia products, by Chinese interests, and the Lewers & Cooke warehouse to cost \$13,800.

Like activity is observed in all residence sections throughout the city, the eastern slope of Punchbowl and entrance to Manoa showing much change in this respect. But it is hard to individualize.

Of projected work there are several important buildings contemplated that promise skilled mechanic activity for many months to come.

#### REAL ESTATE.

Activity in real estate transactions, and at advancing figures has been a marked feature throughout the year, a number of which affects out of town and other islands' properties, indicative of confidence and general prosperity. Among the more notable changes are the following:

The Ulupalakua ranch properties, including cattle, transferred early in the year to F. F. Baldwin for the consideration of \$625,000, and has since been incorporated. American Sugar Co. leases 5,000 acres of its Molokai lands for a term of 17 years for pineapple culture to the Libby, McNeil & Libby Co. Cane land in Hilo, some 30 acres, changed hands at \$767.00 per acre.

In windward Oahu, Harold Castle secures the Kaneohe rice mill property, of some 34 acres, at \$10,200; 25 acres Kaneohe waterfront property of the B. M. Allen estate changed hands at \$50,000, and another sale by same estate of sundry lots brought \$44,000.

Of city properties there have been many important transactions in which all sections have shared. Among those of Kaimuki, the Harrison tract of 25 acres transferred for \$106,400; another sale was for \$20,000. A number of Diamond Terrace lots, as also Kaalawai properties, have brought good figures. The Bingham tract lots opened for sale in February and almost sold out the first month. Puunui lots have been much in demand at full figures as the improvement work in that section has progressed. Oahu Cemetery secures the Wilder homestead and the adjoining Davis properties for \$60,000. Palama Settlement disposes of its tract on King street to the O. R. & L. Co. at a like figure. Iwilei sales, of which there have been several, have ranged from \$40,000 up to \$225,000. Manoa still holds its own among choice sales, in which Judd hillside and Roundtop lots have shared.

Of improved business property transfers are noted: Horner's Nuuanu block at \$60,000, which resold same day at \$5,000 advance; north corner Hotel and Maunakea, \$22,000; corner King and Kekaulike, \$10,700; Cummins block, at Fort and Merchant to Allen & Robinson for \$232,500, and former Castle & Cooke premises at King and Bethel, to Chinese tenant at \$125,000. Central Union church, corner Richards and Beretania changes hands at \$150,000. Sites for early improvement: East corner Bishop and Merchant, \$92,836, and corner Bishop and Queen, \$80,749.

#### HARBOR EXTENSIONS.

Bids were received at close of 1922 for the proposed Kalihi channel extension of Honolulu harbor, for which project there were two bidders. The channel is to be 800 feet wide, dredged to the depth of 35 feet at low tide, work on which began during summer by the Hawaiian Dredging Co. This extension into Kalihi basin, when completed, will give anchorage for vessels and an extended wharfage of over 1,000 feet.

The long halted Hilo breakwater work is to be resumed, for which congress has allotted \$375,000 toward its completion, after two years delay. At suspension of the work, some 1,275 feet of the breakwater was partially finished, with 335 feet to be continued still further.

Nawiliwili harbor is being developed to afford exceptional facilities on Kauai. It will have an inner and outer division, separated by a constructed breakwater to provide a harbor 1,000 feet wide by 2,000 feet in length. The original estimate of this project is said to have been over a million dollars.

Kaumalapau, on the southern side of Lanai, is reported upon favorably for harbor improvement, at an expenditure of \$500,000, to serve the shipping needs of the pineapple industry being rapidly developed on that island.

Dredging of Hana harbor is called for, to accommodate larger deep-sea vessels for its developing industries.

#### HARDING'S MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Following memorial services in all churches the Sunday after receipt of the death message of President Harding, Honolulu paid an unusual aloha tribute to his memory the day of his final funeral services at Marion, August 10th. All business suspended. An imposing procession, largely military, formed at Aala park at 10 a. m. and marched to the capitol grounds, where memorial services were held, several of the leading ministers participating. Aeroplanes circled over the city and minute guns were fired during the progress of the procession.

The executive building had been draped in black, and a platform erected forward of the main entrance for the participants, officials and distinguished guests, front of which, in the middle of the roadway, was a draped pyramid, heaped with wreaths and other floral tributes of sympathy from various officials, organizations, firms, etc. The military, societies, and general public thronged the grounds.

#### HOLIDAY OBSERVANCES.

Carnival Season: Beyond the usual military observance of Washington's birthday, the Elks carnival feature centered in the

several days entertainment at Aloha Park, and a swimming meet at the water front in which some new records were made.

Kamehameha Day was observed with special interest this year. In addition to the usual parade of the various Hawaiian societies, and literary exercises in the forenoon at the executive grounds, was a water carnival in the harbor during the evening, in which were several historic floats, and many-lighted boats.

Maui also observed the day by impressive services at Wailuku, in which visiting members of the Order of Kamehameha from other islands assisted. Hawaii celebrated the day in Hilo with literary exercises, and in Kona with sports, winding up with a grand luau for the largest gathering seen on the island for many years.

July 4th was celebrated this year more particularly as Hawaii's 25th annexation anniversary, the exercises of the day at the executive building—flag-decorated for the occasion—being commemorative of the historic event of the transfer of the sovereignty of these islands to the United States, to become a territory thereof, which took place August 12, 1898. President Dole and other survivors of Hawaii's principal officials, and remnant of the "old guard" shared in the honors of the day. Hon. A. F. Judd gave the annexation address, and President Hauck, of Oahu College, the national address.

On the upper veranda of the building the Mamalahoa Kanawai (safety law of Kamehameha I) was given in tableau by the Warrior's society. Hilo also observed the day with special merry-making, boat racing, etc., while Maui attracted by a full day of sports.

Victory day observance, 1923, in this city, witnessed the largest parade ever known here, comprising ten sections of various bodies, in which the military formed a large part, but included civic organizations and bodies of all various nationalities, lodges, schools, scouts and pa-u riders to the number of over 6,000. The procession formed at Thomas Square, starting at 10:30, and marched to the Executive grounds by way of Beretania, Richards and King, to main entrance. The building was bedecked with flags, the addresses of the day being delivered by Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall and Acting Governor Raymond C. Brown.

## JAPAN'S DISASTER.

Radio advices, September 1st, announced the cities of Tokio and Yokohama wholly wrecked by earthquake, tidal wave and flames, with appalling loss of life. A little latter the city of Nagoya was also reported destroyed, followed by another loss of 5,000 lives two weeks later by flood and typhoon at Totori, north-west of Kobe.

Steps were here taken at once to gather funds and other relief in aid of the sufferers, which met with ready response throughout all the islands, so that by the end of October, the Red Cross and the Japanese committee relief fund had reached about \$750,000, besides many cases of clothing.

## WORLD TOURING PARTIES.

Four Round the World Touring Parties, under Cook & Sons, Clark's, and Canadian Pacific Co.'s auspices visited the islands this year and satisfied themselves of the super-attractions of the "Paradise of the Pacific," which promises well for many "come backs." The parties arriving via San Francisco each touched first at Hilo, for a visit to the volcano before reaching Honolulu, hence was able to spend but one day at this port, while the *Samaria*, touching here homeward from the Orient made a two days stay and omitted Hilo. The parties follow:

S. S. *Laconia*, from New York, via San Francisco, arrived Dec. 16, 1922, with 420 passengers, and was greeted by airplanes, launch with committee of welcome, music and leis.

S. S. *Resolute*, from New York, via San Francisco, arrived Feb. 1, 1923, with 462 passengers of Clark's tours; said to be the largest and finest vessel so far entering our port, and she too was given a rousing Hawaiian welcome.

S. S. *Empress of France*, Canadian-Pacific liner, from San Francisco, arrived Feb. 16, with 800 world tourists, remaining part of two days, then departing for Japan.

S. S. *Samaria*, the fourth and last of the season, sister to the *Laconia*, arrived from Japan May 7, with 400 passengers under Cook & Son's auspices, which marked the 50th year since inauguration of Thos. Cook's around the world tours.

Additional to several excursion parties by the Matson and the Los Angeles lines during the year, the S. S. *H. F. Alexander*, from San Francisco and Los Angeles, made two special trips at opening of the year, touching first at Hilo. On her first trip, arriving New Year's day, a notable party of Rotarians predominated for a brief visit to the volcano, and this city.

#### AEROPLANE MISHAPS.

An army seaplane was demolished and three men escaped serious injury in a 500 foot plunge into the sea, off Pearl Harbor, Dec. 11, 1922. Engine trouble while maneuvering caused the plane to crash.

A Chinese aviator and passenger were likewise fortunate when forced to make a landing, Jan. 7, 1923, at Kāpahulu, from engine trouble, whereby the wings of the plane crumpled as it fell.

Lt. Rupert Julian and Pvt. Chas. R. Benson were killed Jan. 29th by the fall of their airplane at Wheeler Field, Schofield, from a 1,000 ft. height.

Through stoppage of the engine, an army plane was forced to make a landing at Kualoa July 27th. Caught by the wind, it overturned, and smashed one wing in its fall. Its two occupants fortunately escaped injury.

#### RECORD RUNS.

U. S. Cruiser *Omaha* made the record run, April 30th, from Honolulu to Hilo, in 8 hours, 12 minutes, thus beating the run of the *Great Northern*, of 8 hours, 32 minutes, made Dec. 23rd, 1915. On the return trip from Hilo, May 3rd, the *Omaha's* time was 8 hours flat.

The cruiser's return trip to San Francisco, from Diamond Head to lightship, May 8-11, was made in 3 days, 3 hours, 40 minutes, again beating the *Great Northern's* record of Dec., 1915, by 15 hours, 11 minutes.

S. S. *President Taft* arrived here June 7th in 7 days, 8 hours, 30 minutes, from Yokohama, beating the best previous record of a year ago by the *President Wilson*, of 7 days, 18 hours.



## SHIPPING DISASTERS.

The five-masted schr. *Bianca*, so damaged by storm as to require the aid of tugs to get back to port from Barber's Point, broke adrift Jan. 15th from her moorings and came near being blown on Sand Island.

Bktne. *H. F. Tolmie* was towed into port Jan. 18th with loss of sails, foretopmast, and broken rigging in the late gales.

Steam aux. schr. *Makena*, from Kahului for Hana, March 30, blown off from her course in the prevailing storm, was reported missing. Several naval vessels went out in search. The crew that had taken to their boat were rescued at sea by the *Mojave*, April 2nd, and later the abandoned disabled schr. was picked up and towed to Kahului.

Schr. *Robert Lewers*, hence March 19, for Puget Sound, was blown ashore off Pachena Pt., Vancouver Island, April 11, while in tow of the tug. The crew were all rescued, but the vessel was a total loss.

Stmr. *Mauna Kea*, from this port for Kahului, collided with schr. *Mary E. Foster*, lumber-laden for this port, in the channel at 9 p. m. April 20th. The steamer attempted to tow the schooner to port, but the line parting she came back to report. The schooner, leaking badly, meanwhile continued toward the harbor, but veered inshore off Diamond Head and struck the reef abreast of the late Beckley premises. Tugs and the salving dredger *Gaylord* went to her aid, and naval craft stood by. By continual effort the vessel was hauled off, with her cargo, at high tide on 24th, and towed to port. Her masts were taken out and part of cargo landed ere going on the drydock, where her hull damage was shown to be so great she was sold at auction to be broken up.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FAIR.

The second annual display of the industrial products of the Department of Education from forty schools throughout the islands opened at the Armory, this city, April 20th, and held two days, with evening entertainment. The exhibition was large and varied, and made a very creditable showing of youthful

handiwork from elementary to high school grade, in high class finished wood and metal work, as also in market garden products. It was a timely object lesson in behalf of vocational training which certain of our solons were disposed to eliminate from our school system as unnecessary "frills."

#### YACHTS AND YACHTING.

Steam yacht *Ohio*, E. W. Scripps, owner, and party of eight, arrived March 19th from New York via a Mexican port, en route for the Orient. After about a week's stay here she left for Japan and India. The *Ohio* was a new steel craft of 513 tons, on her first voyage, in command of Capt. C. B. Kirkpatrick, finely fitted and furnished, costing about \$400,000.

Motor yacht *Restless*, of the N. Y. Yacht Club, 724 tons, Alex. Smith Cochrane, owner, arrived here June 12th from England via Balboa, and is out on her first world cruise. After several days' stay, she sailed for Yokohama.

This year is marked in yachting circles by the racing contest of several yachts representing various California clubs, which sailed from Santa Barbara, July 21st for this port. Six yachts entered the race, two of which dropped out early. Of the four contestants, the schr. *Mariner*, Capt. A. L. Norris, arrived first, August 2nd, in 11 days, 11 hours, 6 minutes. The second to arrive was the *Diablo* on the 3rd, A. R. Peddler, owner and captain, yet won the race. The *Spindrift* and *Viking IV*, arrived close together on the 6th, too late for prize consideration.

A return race to the coast was here arranged, and start was made at 4 p. m. of August 9th, by the four yachts for the Golden Gate, the *Mariner* arrived over first, and the *Diablo* second.

#### FIRES.

The record for 1923 shows more demand on the fire department and with more serious results than usual. Fire of unknown origin destroyed a six-room dwelling near St. Mary's chapel, King St., Jan. 10th; loss placed at \$2 000

A one-story building adjoining Helen's Court Apartments, off Union St., was destroyed Feb. 2d; loss about \$1,000. Adjoining buildings narrowly escaped serious damage.

• Feb. 20th fire in the Chinese section off Beretania St. did material damage, estimated at \$5,000, to a two-story joss-house, decorated for their New Year celebration observances. Prompt action of the fire department averted serious consequences to the congested neighborhood.

Warehouse of the California Feed Co., Hustace St., was destroyed by fire, March 5th; loss estimated at \$20,000, with damage to Oahu Ice Co., adjoining, estimated at \$3,000; both insured. Again the efficiency of the fire department prevented a more serious loss.

Fire wholly destroyed the Gurrey home at Diamond Head on night of March 8th, with slight damage to adjoining property; loss placed at \$10,000.

A disastrous fire occurred at Schofield Barracks, noon, March 26th, destroying the post exchange and contents; loss estimated at \$67,000.

An evening fire destroyed a small Waikiki cottage and contents, May 20th; partly insured. Just a month later a like fate befell the Meheula home, Kaimuki; loss placed at \$5,000.

June 25th was a notable day on the waterfront. At 8 a. m. the fire department and fire tug were called to active service to quench flames on the lumber-laden schr. *Vancouver*, at pier 24. In battling with this fire several firemen were prostrated by the fumes. The vessel was virtually flooded to safety, with much damage.

In the afternoon the fire-fighters were called to transfer their attention to a fire at the salvage warehouse of Fort Armstrong, near pier 2, which threatened much danger to adjoining buildings, but prompt, efficient action, confined the loss practically to one building and its contents, which were entirely consumed.

A blaze at Kalihi, and another on Alakea St., near King, was the Aug. 26th record, with damages of \$1,000 in each case. Hauula Hotel was burned down Sept. 5th, little except personal effects being saved; loss placed at about \$12,000.

The buildings of the Hawaiian Fruit Packing Co., in upper Kalihi, were destroyed by fire Oct. 27th; loss said to be about \$60,000, covered by insurance.

The Acme clothes cleaning shop, on Beretania street, a two-story building, was wholly destroyed Nov. 23rd. Loss estimated at \$4,000, partially insured.

#### NEW STEAMER HALEAKALA.

This latest steamer built expressly for the Inter-Island S. N. Co., in Philadelphia, of 4,000 tons, and 6,000 horse-power, with speed of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  knots, arrived here March 15th, via the canal and San Pedro, and was accorded a rousing welcome. The *Haleakala* is 360 feet in length, and 46 feet in breadth. She was thrown open to the public on the 17th, eliciting expressions of general satisfaction, and was inaugurated into island service ten days later, by a special excursion trip to Hilo, with a capacity list of 288 passengers.

#### MAUI'S NEW DITCH.

The Hawaiian Commercial Co. and the Maui Agricultural Co. rejoiced this summer in the completion of their new Waialoa ditch, which taps Nahiku waters 30 miles away, furnishing 145 million gallons per 24 hours, the largest irrigation canal in the islands, concrete lined throughout.

The ditch took some eighteen months in construction, and comes out on the 1,100 foot level of the Maui Agricultural lands.

#### PAII FATALITY.

The first Nuuanu pali fatality of modern times occurred Nov. 4, 1923, when John Andrew, of the U. S. ship *Seagull*, standing with two shipmates at observation point, lost his balance in a heavy sudden squall and fell over the cliff, a sheer drop of 200 feet onto a small ledge, then rolled off to fall some 800 feet further. Rescuers with aid from town hastened to him, encountering much difficulty in the climb to his ledge and in lowering the body by rope to the base, and through jungle-bush after nightfall, to clearing where the ambulance was in waiting for hasty relief. The unfortunate man was unconscious from external and internal injuries, and though brought quickly into the city for treatment, death resulted shortly after reaching the naval hospital.

## UNITING CHAMBERS.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Territory of Hawaii came into being in 1923, fathered by Dr. Milton Rice, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Hilo, and concurred in by every other island chamber. The first annual meeting was held Nov. 22nd in Honolulu for the election of permanent officers for the ensuing year and the adoption of the constitution and by-laws. The presidency of the Territorial Chamber will rotate annually among the presidents of the island bodies, its secretary being the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A small site has been set aside at Lihue, Kauai, to be known as Lydgate Memorial Park. At its Wailua entrance a monument has been erected in which is inserted a bronze plate indicating its purpose, as above, erected by the Kauai Chamber of Commerce as a tribute to the late J. M. Lydgate, whose energy and foresight resulted in establishing the beautiful and historic spots of Kauai as public parks.

The cornerstone laying ceremonies of the new Central Union Church, at Beretania and Punahou streets, formerly the Dillingham property, took place Sunday afternoon, Dec. 3, 1922, and was made a memorable occasion by its long program of exercises. Work on the edifice has been steady, giving hopes of completion early next summer.

Palama Settlement's new home site dedicatory ceremonies took place April 23rd last and was made a notable event before a large and distinguished company, Governor Farrington making the address and W. R. Castle turning the first sod.

## NECROLOGY.

Since our last record the following well-known residents have passed on to their reward, a number reaching a ripe old age: A. W. Richardson, Hilo (65); Mrs. Hy. Porter, Hilo (75); Robt. Belser (43); F. D. Werthmueller (52); Mrs. E. E. Wall

(84); Mrs. W. H. Scott (42); E. A. McInerny (58); J. Fasoth, Sr. (56); Mrs. E. C. Waterhouse; G. H. Dunn, Maui; Mrs. S. Miller (92); Fred Kaeck (47); J. O. Young (59); F. M. Hatch (70); Mrs. H. Isenberg (68); Father Matthias (75); Rev. J. T. Gulick (91); Sister Bonaventura (78); Mrs. M. A. Douglas (56); Geo. F. Renton (59); B. R. Banning (55); Father Maximin Alff (56); Mrs. A. S. Wright (73); Mrs. C. D. Lufkin, in S. F.; L. St. John Gilbert (49); E. E. Conant (62); W. F. Hall (49); P. P. Woods (55); H. H. Walker (48); Mrs. H. Tietjens (71); S. L. Livingston (77); Mrs. E. B. Waterhouse (79); Father Celestine (90); Mrs. A. M. Brown (48); R. K. Bonine (62); Sister Isidore (81); Rev. O. H. Gulick (92); Mrs. J. S. Parke (66); F. Godfrey (80); Miss A. McIntyre (72); Albert W. Horner (63); E. A. P. Newcomb (77).

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**List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands.**

Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are planters only; those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; all others are plantations complete, owning their own mills. (Corrected to November 15, 1922.)

Name	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Apokaa Sugar Co.*	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton, Jr.	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Ewa Plantation	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton, Jr.	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Gay & Robinson*	Makaweli, Kauai	S. Robinson	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Grove Farm*	Nawiliwili, Kauai	Edwin Broadbent	American Factors, Ltd.
Hakalau Plantation Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	J. M. Ross	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Halawa Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	Alexr. Black	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Hamakua Mill Co.	Hamakua, Hawaii	R. M. Lindsay	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Hawi Mill and Plantation Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	J. Henry Hind	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	Kau, Hawaii	Jas. Campsie	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	Punene, Maui	F. F. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	Makaweli, Kauai	B. D. Baldwin	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hilo Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Alexr. Fraser	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Honolulu Plantation Co.	Halawa, Oahu	Jas. Gibb	F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
Honokaa Sugar Co.	Honokaa, Hawaii	W. P. Naquin	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Honomu Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Wm. Pullar	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	Kau, Hawaii	W. Campsie	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kaeleku Sugar Co.	Hana, Maui	Geo. Gibb	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Kahuku Plantation	Kahuku, Oahu	D. E. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Kaiwiki Sugar Co.	Ookala, Hawaii	Jas. Johnston	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Kaiwiki Milling Co.†	Hilo, Hawaii	A. S. Costa	Fred L. Waldron, Ltd.
Kekaha Sugar Co.	Kekaha, Kauai	H. P. Faye	American Factors, Ltd.
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	Kilauea, Kauai	L. D. Larsen	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kipu Plantation	Lihue, Kauai	C. A. Rice	American Factors, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	Geo. C. Watt	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Koloa Sugar Co.	Koloa, Kauai	J. T. Moir, Jr.	American Factors, Ltd.
Kona Development Co.	Kona, Hawaii	T. Konno	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Koolau Agricultural Co.*	Haunala, Oahu	J. F. Woolley	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Laie Plantation*	Laie, Oahu	A. R. Ivins	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii	R. Hutchinson	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Lihue Plantation Co.	Lihue, Kauai	B. D. Moler	American Factors, Ltd.
Makee Sugar Co.	Kealia, Kauai	H. Wolters	American Factors, Ltd.
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	Paia, Maui	H. A. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Niuli Mill & Plantation.	Wahiawa, Kauai	F. A. Alexander	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Oahu Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	J. A. McLennan	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Olaa Sugar Co.	Waipahu, Oahu	J. B. Thompson	American Factors, Ltd.
Olowalu Co.	Olaa, Hawaii	A. J. Watt	American Factors, Ltd.
Onomea Sugar Co.	Olowalu, Maui	Alexr. Valentine	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pauhau Sugar Plantation Co.*	Hilo, Hawaii	John T. Moir	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pacific Development Co., Ltd.*	Hamakua, Hawaii	F. M. Anderson	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pacific Sugar Mill.	Pahoa, Hawaii	Jas. S. Green	Fred L. Waldron, Ltd.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.	Kukuihaele, Hawaii	W. P. Naquin	F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	Hilo, Hawaii	Jas. Webster	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Puakea Plantation Co.	Lahaina, Maui	C. E. S. Burns	American Factors, Ltd.
Union Mill Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	J. Henry Hind	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Waiakea Mill Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	L. W. Wishard	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Waialua Agricultural Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	D. Forbes	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Waianae Plantation	Waialua, Oahu	W. W. Goodale	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Wailea Milling Co.t	Waianae, Oahu	E. Brecht	J. M. Dowsett, Ltd.
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	A. S. Costa	Fred L. Waldron, Ltd.
Waimaea Sugar Mill Co.	Waimanalo, Oahu	Geo. Chalmers, Jr.	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
	Waimea, Kauai	L. A. Faye	Americans Factors, Ltd.

### HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, IN TONS, 1919-1923.

From Tables Prepared for Hawaiian Planters' Association by  
its Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

Prior years of this table, originating in 1891, will be found in *Annuals*  
since 1901.

Islands	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Production of Hawaii...	207,731	185,729	197,064	228,954	188,362
Production of Maui.....	133,991	136,176	115,599	123,847	113,069
Production of Oahu.....	152,883	129,572	125,462	153,777	147,663
Production of Kauai....	109,998	105,400	101,071	102,499	96,512
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>603,583</b>	<b>556,871</b>	<b>539,196</b>	<b>609,077</b>	<b>545,606</b>
<b>Hawaii Plantations.</b>					
Waiakea Mill Co.....	11,642	3,089	8,371	7,247	5,612
Hawaii Mill Co.....	2,763	1,872	2,951	1,725	1,639
Hilo Sugar Co.....	14,488	16,159	17,528	18,332	16,154
Onomea Sugar Co.....	19,698	18,871	17,458	22,884	18,475
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	9,087	9,786	9,509	11,007	9,540
Honomu Sugar Co.....	8,046	7,233	8,830	9,560	18,057
Hakalau Plantation Co..	18,894	16,559	17,281	18,471	13,990
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co..	8,208	11,433	13,277	14,520	9,339
Kaiwiki Sugar Co.....	5,938	5,707	5,141	6,940	5,286
Kaiwiki Milling Co.....	1,019	324	1,220	484	816
Hamakua Mill Co.....	11,084	5,524	8,715	11,675	8,183
Paauihau S. Plant. Co..	6,843	7,898	8,029	11,092	9,743
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	7,290	5,330	5,729	8,535	7,391
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	6,551	5,761	5,354	6,495	5,298
Niunii Mill and Plant...	3,296	1,502	1,568	2,183	1,737
Halawa Plantation .....	3,115	2,129	1,709	2,501	2,369
Kohala Sugar Co.....	7,335	4,374	4,964	5,701	3,681
Union Mill Co.....	2,216	1,819	1,636	3,363	2,003
Hawi Mill and Plant....	8,077	5,769	4,762	4,592	3,541
Kona Development Co..	3,205	2,412	4,219	3,137	2,714
Hutchinson S. Plant. Co.	7,898	6,648	5,737	6,709	5,453
Hawaiian Agricul. Co...	16,518	16,631	15,004	18,669	18,643
Puakea Plantation .....	1,118	1,043	537	720	411
Olaa Sugar Co.....	23,402	27,856	26,731	29,071	25,695
Wailea Milling Co.....	.....	.....	803	3,341	2,592
	207,731	185,729	197,064	228,954	188,362

## HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1919-1923—Continued.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
<b>Maui Plantations.</b>					
Kipahulu Sugar Co. ....	1,730	1,083	1,521	1,401	487
Kaeleku Plantation Co. . .	5,454	5,048	3,800	3,972	2,421
Maui Agricultural Co. . . .	27,908	26,346	18,365	25,326	20,043
Hawaiian Coml. & S. Co. .	49,600	57,120	48,500	51,000	44,050
Wailuku Sugar Co. . . . .	16,754	15,218	15,513	14,167	15,447
Olowalu Co. . . . .	1,705	2,090	1,884	1,741	1,888
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd. . . .	29,840	29,265	26,016	26,240	28,733
	132,991	136,170	115,599	123,847	113,069
<b>Oahu Plantations.</b>					
Waimanalo Sugar Co. ....	5,371	3,778	3,303	2,477	2,290
Laie Plantation . . . . .	1,042	1,200	717	1,551	1,574
Kahuku Plantation Co. . . .	6,665	6,404	5,150	7,550	6,515
Waialua Agricul. Co. . . . .	30,572	23,757	28,077	30,594	27,933
Waianae Co. . . . .	5,818	6,038	6,502	5,330	5,609
Ewa Plantation Co. . . . .	37,406	28,514	26,330	39,208	38,896
Apokaa Sugar Co. . . . .	695	461	962	699	1,041
Oahu Sugar Co. . . . .	43,980	40,829	39,602	47,756	46,220
Honolulu Plantation Co. . .	20,320	17,348	13,694	17,491	16,187
Koolau Agricultural Co. . . .	994	1,243	1,125	1,121	1,398
	152,863	129,572	125,462	153,777	147,663
<b>Kauai Plantations.</b>					
Kilauea S. Plant. Co. ....	4,755	7,275	4,280	4,003	3,711
Makee Sugar Co. . . . .	15,128	12,302	13,639	14,959	12,872
Lihue Plantation Co. . . . .	17,876	13,507	12,747	14,421	13,670
Grove Farm Plantation. . . .	3,758	4,533	4,040	4,069	4,140
Koloa Sugar Co. . . . .	9,166	6,977	8,379	5,380	6,069
McBryde Sugar Co. . . . .	17,606	13,768	14,021	14,149	11,822
Hawaiian Sugar Co. . . . .	21,104	20,143	19,915	18,741	18,874
Gay & Robinson. . . . .	4,340	4,000	5,703	4,337	5,454
Waimea Sugar Mill Co. . . .	1,565	2,572	1,858	2,111	2,193
Kekaha Sugar Co. . . . .	14,700	18,541	14,675	18,898	16,015
Kipu Plantation . . . . .	.....	1,782	1,820	1,431	1,692
	109,998	105,400	101,071	102,499	96,512

# TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1924.

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 1, 1923.

## TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

W. R. Farrington.....Governor  
 Raymond C. Brown.....Secretary  
 John A. Matthewman.....Attorney-General  
 Henry C. Hapai.....Treasurer  
 Lyman H. Bigelow.....Supt. Public Works  
 C. T. Bailey.....Comr. Public Lands  
 Willard E. Givens.....Supt. Pub. Instr.  
 Thos. Treadway.....Auditor  
 C. S. Judd.....Executive Off-  
 cer Board of Agriculture and Forestry  
 John C. Lane.....High Sheriff  
 John F. Stone.....Secretary to the Governor

Wm. P. Jarrett.....Delegate to Congress

### LEGISLATIVE BODY.

#### *Senators.*

Hawaii—E. A. K. Akina, S. L. Deaha,  
 Robt. Hind, W. C. Vannatta.  
 Maui—A. F. Tavares, H. W. Rice, P. J.  
 Goodness.  
 Oahu—Wm. H. Ahia, L. M. Judd, J.  
 Lucas, J. K. Jarrett, R. W. Shingle,  
 Wm. H. McInerney.  
 Kauai—Chas. A. Rice, J. A. Kealoha.

#### *Representatives.*

Hawaii—E. da Silva, F. K. Aona, E. M.  
 Muller, R. W. Filler, Thos. Pedro, Jr.,  
 G. H. Vicars, C. K. Stillman, Jr., R.  
 Wilhelm.  
 Maui—L. I. Joseph, M. G. Paschoal, J. W.  
 Kalua, W. K. Clark, C. K. Farden, Jno.  
 Ferreira.  
 Oahu—Geo. H. Holt, Jr., E. K. Fernan-  
 dez, G. P. Wilder, F. D. Lowrey, C. H.  
 Cooke, A. R. Cunha, T. H. Petrie, R. A.  
 Vitousek, J. C. Anderson, H. J. Auld,  
 W. J. Coelho, W. K. Hussey.  
 Kauai—J. H. Coney, J. de C. Jerves, S. W.  
 Meheula, D. K. Hayselden.

## NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

### *Department Staff.*

Col. P. M. Smoot.....Adjutant General  
 Capt. E. M. Bolton.....A. G. D.  
 Maj. Jno. W. Short.....Q. M. General  
 Capt. F. L. Morong.....Med. Corps  
 Capt. F. F. Reiss.....Ord. Officer

### *Office Staff.*

Hannah I. Morton.Clerk and Stenographer

## DEPARTMENT OF JUDICIARY.

### *Supreme Court.*

Chief Justice.....Emil C. Peters  
 Associate Justice.....Antonio Perry  
 Associate Justice.....Alexander Lindsay, Jr.

## *Circuit Courts.*

First Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....  
 .....Frank Andrade  
 Second Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....  
 .....Ray J. O'Brien  
 Third Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....  
 .....James J. Banks  
 Fourth Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....  
 .....John R. Deaha  
 Second Circuit, Maui.....Dan H. Case  
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 wood, D. K. Bent, Jr., Ellen D. Smythe  
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 W. K. Rathburn.....Koolauloa  
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 E. B. Clark.....Secretary  
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 Treasurer ..... W. O. Smith  
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 Superintendent ..... Janet M. Dewar  
 Trustees—S. B. Dole, W. O. Smith, J. A.  
 Balch, Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, Geo. B. Isen-  
 berg, E. A. Mott-Smith, Mrs. C. S.  
 Weight.

**HOSPITAL FLOWER SOCIETY.**

Organized February, 1890.

President ..... Mrs. A. Gartley  
 Vice-President ..... Mrs. A. Withington  
 Secretary ..... Mrs. H. L. Dawson  
 Treasurer ..... Mrs. W. H. Soper

**SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.**

Established 1902.

L. Tenney Peck ..... Chairman  
 Ed. Towse ..... Vice-Chairman  
 B. L. Marx ..... Secretary  
 J. H. Ellis ..... Treasurer  
 H. W. M. Mist ..... Auditor  
 C. F. Mant ..... Superintendent  
 E. Smith ..... Asst. Superintendent

**DAUGHTERS OF HAWAII.**

Organized Dec. 1, 1903.

Regent ..... Mrs. F. M. Swansy  
 First Vice-Regent ..... Mrs. J. P. Erdman  
 Second Vice-Regent ..... Mrs. A. Gartley  
 Historian ..... Mrs. Flora Jones  
 Asst. Historian ..... Mrs. Lily Auld  
 Secretary ..... Mrs. O. W. Spitz  
 Treasurer ..... Miss W. Ahrens

**UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII.**

*Board of Regents.*

C. R. Hemenway ..... Chairman  
 Arthur L. Dean ..... Secretary  
 Regents—Dr. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. M. D.  
 Frear, A. G. Smith, Akaiko Akana, A.  
 L. C. Atkinson.

**LIBRARY OF HAWAII.**

*Trustees.*

C. H. Atherton ..... President  
 Rev. H. B. Restarick ..... Vice-President  
 F. E. Blake ..... Treasurer  
 Rev. W. D. Westervelt ..... Secretary  
 A. Lewis, Jr., Mrs. A. L. Castle, A. C.  
 Alexander.

*Library Staff.*

Edna I. Allyn ..... Librarian  
 Maud Jones, Alice E. Burnham, M. A.  
 Borne ..... Assistants  
 N. M. Wetter ..... Cataloguer  
 Sarah Driver, Irene Loeb ..... Assistants  
 Carrie P. Green ..... Reference Librarian  
 Mary S. Lawrence ..... Children's Librarian  
 L. C. Blood ..... Asst. Ch. Lib.  
 Bess McRae ..... Islands Dept.

**HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

Organized Jan. 11, 1892.

President ..... Bruce Cartwright  
 Vice-Presidents ..... Mrs. A. P.  
 Taylor, R. O. Lydecker, W. W. Thayer  
 Recording Secretary ..... Ed. Henriques  
 Cor. Secretary ..... W. D. Westervelt  
 Treasurer ..... P. G. H. Deverill  
 Librarian ..... Miss C. P. Green

**KAUAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

President.....Wm. Hyde Rice  
 Vice-President.....C. B. Hofgaard  
 Sec.-Treas.....Miss E. H. Wilcox

**BERNICE PAUAIH BISHOP MUSEUM.**

Founded 1889. Opened June 22, 1891.

*Board of Trustees.*

Albert F. Judd.....President  
 E. F. Bishop.....Vice-President  
 Wm. Williamson.....Secretary  
 J. M. Dowsett.....Treasurer  
 W. O. Smith, H. Holmes, R. H. Trent

*Museum Staff.*

Herbert Ernest Gregory, Ph.D...Director  
 William T. Brigham, D. Sc.....  
 Anthropology, Director Emeritus  
 Clark Wissler, Ph.D.....  
 Consulting Anthropologist  
 L. R. Sullivan, M. A.....  
 Research Associate in Anthropology  
 Elmer D. Merrill, M. S.....  
 Consulting Botanist  
 Stanley C. Ball, Ph.D.....  
 Curator of Collections  
 Forest B. Brown, Ph.D.....  
 Botanist  
 Elizabeth Brown, Ph.D.....  
 Research Associate in Botany  
 Gerrit P. Wilder.....  
 Associate in Botany  
 Otto H. Swezey, M. S.....  
 Consulting Entomologist  
 Edwin H. Bryan, B. S.....  
 Asst. in Entomology  
 John F. G. Stokes, E. S. Handy, Ph.D.....  
 Ethnology  
 H. O. Hornbostel.....  
 Collector  
 Thomas G. Thrum.....  
 Associate in Hawaiian Folk-lore  
 Kenneth Emory, B. S.....  
 Assistant Ethnologist  
 C. Montague Cooke, Ph.D.....  
 Malacologist  
 Marie C. Neal, A. B.....  
 Assistant Malacologist  
 W. H. Dall, Ph.D.....  
 Consulting Naturalist  
 G. C. Munro.....  
 Associate in Ornithology  
 C. H. Edmondson, Ph.D.....  
 Zoologist  
 J. W. Thompson.....  
 Preparator  
 Elizabeth B. Higgins.....  
 Librarian and Editor  
 Stella M. Jones.....  
 Sec. to the Director  
 C. H. Wentworth, H. A. Purdy, H. L.  
 Shapiro.....  
 Bishop Museum Fellows  
 Mrs. L. Webb.....  
 Guide to Exhibits

**BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.**

Organized June 28, 1899.

President Emeritus.....S. B. Dole  
 President.....W. T. Rawlins  
 Vice-President.....C. F. Clemons  
 Secretary.....E. W. Sutton  
 Treasurer.....A. M. Cristy

**HAWAIIAN SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**

Organized June 17, 1895.

President.....J. Walter Jones  
 Vice-President.....Albert F. Judd  
 Secretary.....J. T. Taylor  
 Treasurer.....E. T. Winant  
 Registrar.....G. P. Wilder  
 Board of Managers—D. S. Bowman, Jared  
 G. Smith, J. E. T. Grigsby.

**ALOHA CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**

Organized March 5, 1897.

State Regent Elect.....Mrs. S. H. Douglas  
 State Regent.....Mrs. N. L. Scott  
 Regent.....Mrs. F. E. Steere  
 Vice-Regent.....Mrs. J. W. Caldwell  
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs. Howard Clark  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. C. H. Edmonson  
 Registrar.....Mrs. W. H. Cameron  
 Historian.....Mrs. C. E. Church  
 Chaplain.....Mrs. A. H. B. Judd

**AMERICAN LEGION—HONOLULU BRANCH.**

Organized Sept. 4, 1919.

Commander.....Robt. D. King  
 Vice-Commanders.....H. P. O'Sullivan, T. L. Morgan, L. W. Branch, J. B. Leehman, Wm. Waters  
 Adjutant.....V. B. Libbey  
 Finance Officer.....Irwin Spalding  
 Historian.....Mrs. Dorothy B. Harper  
 Chaplain.....Cornelius Maher  
 Master-at-Arms.....C. K. Mueller  
 Past Commander.....Phillip L. Rice

**AMERICAN LEGION, WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.**

Organized Feb. 20, 1920.

President.....Mrs. J. Jorgensen  
 Vice-Pres.....Mrs. C. P. Summerall, Mrs. Edwd. Simpson, Mrs. R. H. Hagood,  
 Mrs. F. A. Clowe, Mrs. W. R. Farrington  
 Secretary.....Mrs. Elizabeth Cornelison  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. F. E. Midkiff  
 Chaplain.....Mrs. T. O'Dowda  
 Historian.....Mrs. C. H. Glaspole

**HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.**

Originally Organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1868. Annual Meeting June.

President.....F. J. Lowrey  
 Vice-Presidents.....A. C. Alexander, Walter F. Frear  
 Cor. Secty.....Rev. H. P. Judd  
 Rec. Secretary.....Rev. J. L. Hopwood  
 Treasurer.....Theo. Richards  
 Auditor.....David L. Crawford

**WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.**

Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs. Theo. Richards  
 Vice-Pres.....Mrs. N. C. Schenck, Mrs. J. W. Countermine, Mrs. A. E. Shattuck  
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs. C. H. Edmonson  
 Home Cor. Secy.....Mrs. A. S. Baker  
 Foreign Cor. Secy.....Miss A. E. Judd  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. R. G. Moore  
 Auditor.....W. J. Forbes

**MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.**

Organized 1851.

President.....Ethel M. Damon  
 Vice-President.....W. P. Alexander  
 Secretary.....Mrs. R. W. Andrews  
 Recorder.....Agnes E. Judd  
 Treasurer.....W. W. Chamberlain  
 Auditor.....Cyril F. Damon

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**

Organized 1869.

President.....Robbins B. Anderson  
 Vice-President.....Geo. S. Waterhouse  
 Treasurer.....C. G. Heiser  
 Rec. Secretary.....F. E. Midkiff

*Central Department.*

Chairman.....Robt. Anderson  
 Secretary.....W. H. Soper  
 Executive Secy.....S. B. Brainard  
 Assistant Secretaries.....  
 J. L. Putnam, H. F. Haines,  
 N. Maricle, M. J. Rogers, L. Hooley  
 Physical Director.....B. H. Robbins

*Nuuanu Department*

Chairman.....Chas. R. Frazier  
 Vice-President.....Dr. I. Mori  
 Treasurer.....W. A. Love  
 Rec. Secy.....F. E. Midkiff  
 Executive Secy.....Lloyd R. Killam

**ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A.**

Executive Secretary.....J. A. Hamilton  
 Assistants.....E. I.  
 Edwards, James Taylor, C. D. Alleman

*Pearl Harbor Building.*

Associate Executive.....C. W. Stetson  
 Associate Secretary.....Bert Elston

**YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**

Organized 1900.

President.....Mrs. F. C. Atherton  
 Secretary.....Mrs. C. H. Edmonson  
 Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. W. F. Frear  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. I. J. Shepherd  
 Gen. Secy.....Miss Grace Channon

**FREE KINDERGARTEN AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.**

Organized 1895.

President.....Mrs. F. M. Swanzy  
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. J. P. Cooke,  
 Mrs. W. F. Frear, Mrs. H. C. Coleman  
 Recording Secy.....Mrs. I. M. Cox  
 Financial Secretary.....Mrs. W. L. Moore  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. J. M. Caldwell  
 Auditor.....J. L. Cockburn

**SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU.**

Organized June 7, 1899.

President.....J. R. Galt  
 Vice-Presidents.....  
 S. B. Dole, R. A. Cooke, Mrs.  
 F. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. A. C. Alexander  
 Treasurer.....Hawn, Trust Co., Ltd.  
 Secy. and Manager.....Margaret Bergen  
 Auditor.....Audit Co. of Hawaii

**STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.**

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting June.  
 President.....Mrs. A. Fuller  
 Vice-President.....Mrs. A. A. Young  
 Secretary.....Mrs. H. F. Damon  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. E. W. Jordan  
 Auditor.....E. W. Jordan

**BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**

Organized 1869.

President (ex-officio).....H.B.M.'s Consul  
 Vice-President.....Rev. Wm. Ault  
 Secretary.....W. C. Shields  
 Treasurer.....H. B. Sinclair

**HAWAIIAN HUMANE SOCIETY.**

Originated 1897. Organized Sept., 1908.

President.....Mrs. W. W. Thayer  
 Vice-Presidents.....  
 Mrs. Albert Horner, Mrs.  
 E. A. Mott-Smith, Mrs. R. C. Brown,  
 Mrs. T. J. King, Mrs. W. R. Castle  
 Secretary.....Mrs. A. W. Van Valkenburg  
 Treasurer.....Miss M. F. Rawlins  
 Auditor.....Herbert Dowsett  
 Agent.....Miss Lucy K. Ward  
 Asst. Agent.....Otto Ludloff

**OAHU CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.**

Organized 1844.

President.....F. J. Lowrey  
 Vice-President.....S. G. Wilder  
 Secretary.....F. W. Jameson  
 Treasurer.....Hawaiian Trust Co.

**THE OUTDOOR CIRCLE.**

(For the beautifying of Honolulu.)

Organized May, 1912.

President.....Miss Beatrice Castle  
 1st Vice-President.....Mrs. C. J. McCarthy  
 2d Vice-President.....A. J. Campbell  
 Secretary.....Mrs. A. J. Gignoux  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Z. K. Myers  
 Exec. Officer.....Mrs. A. H. Tarleton

**PACIFIC CLUB.**

Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street, two doors below Beretania.

President.....J. M. Dowsett  
 Vice-Presidents.....  
 F. E. Thompson, W. H. McInerny,  
 Secretary.....J. L. Fleming  
 Treasurer.....H. M. Dowsett

**UNIVERSITY CLUB.**

Organized 1905.

President.....J. D. Dole  
 Secretary.....M. M. Graham  
 Treasurer.....A. M. Nowell  
 Auditor.....H. D. Young

**SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH**  
 Organized Dec. 9, 1919.

President.....S. B. Dole  
 Vice-President.....Mrs. J. M. Dowsett  
 Sec.-Treas.....Donald MacIntyre

**HAWAIIAN VOLCANO RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.**

Organized October, 1911.

President.....L. A. Thurston  
 Vice-President.....C. H. Atherton  
 Vice-President.....W. F. Dillingham  
 Treasurer.....L. T. Peck  
 Secretary.....L. W. de Vis-Norton  
 Observatory Director.....  
 Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Jr.

## COMMERCIAL CLUB OF HONOLULU.

Organized Aug. 30, 1906.

President.....Kenneth Barnes  
 Vice-President.....Horace Johnson  
 Secretary.....F. B. Cosgrove  
 Treasurer.....D. F. McCorriston

## ROTARY CLUB OF HONOLULU.

Organized March 4, 1915.

President.....A. H. Tarleton  
 Vice-President.....W. G. Hall  
 Treasurer.....J. H. Ellis  
 Secretary.....R. K. Thomas  
 Sergeant-at-Arms.....Julius Unger

## COUNTRY CLUB.

Organized 1906.

President.....T. V. King  
 Vice-Presidents.....W. G. Hall  
 J. D. McInerney, L. J. Warren  
 Secretary.....G. H. Buttolph  
 Treasurer.....P. K. McLean

## OUTRIGGER CLUB.

Organized May, 1908.

President.....C. C. James  
 Vice-President.....P. Withington  
 Secretary.....A. Podmore  
 Treasurer.....W. R. Ouderkirk  
 Captain.....G. D. Center

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Organized March, 1909.

President.....Mrs. F. M. Swanzy  
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. E. M. Ehrhorn  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. W. J. MacNeil  
 Secretary.....Mrs. W. A. Wall

## HONOLULU ART SOCIETY.

Organized Nov. 7, 1919.

President.....B. L. Marx  
 Sec. Treas.....Miss May F. Bossi  
 Director.....Miss H. E. A. Castle

## HAWAIIAN ASSOCIATION, A. A. U.

Formed 1910.

President.....D. Conkling  
 Vice-President.....P. Rice  
 Sec. Treas.....Mrs. E. F. Leo  
 Registration Com.....Wm. Meinecke

## AD CLUB.

Organized Feb. 6, 1912.

President.....G. S. McKenzie  
 Vice-President.....K. C. Leebriek  
 Secretary-Treasurer.....H. Bredhoff

## HONOLULU PRESS CLUB.

Organized May 10, 1921.

President.....Mrs. John Trenholm Warren  
 Honorary President.....George Mellen  
 First Vice-President.....Edith Stone  
 Second Vice-President.....John F. Stone  
 Secretary.....Dorothy R. Benyas  
 Treasurer.....Rolla K. Thomas  
 Historian.....Mrs. Adna G. Clarke

## HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB.

Organized 1918.

President.....E. P. Low  
 Vice-President.....Wm. E. Miles  
 Secretary.....Jas. Goo  
 Treasurer.....C. L. Roberts

KONA IMPROVEMENT CLUB,  
HAWAII.

Organized 1912.

President.....Rev. D. Douglas Wallace  
 Vice-President.....R. V. Woods  
 Secretary.....W. D. McKillop  
 Treasurer.....Robt. Wallace

## HONOLULU AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

Organized Feb. 5, 1915.

President.....J. T. Warren  
 Vice-President.....Geo. M. Collins  
 Secretary.....Thos. Wright  
 Treasurer.....Stanley Livingston  
 Manager.....LeRoy Blessing

## PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Honolulu Advertiser, issued by the Advertiser Pub. Co. every morning. Raymond Cohl, Managing Editor.

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd. Riley H. Allen, Editor. Semi-weekly issued on Mondays and Thursdays.

The Guide, issued every Tuesday and Friday morning by the Guide Pub. Co.

New Freedom, issued every Friday. Thos. McVeigh, Editor-Publisher.

The Friend, Organ of the Hawaiian Board, issued monthly. Miss E. V. Warriner, Business Manager.

The Hawaiian Church Chronicle, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rt. Rev. John D. La Mothe, Editor.

The Paradise of the Pacific, issued monthly. Mrs. E. A. Langton-Boyle, Publisher; Will Sabin, Editor.

The Mid-Pacific Monthly, an illustrated descriptive magazine. Alex. Hume Ford, Editor and Publisher.

The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, issued monthly under direction of Board of Com. Agr. and Forestry.

Hawaii Educational Review, issued monthly. E. V. Sayers, Editor.

The Kuokoa (native), weekly, issued every Thursday morning by the Advertiser Pub. Co., Ltd. Solomon Hanohano, Editor.

O Luso (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturdays. G. F. Afonso, Editor.

Chee Yow Shin Bo (The Liberty News), tri-weekly, Chinese.

Sun Chung Kwock Bo, tri-weekly. Chinese.

Hawaii Shinpo, issued daily in Japanese. M. Togawa, Editor.

Hawaii Nippo, T. Yano, Editor, issued daily by the Nippo Sha Co., Ltd.

Hilo Tribune-Herald, issued daily at Hilo by the Tribune-Herald, Ltd. F. J. Cody, Manager; Chas. E. Banks, Editor.

The Maui News, issued daily at Wailuku, Maui. Jos. H. Gray, Editor.

The Garden Island, issued weekly at Lihue, Kauai. K. C. Hopper, Managing Editor.

Hoku o Hawaii, issued on Friday of each week at Hilo. Rev. S. L. Deaha, Editor.

THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos. G. Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

## PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Central Union Church, Congregational, cor. Beretania and Richards; Rev. A. W. Palmer, Minister; Rev. A. E. Shattuck, associate minister. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:40 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

Kalihi Union Church, King street, Kalihi; Dr. A. S. Baker, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Gospel services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Beretania and Victoria streets; Rev. M. H. Alexander, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

The Christian Church, Kewalo street, Rev. Wm. C. Jones, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings, at 7:30.

Salvation Army, services held nightly at hall, 69 Beretania street, with Sunday services at the usual hour.

Roman Catholic Church, Fort street, near Beretania; Rt. Rev. Libert Boeynaems, Bishop of Zeugma. Services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Low mass every day at 6 and 7 a. m. High mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 a. m.

St. Andrew's Cathedral, Protestant Episcopal; entrance from Emma street, near Beretania. Rt. Rev. John D. La Mothe, Bishop of the Missionary District of Honolulu; Rev. Wm. Ault, Vicar. Holy Communion, 7; Sunday school, 10; morning prayer, litany and sermon, 11; Hawaiian service, 8:30; evening prayer, and sermon, 7:30.

Chinese Congregation, Rev. Kong Yin Tet, Curate. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

St. Clement's Chapel, Punahou. Services on Sundays. Holy Communion 7 a. m. Morning prayer, 11 a. m.; evening prayer, 7:30 p. m. Rev. John Usborne, rector.

Epiphany Mission, Kaimuki, Rev. E. S. Freeman, priest in charge. Sunday services at 7:30 and 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Punahou street. Sunday services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45.

Christian Chinese Church, Fort street; Rev. Yuen To Pui, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Second Chinese Church (Congregational), Beretania street, Rev. Tse Kei Yuen, pastor. Services at usual hours.

German Lutheran Church, Beretania street. Dr. A. Hoermann, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Portuguese (Protestant) Mission; Rev. A. V. Soares, pastor. Services every Sabbath at the usual hour. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Chapel situated corner of Punchbowl and Miller streets.

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, Chapel on King street, near Thomas Square; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching in Hawaiian at 11 a. m.; in English at 7:30 p. m.

Seventh Day Adventists; Rev. L. L. Hutchinson, pastor. Chapel, Keeaumoku street. Sabbath school Saturdays at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11. Wednesday prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Japanese Union Church (connected with Hawaiian Board Missions); Rev. T. Hori, pastor. Sunday services at 10 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7 p. m.

Korean Methodist Church, Rev. W. C. Pang, pastor; Liliha street. Services at usual hours.

Japanese Methodist Church, Rev. C. Nakamura, pastor. Hold services in chapel on River street, near St. Louis College.

Japanese Church, corner Kinau and Pensacola streets, Rev. T. Okumura, pastor. Hold regular services at the usual hours.

Bishop Memorial Chapel, Kamehameha Schools. Rev. E. T. Sherman, chaplain. Morning services at 11.

Church of the Cross-roads, Rev. C. R. Weaver, Minister. Hold services at the usual hours in Mission Memorial Hall.

## NATIVE CHURCHES.

Kawaiahao Church, corner King and Punchbowl streets; Rev. Akaiko Akana, pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Kaumakapili Church, King street, Palama; Rev. H. K. Poepeo, pastor. Sunday services at the usual hours.



## COUNTY OFFICIALS

## CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU.

Mayor.....John H. Wilson  
 Sheriff.....David K. Trask  
 Clerk.....D. Kalauokalani  
 Auditor.....Jas. Bicknell  
 Treasurer.....D. L. Conkling  
 City and County Attorney..Wm. H. Heen  
 Supervisors—W. M. Ahia, A. R. Cunha,  
 W. K. Bassett, E. W. Quinn, Hen Hol-  
 linger, W. H. McClellan, Lester Petrie.  
 County Engineer.....Frederick Ohrt  
 Chief Engineer Fire Department.....  
 Chas. H. Thurston  
 Asst. Engineer Fire Department.....  
 Wm. Blaisdell  
 Supt. Electric Light Dept. and Police  
 and Fire Alarm System.....W. L. Frazee  
 1st Deputy County Attorney.....  
 H. E. Stafford  
 2nd Deputy County Attorney..J. C. Kelly  
 3rd Deputy County Attorney.....  
 Huron K. Ashford  
 Prosecuting Attorney, Police Court.....  
 Claus J. Roberts  
 Bandmaster Hawaiian Band.....  
 Mekia Kealakai  
 Supt. Public Parks...Frank C. Benevedes

## COUNTY OF MAUI.

Sheriff.....Clement C. Crowell  
 Attorney.....E. R. Bevans

Auditor.....Charles Wilcox  
 Treasurer.....J. P. Cockett  
 Clerk.....W. F. Kaae  
 Supervisors—S. E. Kalama, chairman; D.  
 T. Fleming, R. A. Drummond, G. S.  
 Goodness, F. Sommerfield.

## COUNTY OF HAWAII.

Sheriff.....Samuel K. Pua  
 Auditor.....H. K. Brown  
 Clerk.....Archibald Hapai  
 Attorney.....W. H. Beers  
 Treasurer.....O. T. Shipman  
 Engineer.....W. R. Barringer  
 Supervisors—S. M. Spencer, chairman; J.  
 R. Yates, A. M. Cabrinha, E. H. Ly-  
 man, Jas. Ako, A. A. Akina, D. K. Ewa-  
 liko.

## COUNTY OF KAUAL.

Sheriff.....W. H. Rice, Jr.  
 Auditor.....K. M. Ahana  
 Clerk.....J. M. Kaneakua  
 Attorney.....A. G. Kaulukou  
 Treasurer.....K. C. Ahana  
 Supervisors—Waimea, E. Knudsen; Koloa,  
 J. K. Kula; Lihue, H. D. Wishard; Ka-  
 waihai, M. R. Aguiar; Hanalei, H. Pet-  
 ers.

## FEDERAL OFFICIALS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Hons. J. T. De Bolt, J. B. Poindexter...  
 Judges U. S. District Court  
 W. T. Carden.....U. S. Attorney  
 Fred Patterson, Elmer Magoon.....  
 Assts. U. S. Attorney  
 Oscar P. Cox.....U. S. Marshal  
 O. F. Heine.....Office Dep. U. S. Marshal  
 Patrick Silva, A. K. Naukana.....  
 Assts. Office Dept. U. S. Marshal  
 Wm. L. Rosa.....Clerk  
 Wm. F. Thompson.....Deputy Clerk  
 E. J. Botts.....U. S. Commissioner  
 J. D. Flint.....Referee in Bankruptcy  
 C. Conradt.....U. S. Comsnr., Hilo  
 O. T. Shipman.....Referee, Hilo  
 C. D. Lufkin.....Referee, Kahului  
 Regular Terms:—At Honolulu on the sec-  
 ond Monday in April and October.  
 Special Terms:—May be held at such times  
 and places in the district as the Judge  
 may deem expedient.  
 R. N. Linn.....U. S. Court Reporter  
 U. S. Jury Commissioners—W. L. Rosa,  
 R. H. Trent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.  
CUSTOMS DIVISION.

Harry E. Murray.....Collector  
 Roger J. Taylor.....Asst. Collector

Raymer Sharp.....Actg. Appraiser  
 G. M. Myer.....Dep. Col. and Cashier  
 F. L. Beringer, R. H. Bemrose, E. H.  
 Boyen, R. Friedersdorff, E. A. K. Wil-  
 liams.....Examiners  
 J. B. Gibson, E. E. Miller, Mary K.  
 Hart, C. K. Gibson, E. S. McGrew...  
 Deputy Coll. and Clerks  
 John W. Short, M. G. Johnston, A. Sing  
 Mau, J. H. Oliveira, V. H. Miller,  
 Ah Sun Chung, H. N. Kimura, Yoak  
 Sing Hu.....Clerks  
 Rebecca Chow.....Inspectress and Clerk  
 M. G. Johnston.....Storekeeper  
 D. C. Lindsay.....Dep. Collector, Kahului  
 J. I. Arcia.....Dep. Collector, Hilo  
 E. Madden.....Dep. Collector, Mahukona  
 G. B. Leavitt.....Dep. Collector, Koloa

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.  
LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Ralph R. Tinkham.....Superintendent  
 Fredk. A. Edgcomb.....Asst. Supt.  
 Theo. Tegrootenhuis.....Chief Clerk  
 C. A. Knight, Miss A. M. Robley.....Clerks  
 T. H. Kalawaia.....  
 Keeper, Lighthouse Depot  
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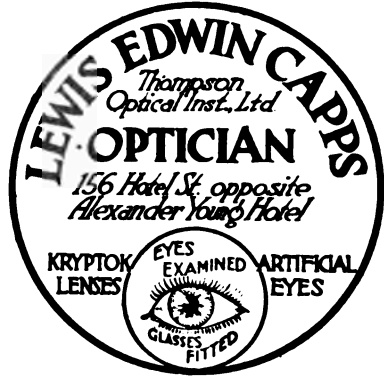
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THOS. G. THRUM  
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Fifty-First Year of Publication

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HONOLULU  
December, 1924



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	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<b>JAN.</b>	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<b>JULY</b>	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		26	27	28	29	30	31	..
<b>FEB.</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	<b>AUG.</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31	..	..	..	..	..
<b>MAR.</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	<b>SEPT.</b>	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..		27	28	29	30	..	..	..
<b>APR.</b>	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	<b>OCT.</b>	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<b>MAY</b>	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	<b>NOV.</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		29	30	..	..	..	..	..
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>JUNE</b>	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	<b>DEC.</b>	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..		27	28	29	30	31	..	..

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The Hawaiian Annual

HONOLULU, HAWAII

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## THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

This publication, now in its second half-century, was early given first place for its reliable information pertaining to Hawaii, and is the reference hand-book in official and commercial circles, appealing alike to residents, visitors, and others seeking knowledge of this interesting Territory in Statistical, Historic, Reminiscent and Current progress; finding more therein than can be had in any other source.

Parties desiring can have their names registered for its regular forwarding promptly as issued.

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## HAWAII'S OBSERVANT DAYS FOR 1925

Second half of the twenty-seventh year and first half of the twenty-eighth year since annexation of Hawaii with the United States.

Thirtieth year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

The 147th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

### Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands.

<p>*New Year.....Jan. 1          Lincoln's Birthday .....Feb. 12          *Washington's Birthday...Feb. 22          *Decoration Day.....May 30          Kamehameha Day .....June 11          *Birthday Hawn. Republic.July 4          *American Anniversary...July 4</p>	<p>Labor Day (1st Monday).Sept. 6          *Regatta Day (3rd Saturday)..          .....Sept. 19          *Victory Day.....Nov. 11          Thanksgiving Day.....Nov. 26          *Christmas Day.....Dec. 25</p>
--	---

\* Those distinguished by the asterisk have been established by law, and all election days, both primary and general, in such county wherein such election is held, and any day designated by the President or the Governor.

### Church Days.

<p>Epiphany .....Jan. 6          Ash Wednesday.....Feb. 25          First Sunday in Lent....Mar. 15          Palm Sunday.....April 5          Good Friday.....April 10          Easter Sunday.....April 12</p>	<p>Ascension Day.....May 21          Whit Sunday.....May 31          Trinity Sunday.....June 7          Corpus Christi.....June 11          Advent Sunday.....Nov. 29          Christmas .....Dec. 25</p>
--	---

### Moon Changes, 1925

Month	Full				New			
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
January .....	10	4	17	a. m.	24	4	15	p. m.
February .....	8	11	10	p. m.	23	3	42	a. m.
March .....	10	3	51	p. m.	24	3	53	p. m.
April .....	9	5	03	a. m.	23	3	58	a. m.
May .....	8	3	13	p. m.	22	5	18	a. m.
June .....	6	11	18	p. m.	21	7	47	a. m.
July .....	6	6	24	a. m.	20	11	10	p. m.
August .....	4	1	29	p. m.	19	2	45	p. m.
September .....	2	9	23	p. m.	18	5	42	a. m.
October .....	2	6	53	a. m.	17	7	36	p. m.
October .....	31	6	47	p. m.	..	..	..	..
November .....	..	..	..	..	16	8	28	a. m.
November .....	30	8	41	a. m.	..	..	..	..
December .....	..	..	..	..	15	8	35	p. m.
December .....	30	3	31	a. m.	..	..	..	..

# HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

## Fifty-First Issue

Devoted to Statistics, Research and Progress of Hawaii

### Resources of Hawaii, 1924

---

Population, Territory, census of 1920.....	255,912
Estimated Population of Territory, 1924 (Board of Health)...	307,100
Assessed valuation, Territory .....	\$357,002,080
Assessed value of real estate.....	212,871,428
Assessed value of personal property.....	144,130,652
Assessed value, Honolulu and Oahu.....	209,722,051
Assessed value, Honolulu realty.....	130,780,980
Assessed value, Honolulu personalty.....	78,941,071
Corporate-owned property in Territory.....	248,016,296
Individually owned property in Territory.....	108,985,794
Amount Insurance written.....	240,947,460
Banks have credits.....	56,495,762
Banks have commercial accounts.....	33,257,399
Banks have savings accounts.....	23,238,363
Corporations (809) are capitalized at.....	249,452,795
Sugar exports for 1924, tons.....	585,694
Hawaii's sugar crop, 1924, tons.....	709,000
Value sugar exports, 1924.....	74,520,983
Estimated pineapple pack, 1924 (cases).....	6,000,000
Value exports pineapple products, 1924.....	28,292,485
Total value all exports.....	108,632,223
Total value of imports.....	80,000,347
Excess value exports over imports.....	28,631,876
Amount of Public Debt.....	18,585,000
Total amount year's Revenue.....	15,440,493

---

### Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1924

---

Public Improvement 3½% Bonds .....	\$ 200,000
Public Improvement 4% Bonds .....	7,680,000
Public Improvement 4½% Bonds .....	10,210,000
Public Improvement 5% Bonds .....	495,000
Total Bonds outstanding.....	\$18,585,000

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**Overland Distances, Island of Oahu**

(By Government Road Only)

Revised by R. D. King, Survey Department

**DISTANCES FROM NEW POST OFFICE, HONOLULU, TO**

Miles	Miles
Cor. Judd and Nuuanu..... 1.6	Liliha, Corner King St..... 1.0
Nuuanu, Country Club Entrance 2.8	Fort Shafter ..... 3.3
Pali ..... 6.9	Moanalua Stream ..... 3.7
Waimanalo Fork ..... 8.3	Puuloa Junction ..... 4.1
Waimanalo Mill ..... 13.2	Aiea ..... 7.7
Waimanalo Landing ..... 14.9	Pearl City Junction..... 10.9
Kailua Beach ..... 13.3	Ewa Junction ..... 12.1
Kaneohe Court House..... 11.9	Schofield Barracks (Gate)..... 20.3
Heeia (Naval Radio Station) . 12.5	Wahiawa R. R. Station..... 20.7
Kahaluu ..... 15.1	Waiialua Hill ..... 29.8
Kaalaea ..... 15.6	Haleiwa Hotel ..... 30.8
Waiahole Bridge ..... 18.4	Kawailoa Bridge ..... 32.9
Waikane Post Office..... 19.3	Waimea Bridge ..... 35.2
Kualoa ..... 21.5	Paumalu ..... 36.0
Kaaawa ..... 23.8	Pupukeya ..... 38.0
Kahana Bridge ..... 26.2	Waialea ..... 39.7
Punaluu Bridge ..... 28.3	Kahuku Plantation Office..... 45.0
Hauula Bridge ..... 31.1	Oahu Mill, Waipahu..... 14.8
Laie Middle ..... 34.5	Honouliuli ..... 18.4
Kahuku Plantation Office..... 37.0	Ewa Mill ..... 20.8
Moana Hotel ..... 3.3	Nanakuli ..... 26.9
Kapiolani Park (Entrance).... 3.8	Waianae Mill ..... 33.1
Diamond Head Lighthouse..... 5.3	Makaha ..... 35.0
Kahala and Isenberg Road.... 7.5	Makua ..... 40.4
Kaimuki Car Line (Terminus) 4.6	
Kaimuki Hill Reservoir..... 4.7	
Waialae ..... 5.9	
Wailupe (Naval Radio Station) 7.5	
Niu ..... 8.5	
Koko Head ..... 11.5	
Makapuu ..... 14.5	
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.. 7.8	
Fort Kamehameha ..... 9.4	
Fort de Russy..... 3.0	
Fort Ruger ..... 5.0	

**HONOLULU BY WATER TO**

Lahaina, Maui ..... 72.0
Kahului, Maui ..... 90.0
Hana, Maui ..... 128.0
Mahukona, Hawaii ..... 134.0
Kawaihae, Hawaii ..... 144.0
Kealahou, Hawaii ..... 157.0
Hilo, Hawaii ..... 192.0
Nawiliwili, Kauai ..... 98.0
Koloa, Kauai ..... 102.0
Waimea, Kauai ..... 120.0

**OAHU RAILWAY DISTANCES.—FROM HONOLULU TO**

Miles	Miles	Miles
Puuloa ..... 6.0	Wahiawa ..... 24.0	Makua ..... 40.0
Aiea ..... 8.0	Honeae ..... 14.0	Kawaihapai ..... 49.0
Kalaupao ..... 9.0	Honouliuli ..... 15.0	Mokuleia ..... 51.0
Waiau ..... 10.0	Ewa Mill ..... 17.0	Puuiki ..... 53.0
Pearl City ..... 11.0	Gilbert ..... 21.0	Waiialua ..... 55.0
Waipio ..... 13.0	Nanakuli ..... 27.0	Haleiwa Hotel..... 55.0
Waipahu ..... 13.0	Waianae ..... 32.0	Waimea ..... 61.0
Leilehua ..... 26.0	Makaha ..... 34.0	Kahuku ..... 70.0

**Total Population by Districts and Islands—1910 and 1920, Comparative**

Hawaii	1920	1910	Oahu	1920	1910
North Hilo.....	5,644	4,077	Honolulu . . . . .	83,327	52,183
South Hilo.....	23,828	18,468	Ewa . . . . .	17,899	14,627
Puna . . . . .	7,282	6,834	Waianae . . . . .	1,802	1,846
Kau . . . . .	4,028	4,078	Waialua . . . . .	7,641	6,083
North Kona.....	3,709	3,377	Wahiawa . . . . .	4,302	799
South Kona.....	3,703	3,191	Koolauloa . . . . .	4,490	3,204
North Kohala....	6,275	5,398	Koolaupoko . . . .	4,035	3,251
South Kohala ....	1,304	922			
Hamakua . . . . .	9,122	9,037	Midway . . . . .	31	35
			Kauai		
	64,895	55,382	Waimea . . . . .	8,672	7,987
Maui			Niihau . . . . .	191	208
Lahaina . . . . .	7,142	4,787	Koloa . . . . .	7,270	5,769
Wailuku . . . . .	14,941	11,742	Kawaihau . . . . .	4,533	2,580
Hana . . . . .	3,100	3,241	Hanalei . . . . .	2,549	2,457
Makawao . . . . .	10,900	8,855	Lihue . . . . .	6,223	4,951
	36,083	28,625			
Molokai . . . . .	1,784	1,791		29,438	23,952
Lanai . . . . .	185	131	Total whole group	255,912	191,909

**Comparative Table of Population, Hawaiian Islands—Census Period 1866-1920**

Islands	1866	1872	1878	1884	1890	1900	1910	1920
Hawaii.....	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,994	26,754	46,843	55,382	64,895
Maui.....	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357	24,797	28,623	36,080
Oahu.....	19,799	20,671	29,236	28,068	31,194	58,504	81,993	123,496
Kauai.....	6,299	4,961	5,634	*8,935	11,643	20,562	23,744	29,247
Molokai.....	2,299	2,349	2,581	} 2614	2,652	2,504	1,791	1,784
Lanai.....	394	348	214		174	619	131	185
Niihau.....	325	233	177		216	172	208	191
Kaoolawe.....							2	3
Midway.....							35	31
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>62,959</b>	<b>56,897</b>	<b>57,985</b>	<b>80,578</b>	<b>89,900</b>	<b>154,001</b>	<b>191,909</b>	<b>255,912</b>
<b>All Foreigners</b>	<b>4,194</b>	<b>5,366</b>	<b>10,477</b>	<b>36,346</b>	<b>49,368</b>	<b>116,366</b>	<b>153,362</b>	<b>214,162</b>
<b>Hawaiians.....</b>	<b>5,8765</b>	<b>51,531</b>	<b>47,508</b>	<b>44,288</b>	<b>40,622</b>	<b>37,636</b>	<b>38,547</b>	<b>41,750</b>



### Population of Islands, and of Honolulu and Hilo by Race and Sex, 1920

From Tables of the Bureau of Census

Races	All Islands		Honolulu		Hilo	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hawaiian . . . . .	11,990	11,733	4,190	4,269	395	394
Caucasian-Hawaiian . . . . .	5,528	5,544	2,891	3,079	239	249
Asiatic-Hawaiian . . . . .	3,524	3,431	1,579	1,523	166	176
Portuguese . . . . .	13,737	13,265	4,941	5,037	916	920
Porto Rican . . . . .	3,133	2,469	430	411	62	60
Spanish . . . . .	1,326	1,104	333	303	26	30
Other Caucasian . . . . .	12,309	7,399	7,591	5,079	386	305
Chinese . . . . .	16,197	7,310	8,428	4,955	456	206
Japanese . . . . .	62,644	46,630	13,490	11,032	2,728	2,121
Korean . . . . .	3,498	1,452	843	476	56	37
Filipino . . . . .	16,851	4,180	1,660	453	372	113
All other . . . . .	409	249	201	133	9	9
Total . . . . .	151,146	104,766	46,577	36,750	5,811	4,620

### Birth, by Countries, of Population, Territory of Hawaii, Census of 1920

Race	Number	Race	Number
Hawaii . . . . .	136,349	Italy . . . . .	60
Philippine Islands . . . . .	18,728	Japan . . . . .	60,690
Porto Rico . . . . .	2,581	Korea . . . . .	3,498
U. S., exclusive of above . . . . .	10,816	Norway . . . . .	141
Atlantic Islands . . . . .	121	Pacific Islands . . . . .	170
Australia . . . . .	159	Poland . . . . .	58
Austria . . . . .	124	Portugal . . . . .	5,794
Canada . . . . .	472	Russia . . . . .	342
China . . . . .	11,164	Scotland . . . . .	667
Denmark . . . . .	83	Spain . . . . .	1,396
England . . . . .	747	Sweden . . . . .	108
France . . . . .	112	Switzerland . . . . .	50
Ireland . . . . .	204	All other countries . . . . .	438
		Total . . . . .	255,912

### Hawaii's Annual Federal Revenue

Sources	1922	1923	1924
Internal Revenue Office . . . . .	\$15,520,853	\$ 4,123,987	\$ 5,795,242
Custom House Receipts . . . . .	1,076,163	1,500,653	1,543,911
Post Office Receipts . . . . .	315,116	335,403	367,144
District Court Receipts . . . . .	61,591	38,041	12,081

Population in 1920 by Age Groups, Sex and Race

Races	Under 20		20 to 39 Years		40 Years or over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hawaiian . . . . .	4,698	4,814	3,699	3,856	3,589	3,057
Caucasian-Hawaiian . . . . .	3,461	3,421	1,354	1,518	712	604
Asiatic-Hawaiian . . . . .	2,556	2,428	676	781	289	218
Portuguese . . . . .	7,851	7,703	3,559	3,095	2,322	1,860
Porto Rican . . . . .	1,580	1,544	800	575	749	349
Spanish . . . . .	791	683	245	267	290	154
Other Caucasian . . . . .	3,244	2,131	5,765	3,105	3,286	2,156
Chinese . . . . .	4,785	4,490	2,685	1,969	8,717	850
Japanese . . . . .	25,309	23,483	18,266	16,409	19,053	6,732
Korean . . . . .	808	765	1,112	495	1,568	192
Filipino . . . . .	2,550	2,040	12,929	1,922	1,360	217
All other . . . . .	149	166	123	50	137	33
Total . . . . .	57,782	53,668	51,213	34,642	42,072	16,422

Comparative Race Population of Hawaii, 1920-1910

Courtesy Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Race	1920	1910	Increase since 1910
The Territory . . . . .	255,912	191,909	64,003
Hawaiian . . . . .	23,723	26,041	*2,318
Asiatic-Hawaiian . . . . .	6,955	3,734	3,221
Caucasian-Hawaiian . . . . .	11,072	8,772	2,300
Portuguese . . . . .	27,002	22,301	4,701
Porto Rican . . . . .	5,602	4,890	712
Spanish . . . . .	2,430	1,990	440
Other Caucasian . . . . .	19,708	14,867	4,841
Chinese . . . . .	23,507	21,674	1,833
Japanese . . . . .	109,274	79,675	29,599
Filipino . . . . .	21,031	2,361	18,670
Korean . . . . .	4,950	4,533	417
Negro . . . . .	348	695	*347
All other . . . . .	310	376	*66

\*Decrease.

Of the total increase since 1910 in the population of the Territory as a whole (64,003), as shown by the above statement, the Japanese and Filipinos contributed fully three-fourths,—29,599 and 18,670, respectively. The figures show a considerable decrease since 1910 in the number of pure-blood Hawaiians—from 26,041 in 1910 to 23,723 in 1920—but a large gain in part-Hawaiians.

Of the total population of Hawaii in 1920, the males numbered 151,146, or 59.1 per cent, and the females 104,766, or 40.9 per cent. In 1910 the corresponding figures were: males, 123,099, or 64.1 per cent; females, 68,810, or 35.9 per cent. The ratio of males to females was 144.3 to 100 in 1920, as against 178.9 to 100 in 1910.

### Births and Deaths by Nationalities, 1924

For Fiscal Year ending June, compiled from Board of Health Report

Nationality	Deaths	Births	Est. Popltn.
American, British, German, Russian . . . . .	257	453	34,272
Chinese . . . . .	309	800	24,522
Filipino . . . . .	636	1,375	39,608
Hawaiian . . . . .	791	594	21,271
Part-Hawaiian . . . . .	284	1,346	20,950
Japanese . . . . .	1,388	5,820	125,368
Korean . . . . .	93	258	5,817
Portuguese . . . . .	341	1,060	26,791
Porto Rican . . . . .	86	314	6,347
Spanish . . . . .	13	74	1,939
Other . . . . .	20	25	215
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>4,218</b>	<b>12,128</b>	<b>307,100</b>

### Vital Statistics by Counties, 1924

Islands, etc.	Est. Popltn. 1924	Births	Mrrgs.	Deaths
Honolulu City . . . . .	97,000	4,470	1,991	1,603
Outer Oahu . . . . .	59,500	2,086	169	599
Hilo City . . . . .	11,230	469	261	290
Hawaii County (other) . . . . .	61,800	2,153	277	634
Maui County . . . . .	43,242	1,719	288	680
Kalawao County . . . . .	581	17	10	38
Kauai County . . . . .	33,747	1,214	190	374
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>307,100</b>	<b>12,128</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>4,218</b>

### Nationality of Plantation Labor, June 30, 1924

Courtesy Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association

Nationality	No.	Nationality	No.
Americans, Men . . . . .	1,151	Japanese, Men . . . . .	12,781
Spanish, " . . . . .	89	Chinese, " . . . . .	1,394
Portuguese, " . . . . .	1,804	Koreans, " . . . . .	990
Hawaiians, " . . . . .	645	Filipinos, " . . . . .	19,475
Porto Ricans, " . . . . .	1,072	Others, " . . . . .	198
		<b>Total Men . . . . .</b>	<b>39,599</b>

Women, 3,250. Minors, Regular, 704; School, 4,400.

Grand total, men, women and minors . . . . . 47,953

# SCHOOL STATISTICS

13

## School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1924

From Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Class	Schools	Teachers			Pupils		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Public Schools.	176	189	1,431	1,620	26,526	25,031	51,557
Private Schools.	64	117	354	471	5,058	4,499	9,557
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>31,584</b>	<b>29,530</b>	<b>61,114</b>

### AGES ALL PUPILS, ALL SCHOOLS

Public	Under 6	7—10	11—15	Over 15	Total
Hawaii . . . . .	931	5,930	4,753	806	12,420
Maui . . . . .	647	3,407	2,722	399	7,175
Oahu . . . . .	1,729	11,632	10,145	2,554	26,060
Kauai . . . . .	535	2,628	2,410	329	5,902
<b>Total Public.....</b>	<b>3,842</b>	<b>23,597</b>	<b>20,030</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>51,557</b>
Private.....	2,481	2,032	2,669	2,377	9,587
<b>Total All Schools</b>	<b>6,323</b>	<b>25,629</b>	<b>22,699</b>	<b>6,465</b>	<b>61,144</b>

### NATIONALITY PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

Race	Public	Race	Public
Hawaiian.....	3,447	Chinese.....	5,035
Part-Hawaiian.....	5,267	Japanese.....	25,858
Anglo-Saxon.....	1,668	Korean.....	920
Spanish.....	5,698	Filipino.....	1,756
Portuguese.....	1,063	Others.....	528
Porto Rican.....		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>51,557</b>

### Races of Income Tax Payers, Collections for the Fiscal Year 1924

Corporations, firms, etc.....	\$1,536,686.12
Anglo-Saxons.....	204,817.46
Hawaiians . . . . .	18,749.80
Japanese . . . . .	10,382.32
Portuguese and Spanish.....	10,807.86
Chinese . . . . .	13,151.29
Filipino.....	41.35
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1,794,636.20</b>

### Import Values from United States, Comparative, for Fiscal Years Ending June, 1923 and 1924

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Bureau of Statistics

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1923	1924
Agricultural Implements . . . . .	\$ 324,948	\$ 351,829
Animals . . . . .	382,644	307,936
Automobiles and parts of . . . . .	3,164,154	4,493,692
Books, Maps, Engravings, etc. . . . .	782,271	876,758
Boots and Shoes . . . . .	826,522	797,059
Brass, and manufactures of . . . . .	202,070	280,050
Breadstuffs . . . . .	2,059,905	2,047,093
Brooms and Brushes . . . . .	82,632	114,315
Carriages, Cars, etc., and parts of . . . . .	178,683	256,013
Cement . . . . .	657,145	337,033
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc. . . . .	1,033,302	895,671
Clocks, Watches, and parts of . . . . .	100,216	134,117
Coal . . . . .	35,894	332,623
Cocoa and Chocolate . . . . .	133,662	104,973
Coffee . . . . .	22,817	66,242
Confectionery . . . . .	423,359	532,280
Copper, and manufactures of . . . . .	153,638	299,788
Cotton, manufactures of, and clothing . . . . .	3,979,003	3,845,260
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware . . . . .	267,823	358,801
Eggs . . . . .	467,676	488,202
Electrical Machinery and Instruments . . . . .	1,200,298	1,393,956
Explosives . . . . .	120,423	234,387
Fertilizers . . . . .	1,654,342	1,685,530
Fibers, Textile Grasses, manufactures of . . . . .	312,286	460,039
Fish . . . . .	793,028	854,289
Fruits and Nuts . . . . .	1,062,239	1,042,196
Furniture of Metal . . . . .	169,404	248,979
Glass and Glassware . . . . .	345,491	428,347
Hay and Feed . . . . .	138,137	1,275,740
Household and Personal Effects . . . . .	155,543	139,719
India Rubber, manufactures of . . . . .	1,611,559	1,424,572
Instruments, etc., for scientific purposes . . . . .	152,236	82,505
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of . . . . .	3,072,787	2,330,760
Sheets and Plates, etc. . . . .	751,143	348,687
Builders' Hardware, etc. . . . .	484,717	1,992,169
Machinery, Machines, parts of . . . . .	1,523,289	1,604,761
Nails, Spikes, Pipes, etc. . . . .	1,260,149	587,207
Jewelry and manufactures, Gold and Silver . . . . .	177,906	373,367
Lamps, Chandeliers, etc. . . . .	27,659	24,063
Lard and Compounds, etc. . . . .	326,506	321,600
Lead and manufactures of . . . . .	92,623	132,565
Leather and manufactures of . . . . .	313,717	333,833
Machinery, Steam Engines, etc. . . . .	1,636,280	2,552,629
Musical Instruments . . . . .	201,935	328,772

Import Values from United States for 1923-1924—Continued

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1923	1924
Naval Stores .....	\$ 50,660	\$ 57,250
Oil Cloth, Etc. ....	85,315	168,581
Oils: Mineral, Crude. ....	636,459	52,604
Refined, and Residuum, etc. ....	6,134,524	7,762,900
Vegetable .....	198,827	230,164
Paints, Pigments and Colors .....	826,847	787,838
Paper and manufactures of .....	1,197,015	1,816,905
Perfumery, etc. ....	212,656	260,395
Phonographs, etc. ....	115,734	104,633
Photographic Goods .....	189,237	181,838
Provisions, etc., Beef Products .....	189,915	152,824
Hogs and other Meat Products .....	1,040,807	1,089,982
Dairy Products .....	1,275,799	1,339,177
Rice .....	2,530,538	3,072,285
Roofing Felt, etc. ....	318,569	104,427
Salt .....	34,430	45,340
Silk and manufactures of .....	512,566	562,286
Soap: Toilet and other. ....	406,163	534,754
Starch .....	12,145	11,226
Straw and Palm Leaf, manufactures of .....	146,063	191,656
Sugar, Molasses and Syrup .....	824,614	619,398
Tea .....	20,140	21,640
Tin and manufactures of .....	1,759,271	3,458,530
Tobacco, manufactures of .....	1,880,590	2,064,460
Toys .....	165,621	200,123
Vegetables .....	998,913	1,169,227
Wood and Manufactures:		
Lumber, Shingles, etc. ....	2,568,611	2,911,062
Shooks, box .....	724,336	1,012,699
Doors, Sash, Blinds. ....	206,747	191,569
Furniture .....	467,627	527,543
Trimmings, Molding and other manuf's ..	428,692	621,595
Wool and manufactures of .....	838,597	897,235
All other articles .....	722,900	1,622,663
Total value merchandise shipments .....	\$60,795,799	\$71,011,469

Coin Shipments, Year Ending June 30, 1924

	Gold	Silver
Bullion, refined, import .....	\$ 35,464	\$ 599
Coin, domestic, import .....	20,424	98,700
	\$ 55,888	\$ 99,299
Coin, domestic, export .....		\$ 10,000

### Value Domestic Mdse. Shipments to the United States from Hawaii for Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1923 and 1924

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce and Finance,  
Bureau of Statistics

Articles	1923	1924
Animals . . . . .	\$ 4,623	\$ 21,885
Bones, hoofs, etc. . . . .	1,776	2,822
Beeswax . . . . .	7,144	5,122
Breadstuffs . . . . .	10,555	8,704
Chemicals, drugs, etc. . . . .	30,373	20,976
Coffee . . . . .	406,431	430,897
Fibers, unmanufactured—Sisal. . . . .	1,800	1,637
Fish, canned . . . . .	65,596	135,943
Fruits and nuts:		
Bananas . . . . .	222,138	211,343
Pineapples . . . . .	24,982	32,959
Canned Pines . . . . .	22,321,588	28,247,410
Prepared or preserved . . . . .	7,511	7,673
Nuts . . . . .	7,824	3,922
Hides and skins. . . . .	176,524	173,393
Honey . . . . .	78,621	94,342
Meat products, tallow. . . . .	30,144	29,474
Molasses . . . . .	231,693	365,585
Musical Instruments . . . . .	9,389	10,089
Paper and manufactures of. . . . .	2,448	2,682
Pineapple juice . . . . .	477	4,452
Rice . . . . .	41,442	11,390
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of. . . . .	756	1,658
Sugar, brown . . . . .	68,346,021	73,935,808
Sugar, refined . . . . .	1,239,620	585,140
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured. . . . .	1,385	20,608
Vegetables . . . . .	32,953	29,885
Wool, raw . . . . .	117,818	42,835
Wood and manufactures of. . . . .	19,146	11,919
All other articles. . . . .	31,182	99,298
Total value shipments Hawaiian products. . . . .	\$93,472,050	\$104,549,651
Returned shipments merchandise. . . . .	2,630,063	2,382,393
Total foreign merchandise. . . . .	57,629	111,768
Total shipments merchandise. . . . .	\$96,159,742	\$107,043,812

**Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Domestic Produce Shipped for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1924**

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, and Customs Tables

Articles	Quantity	Value
Sugar, raw.....	pounds.... 1,164,787,971	\$73,935,843
Sugar, refined.....	pounds.... 6,600,450	585,140
Coffee.....	pounds.... 2,678,882	551,864
Rice.....	pounds.... 165,360	11,390
Fibers, sisal.....	tons.... 5	1,637
Fish, canned.....	pounds.... 692,738	135,943
Fruits: Bananas.....	bunches.... 217,745	211,343
Fresh Pineapples.....	.....	32,959
Canned Pineapples.....	.....	28,247,410
Nuts and Fruit.....	.....	469,839
Pineapple Juice.....	.....	4,452
Beeswax.....	.....	5,122
Honey.....	pounds.... 1,646,857	94,342
Molasses.....	gallons.... 10,913,761	365,585
Hides and Skins.....	pounds.... 2,008,980	173,393
Tallow.....	pounds.... 466,745	29,474
Wool, raw.....	pounds.... 120,554	42,835
Tobacco, unmanufactured leaf....	pounds.... 19,084	20,608

**Hawaiian Imports and Exports for Year Ending March 31, 1924**

Courtesy of Collector of Customs

Countries	Imports	Exports
Australia.....	\$ 317,520	\$ 22,032
British Oceania.....	.....	55,373
British India.....	1,326,801	125
Canada.....	111,904	296,815
Chile.....	2,221,057	.....
England.....	216,939	58,030
France.....	5,055	1,804
Germany.....	26,206	.....
Hongkong.....	719,773	15,715
Japan.....	2,535,364	198,584
Scotland.....	381	.....
Other.....	1,505,878	939,933
	\$ 8,986,878	\$ 1,588,411
United States, year ending June 30.....	71,011,469	107,043,812
Totals.....	\$79,998,347	\$108,631,223



### Value of Imports from Foreign Countries Year Ending March 31, 1924

Courtesy of John F. Stone

<b>Foodstuffs:</b>		
Shellfish . . . . .	\$ 166,613	
Tea . . . . .	102,197	
Beef and veal . . . . .	248,812	
Mutton and lamb . . . . .	60,463	
Farinaceous substances . . . . .	21,361	
Eggs in shell . . . . .	20,308	
Condensed and evaporated milk . . . . .	4,518	
Butter . . . . .	328,569	
Dried and salt fish . . . . .	277,831	
Rice . . . . .	59,105	
Rice flour and broken rice . . . . .	23,452	
Potatoes, onions, garlic, etc . . . . .	18,717	
Canned vegetables . . . . .	66,058	
Pickles and sauces . . . . .	95,183	
Apples . . . . .	12,718	
Dates and other preserved fruits . . . . .	67,995	
Meats prepared or preserved . . . . .	33,666	
Poultry . . . . .	37,484	
Biscuits . . . . .	16,386	
Macaroni . . . . .	29,680	
Dried beans . . . . .	53,012	
Prepared or preserved vegetables . . . . .	373,545	
Vegetable oils including peanut, rape, olive, soya	113,044	
Mushrooms and truffles . . . . .	50,216	
Other foodstuffs . . . . .	186,410	
<b>Total foodstuffs . . . . .</b>		<b>\$2,467,343</b>
Coal . . . . .		252,118
Jute burlap . . . . .		199,891
Jute bags . . . . .		1,036,112
China matting . . . . .		56,761
Medicinal preparations and drugs . . . . .		93,436
Earthenware and chinaware . . . . .		52,337
Firecrackers . . . . .		22,363
Toilet preparations and soaps . . . . .		32,478
Toys and dolls . . . . .		15,666
Matches . . . . .		55,987
Leather footwear . . . . .		109,002
Woolens . . . . .		86,398
Cottons . . . . .		259,570
Silks . . . . .		135,247
Paper, all kinds . . . . .		48,497
Moving picture films . . . . .		41,008
Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco . . . . .		56,294
Portland cement . . . . .		168,192
Books and pamphlets not in English . . . . .		45,832
<b>Fertilizers:</b>		
Phosphates . . . . .	\$ 164,797	
Nitrates . . . . .	2,048,672	
Other fertilizers . . . . .	812	2,214,281
<b>All other . . . . .</b>		<b>1,538,065</b>
<b>Total . . . . .</b>		<b>\$8,986,878</b>

**Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for Fiscal Year  
Ending June, 1924**

Compiled from Board of Harbor Commissioners Report

Months	Honolulu				Hilo	
	Steam		Sail		No.	Tons
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons		
1923 July . . . . .	68	519,022	5	4,877	8	49,391
August . . . . .	51	412,163	8	7,736	11	78,166
September . . . . .	58	425,016	4	3,687	8	44,435
October . . . . .	51	390,238	4	4,299	7	48,332
November . . . . .	48	386,778	4	3,622	9	57,003
December . . . . .	57	423,153	2	960	11	89,476
1924 January . . . . .	60	466,400	1	566	6	45,556
February . . . . .	60	445,931	2	1,590	14	86,046
March . . . . .	57	426,835	3	3,292	10	46,836
April . . . . .	65	503,598	2	1,480	8	57,491
May . . . . .	57	461,674	1	785	15	107,435
June . . . . .	68	583,949	1	927	11	68,736
Total . . . . .	700	5,444,757	37	33,821	118	778,913

Kahului reports 77 vessels, of 427,888 tons.  
Port Allen reports 41 vessels, of 214,302 tons.

**Passengers To and From Hawaii, Fiscal Year, 1924**

Courtesy Immigration Service

	Aliens		Citizens		Filipinos	
	Arriv.	Deptrs.	Arriv.	Deptrs.	Arriv.	Deptrs.
Foreign . . . . .	5,256	3,268	2,136	2,556	....	....
Mainland . . . . .	828	1,194	12,754	14,174	....	2,118
Insular Possession . . . . .	....	6	154	1,800	5,915	2,694
Total . . . . .	6,084	4,468	15,044	18,530	5,915	4,812

**Export Value Pineapple Products to Mainland**

	1921	1922	1923	1924
Fresh Pineapples . . . . .	\$ 26,098	\$ 31,086	\$ 24,982	\$ 32,950
Canned Pineapples . . . . .	29,745,818	19,737,405	*23,064,497	28,247,410
Pineapple Juice . . . . .	69,517	81,562	477	4,452
Preserved . . . . .	....	....	....	7,673
Total . . . . .	\$29,841,433	\$19,850,053	\$23,094,906	\$28,292,485

\* \$747,859 of this amount is foreign.

## Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaiï, for 1923

Class	Amount Written	Premium	Losses and Claims Paid
Fire . . . . .	\$ 84,993,572.91	\$1,225,794.32	\$ 198,583.22
Marine . . . . .	144,529,105.00	400,373.57	134,866.44
Life . . . . .	11,424,783.00	* 471,185.57	439,817.70
Accident and Health . . . . .		126,603.12	39,773.64
Automobile . . . . .		227,353.91	62,685.68
Burglary . . . . .		7,472.26	531.86
Employers' Liability . . . . .		7,498.95	1,325.00
Fidelity and Surety . . . . .		152,118.83	9,344.52
Plate Glass . . . . .		7,737.99	2,680.31
Property Damage . . . . .		17,291.40	5,956.45
Workmen's Compensation . . . . .		241,594.81	127,145.55
Other Liability . . . . .		12,339.29	8,415.48
Total . . . . .	\$240,947,460.91	\$2,897,364.02	\$1,031,125.85

\* Life renewal premiums, 1923, \$2,063,659.90.

Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, Year Ending  
March 31, 1924

	Pounds	Value
Sugar . . . . .	389	\$ 35
Coffee, raw . . . . .	629,650	120,967
Fruits and Nuts . . . . .		465,917
Other . . . . .		978,049
		\$1,564,968

Seating Capacity of Principal Churches, Halls and Places of  
Amusement—Honolulu.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Fort street . . . . .	1,500
Kawaiahao Church (Native), King street . . . . .	1,000
New Central Union Church, Beretania street . . . . .	1,300
St. Andrew's Cathedral (Episcopal), Emma street . . . . .	800
Hawaii Theatre, Bethel street . . . . .	1,760
Princess Theater, Fort street . . . . .	1,650
Liberty Theater, Nuuanu street . . . . .	1,600
Empire Theater, Hotel street . . . . .	1,000
Y. M. C. A. game hall, Hotel street at Alakea . . . . .	850
Mission Memorial Auditorium, King street . . . . .	600
Palama Theater (moving pictures), King street . . . . .	965
Kaimuki Playhouse (moving pictures) . . . . .	1,000

# CUSTOMS STATISTICS

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## Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics

For earlier years see Annuals 1896-1916

Year	Sugar		Molasses		Total Export Value
	Pounds	Value	Gallons	Value	
1917	1,162,805,056	\$ 62,741,164	10,979,383	\$ 392,110	\$ 63,133,274
1918	1,080,908,797	64,108,540	14,671,477	634,671	64,743,211
1919	1,215,594,766	75,511,738	11,065,996	591,490	76,103,228
1920	1,056,413,393	118,998,848	9,605,486	491,815	119,490,663
1921	978,082,427	93,686,138	10,963,327	618,874	94,305,012
1922	1,191,632,100	45,109,258	3,686,131	204,129	45,313,387
1923	1,195,093,331	69,586,467	5,861,878	231,693	69,818,160
1924	1,171,388,032	74,530,983	10,913,761	365,585	74,896,568

## Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess Export Values	Custom House Receipts
1917	\$46,358,341	\$ 75,115,983	\$28,757,642	\$ 1,169,085
1918	51,801,204	80,545,606	28,744,402	1,009,243
1919	51,895,113	98,859,311	46,964,198	858,258
1920	68,876,094	145,831,074	76,954,980	1,172,394
1921	89,885,993	131,239,887	41,353,894	1,426,716
1922	59,401,294	69,457,511	10,056,217	1,076,163
1923	68,834,622	97,432,075	28,597,453	1,500,653
1924	80,000,347	108,632,223	28,631,876	1,543,911

## Receipts, Expenditures, and Public Debt of Hawaii

From Official Reports

Years	Revenue	Expenditures	Cash Balance In Treasury	Public Debt
1917	\$ 5,944,352.95	\$ 5,638,429.13	\$ 889,508.42	\$ 7,874,000.00
1918	7,208,047.73	7,441,043.45	711,517.21	8,749,000.00
1919	7,921,671.90	8,140,768.79	442,609.95	9,194,000.00
1920	10,925,406.97	10,849,601.12	506,334.53	10,894,000.00
1921	13,776,308.00	13,243,048.93	1,064,827.26	12,603,000.00
1922	13,539,016.48	13,157,124.09	1,400,567.19	14,649,000.00
1923	12,996,542.21	13,533,819.97	936,391.65	14,475,000.00
1924	15,440,493.00	14,607,373.00	1,101,979.52	18,585,000.00

## Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii

Fiscal Year	No. Banks	Commercial Deposits	Savings Deposits	Total
1917	22	\$22,486,524.31	\$10,205,496.70	\$32,692,021.01
1918	23	24,620,004.80	9,892,708.08	34,512,712.88
1919	26	24,898,287.81	10,450,846.55	35,349,134.36
1920	26	36,975,335.93	15,807,778.11	52,783,114.04
1921	31	32,545,538.38	18,635,866.41	51,181,404.79
1922	28	28,379,489.19	17,863,992.17	46,243,481.36
1923	28	31,616,007.39	21,765,731.47	53,381,738.86
1924	29	33,257,399.35	23,238,363.06	56,495,762.41

**Hawaiian Corporations, 1924**  
Tables by Courtesy of Treasury Department

Class	Number			Capital		Total
	Before August, 1898	After August, 1898	Total	Before 1898	After 1898	
Agricultural	33	63	96	\$48,930,000	\$ 47,970,815	\$ 96,900,815
Mercantile..	34	614	648	30,303,285	87,280,738	117,584,023
Railroad....	4	5	9	8,050,000	7,759,960	15,809,960
Street Car..	..	2	2	.....	2,950,000	2,950,000
Steamship..	1	2	3	5,000,000	206,000	5,206,000
Bank.....	1	10	11	1,100,000	3,250,000	4,350,000
Sav. & Loan..	..	26	26	.....	2,152,000	2,152,000
Trust.....	1	11	12	1,250,000	2,950,000	4,200,000
Insurance... ..	..	2	2	.....	300,000	300,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>\$94,633,285</b>	<b>\$154,819,513</b>	<b>\$249,452,798</b>

**Assessed Values Real and Personal Property (by races)  
for 1924**

Taxpayers	Real Property		Personal Property		Total Assd. Value
	No.	Assd. Value	No.	Assd. Value	
Corporations, firms....	1,323	\$124,411,205	1,233	\$123,605,091	\$248,016,296
Anglo-Saxon.....	3,857	39,237,379	3,031	5,019,036	44,256,415
Hawaiians.....	5,581	19,995,991	2,440	2,165,365	22,161,356
Port. & Spanish.....	3,247	11,845,612	1,938	1,380,941	13,226,553
Chinese.....	1,936	10,944,085	2,165	2,960,258	13,904,343
Japanese.....	2,505	6,422,166	5,732	8,960,451	15,382,617
Filipinos.....	5	14,990	53	39,510	54,500
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>18,454</b>	<b>\$212,871,428</b>	<b>16,592</b>	<b>\$144,130,652</b>	<b>\$357,002,080</b>

**Assessed Values Real and Personal Property for 1924, by  
Taxation Divisions**

Taxation Divisions	Real Property	Personal Property	Total
First, City & County of Honolulu	\$130,780,980	\$ 78,941,071	\$209,722,051
Second, County of Maui.....	29,855,456	22,833,105	52,688,561
Third, County of Hawaii.....	35,266,257	27,728,816	63,995,073
Fourth, County of Kauai.....	15,968,735	14,627,660	30,596,395
<b>Total for Territory.....</b>	<b>\$212,871,428</b>	<b>\$144,130,652</b>	<b>\$357,002,080</b>

**PACK OF HAWAIIAN CANNED PINEAPPLE**

Compiled from the Records of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Canners

Companies	1921	1922	1923
California Packing Corporation.....	1,776,160	1,280,343	1,338,545
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	1,543,883	1,527,658	2,038,671
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Honolulu, Ltd.....	638,100	577,838	1,000,890
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	212,965	186,592	255,535
Hawaii Fruit Packers, Ltd., by Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	20,944	23,542	40,806
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	74,481	104,795	121,134
Kauai Fruit & Land Co., Ltd.....	96,746	77,757	131,725
Baldwin Packers .....	100,375	143,318	174,360
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	667,268	607,438	490,466
Pauwela Pineapple Company.....	108,340	154,145	149,334
Hawaii Fruit Canning Co., now Ka-la Pineapple Co.....	9,092	6,656	31,035
Honolulu Fruit Co.....	3,560	34,090	71,072
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	10,889	36,775	22,103
Warmington-Duff Co., by Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	.....	9,292	30,071
Total Pack (cases, 2 dozen cans each).....	5,262,503	4,770,239	5,895,747

**PINEAPPLE COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS**

Company:	Office Location:	Manager:	Representatives:
Cal. Packing Corporation.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	H. A. White.....	Cal. Packing Corporation, San Francisco
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	James D. Dole.....	Hawn. Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Hon., Ltd.Honolulu, Oahu.....	L. E. Arnold.....	Libby, McNeill & Libby, S. F. & Chicago	
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	Waiawa, Oahu.....	L. M. Judd.....	T. H. Davies & Co., Honolulu
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	Kapaa, Kauai.....	Albert Horner.....	American Factors, Ltd., Honolulu
Kauai Fruit & Land Co., Ltd.....	Lawai, Kauai.....	W. D. McBryde.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu
Baldwin Packers .....	Lahaina, Maui.....	D. T. Fleming.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	Haiku, Maui.....	A. F. Tavares.....	Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd., San Fran.
Pauwela Pineapple Co.....	Haiku, Maui.....	W. O. Aiken.....	Richmond Chase Co., San Jose
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	A. E. Lister.....	Prat, Low Preserving Co., Santa Clara, Cal.

**TAXES BY DIVISION AND COUNTIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923**

Courtesy of Auditing Department

DIVISION OF TAXES	OAHU	MAUI	HAWAII	KAUAI	TOTALS
Special territorial.....	\$ 119,288.00	.....	.....	.....	\$ 119,288.00
Real estate taxes.....	2,918,950.35	\$ 796,471.59	\$1,034,737.12	\$389,129.01	5,139,288.37
Personal property taxes.....	1,945,877.85	616,439.81	809,420.31	364,296.96	3,736,034.93
10% penalty.....	9,795.65	1,054.04	3,740.14	742.45	15,332.29
Court costs and interest.....	15,425.59	1,333.15	10,608.45	369.85	27,737.04
Bicycles.....	401.00	305.80	134.30	106.70	947.80
Automobiles.....	12.15	.....	.....	.....	12.15
Carrriages, carts, etc.....	6,900.00	1,405.00	2,917.00	1,760.00	12,982.00
Brakes and sulkies.....	146.20	6.00	64.00	68.00	284.20
Road tax.....	85,123.65	25,118.72	38,655.29	20,767.91	169,665.56
Poll tax.....	42,200.07	12,547.72	19,313.66	10,376.18	84,437.63
Dog and dog tags.....	2,260.40	1,070.94	1,359.09	858.30	5,548.73
School tax.....	84,300.26	25,095.44	38,617.38	20,752.71	168,765.79
Income tax.....	1,586,775.55	132,770.98	42,038.20	23,120.66	1,784,705.39
Special income tax.....	7,932.80	21.46	1,040.90	935.65	9,930.81
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$6,825,369.52</b>	<b>\$1,613,640.95</b>	<b>\$2,002,645.83</b>	<b>\$833,284.38</b>	<b>\$11,274,940.68</b>

**Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1923-1924**

Compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau Records, by Edward A. Beals, Meteorologist  
(Continued from preceding Annuals.)

MONTH	BAROMETER		RAIN-FALL	REL. HUM.		EXTREME TEMPERATURE		MEAN TEMPERATURE			Cloud Am't	Wind Velocity
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.		8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Maxim.	Mini-mum.	Mean of Max. & Min.		
July	30.03	30.01	0.25	65	67	84	71	82.1	73.5	77.8	6.2	10.8
August	30.02	30.00	0.38	66	68	85	71	82.8	73.6	78.2	5.7	9.4
September	29.98	29.97	0.82	68	70	87	71	83.5	74.6	79.0	5.0	8.8
October	30.00	30.00	2.22	70	70	85	70	82.7	73.1	77.9	5.4	9.0
November	30.00	29.99	0.40	66	68	82	66	79.9	71.2	75.6	4.8	9.9
December	30.01	30.01	7.99	74	76	81	64	76.8	68.6	72.7	6.4	10.0
January	30.04	30.04	0.12	70	68	79	60	75.9	65.2	70.6	3.0	8.0
February	30.08	30.07	1.47	70	70	80	63	76.9	67.1	72.0	5.4	8.6
March	30.07	30.06	1.29	69	69	80	63	76.1	67.3	71.7	5.1	9.4
April	30.02	30.01	12.65	74	73	79	64	77.3	67.9	72.6	6.8	8.0
May	30.05	30.05	0.58	68	70	83	67	79.4	70.0	74.7	4.8	8.1
June	30.05	30.05	0.60	65	67	84	68	81.1	71.4	76.2	4.2	8.2
Year	30.03	30.02	28.77	69	70	82	66	79.5	70.3	74.9	5.2	9.0



## TABLE OF RAINFALL, Principal Stations

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports

Stations	Observer	1923					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Hawaii</b>							
Hilo (town).....	Hak. Sug. Co....	12.16	13.33	19.12	15.09	6.59	33.60
Hakalau .....	C. E. Martin.....	9.53	13.40	16.90	13.07	6.82	32.35
Holualoa .....	Kona Dev. Co....	11.49	6.42	5.13	3.66	0.36	3.53
Honokaa .....	Hon. Sug. Co....	3.31	11.77	4.48	6.37	3.77	18.85
Kauleau.....	Jas. S. Green....	7.73	7.86	9.45	6.68	5.36	18.04
Kealakekua .....	Robt. Wallace....	6.42	7.03	4.27	5.46	2.21	5.77
Kohala .....	Dr. B. D. Bond....	4.28	5.52	3.84	4.39	4.97	9.88
Kukaiiau Mill....	A. R. Phillip....	3.25	11.52	6.63	5.23	4.27	19.12
Laupahoehoe ..	A. L. Moses.....	9.20	13.99	8.41	11.21	7.85	32.71
Naalehu .....	Hutch. Pln. Co....	0.42	4.16	4.58	1.34	2.08	7.22
Olaa (17 miles)..	Olaa Sug. Co....	15.00	13.57	18.62	16.31	8.74	29.68
Ookala .....	Kaiwiki Sug. Co..	8.29	13.28	9.75	10.51	6.35	27.27
Paauihu .....	Paauihu Sug. Co..	3.67	10.53	3.54	8.38	3.63	17.75
Pahala .....	Haw. Agrl. Co....	0.57	2.83	5.72	0.17	1.12	10.07
Pepeekeo .....	Pepeekeo S. Co....	12.30	11.84	17.95	14.41	6.01	27.03
Ponahawai .....	J. E. Gamalielson.	12.54	17.00	19.48	18.41	9.58	36.39
Volcano Obs.....	T. A. Jaggard, Jr..	3.93	7.19	8.82	7.55	3.14	14.65
Waiakea Mill....	Waiakea Mill....	9.65	12.27	14.24	14.95	6.25	31.92
Waimea .....	Frank Pinho....	3.70	3.49	2.32	3.29	2.49	9.05
<b>Maui</b>							
Haiku Exp. Sta..	W. A. Baldwin..	3.66	3.16	4.59	6.93	5.56	14.11
Haleakala Ranch.	Hal. Ranch Co....	0.96	1.29	1.68	8.32	2.39	8.95
Hana .....	Kaeleku Sug. Co..	3.23	3.32	6.05	7.42	5.61	16.29
Keanae Valley ..	W. F. Pogue....	16.79	11.49	15.80	23.09	16.54	47.35
Kula (Erehwon)..	A. von Tempsky..	0.61	0.60	6.26	1.99	0.00	5.47
Makawao .....	J. E. Tavares....	1.63	2.01	2.77	6.52	3.09	9.36
Puomalei .....	D. von Tempsky..	....	4.34	4.95	4.61	7.42	....
Wailuku .....	Bro. Robert.....	0.36	0.52	1.59	1.89	2.94	6.25
<b>Oahu</b>							
Electric Light Sta.	Alex. Walker....	5.62	....	5.53	8.22	3.52	26.08
Ewa Plantation ..	J. A. Hattie.....	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	8.08
Honolulu W. B....	Weather Bureau..	0.25	0.38	0.82	2.22	0.40	7.99
Kahuku .....	R. T. Chrstfrsn..	0.89	0.88	0.92	3.55	1.02	7.06
Kinaiu Street....	W. R. Castle....	....	....	....	....	0.33	9.81
Luakaha (lower).	L. A. Moore.....	6.22	....	8.81	8.04	4.45	21.03
Manoa Valley ....	Miss C. Hall....	2.20	2.59	3.25	3.73	1.76	....
Maunawili Ranch.	John Herd.....	2.56	4.78	5.74	7.38	3.35	20.66
Schofield Barracks	Med. Corps, U.S.A.	1.15	1.08	2.74	1.07	0.61	11.97
Waiialua Mill....	Waiialua Agr. Co..	0.35	1.03	1.07	1.01	0.68	13.00
Waiawa .....	Pearl City F. Co..	1.93	1.22	1.45	2.36	0.72	10.16
Waimalu .....	Hon. Pln. Co....	1.04	0.39	1.92	1.52	0.70	7.81
Waimanalo .....	Edwd. Todd.....	0.47	1.62	1.96	2.88	1.10	10.40
<b>Kauai</b>							
Eleele .....	McBryde Sug. Co..	0.95	0.28	0.50	2.08	0.29	5.73
Grove Farm.....	G. N. Wilcox....	2.33	2.62	2.05	2.74	2.31	8.96
Kealia .....	Makee Sug. Co....	1.33	1.65	1.34	2.72	3.14	10.27
Kilauea .....	Kilauea Sug. Co..	3.67	1.72	4.54	4.88	5.71	12.53
Kukuiula .....	F. S. Christian...	1.64	0.60	1.10	3.10	0.95	9.03
Waiawa .....	E. A. Knudsen...	0.90	0.70	0.48	2.46	0.18	5.04

# RAINFALL TABLE

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## Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1923-1924

E. F. Loveridge, Observer. Continued from last Annual

Stations	Feet Elev.	1924						Yearly
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
<b>Hawaii</b>								
Hakalau . . . . .	200	3.65	9.32	7.30	19.87	5.67	3.82	149.52
Hilo . . . . .	40	2.46	8.34	7.48	29.17	8.02	3.44	150.98
Holualoa . . . . .	1450	1.26	2.38	2.67	4.81	7.02	7.10	55.83
Honokaa . . . . .	461	1.43	8.18	4.43	6.58	2.92	0.99	73.08
Kaueleau . . . . .	350	2.66	6.12	6.65	6.61	2.91	3.52	83.59
Kealakekua . . . . .	1450	0.40	2.79	2.11	3.10	7.80	7.08	54.44
Kohala . . . . .	537	2.03	7.39	3.17	9.52	1.98	0.55	59.52
Kukaiau . . . . .	260	1.20	6.54	4.71	13.46	2.00	0.15	78.08
Laupahoehoe . . . . .	110	2.86	9.79	8.24	23.23	.....	.....	.....
Naalehu . . . . .	650	0.67	0.66	4.51	13.00	2.93	1.43	43.00
Olaa, Puna . . . . .	1530	3.47	11.67	11.92	22.52	9.86	5.76	167.12
Ookala . . . . .	400	3.32	8.94	7.87	18.59	5.83	1.28	121.28
Paaui Mill. . . . .	400	1.80	8.41	3.34	9.30	3.44	1.07	74.86
Pahala . . . . .	850	0.31	0.69	10.93	15.77	3.15	2.23	53.56
Pepeekeo . . . . .	100	4.20	7.02	8.64	18.28	6.94	3.28	137.90
Ponahawai . . . . .	500	3.16	8.18	11.45	34.87	10.47	5.68	187.21
Kilauea Crater. . . . .	3984	0.18	3.85	10.41	13.27	6.83	1.39	81.21
Waiakea . . . . .	50	2.96	8.48	7.31	30.95	7.34	3.43	149.75
Waimea . . . . .	2700	1.85	3.60	2.34	4.46	1.60	0.58	38.97
<b>Maui</b>								
Haiku Exp. Sta..	700	2.31	9.06	4.85	12.61	6.35	1.85	75.04
Haleakala Ranch.	2000	0.99	11.74	3.76	13.17	5.03	0.00	58.28
Hana . . . . .	200	1.81	4.66	3.37	16.05	4.94	3.56	76.31
Keanae . . . . .	1000	5.71	28.06	12.10	26.95	19.17	5.09	228.14
Erehwon . . . . .	4000	0.00	2.64	1.43	12.83	3.94	.....	.....
Makawao . . . . .	1700	1.92	9.44	2.78	11.22	6.29	0.37	57.40
Puomalei . . . . .	1300	...	15.82	5.20	14.53	7.52	1.28	.....
Wailuku . . . . .	200	0.49	3.62	1.91	7.22	2.22	0.37	29.38
<b>Oahu</b>								
Nuuanu Elec. Sta.	405	1.78	5.90	4.88	30.34	4.92	3.07	.....
Ewa . . . . .	50	0.00	1.32	1.63	10.27	0.19	0.00	21.65
U.S. Weather Bu.	111	0.12	1.47	1.29	12.65	0.58	0.60	28.77
Kahuku . . . . .	25	0.90	1.86	2.67	9.26	1.58	0.60	31.19
Honolulu . . . . .	50	0.28	1.55	.....	6.85	.....	0.47	.....
Nuuanu W. Wks.	881	2.35	8.43	5.20	24.86	6.79	6.97	.....
Oahu Ave. . . . .	210	1.08	5.44	2.96	14.91	3.82	3.77	.....
Maunawili . . . . .	250	1.37	6.75	3.27	22.12	6.82	2.90	87.70
Leilehua . . . . .	861	0.28	2.59	6.34	17.07	2.88	0.52	48.30
Waialua . . . . .	30	0.86	1.85	2.93	9.77	0.76	0.10	33.41
Ewa . . . . .	675	1.06	2.59	3.12	12.73	3.81	1.60	42.75
Ewa . . . . .	200	0.50	2.00	2.76	11.93	1.04	0.94	32.55
Waimanalo . . . . .	25	0.22	3.94	3.12	17.96	2.63	0.84	47.14
<b>Kauai</b>								
Eleele . . . . .	150	0.70	2.16	0.65	4.75	0.56	0.53	19.18
Lihue . . . . .	200	1.61	3.66	2.35	7.80	4.45	2.04	42.92
Kealia . . . . .	15	1.00	2.01	1.42	6.41	3.35	0.85	35.49
Kilauea . . . . .	342	1.65	4.18	1.97	12.82	5.93	1.78	61.38
Koloa . . . . .	100	1.69	1.95	1.69	6.15	1.60	1.10	30.60
Waimea . . . . .	35	0.74	1.98	0.37	3.53	0.00	0.00	16.38

## CHANGING HONOLULU

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Not in vain the distance beacons. Forward,  
forward let us range.  
Let the great world spin forever down the ringing  
grooves of change.

—*Tennyson.*

**L**AST issue of the ANNUAL, commemorative of its 50th anniversary, had largely to do with the progress and development of Hawaii since its advent. Its several articles illustrative of cause for jubilation called for retrospection, and the very creditable showing presented on the advancement of Hawaii met with commendable recognition in distant lands.

But standing at the threshold of the ANNUAL'S second half century and looking out across Hawaii's field, alive with various activities that dwarf any period hitherto, it may not be amiss to note the more prominent features of change that are in progress, and prospective, in our fair city.

The building improvements in the business section of Honolulu in the past few years are materially changing its appearance and character from that of a way-station to an up-to-date enterprising city of permanent character, indicative of the prosperity pervading the territory.

Our water-front aspect, with its new concrete piers and extensive two-story steel and concrete shed for passenger comfort and freight protection, to serve piers 8-9-10, has already won encomiums from experienced men of affairs of other lands; and the facilities for freight handling at the railroad wharves they acclaim as the finest in the Pacific and the equal of any eastern port. Upon completion of the clock-tower feature of the piers, planned for erection at the foot of Fort street, and elimination of old esplanade structures, as contemplated, the favorable impression of the "Cross-roads of the Pacific" will be materially enhanced. The prominent power-house and refrigerating plant of the Hawaiian Electric Co., with highest smoke-stack in the city, recently erected in its vicinity, even marks our era of up-to-dateness.

The size and character of all business structures for several years past have been progressive, being more spacious, finer finished internally and more ornamental outwardly, without lavishness, as they take on the skyscraper tendency. The presence and skill of the professional architect is thus made apparent, much of which is new to the islands, lending individuality though it may lack harmony during the transition period. Two buildings that stand out prominently in this respect are, the federal building, and the spacious Theo. H. Davies block, this latter of four stories covering an entire square, at an expenditure of over two million dollars.

It is said that when the picture of this building was shown a South-sea island official, his impression of Hawaii took a sudden change and expressed surprise at such evidence of Honolulu's commercial importance, saying: "O, that's another land from that of Pele" (Hawaii being known to them as such).

Thus it is with the new Castle & Cooke building of four stories and basement, corner of Merchant and Bishop streets, solid in character, of reinforced concrete with granitex terra cotta facing, on granite base; door and window frames in bronze, and first or main floor finished in marble, all of which will likely influence future business structures in this city. It has a frontage of 135 feet on Merchant street, and 85 feet on Bishop. Its cost will exceed \$700,000, and its ground site \$200,000 additional.

The S. M. Damon building now in course of erection on Bishop street, from King to Merchant, is to provide new homes for the Bank of Bishop & Co., the Bishop Trust Co. and Bishop Insurance Agencies and allied interests. This building will have street frontages of 71 feet on King, 230 feet on Bishop, and 87 feet on Merchant; to be four stories in height, of reinforced concrete and ornate design. The Merchant street half of the building is provided with a basement that, as in the Castle & Cooke building, required special engineering skill to overcome inflowing waters. The contract for this work was awarded to R. E. Wooley on a bid of \$749,906, to be completed November 15, 1925.

On the opposite Bishop street corner, at King, work is also in progress for the new home of the First National Bank of Hawaii, to cost some \$375,000, exclusive of vaults. This also will be a four-story concrete building, of solid character and pleasing

design. Its King street front will measure 65 feet, with 113 feet on Bishop street, and is to be completed by November, 1925.

Opposite it, on King, the Bank of Hawaii has purchased the corner of Bishop park as a site for a new bank building in the probable near future, thus bringing them all to one bank center.

Another prospective important business Bishop street structure is shown in the purchase by Alexander & Baldwin of its Merchant street corner, formerly planned as the Bishop Bank site. The Queen street end of the block changed hands in 1922 at a good figure, for a contemplated structure for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.

Among other building activities of marked importance both in appearance and in influence for the public weal completed this last year, are, the new Queen's Hospital, the Central Union church (both of which have mention in this issue), the First Church of Christ, Scientist, new addition to Leahi Home, University of Hawaii Library, costing over \$125,000, group of McKinley High school buildings, the Kuhio school, and not long since, two new theaters that would be a credit to any mainland city. And the erection of the new three-story brick Galen building, on Beretania street, marks also a step towards widening this important highway.

The recent sale of the larger portion of the Allen Estate facing on Richards street, to the Y. W. C. A., for \$238,566, promises a new and larger building specially equipped to meet its increasing service. Brewer & Co. in 1921, purchased the King-Richards corner of this block with the prospect of building and moving to the Civic Center from their Fort street quarters.

The recent extension of Bethel street, and proposed widening and extension of Bishop street, as also the new concrete King street bridge over the Nuuanu stream, indicate the prevailing spirit of progress. And this spirit in a marked degree is manifest in the store-front and show-window improvements of the shopping districts, now the order of the day.

An enlarged building of the Hawaiian Electric Co. is already in prospect, of five stories in height, to occupy the entire Gore lot adjoining them, on King and Merchant streets, plans for which are under way.

A new territorial two-story building is designed for early construction, with plan for an additional story later, to be erected on Punchbowl street, opposite Kawaiahao church, in furtherance of the Civic Center plans. The King street corner opposite the Library, that was purchased in 1921 for the site of a City Hall building, has the prospect of enlargement, steps having recently been taken for the condemnation of all adjoining properties, to give it a clear Punchbowl street frontage from King to Hotel streets.

Important changes are also to be noted in the size and permanent character of the buildings that have recently gone up in the industrial districts, notably in the Iwilei section, by the several concerns there located, whose wheels of industry and enterprise have obliterated the former unsavory character of the neighborhood.

This record of change, affecting only Honolulu's business section proper, would be incomplete without mention of street improvements, and gradual disappearance of unsightly, unkempt premises, a number of these having given place to neat Oil Service stations that are lessons in cleanliness to other than their immediate vicinities. The rapid increase of autos in the city is taxing it for stands and parking space, and has resulted in several old-time structures having been torn down and the premises devoted to this new purpose—in some cases only temporary—while waiting time for building anew.

Beyond the business lines, and looking out over the residential districts in the several suburban sections, the change that is going on, and has been for several years past, tells clearly both of an increasing population and its prosperous condition. The activity noticeable in real estate, at steadily advancing figures, and the avidity with which lots in newly opened up sections are taken, especially beach properties, all mean the one thing, increased wealth throughout the community.

The following figures of valuation of constructed buildings in Honolulu the past few years are from the records of the building inspector, giving both the number of permits issued and the cost of erection.

1922 was the high peak in the extent of building operations in Honolulu, reaching \$6,221,639, on 3143 permits issued. The

figures of valuation the following year were \$5,865,859, a slight reduction, but there were 96 more permits issued, which might indicate that costs of building material were modifying.

Figures for the year 1924, are incomplete at this writing, but for the nine months to the close of September 2917 building permits had been issued, on an estimated valuation of \$4,652,398, with the prospect of reaching the banner year result. Figures given do not include governmental construction.

In the division of the foregoing construction figures for 1922 and 1923, the values given for new buildings, exclusive of additions and repairs, were:

Business buildings \$1,112,120, and \$1,519,592, respectively.

Dwellings, \$3,468,646, and \$3,053,302, respectively.

In number, these latter showed 786 new homes of \$2,000 each or less, in value, and 499 costing over \$2,000 each, a total of 1285 in 1922, while for the year following the lesser class had 777 permits and the higher class 436, a decline of 72 in the total, but still above an average of one hundred new dwellings per month.

The building activity these figures represent, shows a steady increase of Honolulu homes, hence the rapid growth in all residential and suburban districts, on mountain slopes and in valley tracts, calling steadily for subdivisions that have in turn affected the real estate market for some time past. This expansion and upbuilding is wholly due to natural development causes, rather than any sudden boom from temporary external influences. Not in the spirit of boasting, but in recognition of the long continued favors with which Hawaii has been blessed in her industries, and the enterprise of her citizens rewarded, may we lay claim to being well fixed, both present and prospective; hence the Changing Honolulu, for growth, comfort and attractiveness.

For a number of years the annual balance of trade has stood in Hawaii's favor, the past ten years of which may be seen in the tables on page 21, which show a range of from ten to seventy-six million dollars per annum to Hawaii's credit in value of her exports over imports, a total of \$290,060,662 for the decade, or an average of a little more than twenty-nine million dollars per annum, as the reward of our enterprise and industries, not all of which, however, returns here for reinvestment. Last year the

total value of all exports was \$108,602,223, against which importations showed a valuation of \$80,000,347, leaving \$28,631,876 as Hawaii's profit in trade for 1924.

Nor is the improved change in travel, both inter-island and abroad, to be overlooked. To meet the demands for rapid movement of local produce and quick and more commodious passenger service, the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. have developed a fine fleet, giving sailings to the other islands of the group every two or three days. The *Haleakala*, new last year, specially built for the Hilo-Volcano route, of 4,000 tons capacity and provision for 288 passengers, is in marked contrast for speed and comfort over the Hilo packets of former days.

The frequency of coast mails and passenger opportunity also presents a gratifying change. With the increased Matson S. S. line, affording a regular weekly schedule; the Los Angeles line every two weeks; the Oceanic line every three weeks, connecting with the Colonies; the Canadian-Australasian line every four weeks; the Dollar round-the-world line, as also the Pacific Mail, and the T. K. K. lines every two weeks; frequent Transport opportunities, and special world-tour excursions (in their season), Honolulu keeps in close touch with the world.

So much for things tangible, of which more might be said. Of the deeper things of life much, too, might be written, illustrative of the harmony and coöperation in social welfare and other communal or even world interests. These are not virtues hidden below the surface of things in Aloha-land, but are the ruling spirit, permeating the various races within our borders. These, with the matchless climate; the charm of local customs and color; the proverbial Hawaiian hospitality; the beauty and attractiveness of our ever green mountains, and scenic beauty of the famed Pali of Nuuanu, are among the charms that never change; they lure and abide.

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RAIN MEASURED IN COIN.—The two days rain of 1st July, which was very general throughout the Territory, was said by an interested party to be worth five million dollars to the sugar and pineapple growers.



## HONOLULU'S MUSIC WEEK

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**H**ONOLULU'S music loving community fell readily into line for its first annual music week on May 4 to 10, 1924, in accordance with the Governor's proclamation, which outlined the origin of the movement, some four years ago in order to provide music for busy folk and for schools and hospitals. The enthusiasm with which it was received and the success met with in the eastern states led to the adoption, this year, of National Music Week, which has the approval of the president, governors, and officials of many states and cities.

Preparation for the event here was no light task, and to the Music Week Committee, formed of Honolulu's representative melody enthusiasts, of which Raymond C. Brown was chairman, and Mrs. David R. Lee the executive secretary, the public are greatly indebted for a full season of rare enjoyment in this period of musical uplift.

So complete and thorough was the planning by the committee for music to reach all classes in the community, that all the musical organizations of the city—bands, public and school; orchestras, choirs, glee clubs, etc., assisted by three bands of the army when not required for duty, were requisitioned for assignment to various available places. These embraced churches, hospitals, schools, parks, theatres, hotel and club luncheons, army and navy Y. M. C. A., the prison, and several places of business. Programs were arranged to provide attractive features at all hours of the day and evening at one place or another throughout the city. The committee found pioneering no easy task, but so successfully was the week's program carried out with "music everywhere," that their slogan: "Music for everybody, everybody for music," was well maintained.

Out of the season so crowded with more musical treats than one could embrace, there were several of pleasant memory that appealed to the masses, with others of classic line that enraptured even the untutored. This has to be said of the Schofield Music Club concert, vocal and instrumental; "Stabat Mater,"

under Prof. J. S. Wanrell's direction; the concert of Norwegian music, by Mr. I. R. Ringnes, pianist, on successive evenings at the old Central Union church; several concerts arranged for the twilight hour at same central point, as also the varied program of the massed orchestra concert with dance prelude at the Armory, on the evening of the 9th. These have all been noted as distinctive, as also the massed band concert at the Executive grounds on the afternoon of the closing day, in which seven bands participated.

Several of the concerts were arranged for mass singing, in whole or in part, thus arousing, under good leaders, the spirit of song for their more complete enjoyment.

The May Festival, "An Enchanted Garden," a dance pantomime depicting the coming of Spring, composed by Mrs. Helen J. Campbell and Miss Katie Singlehurst, enacted at the Punahou campus on the afternoon of May 9th, was a delightful and musically successful entertainment.

The rendition of Hawaiian music was made a feature throughout the week, to the eminent joy and satisfaction of kamaainas (those of the soil) and appreciation of malihinis (strangers) on each occasion, more particularly the concerts of combined choirs. At Kaumakapili church on the evening of the 6th, a concert was given by the following choirs: the Makua choir (30 voices), led by J. Naiwi; Kalihi and Moanalua (40 voices), led by J. Kealialio; Kaumakapili (30 voices), led by S. Kaalouahi; and Kawaihāo (70 voices), led by Miss L. Kawainui. This concert was repeated at Kawaihāo church on the 8th where the varied selection of Hawaiian songs, extended by merciless encores of a crowded house told the delight of the hearers.

A band concert for school children was given at the Capitol grounds on the afternoon of the 9th, followed by a serenade to Governor and Mrs. Farrington by public school children of the 7th and 8th grades, in a program of Hawaiian songs. In the forenoon of the closing day, special concerts for young folks were given at the Hawaii, Princess and Liberty theatres.

"A Night of Nations" that was staged at the Capitol grounds, Wednesday evening, the 7th, was termed by one writer as "the crowning event of the week; it alone making Music Week worth while." It certainly was for variety and length of pro-

gram, which carried to a late hour owing to insistent encores. The program embraced folk songs and dances in national costume, in which Hawaii, Japan, Scotland, Philippines, Portugal, China, Russia and America were represented, and was witnessed and listened to by the largest of the week's gatherings.

A fitting climax to the week's avalanche of music may be said to have been the Interscholastic glee club contest, given in old Central Union church, which closed the events. The contestants for championship were:

McKinley high school glee club, Carl Basler, leader;  
Punahou glee club, Prof. Paul Kirkpatrick, leader;  
Kamehameha glee club, Miss Grace Chapman, leader, and  
Mid-Pacific boys' glee club, C. B. Adams, leader.

Each school sang three songs; one chosen for all clubs, one school song, and one of each club's own selection.

Each glee club had their host of boosters in the audience which added to the spirit of rivalry. The contestants all did well; they acquitted themselves with honor, to receive the appreciative plaudits of a crowded house. At the close of the contest part of the program, and while the judges—comprising Mrs. D. L. Crawford, Stanley Livingston and L. Tenny Peck—were comparing notes for points of excellence, for decision, Messrs. W. A. Love, O. E. Wall (violins), B. L. Marx (viola), and R. C. McLean (cello), furnished a string quartette treat of several numbers, which was followed by two songs by the University glee club, which was not in competition.

By unanimous decision of the judges, the championship honors were awarded to the Kamehameha glee club,—the audience unmistakably evincing approval. In grand finale the combined glee clubs then rendered the contesting song of the evening, led by Miss Chapman, director of the winning club.

This but partially outlines the varied musical activities of the week, but sufficiently so to indicate the happy season in which our community heartily united and thoroughly enjoyed. In the mighty influence of song, souls are lifted to broader visions of life, cares are lightened, perplexities forgotten, and lives are brightened. The memories of Honolulu Music Week will linger long as a community asset. It is hoped this innovation will lead to greater communal interest in establishing and furthering the

gift of song for its elevating influence, and that music week may be looked forward to as an annual event.

The *Advertiser*, among other things, said: "Music week was very lovely; it proved one of the happiest of all of the numerous 'Weeks' dedicated to this or that broader community interest. We vouchsafe that more lasting good came out of it, and that its concerts and musicales brought a wider range of people of all occupations into closer acquaintanceship with one another.

"There is nothing stilted, conventional or formal in the gift of song. It is a common language uniting the souls of all mankind.

"We heard sweet harmonies from unsuspected sources. We were showered with melodies in tonal floods as free as the sunshine. All Honolulu enjoyed its Music Week. Its memories will echo long."

The "Thank You" of the Musical Week Committee is worthy a more permanent place than the week's program, that it is embodied herewith for its reference value as well as for the personal interest, as may be seen:

"The Music Week Committee wishes to extend a special word of appreciation to all those who have contributed of their time and service to make Honolulu's First Annual Music Week a success. Pioneering, at best, is no easy task. Patience, perseverance and personal sacrifice have been necessary to carry on the educational work which has been required to overcome a natural apathy. The response has, however, been worth while and the committee feels that a foundation has been laid for results which will be even greater next year. It feels that Music Week will be extended into corners that could not be reached this year. When the idea and the ideals of Music Week are thoroughly understood and accepted there will be no difficulty in reaching toilers in all our industrial plants, the children on all our playgrounds and the workers in all our stores and shops. That is the goal for Music Week.

"It is extremely difficult and would be practically impossible to show personal recognition to all those who have contributed so valuably to the preparations for Music Week, but the committee desires to extend thanks and a deep sense of appreciation to the music dealers for the loan of musical instruments, pianos and records; to the directors and to the members individually of all the bands, Army, Navy and Civilian, taking part in the concerts; to all the musicians, both professional and amateur, who are giving their services free of charge to carry music to the 'shut-ins'

of our various hospitals and institutions; to Mrs. Jorgen Jorgensen for her splendid and untiring efforts in arranging literally scores of programs for the inmates and 'shut-ins' of the nineteen institutions and hospitals assigned to her care; to the Morning Music Club in promoting the Music Memory Contest and especially to the members of that club who have devoted so many hours in helping the school children prepare for the contest; to Mr. William Potter for his generosity in donating the cover design; to all the members of the music trades for their generosity,—over and above the favors already mentioned,—in printing enough of these programs to be given free to the school children, and in donating the proceeds from the sale of the remaining programs to the Music Week Committee for use in defraying the general expenses of the week; to the theatre managements and owners of halls and buildings, particularly to the managements of the Hawaii Theatre, the Princess and the Liberty, for the use of their buildings to stage the various children's concerts; to the Trustees of Central Union Church and to Mr. Gustav Schuman for the use of the old church building and equipment which will be used for concert purposes during the entire week; to the Pan-Pacific Union for the use of their offices during the long weeks of preparation; to the Boy Scouts who in joyful regiments will be there at every large event to give their help; to the newspapers and the public generally for a splendid spirit of cooperation in making Honolulu's First Annual Music Week a success."

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#### NEW ISLAND STEAMERS

The Inter-Island Company purchased the Cuban steamer *Domingo Nazibel*, at Havana, a vessel of 1050 gross tons, to add to their fleet, taking the place of the *Mauna Loa*, withdrawn for age, the new boat taking the old one's name.

The steamer *Ambassador*, a tug-freighter of 204 gross tons, with Diesel engines of 360 h. p., comes also to the Inter-Island Co. for towage and salvage needs of the port.

To replace the lost *Bee*, the Hawaii Meat Co. secured the *Hornet*, a sister vessel, for their Kohala-Kona route, and have had built at San Francisco, for their growing West Hawaii trade, a new steamer of 850 gross tons, named the *Hawaii*, with accommodations for 90 passengers, which arrived November 13th, fitted for the service.

## SOURCES OF HAWAII'S POPULAR MUSIC

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UPON several occasions during Music Week one was led into reminiscent moods, mentally tracing back for the origin of Hawaiian club and-choir or group singing that has developed so popularly, and was naturally made a feature of several programs. Without attempting anything exhaustive (though the subject is well worthy of it at the hand of a professional, rather than a layman), it may not be amiss to present a brief sketch.

The natural musical ability of Hawaiians has recognition far and near, and the plaintive character of their melodies is a national trait, more marked twenty-five or more years ago than in their present-day compositions, the result of higher education and foreign popular song influence.

There is no question but what Hawaiian music and its popularity is indebted, in great measure, to the Kalakaua family; the king, Liliuokalani, and Leleiohoku (the latter with his Kawaihau glee club), made their impress in this direction. Liliuokalani, the composer of many songs dear to her race, of which her "Aloha Oe" will long be sung and held to her memory in other lands, was a sweet singer, and influenced not a few of her companions.

But this subject goes further back. Royal influence in Hawaii was always a power, and it was well that this family talent for music, with which to inspire and entertain others in coming years should have had the guidance in early Royal School days, of E. G. Beckwith, under whose musical instruction there, and later at Punahou, came several song-birds of note, and grounded others, who, in turn, left a like musical influence, here and abroad, notably Sam'l C. Armstrong, in his Hampton work, and H. Rexford Hitchcock, as principal of Union school, Hilo, and later at Lahainaluna Seminary. Both of these island schools produced a number of male singers of remarkably fine voice. So impressed was Mr. Hitchcock by the excellence of his class of singers, that

“but for their one defect, to flat,” he said, “he could select a troupe to tour the states that would be a surprise.” It has been said of his Lahainaluna music classes that they were so well drilled “they could read music like a book.” Not a few of the popular Hawaiian singers that have contributed to its popularity here and abroad are graduates from that institution. Like recognition is also to be accorded to a group of St. Louis college graduates that have borne their banner abroad with high honor, from the time of the Buffalo Exposition, with John Wilson (Honolulu’s present Mayor) and his troupe of Hawaiian singers, to Ernest Kaai’s troupe now in India, putting Hawaii on the map with vocal and instrumental music.

The Hawaiian Band too has been an important factor under Captain Berger, more especially since his introduction of Hawaiian songs as an interlude in his outdoor programs—said to be unique in a military band concert.

But for the wider, broadening influence throughout the islands that, beside the famed singers of Honolulu, are having a marked influence, are a number identified with the native church choirs and Sunday-schools in various parts of the islands. The credit of this movement largely belongs to the musical training of the Kamehameha schools, which dates back only to October, 1887, when the first unit was opened.

The first principal of Kamehameha School was Rev. W. B. Olesen, who was called to it from the Hilo Boys’ school. Whether the musical influence of Hitchcock’s time was transplanted here to become the working factor it is, we do not know, but it is not unlikely, for on Mr. Olesen’s visit to the States for a corps of Kamehameha teachers, Mr. Theo. Richards was engaged. To him was assigned, among other subjects, the teaching of singing. Mr. Richards was one of an eminent New York musical family, imbued with the spirit of music to his finger tips, as the saying is, and it was not long before the class songs and yodels (this latter a nu-hou) of the Kamehameha boys became the talk of the town, and their annual concerts at Kawaiahao church were eminently popular. As years rolled by the graduates went out to the different parts of the islands, to find kindred music-loving souls, whose work is manifest in club, church choir, and Sunday school work, as already mentioned, and shown more particularly

of late years through the rivalry of contests, the leaders of each group in most cases connecting back to Kamehameha. This permeating influence throughout the Hawaiian Islands is the more marked since the annual visits of the Kamehameha glee club for several years past. Last year Kauai was visited, this year Hawaii, and everywhere the young musicians went, their fame and prestige secured them appreciative audiences throughout their tour.

On Mr. Richards' retirement, his vocal training work fell to Chas. E. King, a graduate of the school. Following him was Stanley Livingston, who has identified himself in all musical movements of a public character for years past. He in turn was succeeded by his brother Chester for several years, and a little later by Geo. Andrus. Graduates of the school of about this time that have shown their musical talent may be recalled. Among them are Lot Kaulukou, Ernest Kaai, Jos. Kekuku, Matthew H. Kane, J. Kamakau, Sam. Toomey, and Rev. Akaiko Akana.

In the girl's department, Miss Clymer (afterwards Mrs. Yarndley) was known as a capable music instructor, who in her time sent out a number of remarkably sweet singers, as have her successors. Mrs. P. C. Beamer and two daughters, whom Honolulu borrows from Hilo occasionally for concert attraction, are Kamehameha graduates. From this school too, Mrs. Chas. L. Hall comes forth, taking a place as concert singer, and prominent in choir work as soloist, or leader. Of late years Miss Grace Chapman fills the roll as music teacher in both schools, and her service as conductor of the Kamehameha glee club at the interscholastic contest, mentioned as closing music week, was executed with great credit.

Having so far traced out some of the causes which have contributed in the development and popularization of Hawaiian singing, a few points as evidence in support thereof may be in order.

In the latter part of 1898, a Hawaiian Choral Society was formed, with D. L. Naone, long a prominent member of the band, as president; Jonah Kumalae, a Royal School graduate, who afterwards, at the San Francisco Portola Exposition, made the ukulele famous, was its secretary; M. K. Nakuina its treasurer, and Prof. Theo. Richards its musical director. J. M. Ulunahele, Jr.,



of recognized musical ability, was also associated as a director. No mention is found of its work or length of existence.

Mr. Chas. E. King, a composer of many of the present day popular songs and music, has for several years past devoted himself to the promotion of this subject, as teacher, organizer, and director of club or group concert singing.

Mention is made from time to time of the credit to Hawaii of some sweet singer abroad who is doing good promotion work in meeting the demand for popular Hawaiian airs. There are several troupes of Hawaiian singers, as also instrumentalists, holding their individuality, others again serving as part in vaudeville entertainments, but apart from these stands out Tandy Mackenzie, the concert singer (the Hawaiian McCormack), a product of Kamehameha, doing credit to himself, his alma mater, and his home land, Hawaii.

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## FOOD• CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

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**T**OWARD the close of July, gradually the various delegates from the principal islands in, and lands bordering on the Pacific, gathered at Honolulu, for the fifth conference of the Pan-Pacific Union series, to be devoted to the consideration of food questions, a most vital subject, affecting all races, as evidenced by the number of distinguished officials, scientists, and specialists, delegated for mutual deliberation thereon. It was a much larger body than those that had preceded it, some 150 in all. And it was gratifying that a number of the foremost delegates brought to this conference their experience with the earlier conventions and familiarity with local conditions.

The gatherings of the conference held from August 1st to 14th, 1924. Its opening day was distinguished by a Pan-Pacific flag pageant and presentation of colors of all the Pacific nations, and banners of all the states of the Union, in front of the Executive building, at 8:30 a. m., following which, was the formal opening

of the convention in what was the throne room, Governor Far-  
rington giving an address of welcome in which he laid stress on  
the significance of the international character of the conference.

Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of bureau of entomology, U. S. de-  
partment of agriculture, was chosen chairman of the organiza-  
tion, and Dr. H. S. Palmer of the University of Hawaii, secre-  
tary. Messages were read from President Calvin S. Coolidge,  
as also from heads of Pacific countries, honorary officers of the  
Pan-Pacific Union. After the adoption of important preliminary  
measures, adjournment for lunch at the Country club, courtesy  
of the Chamber of Commerce, was had, followed by various sec-  
tional discussion meetings at different points, viz: "Cane culti-  
vation methods," at the Planters' Experiment Station, Hunter  
Freeman, of Australia, presiding; "Fisheries, Marine Biology,"  
etc., at the throne room, Dr. B. W. Evermann presiding, in dis-  
cussions on plan for a co-ordinated study of the food relations of  
marine organisms on the problem of food conservation, partici-  
pated in by Prof. Josephine E. Tilden, Dr. T. C. Frye, and Dr.  
L. E. Griffin; on "Plant Quarantine needs in the Pacific," at the  
Pan-Pacific Club rooms, led by C. L. Marlatt, and on "Food-  
crop production and improvement," at the Central Y. M. C. A.,  
of which Dr. P. J. S. Cramer was chairman.

The day closed with the Governor's reception at Washington  
Place.

Saturday was devoted to an auto tour of Oahu by way of  
Wahiawa, for its pineapple fields, and to Schofield Barracks for  
lunch, thence to Haleiwa and on to Kahuku and "vistas of the  
blue palis of Koolau," for return to the city by the famed pali  
gap of Nuuanu.

Monday found the delegates all primed for the strenuous work  
of the convention and supplemented with a number of public  
addresses on weighty subjects. Forenoons, generally, were given  
over to addresses by distinguished members of the several groups  
in regular conference in the throne room, while the afternoon  
sessions, for consideration of papers of the several sections, were  
held at various convenient points, all of which were open to the  
public.

Of the many subjects dealt with by the convention, of special  
interest, locally, sugar and fish naturally took the lead, the for-

mer for Hawaii's recognized advanced scientific methods in all its features, the latter for its seriousness to us as an island community.

Among the side-treats of the convention season were the lectures of Dr. L. O. Howard on "Medical Entomology," Dr. D. Starr Jordan on "Human Brotherhood," and David G. Stead on "World Fellowship," at a club dinner at the Methodist church on Tuesday evening. Other like opportunities for diffusing knowledge (seed sowing for future harvesting) were improved upon on several occasions. In fact no luncheon or dinner took place but what the occasion was made opportune for one or more interesting and instructive addresses. Notable were the several evening popular illustrated lectures at the Army and Navy Y. of Dr. Howard on "Insect Pests;" "The distribution of plants and animals in Malaysia," by Dean E. D. Merrill; "Mammals of the Pacific," by Dr. Evermann, and "Fishes of the Hawaiian Islands," by Dr. Jordan, as also that of Hon. Geo. M. Thompson on "Mountain, valley and lake," in New Zealand, and "Travels in Siberia and Japan," by Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell.

The remark of Dr. R. Matsujima that the international conference here is a good omen, far from the strife of politics, and in what is destined to be a new center for world peace, found several responsive echoes during the convention, toward which a Section on international law was formed, with Judge Dole as chairman, to become a permanent body as an auxiliary to the Pan-Pacific Union.

In the discussion on the sugar industry, held at the Army and Navy Y., by E. W. Brandes, of Washington, D. C., M. S. Barnett, of Sydney, and H. P. Agee, with stereopticon illustrations, Hawaii was represented as a successful insect-pest and plant-cane-disease combatant. Subsequently, more emphatic encomiums were expressed on this subject.

Diverse crops as a safeguard was the key-note at an early session, presented by Dr. E. W. Allen, chief of experiment stations U. S. department of agriculture, as being of great consequence both to themselves and the world at large.

Politics were held to severely handicap agricultural experiment projects, as instanced by several delegates. Sir Joseph H. Carruthers, of Sydney, said that the "so-called 'practical' training

in agriculture was an obstruction, and the experiment a failure in Australia, as those who attend such practical schools are averse to farm work."

Protection of food fish, in the discussion on "problems of pollution," was led by Dr. B. W. Evermann, calling for coöperation by the Pacific countries for the adoption of preventive measures to protect harbors from oil and other destructive substances. New Zealand harbors were cited as suffering from this evil, while Sydney's park system had eliminated marshes essential as breeding places for certain species of fish. Dredging, to increase beach areas, was also cited as harmful.

Fishery problems in all angles, and from all countries represented, were ably advocated, several sessions being given to this subject. Local conditions came in for some plain speech at the hand of Dr. Jordan, in finding that Honolulu fish are higher priced than in any other part of the world. Mr. L. A. Thurston, by request, spoke on changed island conditions, which tended this way, and deprecated the common use of giant powder to kill fish. On a subsequent occasion, the last of the convention, Dr. Jordan devoted an evening illustrated lecture, at the Army and Navy Y. to "Fishes of the Hawaiian Islands," in which he stated that unless we had vigorous laws prohibiting the use of explosives in fishing there would certainly be a depletion of the supply. In Dr. Evermann's address on "The Conservation of the Fishery Resources of the Pacific," he said they were the richest and most varied in the world, and of all important conservation problems it is the most easily solved through mutual understanding, agreement and coöperation, among maritime nations forming this Pan-Pacific Union. Do this and nature will do the rest.

The sugar men of the delegates had an early opportunity for an inspection of "pedigreed cane stools," at the Planters' Experiment Station, which have yielded at the rate of 360 tons of cane per acre; grown from selected one-eye seed under the most favorable conditions possible, after the Shamel method. It is new to the cane-world except in Hawaii where the new system is being determined. Later, a visit was made to the Ewa and Oahu plantations, as also the Waipahu experiment field, where the Shamel mother-plots and variety, and fertilizer tests were inspected.

Soils and fertilizers came in for comparative consideration, during which the cane land conditions of Queensland, of India, the Philippines, Formosa, Fiji and Cuba were presented in comparison with Hawaii, as leading the van. Compared with from 35 to 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre in all other cane countries, Hawaii uses 120 to 175 pounds per acre on unirrigated land, and 175 to 250 pounds per acre on irrigated fields.

In considering the utilization of the Castle home, in Manoa, kindly assigned rent free by its trustees for the next two years. Sir Joseph H. Carruthers said that Australia stands ready to assist in the establishment of the Pan-Pacific Research Institute, contemplated. Such an institute should be of vast importance to the Pacific countries, to enable them to battle intelligently against insects pests, lest the danger of the cure be worse than the curse. Mr. E. M. Ehrhorn, chief of the division of plant inspection, in a most interesting talk elucidated with enlarged photographs his experiences as watch-dog at this cross-roads. High praise was accorded the work done here by him in his division. "He has worked out the finest system of plant inspection, and developed the finest equipment for its operation to be found anywhere in the world," was the expression of Dr. C. L. Marlatt, associate chief of the bureau of entomology, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

Prof. L. A. Henke, of the University of Hawaii, presented a carefully prepared paper on live stock and milk as plantation by-products, to obviate our dependency on importations, with statistics to verify his statements.

After a brief respite by a trip to Hilo and the volcano, among measures considered was a resolution proposing the exploration of New Guinea, believed to be the home origin of cane, with its 300 varieties, as also many of the worst cane pests which seem to have spread from there. The Pan-Pacific Union was therefore asked to recommend that the organizations and governments interested in the cane sugar industry "foster and finance a scientific exploration of New Guinea, to determine the unknown potentialities for good or ill to cane plants found in that little known land."

The rice problem had due consideration at several sessions, and valuable information presented, including upland variety culture, and was further dealt with by Dr. P. J. S. Cramer in his dis-

cussion on its situation in Japan, with an annual crop of nine million tons, valued at about \$900,000,000.

An outcome of the convention has been the formation of "The International Association of Cane Sugar Industry," of which H. P. Agee is made chairman, and M. S. Barnett, of Sydney, its secretary. On invitation of Dr. M. Calvino, of Cuba, its second conference will be held in Havana in 1927.

This but briefly outlines a few of the important subjects dealt with. The closing day of the convention, at both morning and afternoon sessions, was taken up with resolutions, discussions thereon and their adoption, thirty-three in number, and other concluding work, but it remained for the farewell banquet in the evening, in the blue room of the Young Hotel, to bring it to a close, by the series of some twenty addresses in the various toasts and responses, which opened by Governor Farrington, as governor of Hawaii and president of the Union, and closed by Alex. Hume Ford, its director. Among other participants in the blaze of oratory and fellowship, were: Admiral McDonald, Dr. D. Starr Jordan, Dr. L. O. Howard, Prof. Josephine E. Tilden, Sir Jos. H. Carruthers, for Australia; Dr. K. Yih, for China; Dr. K. Kishinouye, for Japan; Dr. Cramer, for Dutch East Indies; H. F. Clarke, for Fiji; H. Damiens, for Indo-China; Dr. Miguel, for Mexico; Hon. Mark Cohen, for New Zealand; Dean E. D. Merrill, for the Philippines; Dr. E. L. Griffith, for Siam; Prof. Cockerell, for Siberia; and Hon. S. B. Dole, for Hawaii.

While the speeches were largely complimentary, some to the Union that had brought them together; to the conference just closed; to Governor Farrington; Director Ford; Dr. Howard, and not forgetting the ladies of Honolulu, others dealt with more weighty matters, and some unsavory truths, notably the much-to-be-regretted conditions of county government administrations of Oahu, and of Hawaii, forcefully presented by Judge Dole.

Alex. Hume Ford, in closing, said, in part: "You have been welcomed here by every race in Hawaii, and that includes men from every country of the Pacific. . . . No conference called by the Pan-Pacific Union has been so successful and representative as this one, every country of the Pacific having sent delegates. The 150 men of many races who have conducted the first Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Convention have become warm personal

friends; they have worked as a unit, and demonstrated not only the possibility but the probability of a Pan-Pacific League of Nations. . . . Until called again to renew pleasant acquaintance in furthering Pan-Pacific Union activities, I say Aloha nui, to one and all."

The October Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union sums up the work of the Conference as follows:

The Pan-Pacific Food Conference Body Now a Permanent Organization: Every country of the Pacific was represented at the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference in Honolulu, August, 1924. For the first time at a Conference of Pan-Pacific scientists, Siberia, China, Indo-China, Siam and Mexico were represented. Indo-China sent six official delegates. China sent eight delegates, official and from her universities. One Siberian delegate attended informally and another was sent officially from Moscow. Mexico was represented officially and unofficially, while Macao, the Portuguese possession in China, sent its governor as a delegate.

There were about a hundred and fifty delegates, the majority hailing from countries of the Pacific other than America and Hawaii. This Conference was probably the most truly and typically Pan-Pacific of any ever held anywhere.

Australia sent one of the founders of the Federal Commonwealth. New Zealand sent two members of Parliament. Four of the American delegates were members of the National Academy of Science, which is the parent body of the National Research Council, which also was well represented by workers from a number of its committees.

Indo-China sent the heads of several of its important departments. Siam sent the chief adviser of its fisheries. The Philippines sent native and American born scientists. Japan, Formosa and Korea sent some of their ablest scientists. Latin America was well represented as were the islands of the Pacific and the Dutch East Indies.

Many of the delegates arrived two or three weeks in advance of the Conference and began at once organizing the work of the Conference. A permanent organization of the sugar-cane experts of the world was organized and it will hold Conferences every three years. The fishery men, representing almost every

Pacific land and region, have organized as a permanent body affiliated with the Pan-Pacific Union, as have the entomologists and plant pathologists.

These will all be on the advisory board of the Pan-Pacific Research Institute, for the foundation of which the Castle family has donated a splendid mansion surrounded by several acres of ground most beautifully located in Honolulu.

The representatives of the several Bar Associations in Pacific lands have organized into a permanent advisory committee of the Union and hope in time to perfect a permanent Pan-Pacific Bar Association.

At the opening of the Conference, messages and cables were read from the heads of many Pacific countries, who are now heads of the Pan-Pacific Union.

In every way the first Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference was the most successful of the series of Pan-Pacific Conferences yet called. Its continuance and follow-up work will be carried forward by the Pan-Pacific Research Institute and the Pan-Pacific Scientific Council of the Union.

Each of the seven sections of the Food Conservation Conference becomes a permanent committee of the Pan-Pacific Union, with power to call its own particular conference if it so desires.

Each of the committees will work from now on for the success of the Third Pan-Pacific Science Conference to be held in Japan in October, 1926.

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#### HONOLULU LIBRARY ACTIVE

The report of the Honolulu Library for 1923 showed a large increase in books and patronage. Over eight thousand new books were added, of which 6,845 were by purchase and 1,905 were gifts. Withdrawals for wear for the year were 2,079, leaving total net books in the library, 61,096.

The circulation during the year reached 226,683, a gain of 29,666 over that of 1922. In this increase, art and literature kept pace with fiction, the total adult circulation of this latter being lowered one per cent. The reference and periodical departments have shared in larger service, and the children's branch also shows large gains in each of its divisions.



# NEW CENTRAL UNION CHURCH

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## "THE CHURCH IN A GARDEN."

(Condensed from Dr. A. W. Palmer's papers in *The Friend* of April and June, and *Honolulu Advertiser* May 18, 1924.)

**T**HE dream of "the church in a garden" has at last come true! Why should not a Christian church in Honolulu be set in a beautiful tropical garden instead of on a noisy street corner? When the Dillingham location of eight acres with many beautiful trees and plants was selected it made possible this dream.

The church, the corner-stone of which was laid December 3, 1922, is colonial in design as a tribute to the early missionaries who came from New England a hundred years ago. Ralph A. Cram was the architect, who, after visiting Honolulu and studying the local situation heartily concurred in the choice of a colonial style of architecture and set to work to produce a beautiful spire and design an interior which should be more architectural and worshipful than the box-like interiors of many colonial churches. To meet local climatic conditions the auditorium should open out on both sides into the garden. This was done by a series of French doors which make the auditorium almost like an outdoor pavilion.

The beauty of the spire is visible from almost every part of the city. But the beauty of the interior was a revelation to almost all who entered it for the first time during the Holy Week and Easter services. White and chaste according to the best Georgian tradition, the room is still soft and pleasing to the eyes because the pews and chancel paneling are in natural redwood and because at the end of the church toward which the congregation looks, there are no windows to shine in the eyes, but only a beautiful cross with trefoil ends, and high above it the scriptural text "Love Never Faileth." All the rest of the church is in soft gray whites and grays.

The minister conducts the service from a reading desk in the center of the chancel. High above him is the choir loft which will hold a chorus of 160 voices on special occasions. At the

minister's left is the organ console and directly below him the communion table, half encircled by the curving seats for the ministers and deacons during the communion service. An attractive feature of the new church is the pulpit, which is of an old-fashioned colonial type, quite high, with a graceful sounding-board canopy above it. This is on the Kaimuki side of the church and brings the minister into close and friendly relationship to the congregation during sermon time.

The organ is located in the ewa-mauka corner and so arranged that by opening certain windows it can be heard outdoors as well as in, thus adding to the practical value of the outdoor auditorium alongside the church. This organ is a very fine one, made by the Skinner Organ Co. of Boston, Mass., and is given in memory of Joseph Platt Cooke by his wife and children. It has 32 stops including chimes and harp. Its perfection of tone and balance is largely due to the careful study and designing of it by Professor Andrews, of Oberlin College.

On the same side of the chancel as the organ and on the floor of the church will be installed later a baptismal font, the gift of Miss Jane Parke as a memorial to her mother, Annie Severance Parke.

High in the spire is an octagonal section with windows, called "The Lantern," in which a battery of electric lights are installed for lighting whenever an evening service is in progress; and below this is another section of the spire called "The Belfry," in which is installed the old church bell and the new set of Deagan Chimes. These chimes are operated electrically and can be played from a keyboard installed near the organ.

Back of the church is what is called "The Educational Quadrangle," which consists of five low one-story bungalow buildings, one for each department of the Sunday School. These all have concrete floors, cream colored ceilings and light gray walls, with gray furniture to match. Each department has an assembly room and each class a separate class-room or alcove.

Nearest Punahou street is the Senior Department building almost under the big tree, then comes the Intermediate Department which partly surrounds the old swimming pool. Next is the Primary Department and Kindergarten buildings, which are also designed for young people's meetings and other gatherings.

Finally, one comes to the large Parish house which not only houses the Junior Department and Sunday School office and supply room, but is equipped with moving picture booth, stage, dressing rooms and a thoroughly modern kitchen. In this building will enter the social life of the church—suppers, lectures and entertainments. Eight hundred can be seated and 500 served at tables.

The Manse, in which the minister's family reside, is also on the grounds and in one corner has been erected a cottage for the custodian.

The whole equipment represents eight and one-third acres of land and an investment, including the purchase of the land and the organ, of approximately \$550,000.

A new world is certainly beginning for Central Union church as it comes into full possession of the beautiful new edifice and educational buildings which have been so long anticipated.

Although the church school moved to the new quarters Easter, and services were held in the new building on Holy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter, the formal dedication, awaiting completion, did not occur until the week beginning May 18. After having held services three Sundays in the new Parish house, it was with great joy that the congregation entered into permanent possession of the new church on this date. First of all came the children and young people, who made a pilgrimage of the grounds, and as each departmental group entered the church they were greeted by the minister, who explained briefly something about the building and then sent them on their way.

The morning service at 11 o'clock was devoted to a dedication of the chimes. They remained silent until after the service began, when they pealed forth with "Holy, Holy, Holy," and after a responsive dedicatory exercise, the chimes again sounded from the belfry with the exultant notes of "Joy to the World." The "Sanctus" from Gounod's St. Cecilia Mass, sung by a choir of 150 voices conducted by Mr. Stanley Livingston, which followed, will long be remembered as one of the most beautiful and uplifting musical offerings ever sung in Honolulu. With this fine background, Dr. Swartz, president of the Pacific School of Religion, of Berkeley, California, preached a tender and

searching sermon on the text: "My house shall be called a house of prayer."

The formal service of dedication came at 3 o'clock, participated in by ministers of other races, viz: Rev. T. Okamura, Rev. Akaiko Akana, and Bishop La Mothe, representing other branches of the church, and Governor Farrington representing the community at large. An impressive feature of the service was the processional, which formed at the Parish house and marched into the church headed by the vested choir of St. Andrew's Cathedral with flag and cross. In the procession marched those mentioned above, and also the Mayor, the clergy of the city of various denominations, Dr. D. Scudder and the ministers of the church. The exercises included a beautiful responsive service of dedication, an anthem written by the minister and set to music by the organist, and a dedicatory hymn written by Phillip H. Dodge, sung over thirty-one years ago at the dedication of the old church. Dr. Swartz preached a vigorous and thoughtful sermon on the educational, prophetic and priestly function of the church.

In the evening there was only an informal hour of organ music and an address by Dr. Palmer on "The Temple of the Spirit." In spite of the crowded day, the evening service was well attended and much appreciated for its quiet and restful beauty.

Then followed a week of dedication festivities of various sorts. Monday night was the "dedication to civic welfare." A flag was presented to the church on this occasion by Mr. C. H. Atherton in memory of his father, J. B. Atherton, and notable addresses on civic righteousness were delivered by Governor Farrington and Dr. Swartz.

Tuesday the Rotary Club held its meeting in the Parish house, Dr. Palmer having been a Rotarian for many years, and on Wednesday night a splendid rendition of "The Messiah," by an augmented choir of 160 voices, constituted the dedication to music.

The dinner and entertainment complimentary to all who had been employed on the building, was a unique and very much worth-while feature of the dedication on Thursday, to which about one hundred and fifty men came together and enjoyed a first-class varied entertainment in the Parish house. Then they were invited over to the church to hear the new organ, and were

serenaded on the way by the chimes with old familiar tunes. The men entered the church with great reverence and evident pride in the edifice they had helped to build, and listened with the greatest appreciation as Mr. Carruth played number after number on the beautiful instrument.

Friday afternoon was given over to the dedication to childhood and youth. Each department of the church school held appropriate exercises in its own building and then all gathered for a closing service in the outdoor auditorium.

A second Sunday came and was devoted to the dedication of the Memorial Organ at the morning service, and of the pulpit Bible given in memory of Deacon Wm. A. Bowen at the evening service. The organ was dedicated by a special responsive service written by Dr. Palmer, who afterwards preached on "The Ministry of Music." In the evening Dr. Scudder, for many years pastor of the church, preached on "Can the Church be Saved?" The Monday evening following brought the festivities of dedication to a close with the opening recital on the Memorial Organ, an excellent and varied program being given by Mr. Wm. W. Carruth, organist of Mills College, assisted by his wife, C. K. Carruth, organist of St. Paul's church, Oakland.

#### CENTRAL UNION'S EARLY HISTORY

On the 18th of November, 1833, some thirteen years after the arrival of the first missionaries in Hawaii a chapel for the use of seamen, the frame of which had been brought from New London, Connecticut, was dedicated in Honolulu. English being the language used, residents who desired for themselves and their families services in their own tongue began to attend the Bethel, as it was called, and finally this stable element in the community came to compose so large a part of the regular congregation that on April 3, 1850, a church was formally organized which later took the name of the Bethel Union Church.

As the local congregation was crowding out the seamen, for whom the Bethel had been built by gifts of American Christians, a separate church was organized for residents on June 2, 1852, first known as the Second Foreign Church but ere long renamed the Fort Street Church.

CHURCHES REUNITED AFTER FIRE

With the lapse of years and the falling off in the numbers of seamen in port, the two churches came to represent identical aims and, when the edifice of the older of the two was destroyed by fire, they were reunited on November 13, 1887, under the name of the Central Union Church. The united congregation proceeded to build a new building at Beretania and Richards streets, laying the corner-stone on June 4, 1891, and dedicating it on December 4, 1892. This building served its generation until, because of the noise of street traffic and inadequate equipment, especially for social and religious educational activities, it has now been replaced by the present beautiful "church in a garden," on Beretania street, corner of Punahou.

Among the pastors of Fort Street Church were Dr. Corwin, Rev. W. Frear and Rev. J. A. Cruzan, while at Bethel Church Father Damon ministered for over forty years, followed by Rev. E. C. Oggle. The ministers of Central Union Church have been Dr. E. G. Beckwith, 1887-94, Dr. D. P. Birnie, 1895-98, Dr. W. M. Kincaid, 1898-1906, Dr. J. Walter Sylvester, 1906-07, Dr. Doremus Scudder, 1907-1916 and Dr. Palmer from 1917 to date. Assistants and associate pastors during this period have been: Miss Florence Yarrow, 1899-1907, Rev. J. P. Erdman, 1899-1902, Rev. A. C. Logan, 1903-04, Rev. E. B. Turner, 1904-07, Rev. A. A. Ebersole, 1908-16, Rev. J. L. Hopwood, 1917-18, Rev. E. T. Sherman, 1919-21, and Rev. A. E. Shattuck, the present educational director.

MOTHER TO MANY DENOMINATIONS

Central Union Church, either officially or through its members, has "mothered" many churches and social institutions including the Methodist, Christian, Bishop Memorial, Kalihi Union, Portuguese Evangelical, Chinese and Japanese churches, and last of all the Church of the Crossroads. Palama Settlement and the Free Kindergarten Association and, in large part, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are among its children.

While sending delegates to the Congregational National Council, the church is as nearly undenominational as possible and has

received members during the last twenty years from over forty-five different branches of the Christian Church!

This church naturally has a strong missionary tradition, and has contributed largely to the Hawaiian Board of Missions and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Delaporte worked for the church at Nauru in the Gilbert Islands from 1899 to 1916, Rev. and Mrs. Dean R. Wickes, since 1912, Rev. and Mrs. Rowland M. Cross, since 1918, and Miss Maude McGwigan, since 1922, are our present missionaries in China.

#### THE CHURCH EDIFICE

The new church is colonial in design as a tribute to the early missionaries who came from New England, bringing the Christian message to Hawaii. Ralph Adams Cram of Boston was brought to Honolulu to study our climate and conditions before drawing the final plans. This resulted in opening up the sides with French doors so that the auditorium is almost an open air lanai. The dignity and worshipful beauty of both the spire and the impressive interior are a constant joy and inspiration. The firm of Cram and Ferguson, with Emory and Webb of Honolulu as associate architects, and Charles Ingvorsen as builder, have erected the church.

The church ordinarily seats 750 on the main floor and 250 in the gallery but by placing chairs in the space outside the columns can accommodate a maximum of 1300 on special occasions. This building also contains the church office, minister's studies, choir room and church parlor.

It is good to remember that the beautiful eight-acre garden in which the church stands was for many years the home of one of its most devoted members, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, and was sold to the church just before her death with her loving approval and consent.

#### THE SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS

The Educational Quadrangle behind the church is surrounded by five subsidiary buildings of a simple, homelike bungalow type designed to house its social and educational activities. They pro-

vide over half an acre of floor space. Each department of the Church school has its separate bungalow. The Intermediate building is equipped with a swimming pool and other facilities for boys and girls clubs. The Parish house will seat 800, has a fully equipped kitchen, stage motion picture booth and contains the church school office.

Alongside the church is the grassy open space of the Outdoor Auditorium. Here outdoor services and rally meetings of the entire Church school can be held with the inspiration of the organ which immediately adjoins it and can be heard outdoors as well as in.

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## A SEA ISLAND LAND SYSTEM

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By J. M. LYDGATE, M. A., B. A.

(A contribution to the "University of Toronto Monthly," of January, 1904.)

**M**IDWAY within the vast stretches of the North Pacific, 2,000 miles from the nearest mainland, and just within the Tropics, lie the Hawaiian Islands. Mere pinnacles of volcanic action, eight in number, they rise from the bed of the ocean and project so far above sea level that they intercept the humid Trade Winds, which temper the climate and bathe their central mountain masses and windward slopes with moisture, to which an exuberant vegetation responds. Long centuries before their discovery to civilization by Capt. Cook, in 1778—how many, tradition indicates but vaguely, perhaps a dozen—the first adventurers from the South Seas, blown out of their course, landed on the shores of Hawaii, and finding them hospitable, proceeded to make themselves at home. This first accidental immigration was reinforced, from time to time, by fresh accessions from this original Malayan stock, which has peopled the whole Pacific, until at length, by immigration and natural increase, every available spot was occupied, and a teeming population filled the land.

In accordance with savage custom, this population was divided into many tribes and clans, each owing allegiance and rendering



service to a separate chief, who not only owned all the land and natural products on which his people lived, but also claimed the products of their industry as well, a right that was frequently enforced, especially on occasions of lordly progress through his domains.

In process of time, the more warlike or successful chiefs absorbed the domains of weaker or smaller ones, until a single chief ruled an island; and then at length Kamehameha gained complete sovereignty over the whole group, about the beginning of the 19th century, and thus founded the Dynasty of the Kamehamehas, which endured for three-quarters of a century.

When foreigners first arrived in Hawaii, they found a complete and elaborate land system well established. There was no such thing as wild land, or free land, in the sense of being unappropriated; no chance for any such thing as preëmption of lands, and no room for the squatter. A dense population, agricultural rather than pastoral, filled the country, at least to the occupation of all readily available land. There were no unexplored regions, and no unclaimed territory. The food and other natural products of the land, as in all countries, gave it its value, and in all cases went with the land. Fish, sea-moss, and salt went with the sea; the vegetables and fruits, which constituted the staff of life, gave value to the agricultural zone, extending in a circling strip from the sea to the forest uplands; while wood for fuel, timber for houses and canoes, the bark of certain trees for the manufacture of clothing and cordage, and birds of great value, came from the forest stretches of the higher uplands and mountain regions, giving to them what might seem to us an undue measure of importance.

Each chief, in order that his estate might be complete, and that he need not be dependent on his neighbors—who were apt to be also his enemies—sought free access to all of these products. In other words, each estate must secure a portion of seashore, for fish and salt; a portion of low land, with water-rights, for agriculture, and a portion of forest and mountain for timber and birds.

Accordingly, each island was divided into long, narrow wedge-shaped strips, running from the sea to the mountains like sectors of a circular pie. And so essential was this requirement that

sometimes, in cases where the crowding of the lands towards the interior threatened to cut a land off, it would still cling to its place, though diminished to a mere trail for miles; and in other cases it secured its rights in the different zones, but as disconnected bits, perhaps miles apart.

Of course there were no surveys, nor any designation or description of lands by metes and bounds. Lands were known by name and were demarcated, where possible, by some natural boundary, some stream, or ravine, or mountain-ridge. Failing these, they recognized some ancient roadway, or some arbitrary line from point to point of well-known locality, as the bounds of the land. As the feudal tenants of each land enjoyed the exclusive benefits of that land, under their feudal lord, they were naturally jealous of outside infringement, and were well versed as to the exact boundaries within which they had exclusive rights and their neighbors had none. A more or less continuous state of warfare, with frequent border fights, kept the boundary lines very definite and very clearly recognized. And this was true even of the dense forest and mountain regions. There were certain rare and valuable birds found in these regions, from whose feathers the royal cloaks and other insignia were made. Not more than half a dozen of these delicate and beautiful feathers could be secured from each bird, yet it took many thousands of feathers for each mantle. The birds were not killed, as a rule, but snared by means of birdlime, plucked of the coveted feathers, and then set free. This industry developed a craft of expert bird-catchers, as much at home in their domains of forest and mountain as their agricultural neighbors were on their diminutive farms, and as well versed in the bounds of these domains as were the farmers in the bounds of theirs. Modern surveys have contributed little or nothing to these ancient titles save the area in acres, and have done much to obscure and defeat the acquired skill of many generations.

These primary land divisions were known as *Ahupuaas*. The *Ahu-puaa* was originally a cairn of stones, set up at the point where the public road circling the island intersected the boundary of the land. This cairn (*ahu*) was surmounted by a rude image of a pig (*puaa*), which was almost the only large animal known to the ancient Hawaiians, and which was oftentimes the currency

in which land-rent or tribute was paid. Whence the name *Ahupuaa*. The *Ahupuaas* varied greatly in size, say from 1,000 acres to 100,000 acres, the larger ones, however, being by no means as valuable, in proportion, as their size would seem to indicate, because they often included vast tracts of mountain wilderness. Within the *Ahupuaa* there were frequently smaller divisions, known as *Ilis*, which did not necessarily belong to the same landlord, and sometimes quite overshadowed the *Ahupuaa*, of which they formed a part. Some of these *Ilis* were known as *Ili lele*—jumping *ilis*, broken fragments of land, widely scattered, yet recognized as continuing one *ili*, and often bearing the one name.

The local representative or steward of the landlord owner was known as the *Konohiki*. His rights and duties were practically those which go with that position in any land, and in common with his brethren today in Russia or Ireland, he had his failings, and was not always popular among his fellows.

This was in substance the system in existence when the islands were first discovered. No single individual of the common people owned a foot of the land he cultivated; no tributary chief owned an acre of the land on which he levied tribute; and finally, no chief whatever, no matter how exalted his station or how noble his descent, owned any one of the numerous lands he administered; the king, and the king alone, owned everything. And the king was more or less indifferent to the interests of the chiefs, according as he was more or less independent of their help in his military or other enterprises. The chiefs, in their turn, were more or less indifferent to the interests of the common people, according as they were more or less independent of the aid of these people in their enterprises. The position of the common people was consequently not by any means an enviable one, but they were not entirely without recourse, and an uncommonly cruel or selfish landlord finally met his day of reckoning in Hawaii as elsewhere.

Fortunately, the advent of civilization was of that gradual and considerate sort which recognized the existence of an established order, and did not undertake any revolutionary reconstruction, or attempt the procrustean task of imposing a rigid rectangular system upon circular and diversified islands. The gradual influx of foreigners, however, and the growing importance of business

and industrial enterprises, more and more loudly called for some reconstruction of the land system. There was, as we have seen, no provision for the actual ownership of land by either Hawaiians or foreigners, and leases were of an unsatisfactory and uncertain character, depending largely on the caprice of the king or the chiefs. Capital that stood ready to engage in various agricultural and industrial enterprises was deterred from doing so by the uncertainty of the land-tenure. Concessions made by the chiefs frequently ended in strife and bitterness, where both parties considered themselves aggrieved.

It became more and more evident that the feudal system of land-tenure was utterly at variance with the new order of things, and was an absolute bar to the development of the country in the ways of civilization. Accordingly, in 1845, on the advice of Dr. Judd, one of the leading members of the American Mission, who had long been Prime Minister to the little kingdom, the newly founded legislature passed an act constituting a "Board of Commissioners to quiet land titles," before which all persons were required to file their claims within two years, or be forever debarred. After a long and patient investigation, it was finally decided that there were "but three classes of persons having vested rights in land, viz., the king, the chiefs, and the common people; and that if the king would allow one-third to the people, one-third to the chiefs, and keep one-third for himself, he would injure no one but himself." The common people were to have substantially what they were actually occupying, what, in many cases, their labor had practically created—their small farms, garden-patches, and house-lots. These holdings were seldom larger than was required by the needs of the farmers and their families, since to have cultivated a larger area would have been but to invite the avarice of the landlord to despoil them. In principle at least, it was easy enough to set apart this third.

To divide the remainder between the king and the chiefs was not so easy. An inventory of all lands in the kingdom was made, together with some rough estimate of their values, and a disinterested commission was appointed to make the actual division, which, after much discussion and many compromises, was at length agreed on by the interested parties.

The total area of the kingdom had now been disposed of, leaving not an acre to the general government for public use, as a means of revenue, or for sale to future purchasers as sites and foundations for new enterprises. This was recognized immediately as a public misfortune, especially as the revenues of the government were exceedingly small, and its prestige very limited. Accordingly, the king, with rare wisdom and public spirit, conferred one-half of his lands upon the government, and suggested that the chiefs be required to bestow one-third of their lands in the same way, in return for an absolutely perfect title. This led to long and delicate negotiations, and many heated debates in the council, involving scenes both tumultuous and pathetic, in which the individual characters of the various chiefs came out most clearly, some to their discredit, but many to their unbounded honor. At length, however, most of the chiefs made the required surrender, though there are still lands on which the government commutation remains unpaid, and for which no royal patent of title has been issued.

Thus was accomplished one of the most remarkable revolutions of modern history—though on a stage of moderate proportions, without a drop of blood or an ounce of powder: a revolution so radical and unexpected that it seemed like a dream even when it was accomplished, and many of the common people refused to believe in the validity of the whole transaction, or the permanence of the new condition of things. This lack of faith was, in some instances, supplemented by intimidation on the part of the landlords, so that their tenants failed to take the necessary steps to secure their holdings, and thus lost them through neglect.

This division, known as *mahele* (the Hawaiian word for division), having been finally arranged, there remained the actual partition of the land throughout the kingdom, and the execution of patents warranting and describing title. This work was assigned to a Land Commissioner whose duty it was to investigate the claims of individuals, and to issue awards to those entitled to them, by metes and bounds. This involved the patient and laborious examination—oftentimes *in situ*—of the numberless claims that came before them, and the description of these claims by survey.

Over 11,000 claims were filed by the common people, scattered, of course, from one end of the islands to the other, some of them in lonely and almost inaccessible spots, and consisting frequently of several pieces, and commonly of most irregular shape. It was a gigantic task, under the conditions, to furnish careful and reliable surveys of these manifold claims. Furthermore, it must be done speedily, for any change in the occupant of the throne was liable to upset the whole matter. And withal, it must be done inexpensively. Each holder was to bear the expense of survey and the clerical cost of the Royal Patent based on it. More or less incredulous at best, he would have demurred altogether had the cost been great.

The entire foreign population was small, and, outside of the mission element, by no means given to the pursuit of scientific things. There were few men in the country competent to make thoroughly good surveys, even of the small holdings of the common people, and there was no source from which such men might be drawn, short of the Atlantic Coast of America, thousands of miles away (for it was "round the Horn" in those days), even if there had been money to warrant importing men from abroad. There were a few trained surveyors available; a number of intelligent men of fair education, members of the American Mission or their sons, who soon acquired the necessary skill; and a good many others, Hawaiians and foreigners, who, either from lack of ability, or want of painstaking fidelity, fell short of the requirements of the work, and have left a legacy of litigation and confusion to following generations. These unequal qualifications were farther developed by the lack of any general system in the conduct of the work, or any general instructions outlining methods or establishing standards. Each surveyor adopted methods and standards of his own, and, naturally, the weaker men fell far short of even the ordinary standards of good work.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that a more harmonious system could not have been adopted, or that a general survey could not have been undertaken, in connection with this reconstruction of the land system. But the need of this was not recognized then as it is now; at any rate, it was then quite out of the question, and the delay involved in such a survey might have jeopardised the whole reform. Only in later years has such a survey, in

accordance with the finest traditions, been undertaken. It is still in progress, though some 35 years have elapsed since its inauguration.

The surveys of these small holdings of the common people cost, as a rule, only \$2 or \$3 apiece, and the total expense involved in the Land Commission award and Royal Patent was not more than from \$6 to \$12 for each claimant; yet the poor natives were a long time in collecting the money to pay for their patents. These holdings of the common people are known as *Kuleanas*. They carried with them generally valuable water-rights for irrigation, and oftentimes constituted the choicest of the lands from which they were taken.

As has been said, the king surrendered one-half of his lands to the government, while he retained the rest for his own private use. For some time these lands were treated as the personal property of the king, until it began to be evident that they were in danger of being sacrificed to the private extravagance of the ruler, when the legislature intervened to make them Crown lands subject only to use, but not alienation, by the Crown. With the passing of the monarchy, these lands have fallen to the general government, and have now become a part of the public domain of the United States. The lands originally assigned to the government were mostly disposed of in comparatively small areas, generally to Hawaiians, and to such foreigners as were disposed to make their homes in Hawaii.

The chiefs' lands were partly sold to foreigners for ranch or plantation purposes, but for the most part they passed by inheritance down rapidly converging lines of descent, until they coalesced in a few large estates, the largest of which has been bequeathed as an endowment for a group of industrial schools for the education of Hawaiian children of both sexes.

The Hawaiian race is slowly passing away. Soon the mountains and valleys that have been theirs for centuries will know them no longer. They leave behind them no enduring works to preserve their memory to future generations: no temples, roads, bridges or palaces. Their poetry and their grass huts have been both alike fleeting and transitory. But one monument they will yet leave behind them for centuries to come, their impress on the land system of Hawaii, an impress which, I venture to predict, not even an iconoclastic Americanism will efface.

# HAWAIIAN LAND TERMS

Collated and published by request.

A SERIES of fifteen papers, entitled "Land Matters in Hawaii," by Curtis J. Lyons, an eminent authority on the subject, was published in *The Islander*, in 1875. These can be referred to with confidence on many questions of ancient terms, customs and divisions, history of the Mahele, etc., from which the following selections are largely made.

Ancient divisions of land were the consequences of long occupancy of the soil by a dense population, wherein every piece of land had its name, as individual and characteristic as that of its cultivation.

The *unit* of land seems to have been the *Ahupuaa*,<sup>1</sup> which, theoretically, ran from the sea to the mountain. The main idea of the Hawaiian division of land was central or radial. Hawaiian life vibrated from *uka*, mountain, whence came wood, kapa for clothing, olona for fish-line, ti-leaf for wrappings, *ie* for ratan lashing, wild birds for food, to the *kai*, sea, whence came the *i'a*, fish, and all connected therewith. *Mauka* and *makai* are therefore fundamental ideas to the native of an island, and land was divided accordingly.

The main idea of the *Ahupuaa*, or primary division, was to run a strip from the shore to the summit of the mountain, in order to give an equable share of all the different products. It therefore varied greatly in size, and was by no means any measure of area.

The subdivisions of the *Ahupuaa* were called *Ili*, where they were large enough for division. There were two features of the *ili* which are worthy of notice. The *ili* often consisted of several distinct sections of land, one for instance on the seashore, another on dry, open land or *kula*, another in the watered *kalo* patch or

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Note: 1. Its name is derived from the *Ahu* or altar (literally, pile, *kuahu* being the specific term for altar), which was erected at the point where the boundary of the land was intersected by the main road, *ataloa*, which circumferented each of the islands. Upon this altar at the annual progress of the *akua makahiki* (year-god) was deposited the tax paid by the land whose boundary it marked, and also an image of a hog, *puaa*, carved out of kukui wood and stained with red ochre. From this came the name, *ahupuaa*, of the pile of stones, which title was also given to the division of land marked thereby. *The Islander*, Honolulu, July 2, 1875, p. 104.



*aina loi* district, and another still in the forest. These separate pieces were called *lele* (jumps), that were most common on Oahu.

The second feature is referred to in the word *ku*, short for *ili kupo*. There were two kinds of *ili*, that of the *ahupuaa* and that of the *kupono*.<sup>2</sup>

Within the *ilis* all large *kalo* patches seem to have had specific names, especially on Oahu, among which the *Koeles*, or chiefs' patches had a large share. *Kihapais* were dry land patches, with their intervening ridges, which also had their appellation. These ridges were frequently the boundaries of the *ahupuaa*, called *iwi*, bone—short for *iwi kuamoo*, backbone.<sup>3</sup>

The different districts of the islands were called *Mokus*, and on Maui some smaller divisions were called *kalana*, Lahaina being one of these.

The *Mahele*, signifying division, was an endeavor on the part of the majority of the chiefs, and especially that of Kamehameha III, to secure to all parties what, on the ordinary principles of acquiring property, seemed to belong to them. The theory adopted was, in effect, that the king, the chiefs, and the common people held each undivided shares in the whole landed estate. Legally speaking, the title of the whole was in the king, Kamehameha I, who conquered the whole and partitioned the lands among his warrior chiefs, retaining a certain revenue, in default of payment of which, the land was forfeit. The chiefs did the same to those below them.

Kamehameha III, for the common good, waived his title to the whole, under conditions, that those under the chiefs should be treated in like manner, and that a certain portion, one-third, should be given to a landed estate called Government Lands. The Land Commission was appointed to carry out the principles adopted, hear the testimony of claimants and make awards, and these awarded claims came to be known by the term of *kuleana*.

2. The *ili* of the *ahupuaa* was a subdivision for the chief holding the *ahupuaa*; *ali* of *ahupuaa*. The *konohikis* of these divisions were only the agents of the said chief, all the revenues of the land "belonging to the *ahupuaa*," going to him. The *ili kupo* on the contrary, was nearly independent. The transfer of the *ahupuaa* to a new chief did not carry with it the transfer of the *ili kupo* contained within its limits. The chiefs previously holding them continued to do so, whatever the change in the *ahupuaa* chief, having their own *koeles* (chief's patches) worked by their retainers. *Islander*, July 16, p. 119.

3. *Id.*, p. 119.

The following extracts from a Hawaiian contribution on "Ancient Land Divisions," found in an early *Kuokoa*, extend somewhat the land terms in Mr. Lyons' series referred to:

"The islands are divided into several sections, called districts, such as Kohala, or Kona, etc., on Hawaii, in which are certain subdivisions termed okana (a portion); kalana (division) is another term. These also are divided into new sections known as ahupuaa (main division), within which are the ili (subdivisions). Divisions smaller than the ili are moo aina (strips), and smaller than the moo aina is the pauku (fraction). Under the pauku in size are the dry land patches named respectively kihapai, koele (chiefs' patches), hakiona, and kuakua, according to size.

"The high places in central parts of the island are termed kuahiwi (mountains or mountain summits); the mound or peak on top of the kuahiwi, whether standing singly or in a row, are called kualono (peak or peaks); such are the names of the sharp points on the mountain tops. Places of round character are crater pits; that below them, joining the kooku (slope) of the mountain is the kuahiwi (back summit), or kua mauna (back mountain) it was called, or just mauna (mountain).

"The place where trees are small below the fern belt is termed kuahea (hillock section); below it is the wao (wild place), also called waonahale (wilderness) and wao eiwa (ninth wilderness). The place where trees grew taller below the wao eiwa is the wao-maukele, and a little below it again is the waoakua (spirit region); next below that is where voices increase and, hence, called wao kanaka (people's sphere), because there the people cultivate food. Below that is apaa, and next is ilima (where this plant of the *Sida* genus is found), and below it is pahu (stake or land mark). Below pahu is kula (open country), adjoining habitations, and seaward of the village is the shore, where it joins the sea. Such was the island divisions by the ancient people of Hawaii.

"Here is another division of the island. Places that stand high up in this and that locality are called puu (mounds or peaks); if they stand in a row they are a lalani puu, or pae puu (a line or range of peaks or hills). If standing numerously together, kinikini puu, and oloalu puu (many or united hillocks) would be their term. If some are lower than others, such is an

ohua (passenger), as also ohuku (swelling), or kahua (foundation) are names applied. High places of the earth lying narrow is a lapa (ridge), or kua lapa (shoulder ridge). If the ridges are many they are called olapalapa (rough protuberances). Deep places lying lengthwise are called kahawai, awawa or owawa (streams, valleys or ditches). Lengthy, solitary places are called alanui (roads), and kuamoo (paths), and if it continues, circuiting the island, it is a highway. In places where the path is steep, it is called piina or hoopiina (ascending path), kooku (hill slope), and auku (up hill road). Descending paths are termed ihona, alu, kalua, and hooihona, and the place where men would rest is oioina (a resting place). Places where water flows continually are streams (kahawai). Inland places are kumu (source) and seaward places are called nuku (point or outlet). Where water is led to places of cultivation, that is called an auwai (watercourse); where the water joins the sea is a muliwai (river); waters borne within the land are lokos (lakes or ponds)."<sup>4</sup>

## LIST OF LAND TERMS

- Aa, stony; broken lava.  
 Aalu, a ravine; small depression.  
 Ahawa, a water head.  
 Ahu, a heap of stones as a mark.  
 Ahua, a hillock; a bank of sand at mouth of a river.  
 Ahupuaa, a main division of land.  
 Aina, land; a farm or field.  
 Aina loi, wet or moist taro land.  
 Akea, broad; spacious.  
 Aki, a high place or station.  
 Akuli, a forest water hole where leaves, etc., have accumulated.  
 Ala, a path or road.  
 Alanui, road; highway; thoroughfare.  
 Alaloa, a highway; a main road.  
 Alamuku, a short or uncompleted road as to length.  
 Alaololi, a narrow path or lane.  
 Alu, a road descending a hill; a gutter; a ravine.  
 Alualu, a rough road, full of ravines.  
 Ana, to measure; to survey.  
 Auapuni, to encircle.  
 Apa or apaa, section of land on mountain side, below the mau or wao-kanaka.  
 Apana, a fragment; a district.  
 Apuupuu, hilly; rugged; uneven.  
 Auuwaha, a narrow excavation; a trench.  
 Auku, a path or road leading up hill.

4. Translated from S. A. Mokuieia, in *Kuokoa*, March 7, 1868.

- Auwaha, a furrow; a ditch; channel or place dug pit like. Syn. Awaa.  
 Auwai, a stream; a brook; a watercourse.  
 Awawa, a valley (also old form awaawa).  
 Haakoae, cliffs where the tropic-bird nests; inaccessible cliffs.  
 Hakuone, a small division of land, less than a koele.  
 Hanahanai, edge of, or projection on a steep ascent; brow of a hill.  
 Hoalu, a depression on flat land.  
 Holua, a smooth hill-side pathway for sliding down.  
 Honua, flat land in distinction from hill country.  
 Ili, a subdivision of an ahupuaa.  
 Iliaina, a land inheritance.  
 Iliku or ili kupono, a partly independent division of land within an ahupuaa, tributary to the king instead of to its chief.  
 Ilima, the mountain-side region below the apaa.  
 Iwi, bone, short for iwi kuamoo, backbone; a road, path or way.  
 Kahakai, seashore.  
 Kahawai, a brook; a stream; a ravine, wet or dry (literally waterway).  
 Kahua, the prepared foundation of a house; an open space.  
 Kalana, a smaller division of land than a moku.  
 Kalua, also hooihona, a descent; a slope; a road leading down hill.  
 Kamoku, the cut-off portion of a tract or division.  
 Kakapa, a small strip of adjoining land belonging to another; the outside bank of a taro patch.  
 Kauhuhu, the edge of a precipice.  
 Kihapai, dry land patches with their intervening ridges; a smaller division of land than a pauku.  
 Kihi, the border of a land; the corner.  
 Kilakilu, height; magnificence, as applied to a mountain.  
 Kipapa, a pavement of stones.  
 Koele, chief's patches of land.  
 Konohiki, land agent of the chief of an ahupuaa.  
 Kooku, hill or mountain slope; path leading up hill, as piina.  
 Ku, short for ili kupono.  
 Kuahea, hillock or mountain side, in region below the kuamauna.  
 Kuahiwi, the summit of a mountain; mountain or mountains; backbone of mountain range.  
 Kuakua, a small section of land.  
 Kualapa, to project as a cape; a ridge of land between two ravines.  
 Kualono, a knoll; a peak; or protuberance on top of a mountain; a range of hills.  
 Kuamoo, a road or frequented path.  
 Kuauna, the bank of a stream; side or border of a taro patch.  
 Kula, dry open land; plains; place suitable for habitations; open country.  
 Kuleana, an awarded right; a property or business interest in anything.  
 Kulono, a straight ascending smooth surface, as the side of a cliff. Syn. Kumolemole.  
 Laa, width; breadth. Syn. Laula.  
 Lae, brow of a hill; a cape, or headland.  
 Lalani, a row.  
 Lalani puu, hills or hillocks in a row.  
 Lapa, a ridge between two depressions, or ravines.  
 Lapalapa, ridgy; abounding in ridges; a cluster of hillocks.  
 Lele, a jump; a detached lot or parcel belonging to an ili.  
 Lihi, a border, edge or boundary.  
 Lipilipi, a sharp ridge of land.  
 Loa, length in time, or space.  
 Loko, pond or lake.

- Lo'u or Lo'upali, an overhanging cliff.  
 Lua, a pit.  
 Mahele, a division.  
 Mahinaai, a cultivated field, larger than a kihapai.  
 Mau, region on mountain side next below the waoakua, where men may live.  
 Mauna, a mountain; mountainous.  
 Moku, a district. Mokupuni, an island.  
 Moo aina, a narrow strip of land less than an ili.  
 Muku, a piece cut off; shortened.  
 Muliwai, a river.  
 Malua, basin on a flat or plateau.  
 Nahelehele, wild uncultivated land.  
 Oioina, a resting place; a pile of stones.  
 Oiwi, to project upward, as a mountain peak.  
 Okana, a portion; a division of country of several precincts.  
 Olapalapa, rough; uneven; a ridge between two ravines; rough protuberances of a precipice.  
 Opaka, a ravine on a mountain side.  
 Opalipali, small low precipices; place of rocky hills or gulches.  
 Owaawaa, broken ground; hilly.  
 Owawa, a ditch; a furrow.  
 Pa, a wall, fence or enclosure.  
 Pa laau, a stick or wooden fence.  
 Pahu, a stake or post set in the ground for a landmark.  
 F'ahulu, exhausted soil.  
 Paihi, sudden fault in the bed of a ravine where moisture percolates.  
 Palena, a border or boundary; a dividing line between two places.  
 Pali,<sup>5</sup> a cliff or precipice; the side of a steep ravine; a steep hill.  
 Palipali, full of precipitous hills.  
 Pauku, a small lot of land next less than a moo.  
 Piina, or Hoopina, an ascending path.  
 Piko, the end; the extreme corner or boundary of a land; the summit of a mountain.  
 Poalima, term given to chief's patches to which tenants gave their services one day in five.  
 Pohakioloa, a stone landmark; a stone set in the ground to mark a division of land.  
 Pohaku oki aina, land-dividing rock.  
 Ponana, dry, barren land.  
 Punawai, a spring of water; a well.  
 Puu, a hill or mound; a peak.  
 Umalu, the brow of a hill; its shadow.  
 Wahi pana, a description by means of ancient names of boundaries.  
 Wao, a wild place; a space on the mountain sides next below Kuakea, also called Waoeiwa, and Waonahele, a wilderness.  
 Waoakua, a desolate uninhabited place where ghosts are said to abide.  
 Waokanaka, a region where people may live and till the ground.  
 Waomaukele, a region on the mountain side of larger tree growth than waoeiwa.  
 Wekiu, the top of a mountain, or other object.

5. In a recent land case in court, there was much contention as to the correct definition of the term *pali paa maoli*, a point in its boundary; where was it? Not at the summit of the precipitous range, as some held, but at the base; the real foundation of the pali formation, where it begins to assume the mountainous character. The following pali features were brought out in the trial:

PALI: Piko—a peak such as the topmost part of a ridge or mountain;  
 Welau—top edge or outer end of precipice overlooking lowlands;  
 Waihi—sharp ridge from which water drips;  
 Ku—perpendicular precipice;  
 Po'i—overhanging precipice;  
 Eleku—soft rock precipice;  
 Lepo—dirt precipice;  
 Pohaku—rocky precipice;  
 Hanea—fall or falling or slide; slope formed by slides.  
 Nene—short precipices such as are found on valley sides.

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## RENEWING EARLY RELATIONS

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**A** GROWING interest in Hawaii is manifest among our neighbors of the "Northwest," as both Portland and Seattle are evincing longings toward establishing direct steamship passenger service with Honolulu, and build up mutual trade relations, as the enterprising merchants of Los Angeles are doing with their newly established line of semi-monthly steamers, at a rate evidently beyond expectation.

How far the investigations so far made may influence the northern cities toward venturing in rival lines, or combining in the undertaking, has not been made public, but to an "onlooker in Venice," trade and commerce and passenger traffic would, no doubt, be materially benefited. The development of trade under the San Francisco-Seattle-Honolulu triangular service that originated with the American-Hawaiian line of freighters some twenty or more years ago, but interrupted during the war, has been improved upon with added passenger service every three weeks, by its successors, the Matson Navigation Co.

Their increasing line of steamers has doubtless attracted attention in this direction, and is emphasized since as opportune, through the quarantine restrictions on California stock and much produce from Southern ports, through the foot-and-mouth-disease epidemic that prevailed in several sections of the State this past year.

The steady increase of passenger traffic in the Northwest also calls for better and more frequent accommodation, an opportunity for Hawaii's allurements to their tourist trade. A test of the possibility of establishing a direct Portland line is being made this

summer by the Oceanic S. S. Co. by several trips of the *Carriso* for this port and Hilo, the outcome of which, however, is as yet problematical.

This new movement is encouraging, and leads us to a spell of retrospection. Apart from its commercial aspect there are other claims showing the unity of interests between Oregon and Hawaii, some of which date back to her pioneer days, that enhances the gratification at the prospect of seeing the old-time relationship renewed. Some may ridicule sandwiching sentiment with commercial projects, yet as history repeats itself, these bonds may be fanned into a profitable flame.

That Hawaii rendered material aid to Oregon in her formative days is a matter of history which they are pleased to recount,<sup>1</sup> and gratefully acknowledge Hawaii's help, materially and advisory,<sup>2</sup> when shipping arrivals and mails from the eastern states were more frequent at Honolulu than in the Columbia River country. More than that: Hawaii gave of her subjects from time to time in the developing trade of that early period, even to fighters against the Indians in defense of the traders and settlers,<sup>3</sup> and some to locate and give Hawaiian names to new sections.

Just how many natives left these shores, lured thither, will never be known, but between the early traders taking them as sailors and "to man their establishments," with other later settlers and developers, the number must have been large in the aggregate. Mears, Gray, Colnet, the Pacific Trading Co.<sup>4</sup> (Astor's), the Hudson Bay Co. and others, acknowledge the good qualities of Hawaiians in their service.<sup>5</sup>

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1. First printing press in the Pacific Northwest was brought to Oregon from Hawaii, 1839. Used May 18th of that year by E. O. Hall, in printing leaflets in the Indian language. It is now in the Oregon Historical Society Museum, Portland. Horner's *Oregon*, p. 74.

2. In 1839, in response to the appeal of the Oregon Mission for aid in printing, either for men to be sent here to learn the art, or that native printers be sent to instruct them, Mr. E. O. Hall was delegated by the Mission Board to go himself, with an old press and some type and teach the art so that it can be carried on there. Gulick's *The Pilgrims of Hawaii*, p. 178.

3. A Hawaiian warned Capt. Gray of the *Columbia*, of the Indians' plot for seizures of the *Columbia* and *Adventure* and murder of their crews. Thus put on guard the Indians were kept at a safe distance. Greenhow's *Hist. of Oregon*, p. 230.

4. Astor's first Pacific Trading vessel, *Tonquin*, touched here Feb-

Trade between Honolulu and Portland and the Columbia River was, comparatively, of more moment up to reciprocity time than in later years, when other markets developed and the trend of island business concentrated. Beside the regular vessels from the lumber ports of the Sound with cargoes which contributed to Hawaii's rapid development from grass-hut conditions, we recall packets from Astoria and from Portland, notably the barkentines *Constitution*, and *J. A. Falkenberg*, to and from the latter port more particularly, and succeeded by the bark *Mattie Macleay*, with other occasional vessels, since which, direct trade relations between the two points may be said to have practically ceased, till the advent of the American-Hawaiian line referred to, which linked us with Seattle as their point of departure. This, however, benefited Washington merely in affording that State an export opportunity, not of imports of our domestic products. Both ends therefore received but one-sided benefits by the service. Hawaii's products had no new market outlet.

This has been left for the Matson Co. to develop, as stated, with two regularly assigned Seattle-Honolulu passenger and freight scheduled steamers the past few years, though still obliged to maintain a triangular service with San Francisco on their return trips, as does also the *Carriso*.

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#### KAUAI'S MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Albert Spencer Wilcox Memorial Library, at Lihue, Kauai, was dedicated May 24th, with appropriate ceremony, attended by an interested gathering, including several notables from Honolulu. Mr. A. Lewis, Jr., gave the address of the occasion, followed by Judge S. B. Dole's paper on the early life of A. S. Wilcox, read by Mrs Wm. Henry Rice, and remarks by Frank Crawford, president of the Kauai Library Association.

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ruary, 1811, en route for the Columbia, and took a dozen natives by permission of Kamehameha, for services of the Pacific Company.

The Beaver, in May, 1812, another of the Pacific Co.'s vessels, arrived in Columbia River with 26 Hawaiians. *Ib.*, pp. 296, 299.

5. Sir Geo. Simpson, of the Hudson Bay Co., mentions the courageous aid of "his half-dozen Sandwich Islanders" in a critical situation at a point on the Columbia river in a threatened attack by a band of Indians. *Journ. Round the World*, vol. 1, p. 166.



## PALAMA SETTLEMENT NEW HOME

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**M**ENTION was made in our last issue of dedicatory ceremonies having taken place for Palama Settlement's new home. A paper on "Child Welfare Movement," in the *ANNUAL* for 1918, stated the origin of the Settlement; its aims and purposes. The following extracts, from a late issue of the *Advertiser* on the subject of the new home, sets forth the provisions being made to adequately meet the needs of the welfare work of this benevolent institution that has outgrown the limitations of its original home in reaching out to serve other needy districts of the city:

Palama settlement, after 28 years of community service, has been forced to seek adequate buildings in which to house its growing work.

The settlement maintains a staff of 20 graduate nurses and operates 18 different clinics in addition to the seven nursing centers which are situated in the following places: Kalihi Union church, Palama Settlement, Beretania mission, Royal school, Kaakaako mission, St. Augustine's church, Waikiki, and St. Mary's mission, Moiliili.

Through its 11 baby clinics the Settlement has helped 1424 babies. The death rate among the infants for Honolulu under 1 year of age was 98.66 per 1000 babies, while that of the clinic babies was but 8 per 1000.

Twenty-two physicians of the city are conducting clinics in connection with the Settlement. This service is given by the physicians free of charge.

The nurses are an important factor in keeping Honolulu free from quarantinable diseases. Their work takes them into the crowded sections of our city, and as soon as a case of contagious disease is discovered, it is immediately reported to the board of health and steps taken to segregate the case if necessary.

Dr. Sweet of the U. S. Public Health service states that "the work of Palama Settlement is the best health welfare work being done in the city."

## PALAMA SETTLEMENT NEW HOME 75

### PROPERTY ATTAINED

It is to adequately house this important and growing work that some three years ago the trustees of Palama Settlement got a tract of land of some eight acres situated on Asylum road. On that tract the new plant is to be built.

In April, 1923, the Settlement—with the approval of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu—endeavored to raise a fund of \$150,000 with which to build its new plant, but owing to the illness of its head worker at that time, the campaign was not pushed very vigorously. To date \$83,782 has been obtained.

The people of the Palama neighborhood, the school children of Honolulu, as well as those benefiting directly by Palama's work, all gladly responded to the best of their financial ability, which testifies to the esteem in which this organization is held by the citizens of Honolulu.

Plans and specifications have been prepared for the new plant. The buildings are all substantial but plain. No money will be spent on frills or ornamentation. The revised estimates for the new plant are as follows:

### REVISED ESTIMATES

To complete grading of land and playground for small children . . . . .	\$ 8,000.00
Main Settlement buildings (an actual bid) . . . . .	177,882.50
Workers' dwellings . . . . .	30,000.00
Equipment . . . . .	18,000.00
Engineer's fees and incidentals . . . . .	16,117.50
	<hr/>
	\$250,000.00
Against this the Settlement has assets of:	
Cash and pledges . . . . .	\$ 34,000.00
Realization from sale of present land and buildings . . . . .	166,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$200,000.00

This leaves a balance of \$50,000 to be raised in order to complete the plant and equipment so much needed by the Settlement.

Situated on the waikiki side of Asylum road, the new Settlement will cover 8½ acres of ground.

Five buildings all in the Colonial style, will be grouped in the "work section" of the Settlement; two locker buildings; gymnasium; dispensary; administration and recreation buildings.

All of the structures will be of wood, except the gym building, which will be steel framed.

The Settlement will have its own water system, with provisions so that the fire department can draw 3,000 gallons a minute for any fire in the district.

Guy N. Rothwell, architect of the project, in a statement sets forth the following plans:

The buildings will be grouped so as to give full beauty to the Settlement.

The athletic field is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres in size, contains a quarter mile track, and baseball and football fields. Palama will have the only "true" track in the islands; a track from which world records will be officially recognized.

The gymnasium building, to contain the biggest swimming tank in the territory, 75 x 40, will seat 1200 for a meet. A full size basketball court will also be housed in the building.

A new lighting system will be used in the tank; lights will flood the place from the sides, instead of overhead. Overhead lights interfere with diving, it is claimed.

Lighting will be given through a series of electroliers on slender poles, with especially designed reflectors throwing light on the water. The tank will be finished in tile and enamelled brick, the general arrangement resembling the Punahou tank.

#### ROOM ARRANGEMENT

In the dispensary building, the first floor will be given over to an operating room, general dispensary, four-bed ward, baby and prenatal clinic, general lobby and waiting room, kitchen, pharmacy, bacteriological laboratory, X-ray room, skin clinic; the second floor—nerve clinic, library, nurses' room, general offices, dental clinic, doctors' conference room, eye, ear, nose and throat clinic; and the wing of the second floor entirely devoted to a venereal clinic, with a separate entrance for this wing.

The administration building will contain the general offices, library and reading room, lobby, billiard room, auditorium and

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stage, which will seat 300 people. The second floor of this building will have seven club rooms, four larger rooms, two kitchens and rest rooms, and the locker buildings are most modern.

Every effort is being made to give the Settlement the best possible equipment for the \$250,000 invested.

All service to the Settlement, wiring and piping, will be underground.

The workers' cottages will be mauka of the Settlement buildings, and arranged so as to overlook the entire project.

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## STORY OF HAMUMU

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An Old-time Legend.

ONCE upon a time a whale approached a place on the outer coast of Kohala, Hawaii, adjoining the northern bluff, where it floated, and was visited by many people who thought it stranded, and proceeded to cut into its flesh. Upon cutting the flesh of this whale, so that its blood flowed and the oil oozed out, yet it did not move. The great fish remained perfectly quiet as the people proceeded with their cutting, until a certain man named Hamumu came along, bringing with him some taro, intended as an accompaniment to the food-flesh of the whale he expected to share in, when, upon placing himself on the whale's head it stirred, and swam off with him to Kahiki.

Upon Hamumu's reaching that distant land and touching the shore, the whale assumed human form, and for the first time moved about as a man, although the body and feet were all hacked by the axes of the men resident in Hawaii, so that its blood flowed.

Hamumu was conducted to the heiau (temple), the place where the priests in Kahiki reside, and there he lived with them and was taught in all things relating to their profession; including the building of houses, laying out of temples, places of refuge, and all other things pertaining to the priestly order. And when after many months Hamumu became proficient, he returned here

from Kahiki on a coconut-shell canoe; such was the vessel of his return, for which, there were gathered and selected all the large coconuts obtainable, some four hundred in number. The meat of all these was separated through the eye of the coconuts, which were afterwards closed with a black gum composed of breadfruit-sap and burnt kukui nuts. The sealing of the eyes of the coconuts gave buoyancy to the canoe Hamumu returned on till reaching Kohala, landing at Honoipu, the place the whale took him from.

On Hamumu's return on the coconut canoe, he became an object of wonderment, and many people and chiefs gathered to question him on his strange experience, and when the chief learned that Hamumu was a priest, it at once gave him fame among them, and the chief hastened to erect a house for the god. That is said to have been the occasion for the building of the Mookini temple, at Kohala, which is standing up to the present time. To this temple belonged the Hulahula ritual, shown by the chant:

Ka Aha nana i hiki o Hulahula.  
 (The ritual to prevail was Hulahula.)  
 Ua weke wekea, ua kalakala ia,  
 (Opening to the topmost branch, roughened,)  
 Ua hemo aku la ka piko, ka piko o ka aina.  
 (Releasing the center, the center of the land.)

OUR EARLY POST OFFICE.—The *Polynesian* of May 12, 1849, states: "We have heard it rumored that a post office system is about being established here in connection with that at San Francisco, by means of which a letter mailed in Honolulu will be dispatched to any post office in the United States, and vice versa, the cost of transportation to be regulated between the U. S. Post Office department and this government." This was some 18 months before the Post Office was established here by Act of the Privy Council, Dec. 21, 1850, with H. M. Whitney as postmaster, and ratified by the legislature in September, 1851, at which time provision for the issue of postage stamps was first made, and the two denominations of five and thirteen cents for letters, and two cents for papers, appeared October 1st of that year.

## TRADITION OF THE SUN

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From *The Friend*, August 1, 1850.

**I**T ONCE happened that the sun did not appear at Oahu. The men were sad; many of them became fools, and terrible diseases decimated the population. Numerous victims were sacrificed to the god, and during two moons the whole island lay prostrate before his altars. The king of a great country to the south (Tahiti) had taken the sun prisoner, thrust him into a very deep cavern, and closed up the entrance with immense blocks of lava. Nor did his precautions end here; he had placed at the entrance as sentinel a bird which uttered a piercing cry whenever he heard the least noise; and at the head of his intrepid warriors he was always ready to rush upon those who should dare attempt the release of the prisoner. But all this did not intimidate the powerful god of Oahu, who had been moved by the groans of his worshipers. He was a very great god. When he went from one island to another, the water reached only to his ankles; and it came only up to his knees when he went to the country of the south. It was night when he arrived at Tahiti. He advanced so softly that the bird did not hear him, and he strangled him before he could utter a cry; then removing with his powerful hands the blocks which closed up the entrance of the cavern, he seized the sun and hurled him into the air with incredible force. When he was at a certain distance from the shore, he raised a shout, which awoke the king of Tahiti and his warriors; they ran to the cavern, but their astonishment was great when they perceived that the sun had been rescued. The god of Oahu had hurled him to so great a height that they were never able to take him again. Since that time, the sun has always shone at Oahu.

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HALEAKALA REST HOUSE.—Steps are in progress, sponsored by the Maui Chamber of Commerce, for the enlargement of the rest house at Haleakala's crest, by the addition of two new rooms, store room, water tank, stables for 20 or more animals, etc., with furniture and equipment at an estimated outlay of \$10,000.

## THE ANNUAL NOT A GRATUITOUS PUBLICATION

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OF LATE years an impression seems to have been revived that the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, as the reference book of Hawaii, is a gratuitous publication, and, said one in acknowledging its value for display and reference use, "to meet the demand for its information, it is entitled to place public libraries and information bureaus on its free list." Thanks awfully. We should be de-e-lighted, if———

The following, reprinted from our issue of 1899, is as applicable on this subject at our Fiftieth anniversary as it was on our Twenty-fifth:

"With the widening range of distribution of the ANNUAL the past few years, there seems to have grown an erroneous idea in certain circles respecting its publication, some classing it as an official hand-book for free distribution, others deeming it akin to a 'booming' pamphlet, issued in the interest of some syndicate or other, to be had for the asking, postage prepaid. Both views do us great injustice. The ANNUAL has never claimed to be official, nor sought the right of official impress, though it has long enjoyed recognition in official circles, in this and other lands, as the reliable reference book pertaining to Hawaii it professes to be. It aims to be impartial and independent, wherein the best effort has been put forth 'to diffuse abroad reliable information' of these islands for the benefit of all concerned, rather than in the interest of individual or syndicate, trusting for sufficient returns from this purely business venture to warrant the labor and outlay.

"While having such regard for this land of our adoption as to labor in this manner largely in the *pro bono publico* spirit, that after many years the ANNUAL has recognition as *the reference book of Hawaii*, it is hardly justice to expect the publisher to be at call, whether for individual or public library use, simply because they acknowledge it meets the public inquiry and its varied information can be had nowhere else. Surely in this, as in other callings in life, the laborer should be deemed worthy of his hire.

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Therefore we have been mercenary enough these twenty-five years to put a modest price upon this result of our labor."

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## HAWAII'S HIGHWAYS AND HER TRAFFIC PROBLEM

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By LEROY BLESSING,  
Manager, Honolulu Automobile Club.

**P**ERHAPS the outstanding feature of the past year in Hawaii's efforts to build roadways adequate to move the tremendously increased traffic was the adoption of the Hawaiian bill of rights by the legislators at Washington during the last session (1924), which gives to the territory her share of federal aid for roads for the first time since the Federal Aid act has been in operation. In years past, the territory has constructed its own roadways at heavy expense without any assistance from the parent government at Washington, although her people contributed generously in any undertaking requiring the cooperation of her people. This failure to share in Federal Aid funds was allowed to continue through the years despite the fact that Hawaii contributed more in customs and other federal returns to the government than did any one of nineteen states and two territories. She also contributed more than seven of these states and the two territories combined, all the states having shared in Federal Aid appropriations.

Today the assurance of the parent government has been given that henceforth Hawaii will secure her just portion of Federal Aid road funds and with the addition of a like sum from local tax monies she will be enabled to increase her road building program to adequately meet the needs of the islands. There is hardly a more pressing question before the people of Hawaii today than that which concerns her highways and the method by which her traffic is controlled. The phenomenal growth in the number of automobiles has made the matter of the regulation of traffic in the congested areas and on the through arteries a matter of greatest importance, and as a result the best minds of the territory are



engaging themselves in some proper solution of the problem. It will be of interest to know that in 1909 there were but 278 cars registered in Honolulu. In 1912 this number had increased to 1015. In 1914 the number was 1728 and in 1916 it had leaped to 2993. Each year following there was an increase of about 1000 a year until 1922, when the number reached 9115. At the end of 1923, on the island of Oahu alone, 11,597 cars were registered, and this number has increased up to September 30, 1924, to 14,542.

It is also interesting to note that while in 1910 there were less than 1000 cars, in five years that number had increased by approximately fourteen times, and it is confidently expected that in 1933 the 30,000 mark will have been passed.

The tax compilations from motor vehicles statistics show that in 1911 \$1722 was collected from automobiles. This amount increased in 1922 to \$215,675.72. This tax within a period of 10 years will have been increased to approximately \$500,000.

The need for more concerted action on the part of the responsible citizenship to meet the conditions of growth in highway matters and transportation facilities brought into life a new organization which has grown to be one of the valuable civic assets of the territory. In the Honolulu Automobile club, an association of motor car owners laboring unselfishly for the improving of highways, for the bettering of motoring conditions, for the safety of the people and the greater convenience of those who operate automobiles, the territory has found an organization of great benefit to motorists and pedestrians alike, and territorial and municipal officials have come to recognize it as one of the most helpful agencies working to the better interests of the community in which it operates.

Controlled by a board of ten enterprising citizens of Honolulu, maintaining a full time manager and staff of office assistants, together with an attorney, the club is in position to furnish a wide service for its members and it is carrying out its announced intention of making motoring a safe and pleasant diversion, profitable and happy to all who participate.

For the convenience of its members and visiting tourists who travel with their own automobiles the club maintains a mechanical first-aid department with two experienced mechanics mounted

on motorbikes and side cars on call at any hour of the day or night. Assistance is brought to disabled cars no matter on what part of the island they are located, the Honolulu department being augmented by three garages on the windward side of the island who come to the assistance of emergency cases unable to be reached from the Honolulu area.

The club also maintains a shipping department which cares for all incoming tourists' automobiles and renders courteous service in unloading and registering these cars for operation on Honolulu's streets. In case of club members leaving for the mainland, cars are carefully loaded, and after every shipping detail has been cared for, a request is sent to mainland clubs who send representatives to the port of debarkation to assist at that point and provide maps for any mainland tour.

The Honolulu club is affiliated with the American Automobile Association and provides for its members touring the mainland every courtesy enjoyed by any member of an individual club. It also provides courtesies for A. A. A. members who visit Honolulu and looks after their every need while they are sojourning in the island. The club also contributes to the support of the National Safety Council, the great mainland organization laboring to eliminate the hazards of motoring, and following the program of the National Council, has conducted several "safety-first" drives in the city. It also sponsors the system of boy traffic cops at the schools where there are dangerous street intersections and is able to boast of the fact that since the boy cops have been in service, carrying as they do full police powers vested by the traffic department, there has not been an accident or death to a child at any one of the school buildings that could be laid to traffic infractions.

The organization cooperates closely with the official personnel of the local government. It offers its service in any line where such assistance will work to the betterment of local conditions and it considers no task too arduous to undertake if some safety measure can be promoted, some traffic evil can be eliminated or some highway can be improved. Its highest hope is to secure happy conditions surrounding the operation of the highways and the most perfect safety thrown around all the people. It can be said without fear of contradiction that the Honolulu Auto-

mobile club occupies a unique place in the public life of the city. It plays no favorites, seeks to make no enemies and has only the good of the entire community at heart. Its officers and members appreciate the value of adequate highways for the movement of the flow of traffic and it embraces every opportunity to promote any reasonable highway construction program and to secure the widening and extending of through arteries to care for the growing demands made upon them. It boasts of a service that is rendered with a smile and it seeks only to perfect as near as possible conditions affecting the motor industry in which so immense an amount of capital is invested and which has to do with such a large per cent of the general population. The Honolulu Automobile club has a future in the community. It is proud to have merited the confidence of the official personnel of the city and of the thousands of motorists who have contributed to its support and who have shared in its courtesies.

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## VISITORS EVER INCREASING

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By GEORGE T. ARMITAGE,  
Executive Secretary Hawaii Tourist Bureau

**F**ROM persistent paid community advertising for over twenty years, the Territory of Hawaii is now reaping increasing benefits of travel through its official information and publicity organization, the Hawaii Tourist Bureau. The Territory of Hawaii and the citizens thereof in a fifty-fifty proportion are spending approximately \$100,000 a year, mostly in printer's ink, to lure travelers to Hawaii and to inform them on our attractions. In 1923, we received over 12,000 tourists, the latter naming visitors who spent two days or more in the islands, and not including 20,000 cabin passengers on through liners who visited in Honolulu for only a few hours. Thus it is seen that during 1923 approximately 1,000 tourists visited our shores every month, and since we are spending something less than \$100,000 on this business, the allotment for each visitor is around \$8.00. It is

fair to presume that these visitors spend an average of not less than ten days in our midst, at not less than \$10.00 a day. Their expenses, combined with what the steamship companies and others spend for them, therefore might be taken at \$200.00 per tourist, a conservative estimate which gives the Territory a revenue from this source alone of approximately \$2,500,000 annually in brand new dollars brought to Hawaii from the outside and left here. From these figures it may be reckoned that the amount we spend is only 1/25 or 4% of what we get, which is certainly a very good return for our money, and will show even better results for this year.

While the amount of money that our visitors spend here can only be estimated in a general way, the number of visitors themselves and various statistics concerning them are very carefully tabulated by the Bureau through the printed passenger list of every ship arriving in Honolulu and in noting the home address of passengers as listed thereon. By careful check it is possible for us to determine not only the total number of tourists we are receiving and the proportionate increase from year to year, but also the proportion carried by the different steamship companies, where the visitors come from, and what is equally important by comparison with a list of inquiries which we have received from the various magazine advertising, which periodical gives us the best results per dollar.

For several years the tabulations of local travel, which include both tourist and returning residents of the Hawaiian Islands, have been kept. These figures, which follow, show a downward trend toward the middle, accounted for by the World War, when travel fell off and passenger carrying ships in the Hawaiian service were commandeered for transporting troops on the Atlantic.

#### FIGURES ON CABIN ARRIVALS IN HAWAII SINCE 1916

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Local . . .	12,811	10,494	4,773	5,292	11,073	11,236	12,942	15,775
Through . .	16,700	17,947	20,233	24,426	24,901	20,547	18,202	19,492

It is only in the last few years, however, that an attempt was made to count the actual tourists. Since the count was started in 1921, a steady increase is shown as follows:

1921	1922	1923	1924
Estimated			Estimated
9,400	9,676	12,021	13,000

The most gratifying feature in the steady gain of the tourist stream to Hawaii has been the constantly increasing number of visitors in summer. This increase can be attributed to effective paid advertising more than any other one source, since this was the definite goal of several special publicity campaigns. Not long ago travelers on the mainland never dreamed of coming to Hawaii during the summer. They entertained the erroneous impression that it was intensely hot here then, while surprising as it is to many of our visitors, the fact still remains that Hawaii's summer climate is not materially warmer than her winter season, and at that, infinitely cooler than most hot spots throughout America in summer. The temperature in Honolulu, for instance, never rises higher than 87° in summer, and by constantly emphasizing this fact in our display advertising, booklets, posters, news letters, magazine articles, etc., together with other reasons why Hawaii is especially delightful in summer, the principal one being outdoor life, ripening fruits, tropical flowering trees, etc., the Bureau has been able to build up travel to the "Paradise of the Pacific" in summer to a point where it is practically equal to that during the winter.

Some people might think it a waste of money to advertise Hawaii inasmuch as it is so popular throughout the world, but upon full analysis of the situation it is seen that a large amount of that popularity is either directly or indirectly the result of paid advertising. The flow of visitors to Hawaii, therefore, will no doubt increase in direct proportion to the amount of money expended for advertising the Islands' charms, providing it is honestly and judiciously used. Furthermore, while Hawaii is no doubt an idyllic country in the minds of many potential visitors to her shores, yet if the Hawaii Tourist Bureau did not continually emphasize how comparatively easy it is to make this dream trip come true, that is, how short a time is actually required for the

excursion and how comparatively inexpensive the whole trip really is, a large number of likely visitors to this Territory might dream on forever without actually cashing in on their craving. When people come to realize that the round trip from the Pacific Coast to and through the Hawaiian Islands, as delightful, romantic and charming as it really is, involves only three or four weeks time and \$300.00 to \$400.00 expense, the stream which is heavy now will become a veritable deluge.

Those of us who are directly charged with giving publicity throughout the world to Hawaii as a traveler's best bet, attribute any small degree of success we may have enjoyed to the fact that we believe in Hawaii so thoroughly ourselves. We love it as you can only love any country that you have voluntarily adopted in preference to that which theretofore was your first love—the land of your birth. We sincerely believe that we are conferring a distinct favor on anyone we attract to these shores, in the universal satisfaction and unique delights visitors always experience. Therefore our enthusiasm for Hawaii is limited only by our knowledge of the English language.

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## HUI O PELE

By GEORGE MELLEN

**O**RGANIZATION of Hui o Pele Hawaii followed a suggestion made by C. C. Moore, head of a San Francisco engineering company, which bears his name and president of the Pan-Pacific Exposition, during his initial visit to Hawaii in 1922.

On May 3, 1922, Moore was guest of honor at the regular weekly luncheon of the Honolulu Ad Club, and in the course of his postprandial remarks said that in beauty and interesting features Hawaii far exceeded his expectations. He was especially enthusiastic regarding Volcano Kilauea and thought a great opportunity for publicity was being neglected by failure to provide the visitor with a certificate, signed by a guide or some official, which could be carried home and shown to friends. He

suggested organization of an "Order of Kilauea," or a fraternity with some such name.

"Fancy what a membership in such an organization would mean in publicity," he said. "In our party alone there were representatives of twenty States. This would get your visitors organized where they would do the most good. Then when you ask for an appropriation from Congress you would have support from every State in the Union."

As evidence of faith in his idea Moore subscribed \$100 as the nucleus of a fund to defray expense of preliminaries. He requested Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii, to encourage action on the plan. The idea met with His Excellency's hearty approval and he delegated George Mellen, then editor of the Ad Club's weekly newspaper, *Welakahao*, to assist in working out details.

Ed Towse, then president of the Honolulu Ad Club, forthwith appointed a committee for the development of Moore's idea under chairmanship of Harold Yost, assistant secretary of the Hawaii Tourist Bureau at Honolulu. Before Yost had opportunity to more than outline roughly a form of organization he was transferred to the Pacific Coast branch of the Bureau and George Mellen was appointed to succeed him as chairman. Nevertheless, Yost kept in constant touch with the committee and it was due largely to his efforts that the proposed fraternity won the approval and coöperation of Thomas Boles, superintendent of Hawaii National Park in which Volcano Kilauea is situate, and through him the approval of the Federal Government.

Subsequent work of the committee was delayed pending decision on a design suitable for an emblem. Among those submitted there was none adaptable, because of realistic instead of symbolic treatment of the subject. It was now February, 1923, and anxious to get on with the work of organization, the chairman himself designed the emblem shown in the accompanying certificate, which was adopted by unanimous vote of the committee.

"Hui o Pele Hawaii" was adopted as a name for the fraternity rather than "Order of Kilauea," because the committee agreed that the name should be entirely Hawaiian and that Pele, goddess of volcanoes, and Hawaii, the Territory, had enjoyed considerable publicity while Kilauea was practically unknown. *Hui* is

Hawaiian for fraternity or company, and o is equal to our article of.

Certificate of membership was adopted in the following form, face dimensions 63/8x73/8 :

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP  
HUI O PELE HAWAII

Know all men by these presents :

That .....  
of .....  
having visited the Volcano Kilauea, in Hawaii National Park on the Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, Territory of the United States of America, and having made offering acceptable to Pele, Goddess of Volcanoes, at her fiery palace Halemaumau, which is called House of Everlasting Fire, is entitled to full active life membership in the Hui o Pele Hawaii, and is hereby granted all rights, privileges and benefits appertaining thereto. In testimony thereof we have caused the seal of our Realm to be affixed.



PELE.

Sealed  
by Fire

By the Goddess

.....  
KUHINA NUI,

Done in our Palace of Halemaumau  
this .... day of ....., 192..

Superintendent Hawaii National Park.

In reaching a decision on an emblem, a name, a title for Pele's minister, Kuhina Nui, and on other points involving proper application of Hawaiian nomenclature and legend the committee owed much, the chairman said, to the counsel of two of its members: Judge Sanford Ballard Dole and the Rev. William D. Westervelt.



Judge Dole was born in Hawaii and was head of the Provisional Government during the revolution, president of the Republic of Hawaii following the overthrow of the monarchy and first Governor of Hawaii after the Islands became a Territory of the United States. The Rev. Westervelt is a recognized authority on Hawaiian lore and author of many books and articles on the subject.

With each certificate of membership the initiate is given a button emblem  $\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter, black and red enamel on yellow gold. Charter memberships, limited to No. 200, are \$10 each, and regular memberships, from 201 upward indefinitely, are \$1 each. There are no subsequent dues nor assessments and all memberships are for life.

Of the 200 charter memberships the committee voted to set aside 10 for presentation to distinguished persons qualified for membership who had been instrumental in furthering the work of organization or who were identified with volcanology. Certificate No. 1 was made out to C. C. Moore, founder of the Hui. No. 2 to Warren G. Harding, then president of the United States, who had visited the Volcano some years previously. No. 3 was presented to Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii. No. 4 was made out to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, under the impression that he had visited the Volcano, but was ordered held when it developed that the Prince had failed to include Pele on his Hawaiian calling list when in the Islands. No. 5 went to Lorrin A. Thurston, who was instrumental in having Kilauea set aside as a National Park. Other honorable memberships were given as follows: No. 6, Stephen T. Mather, Director of National Parks; No. 7, Gilbert Grosvenor, editor National Geographic Magazine; No. 8, Thomas Boles, Superintendent Hawaiian National Park; No. 10, Thomas Augustus Jaggar, Jr., famous volcanologist in charge of Hawaiian Volcano Observatory for the U. S. Government. Certificate No. 9 was spoiled and rendered void.

Membership is granted only to one who has actually gazed into the pit called Halemaumau and made an offering to Pele. It is said that she is partial to *ohelo* berries, which resemble huckleberries and are abundant in the vicinity of her abode.

Privilege of affiliation is extended, however, to include those who can establish proof of a visit prior to formation of the Hui. Many such applications have been received by mail, their claims verified by hotel registers, steamship passenger lists or other references and their certificates and emblems forwarded.

On April 10, 1923, having completed its work, the committee was, at the request of its chairman, discharged by President Towse and the Hui o Pele Hawaii turned over to the executive board of the Honolulu Ad Club as perpetual trustee. In accepting the trust, the Ad Club pledged itself to include in the duties of its president the ex-officio presidency of the Hui and in the duties of its secretary-treasurer an extension of his responsibilities to cover a like service for the adopted fraternity, all funds of the Hui to be accounted for separately from those of the Ad Club proper, and expended only for operating expenses of the Hui and for projects affecting promotion of interest in Volcano Kilauea and its environs within the National Park.

Books were opened in February, 1923, for enrollment of members. At the time this is written, September, 1924, honorable memberships number eight as detailed in a previous paragraph; charter members thirty and regular members 986, making a total enrollment of 1,024. A roster is kept by the secretary-treasurer of the Ad Club.

Applications for memberships may be made either to Thomas Boles, superintendent Hawaii National Park, Volcano Kilauea, Hawaii, T. H., or to L. W. De Vis-Norton, secretary Hawaii Volcano Research Association, Young Hotel lobby, Honolulu.

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#### KAIMILOA, EXPLORER

The four-masted schooner *Kaimiloa*, Capt. A. E. Carter, with steam auxiliary, specially fitted for her South Sea cruising and exploration work under Bishop Museum auspices, arrived from San Francisco October 31st, with its owner, M. R. Kellum, wife and family and party of friends, to take on the local group of scientists, and equipment, for the furtherance of the Polynesian investigations that have been in progress for several years past. The vessel sailed again November 8th to take in Maui, thence to Hilo, to permit the party's visit to the volcano.

## NEW HAWAIIANA, 1924

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“**I**N THE Path of the Trade Winds,” by Cora Wells Thorp, is a collection of fifteen mostly re-written well-known legends of Hawaii, a 12mo of 198 pages with three illustrations from photos and twelve tail-piece cuts, attractively bound, issued by G. P. Putnam’s Sons, N. Y.

“The Human Side of Hawaii,” by Albert W. Palmer, D. D., issued by the Pilgrim Press, Boston, 12mo cloth, of 148 pages, freely illustrated, is a thoughtful presentation of the serious problem that confronts Hawaii, with its hopeful outlook of solution; the basis of a series of lectures delivered in the eastern states in 1922, “to correct the misunderstandings and set forth the real significance of Hawaii.”

“Hawaiian Historical Legends,” by W. D. Westervelt, a 12mo of 215 pages, with eight illustrations to its 21 chapters, ranging from ancient tradition to recent annexation days. Published by the F. H. Revell Co.

“Hawaii the Rainbow Land,” by Katherine Pope, an illustrated 8vo of 364 pages of re-written folk-lore and historic sketches, published by the Thos. Y. Crowell Co., N. Y.

“Hawaiian Hilltops (Flight 1),” by Genevieve Taggard, a collection of fifteen poems of Hawaiian theme, sm. qto brds., published by Wyckoff & Gelber, S. F.

“Hawaiian Stories and Wise Sayings,” collected and translated by Laura S. Green, edited by Martha W. Beckwith, issued as No. 3 of Vassar College Folk-Lore Foundation Publications, an 8vo of 65 pages, paper cover, embracing 13 stories, most of which are given also in the original vernacular.

“Early Hawaiian Churches,” is a revised issue of a complimentary edition to guests of the Hawaiian Mission Centennial in 1920, illustrated with thirty cuts of various churches and scenes, edited by Miss Ethel M. Damon, 8vo, 51 pages, paper.

“Hawaii’s Harvest,” Plantation Sketches by Jared G. Smith, B. Sc., M. A., of the various sugar estates throughout the territory; a series of personal observations gathered for, and published in the *Honolulu Advertiser* during 1923, large 8vo, 160 pages, paper.

"At the Gateways of the Day," by Padraic Colum, is the catchy title to his long looked for collection of Hawaiian legends, comprising twenty in number, rewritten for juvenile readers, under the auspices of the Hawaiian Folk-lore Commission, with five illustrations by Miss J. M. Fraser, an 8vo of 217 pages, published by the Yale University Press for the Commission.

"Slants," by Clifford Gessler, published by the Star-Bulletin; a collection of thirty poems, mostly of Hawaiian theme, illustrated with head and tail piece cuts, local in design; 8vo brds., 32 pages.

"Pathway of the Gods," by Jane Comstock (Mrs. Adna G. Clarke), a 12mo booklet of some sixty-odd poems of special Hawaiian tone, from the Star-Bulletin press; 64 pages, with decorative head and end cuts of local and Chinese scenes.

The various issues of the Bishop Museum during the year, have been, in the quarto Memoir Series:

"Material Culture of the Marquesas Islands," by Ralph Linton, vol. 8, No. 5, of 210 pages, with 44 plates of various designs.

"Marquesas Somatology, with comparative notes on Samoa and Tonga," by Louis R. Sullivan, vol. 9, No. 2, of 110 pages and 6 plates.

Issues in the Bulletin Series embrace:

"Tongan Place Names," by Ed. W. Gifford, No. 6, of 258 pages and two outline maps.

"Polynesian Decorative Designs," by Ruth H. Greiner, No. 7, of 105 pages, and 29 plates of some 150 designs.

"Tongan Myths and Tales," compiled by Ed. W. Gifford, No. 8, of 208 pages, with many in both the original and translated forms, and of several variants.

"The Native Culture in the Marquesas," by E. S. C. Handy, No. 9, of 358 pages, several maps, and six plates of many figures.

"Report of the Director," for 1923, by H. E. Gregory, No. 10, of 38 pages.

"Vocabulary of the Manganian Language," by F. W. Christian, No. 11, 31 pages.

"The Island of Lanai," a survey of native culture, by Kenneth P. Emory, No. 12, of 129 pages letter press, illustrated with 20 figures, two maps and nine pages plates.

"Bibliography of Polynesian Botany," by E. D. Merrill, No. 13, 68 pages.

"The Characters and Probable History of the Hawaiian Rat," by Gerret S. Miller, Jr., No. 14, 11 pages.

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## HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

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THOMAS BOLES, Superintendent

**T**HE Hawaii National Park, administered by the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service, was established by Congress in August, 1916, and has the same official status as Yellowstone National Park; formally dedicated by appropriate ceremonies at the rim of the crater in July, 1921; local administration began February, 1922. The official in charge is the superintendent, whose post-office address is Volcano House, Hawaii; and to him all complaints or requests for information should be addressed.

The Hawaii National Park is open during the entire year, and consists of three sections—two of which are on the island of Hawaii, and one on Maui.

Kilauea section, 125 square miles, includes the famous Kilauea Volcano, with its lake of molten lava, which for years has attracted the traveler from the four quarters of the world, and even during periods when local earthquakes have caused this lake of lava to drain away through subterranean passages, the crater is still impressive by its tremendous avalanches or the magnificent columns of steam constantly rising from the pit. This section of the park also contains forty pit craters, many constantly steaming and two in actual eruption within the past two years. These pit craters vary in size from the "Devil's Throat," and apparently bottomless pit, only 30 feet across, to the enormous Makaopuhi, one mile across and 1,000 feet deep. The services of a guide are really not necessary; however, the National Park Service furnishes competent guides whenever parties of six or more desire to make extensive hikes.

In addition to these pits are tropical forests and vast jungles of gigantic ferns, many of them 40 feet high with fronds 25 feet long; also many miles of lava tubes and caverns, most of which are still unexplored; deserts of volcanic ash gashed with terrific earthquake cracks, many emitting steam clouds; thousands of acres of prehistoric, and also recent, lava flows with rugged and fantastic formations; sulphur banks; tree molds, where molten lava has chilled around the trunks of living trees; many of these were formed during 1923 when molten lava gushed from fresh earthquake cracks in the forest only five miles distant from the Volcano House. All these features and many more are conveniently accessible via park roads and well marked trails, with all points of interest properly signed.

Mauna Loa Summit, 28 square miles, 13,675 feet high, also on the island of Hawaii, contains Mokuaweoweo Crater, which at long irregular intervals, and at unexpected places, sends floods of lava surging to the sea. This section is connected with the Kilauea Section by a 30-mile horseback trail, which makes a very interesting three-day trip for persons accustomed to high altitude.

Haleakala Section, 34 square miles, on the island of Maui, contains Haleakala, "House of the Sun"—the world's largest extinct crater—10,000 feet high, 2,600 feet deep, 8 miles across; good automobile road to Olinda, within eight miles of the summit; good horseback trail to summit, along rim, thence down into and across floor of crater. Excellent camp sites in crater with water and forage.

Extending across the floor of this giant crater, is a row of symmetrical cinder cones, some 900 feet high, dwarfing the Egyptian Pyramids in comparison. Within this crater are also found many prehistoric structures, recently discovered, of great interest to the student of archaeology. A comfortable concrete rest house, sleeping thirty, has been built on the summit of this crater through the enterprising spirit of the citizens of Maui.

Returning to the Kilauea section, it may be said that floral abundance offsets faunal famine; many finding the forests more interesting than the volcanic features. "Kipuka Pauula" (Bird Park), a small oasis in a prehistoric lava flow,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Volcano House, contains nearly every variety of Hawaiian tree.

An arboretum of several acres has been started nearby, in which many other varieties of native trees have been planted, especially the sandal-wood and other trees now almost extinct. Just beyond is a magnificent koa (Hawaiian mahogany), preserved when a prehistoric lava flow stopped within 20 feet of its base.

Although close to the Equator, Kilauea's 4,000 feet elevation provides equable climate, the days averaging 70°, the night 55°. The mean temperature for December and June differs but *three degrees*. One may hike in light clothing, but must sleep under heavy blankets. No snakes to bother the hiker, nor mosquitoes to annoy the sleeper. The frequent showers during the winter season cause no mud, the water vanishing into the porous ground to come up next day as live steam. The superintendent's office is comfortably heated by controlled steam from a nearby earthquake crack.

The National Park Service maintains a public camp site in the ohia forest, convenient to all park trails. Cooking grates and suitable drinking water is provided by the government.

Hotel accommodations are provided by Kilauea Volcano House, a well-managed, modern hotel, with 120 rooms, including several cottages delightfully located facing Kilauea Crater and within easy walking distance of all points of interest. From its windows may be seen the impressive steam column rising from the pit, or the lurid glow from the molten lava. The invigorating climate encourages the guest to remain longer and hike the trails, or try the sporty nine-hole golf course nearby with earthquake cracks for hazards.

The visits of many World Tours, and ships from American, British and Japanese Navy; the excellent and effective publicity obtained for the park through the printing and distribution of 100,000 Hawaii National Park folders by the Hawaii Tourist Bureau; the hearty cooperation of the local press of Hilo and Honolulu; and the astounding performance of Kilauea Volcano, all combine to bring the attendance up to over fifty thousand during the past season, which includes over a thousand people who visited Haleakala Crater during this period.

The many natural wonders of the park, the variety of climates, from the sultry sunshine of the South Seas to the crisp air at

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Haleakala summit or perpetual snow on Mauna Loa, combined with the fact that the United States Government is backing this park, guarantees a big future for the Hawaii National Park.

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## THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL

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Courtesy of the Hospital Staff

**O**N THE slopes of Punchbowl Crater, in the heart of Honolulu, where the cool trade winds sweep through trees planted sixty years ago, stretches the finely proportioned group of buildings of the Queen's Hospital. The twelve acres of grounds secure sufficient privacy and afford shady walks and lawns for convalescents.

### HISTORY

In 1859, through the efforts of Queen Emma Kaleleonalani, wife of Kamehameha IV, the hospital was founded and in her honor it was named. In June of the same year the first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in the Court House, His Majesty in the chair. The first building, to the cost of which the legislature contributed, was completed December, 1860. Successive legislatures made money grants for the support of the institution, usually the sum being \$20,000 at each biennial session. Queen Emma, who died in 1885, made the hospital her principal beneficiary under her will. Since 1898 there has been no assistance from the legislature, and indigent patients of the City and County of Honolulu have been received upon a contract rate per day.

### ENDOWED BEDS

Besides the free care given to patients on City and County service there are thirteen endowed beds, the benefits of which are not limited to citizens of Honolulu.

As they cover all hospital expenses these beds are a great boon to those not eligible for City and County care but whose resources hardly stand the extra burden of illness.



## PRESENT ORGANIZATION

By an amendment to its charter, granted June 29th, 1909, the hospital has lost its semi-public character. It is now a private corporation, its affairs being managed by a board of seven trustees. Though a private corporation, it is managed as a public trust for the benefit of the community. Membership is not restricted in number, but is confined to only those who, by the payment of \$50.00, become *life* members. No stock is issued, no dividends paid and no dues are charged beyond the initial fee of \$50.00 for life membership. Charges, so far as possible, are limited to meet the actual cost of operation.

## DEVELOPMENT

Demands for greater accommodation and modern facilities have kept pace with the increase of population so that additions had to be made to the original coral buildings. Principal of these were financed by the late Charles R. Bishop, and are called "Bishop Wing" and the "Pauahi Wing," the latter named after Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, wife of the donor. In the year 1921 it was apparent that the hospital facilities were woefully inadequate. Mr. Francis M. Hatch, then president of the board of trustees, with characteristic zeal called upon the community for contributions for an enlarged and more modern hospital. His call met a generous response and \$265,000 was raised in a short time. After plans had been prepared it was found that the original subscriptions would not be sufficient. Ill health had caused the retirement of Mr. Hatch, and Mr. E. Faxon Bishop, the succeeding president of the board, again asked the people of Honolulu for more funds, and again a hearty response was made equalling the amount of first contributions. With over a half million dollars in hand work was started early in 1922. The old coral two-story building erected in 1860, was razed and in its place the new building was erected. This consists of a reinforced concrete structure in Italian renaissance design of four stories and a basement. Driving up the beautiful avenue one receives a pleasing impression of an imposing but dignified structure.

Entering the building, wide, spacious halls open on the right and left giving access to the main offices, doctors' conference

room, social service department and pharmacy. At the south end is the entrance to the emergency station, near which are four emergency and isolation rooms. At each end of the building are elevators to the floors above. In the wings on the ground floor are the male wards. On the second and third floor are the female wards and private rooms. On the fourth floor are situated the four operation rooms, the X-ray department and the pathological laboratory. Particular attention has been paid to the equipment of the X-ray and laboratory departments. With a staff of trained technicians, the laboratory is prepared to perform not only the routine examinations but to carry on research work as well. Its facilities are available to anyone desiring tests or examinations. From the fourth floor there is access to the solarium which gives ample accommodation for patients requiring heliotherapy.

A maternity department complete in every respect is on the third floor of the Pauahi wing.

The utmost care was exercised in arranging the nurses' stations, diet kitchen and utility rooms that steps might be saved and facilities provided for the comfort of patients. All the equipment is of the latest and most approved patterns.

Food is prepared in the main kitchen and distributed from a central diet kitchen provided with an automatic elevator for this special purpose. This plan brings the preparation of all trays under the direct supervision of the dietitian.

The laundry is in a separate building, from which the linen is conveyed to the linen room in the basement for distribution. An average of a hundred thousand pieces are laundered each month.

At the present time there are in service five internes, forty-one graduate nurses and forty-six students. The other employees bring the total personnel up to 200.

The hospital has a normal accommodation for 122 private and semi-private patients and for 185 ward patients, a total of 307. Many more patients could be cared for in an emergency by placing beds on the broad verandas, upon which all rooms and wards open.

## SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Many years ago a group of women organized under the name of the Honolulu Hospital Flower Society for the purpose of carrying flowers and bringing cheer, once a week, to the patients in the wards. As time went on and the patients were getting many flowers from their own friends the Hospital Flower Society felt that the purpose no longer existed for which it had originally been organized, but sentiment proved too strong for disbandment, so the society decided to embrace a larger and more fundamental service.

In September, 1923, it was able, through the courtesy of the board of trustees, to open a social service department within the hospital, thereby adding another factor in keeping the Queen's Hospital well abreast of the best hospitals elsewhere.

The activities of the social service department are many and varied: it assists the staff by getting patients to return for re-examination at the surgical follow-up clinic, arranges for the care of families while the bread-winners are in the hospital, finds employment for those about to be discharged, convalescent care for others. It acts for relatives in distant countries in behalf of their dear ones (strangers) here, and gets transportation for others whose homes may be as far as Europe.

In a word, hospital social service aims at caring for all the many factors—home, industrial, community—related to a patient which are not the primary medical or surgical reason for bringing him to the hospital, but which may have important bearings upon his care or ultimate recovery.

## TRAINING SCHOOL

The Queen's Hospital Training School for Nurses has been an accredited school for two years. It is giving the same course of instruction as the recognized schools of the mainland, and is registered in the Territorial Board of Registration.

The three months preliminary course includes five hours a day in the classroom and three hours practical work on the wards. At the end of the preliminary course the class is given examinations in the various subjects they have been studying. If they do not rank seventy-five per cent in class work and do not prove

they have nursing qualifications, they are not accepted as students in the training school. To carry on the preliminary course properly, students must be admitted to the school in classes. A class is admitted in the fall and again in the spring.

The training school is unique, for it is not only fulfilling its purpose of training young women in the care of the sick, but is at the same time making a very definite and far reaching contribution to the field of inter-racial experimentation. Its students are representatives of Hawaii's many racial groups: Hawaiian, Caucasian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, etc., working together, rooming together and proving to the world that racial tolerance is possible in a common aim. That these young women do make good in their chosen field is evidenced by the expressions of gratitude which continually come from patients who in the past have known only the service of "white" nurses.

#### AIMS

Cement, plaster, rooms and floors—no matter how wonderful they are—do not make a hospital. They are necessary, but spirit is also needed, a spirit which is the outgrowth of service and co-operation, and which makes the hospital more than a boarding house for sick people.

Among the requirements of the American Medical Association for inclusion in their list of approved hospitals is that a hospital must be a teaching center where all those connected with it are given an opportunity to learn more and to give better service. The Queen's Hospital is on this list of approved hospitals.

The internes (graduates from good medical universities) are getting their first year's actual experience under the guidance of staff men. Once a week they, the staff and visiting doctors (sometimes forty or more in all) meet to discuss interesting cases, difficult diagnoses, and new therapeutic problems. They discuss medical problems and new ideas which have been published in London, New York, Chicago or other centers of research.

With an eagerness to learn and a spirit of co-operation for better service the Queen's Hospital is aiming at the goal which scientific medicine considers necessary for a community hospital.

# THE THIRD TERRITORIAL FAIR

Courtesy U. S. Experiment Station Staff

**T**HE Third Territorial Fair was held in Honolulu. October 20 to 25, 1924. It was conducted by a Commission consisting of Col. R. A. Schofield, chairman, Honolulu, and one member from each county of the Territory. Acting under the authorization of the Legislature of 1923, which appropriated \$12,000 for expenses, the Commission began the development of the new fair-ground. The site consisted of about 60 acres of waste land located on Kapahulu road in the Waikiki district of Honolulu. In addition to the making of roads and the planting of shrubbery, over thirty buildings were erected, including a grandstand to accommodate 3,000 people, and bleachers for many more. The details of the exhibits were in charge of numerous committees and subcommittees. The attendance at the fair was slightly over 80,000. The fair was a success in practically every endeavor.

## AGRICULTURE AND PLANT LIFE

The divisions under the above department were sugar cane, pineapples, diversified crops, vegetables, fruits, flowers and ornamental shrubbery. They occupied six standard-sized buildings of 40 x 80 feet each, with a portion of them utilizing some outside space. These exhibits were quite representative of the Territory. They showed the progress that is being made in the great number of kinds, quantity and quality of Hawaiian agricultural and horticultural products.

*Sugar Cane:* Among the noteworthy exhibits in this division were: (1) A collection of 326 clumps of growing sugar cane planted in ornamental arrangement among the various buildings. (2) Over a hundred varieties of cane were on display in one of the buildings. (3) A stalk of sugar cane 40 feet 6 inches long and possessing 139 internodes. (4) A stool of sugar cane weighing nearly a ton with the roots and some dirt attached.

*Pineapples:* Most of the pineapple companies delegated the exhibition activities to their experiment station and to their association, both putting on creditable exhibits. In addition the Ho-

nolulu Fruit Co. made an exhibit of slips, crowns and shoots for planting purposes, as well as an exhibit of ripe pineapples.

*Diversified Crops:* One of the objects of the fair was to call attention to the possibilities of Hawaii as regards the production of numerous crops. Growing stools of approximately 75 different species of forage crops, grasses and range plants were exhibited in specially prepared tubs, while bales of alfalfa hay and clumps of coarse fodder crops indicated the possibilities of Hawaii in the production of feed for livestock. The exhibits of the pigeon pea were especially important owing to the value of this crop in compounding balanced rations as well as for pasture purposes. Corn varieties from four of the largest islands were exhibited. Root crops, such as edible canna, cassava, sweet potatoes and taro, were well represented.

*Vegetables:* Prizes were awarded for approximately 50 different kinds of vegetables. The Chinese vegetables were very well represented. A collection of the ancient royal varieties of taro as well as of the other old Hawaiian varieties placed on exhibit by the Kona (Hawaii) Civic Club was especially noteworthy, notwithstanding the other creditable exhibits of commercial varieties of taro by other parties.

*Fruits:* Entries were made under about 100 different classifications. Probably the largest collection of banana varieties ever exhibited in the Territory was shown. The largest bunch on exhibit was of the Bluefields variety, weighing 174 pounds and containing 207 bananas. The season was a little late for most of the summer varieties of avocados, but a number of late maturing specimens were shown together with a great variety of winter avocados with hard shells, which enable them to resist the attack of the fruit-fly. Splendid specimens of many kinds of oranges, pomelos, limes and lemons were in the collection. Special mention might be made of the excellent quality of the Hawaiian oranges, and to several varieties of navel oranges. Various species of nuts were exhibited under this general heading, among them being coconuts of several varieties, macadamia nuts, and some chestnuts and English walnuts which had grown at about 3,000 feet elevation on the island of Maui.

## FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY

The floral show was held under the auspices of the Outdoor Circle. A comprehensive exhibit of the numerous varieties of hibiscus was the feature of the first day of the fair. The local floral companies made special exhibits of flower baskets and sets. There were many varieties of water lilies, iris, chrysanthemums and heliotropes; also yellow poppies, pink and red plumerias, dahlias, cornflowers, snapdragons, red oleanders and African daisies. Some heath was on exhibition from the island of Maui. The ornamental shrubbery was exhibited in large tubs and pots and added materially to the newly planted shrubbery around the grounds.

## LIVESTOCK

Exhibits in this department were limited for several reasons. Time and funds were not sufficient for preparing the proper accommodations for horses, cattle and swine. The occurrence of the dreaded "foot and mouth disease" in the Pacific coast states during the early part of the year caused Hawaiian livestock breeders to discourage as far as possible the moving about in the Territory of any choice animals.

The only livestock exhibited were poultry, pigeons and dogs.

The poultry section consisted of 78 entries, totaling 238 single birds and 30 pens. By breeds, there were 35 Barred Plymouth Rocks, 31 White Wyandottes, 72 Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, 76 Single Comb White Leghorns, 24 Single Comb Black Minorcas, 29 bantams, 5 capons, 8 geese, 12 ducks, 5 turkeys and 52 pairs pigeons. Miscellaneous breeds of chickens included Black Jersey Giants, Cornish, Silver Spangled Hamburg, Black Orpington, Brown Leghorn and Bare-necks. The pigeons were made up of White Kings, Silver Kings, Carneaux, Homes, different varieties of Checks and Stressers.

*Dogs:* The dog show at the fair was said to be the best ever held in the Territory. There were a large number of entries, consisting of the following breeds: Airedales, Bull Terriers, Bull Dogs, Boston Terriers, Collies, Fox Terriers (smooth), Fox Terriers (Wire), Irish Terriers, Scotch Terriers, Police (Shepherds), English Setters, Irish Setters, Pointers, Pomeranians, Chihuahuas, Japanese Spaniels and Pekinese.

## LOCAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

The several local agricultural institutions were each interested in some special phase of agricultural activity, and special exhibits were arranged to give the public a definite idea of the work that each institution stood for in the Hawaiian Islands.

*Board of Agriculture and Forestry:* The Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry was represented by three of its divisions, namely forestry, entomology, and plant inspection. The forestry exhibit was a large model showing the effects of a forest cover in arresting erosion. The entomological division showed numerous insect pests, and the parasites used in combating them. The plant inspection work showed the numerous pests which have from time to time been intercepted on incoming steamers. A giant coconut-crab attracted a great deal of attention, as did also a special exhibit of several kinds of small fish which devour mosquito larva.

*United States Agricultural Experiment Station:* The four divisions of the Federal Experiment Station occupied separate but adjoining booths. The horticultural division featured island fruits and small fruit trees ready for setting in permanent place. Some of the out of season fruit had been kept in cold storage previous to the fair. The chemistry division exhibited numerous products made from island-grown fruits, such as guava jelly, guava paste, confectionery with guava jelly as a center. The agronomy division exhibited shock corn with the ears attached, forage crops, root crops and vegetables. The extension division featured its work with the boys' and girls' clubs, and put on a canning demonstration by some of its most efficient club members.

## HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' EXPERIMENT STATION

This station made an excellent exhibit, bringing attention to some of the vital problems, and methods of handling them, in the production of sugar from sugar cane. Methods of water conservation, and details in reference to controlling insect pests and plant diseases were shown. Aside from the display of growing varieties of cane planted ornamentally about the buildings of the fair-ground, this station had an exhibit which filled a large section of one of the buildings. The leading feature was an



exhibit of the various chemical products of sugar cane, obtained during the milling. The water, mixed juices, bagasse, clarified juice, lime, syrup, massecuite, molasses, alcohol, raw sugar and the refined product were all shown in their respective stages of development.

*The Experiment Station of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Packers:* This station gave a display of their experimental field methods, showing the production of new varieties by creating seeds in fruit of seedless varieties. Also methods of perpetuating good varieties by propagation of crown sucker and slip parts of plants.

#### UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

Three booths were occupied by the University of Hawaii. The booth given over to diversified agriculture featured the livestock industry, field crops, and a three-foot shelf of books for the practical farmer. In the nutritional work the vitamine content of the common fruits, vegetables, and other food products was shown, as well as the white rats used in the vitamine determinations. Sample menus were demonstrated. The newly acquired pineapple experiment station, operated in cooperation with the local association of pineapple packers, made an excellent exhibit, showing the different stages in the production and manufacture of the canned pineapple. The method of germinating the pineapple seeds in connection with the plant-breeding work was demonstrated. A model poultry house was set up and in operation throughout the fair.

#### KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

The Kamehameha Schools exhibited the products of their agricultural and vocational work in an artistically arranged booth which attracted a great deal of merited attention.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS

The outstanding community exhibit was the one put on by the Kona Civic Club of the island of Hawaii. This exhibit included a collection of ancient Hawaiian food crops, varieties of taro formerly used only by the royalty, banana collection, vanilla plant

and beans, coffee exhibit showing various stages from the ripe coffee on the tree to the roasted and ground product. The edible canna and tobacco industries were also featured.

A most important exhibit was made by a local starch company, showing all the stages of the growth of the edible canna and its manufacture into commercial starch. Stress was laid on the fact that the Islands need an additional major industry, and especially one which will supply an edible product which can be exported in normal times, but which can be used to feed the local population in event of the interruption of steamer communication with the rest of the world.

An assortment of jellies and preserves made from Hawaiian-grown fruits made a very attractive collective exhibit, and bids fair to develop into a not inconsiderable industry when once the markets are properly developed and the manufacturing methods standardized.

The Boys' Garden Clubs made an attractive exhibit with their garden plots in actual operation, they having started them some months before the fair opened.

The Home Economics Division exhibited in six booths. An efficient kitchen arrangement, with actual equipment was shown. A nutrition booth in which the University of Hawaii, the Kindergarten Association and the public school nutrition workers cooperated was highly successful. A Chinese booth, in charge of some prominent Chinese women, and a Japanese booth in charge of the Japanese Women's Association attracted considerable attention. There was a booth for competitive exhibits in clothing and fancy work, and a booth for competitive food exhibits.

#### SCHOOL EXHIBITS

In fulfillment of the plan to make the main feature of the Territorial Fair educational, the schools throughout the Islands cooperated with the committee in charge in the display of their handiwork in art, agriculture, manual training, domestic science and daily school work, demonstrating the value of vocational training. Judges were asked to take into consideration the practicability of the project, and it was to these that awards were granted. Exhibits from grades I to IV consisted of toys,

with the gold medal awarded the maker of a little bedroom completely furnished. Pohukaina School displayed a complete outfit of clothing on living models playing with toys from the school. Ewa School produced the lauhala hat with trimmings made by pupils. The Royal School exhibited a set of toys made from telephone cable.

Hawaiian-woven handiwork made a good display. The efforts of all schools are worthy of the greatest commendation, and it is a regrettable fact that all who put forth such a great effort to make the educational exhibit a success could not have received prizes.

#### COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS

From the standpoint of financial outlay the commercial exhibits were well in the front rank. Some 57 firms cooperated in the work, and each put on an exhibit representing one or more phases of its work. In one instance, at least, an entire building of 40 x 80 feet was fully occupied by a single firm. The educational value of these exhibits was indicated by the interest displayed by the numerous school children who packed the aisles. Demonstrations and free samples of various products enabled the public to become acquainted with the up-to-date articles along many different lines. The State of Washington took over an entire building of standard size and this was completely utilized by the more progressive firms of that state in demonstrating what products it has that might with advantage be used by the Territory of Hawaii.

#### ARMY EXHIBITS

The Army made a really wonderful contribution toward the success of the fair, both along educational and entertainment lines. The exhibits of equipment included pursuit and observation aeroplanes, light artillery, range-finders, and various types of transport vehicles. An inter-army football game was the feature on one afternoon in front of the grandstand. The finale of the entire fair was a demonstration on the last evening of an attack by the army, the various units supporting one another as in actual warfare. The bombing, flares and rocket signals were especially spectacular.

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**CONCESSIONS AND ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES**

The concessions occupied what was known as the Wikiwiki Way. The various sideshows were clean and interesting and entertaining. The entertainment features were much appreciated and included football, foot racing, auto racing, wild west shows with roping and steer riding contests. On one afternoon some 3,000 school children gave an exhibition of mass singing that was exceedingly well done.

**UNDERLYING PURPOSES OF THE FAIR**

There were a number of features that made the fair decidedly worth while as a permanent recurring event in the Islands. The educational features are perhaps the most important, giving the school children the opportunity to learn some things that can never be obtained from books, and bringing home to the older people the possibilities of the Islands outside the particular line one happens to be working along at the time. Such a fair affords an excellent opportunity for the different races and different classes of people to do constructive teamwork in a tangible way, the results of which are to a great extent immediately apparent. Such recreational facilities also do much toward alleviating a spirit of unrest which might otherwise develop under island conditions with little physical contact with the outside world as far as the bulk of the inhabitants are concerned.

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**HILO'S CENTENNIAL**

The annual convention of the Hawaiian Board was held this year in Hilo, and was made the occasion to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the founding of the Hilo mission (Jan. 24, 1824), and the defiance of Pele by Kapiolani, December 22nd of same year.

Great preparation was made for the celebration, including feasts for the multitude, which lasted a week, and was attended by large delegations from all the islands. In the song contest, which was a feature in the week's events, the Hilo Haili church ranked first, Kauai second, and Maui third, while the fourth went to the little Makua church of Oahu.

# KILAUEA VOLCANO DURING 1924

By L. W. DE VIS-NORTON

Hawaiian Volcano Research Association

**T**HE opening of the New Year was characterized by brilliant displays of fountaining lava within the Halemaumau pit, the molten magma rising to within 152 feet below the rim. Alternate risings and fallings with the most spectacular fountains since March, 1921, with lava levels ranging from 115 to 175 feet below the rim, continued throughout the month.

Rapid rising in the early part of February brought the lava to 130 feet below the rim with fountains so high that fresh spatter was thrown over the edge. Falling lava, with earthquakes along the Puna riftline and avalanches within the pit, prevailed during the latter part of the month and ushered in an extremely quiet spell with no visible moving lava and but faint glow at night. This period of inactivity was continued through the month of March and into April.

On April 7th the Observatory at Kilauea issued a warning of possible earthquakes, and shortly after this date heavy shocks commenced in the Puna district. During the 24 hours ending at 11 a. m., April 22nd, 88 felt earthquakes were counted at Kapoho, while during the night of April 22-23 the shocks were practically continuous. At this time the ground cracked open in many places, trending roughly parallel to a line of cones and old fissures. About 200 main shocks in all were felt: land subsidences took place in some sections, automobile roads were blocked by yawning crevasses and in one place a new salt water lagoon was formed. Most of the crisis was over by April 27th, but up to the 29th there was considerable local movement in the Puna district.

Meanwhile a great subsidence was taking place at the Halemaumau pit of Kilauea. By 6th May the bottom was over 600 feet down and heavy avalanches were in progress. The Observatory instruments indicated increase of local earthquakes and this fact suggested underground lava surgings with a possible subterranean flow.

However, on May 11th Kilauea volcano entered upon an explosive phase, and this steadily increased, reaching a maximum on May 18th. Heavy explosions took place from May 11th to 24th: immense clouds of dust and ash rising to great heights; boulders were ejected in quantities and there were heavy electrical storms accompanied by pisolitic mud rains. Many strange features were noted, among them a surf-like roaring preceding explosions, while marked air concussion was felt before the larger explosions. The seismographic records of the explosion earthquakes are peculiar in that many of them instead of starting suddenly as in ordinary local earthquakes, wax gradually to a maximum and die away in the same fashion. The three greatest eruptions were on May 17th and 18th respectively. The rocks ejected showed no new lava or lava-enclosed bombs. There were no pumice fragments or droplets of lava glass or Pele's hair. The rocks were of fine or medium grain granular crystalline trap, olivine rock or gabbro and many of them were noticeably heavy.

The close of this great explosive eruption showed great changes at the Halemaumau pit which, as June opened, appeared as a vast cauldron oval in shape, about 3400x3000 feet in its two diameters, and 1330 feet in depth. The bottom area was steaming vigorously and purring noises from deep-seated gas vents could be heard occasionally. There was a rapid increase of small earthquakes from 8th to 10th June, accompanied by puffs of dust-laden clouds from Halemaumau. On June 8th there was a mud rain producing pisolitic dust balls. At 4:40 p. m. on the same day there were heavy dust showers in the Kau desert out of the volcanic cloud. Two hours previous to this a heavy earthquake shock caused an avalanche at Uwekahuna Bluff. On the night of June 12th a glowing area 600 feet long by 300 feet high was seen in the north wall of the pit 600 feet below the rim. Earthquakes continued to be numerous until June 15th. The summit crater of Mauna Loa was visited during the month, but no changes were noted.

Early in July blowing noises in Halemaumau heralded the coming back of the lava July 19th. The lava sprayed out of the talus and built a cone and floor. Active flowing ceased on July 31st.

August was an exceptionally quiet month. Occasional avalanches fell in Halemaumau, while fuming zones in the depths of the pit increased in the hotness, vigor and density of their steam jets. On the 20th a sharp earthquake, generally felt on the island of Hawaii, took place, its center being apparently in Kau near Kapapala, this implying movements on the line of ruptures along the southeast flank of Mauna Loa.

September opened with quiet conditions but with strong indications from glow, earthquakes and blowing gas vents, as well as from the working of the walls, that flowing lava might return to the pit at any moment as it did in July. Throughout the month earthquakes were extremely frequent and there was almost incessant avalanching from the walls of the Halemaumau pit. Strong wind storms swept up immense clouds of volcanic dust from the Kau Desert to the south, these giving all the appearance of another great explosive eruption.

During the month of October the crater continued dormant so far as visible molten lava was concerned. The pit at this time had dimensions of 3500x3000 feet with a depth of 1300 feet. During the first week of this month twenty-one earthquakes were recorded, but these indications of activity quieted down during the remainder of the month, although the steady sliding of small avalanches betokened some movement of the upper walls. During the last week of the month, however, the earthquake shocks rapidly increased, there being no less than forty-six during the week. One of these on October 28th was strong enough to be alarming, though its effects were felt locally only.

During the month of November the same avalanching continued and indications from a southerly tilting were that the lava column was still sinking. After the first week of the month earthquakes steadily decreased, although there was little cessation in the amount of avalanching.

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# RETROSPECT FOR 1924

## CONGRATULATORY

**T**HAT Hawaii is a highly favored land is further evidenced this year in the marked progress that has attended all her lines of activity. Blessed with uniform weather void of extremes, and public health free of threatened epidemics. Nor has certain plantation labor all followed the dictates of professional agitators.

The year will close as the banner year of our main products, sugar and pineapples, the market rates for which have held fair throughout the year, with less than usual fluctuations. The summing up of Hawaii's sugar crop for 1924, at October 31st, showed the amount of raw and refined sugars shipped to be 698,424 tons, and allowing an estimate of 10,000 tons, as the year's local consumption, gives the total crop as 708,424 tons, of an estimated value of \$78,000,000. Of pineapples, the pack for this year is given as six million cases, of two dozen cans each.

The customs tables, pages 14 to 17, show the steady growth of imports and exports which, in turn, have increased deep-sea shipping arrivals at our several ports of entry to 973 vessels, sail and steam, of 6,899,681 tons, of which 737 vessels of 5,478,578 tons was Honolulu's share. The value of all imports for the year is \$80,000,347, and exports \$108,632,223; a total of \$188,632,570, as against \$166,266,698 the preceding year. Our excess value of exports over imports this year is \$28,631,876, being but \$34,423 over that of 1923, owing to this year's increased importations, called for by building activities and business expansion.

This year marks also the increase of World Tours' parties, and the establishing, at San Francisco, of the Dollar Line on a regular fortnightly service, via Honolulu, with stop-over privileges.

## WEATHER

Last rainy season throughout the islands, for the five months ending March, was far below normal, Honolulu's record showing a deficiency of 40%. December, however, was notable. Its



spell of good weather changed about the middle of the month to high winds, heavy rain and cool temperature, in which shipping was much affected and some damage done by stormy seas at Kahului and at Hilo. Following a rainy spell which set in just before Christmas, an electric storm broke over the city December 30th, flooding several sections and doing much damage. One life was lost.

January was unusually dry, with one exception the driest of record. This continued till near the middle of February, when a week's rain refreshed all the islands.

April was a wet month. Hanalei, Kauai, recorded 10 inches in 3 hours on the 14th. Oahu experienced a "Kona" storm on 21st-22d, with resultant damages in various parts of the city. Wahiawa also felt its severity.

Through the summer months rain was below normal on the various islands till middle of October when heavy rains fell in all sections. Following a sudden downpour in the Moanalua section of town, October 10th, a heavy cloudburst occurred on windward Oahu the next day, washing out three bridges and damaging roads, cane fields and other property. A like condition was recorded at Honokaa, Hawaii, on the 15th, when five bridges were swept away. Unusually high winds prevailed the latter part of the month.

#### POLITICAL

More than usual interest was manifest in the political campaign this year, with party feeling high both in the primary and regular elections. The campaign, as a whole, was the cleanest conducted of Hawaiian record, personal abuse being absent, though place on the ticket in various districts was hotly contested.

As usual, many aspirants at the primaries were invited to stay home. How much this strengthened those chosen as the ticket, or resulted in bolting, may not be known, but results indicate certain work in that direction.

While disappointing, no surprise need be felt at the election of Wm. P. Jarrett (D.) to succeed himself as delegate to congress, against Philip L. Rice (R.), seeing the latter failed to poll the full Republican vote of the primary, though Conkling, his

defeated opponent at that time, joined in electioneering in his behalf.

Elections of senators and representatives throughout the Territory gave large Republican returns, there being but two Democrats for the upper, and three for the lower house. Kauai is distinguished as sending the first woman to the legislature, Mrs. Rosalie Keliinoi, as its Republican representative.

#### PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

There is little beyond the up-keep of public works and the forwarding of various contracts to report for the year. The Waiiki reclamation project "is dragging its slow length along;" the completion of sheds of piers 8, 9, 10 is yet in the future, and the Aloha tower for it has only recently been settled upon and bids called for.

The new King street bridge over the Nuuanu stream, of reinforced concrete and much enlarged, was constructed expeditiously during summer on a contract of \$66,500. Good progress is also being made on a concrete and stone bridge over the Moanalua stream, some three feet higher than the old causeway, which, with improved road work adjacent, will cost some \$60,000.

Hawaiian Contracting Co. has the Kaimuki Improvement project, which calls for 20 miles of pavement, 37 miles sidewalk and curbing, and four miles storm drain, covering an area of 590 acres. Work began in April, to cost \$1,737,000, and has the promise of completion in August, 1925.

The Telephone company is spending a large sum in laying underground conduits for their wires in various parts of the city.

Among other island work, the Waimea river embankment, for which \$50,000 was appropriated, is completed, as is also the wharf work at Hilo, and at Kahului. Breakwater work at Kaunapali began the latter part of March.

#### BUILDING NOTES

It was said at last report that building improvements for 1923 would run a close second in value to those of 1922. This was verified by a total of \$5,865,858, or \$355,780 short.

Like activity marks this passing year with a fair prospect of reaching, or eclipsing, the figures of 1922. Skilled labor has

found steady employment in completing the several large projects mentioned in our last, and others undertaken this year either as new or altered structures, for up-to-dateness mark the spirit of the times.

In the business section, the S. M. Damon building, and that of the First National Bank, on opposite corners of Bishop street at King, are in progress; the Galen building on Beretania street completed; a new wing to the Queen's Hospital begun, to cost \$85,000; a new library building to the University of Hawaii group, costing \$125,000; a two-story concrete building of the Buddhist Association, upper Fort street, \$60,000; a four-story warehouse of the American Can Co. at Iwilei; a two-story building corner Bethel and Pauahi, to cost \$42,000, and ground struck for the new enlarged terminal of the Oahu Railway Co.

The residential sections are all experiencing marked changes, both in extensions and closer building. Upper Nuuanu, Makiki Heights and Manoa are adding some fine homes. Kaimuki, that for some time past has been the banner district in amount of building improvement, is being eclipsed lately by Kapalama, the opposite side of town.

Considerable activity prevails also on the other islands. Wailuku has a new building as home of the Baldwin Bank and the Maui Electric Co., and the Baldwin Packers plan the erection of a can factory and complete equipment for their Lahaina factory.

Hilo reported summer building as brisk, with 25 permits issued in July, five of which were for structures to cost \$43,500, an extension to its hospital completed, and a new up-to-date theatre in progress.

Lihue has a new assembly hall, and on May 24th the Albert Wilcox Memorial Library building was dedicated.

#### REAL ESTATE

The period under review has continued the lively record of several years past. Excepting a few week's lull during summer, activity has been the market feature, and at firm or advancing figures. A number of new suburban tracts for subdivision have widened opportunity for lot selections, choice of which have

found ready buyers as a rule. Agricultural tracts have also benefited.

Our limited space can bear but the more important transfers, to outline the situation:

One hundred seventy acres on Palolo hill, partly under pine-apple culture, changed hands for \$90,000, for subdivision into building lots, and streets. One hundred eleven and one-half acres, the beach portion of the Maunawili ranch, was bought by the Trent Trust Co. for \$100,000, for subdivision. Kailua (Koolau) beach lots were put on the market in January, many of which were quickly taken at full figures owing to completion of road work in that section.

The Knudsen home and property of 16 acres, Judd street, changed hands at \$98,226, to be divided into house lots.

Manoa's attraction as the exclusive section still holds strong, its values on improved properties transferred ranging about \$10,000 or over. Kaalawai homes (leaseholds) have the wide range of \$30,000 to \$85,000 in transfers. Waikiki too commands high figures: Magoon to Territory at \$25,570; Ocean View Court, comprising 32 furnished apartments, on a 25-year lease, brought \$31,500; two lots of A. M. Brown, \$90,000; Cressaty apartments to V. Doty, at \$25,000; a Kalia lot for a group of apartments, \$31,600.

Several important sales are shown in the Nuuanu section: E. H. Wodehouse to D. A. Hatch, \$50,000; Austin to W. W. Goodale, \$21,000; 3 Vineyard street lots, \$42,000; with others of lesser amounts on Judd street and in Puunui. Kaimuki also has shared in the year's activities, and city business properties to an unusual degree, the more important being: Armstrong block, corner River and Hotel streets, \$135,000; Waterhouse building, adjoining the Boston building, Fort street, to the Brewer Estate at \$115,000; Odd Fellows building, Fort street, near King, to Robt. Horner, \$150,000; Progress block, Fort street, to A. Spitzer, \$160,000; Love building, to Robinson Estate, \$150,000; former Brewery property, Queen street, to Chinese, at \$115,000; Colonial Hotel property, to Chinese, \$100,000; Commercial Bank building, 20-year lease, to P. E. R. Strauch, \$50,000; lot, corner Bishop and Merchant streets, to Alexander & Baldwin,

\$140,000; two Iwilei parcels to the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., \$134,132; building just vacated by Castle & Cooke, to Allen & Robinson, \$232,500; Lusitana Hall property to Excelsior Lodge at \$33,000; former Korean church site, Punchbowl street, \$65,000, and the Y. W. C. A. secures the Laniakea portion of the Allen Estate, on Richards street, facing the executive grounds, at \$238,566, for the erection of their new home, and the Advertiser building from the Cooke Estate at \$160,000.

#### HOUSE WARMING

Formal opening of the new Castle & Cooke building took place October 1st, and was made a memorable event by the lavish floral offerings, and the crowd of admiring visitors to tender their congratulations. The Matson steamers in port dressed gay with bunting for the occasion.

The Odd Fellows new home, corner Lunalilo and Alapai streets, was dedicated with ritualistic ceremonies October 17th, and will hereafter house Excelsior Lodge No. 1, Harmony No. 3, and the Pacific and Olive Branch Rebekah Lodges Nos. 1 and 2.

#### HOLIDAY OBSERVANCES

Washington's birthday lacked again this year the old-time public celebration. School exercises, a band concert at the park, and a gathering at the International Institute were the main events, other than the Elks' show.

Kamehameha Day was more notable than usual owing to the growth of Hawaiian societies and fraternal orders. Though the parent Kaahumanu Society was absent on Kauai that day, celebrating with its branches, the customary morning parade, and exercises at the Kamehameha statue and in the Executive grounds were well carried out under the chairmanship of Mr. Edgar Henriques. The speakers of the day were Oscar P. Cox, in Hawaiian, on the history and times of Kamehameha, and Hon. C. F. Chillingworth, in English.

Following the literary and song-fest exercises, a general reception of the societies was held at Washington Place, by Governor and Mrs. Farrington. The day's event closed with a Hawaiian song and tableaux program in front of the Executive building

in the evening, which was largely attended and carried to a late hour.

July 4th was observed with less old-time spread-eagleism and fireworks, and more enjoyment for the young folks, notably the festivities at the Children's Hospital attending the Aloha temple of the Mystic Shrine luau, where Dr. R. N. Hatt entertained his army of unfortunates and graduates with a feast of food, fun and music the best part of the day.

The newsboys of the city were provided by the *Advertiser* with a forenoon entertainment at the Princess theater, their parade to which was led by the Hawaiian band. Others shared in furnishing refreshments for the "kiddies" after the show.

At the forenoon literary exercises held in the Executive grounds, Lieut. Com. King was orator of the day, and Miss Rose Tribe the sweet singer. This feature was in charge of the American Legion, and was led for an hour by the 55th C. A. C. band.

Regatta day this year was the most successful in its history, all of the many events starting without delay, and carried through with spirit, setting a model for future contests. The weather too was ideal, and the attendance thronged the whole water-front. The contestants were the Myrtle, Healani, Kunalu (girls), Hilo, and Navy crews in several events, as also yachts and motor boats. The Myrtles won the main events. The Kunalus also came off with honors.

Victory or Armistice Day was observed with a much larger parade than last year, being augmented by new Hawaiian and fraternal societies. Maj. Gen. Chas. T. Menoher gave the day's address to the large assembly gathered at the Executive grounds, the exercises closing at noon.

#### NAVAL VISITORS

French cruiser *Jeanne D'Arc* paid the Islands a visit of several weeks early in the year. A cordial welcome was given her, both here and at Hilo. Her officers and crew exchanged social amenities with us, greatly enhancing the pleasure of their visit.

Honolulu was honored by a six days visit of the British Special Squadron, from Australia, via Fiji, en route to Vancouver, com-

prising the *Hood*, England's largest and latest naval craft; *Repulse*, *Adelaide*, *Delhi*, *Dragon*, *Dauntless*, *Danae* and *Sepoy*. Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Field, in command, expressed delight with Honolulu and appreciation of the welcome that was accorded them, in return for which (contrary to plan), inspection days were early set for the public. Territorial, Army and Navy officials and the general public tendered an elaborate program of entertainment during their stay, which was duly appreciated and reciprocated.

U. S. S. *Seattle*, flagship of the fleet, arrived from San Francisco, September 9th, with Admiral Robt. E. Coontz, to complete arrangements for the visit here of the fleet of 205 battleships, etc., for maneuvers in 1925. After a mutually enjoyable stay of ten days, she left for a short call at Lahaina, thence to Hilo and back to the coast.

#### VISITING YACHTS

Schooner yacht *Goodwill*, with steam auxiliary, of 312 tons, hailing from Chicago, owned by Keith Spalding, arrived here July 17th, 13 days from San Diego, for a short stay in Hawaiian waters visiting the different islands. With the owner was Mrs. Spalding and Dr. Ball, as guest. The yacht is a beautiful craft, 165 feet long, finely furnished, and well equipped for the fishing proclivities of Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, both experts in that pastime.

Schooner yacht *Aurora*, with 90 h. p. auxiliary engine, of 96 gross tons, arrived September 19th, 14 days from Los Angeles, with its owner, R. C. Durant, and several guests aboard, expecting to spend some two weeks among the islands, but returned to the coast on 27th. The *Aurora* is a San Francisco built yacht, costing \$110,000, finely finished in hardwood, and luxuriantly furnished.

#### FIRES

The principal business block of Kapaa town, Kauai, was wiped out by fire, December 22, 1923, destroying 25 houses; loss placed at \$75,000, of which but about \$21,000 was insured.

A two-story dwelling on Judd hillside entrance to Manoa was mostly consumed in a midnight blaze, January 11th, from an

unknown cause. The inmates narrowly escaped by leaping from a second story window, two of whom suffered by the shock. Building and furniture insured; loss \$20,500.

Pauwela, Maui, suffered the loss of several buildings of its pineapple company there by fire January 17th, as also a large supply of mulching paper. Wailuku also suffered the loss of a residence, March 2nd.

Fire in the painting department of the Graystone Garage, Bere-tania street, January 29th, caused much damage to building and four autos; estimated at \$10,000. Prompt action of the fire department saved the property and many stored autos from destruction.

The Elks' Waikiki home suffered severe damage by fire from unknown cause on night of February 18th, toward loss on which \$57,000 insurance has been paid.

Fire from an oil-stove explosion destroyed the Waimanalo beach home of M. S. Hamman, February 24th. Loss estimated at \$4,000; partly insured.

A disastrous fire through high wind occurred February 29th in a congested section of Palama, destroying five buildings and leaving 12 families homeless. Loss placed at \$30,000; no insurance. At Moiliili, March 2nd, another oil-stove explosion caused the loss of a Japanese home; the woman of the house being seriously burned in rescuing her two children.

Schofield Barracks suffered a heavy loss by fire September 13th, estimated at \$300,000, in the destruction of a concrete storage building and its contents of ammunition; supposedly from spontaneous combustion.

A workman's home in the Palama district was wholly destroyed October 4th, and two adjoining cottages badly damaged.

Damage placed at \$18,000 befell the Moana photo studio in a fire of unknown origin October 15th.

The most disastrous fire for many years in Honolulu's business section occurred November 18th, which broke out at night-fall in the three-story brick building, corner of Queen and Kaahumanu streets, occupied jointly by the Pan-Pacific Traders and the Dowd Co., formerly known as the Makee block. The fire had such headway within, at time of discovery, that it practically



guttled all floors and felled the roof in three hours. The fire department, including the steam tug, did valiant work in confining it to its four brick walls, during which two men were injured. Estimated loss is placed at over \$100,000; partly insured.

A like internal fire broke out November 24th, in the second story of the Oahu Rice Mill, at 24 Beretania street, which, but for its corrugated iron construction would have proved disastrous in its congested neighborhood. Prompt work of the "fire-laddies" prevented a more serious loss, placed at \$20,000; partly insured.

#### SHIPPING MISHAPS

Schooner *Eric*, from Vancouver for Brisbane, with lumber, met with fierce gales and heavy seas which flooded the vessel and opened her seams so that she became water-logged. For over two weeks all hands were obliged to live exposed on the deck cargo as she made her way slowly toward this port, which she reached December 26, 1923.

Steamers *Virginia Dollar* and *Fuji Maru*, damaged in the heavy February storms were forced to make this port for repairs, as also the *Balto*, with loss of screw in tow of the *Elkridge* for 2,200 miles. The mate and one seaman were lost as the rescue ship made connection. March 8th the freighter *Kiso Maru*, crippled by a broken tail shaft, was towed in from 1,000 miles off Japan, repairs costing some \$15,000. The *Virginia Dollar's* repairs were completed April 19th at a cost of about \$50,000.

American freighter *Owego*, from Seattle for Foochow, China, arrived here April 3rd badly battered in March gales.

Steamer *Bee*, with 400 tons cargo from Honolulu for Hawaii, struck on the rocks off Honomanio point, Maui, at past midnight, April 8th, in thick weather. All hands took to the boats and were picked up after a few hours by the *Claudine*. The *Bee* likely sank during the night, as she was nevermore seen.

The submarine R-1, returning to Oahu from Kauai, getting off her course, struck hard on the reef ewa-wards of Barber's Point, near midnight of October 28th. Naval tug and other aid were quickly rendered, and the salvage dredge *Gaylord* sent to the

rescue. By their combined efforts the vessel was finally floated at dusk of 31st.

#### NEW ROUND WORLD TOURS

Honolulu gave its characteristic welcome to the *S. S. President Harrison*, January 12th, pioneer of the newly established Dollar line of World Tour Cruises, operating seven of the former Shipping Board "525" steamers, to maintain a fortnightly service. San Francisco is the home port of the new line and Honolulu will be the attractive port of call to each party, with stop-over privileges as desired. A delegation of the S. F. Chamber of Commerce were trade representatives making the first tour, headed by Philip S. Teller. The Inter-Island S. N. Co. are the local agents of the line.

The Cunard liner *Laconia* arrived February 6th with 700 Clark tourists, spending two days here in sightseeing, thence on to Japan.

February 17th the *S. S. Buford* arrived from San Francisco on an excursion cruise to the South Seas, with some 60 passengers. Several Honoluluans joined the party here, sailing on 19th via Hilo.

The Cunard liner *Samaria* arrived May 8th from Yokohama with 350 passengers, who were welcomed by flying planes and lei decorators, and a ball at the Moana hotel in the evening. Spending two days here she left to take in Hilo, en route for San Francisco and New York.

May 15th the *Empress of Canada*, of the Canadian Pacific line, a palatial steamer, with 300 passengers, arrived from Asiatic ports, all decked out with gay bunting. After two days spent here she left for Vancouver via Hilo, and was just in time for her passengers, on visiting the volcano, to witness the spectacular explosive outbreak.

#### PELE ACTIVITIES

Earthquakes and land subsidence at Puna, Hawaii, which began about April 20th, continued several days, with such severity in the Kapoho section as to damage the railroad and cause an

exodus of many laborers other than Hawaiians; meanwhile the volcano was quiet.

Sudden explosive activity of Halemaumau took place May 11th, hurling great rocks a distance of 800 feet from the crater's rim. On the 13th a terrific outburst occurred, and several sightseers narrowly escaped serious injury. This was followed by an eruption in night of 16th which sprayed red hot lava 1,000 feet in various directions. The next night it was more furious, huge rocks being hurled nearly a mile distant, accompanied with showers of mud and ashes.

Mr. T. A. Taylor, of Pahala, witnessing the eruption at about 1,800 feet from the pit was struck down by rocks, breaking both legs, and otherwise seriously hurt by hot ashes. When found, hours afterward, military aid hastened him to the Hilo hospital, but his injuries proved fatal.

Tidal waves were recorded at Nawiliwili, Kauai, and at Kaulapau, Lanai, on night of May 30th, which did considerable damage to the construction work in progress.

#### CAUTIONARY

An outbreak of Hoof and Mouth disease among the stock on the Coast, in the early part of the year, caused strict quarantine to be established here against the admission of animals, hay, grain, and a variety of products from ports of infected districts, as a precautionary measure. All such March imports went back on same vessels.

#### SPARKS' VENTURESOME VOYAGE

One Ira C. Sparks, who arrived a stowaway on one of the steamers for the Orient, desiring to visit the Holy Land, built him a boat which he named the *Dauntless*, and set sail from here January 9th. He was reported as arriving in the Philippines March 22nd without mishap, and sailing again for Singapore. August 13th the boat was found deserted near Gatusan Island, on east coast of Zamboanga, but no trace of Sparks, nor has anything since been learned of him.

## OLD TIME CHANGES

An unusual number of early landmarks have given way to the march of progress during the year, most of which could furnish interesting reminiscences of the social life of Honolulu they shared in for seventy or more years, notably the Damon homestead on Chaplain lane, that has been sacrificed for the extension of Bethel street. It was probably built about the same time as the Bethel, in 1833, by Rev. John Deill, the first Seaman's chaplain, and succeeded by Rev. S. C. Damon in 1842.

The old Dudoit house, on Beretania street, has at last gone. It dated back, so far as can be learned, to 1835, and the connection of Capt. Dudoit with the political troubles of Hawaii as French consul, and as master mariner, gave this house prominent recognition. Among its subsequent owners it was long and popularly known as the Dickson home, and as such was the center of Honolulu's social activities.

Next in order of construction, perhaps, was the cottage on Fort street, corner of Chaplain lane, that dated back to the early 'forties, known successively as the Thompson-Cartwright-Pratt-Irwin residence. It too is no more.

Another, of about the same period, was the old Penhallow cottage on Beretania street which, in turn, was long the Macfarlane, and Saml. Savidge home. This, with more recent structures on the lot, have given way to the three-story brick Galen building, just finished.

The Makee residence, corner of Beretania and Union streets, of about 1870, as also the former residence of Dr. C. B. Cooper, on Alakea street, have both given place to business site demands.

## FLOWER EXHIBIT

A very successful flower show was held May 1-2 at the Central Nuuanu Y. M. C. A., sponsored by the Outdoor Circle. The variety, for the tropics, was a surprise to many early residents who had tried in vain to coax the sweet-pea to bloom. While the hibiscus was well displayed in their marvelous variety, the whole exhibition, which included choice gleanings from Moanalua, Manoa, Tantalus and other sections (the other islands also

contributing), all was arranged with rare skill, giving an attractive display of flowers, ferns, and their lei products. The touch of Oriental art in the arrangement of several booths was conspicuous. The attendance was large and appreciative, so that the hope was expressed that it might become an annual event. Two thousand dollars was realized.

#### AVIATION MISHAPS

An army Martin bomber plane fell to earth with a crash at Luke Field, March 27th, and was immediately enveloped in flames, resulting in the death of four, and severely injuring the fifth member of its crew.

Lt. O. Stephens in attending the departure of the army transport *Cambrai*, July 12th, had his engine go "dead" on him and crashed into the surf outside Quarantine island, wrecking the plane, but fortunately without hurt to himself.

Seaplane 3085, with mail for Hilo, was forced down amid heavy seas in the Hawaii channel at 10:27 a. m. of October 27th through machinery mishap, and was adrift some four hours before its two passengers and crew of four were fortunately picked up by the *U. S. Ludlow*. The plane was wrecked and sunk, and the mail lost.

#### GOOD FRIDAY

In addition to the customary observance of Good Friday by the various churches of the city, the day was made more memorable this year by the usual Inter-Church Federation services being held at the new Central Union church, from noon till 3 p. m., conducted by various divines, with special music by an augmented choir of 150 voices, directed by Mr. Stanley Livingston.

Opening services of the new church, though not quite finished, were held Thursday afternoon, April 17th, on which occasion 100 new members were received, the sermon by Dr. Palmer being on the text, "Love Never Faileth," the church motto. Closing service of the old church, of impressive historic character, took place on Wednesday evening, April 16th.

#### FILIPINO STRIKE OUTCOME

An unjustifiable strike movement of Filipino laborers, the result of designing agitators, began April 1st on some of the Oahu

plantations, and gradually affected certain others on the other islands. By the middle of August the discontented and intimidated idlers numbered some 1600 at all points, with threatening aspect at Hilo, Lahaina, Kalihi and Kapaa. September 9th the strikers precipitated a riot at Hanapepe, Kauai, resisting police rescue of two intimidated men held in the strikers' camp, in which four policemen and 16 Filipinos were killed, and a number of others wounded. The rioters were finally overcome and arrested, and on trial, 60 of the 76 participants were sentenced each to four-year prison terms, the ringleaders all being beyond pale of earthly courts.

Pablo Manlapit and Cecil Basan, prominent strike agitators, were convicted September 27th of subornation of perjury, and each sentenced to two years in jail.

An "Official Statement" by the H. S. P. A., on the strike situation, is given in the *Advertiser*, November 9-14, inclusive.

#### NECROLOGY

Since our last, another year's record claims a larger than usual toll of early or well-known residents, as follows: Dr. J. W. Wadman, in California (66); A. A. Falke (69); Mrs. Philip Peck (70); T. G. Ballantyne (63); F. H. Hayselden (72); Mrs. A. M. Gertz (78); Capt. N. C. Neilson (75); Mrs. W. F. K. Berndt (72); Thos. A. Lillie (55); L. L. LaPierre (77); Mrs. F. W. Ghering (37); Mrs. F. F. Frear, California (88); Rev. Father Bessell (69); Alex. McKibbin, Maui (91); G. W. Lincoln (72); R. L. Halsey (67); Prof. Carl Miltner (61); Jas. T. Taylor (65); Capt. Jules Dudoit (84); Miss B. F. Bindt (40); J. A. M. Johnson (50); Jas. R. Wilson (68); Miss H. J. Damon, Paris (21); D. L. Wilson, Hilo; M. W. Gilbert (68); W. H. C. Campbell (61); Mrs. G. Schuman, in San Francisco (48); A. B. C. Dennison (53); L. Smith-Hiorth (61); Dr. Chas. Adams (77); C. W. C. Deering, in San Francisco (47); Mrs. W. F. Rogers (60); Wm. Lishman (69); R. C. Lydecker (67); Wm. Hyde Rice, Kauai (77); Mrs. K. S. Fulbrook (50); S. M. Damon (79); F. H. Redward (75); Mrs. K. Stillman (101); Dr. C. B. High (54); Dan'l Porter, Hilo (80); A. H. Johnstone (70); Mrs. W. H. Hayselden, Kau (50); Mrs. C. D. Hayselden (80);

C. M. V. Forster, Kauai (62); Mrs. C. G. Livingston (29); Mrs. E. A. Weaver, California (80); Miss Grace M. Cooke (50); Mrs. E. M. Marshall (65); Wm. T. Carden (36); D. A. Dowsett (49); Mrs. L. G. Baldwin, Maui (86); Robt. Lewers (88); Mrs. S. H. Thomson (81); Mrs. John Usborn (72); Wm. T. Paty (70).

## MISCELLANEA

U. S. S. *Tanager*, Lt. Com. King, took another party of scientists this summer for a more thorough exploration of Nihoa or Bird Island. Several days were spent in excavating caves and terraces, and gathering items of ethnological and scientific interest, returning here July 18th.

Another party on the *Whippoorwill* set forth July 24th to investigate conditions, scientifically, on Jarvis, Christmas, Washington, Fanning, Bakers and Howlands Islands, returning October 7th.

By ruling of the court, Aala park belongs to the people and is not for Merry Way or Carnival uses. Judge O'Brien granted an injunction June 4th forbidding the Supervisors from permitting the exclusive use of Aala park, or any part thereof, by private organizations for the purpose of holding any pay entertainment.

Honolulu Symphony Society, somnolent for some years past, reorganized May 29th, an aftermath of Music Week, and gave its first public concert October 29th. at the Princess theatre, which was packed even to standing room. The society promises like afternoon treats monthly for the next six months.

A Choral Society is also formed by prominent members of the local musical colony, and is shaping itself for definite social and public delight with the opening of the new year.

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List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands.

Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are planters only; those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; all others are plantations complete, owning their own mills. (Corrected to November 15, 1924.)

Name	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Apokaa Sugar Co.*	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton, Jr.	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Ewa Plantation	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton, Jr.	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Gay & Robinson*	Makaweli, Kauai	S. Robinson	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Grove Farm*	Nawiliwili, Kauai	Edwin Broadbent	American Factors, Ltd.
Hakalau Plantation Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	J. M. Ross	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Halawa Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	Alexr. Black	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd
Hamakua Mill Co.	Hamakua, Hawaii	B. M. Lindsay	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd
Hawi Mill and Plantation Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	J. Henry Hind	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	Kau, Hawaii	Jas. Campsie	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	Puunene, Maui	F. F. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	Makaweli, Kauai	B. D. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Hilo Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Alexr. Fraser	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Honolulu Plantation Co.	Halawa, Oahu	Jas. Gibb	F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
Honokaa Sugar Co.	Honokaa, Hawaii	W. P. Naquin	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Honomu Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Wm. Pullar	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	Kau, Hawaii	W. Campsie	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kaeleku Sugar Co.	Hana, Maui	Geo. Gibb	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Kahuku Plantation	Kahuku, Oahu	D. E. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Kaiwiki Sugar Co.	Ookala, Hawaii	Jas. Johnston	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Kaiwiki Milling Co.†	Hilo, Hawaii	A. S. Costa	Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.
Kekaha Sugar Co.	Kekaha, Kauai	H. P. Faye	American Factors, Ltd.
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	Kilauea, Kauai	L. D. Larsen	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kipu Plantation	Lihue, Kauai	C. A. Rice	American Factors, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	Geo. C. Watt	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.



## List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Koloa Sugar Co.	Koloa, Kauai	J. T. Moir, Jr.	American Factors, Ltd.
Kona Development Co.	Kona, Hawaii	T. Konno	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Koolau Agricultural Co.*	Haaula, Oahu	J. F. Woolley	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Laie Plantation*	Laie, Oahu	A. R. Ivins	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii	R. Hutchinson	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Lihue Plantation Co.	Lihue, Kauai	R. D. Moler	American Factors, Ltd.
Makeo Sugar Co.	Kealia, Kauai	H. Wolters	American Factors, Ltd.
Maui Agricultural Co., Ltd.	Paia, Maui	H. A. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	Wahiawa, Kauai	F. A. Alexander	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Niuli Mill & Plantation.	Kohala, Hawaii	J. A. McLennan	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Oahu Sugar Co.	Waipahu, Oahu	E. W. Greene	American Factors, Ltd.
Olaa Sugar Co.	Olaa, Hawaii	A. J. Watt	American Factors, Ltd.
Olowalu Co.	Olowalu, Maui	Alexr. Valentine	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Onomea Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	John T. Moir	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pauhau Sugar Plantation Co.*	Hamakua, Hawaii	F. M. Anderson	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pacific Development Co., Ltd.*	Pahoa, Hawaii	Jas. S. Green	Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.
Pacific Sugar Mill†	Kukuihaele, Hawaii	W. P. Naquin	F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Jas. Webster	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	Lahaina, Maui	C. E. S. Burns	American Factors, Ltd.
Punka Plantation Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	J. Henry Hind	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Union Mill Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	L. W. Wishard	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Waiakea Mill Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	W. L. S. Williams (act'g)	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Waialua Agricultural Co.	Waialua, Oahu	J. B. Thompson	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Waianae Plantation	Waianae, Oahu	E. Brecht	J. M. Dowsett, Ltd.
Wailea Milling Co.†	Hilo, Hawaii	A. S. Costa	Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.
Waialuku Sugar Co.	Waialuku, Maui	H. B. Penhallow	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	Waimanalo, Oahu	Geo. Chalmers, Jr.	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Waimoa Sugar Mill Co.	Waimoa, Kauai	L. A. Faye	Americans Factors, Ltd.

**HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, IN TONS, 1920-1924**

From Tables Prepared for Hawaiian Planters' Association by its Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

Prior years of this table, originating in 1891, will be found in Annuals since 1901.

Islands	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Production of Hawaii...	185,729	197,064	228,954	188,362	235,568
Production of Maui.....	136,176	115,599	123,847	113,069	155,364
Production of Oahu.....	129,572	125,462	153,777	147,663	188,532
Production of Kauai....	105,400	101,071	102,499	96,512	121,969
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>556,871</b>	<b>539,196</b>	<b>609,077</b>	<b>545,606</b>	<b>701,433</b>
<b>Hawaii Plantations.</b>					
Waiakea Mill Co.....	3,089	8,371	7,247	5,612	6,957
Hawaii Mill Co.....	1,872	2,951	1,725	1,639	.....
Hilo Sugar Co.....	16,159	17,528	18,332	16,154	21,729
Onomea Sugar Co.....	18,871	17,458	22,864	18,475	21,430
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	9,786	9,509	11,007	9,540	10,969
Honomu Sugar Co.....	7,233	8,830	9,560	18,057	9,383
Hakalau Plantation Co..	16,559	17,281	18,471	13,990	16,023
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co..	11,433	13,277	14,520	9,339	14,199
Kaiwiki Sugar Co.....	5,707	5,141	6,940	5,286	7,102
Kaiwiki Milling Co.....	324	1,220	484	816	295
Hamakua Mill Co.....	5,524	8,715	11,675	8,183	14,533
Paaupau S. Plant. Co..	7,898	8,029	11,092	9,743	9,623
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	5,330	5,729	8,535	7,391	8,565
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	5,761	5,354	6,495	5,298	7,355
Niunii Mill and Plant...	1,502	1,568	2,183	1,737	2,803
Halawa Plantation .....	2,129	1,709	2,501	2,369	2,860
Kohala Sugar Co.....	4,374	4,964	5,701	3,681	7,512
Union Mill Co.....	1,819	1,636	3,363	2,003	5,170
Hawi Mill and Plant....	5,769	4,762	4,592	3,541	8,656
Kona Development Co..	2,412	4,219	3,137	2,714	1,457
Hutchinson S. Plant. Co.	6,648	5,737	6,709	5,453	8,759
Hawaiian Agricul. Co...	16,631	15,004	18,669	18,643	17,001
Puakea Plantation .....	1,043	537	720	411	899
Olaa Sugar Co.....	27,856	26,731	29,071	25,695	29,330
Wailela Milling Co.....	.....	803	3,341	2,592	2,958
	<b>185,729</b>	<b>197,064</b>	<b>228,954</b>	<b>188,362</b>	<b>235,568</b>

## HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1920-1924—Continued

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
<b>Maui Plantations.</b>					
Kipahulu Sugar Co. ....	1,083	1,521	1,401	487	.....
Kaeleku Plantation Co. . .	5,048	3,800	3,972	2,421	4,558
Maui Agricultural Co. . . .	26,346	18,365	25,326	20,043	32,249
Hawaiian Coml. & S. Co. . .	57,120	48,500	51,000	44,050	63,258
Wailuku Sugar Co. . . . .	15,218	15,513	14,167	15,447	18,029
Olowalu Co. . . . .	2,090	1,884	1,741	1,888	2,289
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd. . . .	29,265	26,016	26,240	28,733	34,981
	136,170	115,599	123,847	113,069	155,364
<b>Oahu Plantations.</b>					
Waimanalo Sugar Co. . . . .	3,778	3,303	2,477	2,290	7,067
Laie Plantation . . . . .	1,200	717	1,551	1,574	1,870
Kahuku Plantation Co. . . .	6,404	5,150	7,550	6,515	9,037
Waialua Agricul. Co. . . . .	23,757	28,077	30,594	27,933	36,001
Waianae Co. . . . .	6,038	6,502	5,330	5,609	5,704
Ewa Plantation Co. . . . .	28,514	26,330	39,208	38,896	46,315
Apokaa Sugar Co. . . . .	461	962	699	1,041	907
Oahu Sugar Co. . . . .	40,829	39,602	47,756	46,220	58,917
Honolulu Plantation Co. . .	17,348	13,694	17,491	16,187	21,315
Koolau Agricultural Co. . . .	1,243	1,125	1,121	1,398	1,399
	129,572	125,462	153,777	147,663	188,532
<b>Kauai Plantations.</b>					
Kilauea S. Plant. Co. . . . .	7,275	4,280	4,003	3,711	5,219
Makee Sugar Co. . . . .	12,302	13,639	14,959	12,872	16,641
Lihue Plantation Co. . . . .	13,507	12,747	14,421	13,670	18,531
Grove Farm Plantation. . . .	4,533	4,040	4,069	4,140	5,897
Koloa Sugar Co. . . . .	6,977	8,379	5,380	6,069	9,550
McBryde Sugar Co. . . . .	13,768	14,021	14,149	11,822	15,186
Hawaiian Sugar Co. . . . .	20,143	19,915	18,741	18,874	24,541
Gay & Robinson. . . . .	4,000	5,703	4,337	5,454	4,256
Waimea Sugar Mill Co. . . .	2,572	1,858	2,111	2,193	2,198
Kekaha Sugar Co. . . . .	18,541	14,675	18,898	16,015	18,495
Kipu Plantation . . . . .	1,782	1,820	1,431	1,692	1,455
	105,400	101,071	102,499	96,512	121,969

# TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1925

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 1, 1924

## TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

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 Raymond C. Brown.....Secretary  
 John A. Matthewman.....Attorney-General  
 Henry C. Hapai.....Treasurer  
 Lyman H. Bigelow.....Supt. Public Works  
 C. T. Bailey.....Comr. Public Lands  
 Willard E. Givens.....Supt. Pub. Instr.  
 Thos. Treadway.....Auditor  
 C. S. Judd.....Executive Off-  
 cer Board of Agriculture and Forestry  
 John C. Lane.....High Sheriff  
 Walter R. Dunham.....  
 .....Secretary to the Governor

Wm. P. Jarrett.....Delegate to Congress

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 Maui—A. F. Tavares, H. W. Rice, H. C.  
 Mossman.  
 Oahu—J. K. Jarrett, R. W. Shingle, Wm.  
 H. McInerny, C. H. Rose, C. F. Chil-  
 lingworth, C. N. Arnold.  
 Kauai—Chas. A. Rice, H. K. Aki.

### Representatives.

Hawaii—N. K. Lyman, G. H. Vicars, E.  
 da Silva, Wm. Kamau, L. Wishard, W.  
 E. Vredenburg, H. L. Kawewehi, J. R.  
 Smith.  
 Maui—M. G. Paschoal, M. R. Perreira,  
 L. L. Joseph, Thos. Holstein, G. W.  
 Maioho, D. K. Kahookole.  
 Oahu—Francis I. Brown, T. H. Petrie,  
 O. P. Soares, E. P. Low, R. A. Vitou-  
 sek, W. W. Chamberlain, C. H. Holt,  
 G. H. Holt, Jr., R. N. Mossman, S. P.  
 Correa, J. C. Anderson, J. Kumalae.  
 Kauai—Clem Gomes, A. Q. Marcallino,  
 Mrs. Rosalie Keliinui, W. K. Huasey.

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 Capt. E. M. Bolton.....Adjutant General  
 Maj. Frank F. Reiss.....Q. M. Corps  
 Capt. F. L. Morong.....Med. Corps  
 Capt. Francis Xavier.....Ord. Officer

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Hazel Samson.....Clerk and Stenographer

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 Associate Justice.....Antonio Perry  
 Associate Justice.....Alexander Lindsay, Jr.

## Circuit Courts.

First Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....  
 .....Frank Andrade  
 Second Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....  
 .....Ray J. O'Brien  
 Third Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....  
 .....James J. Banks  
 Fourth Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....  
 .....John B. Deaha  
 Second Circuit, Maui.....Dan H. Case  
 Third Circuit, Hawaii.....Jas. W. Thompson  
 Fourth Circuit, Hawaii.....Homer L. Ross  
 Fifth Circuit, Kauai.....Wm. C. Achi, Jr.

## Clerks of Courts.

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 Assistant Clerk Supreme Court.....  
 .....Robt. Parker, Jr.  
 Stenographer Supreme Court.....  
 .....Miss Kate Kelly  
 Asst. Stenographer.....Salle J. Webber  
 Bailiff Supreme Court.....Albert MacAulton  
 Librarian.....M. K. Ashford  
 Copyists.....Elizabeth Haili, Alice Kunane

## Circuit Court, First Circuit.

Chief Clerk and Cashier.....Henry Smith  
 Assistant Clerks.....B. N.  
 Kahalepuna, Sibyl Davis, J. Lee Kwai  
 Clerks, 1st Judge.....  
 .....H. A. Wilder, Wm. A. Dickson  
 Clerks, 2nd Judge.....  
 .....A. E. Restarick, J. H. Fisher  
 Clerks, 3rd Judge.....  
 .....Wm. Hoopai, Mrs. Sarah C.  
 Wize, D. K. Bent, Jr., Ellen D. Smythe  
 Stenographers.....  
 J. L. Horner, H. R. Jordan, G. D. Bell  
 Clerks, 2nd Circuit.....  
 .....Manuel Asue, J. V. Cockett  
 Clerk, 3rd Circuit, Hawaii.....John Hills  
 Clerks, 4th Circuit, Hawaii.....  
 .....A. K. Aona, B. H. Kelekolio  
 Clerk, 5th Circuit, Kauai.....J. C. Cullen

## Court Interpreters.

Hawaiian.....J. H. Hakuole  
 Japanese.....C. A. Doyle  
 Chinese.....Say Kan Lau  
 Filipino.....Alfred O'Campo

## District Magistrates.

### Oahu.

Harry Steiner.....Honolulu  
 A. D. Larnach, Second Judge.....Honolulu  
 S. Hookano.....Ewa  
 Geo. K. Kekauoha.....Waianae  
 W. K. Rathburn.....Koolauloa  
 E. Hore.....Waialua  
 Wm. S. Wond, Second Judge.....Waialua  
 P. D. Kellett.....Koolaupoko  
 Henry Cobb Adams, Second Judge.....  
 .....Koolaupoko

## Maui.

C. C. Conradt.....Wailuku  
 Second Judge.....Wailuku  
 Geo. Freeland.....Lahaina  
 W. H. Henning.....Makawao  
 G. K. Kunukau, Second Judge.....Makawao  
 D. K. Wailehua.....Hana  
 G. P. Kaulimakaole, Second Judge.....Hana  
 Edward McCorriston.....Molokai  
 A. S. Kahohalahala.....Kalawao  
 J. D. McVeigh, Second Judge.....Kalawao

## Hawaii.

S. L. Desha, Jr.....South Hilo  
 E. K. Simmons.....North Hilo  
 W. P. McDougall.....North Kohala  
 W. M. S. Lindsey.....South Kohala  
 R. H. Makekai.....Hamakua  
 M. S. Botelho, Second Judge.....Hamakua  
 Henry Lai Hipp.....Puna  
 S. H. Haasheo, Second Judge.....Puna  
 Walter H. Hayselden.....Kau  
 Thos. N. Haae.....South Kona

## Kauai.

H. L. Hjorth.....Lihue  
 O. K. Holokahiki, Second Judge.....Lihue  
 J. S. Chandler.....Koloa  
 David K. Kaonohi.....Hanalei  
 C. B. Hofgaard.....Waimea  
 J. K. Kapuniai.....Waimea  
 J. Werner.....Kawaihau  
 H. van Gieson, Second Judge.....Kawaihau

## DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

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 Secretary to Governor.....Walter R. Dunham  
 Stenographer.....Eleanor Prendergast  
 Clerk.....Lawrence Holt

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 Chief Clerk.....Henry Paoa  
 Clerk.....John A. Bal  
 Stenographer.....Virginia Shields

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 Brazil—Consul.....Antonio D. Castro  
 China—Consul.....Shia Tsu Tan  
 Chile—Consul.....J. W. Waldron  
 Cuba—Consul-General.....Gustavo Enrique Mustelier  
 Denmark—Consul.....C. Hedemann  
 France—Consul.....Dr. Auguste Marques  
 Great Britain—Consul.....W. Massy Royds  
 Italy—Acting Consul.....W. Massy Royds  
 Japan—Consul General.....K. Yamasaki  
 The Netherlands—Consul.....H. M. von Holt  
 Norway—Consul.....Fred. L. Waldron  
 Panama—Consul.....Dr. Auguste Marques  
 Panama at Hilo—Consul.....J. B. Guard  
 Peru—Acting Consul.....Antonio D. Castro  
 Portugal—Consul General.....Francisco de Paula Brito, Jr.  
 Portugal at Hilo—Vice Consul.....J. A. M. Osorio  
 Portugal at Wailuku—Vice Consul.....Enos Vincent  
 Russia—Vice Consul.....Dr. Auguste Marques

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY  
GENERAL.

Attorney General.....John A. Matthewman  
 First Deputy. Atty. General.....H. R. Hewitt  
 Second Deputy. Atty. General.....C. G. Dwight  
 Stenographers.....Vivian Deere, Maile Thevenin  
 Office Clerk.....Antone Manuel

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 W. Hawaii—Julian Monsarrat, L. S. Aungst, A. J. Stillman.  
 E. Hawaii—G. E. Sims, L. W. Branch, W. S. Terry.  
 Kauai—E. S. Swan, Herman Wolters, S. M. Carter.

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 Registrar Public Accounts.....E. S. Smith  
 Dep. Reg. and Bookkeeper.....Henry Nye  
 Dep. Bank Examiner.....D. P. Truesdell  
 Dep. Insurance Com.....E. P. Fogarty  
 Clerks.....Alex. Perkins, Louis Keiki, Fred. Aiu  
 Stenographers.....Mrs. Alex. Perkins, Lillian Hopkins

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Registrar of Conveyances.....Carl Wikander  
 Deputy Registrar.....Geo. C. Kopa

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 P. J. Jarrett.....Deputy, 1st Division  
 M. Andrade, V. Fernandez, I. H. Harbottle, John A. Palmer, S. L. Kekumano, R. G. Ross, Wm. Larsen, E. L. Patterson, H. P. Beckler, J. I. Nishikawa, A. K. Akau, S. M. Fuller, R. Davenport, J. S. McKenzie, A. F. H. Smith, W. G. Ashley, T. J. Lincoln  
 Deputies, Honolulu  
 Wm. K. Lee, Antone Fernandez, A. F. Kong, Chas. Barboza, M. T. Lyons, A. D. Morton, H. H. Kimura, J. H. Chillingworth, L. K. Aiu, Clerks, Honolulu  
 J. H. Travis, T. L. Hayselden, A. H. Landgraf.....Ewa and Waihanae  
 Jno. G. Duarte, Chas. Keahinui.....Waiialua and Waihiawa  
 Henry Cobb Adams, Dan. H. King.....Koolauloa and Koolaupoko

## Second Division, Maui.

J. H. Kunewa.....Assessor  
 W. E. Cockett (deputy).....Wailuku  
 J. M. Ambrose (deputy).....Lahaina and Molokai  
 W. Henning (deputy).....Makawao  
 J. N. Halemano (deputy).....Hana

## Third Division, Hawaii.

James M. Muir.....Assessor  
 E. K. Kaiwa (deputy).....North Hilo  
 W. J. Stone (deputy).....South Hilo

H. J. Lyman (deputy).....Puna  
 Julian Monsarrat (deputy).....Kau  
 W. D. Ackerman (deputy).....N. Kona  
 Julian R. Yates (deputy).....S. Kona  
 J. K. Notley (deputy).....Hamakua  
 Samuel P. Woods (deputy).....N. Kohala  
 Moses Koki (deputy).....Kohala

*Fourth Division, Kauai.*

Carlos A. Long.....Assessor  
 W. K. Waialeale (deputy).....Koloa  
 (deputy).....  
 W. O. Crowell (deputy).....  
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Established 1913.

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Organized June 28, 1899.

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Organized June 17, 1895.

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 Aloha Chapter Regent.....Mrs. A. R. Keller  
 Vice-Regent.....Mrs. C. S. Goodnight  
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs. Wm. McClusky  
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 Treasurer.....Mrs. Jas. Guild  
 Registrar.....Mrs. C. T. Bailey  
 Historian.....Miss M. Moore  
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Organized Sept. 4, 1919.

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 Vice-Commanders.....H. P. O'Sullivan, T. L. Morgan, L. W. Branch, J. B. Lechman, Wm. Waters  
 Adjutant.....V. B. Libbey  
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 Constitution revised 1863. Annual Meeting June.  
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 Vice-President.....W. P. Alexander  
 Secretary.....Mrs. R. W. Andrews  
 Recorder.....Agnes E. Judd  
 Treasurer.....W. W. Chamberlain  
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**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**

Organized 1869.  
 President.....Geo. S. Waterhouse  
 Vice-President.....Robert Anderson  
 Treasurer.....C. G. Heiser  
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 Secretary.....W. H. Soper  
 Executive Secty.....S. B. Brainard

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Executive Secretary.....J. A. Hamilton

*Pearl Harbor Building.*

Associate Executive.....C. W. Stetson

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 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs.  
 C. M. Cooke, Jr., Mrs. F. C. Atherton  
 Secretary.....Mrs. C. H. Edmonson  
 Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. W. F. Frear  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. I. J. Shepherd  
 Gen. Secty.....Miss Grace Channon

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Organized 1895.  
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 Vice-President.....Mrs. W. F. Frear  
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 Treasurer.....Mrs. W. L. Moore

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Organized June 7, 1899.  
 President.....J. R. Galt  
 Vice-Presidents.....  
 .....S. B. Dole, R. A. Cooke, Mrs.  
 F. M. Swany, Mrs. A. C. Alexander  
 Treasurer.....Hawn. Trust Co., Ltd.  
 Secty. and Manager.....Margaret Bergen  
 Auditor.....Audit Co. of Hawaii

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Organized 1852. Annual Meeting June.  
 President.....Mrs. A. Fuller  
 Vice-President.....Mrs. A. A. Young  
 Secretary.....Mrs. H. F. Damon  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. E. W. Jordan  
 Auditor.....E. W. Jordan

**BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**

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 Vice-President.....Rev. Wm. Ault  
 Secretary.....W. C. Shields  
 Treasurer.....H. B. Sinclair

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Originated 1897. Organized Sept., 1908.  
 President.....Mrs. W. W. Thayer  
 Hon. President.....Mrs. S. M. Damon  
 Secretary.....Mrs. A. W. Van Valkenburg  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. J. A. Matthewman  
 Agent.....Miss Lucv K. Ward  
 Asst. Agent.....Otto Ludloff

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Organized 1844.  
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 Vice-President.....S. G. Wilder  
 Secretary.....F. W. Jameson  
 Treasurer.....Hawaiian Trust Co.

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(For the beautifying of Honolulu.)  
 Organized May, 1912.

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 1st Vice-President.....Mrs. C. J. McCarthy  
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 Secretary.....Mrs. A. J. Gignoux  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Z. K. Myers  
 Exec. Officer.....Mrs. A. H. Tarleton

**PACIFIC CLUB.**

Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street, two doors below Beretania.  
 President.....F. E. Thompson  
 Vice-President.....Andrew Adams  
 Secretary.....J. L. Fleming  
 Treasurer.....H. M. Dowsett

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Organized 1905.

President.....J. D. Dole  
 Secretary.....E. E. Hunter  
 Treasurer.....A. M. Nowell  
 Auditor.....H. D. Young

HARVARD CLUB.

President.....Dr. Paul Withington, '09  
 Vice-President.....A. M. Nowell, '99  
 Secretary-Treasurer.....J. P. Morgan, '11

SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH

Organized Dec. 9, 1919.

President.....S. B. Dole  
 Vice-President.....Mrs. J. M. Dowsett  
 Sec.-Treas.....Donald MacIntyre

HAWAIIAN VOLCANO RESEARCH  
 ASSOCIATION.

Organized October, 1911.

President.....L. A. Thurston  
 Vice-President.....C. H. Atherton  
 Vice-President.....W. F. Dillingham  
 Treasurer.....L. T. Peck  
 Secretary.....L. W. de Vis-Norton  
 Observatory Director.....  
 .....Dr. T. A. Jaggard, Jr.

HONOLULU SYMPHONY SOCIETY

Reorganized May 29, 1924.

President.....J. C. Hedemann  
 Vice-President.....Dr. G. F. Straub  
 Secretary.....H. R. Macfarlane  
 Treasurer.....E. W. Hedemann  
 Director.....Alf. Hurum

HONOLULU CHORAL SOCIETY

Organized Sept. 15, 1924.

Honorary President.....  
 .....Gov. W. R. Farrington  
 President.....L. H. L. Hart  
 Vice-President.....Chas. E. King  
 Secretary.....Mrs. Jos. French  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. E. E. Henshaw  
 Director.....Milton Seymour

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF HONOLULU.

Organized Aug. 30, 1906.

President.....Horace Johnson  
 Vice-President.....R. E. Woolley  
 Secretary.....F. B. Cosgrove  
 Treasurer.....G. G. Fuller  
 Manager.....C. H. Isakson

ROTARY CLUB OF HONOLULU.

Organized March 4, 1915.

President.....W. G. Hall  
 Vice-President.....W. E. Givens  
 Treasurer.....J. H. Ellis  
 Secretary.....J. W. Caldwell

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Organized 1906.

President.....T. V. King  
 Vice-Presidents.....  
 .....J. D. McInerny, I. J. Warren  
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 Treasurer.....P. K. McLean

OUTRIGGER CANOE CLUB.

Organized May, 1908.

President.....  
 Vice-President.....P. Withington  
 Secretary.....A. Podmore  
 Treasurer.....W. R. Ouderkirk  
 Captain.....G. D. Center

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Organized March, 1909.

President.....Mrs. F. M. Swansy  
 Vice-Presidents.....  
 .....Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. E. M. Ehrhorn  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. W. J. MacNeil  
 Secretary.....Mrs. W. A. Wall

HONOLULU ART SOCIETY.

Organized Nov. 7, 1919.

President.....B. L. Marx  
 Sec.-Treas.....Miss May F. Bossi  
 Director.....Miss H. E. A. Castle

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION.

John H. Wilson, Mayor.  
 Louis S. Cain, City Engineer.  
 J. D. McInerny, Chairman; G. P. Dennison, P. E. Spalding, A. R. Keller, H. R. Macfarlane.

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Organized Feb. 6, 1912.

President.....K. C. Leebrick  
 Vice-Presidents.....Milo Vanek, L. E. Capps  
 Secretary-Treasurer.....H. Bredhoff

HONOLULU PRESS CLUB.

Organized May 10, 1921.

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 Honorary President.....  
 .....Gov. W. R. Farrington  
 Vice-President.....John F. Stone  
 Secretary.....Dorothy R. Benyas  
 Cor. Secretary.....J. G. Blackman  
 Treasurer.....Rolla K. Thomas  
 Historian.....Mrs. Adna G. Clarke

HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB.

Organized 1918.

President.....E. P. Low  
 Vice-President.....Wm. E. Miles  
 Secretary.....Jas. Goo  
 Treasurer.....C. L. Roberts

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 HAWAII.

Organized 1912.

President.....Rev. D. Douglas Wallace  
 Vice-President.....R. V. Woods  
 Secretary.....W. D. McKillop  
 Treasurer.....Robt. Wallace

HONOLULU AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

Organized Feb. 5, 1915.

President.....J. T. Warren  
 Vice-President.....G. Fred Bush  
 Secretary.....John F. Stone  
 Treasurer.....Stanley Livingston  
 Manager.....LeRoy Blessing

## PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS.

- The Honolulu Advertiser, issued by the Advertiser Pub. Co. every morning. Raymond Coll, Managing Editor.
- The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd. Riley H. Allen, Editor.
- The Guide, issued every Tuesday and Friday morning by the Guide Pub. Co.
- New Freedom, issued every Friday. Thos. McVeigh, Editor-Publisher.
- The Friend, Organ of the Hawaiian Board, issued monthly. Miss E. V. Warriner, Business Manager.
- The Hawaiian Church Chronicle, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rt. Rev. John D. La Mothe, Editor.
- The Paradise of the Pacific, issued monthly. Mrs. E. A. Langton-Boyle, Publisher; Will Sabin, Editor.
- The Mid-Pacific Monthly, an illustrated descriptive magazine. Alex. Hume Ford, Editor and Publisher.
- The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, issued monthly under direction of Board of Com. Agr. and Forestry.
- Hawaii Educational Review, issued monthly. E. V. Sayers, Editor.
- The Kuokoa (native), weekly, issued every Thursday morning by the Advertiser Pub. Co., Ltd. Solomon Hanohano, Editor.
- O Luso (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturdays. G. F. Afonso, Editor.
- Hilo Tribune-Herald, issued daily at Hilo by the Tribune-Herald, Ltd. F. J. Cody, Manager; V. Hinkley, Editor.
- The Maui News, issued daily at Wailuku, Maui. Jos. H. Gray, Editor.
- The Garden Island, issued weekly at Lihue, Kauai. K. C. Hopper, Managing Editor.
- Hoku o Hawaii, issued on Friday of each week at Hilo. Rev. S. L. Desha, Editor.
- THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos. G. Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

## PLACES OF WORSHIP.

- Central Union Church, Congregational, cor. Beretania and Punahou; Dr. Herbert Manchester, acting pastor. Sunday Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:40 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.
- Kalihi Union Church, King street, Kalihi; Dr. A. S. Baker, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Gospel services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
- Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Beretania and Victoria streets; Rev. G. R. Lawrence, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
- The Christian Church, Kewalo street, Rev. Wm. C. Jones, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings, at 7:30.
- Salvation Army, services held nightly at hall, 69 Beretania street, with Sunday services at the usual hour.
- Roman Catholic Church, Fort street, near Beretania; Rt. Rev. Libert Boeynaems, Bishop of Zeugma. Services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Low mass every day at 6 and 7 a. m. High mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 a. m.
- St. Andrew's Cathedral, Protestant Episcopal; entrance from Emma street, near Beretania. Rt. Rev. John D. La Mothe, Bishop of the Missionary District of Honolulu; Rev. Wm. Ault, Vicar. Holy Communion, 7; Sunday school, 10; morning prayer, litany and sermon, 11; Hawaiian service, 8:30; evening prayer, and sermon, 7:30.
- Chinese Congregation, Rev. Kong Yin Tet, Curate. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
- St. Clement's Chapel, Punahou. Services on Sundays. Holy Communion 7 a. m. Morning prayer, 11 a. m.; evening prayer, 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. Maitland Woods, rector.
- Epiphany Mission, Kaimuki, Rev. E. S. Freeman, priest in charge. Sunday services at 7:30 and 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10.
- First Church of Christ, Scientist, Punahou street. Sunday services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45.
- Christian Chinese Church, Fort street; Rev. Tsui Hin Weng, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
- Second Chinese Church (Congregational), Beretania street, Rev. Tse Kei Yuen, pastor. Services at usual hours.
- German Lutheran Church, Beretania street. Dr. A. Hoermann, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.
- Portuguese (Protestant) Mission; Rev. A. V. Soares, pastor. Services every Sabbath at the usual hour. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Chapel situated corner of Punchbowl and Miller streets.
- Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, Chapel on King street, near Thomas Square; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching in Hawaiian at 11 a. m.; in English at 7:30 p. m.
- Seventh Day Adventists; Rev. L. L. Hutchinson, pastor. Chapel, Keeaumoku street. Sabbath school Saturdays at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11. Wednesday prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Japanese Union Church (connected with Hawaiian Board Missions); Rev. T. Hori, pastor. Sunday services at 10 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7 p. m.

Korean Methodist Church, Rev. W. C. Pang, pastor; Liliha street. Services at usual hours.

Japanese Methodist Church, Rev. O. Nakamura, pastor. Hold services in chapel on River street, near St. Louis College.

Japanese Church, corner Kinau and Pensacola streets, Rev. T. Okumura, pastor. Hold regular services at the usual hours.

Church of the Cross-roads, Rev. G. R. Weaver, Minister. Hold services at the usual hours in Mission Memorial Hall.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

Kawaiahao Church, corner King and Punchbowl streets; Rev. Akaiko Akana, pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.

Kaumakapili Church, King street, Palama; Rev. H. K. Poepoe, pastor. Sunday services at the usual hours.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

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 Sheriff.....David K. Trask  
 Clerk.....D. Kalauokalani  
 Auditor.....Jas. Bicknell  
 Treasurer.....D. L. Conkling  
 City and County Attorney.....Wm. H. Heen  
 Supervisors—W. M. Ahia, A. R. Cunha,  
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 linger, W. H. McClellan, Lester Petrie.  
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 Chas. H. Thurston  
 Asst. Engineer Fire Department.....  
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 and Fire Alarm System.....W. L. Frazee  
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 2nd Deputy County Attorney.....J. C. Kelly  
 3rd Deputy County Attorney.....  
 E. K. Massett  
 Prosecuting Attorney, Police Court.....  
 Claus L. Roberts  
 Bandmaster Hawaiian Band.....  
 Mekia Kealakai  
 Supt. Public Parks.....Frank C. Benevedes

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 Judges U. S. District Court  
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 Eaton H. Magoon, J. O. Hughes.....  
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 and places in the district as the Judge  
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G. M. Myer.....Dep. Col. and Cashier  
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T. H. Kalawala.....Keeper, Lighthouse Depot

*Lighthouse Tender Kukui*

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Gens H. Jensen.....First Officer  
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Alice K. Walker, Nellie Holland, W. J. Needelman.....Clerks

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Chu Ming.....Chinese Interpreter  
Mrs. Y. Watanabe, Mrs. Suma Tashima.....Matrons

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E. F. Loveridge.....Observer  
W. G. Ramsay.....Asst. Observer  
*U. S. Magnetic Station.*  
Wallace M. Hill.....Observer

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Willis T. Pope.....Horticulturist  
H. L. Chung.....Agronomist  
J. C. Ripperton.....Chemist  
Mabel Greene.....Extension Agent  
R. A. Goff.....Extension Agent, Hilo  
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Isabel G. Lynch.....Stenographer

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SERVICE.**

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Chief Quarantine Officer.  
R. P. Sundidge, P. A. Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S.  
F. A. Franke...Asst. Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S.  
W. F. James, Acting Assistant Surgeon,  
U. S. P. H. S.  
J. S. B. Pratt, Acting Assistant Surgeon,  
U. S. P. H. S.  
L. L. Sexton, Acting Assistant Surgeon,  
U. S. P. H. S., Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.  
Wm. Osmer, Acting Assistant Surgeon,  
U. S. P. H. S., Kahului, Maui, T. H.  
George Webb, Acting Assistant Surgeon,  
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A. H. Waterhouse, Acting Assistant Surgeon,  
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U. S. P. H. S., Mahukona, Hawaii,  
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L. F. Kuhns, Acting Asst. Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S., Ahukini, Kauai.

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The following works of Mr. Thos. G. Thrum are recognized as faithful translations of Hawaiian legends and traditions, unmixed with modern notions:

**Hawaiian Folk-tales**, a collection of stories, finely illustrated, 12mo cloth, of 284 pages. 4th Edition.

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**Tributes of Hawaiian Tradition**, a souvenir of Oahu's noted Pali upon an account of the Battle of Nuuanu, and of Kaliwaa Falls and Kamapuaa, the famous demi-god of that glen; two illustrations, a 12mo of 29 pages, in cloth and tapa cover.

**Hawaiian News & Thrum's, Ltd., Publisher's Agent.**

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## ANCIENT HAWAII

*Hawaiian Historical Legends*, by W. D. Westervelt, Ill., Revel & Co.  
*More Hawaiian Folk Tales*, by Thos. G. Thrum, Ill., McClurg & Co.

(Condensed editorial Review notice of new Hawaiian Folk Lore in the quarterly issue of *The Journal of the Polynesian Society*, June, 1924, published at New Plymouth, N. Z.)

No part of the island world of the Pacific is so fortunate as the Hawaiian Islands in respect either of the competence of its authors who write for the general reading public or the excellence of their publications from the publisher's point of view. The two books before us are notable examples of both these points. . . . Mr. Westervelt has a vivid style and an unerring sense of the dramatic. His material is drawn from the vernacular Hawaiian press, from Fornander's works, and from the lips of old Hawaiians. In popularizing these materials, he has won for himself a position of pre-eminence in Polynesia.

Mr. Thrum also has the two characteristics of vividness and a sense of the dramatic, though not, perhaps, in the same degree as his fellow countryman. He has, however, qualities which will commend his book much more strongly to students of Polynesian ethnology and history. His thirty chapters are divided into three sections—Traditions, Legends, and Beliefs and Practices—and every statement is documented with full references. Though there will be few of his readers who will follow him in placing the Polynesian homeland in Arabia, yet there will be few also who grudge the long quotations on this point from Fornander. As in all local Polynesian collections of traditions and legends, there is a good deal that is common to other groups and a great deal that is of general interest. As an example of the former we may quote the tale of the Menehunes, and of the latter the prominent place that structures made of rough stone take in Hawaiian belief. Finally, lest we be accused of hinting that this is a work for students only, we should point out that Hawaiian Folk Tales, of which the present work is a continuation, is now in its fourth edition.

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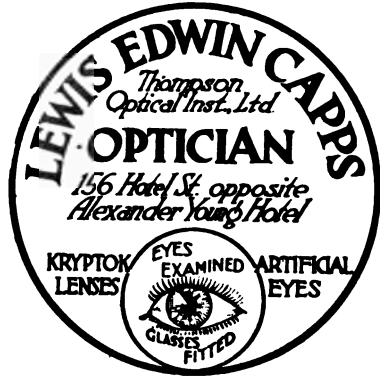
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Absorbed Jas. F. Morgan Co., Ltd., January 1, 1924

THE  
HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

FOR

 1926 

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THE REFERENCE BOOK OF INFORMATION  
AND STATISTICS

Relating to the Territory of Hawaii, of Value to  
Merchants, Tourists and Others

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THOS. G. THRUM  
Compiler and Publisher

---

Fifty-Second Year of Publication

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HONOLULU  
December, 1925

# Counting House 1926 Calendar 1926

	Sunday.....	Monday.....	Tuesday.....	Wednesday..	Thursday....	Friday.....	Saturday....		Sunday.....	Monday.....	Tuesday.....	Wednesday..	Thursday....	Friday.....	Saturday....
<b>JAN.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	<b>JULY</b>	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>FEB.</b>	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	<b>AUG.</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28	..	..	..	..	..	..		29	30	31	..	..	..	..
<b>MAR.</b>	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	<b>SEPT.</b>	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..		26	27	28	29	30	..	..
<b>APR.</b>	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	<b>OCT.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		31	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>MAY</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	<b>NOV.</b>	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		28	29	30	..	..	..	..
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>JUNE</b>	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	<b>DEC.</b>	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..		26	27	28	29	30	31	..

**Thos. G. Thrum**

RESEARCHER AND PUBLISHER

**The Hawaiian Annual**

HONOLULU, HAWAII

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## THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

This publication, now in its second half-century, was early given first place for its reliable information pertaining to Hawaii, and is the reference hand-book in official and commercial circles, appealing alike to residents, visitors, and others seeking knowledge of this interesting Territory in Statistical, Historic, Reminiscent and Current progress; finding more therein than can be had in any other source.

Parties desiring can have their names registered for its regular forwardance promptly as issued.

Published each December for the following year at \$1.00 per copy, postage extra on mail orders. By parcel post abroad, \$1.15.

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## HAWAII'S OBSERVANCE DAYS FOR 1926

Second half of the twenty-eighth year and first half of the twenty-ninth year since annexation of Hawaii with the United States.

Thirty-first year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

The 148th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

### Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands

*New Year .....Jan. 1	*Labor Day (1st Monday).Sept. 6
Lincoln's Birthday.....Feb. 12	*Regatta Day (3rd Saturday)..
*Washington's Birthday...Feb. 22	.....Sept. 18
*Decoration Day.....May 30	*Victory Day.....Nov. 11
*Kamehameha Day .....June 11	Thanksgiving Day.....Nov. 25
*Birthday Hawn. Republic.July 4	*Christmas Day.....Dec. 25
*American Anniversary...July 4	

\* Those distinguished by the asterisk have been established by law, and all election days, both primary and general, in such county wherein such election is held, and any day designated by the President or the Governor.

### Church Days

Epiphany .....Jan. 6	Ascension Day.....May 13
Ash Wednesday.....Feb. 17	Whit Sunday.....May 23
First Sunday in Lent.....Feb. 21	Trinity Sunday.....May 30
Palm Sunday.....Mar. 28	Corpus Christi.....June 3
Good Friday.....April 2	Advent Sunday.....Nov. 28
Easter Sunday.....April 4	Christmas .....Dec. 25

### Eclipses

Courtesy of J. S. Donaghho, University of Hawaii

In 1926 there will be two eclipses, both of the sun.

1. A total eclipse of the sun, January 13, invisible in Hawaii.

2. An annular eclipse of the sun, July 9, partial at Honolulu, as follows, Honolulu time:

Beginning, 11:02 a. m.; middle, 1:02 p. m.; end, 2:51 p. m. Amount of the sun covered at the middle of the eclipse, 88%.

### Moon Changes, 1926

Month	New Moon			Full Moon		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
January .....	13	8	4:7 p. m.	28	11	5:3 a. m.
February .....	12	6	50:4 a. m.	27	6	20:8 a. m.
March .....	13	4	50:2 p. m.	28	11	30:3 p. m.
April .....	12	2	26:4 a. m.	27	1	46:6 p. m.
May .....	11	0	25:3 p. m.	27	1	18:7 a. m.
June .....	9	11	38:2 p. m.	25	10	42:8 a. m.
July .....	9	0	36:4 p. m.	24	6	43:3 p. m.
August .....	8	3	18:6 a. m.	23	2	7:8 a. m.
September .....	6	7	14:8 p. m.	21	9	49:0 a. m.
October .....	6	11	43:3 a. m.	20	7	45:2 p. m.
November .....	5	4	4:3 a. m.	19	5	51:1 a. m.
December .....	4	7	41:6 p. m.	18	7	38:8 p. m.

# HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

## Fifty-Second Issue

Devoted to Statistics, Research and Progress of Hawaii

---

### Resources of Hawaii, 1925

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Population, Territory, census of 1920.....	255,912
Estimated Population of Territory, 1925 (Board of Health)..	323,645
Estimated Population of Honolulu, 1925.....	101,500
Assessed valuation, Territory.....	\$360,832,895
Assessed value of real estate.....	229,715,291
Assessed value of personal property.....	131,117,604
Assessed value, Honolulu and Oahu.....	214,275,164
Assessed value, Honolulu realty.....	136,199,992
Assessed value, Honolulu personalty.....	78,075,172
Corporate-owned property in Territory.....	247,772,132
Individually owned property in Territory.....	103,060,763
Amount Insurance written.....	261,185,703
Banks have credits.....	60,809,716
Banks have commercial accounts.....	39,101,344
Banks have savings accounts.....	21,708,372
Corporations (851) are capitalized at.....	260,871,298
Sugar exports for 1925, tons.....	686,171
Hawaii's sugar crop, 1925, tons (Sept. estimate).....	781,400
Value sugar exports, 1925.....	64,613,849
Value exports pineapple products, 1925.....	30,516,469
Total value all exports.....	102,016,882
Total value of imports.....	82,679,058
Excess value exports over imports.....	19,337,824
Amount of Public Debt.....	17,990,000
Total amount year's Revenue.....	14,644,485

---

### Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1925

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Public Improvement 4% Bonds.....	\$ 7,680,000
Public Improvement 4½% Bonds.....	10,210,000
Public Improvement 5% Bonds.....	100,000
Total Bonds outstanding.....	\$17,990,000

---

**Overland Distances, Island of Oahu**  
(By Government Road Only)

Revised by R. D. King, Survey Department

DISTANCES FROM NEW POST OFFICE, HONOLULU, TO

Miles	Miles	
Cor. Judd and Nuuanu..... 1.6	Liliha, Corner King St..... 1.0	
Nuuanu, Country Club Entrance 2.8	Fort Shafter ..... 3.3	
Pali ..... 6.9	Moanalua Stream ..... 3.7	
Waimanalo Fork ..... 8.3	Puuloa Junction ..... 4.1	
Waimanalo Mill ..... 13.2	Aiea ..... 7.7	
Waimanalo Landing ..... 14.9	Pearl City Junction..... 10.9	
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Waikane Post Office..... 19.3	Waimea Bridge ..... 35.2	
Kualoa ..... 21.5	Paumalu ..... 36.0	
Kaaawa ..... 23.8	Pupukea ..... 38.0	
Kahana Bridge ..... 26.2	Waialea ..... 39.7	
Punaluu Bridge ..... 28.3	Kahuku Plantation Office..... 45.0	
Hauula Bridge ..... 31.1	Oahu Mill, Waipahu..... 14.8	
Laie Middle ..... 34.5	Honouliuli ..... 18.4	
Kahuku Plantation Office..... 37.0	Ewa Mill ..... 20.8	
Moana Hotel ..... 3.3	Nanakuli ..... 26.9	
Kapiolani Park (Entrance).... 3.8	Waianae Mill ..... 33.1	
Diamond Head Lighthouse.... 5.3	Makaha ..... 35.0	
Kahala and Isenberg Road.... 7.5	Makua ..... 40.4	
Kaimuki Car Line (Terminus) 4.6	<b>HONOLULU BY WATER TO</b>	
Kaimuki Hill Reservoir..... 4.7	Lahaina, Maui ..... 72.0	
Waialae ..... 5.9	Kahului, Maui ..... 90.0	
Wailupe (Naval Radio Station) 7.5	Hana, Maui ..... 128.0	
Niu ..... 8.5	Mahukona, Hawaii ..... 134.0	
Koko Head ..... 11.5	Kawaihae, Hawaii ..... 144.0	
Makapuu ..... 14.5	Kealahou, Hawaii ..... 157.0	
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.. 7.8	Hilo, Hawaii ..... 192.0	
Fort Kamehameha ..... 9.4	Nawiliwili, Kauai ..... 98.0	
Fort de Russy..... 3.0	Koloa, Kauai ..... 102.0	
Fort Ruger ..... 5.0	Waimea, Kauai ..... 120.0	

OAHU RAILWAY DISTANCES.—FROM HONOLULU TO

Miles	Miles	Miles
Puuloa ..... 6.0	Wahiawa ..... 24.0	Makua ..... 40.0
Aiea ..... 8.0	Hoeaie ..... 14.0	Kawaihapai ..... 49.0
Kalaupao ..... 9.0	Honouliuli ..... 15.0	Mokuleia ..... 51.0
Waiuu ..... 10.0	Ewa Mill ..... 17.0	Puuiki ..... 53.0
Pearl City..... 11.0	Gilbert ..... 21.0	Waiialua ..... 55.0
Waipio ..... 13.0	Nanakuli ..... 27.0	Haleiwa Hotel... 55.0
Waipahu ..... 13.0	Waianae ..... 32.0	Waimea ..... 61.0
Leilehua ..... 26.0	Makaha ..... 34.0	Kahuku ..... 70.0

**Total Population by Districts and Islands—1910 and 1920,  
Comparative**

Hawaii	1920	1910	Oahu	1920	1910
North Hilo.....	5,644	4,077	Honolulu . . . . .	83,327	52,183
South Hilo.....	23,828	18,468	Ewa . . . . .	17,899	14,627
Puna . . . . .	7,282	6,834	Waianae . . . . .	1,802	1,846
Kau . . . . .	4,028	4,078	Waiialua . . . . .	7,641	6,083
North Kona.....	3,709	3,377	Wahiawa . . . . .	4,302	799
South Kona.....	3,703	3,191	Koolaupoko . . . . .	4,490	3,204
North Kohala....	6,275	5,398	Koolaupoko . . . . .	4,035	3,251
South Kohala....	1,304	922			
Hamakua . . . . .	9,122	9,037	Midway . . . . .	123,496	81,993
				31	35
	64,895	55,382	Kauai		
Maui			Waimea . . . . .	8,672	7,987
Lahaina . . . . .	7,142	4,787	Niihau . . . . .	191	208
Wailuku . . . . .	14,941	11,742	Koloa . . . . .	7,270	5,769
Hana . . . . .	3,100	3,241	Kawaihau . . . . .	4,533	2,580
Makawao . . . . .	10,900	8,855	Hanalei . . . . .	2,549	2,457
	36,083	28,625	Lihue . . . . .	6,223	4,951
Molokai . . . . .	1,784	1,791		29,438	23,952
Lanai . . . . .	185	131	Total whole group	255,912	191,909

**Comparative Table of Population, Hawaiian Islands—Census  
Period 1866-1920**

Islands	1866	1872	1878	1884	1890	1900	1910	1920
Hawaii.....	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,994	26,754	46,843	55,382	64,895
Maui.....	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357	24,797	28,623	36,080
Oahu.....	19,799	20,671	29,236	28,068	31,194	58,504	81,993	123,496
Kauai .....	6,299	4,961	5,634	8,935	11,643	20,562	23,744	29,247
Molokai .....	2,299	2,349	2,581	2614	2,652	2,504	1,791	1,784
Lanai .....	394	348	214		174	619	131	185
Niihau.....	325	233	177		216	172	208	191
Kaoolawe.....							2	3
Midway.....							35	31
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>62,959</b>	<b>56,897</b>	<b>57,985</b>	<b>80,578</b>	<b>89,900</b>	<b>154,001</b>	<b>191,909</b>	<b>255,912</b>
<b>All Foreigners</b>	<b>4,194</b>	<b>5,366</b>	<b>10,477</b>	<b>36,346</b>	<b>49,368</b>	<b>116,366</b>	<b>153,362</b>	<b>214,162</b>
<b>Hawaiians</b> .....	<b>5,8765</b>	<b>51,531</b>	<b>47,508</b>	<b>44,288</b>	<b>40,622</b>	<b>37,636</b>	<b>38,547</b>	<b>41,750</b>

### Population of Islands, and of Honolulu and Hilo by Race and Sex, 1920

From Tables of the Bureau of Census

Races	All Islands		Honolulu		Hilo	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hawaiian . . . . .	11,990	11,733	4,190	4,269	395	394
Caucasian-Hawaiian . . . . .	5,528	5,544	2,891	3,079	239	249
Asiatic-Hawaiian . . . . .	3,524	3,431	1,579	1,523	166	176
Portuguese . . . . .	13,737	13,265	4,941	5,037	916	920
Porto Rican . . . . .	3,133	2,469	430	411	62	60
Spanish . . . . .	1,326	1,104	333	303	26	30
Other Caucasian . . . . .	12,309	7,399	7,591	5,079	386	305
Chinese . . . . .	16,197	7,310	8,428	4,955	456	206
Japanese . . . . .	62,644	46,630	13,490	11,032	2,728	2,121
Korean . . . . .	3,498	1,452	843	476	56	37
Filipino . . . . .	16,851	4,180	1,660	453	372	113
All other . . . . .	409	249	201	133	9	9
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>151,146</b>	<b>104,766</b>	<b>46,577</b>	<b>36,750</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>4,620</b>

### Birth, by Countries, of Population, Territory of Hawaii, Census of 1920

Race	Number	Race	Number
Hawaii . . . . .	136,349	Italy . . . . .	60
Philippine Islands . . . . .	18,728	Japan . . . . .	60,690
Porto Rico . . . . .	2,581	Korea . . . . .	3,498
U. S., exclusive of above . . . . .	10,816	Norway . . . . .	141
Atlantic Islands . . . . .	121	Pacific Islands . . . . .	170
Australia . . . . .	159	Poland . . . . .	58
Austria . . . . .	124	Portugal . . . . .	5,794
Canada . . . . .	472	Russia . . . . .	342
China . . . . .	11,164	Scotland . . . . .	667
Denmark . . . . .	83	Spain . . . . .	1,396
England . . . . .	747	Sweden . . . . .	108
France . . . . .	112	Switzerland . . . . .	50
Ireland . . . . .	204	All other countries . . . . .	438
		<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>255,912</b>

### Hawaii's Annual Federal Revenue

Sources	1923	1924	1925
Internal Revenue Office . . . . .	\$ 4,123,987	\$ 5,795,242	\$ 5,749,433
Custom House Receipts . . . . .	1,500,653	1,543,911	1,854,403
Post Office Receipts . . . . .	335,403	367,144	434,946
District Court Receipts . . . . .	38,041	12,081	50,865

Population in 1920 by Age Groups, Sex and Race

Races	Under 20		20 to 39 Years		40 Years or over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hawaiian . . . . .	4,698	4,814	3,699	3,856	3,589	3,057
Caucasian-Hawaiian . . . . .	3,461	3,421	1,354	1,518	712	604
Asiatic-Hawaiian . . . . .	2,556	2,428	676	781	289	218
Portuguese . . . . .	7,851	7,703	3,559	3,095	2,322	1,860
Porto Rican . . . . .	1,580	1,544	800	575	749	349
Spanish . . . . .	791	683	245	267	290	154
Other Caucasian . . . . .	3,244	2,131	5,765	3,105	3,286	2,156
Chinese . . . . .	4,785	4,490	2,685	1,969	8,717	850
Japanese . . . . .	25,309	23,483	18,266	16,409	19,053	6,732
Korean . . . . .	808	765	1,112	495	1,568	192
Filipino . . . . .	2,550	2,040	12,929	1,922	1,360	217
All other . . . . .	149	166	123	50	137	33
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>57,782</b>	<b>53,668</b>	<b>51,213</b>	<b>34,642</b>	<b>42,072</b>	<b>16,422</b>

Comparative Race Population of Hawaii, 1920-1910

Courtesy Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Race	1920	1910	Increase since 1910
The Territory . . . . .	255,912	191,909	64,003
Hawaiian . . . . .	23,723	26,041	*2,318
Asiatic-Hawaiian . . . . .	6,955	3,734	3,221
Caucasian-Hawaiian . . . . .	11,072	8,772	2,300
Portuguese . . . . .	27,002	22,301	4,701
Porto Rican . . . . .	5,602	4,890	712
Spanish . . . . .	2,430	1,990	440
Other Caucasian . . . . .	19,708	14,867	4,841
Chinese . . . . .	23,507	21,674	1,833
Japanese . . . . .	109,274	79,675	29,599
Filipino . . . . .	21,031	2,361	18,670
Korean . . . . .	4,950	4,533	417
Negro . . . . .	348	695	*347
All other . . . . .	310	376	*66

\*Decrease.

Of the total increase since 1910 in the population of the Territory as a whole (64,003), as shown by the above statement, the Japanese and Filipinos contributed fully three-fourths,—29,599 and 18,670, respectively. The figures show a considerable decrease since 1910 in the number of pure-blood Hawaiians—from 26,041 in 1910 to 23,723 in 1920—but a large gain in part-Hawaiians.

Of the total population of Hawaii in 1920, the males numbered 151,146, or 59.1 per cent, and the females 104,766, or 40.9 per cent. In 1910 the corresponding figures were: males, 123,099, or 64.1 per cent; females, 68,810, or 35.9 per cent. The ratio of males to females was 144.3 to 100 in 1920, as against 178.9 to 100 in 1910.



### Births and Deaths by Nationalities, 1925

For Fiscal Year ending June, compiled from Board of Health Report

Nationality	Deaths	Births	Est. Populat 'n
American, British, German, Russian . . .	460	234	35,880
Chinese . . . . .	834	292	24,851
Filipino . . . . .	1,806	834	49,335
Hawaiian . . . . .	588	714	21,145
Part-Hawaiian . . . . .	1,496	264	22,182
Japanese . . . . .	6,186	1,168	128,068
Korean . . . . .	243	81	5,956
Portuguese . . . . .	1,086	283	27,470
Porto Rican . . . . .	315	107	6,382
Spanish . . . . .	78	17	1,946
Other . . . . .	17	23	430
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>13,109</b>	<b>4,017</b>	<b>323,645</b>

### Vital Statistics by Counties, 1925

Islands, etc.	Est. Popula- tion	Births	Marri- ages	Deaths
Honolulu City . . . . .	101,500	4,792	1,840	1,581
Outer Oahu . . . . .	64,300	2,220	212	573
Hilo City . . . . .	11,750	598	220	324
Hawaii County (other) . . . . .	64,740	2,249	245	545
Maui County . . . . .	45,445	1,968	362	602
Kalawao County . . . . .	590	16	5	49
Kauai County . . . . .	35,320	1,266	199	343
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>323,645</b>	<b>13,109</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>4,017</b>

### Nationality of Plantation Labor, June 30, 1925

Courtesy Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association

Nationality	No.	Nationality	No.
Americans, Men . . . . .	1,193	Japanese, Men . . . . .	12,741
Spanish, " . . . . .	77	Chinese, " . . . . .	1,363
Portuguese, " . . . . .	1,781	Koreans, " . . . . .	877
Hawaiians, " . . . . .	574	Filipinos, " . . . . .	24,595
Porto Ricans, " . . . . .	1,066	Others, " . . . . .	183
		<b>Total Men . . . . .</b>	<b>44,450</b>

Women, 3,005. Minors, Regular, 645; School, 5,338.

Grand total—men, women and minors . . . . . 53,438

# SCHOOL STATISTICS

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## School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1925

From Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Class	Schools	Teachers			Pupils		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Public Schools.	175	222	1,497	1,719	28,256	26,788	55,044
Private Schools.	65	128	334	462	5,180	4,692	9,872
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>33,436</b>	<b>31,480</b>	<b>64,916</b>

### AGES ALL PUPILS, ALL SCHOOLS

Public	Under 6	7—10	11—15	Over 15	Total
Hawaii . . . . .	875	6,162	5,028	912	12,977
Maui . . . . .	580	3,801	2,965	464	7,810
Oahu . . . . .	1,697	13,043	10,868	2,522	28,130
Kauai . . . . .	595	2,701	2,431	400	6,127
<b>Total Public.....</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>25,707</b>	<b>21,292</b>	<b>4,298</b>	<b>55,044</b>
Private.....	2,382	2,022	2,664	2,804	9,872
<b>Total All Schools</b>	<b>6,129</b>	<b>27,729</b>	<b>23,956</b>	<b>7,102</b>	<b>64,916</b>

### NATIONALITY PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

Race	Public	Race	Public
Hawaiian.....	3,375	Chinese.....	5,273
Part-Hawaiian.....	5,596	Japanese.....	28,363
Anglo-Saxon.....	1,816	Korean.....	1,032
Spanish.....	315	Filipino.....	1,945
Portuguese.....	5,704	Others.....	582
Porto Rican.....	1,043	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>55,044</b>

### Races of Income Tax Payers, Collections for the Fiscal Year, 1925

Corporations, firms, etc.....	\$1,733,957.47
Anglo-Saxons.....	203,385.64
Hawaiians . . . . .	23,015.34
Japanese . . . . .	10,533.82
Portuguese and Spanish.....	11,408.37
Chinese . . . . .	10,895.42
Filipino.....	172.35
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1,993,168.41</b>

### Import Values from United States, Comparative, for Fiscal Years Ending June, 1924 and 1925

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Bureau of Statistics

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1924	1925
Agricultural Implements . . . . .	\$ 351,829	\$ 440,723
Animals . . . . .	307,936	249,063
Automobiles and parts of . . . . .	4,493,692	4,857,633
Books, Maps, Engravings, etc. . . . .	876,758	919,959
Boots and Shoes . . . . .	797,059	806,004
Brass, and manufactures of . . . . .	280,050	320,534
Breadstuffs . . . . .	2,047,093	2,456,693
Brooms and Brushes . . . . .	114,315	101,235
Carriages, Cars, etc., and parts of . . . . .	256,013	489,046
Cement . . . . .	337,033	66,788
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc. . . . .	895,671	1,003,427
Clocks, Watches, and parts of . . . . .	134,117	186,530
Coal . . . . .	332,023	99,616
Cocoa and Chocolate . . . . .	104,973	134,032
Coffee . . . . .	66,242	47,183
Confectionery . . . . .	532,280	600,023
Copper, and manufactures of . . . . .	299,788	254,571
Cotton, manufactures of, and clothing . . . . .	3,845,260	3,964,124
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware . . . . .	358,801	275,123
Eggs . . . . .	488,202	546,726
Electrical Machinery and Instruments . . . . .	1,393,956	1,560,601
Explosives . . . . .	234,387	186,412
Fertilizers . . . . .	1,685,530	1,524,061
Fibers, Textile Grasses, manufactures of . . . . .	460,039	630,814
Fish . . . . .	854,289	1,022,975
Fruits and Nuts . . . . .	1,042,196	1,214,988
Furniture of Metal . . . . .	248,979	277,771
Glass and Glassware . . . . .	428,347	405,825
Hay and Feed . . . . .	1,275,740	1,374,465
Household and Personal Effects . . . . .	139,719	209,824
India Rubber, manufactures of . . . . .	1,424,572	1,580,850
Instruments, etc., for scientific purposes . . . . .	82,505	99,022
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of . . . . .	2,330,760	2,863,513
Sheets and Plates, etc. . . . .	348,687	509,849
Builders' Hardware, etc. . . . .	1,992,169	1,429,534
Machinery, Machines, parts of . . . . .	1,604,761	.....
Nails, Spikes, Pipes, etc. . . . .	587,207	1,495,072
Jewelry and manufactures, Gold and Silver . . . . .	373,367	277,118
Lamps, Chandeliers, etc. . . . .	24,063	25,435
Lard and Compounds, etc. . . . .	321,600	197,231
Lead and manufactures of . . . . .	132,565	190,283
Leather and manufactures of . . . . .	333,833	237,438
Machinery, Steam Engines, etc. . . . .	2,552,629	2,806,296
Musical Instruments . . . . .	328,772	276,346

Import Values from United States for 1924-1925—Continued

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1924	1925
Naval Stores .....	\$ 57,250	\$ 41,694
Oil Cloth, Etc.....	168,581	169,116
Oils: Mineral, Crude.....	52,604	223,000
Refined, and Residuum, etc.....	7,762,900	7,678,420
Vegetable .....	230,164	300,215
Paints, Pigments and Colors.....	787,838	926,285
Paper and manufactures of.....	1,816,905	1,727,687
Perfumery, etc. ....	260,395	309,803
Phonographs, etc. ....	104,633	125,662
Photographic Goods .....	181,838	249,208
Provisions, etc., Beef Products.....	152,824	157,769
Hogs and other Meat Products.....	1,089,982	1,405,468
Dairy Products .....	1,339,177	1,310,272
Rice .....	3,072,285	3,437,188
Roofing Felt, etc.....	104,427	145,009
Salt .....	45,340	40,528
Silk and manufactures of.....	562,286	673,714
Soap: Toilet and other.....	534,754	610,886
Starch .....	11,226	14,435
Straw and Palm Leaf, manufactures of.....	191,656	189,034
Sugar, Molasses and Syrup.....	619,398	256,105
Tea .....	21,640	26,505
Tin and manufactures of.....	3,458,530	3,638,336
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	2,064,460	2,360,234
Toys .....	200,123	216,191
Vegetables .....	1,169,227	1,246,218
Wood and Manufactures:		
Lumber, Shingles, etc.....	2,911,062	2,402,874
Shooks, box, etc.....	1,012,699	945,216
Doors, Sash, Blinds.....	191,569	232,595
Furniture .....	527,543	671,627
Trimmings, Molding and other manuf's...	621,595	471,779
Wool and manufactures of.....	897,235	835,661
All other articles.....	1,622,663	1,668,434
Total value merchandise shipments.....	\$71,011,469	\$73,021,929

Coin Shipments, Year Ending June 30, 1925

	Gold	Silver
Bullion, refined, import.....	\$ 20,102	\$ 1,277
Coin, domestic, import.....	20,396	81,000
	\$ 40,498	\$ 82,277
Coin, domestic, export.....		\$ 50

**Value Domestic Mdse. Shipments to the United States from  
Hawaii for Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1924 and 1925**

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce and Finance,  
Bureau of Statistics

Articles	1924	1925
Animals . . . . .	\$ 21,685	\$ 22,464
Bones, hoofs, etc. . . . .	2,822	1,303
Beeswax . . . . .	5,122	9,458
Breadstuffs . . . . .	8,704	12,388
Chemicals, drugs, etc. . . . .	20,976	34,372
Coffee . . . . .	430,897	986,868
Fibers, unmanufactured—Sisal. . . . .	1,637	5,513
Fish, canned . . . . .	135,943	67,890
Fruits and nuts:		
Bananas . . . . .	211,343	236,735
Pineapples . . . . .	32,959	45,578
Canned Pines . . . . .	28,247,410	30,218,983
Prepared or preserved. . . . .	7,673	8,247
Nuts . . . . .	3,922	1,898
Hides and skins. . . . .	173,393	151,768
Honey . . . . .	94,342	98,037
Meat products, tallow. . . . .	29,474	33,734
Molasses . . . . .	365,585	848,293
Musical Instruments . . . . .	10,089	15,060
Paper and manufactures of. . . . .	2,682	4,924
Pineapple juice . . . . .	4,452	. . . . .
Rice . . . . .	11,390	24,147
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of. . . . .	1,658	1,192
Sugar, brown . . . . .	73,935,808	63,632,662
Sugar, refined . . . . .	585,140	981,152
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured. . . . .	20,608	2,770
Vegetables . . . . .	29,885	32,759
Wool, raw . . . . .	42,835	73,772
Wood and manufactures of. . . . .	11,919	11,131
All other articles. . . . .	99,298	64,710
<b>Total value shipments Hawaiian products..</b>	<b>\$104,549,651</b>	<b>\$ 97,627,432</b>
Returned shipments merchandise. . . . .	2,382,393	2,853,552
Total foreign merchandise. . . . .	111,768	31,352
<b>Total shipments merchandise. . . . .</b>	<b>\$107,043,812</b>	<b>\$100,512,336</b>

**Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Domestic Produce Shipped for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1925**

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, and Customs Tables

Articles		Quantity	Value
Sugar, raw.....	pounds....	1,357,442,999	\$63,632,697
Sugar, refined.....	pounds....	14,900,020	981,152
Coffee.....	pounds....	4,965,286	1,314,591
Rice.....	pounds....	396,765	24,595
Fibers, sisal.....	tons.....	30	5,513
Fish, canned.....	pounds....	283,897	67,890
Fruits: Bananas.....	bunches.....	236,347	236,735
Fresh Pineapples.....	boxes.....	14,614	45,886
Canned Pineapples.....	pounds....		30,461,448
Preserved.....			9,135
Nuts and Fruit.....			1,898
Beeswax.....	pounds....	33,324	9,458
Honey.....	pounds....	1,618,248	98,037
Molasses.....	pounds....	19,827,189	848,203
Hides and Skins.....	gallons....	1,465,070	151,768
Tallow.....	pounds....	472,680	33,734
Wool, raw.....	pounds....	172,597	73,772
Tobacco, unmanufactured leaf....	pounds....	3,463	2,770
Sugar Machinery.....	pounds....		616,270

**Hawaiian Imports and Exports for Year Ending March 31, 1925**

Courtesy of Collector of Customs

Countries	Imports	Exports
Australia.....	\$ 236,249	\$ 10,547
British Oceania.....	493	101,614
British India.....	1,223,438	2,176
Canada.....	63,072	259,088
Chile.....	2,339,460	
England.....	174,879	1,500
France.....	10,218	1,000
Germany.....	140,514	105
Hongkong.....	670,512	10,083
Japan.....	2,717,443	125,947
New Zealand.....	809,120	27,688
Philippines.....	383,988	903,053
Other.....	887,743	61,745
	\$ 9,657,129*	\$ 1,504,546
United States, year ending June 30.....	73,021,929	100,512,336
Totals.....	\$ 82,679,058	\$ 102,016,882

### Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics

For earlier years see Annuals 1896-1916

Year	Sugar		Molasses		Total Export Value
	Pounds	Value	Gallons	Value	
1918	1,080,908,797	\$ 64,108,540	14,671,477	\$ 634,671	\$ 64,743,211
1919	1,215,594,766	75,511,738	11,065,996	591,490	76,103,228
1920	1,056,413,393	118,998,848	9,605,486	491,815	119,490,663
1921	978,082,427	93,686,138	10,963,327	618,874	94,305,012
1922	1,191,632,100	45,109,258	3,686,131	204,129	45,313,387
1923	1,195,093,331	69,586,467	5,861,878	231,693	69,818,160
1924	1,171,388,032	74,530,983	10,913,761	365,585	74,896,568
1925	1,372,343,019	64,613,849	19,827,189	848,203	65,462,052

### Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess Export Values	Custom House Receipts
1918	\$51,801,204	\$ 80,545,606	\$28,744,402	\$ 1,009,243
1919	51,895,113	98,859,311	46,964,198	858,258
1920	68,876,094	145,831,074	76,954,980	1,172,394
1921	89,885,993	131,239,887	41,353,894	1,426,716
1922	59,401,294	69,457,511	10,056,217	1,076,163
1923	68,834,622	97,432,075	28,597,453	1,500,653
1924	80,000,347	108,632,223	28,631,876	1,543,911
1925	82,679,058	102,016,882	19,337,824	1,854,403

### Receipts, Expenditures, and Public Debt of Hawaii

From Official Reports

Years	Revenue	Expenditures	Cash Balance In Treasury	Public Debt
1918	\$ 7,208,047.73	\$ 7,441,043.45	\$ 711,517.21	\$ 8,749,000.00
1919	7,921,671.90	8,140,768.79	442,609.95	9,194,000.00
1920	10,925,406.97	10,849,601.12	506,334.53	10,894,000.00
1921	13,776,308.00	13,243,048.93	1,064,827.26	12,603,000.00
1922	13,539,016.48	13,157,124.09	1,400,567.19	14,649,000.00
1923	12,996,542.21	13,533,819.97	936,391.65	14,475,000.00
1924	14,644,485.42	14,607,373.16	1,102,080.52	18,585,000.00
1925	15,847,969.93	15,610,482.15	1,220,948.83	17,990,000.00

### Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii

Fiscal Year	No. Banks	Commercial Deposits	Savings Deposits	Total
1918	23	\$24,620,004.80	\$ 9,892,708.08	\$34,512,712.88
1919	26	24,898,287.81	10,450,846.55	35,349,134.36
1920	26	36,975,335.93	15,807,778.11	52,783,114.04
1921	31	32,545,538.38	18,635,866.41	51,181,404.79
1922	28	28,379,489.19	17,863,992.17	46,243,481.36
1923	28	31,616,007.39	21,765,731.47	53,381,738.86
1924	29	33,257,399.35	23,238,363.06	56,495,762.41
1925	29	39,101,344.22	21,708,371.75	60,809,715.97

**Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for Fiscal Year  
Ending June, 1925**

Compiled from Board of Harbor Commissioners Report

Months	Honolulu				Hilo	
	Steam		Sail		Vessels	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
July . . . . .	62	459,084	1	1,527	10	76,331
August . . . . .	64	517,771	2	1,543	16	111,751
September . . . . .	65	499,988	5	3,642	11	76,680
October . . . . .	51	409,405	1	1,527	11	78,993
November . . . . .	60	488,168	1	663	8	58,944
December . . . . .	57	475,142	5	7,327	15	132,590
January . . . . .	54	423,181	3	3,641	9	73,411
February . . . . .	59	480,903	1	1,030	9	66,168
March . . . . .	57	466,352	3	2,220	13	86,357
April . . . . .	62	519,627	3	2,162	15	93,176
May . . . . .	68	592,148	2	1,285	17	113,720
June . . . . .	70	610,371	2	1,448	14	75,906
Total . . . . .	729	5,942,080	29	28,015	148	1,045,027

Kahului reports 117 vessels, of 740,684 tons.  
Port Allen reports 43 vessels, of 237,331 tons.

**Passengers To and From Hawaii, Fiscal Year, 1925**

Courtesy Immigration Service

	Aliens		Citizens		Filipinos	
	Arriv.	Deprts.	Arriv.	Deprts.	Arriv.	Deprts.
Foreign . . . . .	2,439	3,478	3,978	2,668	.....	.....
Mainland . . . . .	971	926	13,980	13,421	.....	835
Insular Possession . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,509	3,344
Total . . . . .	3,410	4,404	17,958	16,089	10,509	4,179

**Export Value Pineapple Products to Mainland**

	1922	1923	1924	1925†
Fresh Pineapples . . . . .	\$ 31,086	\$ 24,982	\$ 32,950	\$ 45,886
Canned Pineapples . . . . .	19,737,405	*23,064,497	28,247,410	30,461,448
Pineapple Juice . . . . .	81,562	477	4,452	.....
Preserved . . . . .	.....	.....	7,673	9,135
Total . . . . .	\$19,850,053	\$23,094,906	\$28,292,435	\$30,516,469

\* \$747,859 of this amount is foreign. † Including foreign.



## Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for 1924

Class	Amount Written	Premium	Losses and Claims Paid
Fire . . . . .	\$ 93,894,018.00	\$1,561,315.50	\$ 258,701.13
Marine . . . . .	154,343,582.00	405,363.89	177,855.04
Life . . . . .	12,948,103.00	* 537,127.96	471,505.69
Accident and Health . . . . .		140,475.67	31,984.89
Automobile . . . . .		221,377.25	40,117.40
Burglary . . . . .		8,436.42	1,630.80
Employers' Liability . . . . .		12,629.39	680.00
Fidelity and Surety . . . . .		160,945.22	19,734.47
Plate Glass . . . . .		7,262.00	1,241.14
Property Damage . . . . .		36,063.50	7,688.23
Workmen's Compensation . . . . .		294,908.76	175,029.74
Other Liability . . . . .		† 89,697.91	3,469.96
Total . . . . .	\$261,185,703.00	\$3,475,603.47	\$1,189,638.49

\* Life renewal premiums, \$2,356,548.92. † Deduction: Livestock \$14.40.

Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, Year Ending  
March 31, 1925

	Pounds	Value
Sugar . . . . .	300	\$ 35
Coffee, raw . . . . .	1,253,620	327,723
Fruits and Nuts . . . . .		256,210
Sugar Machinery . . . . .	2,837,265	616,270
Rice . . . . .	5,600	448
Other . . . . .		257,170
		\$1,457,856

Seating Capacity of Principal Churches, Halls and Places of  
Amusement—Honolulu.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Fort street . . . . .	1,500
Kawaiahao Church (Native), King street . . . . .	1,000
New Central Union Church, Beretania street . . . . .	1,300
St. Andrew's Cathedral (Episcopal), Emma street . . . . .	800
Hawaii Theater, Bethel street . . . . .	1,760
Princess Theater, Fort street . . . . .	1,650
Liberty Theater, Nuuanu street . . . . .	832
Empire Theater, Hotel street . . . . .	1,000
Y. M. C. A. game hall, Hotel street at Alakea . . . . .	850
Mission Memorial Auditorium, King street . . . . .	600
Palama Theater (moving pictures), King street . . . . .	965
Kaimuki Playhouse (moving pictures) . . . . .	1,000

# VALUE STATISTICS

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## Hawaiian Corporations, 1925

Tables by Courtesy of Treasury Department

Class	Number			Capital		Total
	Before August, 1898	After August, 1898	Total	Before 1898	After 1898	
Agricultural	33	62	95	\$48,930,000	\$ 55,900,815	\$104,830,815
Mercantile...	33	656	689	30,203,285	89,882,838	120,086,123
Railroad....	4	5	9	8,050,000	7,859,960	15,909,960
Street Car...	..	2	2	.....	2,950,000	2,950,000
Steamship..	1	2	3	5,000,000	206,000	206,000
Bank.....	1	10	11	1,100,000	3,250,000	4,350,000
Sav. & Loan..	..	27	27	.....	2,702,000	2,702,000
Trust.....	1	12	13	1,250,000	3,236,400	4,486,400
Insurance...	..	2	2	.....	350,000	350,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>\$94,533,285</b>	<b>\$166,338,013</b>	<b>\$260,871,298</b>

## Assessed Values Real and Personal Property (by races) for 1925

Taxpayers	Real Property		Personal Property		Total Assd. Value
	No.	Assd. Value	No.	Assd. Value	
Corporations, firms....	1,437	\$136,926,102	1,288	\$110,846,030	\$247,772,132
Anglo-Saxon.....	4,181	40,375,475	3,110	4,953,710	45,329,185
Hawaiians.....	6,845	20,673,138	2,636	2,209,879	22,883,017
Port. & Spanish.....	3,375	12,314,832	2,067	1,339,446	13,654,278
Chinese.....	2,151	12,039,285	2,308	3,076,293	15,115,578
Japanese.....	2,809	7,159,167	6,104	8,835,069	15,994,236
Filipinos.....	11	20,191	68	64,278	84,469
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>20,809</b>	<b>\$229,505,190</b>	<b>17,581</b>	<b>\$131,324,705</b>	<b>\$360,232,895</b>

## Assessed Values Real and Personal Property for 1925, by Taxation Divisions

Taxation Divisions	Real Property	Personal Property	Total
First, City & County of Honolulu	\$136,199,992	\$ 78,075,172	\$214,275,164
Second, County of Maui.....	28,809,782	20,405,840	49,295,622
Third, County of Hawaii.....	47,084,459	20,854,906	67,939,365
Fourth, County of Kauai.....	17,621,058	11,701,685	29,322,744
<b>Total for Territory.....</b>	<b>\$229,715,291</b>	<b>\$151,117,601</b>	<b>\$360,832,895</b>

**TAXES BY DIVISION AND COUNTIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925**

Courtesy of Auditing Department

DIVISION OF TAXES	OAHU	MAUI	HAWAII	KAUAI	TOTALS
Special territorial.....	\$ 123,772.25	.....	.....	.....	\$ 123,772.25
Real estate taxes.....	3,245,997.38	\$ 823,914.60	\$ 1,074,425.19	\$ 409,006.72	5,553,343.89
Personal property taxes.....	2,032,499.75	612,033.89	683,206.86	334,182.25	3,661,922.75
10% penalty.....	10,973.73	1,596.40	5,389.56	301.53	18,261.22
Court costs and interest.....	13,764.59	1,716.17	14,550.48	108.47	30,139.71
Bicycles.....	19.80	.....	.....	.....	19.80
Automobiles.....	124.70	.....	.....	.....	124.70
Carriages, carts, etc.....	6,167.40	955.00	3,265.00	1,465.00	11,852.40
Brakes and sulkies.....	99.00	10.00	66.00	26.00	201.00
Road tax.....	83,998.74	27,565.23	39,047.56	20,388.32	170,999.85
Poll tax.....	41,595.17	13,772.39	19,513.22	10,186.94	85,067.72
Dog and dog tags.....	2,592.56	1,730.43	1,066.48	667.40	6,056.87
School tax.....	83,193.09	27,530.76	39,025.36	20,371.43	170,120.64
Income tax.....	1,725,217.84	189,528.76	57,277.18	25,069.70	1,997,093.48
Special income tax.....	8.95	.....	.....	.....	8.95
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$7,370,024.95</b>	<b>\$1,700,353.63</b>	<b>\$1,936,832.89</b>	<b>\$ 821,773.76</b>	<b>\$11,828,985.23</b>

**PACK OF HAWAIIAN CANNED PINEAPPLE**

Compiled from the Records of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Cannery

Companies	1922	1923	1924
California Packing Corporation.....	1,280,343	1,338,545	1,593,151
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	1,527,658	2,038,671	2,256,665
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Honolulu, Ltd.....	577,838	1,000,890	1,136,110
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	186,592	255,535	256,347
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	104,795	121,134	186,196
Kauai Fruit and Land Co., Ltd.....	77,757	131,725	252,693
Baldwin Packers.....	143,318	174,360	245,789
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	607,438	490,466	592,073
Pauwela Pineapple Company.....	154,145	149,334	124,364
Hawaii Fruit Canning Co., now Ka-la Pineapple Co.....	6,656	31,035	35,850
Honolulu Fruit Co.....	34,090	71,072	61,306
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	36,775	22,103	67,892
Glance Fruit Co.....			17,539
<b>Total Pack (cases, 2 dozen cans each).....</b>	<b>4,770,239</b>	<b>5,895,747</b>	<b>6,825,904</b>

**PINEAPPLE COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS**

Company:	Office Location:	Manager:	Representatives:
Cal. Packing Corporation.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	H. A. White.....	Cal. Packing Corporation, San Francisco
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	James D. Dole.....	Hawn. Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Hon., Ltd.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	L. E. Arnold.....	Libby, McNeill & Libby, S. F. & Chicago
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	Waiawa, Oahu.....	L. M. Judd.....	T. H. Davies & Co., Honolulu
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	Kapaa, Kauai.....	Albert Horner.....	American Factors, Ltd., Honolulu
Kauai Fruit & Land Co., Ltd.....	Lawai, Kauai.....	W. D. McBryde.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu
Baldwin Packers.....	Lahaina, Maui.....	D. T. Fleming.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	Haiku, Maui.....	A. F. Favares.....	Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd., San Fran.
Pauwela Pineapple Co.....	Haiku, Maui.....	W. O. Aiken.....	Richmond Chase Co., San Jose
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	A. E. Lister.....	Prat, Low Preserving Co., Santa Clara, Cal

## TABLE OF RAINFALL, Principal Stations

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports

Stations	Observer	1924					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Hawaii</b>							
Hakalau .....	Hak. Sug. Co....	13.15	10.93	7.32	30.05	6.18	2.91
Hilo (town).....	C. E. Martin.....	13.00	13.48	7.92	25.08	8.86	3.54
Holualoa .....	Kona Dev. Co....	5.59	5.85	5.41	6.53	1.70	6.11
Honokaa .....	Hon. Sug. Co....	2.06	3.12	1.84	5.60	6.52	0.77
Kauleleu .....	Jas. S. Green....	6.22	7.82	6.84	13.76	7.93	2.58
Kealakekua .....	Robt. Wallace....	5.57	6.19	6.74	3.47	2.77	3.55
Kohala .....	Dr. B. D. Bond...	3.65	6.38	2.92	6.70	4.92	4.80
Kukaiaiu Mill....	A. R. Phillip....	2.92	5.75	1.11	13.04	6.46	1.08
Laupahoehoe ..	P. B. Sanborne...	.....	.....	.....	17.58	6.32	3.23
Naalehu .....	Hutch. Pln. Co...	2.61	1.88	4.39	5.66	8.47	4.82
Olaa (17 miles)..	Olaa Sug. Co....	15.55	13.45	10.83	23.10	17.65	5.07
Ookala .....	Kaiwiki Sug. Co..	8.57	9.47	3.47	14.73	10.09	3.46
Paauhau .....	Paauhau Sug. Co.	2.10	2.97	1.99	5.66	6.92	1.10
Pahala .....	Haw. Agrl. Co....	1.12	0.88	1.75	7.73	6.54	4.23
Pepeekeo .....	Pepeekeo S. Co..	12.17	10.36	8.26	16.92	6.33	3.60
Ponahawai .....	J. E. Gamalielson.	14.88	13.51	8.82	19.96	12.61	3.45
Volcano Obs.....	T. A. Jaggard, Jr..	4.74	3.58	2.82	8.22	9.61	4.42
Waiakea Mill....	Waiakea Mill....	13.59	11.68	8.03	22.96	10.09	2.63
Waimea .....	Frank Pinho....	2.82	1.55	0.98	6.14	8.95	3.40
<b>Maui</b>							
Haiku Exp. Sta..	W. A. Baldwin...	7.18	3.45	5.40	9.02	5.66	5.70
Haleakala Ranch.	Hal. Ranch Co....	3.03	0.81	4.80	7.18	9.22	10.90
Hana .....	Kaeleku Sug. Co..	5.87	3.30	7.46	6.39	1.61	5.84
Keanae Valley ..	W. F. Pogue....	19.43	16.81	16.33	22.08	31.25	4.01
Kula (Erehwon)..	A. von Tempsky..	2.06	1.33	2.74	4.19	.....	.....
Makawao .....	J. E. Tavares....	2.98	1.48	3.66	9.13	8.79	7.43
Puunamalei .....	W. O. Aiken....	4.59	3.39	6.41	14.34	15.47	4.58
Wailuku .....	Bro. Robert....	2.68	0.27	2.05	2.63	2.93	5.58
<b>Oahu</b>							
Electric Light Sta.	Alex. Walker....	8.67	6.44	4.53	8.66	5.49	8.70
Ewa Plantation ..	J. A. Hattie.....	0.45	0.20	0.46	0.83	1.13	4.64
Honolulu W. B...	Weather Bureau..	1.67	0.77	0.34	1.84	1.06	3.92
Kahuku .....	R. T. Chrstfrsn..	2.77	1.57	1.07	10.10	0.86	4.13
Kinau Street....	W. R. Castle....	1.31	1.19	.....	1.47	1.34	.....
Luakaha (lower).	L. A. Moore....	7.89	7.77	4.68	10.78	6.00	7.02
Manoa Valley ...	Miss C. Hall....	4.67	3.99	2.18	4.16	2.69	5.60
Maunawili Ranch.	John Herd.....	4.15	3.86	2.38	6.22	5.70	8.03
Schofield Barracks	Med. Corps, U.S.A.	3.02	0.86	1.23	1.81	1.00	5.14
Waialua Mill....	Waialua Agr. Co..	2.91	0.65	0.82	3.90	0.98	5.81
Waiawa .....	Pearl City F. Co..	4.29	2.55	1.57	2.63	1.19	5.79
Waimalu .....	Hon. Pln. Co....	3.43	1.26	1.04	1.33	0.11	5.30
Waimanalo .....	Waimanalo Plntn.	1.95	1.06	1.08	2.78	2.15	6.24
<b>Kauai</b>							
Eleele .....	McBryde Sug. Co..	2.12	0.98	0.41	2.38	3.63	4.03
Grove Farm.....	G. N. Wilcox....	3.06	1.60	0.66	4.69	3.44	3.75
Kealia .....	Makee Sug. Co....	2.29	0.40	1.02	4.40	2.98	4.60
Kilauea .....	Kilauea Sug. Co..	3.44	2.07	2.11	10.98	3.10	7.97
Kukuiula .....	F. S. Christian...	2.50	1.40	0.25	3.00	1.75	4.42
Waiawa .....	E. A. Knudsen...	0.63	0.00	0.00	1.55	2.05	4.18

# RAINFALL TABLE

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## Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1924-1925

Edward A. Beals, Meteorologist. Continued from last Annual

Stations	Feet Elev.	1925						Yearly
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
<b>Hawaii</b>								
Hakalau . . . . .	200	9.93	1.23	26.42	9.97	10.80	9.31	138.20
Hilo . . . . .	40	13.76	1.92	25.64	13.68	10.22	8.60	145.70
Holualoa . . . . .	1450	1.50	1.32	3.96	5.57	3.53	5.21	51.88
Honokaa . . . . .	461	5.39	1.18	9.44	6.60	3.62	2.52	48.66
Kaueleau . . . . .	350	8.56	3.30	15.70	6.10	7.41	7.71	93.93
Kealahou . . . . .	1450	0.68	0.87	5.46	4.56	5.95	3.48	49.29
Kohala . . . . .	537	4.02	1.26	6.11	6.46	5.41	5.51	58.14
Kukaiou . . . . .	260	6.90	0.87	9.48	8.41	2.39	2.46	60.87
Laupahoehoe . . . . .	110	9.84	1.24	24.37	11.69	8.15	7.53	....
Naalehu . . . . .	650	1.38	0.74	7.37	0.81	0.51	2.13	40.77
Olaa, Puna . . . . .	1530	20.74	2.07	33.40	21.31	13.65	7.55	184.37
Ookala . . . . .	400	10.55	1.95	24.82	13.64	7.70	7.17	115.62
Paaupuu Mill. . . . .	400	6.35	1.01	11.41	8.20	4.17	3.02	54.90
Pahala . . . . .	850	4.87	1.99	5.98	0.38	1.32	1.11	37.90
Pepeekeo . . . . .	100	11.48	2.21	25.70	9.15	11.40	7.88	125.46
Ponahawai . . . . .	500	21.58	1.97	32.68	10.29	14.83	12.57	167.15
Kilauea Crater . . . . .	3984	9.59	0.96	18.40	7.32	2.82	4.88	77.36
Waiakea . . . . .	50	16.50	2.02	27.24	11.77	9.16	8.71	144.38
Waimea . . . . .	2700	2.86	1.35	7.39	6.44	2.80	3.94	48.62
<b>Maui</b>								
Haiku Exp. Sta. . . . .	700	4.17	4.50	8.83	5.70	3.68	8.83	72.12
Haleakala Ranch. . . . .	2000	3.81	3.05	16.90	9.56	0.00	2.24	71.50
Hana . . . . .	200	4.31	4.37	7.89	4.30	3.62	3.76	58.72
Keanae . . . . .	1000	11.46	8.47	30.85	9.38	16.93	21.16	208.16
Erehwon . . . . .	4000	0.00	1.05	2.93	3.31	1.51	0.10	....
Makawao . . . . .	1700	3.85	2.67	14.59	10.31	1.20	1.09	67.18
Puomalei . . . . .	1480	3.89	3.34	15.86	12.05	3.21	8.11	95.24
Wailuku . . . . .	200	1.09	3.16	5.62	1.09	0.58	0.79	28.47
<b>Oahu</b>								
Nuuanu Elec. Sta. . . . .	405	7.20	3.63	12.22	9.48	5.93	7.57	88.52
Ewa . . . . .	50	0.12	0.28	2.72	0.40	0.00	0.08	11.31
U.S. Weather Bu. . . . .	111	1.58	0.36	4.16	1.54	0.61	0.28	18.13
Kahuku . . . . .	25	4.38	4.14	5.61	1.79	1.10	1.29	38.81
Honolulu . . . . .	50	2.50	...	6.29	3.15	0.69	0.41	....
Nuuanu W. Wks. . . . .	831	7.21	7.07	12.06	11.54	9.63	15.11	106.76
Oahu Ave. . . . .	210	4.64	1.24	8.50	7.22	3.57	3.16	51.62
Maunawili . . . . .	250	5.39	5.59	7.79	8.37	4.72	4.52	66.72
Leilehua . . . . .	861	3.95	0.71	4.53	2.35	1.22	0.73	26.55
Waialua . . . . .	30	2.59	1.51	3.01	3.66	0.39	0.77	27.00
Ewa . . . . .	675	3.79	1.44	5.99	4.48	1.28	1.72	36.72
Ewa . . . . .	200	2.32	...	6.51	2.75	1.20	0.70	....
Waimanalo . . . . .	25	1.90	2.06	4.75	2.20	0.90	0.90	27.97
<b>Kauai</b>								
Eleele . . . . .	150	2.90	2.05	...	2.49	0.35	0.67	....
Lihue . . . . .	200	3.70	2.49	4.55	3.02	1.73	1.73	34.42
Kealia . . . . .	15	4.21	2.96	3.06	2.42	0.87	0.94	30.15
Kilauea . . . . .	342	5.65	3.14	6.58	3.83	2.23	3.25	54.35
Koloa . . . . .	100	3.74	1.15	5.64	3.40	3.10	3.74	34.09
Waimea . . . . .	35	0.00	0.73	1.46	3.14	0.00	0.00	13.74

**Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1924-1925**

Compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau Records, by Edward A. Beals, Meteorologist  
(Continued from preceding Annuals.)

MONTH	BAROMETER		RAIN-FALL	REL. HUM.		EXTREME TEMPERATURE		MEAN TEMPERATURE				Cloud Am't	Wind Velocity
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.		8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean Max. num.	Mean Min. num.	Mean of Max. & Min.			
July . . . . .	30.07	30.06	1.67	67	67	83	71	81.2	72.8	77.0	4.9	10.5	
August . . . . .	30.06	30.05	0.77	65	67	85	71	81.9	73.2	77.6	4.9	10.6	
September . . . . .	30.04	30.03	0.34	64	65	84	72	82.4	73.7	78.0	5.4	9.8	
October . . . . .	30.05	30.04	1.84	68	69	83	69	81.3	72.5	76.9	5.4	9.9	
November . . . . .	30.05	30.04	1.06	74	71	85	63	79.2	70.0	74.6	5.5	8.6	
December . . . . .	29.98	29.96	3.92	73	73	83	61	78.5	68.3	73.4	4.4	8.2	
January . . . . .	30.05	30.05	1.58	70	71	81	63	77.3	68.0	72.6	4.5	10.0	
February . . . . .	30.05	30.03	0.36	75	73	82	65	77.6	68.0	72.8	4.6	6.6	
March . . . . .	30.03	30.02	4.16	68	69	79	62	77.1	67.4	72.2	5.1	11.3	
April . . . . .	30.10	30.07	1.54	66	71	80	65	76.2	68.3	72.2	6.2	11.8	
May . . . . .	30.07	30.07	0.61	66	69	80	68	78.3	69.9	74.1	5.8	10.0	
June . . . . .	30.06	30.03	0.28	69	71	82	70	80.4	72.1	76.2	5.1	10.6	
<b>Year . . . . .</b>	<b>30.05</b>	<b>30.04</b>	<b>18.13</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	

# FAMOUS AMERICAN CLIPPERS VISITING HONOLULU

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COMPILED BY THOMAS G. THRUM

THE general interest manifest in shipping, through the presence in our port, the latter part of 1924 and early part of 1925, of two fine sailing vessels—the six-masted brktn. *E. R. Stirling*, of Seattle, and the full-rigged ship *Tusitala*, of New York, the latter more particularly a type of days long past—is suggestive of other periods in Honolulu's maritime history; periods more intimately connected with the palmy days of the American clipper than most people are wont to consider. Having reached the era of steam, public interest and attention is absorbed by its rapid development and the gradual displacement of sailing vessels in the Hawaiian trade, as elsewhere.

Occasional retrospection is helpful to a better appreciation of the mutuality of interests underlying the several periods in the development of Hawaii, and her importance to shipping in general, but more particularly to the American trade in the Pacific, which demanded the best of American marine to serve those interests, that identified these islands with the opening of the clipper era.

Looking backward over the commercial progress of Hawaii, it is seen that there have been four eras in its history, wherein a number of the more noted of America's famous ships have participated on one or more occasions. The first three of these eras verge so closely as to cloud the distinguishing year mark, but no doubt applies to the order of service calling for their activities for over half a century. Approximately, these eras may be termed:

First: China trade era; first, of the eastern states, and later of California, with Honolulu as a port of call.

Second: The whaling era; the transshipment of oil and bone via Cape Horn to the eastern states.

Third: American guano trade era, with its agency here for recruiting its vessels and providing laborers.



Fourth: Hawaii's eastern sugar fleet era.

Worthy of mention before the real clipper advent, is that of the new ship *Minstrel*, 440 tons, Doane master, built in East Boston for the Pacific and China trade, which arrived here with cargo on her first voyage Oct. 17, 1847, 122 days from Boston. She is mentioned as having "a sharp and beautiful bow, and with tall and raking masts, which gave her the neatest appearance so far seen. Had her stern the faultless symmetry of her bow she would be a model ship." She sailed from here Nov. 27th for China. No other record of her is met with, though Captain Doane became a familiar figure through subsequent visits here on several noted vessels, as will be seen.

The first use of the term "clipper" in connection with marine arrivals at this port was given a year later, and applied rightly to another China trader.

Nov. 7, 1848, the clipper ship *Sea Witch*, 890 tons, Waterman master, arrived here 25 days from Callao, the best trip on record, en route for China. On her last voyage (1847) she made the unprecedented trip of 77 days from Canton to New York, and is credited, in 1850, in a contest with three other China trade rivals, with the smart passage of 97 days from New York to San Francisco. In her brief career (for she was lost near Havana in 1856), she had the enviable reputation of being "the swiftest clipper of her day," and "the handsomest ship sailing out of New York."

Three famous clippers touched here close together in Nov., 1851, from San Francisco, en route to the Orient, viz: the *Flying Cloud* (a McKay ship), 1793 tons, Creesy master, on the 6th, passing the port saucily on her first voyage, and the *Game Cock*, 1392 tons, Hollis master, on the 15th, both reporting a 17 days passage. The latter was noted as "a beautiful clipper; a graceful beauty," and made the famous run of 19 days from here to Hongkong. The *Southern Cross*, 950 tons, Stevens master, arrived on the 8th in 14 days, en route for Calcutta. She touched here again Aug. 9, 1862, under Captain Howes, in 13 days from San Francisco, en route for China. The following year she fell a victim to the *Alabama*.

The splendid clipper ship *R. B. Forbes*, 756 tons, owned by Pearce & Hunnewell (of Boston and Honolulu), Doane master, arrived at this port Jan. 5, 1852, in a passage of 99 days from Boston, with cargo for this market. An attempt was made by this trip to introduce the honey bee into these islands, which failed, as they were destroyed in the Atlantic tropics. A few evenings before departure Captain Doane gave a ball on board his fine ship to which a large number of residents were invited.

Leaving here Jan. 26, 1852, for Whampoa, she made the 6000-mile run, as commonly estimated, in 17 days. This gives her nearly 353 miles per day, or a fraction over 14 miles per hour for the entire distance. On the voyage home to New York the run was made in 101 days, completing the voyage around the world in 218 days sailing time. She visited Honolulu again Feb. 8, 1853, 15 days from San Francisco, en route for Calcutta.

June 2, 1852, ship *Snow Squall*, 750 tons, Bursley master, arrived 135 days from Boston, with part cargo for this port. On her third day out, in a heavy gale lasting 72 hours, she lost all her light sails and spars, together with her topmasts, but continued the voyage under crippled rig. Refitting here with new topmasts, etc., she left on 28th for Shanghae. Touched here again Aug. 28, 1853, 11 days from San Francisco, en route to China. After a notable career she was condemned at the Falkland Island in March, 1864. Captain Bursley also became familiar by his several visits here on other ships.

June 5, 1852, ship *Invincible*, 1726 tons, Johnson master, 17 days from San Francisco, touched here en route for China. While becalmed off the port she was visited by many residents, who pronounced her "some ship." She came to her end by fire at her dock in New York, Sept., 1867.

July 30, 1852, ship *Reindeer*, 806 tons, Lord master, 48 days from Panama, a splendid looking ship, the first seen here with double topsails. Took in cargo here for China. Was an arrival again in Jan, 1865, to load guano.

July 31, 1852, ship *Staghound*, 1535 tons, Behm master, passed the port 10 days from San Francisco en route for China, under a perfect cloud of canvas in a fair breeze that carried her out of sight in two hours. Passed again July 30, 1853, and yet again

May 31, 1857, in command of Peterson, 15 days from San Francisco, for the Orient. This vessel was a Donald McKay creation, an original model; classed at her launching, in latter part of 1850, as "the longest and sharpest of his construction and the first of the very sharp clippers, and which marked the introduction of the clipper era to Boston." She made a number of remarkable passages, and came to an untimely end by fire of her coal cargo off Pernambuco, in Oct., 1861.

Aug. 2, 1852, ship *Sea Serpent*, 1337 tons, 12 days from San Francisco; sailed next day for China. She touched here again Oct. 30, 1856, March 8, 1859, Oct. 4, 1866, and Dec. 5, 1868, but reported no smarter passage. She was built by Geo. Raynes, at Portsmouth, N. H., the builder of several noted clippers, of which this was the first.

August 21, 1852, ship *Kate Hayes*, Mauron master, from San Francisco, en route for Shanghae. The night before arrival she carried away her topgallant mast, but did not wait here for repairs. This vessel and the *Antelope* both left Shanghae together and arrived home in New York the same day.

Sept. 7, 1852, ship *Harriet Hoxie*, 671 tons, Rowland master. 11½ days from San Francisco, to load oil and bone for New Bedford, sailing in November. This was probably the first clipper chartered for this service, to permit whaleships to continue their cruising. Prior shipments of this nature had been largely done by whalers returning east if they had cargo space, otherwise, the lucky "full" ships had to break up their cruise and go home with their catch before the three years' voyage they usually outfitted for was up.

Sept. 22, 1852, ship *Messenger Bird*, 418 tons, Doane master, arrived 120 days from New London, with cargo for this port, and to load oil and return.

Oct. 18, 1852, bark *Pathfinder*, Macy master, 11 days from San Francisco, en route for China, and was here again Feb. 28, and Dec. 19, 1853. This was the pioneer of a new line of China packets established in San Francisco by Ogden & Hayne, to touch at this port on the outward trip. She was followed by the bark *Fanny Major*, that subsequently became one of the Honolulu-San Francisco packets, with the *Yankee* and *Francis Palmer*.

The noted ship *N. B. Palmer*, 1490 tons, Low master, passed the port Nov. 6, en route for Manila, reporting a tedious passage of 16 days from San Francisco. She was launched in March, 1851, and sailed on her first voyage to San Francisco May 6th, following, and made the run in 107 days. She made another trip to these islands in April, 1854, and loaded oil here and at Lahaina. Left April 20th for New York, and made the passage in 82 days. In Dec., 1861, she touched here again on her trip to Manila. This is the same famous clipper that Walter Murray Gibson credits with rescuing him from the authorities in Java, in Feb., 1853.

The famous clipper ship *Sovereign of the Seas*, 2421 tons, McKay master (brother of its builder), arrived Jan. 15, 1853, 23 days from San Francisco, to load oil for New York. The fame of this remarkably speedy and handsome vessel had preceded her, and being the largest that had visited the port, she was inspected with much interest by the king and suite, his ministers, and the consular corps and ladies. In fact Captain McKay threw open his ship to the general public at their convenience. She took 8000 bbls. of oil on board, and could have taken a third more if our harbor bar would have permitted it, as she had loaded to 21 feet aft. She left port Feb. 12, and made the run home in 82 days, the same as the *N. B. Palmer* had done. An assertion is made by a shipping authority that the *Sovereign of the Seas* was the pioneer in the transshipment of oil at this port for the east, but this list proves that to be incorrect, for in addition to those mentioned, the ship *Tsar* took a cargo of oil from here to Boston in 1848, the *Congaree* in 1844, and the bark *Don Quixote* much earlier.

Jan. 20, 1853, ship *Onward*, 943 tons, Cotting master, 19 days from San Francisco, to load oil, a beautiful vessel, though not of the extreme clipper type, yet entitled to a high place in the class. She was built at Medford, for the owners of the noted clippers *Shooting Star*, *John Wade* and *Geo. E. Webster*. Was here again Nov. 12, 1856, in 12 days from the coast, under Luce, en route for China.

March 10, 1853, ship *John Gilpin*, 1040 tons, Doane master, from San Francisco, en route for China. This vessel, like the

famous *R. B. Forbes* and *Polynesia*, was built by Saml. Hill, for Pearce, Hunnewell and Brewer, of Boston, and served later as a favorite in the Brewer line of Boston packets. In 1858 she struck an iceberg off Cape Horn and foundered.

Sept. 12, 1853, ship *Shooting Star*, 903 tons, built at Medford, Kingman master, 11 days from San Francisco, to load oil here for New London. She was here again Aug. 23, 1855, and loaded oil for New York. Went under the Siamese flag in 1865, and was lost on Formosa in Sept., 1869. There were three ships of this name, two built in 1851 and one in 1858.

Sept. 28, 1853, ship *Golden Eagle*, 1120 tons, Fabens master, 11 days from San Francisco, for Hongkong. Was here again July 27, 1858, under Harding, 12 days passage, to load oil. Captured by the *Alabama* in Feb., 1763, and burned.

Nov. 9, 1853, ship *Young America*, 1961 tons, Babcock master, arrived 12 days from San Francisco, to load oil for New York. This vessel was built by W. H. Webb, his last clipper, termed his masterpiece and favorite, and, like the *Sovereign of the Seas*, comes to serve Honolulu interests on her maiden voyage. She loaded at this port and Lahaina, and made the run home in 96 days. It was said of her while on the stocks that "she was the longest, the sharpest and largest to date (1853) of clipper creations." And she was a beauty. In 1870 she made the run to New York from her San Francisco anchorage, with full cargo, in 82 days.

Ship *Contest*, 1099 tons, Brewster master, her second voyage out from New York to San Francisco, in both of which she gave a good account of herself, next visited Honolulu, arriving Nov. 16, 1853, to load oil for New York. Leaving here she touched at Tahiti en route, and arrived home May 5th, in the fine run of 85 days. She fell a victim to the *Alabama* Nov. 11, 1863, near the Straits of Sunda, and was burned.

Jan. 7, 1854, ship *Mischief*, 500 tons, Thompson master, 14 days from San Francisco, en route for China. She touched here again June 5, reporting a 10 days passage.

April 23, 1854, *Lightfoot*, 1996 tons, Pierce master, 12 days from San Francisco, for Manila. Continuing in that service she was wrecked two days out from Manila, March 10, 1857.

Oct. 9, 1854, ship *Robin Hood*, 1185 tons, Bearse master, 12 days from San Francisco. Was here again Aug., 1869, under Taylor, to load guano, and was burned at Baker's Island.

Oct. 11, 1854, ship *Northern Light*, 1021 tons, Hatch master, 11 days from San Francisco, touched here en route for Calcutta. Was sunk in a collision in the Atlantic in 1862. This noted ship, matched against the *Contest* in a passage from San Francisco to Boston, in 1853, made the run in 76 days, 5 hours, and beating her contestant 3 days.

Feb. 24, 1857, ship *Reynard*, Drew master, 17 days from San Francisco, en route for China, passing the port in but a few hours. Touched here again July 10, 1865, under Lymon, 14 days passage to load guano, and yet again Aug. 10, 1868, in 13 days, under Henry, to load at McKean's Island.

Sept. 4, 1857, ship *John Land*, 1061 tons, Bearse master, 13 days from San Francisco, a fine clipper, to load oil for New Bedford. Some three years earlier she sprung a leak in the South Pacific and her cargo was transferred to a whaleship. On her last trip from New York to San Francisco she made the run in 104 days. Visited Honolulu again Aug. 28, 1858, en route for Hongkong.

Jan. 13, 1858, ship *Polynesia*, 1084 tons, Perkins master, 12 days from San Francisco, to load oil for New Bedford. Arrived again May 6, 1859, in command of Captain Morse, 14 days from the coast with part cargo for this port, to load guano at Jarvis Island. Touched here again Aug. 15, 1860, en route for Manila, reporting 15 days passage. Came to an end by fire at San Francisco in March, 1862, as she was ready to sail.

June 1, 1858, ship *Dashing Wave*, 1239 tons, Young master, owing to baffling winds was 14 days from San Francisco. On her last voyage to Calcutta, in March, she sailed a distance of 6,244 miles in 27 days, an average of 231 miles per day for the entire trip. She was lost on Wake's Island, Aug. 31, 1870. This vessel, built in 1855, was a companion ship to the equally famed *Glory of the Seas*, built by Donald McKay.

July 19, 1858, ship *Flying Eagle*, 1009 tons, Bates master, 9½ days from San Francisco, en route for China, and again Sept.

10, the same year, reporting 13 days, which she repeated in Sept., 1862.

Dec. 23, 1858, ship *Syren*, 1064 tons, Green master, 96 days from Boston via Rio Janeiro, with cargo for this market. Feb. 23, 1860, she is back with another eastern cargo, reporting a trip of 114 days. Was the crack ship of the Brewer line of Boston packets several years. In 1868 she made the run in 105 days, and in 1872 it was 109. She also figured in the San Francisco-China trade later, and was finally condemned at Rio, July, 1888.

March 15, 1859, ship *Fleetwing*, 912 tons, Howes master, 12 days from San Francisco, to load guano. Was here again June 21, 1864, in a 10 days passage under Kelly, in like service.

May 26, 1859, ship *Josiah L. Hale*, Graves master, 10 days from San Francisco en route for China. Was here again July 26, 1871, from Shanghai, to load guano.

June 27, 1859, ship *Storm King*, 1400 tons, Gallahan master, 12 days from San Francisco en route for China. She visited Honolulu again Oct. 29, still in the China trade, reporting a 13 days trip down. In a later arrival, Feb. 12, 1862, she made the passage in 9 days and 10 hours.

Aug. 27, 1859, ship *White Swallow*, 1192 tons, Crosby master, touched here from San Francisco for the guano islands. She first visited the port in July, 1858, under Ingersoll, reporting a passage of 11 days from the coast. In 1862, 1864 and 1867 she touched here in the China trade.

March 20, 1860, ship *Moonlight*, Breck master, 17 days from San Francisco en route for China. Was here again Sept. 15th, and yet again March 7th, 1861, reporting a 14 days trip down.

July 26, 1860, ship *Morning Light*, 938 tons, Johnson master, 17 days from San Francisco, for the guano islands. This was the Philadelphia vessel built by Cramp, in 1853, termed "an out and out clipper." She was sold to the U. S. government in the fall of 1861 and equipped as a cruiser. Early in 1863, surprised by a large Confederate party off Texas, she was set on fire and destroyed.

Oct. 14, 1860, ship *Silver Star*, 1195 tons, Wade master, 13 days from San Francisco to load guano at Jarvis Island, where she was wrecked Nov. 10th.

Nov. 21, 1860, ship *Lotus*, 660 tons, Lackie master, 17 days from San Francisco. This was one of the regular China trade packets, her subsequent arrivals being May 10 and Dec. 6, 1861, and May 31 and Dec. 6, 1862.

Jan. 21, 1861, ship *Fair Wind*, 1299 tons, Crowell master, 8 days 17½ hours from San Francisco to load guano, a record which held good till, in 1902, it was reduced by the bark *Annie Johnson* to 8 days 16 hours. The *Fair Wind* was here again July 15, 1865, from San Juan, under Captain Dunbar, for another guano cargo.

Jan. 22, 1861, ship *Norwester*, 1267 tons, Almy master, 9½ days from San Francisco, en route for China. May 18, 1868, she arrived again in 11 days, under Captain Mosier, to load guano at McKean's Island.

April 21, 1861, ship *Mary Whitridge*, 978 tons, Creesy master, 11 days from San Francisco, en route for China, and again March 23, 1862, in a passage of 15 days. This was a famous Baltimore clipper, built in 1855, and was long in the China trade.

June 2, 1861, ship *Asterion*, 1135 tons, Gardner master, 14 days from San Francisco, to load guano. After taking cargo at Howland's Island she went ashore on Baker's and became a total loss.

June 29, 1861, ship *Bald Eagle*, 1790 tons, Nichols master, 13 days from San Francisco, for China. This was another of McKay's clippers. Her maiden trip from New York to San Francisco was made in 107 days, and a return trip to New York, in 1854, in 78 days, 22 hours.

Sept. 27, 1861, ship *Benefactor*, Corning master, 17 days from San Francisco, en route for China. Touched here again in March following, under Captain Davis, making the trip in 12 days.

Oct. 9, 1861, ship *Phantome*, 1174 tons, Sargent master, 16 days from San Francisco for China. Visited the port again the following June, reporting a 14 days trip from the coast.

March 1, 1862, ship *War Hawk*, 1015 tons, Simmons master, 13 days from San Francisco, for China, and again in August,



making the passage in 11½ days. On a visit to load oil for New Bedford (said to have been in 1858), she made the trip home in 114 days. The *War Hawk* was a sister ship to the *Grace Darling*, built by Geo. W. Jackman, at Newburyport, Mass.

Dec. 14, 1862, ship *Kingfisher*, 1286 tons, Freeman master, 13 days from San Francisco, en route for China. Was here again April 28, 1868, under Captain Gibbons, making a 24 days trip, to load guano at Baker's Island.

May 11, 1863, ship *Kathay*, 1438 tons, Bennett master, 13 days from San Francisco, for the Orient, classed as a beautiful clipper of extreme type, built in New York in 1853. She made a number of notable voyages, and was wrecked on Howland's Island in 1867, whither she had gone from Bombay to load guano; a total loss, including the crew's effects.

Among the unusual number of clipper arrivals in 1864, mostly under charter to load guano, were two to load oil, viz: the *Look-out*, Nugent master, 15 days from San Francisco, May 1st, and the famous ship *Dreadnaught*, Cushing master, 12 days passage from the coast, arriving Oct. 31st. This latter vessel (a Donald McKay product of 1853), while not an extreme clipper, is credited with two notable passages across the Atlantic from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in 9 days 17 hours; and New York to Cape Clear, in 1853, under Captain Samuels, in 9 days. With her oil cargo she left here for New Bedford, and matched the record runs of the *Sovereign of the Seas* and the *N. B. Palmer* to New York, of 82 days.

Of the 1865 arrivals, the more noted perhaps, other than those already dealt with through former visits, were the *Golden Fleece*, 1475 tons, Hubbard master, June 14, in 14 days from San Francisco, en route for Manila. She was here again in Dec., 1866, under Nelson, for Hongkong, and yet again in April, 1870, under Captain Adams. July 11th, 1865, the ship *Midnight*, Crosby master, reported 12 days from San Francisco, en route for China, and again July 26, 1874, under Kendrick, in 10 days, to load guano.

In 1866, Jan. 7, arrived the fine ship *Blue Jacket*, 1790 tons, Dillingham master, 14 days from San Francisco, to load oil for New Bedford. Hawaii has cause for special interest in this ves-

sel through its leaving an officer, namesake of the commander, to recover from an accident, who became the energetic and successful promoter of railroad and plantation enterprises that are growing in importance with passing years.

July 8, 1866, ship *Messenger*, an extreme clipper of 1350 tons, Small master, 18 days from San Francisco, to load guano. Was here again Aug. 21, 1871, in command of Captain Hill. Her record shows her to have been built by Jacob Bell, New York, in 1852, and among the notable events to her credit is the wonderful run, in 1873, of 1033 miles in three consecutive days, an average of 344 miles daily.

May 18, 1868, ship *Grace Darling*, 1042 tons, Smith master, arrived in 10 days from San Francisco, to load at Baker's Island. Returned Oct. 12, 1869, under Captain Spear, in 17 days from the coast, to again load guano. This was a South Boston clipper, built in 1854, for the California trade, in which she became celebrated.

Many of the prominent arrivals to the close of the guano era, about 1875, are already covered through their earlier visits.

Hawaii's Eastern Sugar Fleet Era was more distinctive compared with the others, being "short, sharp and decisive," of but a decade from 1895, and is memorable in having required for that period of service the finest of large carriers, under sail, of America's marine, to convey our product via Cape Horn to the eastern markets.

Besides a fleet of some forty or more of America's crack carriers, a number of which were almost annual callers, there were several of other nationalities that participated, as did many, naturally, in the preceding eras of Hawaii's commerce. That, however, is wholly foreign to this subject of famous American clipper visitors, of which our limited space permits but brief mention.

The era of the extreme clipper had passed. In place of speed for medium or small sized ships, large cargo carriers for general merchandise or grain had taken their place, a new type of vessel, beautiful in model, graceful in lines, and magnificent under sail.

Out of the number, as stated, were several deserving of special mention. The four-masted ship *Kenilworth*, Baker master, was

the pioneer of the eastern fleet, sailing from here March 5, 1895, with a cargo of 3999 tons of sugar, followed by the *T. F. Oaks* with 3370 tons, and later by the *Charmer*, *Tillie E. Starbuck*, the *S. P. Hitchcock* and others, comprising a fleet that year of eight vessels. In 1896, as also in 1897, there were sixteen.

The *Kenilworth* loaded again in 1896 with 3862 tons, but the heaviest cargoes that year were those of the *Dirigo*, with 5019 tons, and the *Roanoke*, with 5369 tons. The pioneer, *Kenilworth*, appears again in 1897 and 1898. The *Hitchcock* also reloaded in 1897, 1898 and 1899, as did also the *W. F. Babcock*, the *Tillie E. Starbuck* and the *Iroquois*. Other notables on two or more occasions were the *A. J. Fuller*, *Henry B. Hyde*, *Erskine M. Phelps*, *Arthur M. Sewall*, *Edward Sewall*, *Reaper*, *Commodore*, *J. F. Chapman*, *Geo. Curtis* and a few others.

Three mishaps attended the vessels en route for New York, during the decade, viz: the firing of the cargo of the *Kenilworth*, in July on her 1898 trip, and death of the Captain and First Officer therefrom. The Second Officer taking command smothered the blaze and made for Valparaiso, for orders and repairs. The others were the total loss of the *Commodore* and cargo, on Malden Island in 1897, and that of the steamship *Connemaugh* with cargo in 1904, never heard from since leaving port.

On the passage hither the mishaps—both by fire—were: the four-masted bark *Roanoke*, 3540 tons, Amesbury master, with coal for the Mare Island naval station, arrived here Nov. 27, 1901, with her cargo afire since the 12th and leaking; and the *Henry B. Hyde*, from Norfolk, Va., coal laden for this port, had put into Valparaiso, en route, with her cargo afire.

Comment on several vessels of the fleet briefly follows:

The fine ship *Henry B. Hyde* was not so much a clipper as a graceful ship of lofty mast, the second largest sailing vessel afloat at her launching in Nov., 1864, of 2583 tons. She was built at Bath, Me., by John McDonald, for Benj. Flint, N. Y., and was largely in the grain trade from San Francisco to Liverpool. In her ten years record in that trade, 105 days was the best run out, which she did twice, and her fastest to Liverpool was 96¼ days. Her passage from here to New York, in 1897, with sugar, was made in 85 days.

The *Roanoke* is referred to as a fine model, resembling the *B. F. Packard* (both ships were here together in 1897), and is credited with the distinction of being the largest vessel made.

The *Dirigo* (here first in 1896) and the *Erskine M. Phelps* were arrivals together from Japan, June 14, 1900, both four-masted steel ships. The *Dirigo*, built in 1892, of 2894 tons, was the first steel ship built in America. The *Phelps*, on her arrival from Norfolk, Va., in 1902, reported the best record (97 days) between the two ports. She is classed as a fine new type of ship, likened to the four-masted bark *John Ena*, whose cargo closed the era of our Cape Horn sugar shipments.

The *Ena* was built in Glasgow for Hawaii, and became American through annexation. She made several notable passages from San Francisco to Philadelphia, with a record of 97 days, and was the first sailing vessel to pass through the canal from Philadelphia for Japan in 1915.

The fine ship *S. P. Hitchcock* had great, built-up lower masts, hooped with steel bands kept in fine order that impressed one of her supremacy, while the *A. J. Fuller* was termed "smart with yacht-like trimness."

This era of shipment by sail via Cape Horn practically closed with the advent of the American-Hawaiian line of steam freighters plying through the canal.

[Beside local papers for this compilation, we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Andrew Farrell for the use of his Scrap Book of noted maritime matters for much interesting connecting data. Also to: "Ships and Shipping of Old New York," 1915; "Captain Nathaniel Brown Palmer," by John R. Spears, and "The Clipper Ship Era," by Arthur H. Clark.]

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PAGANISM COMMERCIALIZED.—A pageant of so-called old-time incantations to Pele, to return her volcanic fires, was given with much imaginary ancient ceremony and sacred pomp at Kilauea, at dusk of Saturday, March 24th, for which much preparation had been made by certain Hiloites promoting and directing its representation, "Not as incantations of old-time worship of Pele," said its manager, "but a commercializing of ancient paganism." Some 2000 sight-seers were in attendance.



A Silhouette made by Mrs. Taylor, June, 1839

## KAPIOLANI

By PENROSE C. MORRIS

Long as the lava-light  
Glares from the lava-lake,  
Dazing the starlight;  
Long as the silvery vapor in daylight,  
Over the mountain  
Floats, will the glory of Kapiolani be  
Mingled with either on Hawaii.

(Tennyson.)

**A**LMOST all that has been written concerning Kapiolani, as in this poem, has related to the incident that made her famous—her defiance of the volcano goddess Pele. But to adequately measure the greatness of this remarkable woman, it is necessary to take a more comprehensive view of her whole life and character; for a fragment of a human life, shorn of its biographical setting, is seldom a typical or true sample. Perspective is lacking, and the evolution of character is not seen. Heroes and heroines are not made in a day, and behind every noble action lies a long sequence of cause and effect. This is all preeminently true of Kapiolani. Her exploit at the volcano is a glorious tradition of Hawaii. But it was an event occupying only a few hours of one day, in a life of sixty years, and the story of her life is of eternal interest. For if Kamehameha deserved to be called great because he made of Hawaii a nation, even more does the name

of Kapiolani call for remembrance, who out of imperfection was made strong, to be a pioneer among her people, in living the life of the spirit. The simple story of this Hawaiian woman is, in its essence, the tale of every life of spiritual aspiration, and hence its significance. "Religion, Society, and Nature! These," as said Victor Hugo, "are the three struggles of man. They constitute at the same time his three needs. They involve three perpetual conflicts. The mysterious difficulty of life results from all three." The life of Kapiolani is like a mirror, wherein is seen, in the most intense and vivid form, this great elemental drama. Religion, society and nature are beheld transformed, and in and through her, we see eternal life lived within the bounds of time, within the orbit of a human life; for in her case, as in the lives of those before and since who have known her secret, time does not, "like a globe of many-colored glass, stain the white radiance of eternity," but the white beams of eternal verity and glory break through untarnished and undimmed.

Kapiolani was born at Hilo, Hawaii, in the year 1781. She came into the world at a time when Kamehameha was engaged in his struggle for the conquest of Hawaii. It was not until she was fourteen years old that, for the first time in Hawaiian history, there ruled over all the islands, except Kauai, one king; and Kauai was soon to fall under the sway of the mighty Kamehameha. Kapiolani was descended from great chiefs and warriors. Her father was Keawemauhili, one of the very highest chiefs known to the heralds. He was half brother of Kalaniopuu, king of the island of Hawaii. This was the king, so well known in the story of the early period of Kamehameha's life, who visited Captain Cook on board the "Resolution" on the occasion of Cook's visit to the Islands during the winter of the year 1778. Kapiolani's father was actively engaged in the battles of this period, and was taken prisoner and confined at Napoopoo. He escaped, and later became chief of the districts of Hilo, Puna, and Kau. It was at this time that Kekikipaa, who had been one of Kamehameha's wives, "loving Keawemauhili, deserted and fled to Hilo, and became his wife." About five years later Kapiolani was born of this union. Thus it appears that it was not Kapiolani, as has been recorded, who was a wife of Kamehameha, but

her mother, Kekikipaa. Keawemauhili was fighting for Kamehameha when he was defeated and slain at the battle near Alae, Hilo. Kapiolani was an infant of two years of age when her father died. History shows that the character of Keawemauhili was grasping and imperious. So apparent were these characteristics that on account of them Kamehameha, when a young man, was preferred before Keawemauhili, in the selection for head chief of Kona, Hawaii.

Kapiolani's mother, Kekikipaa, was a daughter of Kameeiamoku, the chief who suffered ill treatment at the hands of Captain Metcalf, the American fur trader, in command of the "Eleanor." Metcalf's son was killed by Kameeiamoku in revenge. Yet there appears to have been strong provocation for this act, and the standards of the time and place have to be taken into account. Kapiolani may have been a blood relative on the mother's side—and according to Hawaiian custom the rank was always traced through the mother—of the great Kamehameha himself; for her grandfather, Kameeiamoku, was half-brother of Kahekili, king of Maui, and he, according to Hawaiian tradition, was the real father of Kamehameha. It is therefore apparent that Kapiolani was not only a chiefess of very high native rank, but may likely have inherited, through both her father and mother, her own passionate nature and the fierce imperiousness of her early life. But these were qualities commonly seen in high chiefs of that time. Heredity and environment both helped to shape Kapiolani. But these limitations do not of necessity make destiny.

The earliest incident on record of Kapiolani is her narrow escape from death, as a baby in arms, at the time of Kamehameha's contest with the chiefs of Hilo. The little girl's guardians, fleeing from the battle, in order to hasten their flight, threw her into a clump of bushes. The story of her rescue, by an old native chronicler, tells that a certain man, named Haaiawi, "passing that way, heard the voice of a child crying. He stood to listen, and being assured of the child's voice, he drew near and looked, and behold there was his chiefess in the bushes, deserted by her guardians. His compassion was aroused and he hurriedly grasped the child and fled to the mountains."

Before his death, Kapiolani's father directed his sister, Akahi, to take charge of his little daughter. This Akahi was a high chiefess who dwelt at Kealia, South Kona. There Akahi reared Kapiolani to maturity. Kapiolani's mother, on the death of her husband, followed Kamehameha, and her doings are not afterwards recorded.

The village of Kealia lies near Hookena, about three miles south of the city of refuge, at Honaunau. Lying scattered along the sea-front, with its coconut groves, algaroba trees, and flat volcanic rocks, it has a quiet beauty. It is now a small settlement, but one hundred years ago was probably peopled to the extent of twenty times its present population. During the closing weeks of the year 1923, and beginning of 1924, the writer of this paper stayed awhile at Kealia and its neighborhood, in the course of a leisurely tour on foot through the country associated with Kapiolani. It would be hard to find any place in primitive Hawaii more redolent of the atmosphere of early days on the islands than Kealia. Those should have been happy days for a nature-loving people, as yet untouched by our modern haste and artificiality, were it not for the terror and tyranny involved in a social state, where oppressions of chiefs and priests, and constant internecine warfare, allowed of no permanent tranquillity of life to anyone.

It is interesting to consider what was the environment of Kapiolani's childhood and girlhood. Those were the impressionable years. She lived in a period of transition, when the old religious system was crumbling into decay, and the people were furtively and fitfully commencing to assert themselves. The deities worshipped through the idols, or apart from the idols, as powers of nature—like Pele, the volcano goddess—were mostly of a malignant and fearsome nature. The network of prohibitions known as the Tabu was a burden on the life of the people, although not without its use as serving to secure a measure of law and order. A religion like that of the Hawaiians, that could countenance infanticide, the neglect of infirmity and old age, and that sanctified sexual excesses in some of its ceremonials, and permitted human sacrifices as "the crowning act of the ancient worship" (Alexander), was obviously a religion that was not



founded on those fundamental laws of God graven on every human heart. The system collapsed before the first Christian missionary landed on the Islands.

There is evidence in the poetry and song of the Hawaiian people of spiritual yearnings. An example is seen in the old mele or chant, "The water of Kane." Kane was the creating god, the god of life. Dr. Nathaniel B. Emerson, in his "Unwritten Literature of Hawaii," says this poem is to Hawaiian thought what the Holy Grail idea is to European literature. In Dr. Emerson's translation of one version, the poet asks a question: "A query, a question, I put to you: Where is the water of Kane?" The poet then goes on to answer his own question: "The water of Kane is at the Eastern Gate where the Sun comes in. Out there with the floating sun, where cloud-forms rest on Ocean's breast. Yonder on mountain peak, on the ridges steep in the valleys deep, where the rivers sweep; in the heavenly bow, in the piled-up mist-wraith, in the heavenly blue," and so on. The poem ends with this passionate outburst:

"A water of magic power,  
The water of life!  
Life! O give us this life!"

Kapiolani would probably have heard some version of this song when as a girl she dwelt at Kealia, and there surely must have been moments when her consciousness rose to wonder and aspire.

When Kapiolani was yet a child, according to one authority, upon her coming of age according to another, her aunt Akahi erected for her a heiau (temple) and assigned her a priest, named Kuheleaumoku. It was at this period that an incident occurred of moment to Kapiolani. It was tabu for women to enter a temple, and bananas were for them a prohibited food, being in fact one of the sacrificial offerings to idols. History tells that Kapiolani and her girl friend Keoua, seeing an offering of a bunch of bananas on the altar, sent a boy named Mau, who was Kapiolani's favorite page, to secretly obtain a few of them. The boy obeyed, and the two girls, concealing the fruit, ran into the sea to eat the forbidden luxury. But the theft had been seen, and the priest demanded punishment. Kapiolani must suffer

poverty, loss of rank, and remain unmarried, unless a suitable expiation could be made. The priest suggested the sacrifice of the boy, Mau, and Akahi consented. The exact details as to how he met his death vary, but the account given by Kapiolani herself is likely to be the most accurate. Years after, when relating this tragic story to Mrs. Judd, Kapiolani told her that the boy was carried to the sacred inclosure at Honaunau and was seen no more. Kapiolani, in Mrs. Judd's presence, called the same old priest to come and sit by her and say what he thought of those proceedings. He replied that "Those were dark days, though we priests knew better all the time. It was power we sought over the minds of the people to influence and control them." Kapiolani asked him what he did with the boy. "He was strangled on the altar," he replied. Then Kapiolani wept and said to Mrs. Judd, "Oh, why did not Christians come sooner and teach us better things?" (See Journal of Laura Fish Judd.) But this is to anticipate perhaps twenty years. We will now return to Kapiolani, the girl at Kealia.

It was during the residence of the Court at Honolulu in the year 1805 that a great pestilence broke out, known as the *Mai Okuu*, probably cholera. Kamehameha was himself sick and nearly half his army perished. Kapiolani, who was with the royal party, also suffered. Her hair fell out, and she narrowly escaped death. On their recovery, Kamehameha and his entourage returned from Honolulu to Hawaii. Kapiolani was at that time in the full bloom of her young womanhood and was of stately and attractive appearance. She had many admirers among the chiefs. In the manner of the time, she lived with several men, including Kuakini, the Governor of Hawaii, and the well-known and eloquent chief, Haiha Naihe. According to a contemporary writer, she lived "in polygamy and debasing debauchery up to the time of her conversion, when she dismissed every husband but Naihe, and reformed from intoxication." Kamehameha died on May 8, 1819, when Kapiolani was about 38 years of age. According to the custom on the death of the king, anarchy was let loose and every restraint and decency was thrown aside. The native historian Kamakau says that during the period of mourning Kapiolani joined in the general riot of lawlessness,

“without considering its ignorance and shame. Such shameless actions were termed a chief’s mourning tribute.”

The next event of importance in the life of Kapiolani soon followed. The death of Kamehameha precipitated the controversy concerning idolatry. The great king had tolerated the old system of religion and its supporting principle, the Tabu. But his successor, Liholiho—Kamehameha II—supported by much public opinion, abolished both soon after his accession in the year 1819. This was only a few months before the arrival of the first party of missionaries. The attitude of Kapiolani and Naihe was at first hesitating; but all doubts in their minds as to the necessity for the great reform seem to have been set at rest, after the final defeat of the supporters of idolatry in the battle of Kuamoo, in the month of December, 1819. As to the general conduct of the people at this time, Jarvis, one of Hawaii’s most reliable historians, expresses the view that a knowledge rather than a practice of purer precepts existed. He comments on the universal licentiousness, and writes that “centuries of spiritual degradation were not to be removed by the excitement of a day, or the edict of a ruler.”

Kapiolani was living then in her home on the beach at Kaawaloa, just across the bay from Napoopoo, close to where Captain Cook’s monument now stands. Kamakau, who evidently writes from personal knowledge, furnishes details of the character of Kapiolani at this period. She was very much of a person in her own eyes and in the estimation of the people, who feared her greatly. “Her eyes were red with anger. She was not friendly with common or country women. No one durst stare at her. Pleasures and intoxications occupied her mind. She listened to no instruction, for all such was disturbing to the mind.”

In the meantime, the brig “Thaddeus” had left Boston on October 23, 1819, with the first missionaries to Hawaii. The island of Hawaii was first sighted on March 30, 1820, and on reaching the land, the ship’s party learned of the death of Kamehameha, and the abolition of idolatry. Kapiolani was one of those who greeted the missionaries on board the “Thaddeus.” Afterwards, as one of them was walking on the shore, he saw, sitting on a rock, “a large finely proportioned woman, saturating her skin

with the fragrant coconut oil, and basking in a noonday tropical sun, like a seal or sea-elephant." This was Kapiolani, who, when first visited by a missionary in her home, was "lying on a mat with her two husbands, all nearly nude, and in a state of beastly intoxication." (Journals of Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Judd.)

The royal family left Kailua a few months after the "Thaddeus" arrived there, proceeding to Lahaina, and thence to Honolulu. Naihe and Kapiolani removed to Honolulu about the same time, and remained there until the spring of the year 1823. It was while at Honolulu that Kapiolani first showed evidence of a desire to turn from a life of the senses, to the cultivation of an interest in mental and spiritual things. She decided to join with Queen Kamamalu, the king's favorite wife, for lessons in book learning and writing at Kawaiahae, Honolulu. Both women soon learned to read and write, and received instruction in the Christian religion from the local band of missionaries. Kapiolani's stay at Honolulu was broken by an adventurous visit to the island of Kauai, in company with King Liholiho, Naihe, Boki and a crew. The frail craft that bore them was three times nearly capsized.

As the months passed at Honolulu, the Hawaiian nobles, by association with the missionaries, were becoming used to the refinements of civilization. Kapiolani's name is mentioned as being one of those who commenced using foreign articles of clothing and furniture, and applying herself to leading a higher life, not alone externally, but in mind and spirit. When the day came to return to Kaawaloa, Kapiolani was very anxious that a teacher should be sent to accompany her, and reside in her district. But this wish could not be gratified until later. Kapiolani and her husband, on their return home, actively engaged themselves in preparing the way for a missionary by building a place of worship on the beach 60 feet by 30 feet in size, and a residence for the coming teacher. They frequently sent a boat or canoe on Saturday to Kailua, fifteen miles away, to bring one of the missionaries to preach to them on the following Sunday, and on Monday had him brought back again. Finally in the month of April, 1824, Mr. Samuel Ely was sent to Kaawaloa as a resident missionary. In November, 1823, the king had left the

Islands, on a visit to England, and at parting had urged the people to attend to the Christian teaching. This advice was largely heeded, and there was a definite improvement in general moral conduct. According to Kamakau, Kapiolani at this period put away her sinful pleasures, and gave up most of her time to mental development. This historian, however, intimates that at first Kapiolani was satisfied with outward formalities, and the living of a higher moral life, and cared little for a deeper religion, believing Christianity to be a matter well adapted for and useful to the people, but not of much concern to herself. This was for Kapiolani only a passing and temporary phase. After the coming of Mr. Ely, she appears to have been definitely attracted to the religious life, complaining of the worldliness of her associates that wearied and annoyed her, for she had her circle and was indeed the leader of it. Bingham, the contemporary missionary historian, writes of her as having "a leading mind, an ardent heart, a portly person, black hair put up in a comb, a keen black eye, and an engaging countenance," and that "she was a vice-queen in her district."

About this time, Kapiolani had another serious illness that threatened her life. She then spoke of having lost all her earlier fear of death. After her recovery she made a journey to Lahaina and Oahu. At Lahaina she told Mr. Richards, the missionary, that she felt her duty in the world lay in religious work, and that the ordinary conversation of the chiefs about dress, land, money, trading and shipping was confusing to her mind. Her simple nature-loving soul expressed itself to Mr. Ely in words that might have come from the mouth of St. Francis of Assisi. "The heavens," she said, "and earth, the sun, moon and stars, the birds and fishes, the seas, mountains, valleys and rocks, all combine to praise the Lord. But man is mute."

Kapiolani and her husband from that time encouraged education, discountenanced moral evils, and furthered the cause of Christianity and progress in every way in their power. This was particularly true of Kapiolani. Naihe helped his wife in her good work, but was slow to entirely discard the old beliefs. Kapiolani, on the other hand, was fast developing a faith in God that was tending to override the most tenacious beliefs of her

early life. The crucial test must have been the belief in the existence and power of Pele, the volcano goddess, who was still secretly worshiped on the island of Hawaii, at least in the districts near the volcano. Kapiolani had now come to be intellectually convinced that this belief was idle superstition. But the only sure indication of what belief really is, is shown by what we do. When theories are put to the acid test of practical experience, and they stand that test, and are confirmed by it, then beliefs become vital and real, part of ourselves and what we live by. Kapiolani knew that the belief in Pele still lurked in the minds of her people, and even of her husband. She accordingly made the great resolve to prove to her people, to all the people of Hawaii, and to her husband—yes, and to herself, that Pele was a thing of naught and powerless. She had the courage to stake her life and reputation on a supreme test. She would journey to the volcano and, disregarding all customary acts of respect to Pele, would defy her in her most sacred shrine, in the name of the only God.

The occasion for visiting the volcano occurred in the fall of the year 1824. Her way had been prepared by a visit of a party of missionaries to the crater in the previous year. An additional reason for making the journey just then was for the purpose of giving support to the missionaries at Hilo, who had been suffering privations and neglect. Kapiolani accordingly arranged to make a tour through the country between Kaawaloa and Hilo, a distance of considerably over one hundred miles, visiting the volcano on the way. It appears probable that the start was made from Kaawaloa, in October or November of the year 1824. Naihe and a large number of retainers accompanied Kapiolani. The journey to the volcano was made mostly on foot, by a rough path, probably along the beach trails toward South Point, and thence across the lava fields of Kau. Sixty miles of the journey was over rough lava, and how hard is such traveling and destructive to footwear, those who have tried it can testify. Kapiolani was a heavy woman weighing not far from 250 pounds. That she was not carried in the manner customary for Hawaiian women of high rank appears from the fact that the day after the volcano had been reached her feet were much swollen and lamed with the

long, rough way; such were the physical difficulties. But in addition, every possible moral pressure was brought to bear on Kapiolani to dissuade her from attempting to enter the crater. The guardians of Pele told her if she descended into the volcano, it would mean her death at the hands of the angry goddess, whom she had announced she would defy. Late in the month of December, 1824, the party approached the volcano. Mr. Goodrich, one of the missionaries from Hilo, had already arrived and was an eye witness of what occurred. The story has often been told and need not here be repeated in detail. A little past noon on Tuesday, the 21st day of December, 1824, Kapiolani approached the volcano. That is the date according to the Goodrich letters, but a close examination of dates shows that there is a certain element of doubt as to the exact day of the month. After resting the night nearby, the descent was made the following day to a ledge about 500 feet down in the pit of Halemauau. Three or four hundred feet below that ledge the lava spouted and glowed. The great words then spoken by Kapiolani deserve to be remembered. She spoke in part as follows: "Jehovah is my God. He kindled these fires. I fear not Pele. If I perish by the anger of Pele, then you may fear the power of Pele; but if I trust in Jehovah, and He shall save me from the wrath of Pele, when I break through her tabus, then you must fear and serve the Lord Jehovah; all the gods of Hawaii are vain." Some accounts, perhaps overcolored, say that Kapiolani then broke the tabus by eating of the sacred ohelo berries, and throwing stones into the volcano pit. Overt acts were, however, unnecessary. The goddess was sufficiently defied by the mere act of entering the crater without making the proper conciliatory offerings.

According to all accounts, the effect of this act of Kapiolani's—"one of the greatest acts of moral courage ever known" (Alexander)—was very far reaching in breaking down fear and false beliefs in the native mind. The effect on Kapiolani herself was tremendous. Kamakau, the historian, says that from that time she felt great confidence. "Jehovah was the God; He was the everlasting King, therefore she strove, with exaltation, to

attain the goodness of the great God, and steadily endeavored to enter Jesus' sheepfold."

In the month of October, 1825, ten months after her defiance of Pele, Kapiolani was baptized. She then became noted for her piety and good works. She divided her day between meditation and outward activities, and exercised herself to help the sick and the afflicted, having learned humility, which, according to St. Augustine, is the foundation of all Christian virtues. Those who had feared her did so no longer, except evil doers; for Kapiolani had issued a rigid mandate over her Kaawaloa and Kealakekua lands affecting drunkenness, adultery, prostitution and worshiping of idols. She was much given to hospitality, and had a well-ordered house, a cheerful disposition and refined manners,—the outward and visible signs of an inward purity and self respect that had taken the place of fleshly indulgences. "No one could look at her," says one of the missionary journals, "without feeling that she belonged to nature's aristocracy."

When the U. S. S. *Vincennes* visited Hawaii, in the year 1829, some of the ship's officers were entertained by Kapiolani at her home. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, the chaplain, has left a long and detailed account of this visit. We see from it that Kapiolani lived in comfort and refinement, but not in luxury or display. This account is interesting as showing that there was nothing of the ascetic about Kapiolani. Those who have lived a dissolute life in their youth, on conversion to a religious life often become hard and puritanical. Kapiolani was too finely balanced a soul for that. While cultivating the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, she preserved her love of simple beauty in nature and the things she kept around her.

Kapiolani's husband, Naihe, died in the month of December, 1831, after a stroke of paralysis. He had become a devout Christian. For the remaining ten years of her life, Kapiolani appears to have lived alone with her retainers. On her husband's death, she succeeded him in the office of magistrate over Kau and South Kona.

Sometime in the "thirties," Kapiolani removed her residence from the beach to a higher elevation about two miles inland, near where Rev. Mr. Paris resided later. This move was made



to accommodate Mr. Ruggles, the successor of Mr. Ely, whose health required the change. The new home was situated 1500 feet above the sea-level and was airy and fertile. It was in accord with Kapiolani's nature-loving spirit that she should cultivate flowers and flowering trees. She also grew figs, grapes, guavas, pomegranates, oranges, coffee, cotton and mulberries on a small scale. Mrs. Thurston has given in her journal, an eye-witness's account of this inland home of Kapiolani's at Keala-kekua, in the year 1839. "I was delighted with the air of civilized and cultivated life which pervaded her dwelling," she wrote. It was in this year that Mrs. Taylor made the silhouette portrait of Kapiolani that accompanies this article.

Kapiolani's earthly life was now drawing to a close. It appears probable that during the later years of her life her income had diminished. This was not to be wondered at, when we read of her traveling through the country, relieving those in need from her own supplies, and of her great hospitality. Widowed, and with advancing years, and a third and last serious illness developing, Kapiolani's spirit never failed. She made a long tour through the district of Kau to relieve distress among the natives, and to afford them spiritual consolation.

Kapiolani, for more than a year before her death, suffered from a cancer of the breast. On medical advice she removed to Honolulu in March, 1841, for surgical treatment. The doctors decided that the breast must be amputated, and Kapiolani agreed. The operation was performed by Dr. Judd, in presence of Doctors Wood and Fox, without any anesthetic. It lasted about half an hour, and the ordeal was endured by this heroic woman without a tremor. During the course of the operation, Dr. Judd asked her if it pained. She replied, "It does pain, but I have fixed my mind on Christ, thinking of his pain on the Cross for me, and I am thereby enabled to endure." Kapiolani recovered from the operation, and was able to go out and make calls within a few weeks. She was preparing to leave Honolulu for Maui on May 1st, to join with the chiefs in the legislative council there, when she developed erysipelas. On May 3rd her condition was serious. She was delirious on the following day. During her delirium, it is related that she said nothing that was inconsistent with her

high moral and religious standard, but spoke continually of spiritual things. The day before her death, those around the bed asked her, "To whom shall we attach ourselves if you die?" meaning what chief should they follow. She replied, "Follow Jesus Christ." Thinking she had misunderstood, the question was repeated, but she again made the same answer. Kapiolani died about 11 a. m. on May 5, 1841. Her remains were buried in the royal vault then situated in the palace grounds at Honolulu.

More than one historian has related that Kapiolani was a loyal adherent to the old New England Puritan creed. That, though true, is, however, of small account compared to the outstanding and much more significant fact that her religious faith, transcending the limits of her intellectual creed, was of the quality that is universal.

#### NOTE AS TO AUTHORITIES

There has been no attempt heretofore made to tell in English the whole story of Kapiolani's life. The fullest and most valuable source of information is that published in the Hawaiian language in the newspaper "Au Okoa," by S. M. Kamakau, the eminent native historian, in the year 1869. An anonymous article of value was published in the Hawaiian newspaper "Ka Eleele Hawaii" in the year 1845, dealing with her early life. Mrs. Persis G. Taylor, who drew the silhouette portrait, wrote a brief Memorial that was printed in the year 1897. This was restricted, however, to Kapiolani's life after her conversion, and consisted mainly of extracts from the missionary journals. Some interesting particulars, especially about her last illness and death, were published in the "Polynesian" newspaper on June 5, 1841, just one month after her death. The missionary histories and journals contain many brief scattered references to Kapiolani.

The writer of this paper has drawn on all of the foregoing sources for the facts that have been woven together to form the narrative. His thanks are due to the veteran Hawaiian scholar Thomas G. Thrum, who suggested the writing of the paper and translated the above mentioned newspaper articles for the writer's use. Thanks are also due for help received from that other veteran scholar and authority on things Hawaiian, Joseph S. Emerson, and to Albert P. Taylor and Stephen Mahaulu of the Archives Office; also to Miss Green of the Hawaiian Historical Society, and to others.

Honolulu, T. H.

# PACIFIC RELATIONS INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

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(Contributed)

**H**AWAII'S strategic position as "the friendly outpost of a friendly nation" was again emphasized during the past year in the assembling here of representatives of nine Pacific countries for a two-weeks conference known as the Institute of Pacific Relations. Of the numerous conferences which have come to Hawaii by virtue of its "crossroads" location, none has attracted more national and international attention than this Institute, happily termed by Governor Wallace R. Farrington in his address of welcome, "An Adventure in Friendship."

Those listed as active members totaled 111, grouped as follows: Australia, 6; Canada, 6; China, 13; Continental United States, 28; Japan, 19; Korea, 6; Philippines, 3; New Zealand, 11; Hawaii, 16; members at large, 3. In addition to these there were more than 40 persons listed as associate members, which brought the assemblage, exclusive of members of families, wives and children accompanying the active members, to approximately 150 persons.

The preliminary work to develop this Institute covered practically five years. Shortly after the close of the World War a proposal was made that an international Y. M. C. A. conference be held in Honolulu to bring together Y. M. C. A. representatives from all Pacific countries. From discussion of this suggestion there was evolved a plan to broaden the proposed conference to include church organizations as well as the Y. M. C. A. From these suggestions there developed strong sentiment for a still broader conference, so as to include a wide range of political, economic, social and cultural questions, and it was out of this proposal that the Institute of Pacific Relations was built—an international gathering not limited by race, creed, color or political or social position.

The Institute was held at historic Punahou, where the entire college plant was placed at the disposal of the gathering. Not

only were classrooms and auditoriums made available for the formal meetings and discussions, but the large dormitories and the big dining-hall formed a home for the members, who dwelt together as one large family during the two weeks session. This was one of the most interesting and worthwhile phases of the Institute plan, for the members changed from table to table almost daily and thus each came to know the others in an intimate and friendly fashion that would not have been possible had the meetings been confined to business sessions alone.

Governor Farrington voiced the official greetings of the Territory of Hawaii; Frank C. Atherton, who served as chairman of the Central Executive Committee in Honolulu, handling arrangements, outlined the hopes and aims which had prompted those who had brought the Institute about; and Dr. A. L. Dean, president of the University of Hawaii, who had been active in shaping the program, outlined its scope. These three stimulating and inspiring speeches all voiced the spirit of thorough friendliness and liberality which permeated the subsequent sessions.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, the temporary chairman of the meeting, was chosen permanent chairman and handled the business of the meetings in expeditious and sympathetic manner. The operation of the Institute fell into four distinct lines:

*First:* The general forum or general meeting of all institute members, at which certain well defined topics were brought up for discussion by anyone interested.

*Second:* The "round table" discussions, at which the Institute resolved itself into much smaller groups, each group taking up a section of a particular problem, the plan being for the various groups thereafter to pool their experiences, suggestions and conclusions to be given back to the Institute at a general forum.

*Third:* Series of public addresses given on the campus especially for Institute members, but to which the general public was invited. At these public sessions, topics of very general interest around the Pacific were taken up and discussed formally by able speakers of all the groups at the conference.

*Fourth:* What might be termed an extension course of lectures given at the Library of Hawaii, which meetings were open

to the public and were similar in structure and purpose to the public address meetings held on the campus.

The forums and round table discussions were closed to the public and the press, the purpose of this being to assure to every member who took part in a round table meeting an entire freedom of speech. As the Institute progressed, the wisdom of this plan became apparent and the members expressed themselves in appreciation of it. Many subjects were discussed, but perhaps the most talked of single issue was that caused by the operation of the United States Immigration Act of 1924. Although this was of especial concern to the Oriental countries, it had an indirect bearing on the immigration policies of such other Pacific countries as Canada and Australia, and many points of view were offered and discussed.

Next to this in point of interest was perhaps the question of extraterritoriality in China. Dr. Wilbur declared on the closing night of the conference that he considered the report of mass education in China, a movement which has sprung up since the World War, and the consequences of that mass education in the problems of the Pacific, the most striking subject presented to the Institute. Second to this he placed the new spirit of nationality and the new and vigorous attitude of China towards foreign encroachment and towards the problems of this new republic based upon the experience of past democracies.

Desire expressed by many of the members for a permanent organization resulted in the Institute's appointing a temporary organizing committee of five, as follows: F. C. Atherton, Hawaii, chairman; Y. Tsurumi, Japan; S. T. Wen, China; John Nelson, Canada, and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Continental United States. This committee is now busy outlining plans for the permanent organization. It is planned to hold periodical conferences, probably every two years. For the present at least, the permanent central secretariat will be stationed in Honolulu. J. Merle Davis and Charles F. Loomis are the executive secretaries.

The following interesting comment on the Institute of Pacific Relations, by L. T. Chen, one of the Chinese members, is taken from an article appearing in *The Chinese Recorder*, September, 1925. It sums up—perhaps as well as anything that has been

written, the purpose and accomplishments of this first session: "The Institute was invited for the purpose of exchanging views and opinions on problems of the Pacific basin. Its spirit can best be expressed in St. Paul's words, 'Bear ye one another's burden.' A determination to understand and appreciate the other man's problems as well as to lay bare one's own heart was the secret of the success of this gathering. When the sessions began it soon became clear that it was far from the mind of any one attending the Institute to expect to win diplomatic victory. Those covetous of laurels had better look for them in being open-minded, frank and candid. Woeful was he who closed his eyes, stuffed his ears and obstinately did his own talking. Equally unfortunate was he who disregarded the other man's view and tenaciously clung to his own notions. Their efforts were doomed to failure; their exertions destined to be barren of results.

"The Institute was a new experiment and pointed the way to a new era of international and interracial relations. Diplomacy has been too long a monopoly of the government, and history abounds with the failures of this practice. What the people may do in this field is an untrodden path. However, this much we know: individuals of different races and nations have mingled and mixed with great ease. Friendship and good will have resulted from such contacts just as easily and naturally as among members of the same racial or national group.

"The world is shrinking and we are compelled to live in close quarters. When we have to rub shoulders the one with the other with increasing frequency, we are brought face to face with the practical question of how to get along with one another in the most friendly way. Men are human beings, and the problem of human relations can not be solved except by recognizing the human factor. This is where diplomacy in the accepted sense has failed. A lack of consideration of human values seems characteristic of the entire diplomatic history between nations. How to give cognizance to human values in international relationship is a vital issue.

"With this purpose in view, 111 men and women, representing nine national and territorial groups, met on the campus of Punahou College in the city of Honolulu. Under the friendly atmo-

sphere of this cosmopolitan city where East and West meet, and where the descendants of more than twenty races live in harmony and cordiality, they drank deep of the fountain of good will. Whether in forum discussions or at tea under the shady trees, an invariable spirit of friendliness permeated whatever the institute members said and did. Not that there were no differences of opinion, nor was there smooth sailing all the while, but to have overridden these obstacles and to have steered across a difficult sea safely gave additional testimony of the efficacy of fearless group thinking. Throughout the institute there was exhibited a remarkable combination of frankness and courtesy, of candor and tact. No facts were shunned, no views concealed. Yet no sensibilities were hurt and no man needed to feel embarrassed."

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## THE UNITED STATES FLEET VISITS HAWAII

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By SAMUEL WILDER KING

(Formerly Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy)

**T**HE visit of the United States Fleet in Hawaiian waters in the spring and summer of 1925 was part of the greatest maneuvers ever held by the United States Navy. The project had been discussed for two or three years prior; and in the fall of 1924, when the decision had been made that the maneuvers would be held, the Commander in Chief of the Fleet, Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U. S. Navy, visited Hawaii on a preliminary tour.

As the western outpost of the United States of America, Hawaii is one of the most important strategic points in the scheme of national defense; and it was entirely logical that the Navy should desire to hold its maneuvers in Hawaiian waters as part of the routine training of the Fleet when assembled for collective operations.

As finally decided upon, the plans called for joint maneuvers of the ~~Army and Navy, the Fleet~~ acting as an attacking force, and the Army and Naval forces stationed in Hawaii acting as a defense force. When the attack was completed, the United States Fleet carried out a full schedule of training by forces and subordinate units, and visited the different islands of the group, preliminary to the trip to Australia and New Zealand, returning via Honolulu.

Before the departure of the Fleet from San Francisco to "attack" Oahu, the Scouting Fleet, which unit usually operates in the Atlantic Ocean, had passed through the Panama Canal and joined the Battle Fleet. The U. S. S. *Scattle*, Flagship of the U. S. Fleet, with Admiral R. E. Coontz, U. S. Navy, arrived in Honolulu April 20th, detached from active participation in the Fleet operations, in order to act as umpire ship. Admiral Coontz was the chief umpire for the war between the Fleet and Oahu's defenders, and had with him a staff of Army and Navy officers as assistant umpires. Others were passengers on vessels of the Fleet.

Admiral S. S. Robison, U. S. Navy, Commander in Chief, U. S. Battle Fleet, was in supreme command of the attack. Under him were the four major subdivisions of the U. S. Fleet; his own command, the Battle Fleet; the Scouting Fleet; the Control Force; and the Fleet Base Force. This armada comprised eleven battleships, ten light cruisers, sixty destroyers, eighteen submarines, five mine vessels, thirty-three auxiliary vessels, and eleven aviation squadrons, a total of one hundred thirty-seven ships. This is the largest assemblage of vessels that has ever visited Hawaii at one time, and comprised practically all of the effective seagoing ships of the United States Navy. Approximately 45,000 men and officers manned this armada, including two admirals, already mentioned, two vice-admirals, and ten rear-admirals. In round numbers, 3,000 officers, 3,500 chief petty officers, and 38,000 lower ratings. The number of men was just about half of the total strength of the Navy, ashore and afloat, and possibly three-fourths of the number of men afloat. Considered as a tourist invasion, there has never been a greater influx of curious and intelligent sightseers in the history of Hawaii.



The men of the naval service are recruited from every section of the United States and come from all walks of life. To those making their first visit Hawaii was a name to conjure with, and an opportunity to see the Islands and to visit its famous points of interest was looked forward to eagerly.

With the Fleet were representatives of the press of the United States, coming as guests of the Navy Department, and covering newspapers from all four corners of America, both big and little. Many parties of Congressmen and individual members of the Senate and the House of the United States chose the time while the Fleet was in Hawaii to visit the Islands to learn of its needs by first-hand investigation. The result of the Fleet maneuvers was, therefore, a tremendous advertisement of the Islands by the Navy visitors, the press representatives, and the congressional parties.

To receive these guests of Hawaii-*nei*, and to try as well as could be to entertain them, the Legislature of the Territory at its thirteenth session appropriated \$75,000, and created a commission of five men to disburse this sum for the reception and entertainment of the Navy, as an expression of Hawaii's welcome and aloha.

On April 27<sup>th</sup>, the attack having been officially declared finished by the chief umpire, the Fleet began to arrive off Honolulu. The major vessels, battleships and light cruisers, anchored south of Oahu, on the narrow shelf of comparatively shoal water, lying just outside the line of breakers; and the smaller craft proceeded into Pearl Harbor. The vessels off port stretched from Waikiki to Pearl Harbor. A few ships were berthed in Honolulu harbor, restricted in number because of the lack of wharf facilities.

From the day of arrival until May 7<sup>th</sup> was a continuous round of entertainment of the senior officers and officers and men of the Fleet; and of individual sightseeing by the Navy men. Dinner parties, balls, receptions, parades, and a nearly continuous program of musical entertainment at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., and the adjacent former Central Union Church building, turned into a Fleet Service Club, expressed Honolulu's welcome to the United States Navy on this memorable occasion. Hawaiian

and other local features were emphasized in the programs. The city was dressed in flags and bunting to show the Navy the loyalty and welcome of the community. Information centers were established convenient to the points where the men landed; free swimming provided at Waikiki; an organization maintained to render any service desired by the Navy; and prices watched to prevent any attempt at profiteering. The clubs, churches, and civic organizations vied with one another in entertaining the Navy men, in groups, or as part of the formal programs under the supervision of the Fleet Entertainment Commission and the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.; and volunteers contributed their welcome in many willing services.

On May 7th the Fleet as a whole steamed out to sea for exercises, and proceeded to Lahaina upon their conclusion. Off this former capital of the Hawaiian Islands, in the roadstead that at one time offered anchorage to hundreds of whaling ships, the great Fleet based until May 25, operating various units in different forms of naval training from Lahaina. Small detachments left to visit Kauai and Hilo; and liberty parties combed Maui during recreation periods. On May 29th the Fleet reassembled off Honolulu and a week of athletics was held to determine the Fleet championships in various forms of sports. The city was put at the disposal of the Navy; and parks and playgrounds were used by the teams for their practices and games. Upon the conclusion of Fleet Athletic Week, the Scouting Fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral J. S. McKean, U. S. Navy, left for its long return trip to the Atlantic, and the period of the Fleet's concentration was over.

The vessels remaining were employed in individual forms of training and exercises, and in preparation for the trip to the Antipodes. With the end of the Fleet concentration, the formal part of Hawaii's reception of the Fleet was concluded, and the remainder of the Navy's stay was devoted to more informal and individual entertainment.

On July 1st, America's peace envoys to our southern neighbors left Hawaii for the first visit to Australia and New Zealand since the great Round-The-World Cruise of the Navy in 1907-1908. The vessels making the southern cruise comprised eleven battle-

ships, five light cruisers, twenty-six destroyers, thirteen auxiliary vessels, two mine-layers, and the Fleet Flagship *Seattle*.

On the return to Honolulu, after a stay in Australia and New Zealand waters that was characterized by a most enthusiastic welcome, several of the vessels proceeded via different island groups of Polynesia direct to the mainland. The main body returned via Samoa to Honolulu, arriving September 9th and leaving September 18th.

The latter date marked the termination of the Fleet's visit, an event in our local history, an object lesson to many of us of the might and power and high character of the great Navy that is the nation's "first line of defense;" and an unexampled opportunity for this Territory to show our mainland brothers that out here in the Mid-Pacific there is a loyal, progressive, and thoroughly American community. Hawaii did its best to show the Navy a traditional Hawaiian welcome. With 45,000 visitors, it was a task for our small communities. But the cooperation of all made the problem less difficult. From the Navy we received high praise and many expressions of appreciation of the manner in which Hawaii greeted the Fleet and cared for the Navy men. For our part, the Fleet left us a lasting impression of the fine young manhood that serves the nation in the Navy; of the clean-cut, gentlemanly youngsters that thronged our streets and made friends so readily; that became so much a part of us that we regretted the day of departure.

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NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—As a "Welcome to our Fleet," a special edition of the *Star-Bulletin*, of 200 pages, and of the *Honolulu Advertiser*, of 148 pages, greeted them on arrival, designed, by special articles and many illustrations, to entertain and educate the "invaders" with an historic account of Hawaii's progress in all lines of endeavor, and equally serviceable to mail abroad. This latter service met a sudden check by the new postal law requiring parcel-post rate on all papers of over 8 oz. weight, which made the postal fee 38 cents on the *Advertiser*, and 26 cents on the *Star-Bulletin*. Such rates are not likely to encourage future effort in this line.

## BRITISH PRESS PARTY VISIT

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Condensed largely from the Honolulu Advertiser of Aug. 4-5, 1925

“WE CAME, we saw, and were conquered by the unexpected and hospitable welcome with which Honolulu greeted us upon arrival,” was voiced by not a few of the notable members of the Imperial Press Delegation that touched here in August last per S. S. *Aorangi*, en route to the Colonies for its conference at Melbourne.

The steamer was met off the port by an Aloha welcome committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the governor's representative, and local newsmen, with greetings, as also floral leis with which all members and their ladies were decorated as they entered the harbor. It was another of Honolulu's characteristic welcomes to her distinguished guests for which she is becoming noted. “A beautiful custom,” as the head of the party remarked; “we already feel thoroughly at home.”

For the accommodation of the delegation the steamer arrived at noon of the 4th, ahead of her schedule, to leave at 3 p. m. the next day. Prearrangements were made by the Chamber's committee of welcome for as varied a program of sight-seeing and entertainment as the limited stay of the party permitted, which gave the visitors a strenuous time.

Autos conveyed the noted party to the executive building, where they were officially welcomed by Governor Farrington, thence to the aquarium, followed by tea at the Moana, where, during the evening the Tourist bureau gave a special motion picture program of Island scenes for their entertainment.

Next day's activities began at 9 a. m., motoring through various city streets to Kamehameha school grounds; to Moanalua; to the Honolulu Plantation for a brief inspection of its sugar mill at Aiea. Pearl Harbor station was next visited for a glimpse at “Uncle Sam's” Mid-Pacific naval station, thence back to town through the cannery district and up Nuuanu for a noon Pali view; after which, luncheon at the Country Club, by the Chamber of Commerce, President J. R. Galt presiding, was scheduled for 12:30.

At this festive board Governor Farrington gave a welcoming address, embodying friendliness, goodwill, and enthusiasm, in touching on the traditional ideas of the two great nations. Referring to the World's Press congress held here in 1921, and benefits therefrom, he extended the visitors the best wishes of Hawaii for the success of their coming conference in Australia.

Maj. Hon. John Jacob Astor, in reply, among other neat remarks, said: "If we had never loved you before we came, we could not leave you and not love you now. Just how much we appreciate your generous hospitality is difficult to say. We only hope you will grow from strength to strength; that we shall know more of your matchless ideals, and that we, as nations and kindred peoples, shall continue to keep the peace of the world, and promote the advancement of civilization. We had heard of beautiful Hawaii before we came, and our imagination had leaped to great heights. We have now seen Hawaii, and our imagination is rose-colored, having leaped to greater heights in the reality than in the make-believe."

Echo of Mark Twain is recognized in the following tribute, as given by Major Astor: "I have no fear of contradiction when I say that these islands are the loveliest anchored in any ocean in the world. The contentment and happiness here is marvelous. It is a joy to see it, and to know it exists. Here, also, the enterprise of man has made the most of opportunity, and mankind elsewhere in the world is benefiting by that enterprise. It is good to be with you, and we are happy."

Lord Burnham, president of the Imperial Press Conference, being called upon, said: "The people of the United States are geniuses for creating some of the greatest pleasure grounds of civilization, and Hawaii is distinctly one of them. This wonderful welcome that you have extended to us, sweeter in its appeal because it was not expected, has shown to us the friendly heart of real America. It demonstrates, also, just how much we have in common and how little we differ in matters of happiness, hospitality and advancement of civilization. Our friendship is not policy. It is an instinct."

Following the luncheon, the visitors went direct to the vessel, which took its departure at 3 o'clock. A large gathering had

assembled at the pier to bid them bon voyage, and with strains from the Hawaiian band gave their parting aloha to our appreciative guests.

The British Press Party passing through comprised:

Lord Burnham, president of the Imperial Press conference, of the London Daily Telegraph.

Sir Harry E. Brittain, originator and organizer of the first Imperial Press conference.

Hon. John Jacob Astor, owner of the London Times.

Sir Edward Iliffe, of the Midland Telegraph and other Newspaper interests.

Sir Percival Phillips, correspondent Daily Mail.

Lord Apsley, of the Morning Post.

Rt. Hon. Chas. Wm. Bowerman, secretary Trades Union Congress.

Sir Emsley Carr, editor News of the World.

H. T. Cadbury, of the London Daily News.

David Davies, editor South Wales Daily Post.

Sir William Davies, editor Western Mail, and Evening Express, Cardiff, Wales.

Sir Roderick Jones, head of Reuter's Agency.

Capt. Anthony Eden, of the Yorkshire Post.

J. H. Findlay, of the Scotsman.

A. P. Herbert, of the London Punch.

N. B. Graham, of the Express and Star, Southampton.

Perceval Landon, correspondent Daily Mail, various countries.

Sir Frank Newnes, chairman Geo. Newnes, Ltd., and director various other publications.

Sir Joseph Reed, manager Newcastle Chronicle publications.

R. H. Shaw, of the London Times.

H. E. Turner, secretary Empire Press Union.

Sir Howard d'Evville, editor Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire.

Ernest Woodhead, editor Huddersfield Examiner.

Brig. Gen. Victor W. Odium, publisher Vancouver Star.

J. H. Woods, editor Calgary Herald.

J. M. Emrie, manager Edmonton Journal.

J. W. Dafoe, editor Winnipeg Free Press.

W. J. Southam, manager Hamilton Spectator.

Hon. F. J. Carrel, editor Quebec Telegraph.

C. F. Crandall, of Montreal British United Press, Ltd.

Geo. A. L. Green, editor Cape Argus, Capetown.

Basil K. Long, editor Cape Times.

D. M. Ollemans, of the Friend Newspapers, Ltd.

Uley Sargent, of the Natal Mercury.

Arthur W. Moore, of the Calcutta Statesman.

H. Smiles, of the Rangoon Gazette.

Miss Mary Moseley, of the Nassau Guardian, British West Indies.

Dr. Auguste Bartolo, of the Daily Malta Chronicle.

## PACIFIC AVIATION PIONEERS

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OF THE three planes assigned and prepared for the flight to Hawaii from San Pablo bay, to start August 31st, the PB-1 (designated the Boeing plane) was held back for further tests, and the two PN9 planes, Nos. 3 and 1, set forth a little before 3 p. m. The start was made under favorable conditions and was witnessed by a vast throng at all observation points as the planes swung into San Francisco bay and passed out through the Golden Gate at an altitude of about 150 feet, and at a speed of 80 miles an hour. An hour after their start they rose to 500 feet for their course.

The crew of the PN9 No. 1, the flag-plane, comprised Comdr. John Rodgers, Lt. B. J. McConnell, W. H. Bowlin, S. R. Pope and O. G. Stantz. That of the PN9 No. 3 were: Lt. A. P. Snody, Lt. A. Girvin, N. H. Craven, C. J. Sutter and C. W. Allen.

Along the course of their flight, U. S. naval craft were stationed 200 miles apart as a safeguard, and to mark the way in smoke-clouds by day and searchlights by night. These vessels, in the order of their alignment from the coast, were: the *Wm. Jones*, *McCawley*, *Corry*, *Mayer*, *Doyen*, *Langley*, *Reno*, *Farragut*, *Aroostook* and *Tanager*, the latter 130 miles from Honolulu.

Three hundred miles out from San Francisco, plane No. 3, piloted by Lt. A. P. Snody, was forced down and rode the waves several hours till found and picked up about 2 a. m. by the *Wm. Jones*, which, with the *McCrawley*, went to its aid. Messages at first indicated it would resume flight, as it was not in trouble, though experiencing difficulty in rising. But it was towed back to San Francisco, and came to grief in the bay.

Plane No. 1, Comdr. Rodgers, made successful progress through the night, communicating frequently to flight headquarters, "Feeling fine, all OK," which was picked up by the several guard-ships. This continued till near Honolulu's noon hour, and expectation was rife that the crowning event of its arrival was almost in sight. Then came silence; then an ominous message of fuel getting low, and again, that "We haven't gas to

last five minutes." Its position at this time was between the *Aroostook* and the *Tanager*, some 300 miles from its goal, with the weather most unpropitious, the last message received being: "We will crack up if we have to land in this rough sea without motive power."

When it was learned that the plane had alighted at 1.34 p. m., search toward the adjudged locality was taken up by the *Farragut* and *Aroostook*, nearest guard-ships, followed by concerted naval maneuvers of ships and planes from Pearl Harbor and from Lahaina. Thick weather interrupted the first night's plans, but at daybreak all efforts were resumed. Uncertainty of the exact position of the plane's alighting added materially to the difficulty of search, and as day after day passed, the searching fleet, increased to 23 vessels, literally combed the sea between the islands and the adjudged locality of mishap, aided by six scouting planes.

Entering upon the fourth day, as also the fifth, and later, with still no word of discovery, the report of night flares having been seen by the *Whippoorwill* strengthened hope that was waning in many hearts. Meanwhile all available craft of sea and air were being added to the searchers, including some of the returning fleet from Australia.

Shortly after 5 p. m. of September 10th, a radio message to the *Honolulu Advertiser* announced the arrival of Commander Rodgers and companions in their fuel-less plane at Nawiliwili, Kauai, having been located by the submarine R-4, 15 miles northwest of that port, and towed thither with all hands aboard, well, but worn and hungry.

Thus Comdr. John Rodgers and his crew, in the PN9 No. 1, succeeded in the pioneer flight from the Pacific Coast to the Hawaiian Islands, though not exactly as planned.

On reaching shore the aviators were greeted by huge crowds, garlanded, and conveyed to the Lihue hotel, where, under medical care, sustenance and rest were prescribed.

Great relief and much rejoicing throughout the city, and in naval and army circles followed the receipt of the glad tidings, and aid from Pearl Harbor was at once dispatched by the destroyer *MacDonough*, in case it should be required, with in-



structions to bring the intrepid fliers to the naval station as soon as they were able. Comdr. Rodgers planned to be towed to his goal in his plane, to complete the voyage, but in this he was overruled. A good night's rest enabled them to board the *MacDonough* and, leaving Nawiliwili a little after 2 p. m. of the 11th, reached Pearl Harbor shortly after 7 o'clock; a five hours trip.

Sirens on warships blared, and crowds on ship and shore cheered lustily as the vessel came up to its dock. Commander Rodgers and his crew, grouped on the bridge, acknowledged the welcome greetings of the throng, and waved to friends as search-lights lit up the shore. When the vessel was moored, and the distinguished party disembarked, Commander Rodgers, leading the way, was greeted by Admiral John McDonald, and by Governor and Mrs. Farrington, who decorated the fliers with floral leis. The exciting welcome by the many friends gathered was shortened by the doctor's cautioning for quiet and rest.

The following day the heroes came to the city for a noon thanksgiving and welcome gathering in the grounds of the executive building, where some 5000 residents greeted them. Commander Rodgers and crew were met with congratulations on the steps of the capitol by Governor Farrington, Admiral S. S. Robison, Rear Admiral L. Bostwick, Major Genl. E. M. Lewis, and other representatives of army, navy and the territory. After an exchange of greetings the party moved to the grandstand where Bishop J. D. La Mothe offered the prayer of thanksgiving for their preservation and achievement.

Then followed general presentations, wreath decorating of the heroes, and short addresses by Commander Rodgers and each of his fellow-fliers. And during it all the photographers were not idle.

Commander Rodgers in his address expressed appreciation of the welcome, and corrected the erroneous impression that they had been drifting. "We were sailing," he said, "we had taken some cloth from the plane which we made into a sail, whereby we were making two knots an hour, so knew that, sooner or later, we would make port, and were about to succeed when somebody came along and found us."

The rescued plane PN9 No. 1 reached Pearl Harbor Saturday evening, Sept. 12th, having been towed from Kauai by the U. S. S. *Pelican*.

A community lunch at the Young Hotel was an event of the 15th, under the auspices of the Aloha Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to Commander Rodgers and crew, attended by over 600 well-wishers, President J. R. Galt presiding. On this occasion there were many speeches and each of the fliers was presented with a gold watch by Governor Farrington on behalf of the Honolulu Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association.

This was followed the next day by the Governor's reception at Washington Place, from 4 to 6 p. m., when the Pacific aviation pioneers stood in line for personal introduction and handshake with some 1500 callers, to the accompaniment of Hawaiian music by glee club and band.

On Friday, the 18th, these heroes of the pioneer flight from the Pacific Coast bade adieu to Aloha land and departed for San Francisco by the U. S. S. *Idaho*, where unstinted ovations awaited them.

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## HAWAIIAN MUSIC

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By HELEN H. ROBERTS, Yale University

**B**EFORE discussing the Hawaiian music of today it is necessary to say something about the Hawaiian music of the past, for it is to be doubted if there could be a wider gulf between the two. And yet, the modern product can only be understood in the light of the ancient, and to a degree bears its impress. Possibly at some period in the remote past the ancestors of the Hawaiians composed and sang simple folk-songs which were direct expressions of their daily life, musically as well as poetically. But evidently very long ago (by what agency probably will never be known but only surmised) a few well-defined styles were adopted beyond the limits of which neither music nor poetry developed further until contact with the outside world became general, about a century ago.

Religion has often played an important part in the art life of peoples, as in other lines, in some instances causing utter stagnation while in others proving the greatest inspiration. The early Hebrews were forbidden to make graven images and developed no sculpture and no painting. Arabian decorative art was purely geometrical because religious edicts forbade the creation of realistic figures. So, although of its kind it is extremely rich and beautiful, it is entirely one-sided in development. Although the Egyptians attempted much realistic art and were surprisingly adept at life-like representations in some of their sculptured objects, a certain stiffness and style of representation in their paintings, which, carried down through the centuries, hardened their graphic art into a mould which has distinguished it completely from any other, and beyond which it developed or changed scarcely at all. The causes of this hardening, if the term may be allowed, will probably remain one of the secrets of the past. It may have been started by that whimsical dame, Fashion, and unlike her have remained the same; by some religious usage; by a particularly successful piece of work which found royal favor; or by sheer inability to make a new departure beyond the limitations characterizing the early attempts of a primitive people at depicting the scenes around them.

Probably one or another or several such influences served to "set" Hawaiian musical art in the comparatively narrow mould it has assumed for untold time. As far as thought was concerned, as embodied in the texts of songs, there was a certain freedom. Thus, a person wishing to discomfit an enemy would take one of the most effective means known to him, the composition of a sarcastic song which would embody references, preferably veiled rather than outspoken (as indeed was the fashion for all types of songs) to all the discreditable points in the object of spite which it was possible to think of. There was no limit, either in number or kind, to the scurrilous allusions which could be included. But they were composed into a *mele* or chant in a more or less set way, and liberal use was made of certain forms of expression, such as stock figures of speech, which an examination of Hawaiian poetry in the mass shows to be almost hackneyed, one might say, so often are the same ones encountered, though

their beauty offers some reason for their popularity. Although there were no defined rules of prosody and no rhyming, there was a tendency in all poetic composition toward linked assonance, possibly gradually more and more relied on as a mnemonic device in the learning and recitation of very long, honorific, genealogical and more or less historical chants, but also resorted to in shorter compositions where its use is more a matter of imitation of fashion than an aid to memory, and always evidence of clever workmanship.

Ancient Hawaiian poetry may be divided into two distinct styles, for each of which there was an accepted style of musical accompaniment. The first comprised the compositions not intended to be used as dance accompaniments, usually honorific chants, but also those serving other purposes. These were recited almost entirely on one tone, often with very rapid and blurred enunciation of words, long sections of poetry being recited on a single breath without any instrumental accompaniment and always as a solo. At points where it became necessary to renew the breath, or where there was a break in continuity of ideas, the tone might be dropped, and usually the interval of a perfect fourth was taken, below the general level of the chant, either to end such a section, or, as more often the case, to take up a new one, beginning on the lower tone and rising with a portamento to the general level.

Of this form of chanting there were several variant types. Into the chants recited in wailing for the dead, the character of real wailing was introduced, making such chants sound like sobbing, very impressive to hear. In some it was the fashion to prolong the final vowels at the end of lines, where a break in continuity was to occur, with a very slight wavering of tone, such as a quarter-step interval, which was very expertly accomplished by the most proficient chanters who could almost exactly reproduce the effect again and again. Those less proficient, and they were the majority, contented themselves with clumsier effects, larger intervals in the wavering and more frequent breaths. The prolongation of final vowels at the end of every second line was a favorite style, but the lines need not be of even approximately uniform length.

A deep chest tone was much admired in these styles of chanting, the quality of which was not to be affected by enunciation of words. Hence a great abuse crept in, the mouthing of syllables so that they were scarcely distinguishable to those who were not absolutely familiar with the texts of the chants; and this, again, gave rise to another style of chanting where the tones were not so sustained and the words were recited very rapidly, without much variation in the length of syllables and entirely without expression, though clearly pronounced. No doubt those in whose honor chants were being recited which were unfamiliar to their ears, wanted to know what was being said!

Less formal, topical compositions were generally composed so that they might be used with dance or instrumental accompaniment, or both, although they were often sung without either. These were called *hula* in distinction to *oli*, the term applied to the other type of chanting. *Hula* compositions were always in a light vein and very frequently amorous in the extreme. They were all composed in couplets the lines of which were approximately, though not necessarily, of exactly the same length, as far as number of syllables were concerned, for they fitted two phrases of music so composed that the second was modelled on and complementary to the first, although some tunes were so lacking in variety that the second phrase might be merely a repetition of the first. In the *hula* tunes metre became a feature which was irregular or lacking in the *oli*. It was generally two-four although some of the more archaic *hula* tunes have three-four and even six-four metre. The time was perfectly regular when the tunes were used for dancing and were accompanied by the instruments, but when sung without these props to regularity there was apt to be some laxity. The *hula* tunes possessed real melody, though of a circumscribed order. It consisted in a general level, as in *oli* chants, but the complementary tone (a fourth, fifth, minor or major third below it) was comparatively prominent as well, and around these two tones were others grouped like satellites, not more than a minor third, usually, from one of the two principal tones. Thus each *hula* tune had about five or six notes. Some had more. *Hulas* of a given class, that is, those used for certain dances, had no invariably distinguishing features, evidently, or

else those which survive to the present have been much broken down. In some types, however, features like a tendency to begin on the last half of the first beat, or to split the beat into two equal parts, seem to predominate. In some there is likely to be about the same melodic content. This may be due to variations of a few stock tunes, or to a certain melodic style having been accepted. One type of *hula* has tunes which appear to be based on the first inversion of a major triad, and most of the tunes are major in feeling.

Thus it will be seen that there were very definite limits to the old style of singing. Free melody, or melody developed beyond the phrase and answer idea, there was none. There was no modulation, no development of themes, no playing with the tune. There were no sequences to speak of. *Hulas* might be sung by individuals as solos or by choruses, in which case the singing was in unison, or the men's voices were an octave below the women's. I have heard a constant interval of a fifth maintained, the man singing a fifth below the woman, whose voice was heavy and pitched very low, but such part singing is very rare. So too, were dialogue *hulas*, which purported to be dialogues between two individuals, but which, so far as I could learn, were not sung antiphonally. In these *hula kake*, as they were called, there is a hint of drama which goes back to very early periods and to a former homeland of the Hawaiian people. Exactly the same term for the same thing is used in the Caroline Islands.

It seems odd to us that there were no lullabies, no love songs of the simple folk-song type, no hunting songs, etc., within the memory of old Hawaiians still living, which did not fall under either the *hula* or the *oli* type. I heard just one little tune, sounding very like an *oli*, which was very brief. The purport of it was that the wind of Hilo should blow rather than some other, in effect quite like our little couplet "Rain, rain, go away, come again some other day," possibly a brief chant which might come under the classification of *pule* or prayer. It had no more pronounced melody than the litany read in the Episcopal church.

When the missionaries came the Hawaiians were surprised and delighted to hear the hymns. Here was opened to them the whole world of melodic possibilities, such as they had never before

imagined. That they are inherently musical is amply proved, not only by their excellent rhythm, about which even the earliest travellers to their shores remarked when witnessing their *hulas* and hearing the accompanying chants, but by their love of melody which once presented to them they have seized upon with such avidity. They named the new style of singing *himeni*, from the hymns through which it was first made manifest to them about 1820. Their words for song were all more directly applicable to related phenomena, like *leo*, voice, showing that it had not been differentiated enough to require a term by itself.

The musical instruments of the olden days were all very simple and archaic in type, and none are peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands, but are found widely over the Pacific and on the mainland of Asia, and even in places on the mainland of the Americas, usually near or on the west coasts, although in Central America, Mexico and Brazil they have penetrated far inland. These instruments for the most part appear to have had their home around the Bay of Bengal. Some are definitely known to have originated in India, or to have been in use there from the remotest antiquity, while others appear to have had some connection with Burma, Malaysia or southern Asia in general. Some are found in Madagascar and extreme southern and western Africa, as if they had been carried there across the Indian Ocean and had been pressed across the continent and down to the extreme south by later waves of culture from the northeast.

There was only one stringed instrument in the hands of the natives prior to 1879 and that was the *ukekē*, a variant of the musical bow, with two or three strings, for which the mouth served as a resonator when one end of the bow was held to it, while the strings were plucked with a bit of grass or similar plectrum. The wind instruments were well represented. First may be mentioned a bamboo flute, with two stops in addition to the embouchure. It was played, not with the mouth but with the nose, one nostril being stopped with the thumb and the flute being held to the other so that it extended forward from the player. There is no doubt but what this instrument originated with the Brahman caste in India, who, being fearful of being defiled by using the mouth as other castes did, adopted the much

more difficult method of nose playing. Probably vertical bamboo tubes, with a notch cut in the edge at one end which was held to the lips and blown on, were once used in Hawaii but the memory of them is obscure. The conch shell with the apex cut away to form the breath hole, also a very ancient Hindu instrument, was commonly employed in Hawaii for summoning people or announcing events. Its tone was very powerful and could carry two miles. Then there were the little whistles made of a small gourd, coconut shell or even the *kamani* nut, with an embouchure and two or three stops, also played with the nose. A little whistle made of a spirally twisted ribbon of *ti* leaf was exactly the same in principle as the very ancient English whit-horn, but very diminutive and lacking a separate mouthpiece which the old English horn had. Instruments of percussion consisted of large calabashes beaten with the hands, as in India, and a later type of drum with skin head, made of a hollowed log, which was brought to Hawaii from Tahiti, according to a clear tradition. There were also pairs of sticks, a smaller tapped on a larger, and a small hollowed board stamped upon in dancing, like the Andamanese soundboard, originating from a shield of a warrior, thrown on the ground, convex side up and danced upon. Large bamboo tubes closed at one end by the natural septum, were struck on the ground vertically, closed end down. Being of different lengths they produced varying tones which are said to have been pleasing. A variety of clapper made of a length of bamboo finely fringed, except for a part left entire as a handle, instead of being merely split into two sections as elsewhere in the Pacific, produced, when shaken, not a sharp clap but a soft rustle. Rattles were made of gourd or coconut shells filled with canna seed and of dogs' teeth sewed on a netted foundation which served as anklets. Pebbles held in the palm were the simple castanets, and there were humming-tops made of gourds strung on a stick. Few of these instruments were capable of producing more than two or three tones, so that the instrumental music was far more rhythmic than melodic.

It has seemed best to discuss the primitive music at such length in order that the growth of the modern music may be understood in the light of what preceded it. During the past decade or so



Hawaiian music has attracted considerable attention. It is not of the ancient variety. In fact, it is scarcely a century old, and is native only to the degree that the Hawaiians have adapted European music taught to them by the missionaries and European teachers, coloring it by their own sense of what is fit, without regard to the rules and traditions of classical music on which the European system has been built up. Long centuries of prescribed use have affected to some degree the natural flexibility of the average Hawaiian voice, even at the same time that constant use of certain tones has imparted a fine breath capacity and a certain purity. In modern songs of considerable range one very often hears a peculiar break due to the slipping of the vocal cords which in a modified way resembles yodelling. This is so commonly encountered that it may be described as a feature of modern Hawaiian singing. Coupled with a habit, which is to be definitely traced to the ancient *hula* music, of gliding swiftly from a tone finished to the one to be attacked, slightly in advance of its normal appearance, it imparts a peculiar quality to the music which is quite foreign to our manner of singing. Hawaiians are also much given to feminine endings for musical phrases, in fact, such endings are almost invariable, and this too is comparatively rare in the music we are accustomed to. It is another feature that may be traced to the *hula* music of old times.

In a century of acquaintance with harmonized European music the Hawaiians have learned to sing in parts, but unless they have been well schooled in choral singing, or are singing from notes, one frequently hears harmonies which are unorthodox according to classical rules but which, though novel, are seldom displeasing and always refreshing to ears on which certain combinations of sounds have fallen so long that they are unconsciously anticipated. The Hawaiians are passionately fond of music, perhaps the more so that its possibilities have remained hidden from them through so many centuries of the development of their race. They have excellent tone quality and their voices blend beautifully. This would be expected in those who speak a language so largely composed of vowels, developed in a climate least harmful to the throat. It is these points about Hawaiians singing that have the strongest appeal to European and American ears.

In the matter of the songs they sing, when they are baldly analyzed it is found that very few are particularly interesting from the standpoint of individuality. They are all melodious, and a few have real merit, but the majority are either strongly tainted with Moody and Sankey flavor, or with that of old German folk-songs, a natural result of the Hawaiian band having been for many years under the leadership of a fine old German, Captain Henry Berger, to whom is largely due the honor of having instigated a modern Hawaiian music. He it was who guided the Hawaiians who were able to receive special musical training in the way they should go, and the compositions of Queen Liliuokalani and of King David Kalakaua, both of whom were prolific composers of songs, but not of longer and more serious pieces of music, bear testimony to this influence. These and other songs became very popular, for most of them, in addition to being highly melodious, are very sentimental, and sentiment is dear to the heart of the Hawaiians. Sung in a certain manner many of them rival "Sweet Adeline," but sung by the Hawaiians they take on a character of their own which, if they are not heard in too great number or too frequently, has undeniable charm. A few are outstandingly beautiful and will always be loved. None show much thematic development or modulation, and there are no very pretentious compositions either for voice or for instruments.

The old instruments have fallen very largely out of use; some are out of mind as well. The calabash drums and the rattles are still employed for the *hulas*, which attract modern tourists as they did the early voyagers, but the *hula* itself has degenerated.

In place of the old primitive instruments have come the now famous *ukulele* and the steel guitar, which are often thought by tourists and those who do not know their history to be native Hawaiian instruments. They are, in fact, not more than forty-five years old in Hawaii, and owe their origin to Portugal. The first Portuguese immigrants came from Madeira in 1879 and among them three men who were partners in the instrument-making business in the old home. They brought with them the guitar and two smaller instruments, and commenced to make and sell them in their new environment. The guitar was too large and expensive for the natives to adopt generally, although it was

popular, but the two others, the *viola* and the *rajao*, were soon in the hands of the peasantry. The *viola* became known as the taro-patch fiddle, from its being found so often in the hands of the natives as they rested between exertions in their taro fields; but the *rajao* gained its title of *ukulele* in a quite different way which has been related to me as authoritative by persons who knew the circumstances intimately.

A certain army officer, who early in the 80's came to make the islands his home, took a keen interest in Hawaiians and Portuguese alike, and having noted the little *rajao*, and being an apt musician, he adopted it with the same pleasure as the natives. He soon became a master of it and was seldom seen without it, and when he later became attached to the court of King Kalakaua, often amused the gatherings with his expert playing. The Hawaiians loved him and gave him the affectionate nick-name of *uku-lele*, literally, the jumping flea, but figuratively applicable to his nimble movements and small stature, which contrasted markedly with their huge frames and deliberate movements. The instrument became known as *Uku-lele's* instrument and later the name was transferred to it.

The *ukulele* is now the common companion of every group of Hawaiian youths, who generally achieve with it only the necessary chords with which to accompany their songs, and these, like the vocal harmonies, are not always orthodox but often delightfully unexpected.

The phonograph has done much to disseminate over the world samples of Hawaiian vocal and instrumental music, and it is through this means that most of the steel guitar music has been made known. There are not many who can play the instrument with great success who have personally carried their talent abroad. The gliding tones produced by the manner of playing afforded to European ears a distinct and delightful novelty which made an instant appeal. Although some African tribes and the Japanese have a similar technique, but use shells, in Hawaii it had an independent origin and development at the hands of a Hawaiian schoolboy, Joseph Kekuku. While attending the Kamehameha School for Boys, in Honolulu, during the years 1893-5 he began experimenting with his guitar one day by trying the

effect of a comb laid on the strings, knowing, like all school boys, the effect of singing through one. The comb elicited tones of a curious and rather appealing quality, so he decided to try other things and turned to his pocket knife, holding the steel back of the knife on the strings and rubbing it up and down. The effect delighted not only him, but his schoolmates, for whose pleasure he was continually being begged to play, so that he became expert from much practice. Later, wishing a more efficient piece of metal than that embedded in his knife, he had the man in the school shop shape for him a piece of steel more easily manipulated. His playing became the talk of the school and, when later in the year he performed at a concert, the talk of the town. Others learned how to play from him, and the haunting music which the steel guitar can produce in the hands of an expert has since captured the world's attention as it did that of the first knot of school boys who heard young Joseph play.

The steel guitar is best adapted to the playing of simple melodies; in fact, using the steel, it is difficult to achieve cords with it, but it is possible to bring out a melody while the fingers, plucking other strings, support it with chords. Thus the pieces suited to the steel guitar are preeminently those Hawaiian songs and simple melodies which are the product of the last century.

The lack of large compositions from Hawaiian composers is no indication of Hawaiian genius. As yet they are merely feeling their way into the world of varied and complex sounds, and it is hardly to be expected that as a people they will produce any very great or even pretentious compositions until they have had a longer acquaintance with the art in its fulness and are at home in it. Their talent has long lain dormant, but talent they certainly have. In chorus singing they have achieved a marked success. In orchestral and band music they have done very well as performers. A few individuals have risen to some heights as solo singers, with very beautiful natural voices which training has improved. None have risen to particular eminence in the field of instrumental playing as yet, except those who perform on the steel guitar, the music of which is so like their native way of singing. There are no famous composers of songs, except Queen Liliuokalani, but some who are prolific composers have seen their

songs outlast many seasons of popularity well on their way to a permanent place in the hearts of men.

Music in Hawaii has a future which should lead into interesting channels if the native viewpoint as regards melody and harmony, untrammled as it is by European convention, is not obscured or destroyed by the internationalism to which all art as well as other phases of culture are trending. Even so, with the inherent love of music which her people have, if not as yet musical initiative, Hawaii may give to the world some great musicians.

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## EARLY ULUPALAKUA DATA

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THE first recorded transaction relative to the Ulupalakua section of Maui mentions it as Honuaula, in a lease to M. J. Nowlein and S. D. Burrows, from Kamehameha III, in 1841, which, in 1845, was transferred to L. L. Torbert, comprising some 2087 acres, with its growing cane, mill, stock, etc., and agreements with the king and chiefs to grind their cane on adjoining lands on equal shares, for the term of six years, with privilege of renewal, at an annual rental of \$800 per year. The agreement stipulates that N. and B. will instruct Torbert in cane and potato culture, and in the manufacture of sugar and molasses. All property to be returned in like good order at end of the lease. Three days after Torbert secured this lease, Geo. W. Macy joined him in the enterprise in partnership, to work for each others' joint interest for the term of the lease, but nothing further concerning them is of record, though it was said they quarreled, and on the bluff demand of Macy to Torbert to buy or sell, Torbert bought him out.

No mention is found of the development of what became known as the "Torbert Plantation," in sugar, or stock raising, or the potato culture he carried on for export, for the convenient shipment of which he bought the land for the road to, and landing at Makena. He also purchased from Kapaakea and wife, in

1850, a tract of 800 acres in the Ahupuaa of Kohea, Kula, some distance eastward of Honuaua.

Other transactions and divers interests apparently tangled Torbert financially, so that in 1851 he made an assignment of all his property by trust deed to A. P. Everett for the benefit of his creditors. Having to leave for the Coast, Everett assigned his trust to Captain James Makee, and in time, the property was sold at auction, Jan. 23, 1856, at what the *Polynesian* of the issue following said "was thought to be unprecedentedly low," but does not name the price or buyer. The sale notice of the Torbert Plantation, at "Torbertsville," comprised the land, mill, buildings, etc., with 800 head cattle, 475 sheep, 350 goats, 26 work oxen, 4 horses, and 10 mules and jacks. Through C. Brewer, the buyer was Captain Makee.

It is nowhere made clear just the date of Captain Makee's closing out his Honolulu mercantile interests and moving to Ulupalakua, but it was probably the latter part of that same year. Mr. W. K. Snodgrass, his accountant for many years, was left here to wind up local affairs; then he joined the Ulupalakua colony in June, 1859, for awhile.

The papers of the time do not show particularly what was engaging the new owner's attention, and being given the name of "Rose Ranch" early after his moving thither, it looks as if stock raising was paramount and not sugar. And this impression is borne out by an item in the *Advertiser* of Dec. 15, 1859, which mentions the receipt of rich butter from Captain Makee, "likely the product of the fine American cows of his importation last spring." The sugar feature of Ulupalakua came to the front later.

In the *Friend* of 1862, page 58, Rev. S. C. Damon, on visiting Maui, makes mention of Ulupalakua's extensive cane culture and erection of a steam mill just ready to commence grinding, and again, in Jan., 1863, congratulates Captain Makee and son upon their success.

The reputation of Rose Ranch for its hospitality was widespread and well founded. Chas. Warren Stoddard, in his "Island of Tranquil Delights," gives a testimonial to this effect, and its attraction for naval visitors, which is verified in the following

condensed account of the visit of H. B. M's *S. Zealous*, in 1873, by Lt. S. Eardley-Wilmot, in "Our Journal in the Pacific:"

"Left Honolulu May 6th to touch at Maui before finally starting for San Francisco. . . . Reached our destination, the Makee landing, on 8th, landing in native canoes, for the surf was too high for our own boats. . . . A number of horses awaited us, so we proceeded up the mountain, and after a pleasant ride, with the exception of one shower, reached the mansion of Captain Makee, who received us most kindly, supplying clothes of his own to those who were wet. The house consisted of seven or eight detached cottages standing in the center of a large garden. At the back the hillside was covered with cane fields in which hundreds of peacocks were preserved. The cultivation of sugar is the employment of this gentleman, which article he exports largely. . . . I should mention that we brought over from Honolulu two ladies who were going to pay a visit to this family, and who came up with the advance guard of the party. In addition Captain Makee has six daughters, varying in age from ten to twenty-five, so that we sat down to dinner a very jovial party. Although in the tropics, the climate was delicious, so cool and conducive to energy that when the afternoon had been passed variously—in flirting, billiards, or riding—it was felt that a dance was necessary; so whilst we cleared the drawing-room a messenger was despatched with three horses down to the ship for some musical performers. In the interval of sending them ashore three middies, having landed, observed the patient steeds, and, struck with the coincident number soon disappeared up the hill at a gallop. . . . Accordingly, when three musicians arrived, they had to struggle up the hill on foot, and, after a long delay, were seen approaching, . . . consisting of a big fat man with a piccolo, a little thin man with a bombardon, and a boy with a cornet. The boy succumbed and had to be carried by the thin man, while the fat man brought up the rear, all in an exhausted condition. However, liquid restored them to animation, and soon our miniature ball commenced. We kept it up till nearly two in the morning, when nature compelled us to retire. As our party was large it was requisite that each bed should contain two. One, an odd number, was fortunate in having a large sofa to him-

self, so testified his joy by smoking the whole night there, and was observed in exactly the same position when some of the party got up at 4 a. m. to start for the crater; however, then he seized a just vacated couch, and wasting no time to disrobe, was instantly in a deep slumber. . . . When we [the crater party] got back at 3 p. m. we found that the remainder of the party had gone down to the ship, taking the young ladies of the house with them; and we met them returning on our way down. They were delighted with their visit to the ship, not having seen a vessel of such magnitude before, besides an opportunity of seeing and hearing the effect of our big guns, for that day we were practicing with shot and shell. We halted to say good-bye, when mutual expressions of regret passed between us, for we felt nothing could have exceeded the hospitality and kindness shown by Captain and Mrs. Makee and their charming daughters."

But it was not always a clear sky and joviality under nature's smiles at Rose Ranch. It unfortunately experienced a serious setback in the summer of 1871, in a sudden and severe rain storm which spent its fury in the southeast section of Maui, with great damage in both Hana and Ulupalakua. The following is Captain Makee's own account from the *Hawaiian Gazette* of Aug. 16, 1871:

"We have met with a great misfortune, but not, I hope an irremediable one. At a  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 10 this morn [Aug. 9th] I went into the office to write letters. I had just begun to write when the wind commenced to blow furiously; in five minutes later it was blowing one of the most furious hurricanes I ever experienced. The door of the office was burst in, and it took all the strength of Mr. S. and myself to close it and nail it up. Just as we had secured the door I saw the flag-staff fall, the hurricane being so terrific that trees, houses, and everything about was flying before the force of the wind. I was of course anxious to get to the dwelling-house, but could see no way of accomplishing my desire. At this time a servant who had managed to get to the office window informed me that ————— was sick. I got out of the lee window of the office and made a desperate attempt to get to the house. The air was literally full of branches of trees, barrels and shingles. It seemed as though the Furies were let loose.



I finally got into the garden where the trees were falling in every direction, when a gust of wind took and threw me ten feet, fortunately landing me on a grass plot, by which good fortune I received no injury. One of the natives came with great difficulty to my rescue, when, with great exertion, we succeeded in getting into the house. I found ————— had swooned from fright. She had been at the cottage and had, in passing from there to the house, narrowly escaped being crushed by falling trees; arrived at the house, the terrible danger through which she had passed overcame her.

“The gale continued in all its fury until two o'clock when it subsided. It was fearful to see the havoc during its duration. Trees were prostrate in every direction; the mill and engine house, the boiling house, the bowling alley, sugar house, cook house, two of the Chinese and one native house were down. One storehouse at the beach and all the native houses there had been blown into the sea. . . . Fortunately no lives were lost, and all escaped injury save one, whose arm was slightly bruised.

. . . Mr. and Mrs. Whipple had a hard time. Although their house stood through the storm, every part of it was flooded with water. . . . We have not a room which is not more or less wet. It rained in torrents, the water finding its way everywhere and through everything.

“I have not yet seen the cane fields, but fear all the large cane is destroyed, or nearly so. I shall go to work tomorrow to repair the sugar house, and dry off what sugar we have, as it is more or less mixed with water. . . .

“It seems too bad that all the results of our hard work should be destroyed in so short a time; but we have had some pleasure in seeing the trees grow, and will try it again. We shall have lots of room for starting flower gardens and groves of trees.”

Recovery from this disaster must have been rapid for no reference is made to adverse conditions by subsequent visitors, the most notable being that of King Kalakaua and party in the Royal Progress that took place April 7-10, 1874, shortly after his election to the throne. The scribe of the party records the fact that “His Majesty’s party was indebted to Captain Makee for a comfortable rest at his beautiful estate, and the entertainment was on a

princely scale of hospitality." The following account shows the preparations that had been made for this royal welcome:

"Their Majesties the King and Queen landed at Makena at 8 p. m., and were received with cheers from the people who had assembled from the plantation three miles inland, and from the Makena neighborhood. Some 80 torch-bearers escorted the king to the residence of Captain Makee, which was reached about 10 o'clock. The reception here was quite as enthusiastic as at any point on the journey hitherto, and the peculiarity was, that it came from one individual and his immediate family—the worthy proprietor of Ulupalakua. The main entrance to the grounds surrounding the mansion, was surmounted with an illumination bearing the words 'Welcome to the King,' bordered with sprays of pine leaves. In every direction, inside and outside the houses, were profuse decorations of flowers, maile and ferns. A neat, roomy cottage was set apart for the use of their Majesties, and here the party remained in the enjoyment of the liberal hospitality of Captain Makee until Friday the 10th inst. In the interim, a large feast in the native style was spread under the shade of the noble trees near the mansion, and a ball was given, at which the early hours of the morning saw the dance still going on."

The same writer furnishes several important descriptive Rose Ranch facts, not elsewhere presented, as follows:

"The magnificent flower garden in front of the mansion is deservedly the pride of the lady of the house. Here in wonderful profusion is a wealth of choice and rare plants and shrubs, from every clime, that is quite bewildering. Roses were not in season, but varieties of fuchsias, lilies, pinks, pansies, violets and nameless beauties without number attracted the eye at every turn amidst the labyrinth of walks. The garden is on an incline, the walks cemented, and in rainy weather the water runs off to large cisterns below the road, where are stored supplies against a dry season.

"Space will not permit an extended description of this, perhaps the largest and most expensive sugar estate on the islands. The boiling works are very costly and extensive, everything being of the latest and most improved pattern. A great work has been

accomplished in tree planting, not less than 150,000 trees, mostly eucalyptus of many varieties, as also pines have been set out. The cyclone which swept over the island a few years ago destroyed many, but those now growing thriftily will number some 120,000, of from five to thirty feet in height.

“On the estate is a church building, comfortably furnished, and provided with an altar and an organ. And appropriately placed on a hill below the mansion, surrounded with groves of pine and cypress, stands the family mausoleum, a handsome specimen of architecture. Of the worthy proprietor of Ulupalakua, of a truth it can be said, that whatever of wealth he has accumulated here is used here for the benefit of the country.”

The closing period of Ulupalakua plantation activities, as follows, is on the authority of a Maui official identified with that section of the island in those days:

In 1876 and 1877 Ulupalakua produced bumper sugar crops for those times, and with good prices prevailing immediately after the reciprocity treaty, Captain Makee reaped big profits, but the plantation strangely began its decline.

At that time its owner interested himself in a venture with King Kalakaua resulting in the Makee Sugar Co., on Kauai. He also bought the Waihee plantation, on Maui, the management of which he entrusted to his son Parker N. Makee. This happened the latter part of 1877 or early in 1878. With failing health he gave over the management of Ulupalakua to his son Chas. B. Makee, with Wm. Blaisdell as head luna.

The year 1877 was marked with much activity in sugar planting circles. At Ulupalakua much new land was plowed and planted to cane. A few independent ranchers, M. Kealoha, J. Brown and Wm. Wilcox caught the fever and some of their pasture land was turned into cane fields. But from September of that year to April, 1878, a blighting drought fell on the Ulupalakua countryside and dried up the promising newly planted fields.

Early in February, 1878, most of the employees of the Ulupalakua plantation with the oxen and wagons were removed to Waihee; further plantings were curtailed, and the cane acreage declined steadily year by year until March, 1883, the last sugar

crop was milled at the old Ulupalakua mill. In the fall of same year cattle were turned into the remaining fields of growing cane and Ulupalakua became a cattle ranch only.

The record office shows that Captain Makee divided his property interests in Rose Ranch in eighth shares to his family, in Jan., 1878, and they together, sold same to J. I. Dowsett in March, 1886, for the sum of \$84,500. Of Ulupalakua's next change in ownership to Dr. J. H. Raymond, then recently to F. F. Baldwin (subsequently incorporated), the public is more or less familiar.

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## HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE BY-PRODUCTS

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By T. F. SEDGWICK

**I**N ORDER to make profitable use of the by-products from many of our industries, it has called forth scientific research, technical skill and mechanical ingenuity. This has been particularly true with regard to the profitable disposition of the waste products from the Hawaiian pineapple industry. Much time has been spent, many experiments have been carried out, and considerable sums of money have been expended, with the result that today the canners are able to turn to profit what otherwise would be a source of expense and perhaps a menace to the health of the public.

A quarter of a century ago the production of canned pineapples was very small. In 1903 about 1,900 cases were packed. The following year there were about 10,000 cases, in 1909 about 400,000. Each succeeding year brought a substantial increase, until in 1924 the total output of canned pineapples was over 6,800,000 cases.

From the years 1902 to 1907 the efforts of the packers were devoted chiefly to the erection of properly equipped canneries that would handle the crops in a more efficient and economical manner. Inventive genius was called upon, resulting in machinery and methods heretofore unknown. The packers then turned their

attention to the profitable disposition of the cannery waste. Some of the canneries had been moved from the pineapple fields to Honolulu, and although it proved very advantageous in many ways, the refuse from the canneries had to be properly disposed of, otherwise the health of the public might become endangered.

The by-products consisted chiefly of juice and peelings. The juice seemed to offer a good field for investigation. Chemists and other specialists were employed to determine ways of turning it to profit. It was considered for making vinegar, denatured alcohol, table syrup and beverages. There were many claims set forth for it as a beverage. Expensive clarifying, filtering, sterilizing and bottling appliances were installed as a part of the cannery equipment. Large quantities of juice were bottled and shipped to the mainland markets. It was extensively advertised and everything purported to be in its favor as a new summer drink. But for various reasons the demand fell off and in time pineapple juice as prepared by the Hawaiian canners became of little importance. It is probable, however, that it will again appear on the market, in one form or other.

About this time certain chemists conceived the idea of making use of the sugars contained in the juice to replace some of the cane sugar used in the packing process. In preparing the juice for this purpose, lime is added to it, after which it is clarified, filtered and evaporated to desired density. It is then used to dissolve some of the cane sugar which is made into a syrup and which is subsequently added to the fruit in the tins during the preserving process. One cannery passes the clarified juice through bone char filters to remove undesirable coloring matter. By so doing, the juice may be evaporated to greater density if desired.

Pineapple juice contains citric acid (the acid found in oranges, lemons, limes and other citrus fruits). Treating it with lime precipitates the acid as calcium citrate, which is removed from the juice in the filter presses. It is then washed, dried, and sold in the market where it brings a fair price, and for which there is a good demand. If the citric acid were not removed, the concentrated juice would impart a too acid flavor to the preserved fruit.

Besides the juice caught from the gutters, a large quantity is obtained from the peelings and trimmings. To do this the peelings and trimmings are crushed in a sugar mill separating them into juice and pulp. The question arose as how to secure financial return from the pulp or how to get rid of it at the least expense. Burning it was tried, but to do this required the installation of an incinerator, and the use of proper fuel oil with only the ashes to look to as a source of profit. During the World War, the ashes were sold for fertilizer at a good price, but the quantity was small, and after the war, little profit could be expected from them, and moreover, the incinerator was not altogether satisfactory. Some agriculturists conceived the idea of returning the pulp as it came from the mill to the pineapple fields about twenty miles distant, the claim being that it would add plant food to the soil, and at the same time rid the cannery of a troublesome material. This practice was carried on for a time, but was finally abandoned. Today the pulp is profitably disposed of by drying it in a rapid, high-heat drier, sacking and selling it for a stock food. Thus far the output is not sufficient to supply the demand. The following figures give an idea as to the food value of dried pineapple pulp as it is now found in the market :

Water .....	10.63	High in Vitamine A
Protein .....	3.62	
Fat .....	1.01	
Sugars .....	20.66	
Starch .....	42.15	
Fiber .....	18.23	
Ash .....	3.70	

One cannery utilizes part of the juice for making alcohol. This is shipped to the mainland where it is turned into vinegar. During the process of alcoholic fermentation carbon dioxide is given off. A gas compressing plant near by the cannery making alcohol, collects a portion of the carbon dioxide thus produced, clarifies and compresses it and sells it to soft drink bottling works.

A minor waste product from the pineapple industry deserves mention. In the packing process there is always a small percentage of defective cans of fruit which are discarded. The tin containers accumulate about the cannery yards to such an extent

that their disposal becomes necessary. Some of these tins have been made use of by treating them with sulphuric acid, transforming the iron of which they are composed into sulphate of iron. It has been found that Hawaiian pineapple plants growing on certain soils containing an excess of manganese are greatly benefited if the leaves are sprayed with sulphate of iron. As there is a sulphuric acid plant in Honolulu and suitable waste iron at hand, it has been found profitable to use the home made product.

Although the cannery by-products are at present disposed of in a satisfactory manner, little has been accomplished in the matter of turning the field by-products to good account. They consist of the tops and roots of the old plants that have ceased to produce good crops of fruit.

It is estimated that there are now about 40,000 acres devoted to pineapple growing in Hawaii, and that each year over 5,000 acres are dug up and replanted. There are approximately 9,000 plants to the acre, so that every year a good many tons of tops and roots must be disposed of. The fiber contained in the tops may be suitable for making certain fabrics, or it could be used in the manufacture of paper. It is probable that the pulp resulting from the removal of the fiber would have a value as a stock food.

The opinion has been expressed that the root may contain starch in sufficient quantities to make it worth extracting. It deserves consideration. A meal has been made from the root which appeared to have no unsatisfactory qualities for use as a stock food, and perhaps it might be utilized in some form in connection with foods for human consumption.

In order to supply the canneries with tins, it is necessary to make the equivalent of approximately 150,000,000 cans a year. To do this a can factory was erected in close proximity to the largest canneries. The tin-plated sheet iron used in making the cans is cut to appropriate size and shape by machines constructed for that purpose. There is a considerable loss of tin plate during the process, especially in cutting the round covers and bottoms of the cans. This waste accumulates in quantities. At the present time it is baled and shipped to the mainland where it is de-tinned, the tin and iron again finding their way into the arts.

Each can is fitted with a narrow circular paper gasket. In order to make this gasket, sheet paper is cut to proper shape. The proportion of waste in this operation is very large, and in consequence the can manufacturer has had considerable quantities of paper on his hands. At one time burning it was his best means of disposal.

The time will probably come when a local de-tinning plant will take care of the waste tin, and it is fair to predict that in the not distant future the paper scrap will be used in a domestic paper mill.

In conclusion it is interesting to note the remarkable growth and development of the Hawaiian pineapple industry. In 1903, 1,893 cases were packed; the by-products were a total loss. In 1910, 464,968 cases were packed; a portion of the by-products was utilized. In 1924, 6,825,904 cases were packed; the cannery by-products were disposed of in a reasonably satisfactory manner. The 1925 crop is roughly estimated to be about 7,000,000 cases, valued at upwards of \$25,000,000. To produce this 7,000,000 cases, about 40,000 acres of land have been set out to pineapples. Probably about 240,000 tons of fruit were harvested, yielding about 80,000 tons of cannery by-products to be disposed of, and probably upwards of 25,000 tons of field waste.

Seldom has any industry made such a rapid and substantial growth in so short a time. A happy combination of circumstances can be considered responsible for it. About 25 years ago a small group of determined colonists took up pineapple growing as a means of family support. The United States Experimental Station gave them encouragement and such assistance as it had to offer. There was inventive genius in our midst. The sugar industry had demonstrated the value to be derived from technical research. Capitalists considered the enterprise sound, and above all there appeared to be a growing demand for Hawaiian pineapples throughout the markets of the world.

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Total shipping tonnage for the port of Honolulu for 1924 was 5,754,843, of which 5,729,608 tons were of 725 steamships, and 25,235 were of 24 sailing vessels.



## LEGEND OF PUPU-HULU-ANA

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Translated from the *Kuokoa* of Aug. 12, 1865

**P**UPU-HULU-ANA was the pioneer voyager to Kahiki (foreign land), the land of America. Olo-lo-i-me-hani was its name, and this was the reason for the journey: In the time when Wai-loa was rearing his grandchild, Kapahu, at Halawa, Oahu, there dwelt a certain man above Kau-mana, named Kula-uka, who was having trouble with his younger brother, Kula-kai, which led him to a novel plan to end all disagreement.

He prepared from the ie vine a form like that of a bird, which took him five years in its construction, into which he wove an outside covering of feathers. On the inside were arranged the guide ropes, then the wings were attached so that it would fly as does a bird.

He next spent a full year in the practice of flying, and because of his assurance of thorough preparation for long flights he prepared the means of executing his revenge. As said, his younger brother was giving trouble, therefore he greatly desired to secure to himself Haumea's grandchild, so he came to her Kalihi quarters, but the grandchild had gone above to Lelepua. The child, on being found there, was seized by Kula-uka, the bird-man, and carried off.

When Haumea saw her grandchild was taken, she gathered her various flying objects together, but none were capable of distant flight. She therefore leaped and entered the dark-shiny-way of Kane, and nearly overtook them, when the bird-man released a stone. When Haumea saw the falling of the stone she mistook it for the grandchild and turned below in search thereof. When about to catch it, the thundering noise from below occurred; it was the Kawa-luna stone.

When Haumea realized she had been duped, there remained but one thing for her to do, and that was, to take away all food. So she seized all the food, from Hawaii to Kauai, and removing

all her family and retainers to Nuu-mea-lani, she released the hot season, shriveling the mountain tops and parching the land.

Upon Haumea's family and attendants being moved to that famed cloud-land, the distress of famine immediately spread over this land, enhanced by the extraordinary heat; the night being as warm as the day. Indeed the heat of the night and the day were alike. Neither astrologer, priest nor prophet were able to abate the distress. The birds ate their eggs; the people ate their immediate attendants. "Silenced are the fish of the friendless; our friend the sea has gone."

Pupuhuluana and Kapala were men of Kauai, survivors of the famine, and they were both strong men.

There were five persons living at Kailua, Oahu, three men and two women. Olomana, Ahiki, and Pakui were the men, and Makawao and Hauli the women. Furthermore, these people were special guardian attendants of Haumea. She had left them some small means of sustenance, such as the *ti* and *popolo*, on their land of Mauna-wili. Pakui, moreover, was so swift a runner that he could encircle Oahu six times in one day.

Swift men also were Pupuhuluana and Kapala. On their arrival on Oahu and landing at Waianae, they had no food with them; they only were left of Kauai; all the rest were dead. As these two went to the sand of Waianae, there stood Pakui. On seeing him they said one to the other, "Then there are men left on Oahu here."

When Pakui reached the place where they were sitting and gave them his greetings, which they duly returned, they asked him, "Are there men then left on Oahu here?"

"No," was his reply, with the further remark, "there are no men; I am the only one left." His reason for giving such a reply of hidden purpose, was because he thought they might use what little food was left them to live on.

They again asked him: "How about food on Oahu here?"

Pakui replied: "There is no food here on Oahu; Haumea has taken it; things of growth, edible fruits, and all other things, they are all taken to Nuumealani for her attendants, and I am the only one left. I have been placed here as a watcher over the land until found by you two."

The men again asked: "How about Maui and Hawaii, perhaps there is food there, and probably men alive?"

Pakui said: "No, there is no food; the famine has spread over all the land; this is the moving sand of Waianae; it is leaky beneath. Nor are there any people in the East left, because their surface leaks. Haumea has taken the rain, leaving but the petals of the lehua." He further said: "Perhaps you two are going below by way of the ridge?" "No," was the reply, "we will go by way of the upland, to observe the adjoining places." He was afraid they would discover their little food.

Pakui then ran forward, so also these two men ran; very rapid was their swift flight. On their reaching Ewa, there lay the land; the dwelling houses were standing, as also the pig pens and chicken sheds, but no people; all were at Mana. "The small fish had all been gathered."

They then moved onward to Lei-o-lono, where the sweet fumes of the popolo reached them, as they were going down to Waikoae and stony cape. Pakui said, "This is the seaward road of Maka-aho till you reach Makapuu."

This they refused, with the answer indeed: "Better the upper road of Nuuanu," for the fragrance of the cooking popolo had reached them. Pakui, by way of hidden meaning, said: "Koolau has no food, nor indeed any people, and the fragrance of the cooking popolo you two fancy is the kamakahala blossom of Nuuanu, which, chafed by the ahihi vine, bruises the flower in the wind vibrated by the cool misty air; strangers mistake it for the fragrance of cooking popolo."

They then said: "We will go to Koolau," and standing at the Nuuanu pali gap they drank in the popolo fragrance.

Pakui then said: "Where are you two? Pardon my wrong, because I was charged to watch over the land. Haumea gave us a portion of food only. No one was to pass over our place, but through the god from here is your preservation." These two were thankful, and said, "Be you preserved by the god."

When they reached the village the popolo greens were cooked and being squeezed out. They were given six balls of it, and four joints of ti, which they swallowed; and given another supply, it also was swallowed ravenously.

Olomana then said: "By the strength of you two, go for a food supply for us at Olo-lo-i-me-hani, in the land of Makalii, on receipt of which we will be preserved."

"It will be had," said Pupuhuluana, "if being shown perhaps of its certainty, and who will object if found?"

Olomana again said: "Will our ti root be cooked today?" "Probably," said the stranger. "A piece of ti root then first," said the resident. "The oven likely first, as the ti root takes time to gather, even if its place of growth is known." Thus spake Pupuhuluana.

The residents, however, feared the oven would be overheated before the ti root was obtained. At the end of their conversation Pupuhuluana made the oven ready and then proceeded to pull the ti root, making virtually a pile of it. When the residents saw this they shouted forth with strong voice, crying, "Alas! Alas! Alas, the death! One would think you would get the ti root with reason, but lo, it is gathered recklessly."

Olomana again said: "Are you two equal to Ku-maka-lehua, the very large ohia tree that stands at the cleft of Nuuanu?" In response Pupuhuluana seized and uprooted it, though its branches reached to Kailua. He then hewed the tree into images resembling Ie-iea, and Poo-palu, fishermen of Makalii. They were carved into hunchbacks like the uhu fishermen, and furnished with hair and fitted with eyes of oyster-shell, everything complete.

Olomana then ordered Pupuhuluana, Pakui and Kapala, to proceed to Olo-lo-i-me-hani with the food proclamation, "for potatoes, taro, bananas, sugar cane, ape, ti, yams, hoi, pi-a, bread-fruit, starch, apples, coconuts, edible ferns, and all kinds of food and of fruit and seed. On your going and finding Ie-iea and Poo-palu, tell them it is my command, and to furnish all these things in my name."

Thus came the variety of fruit and food products to these Islands.

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OAHU'S VALUE.—Oahu's assessed value of real and personal property for the year 1925 is placed at \$192,104,784, exceeding that of 1924 by \$2,937,186. Oahu's income tax for 1925 is estimated at \$1,731,270.

## KAUAI CHILDHOOD DAYS

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Recollections of Mrs. S. Polani, as narrated in 1915 to the late Rev. J. M. Lydgate, of early school days on the Garden Island.

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**K**AUHOI, my father, was the school-teacher at Wailua. He came from Waioli. He was with the Wilcox's; was kahu (care taker) for the children and used to carry them about, especially Albert. There were lots of people then and the land was full of children. There were big families of 8, 10, 12 children, not like these degenerate days when people don't have children. There were about 500 children in the school then. No one teacher couldn't manage them all, so he appointed his own assistants from among the larger children. They went outside to learn their lessons and the different classes were called in one by one.

The teacher got 12½ cents a day, and was the only man in the district with money. The larger children worked in his taro patches.

The small children mostly learned from a chart about as big as a towel, beginning with the letters at the top and getting harder as it went down, with sentences on the other side. We went over it in concert, the teacher watching our lips to see that we were reciting it, and woe betide any child who didn't study faithfully and learn easily. It was no lunch, or a sound whipping. We began at seven in the morning and kept on till eleven, then had an hour of intermission followed by another session until four.

We had school one day at Wailua and the next at Kapaa, alternating back and forth to give the children a fair chance. We had poi and fish for lunch; the arrangement was that the near children furnished the poi and the far ones the fish.

I tell you we had to study or we caught it. The teacher had a good, tough whip of lama wood, like hickory, and he used it on the least provocation. It was not an unusual thing to grasp the child's hand with the ends of the fingers protruding and beat these

protruding ends till they bled. Another common punishment was to make us stand on one foot with one arm extended, bearing a stone, until we knew the lesson, and if the arm was lowered for an instant we got a whipping into the bargain. Oh yes, I got many a whipping, even if I was the teacher's daughter.

Once in a while we would all go to a Hoike (examination) at Lihue. We walked of course and carried our clothes in calabashes, also our own food. These hoikes were for the whole region from Koloa to Kealia. More frequently we had exchanges at home. The Anahola man would come to Wailua and the Wailua man go to Anahola.

In my early childhood days we still wore tapa garments. The girls and women all wore paus, short skirts, from the waist down. This was considered to be quite modest, what was above the waist didn't matter. These tapas were much more durable than you would suppose. If they were made right the material was quite tough, like cloth. No, it wouldn't stand washing, but it was durable in the wear. Pretty soon, however, white cotton came into use; the Chinamen brought it around. It was very highly prized. There was also at one time a haole (foreigner) at Wailua who made cotton cloth; I don't remember his name.

We all had to work in those days. The men had to work in the lois (taro patches), and go deep-sea fishing, and the women had to make tapas and do the light fishing in the streams and along the shore.

When I was a child we still used the old method of making fire by rubbing sticks. Yes, I know how to do it; have done it many a time. It's easy when you know how. No, no, not a hard and a soft wood; two pieces of the same wood. Pua is the wood, green, and you don't have to rub it so very hard, but you have to know how. But before long we got the flint and steel method of making fire which we used for a long time till matches came.

Yes, there were hulas in those days, but they were decent hulas; they all wore clothes, not like the modern hulas where they get more money the less they have on—so they don't wear anything.

Mr. Pease? Yes, I remember him, Mika Pi, as he was called. He was a tall man. No, he didn't chain the land out as they do now. He told them to put up sticks at the corners, and he looked at them and then told them to bring on the chicken, or pig, or turkey, or whatever else there was.

In those days there wasn't much fuss made about getting married, signing papers, and all that sort of thing. You happened to meet the man on the road and told him you wanted to get married. He said, "All right!" and joined your hands, and blew his nose, and that was pau (done), but those marriages stuck better than the more pretentious ones in these days.

In those days no vessels came to Nawiliwili or Kapaa, but only to Koloa. So if we wanted to sell anything we had to take it to Koloa. When the whaleships were there that was the time. Our men, a band of them, perhaps twenty, would start out long before daylight, afoot of course, and carry their produce, potatoes, melons, bananas, etc., and by breakfast time they would be at Koloa. They went mauka by way of Kilohana. They traded with the whaleships for cloth, or knives, or flint and steel, or tools.

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## A HILO LEGEND

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By THEO. KELSEY

**K**UKUAU and Ponahawai, street names of Hilo, were two girls who came rambling along till they reached Kalalau (the careless idler), the proper name of which is Pukihæ (inspiration hill). Searching around they looked down into the stream and saw two girls bathing, and, remarking upon their comeliness, desired to descend and make friends with them. So they started down, but, strange to say, on reaching the stream the bathing girls had disappeared. Diligent was the search, but to no purpose; they were not found. Therefore the place was called Kalalau and Wainaku (searched water), on account of the leading astray of Kukuau and Ponahawai in their fruitless search for the nymphs. Ala-pahee was the name of the pond in which the bathing girls were seen. Ponahawai is an open space in the forest where water may be found.

## FOURTH TERRITORIAL FAIR

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THE Fourth Territorial Fair was held earlier this year than last, and of longer duration, opening August 31 and closing September 9. In general it was larger and better on several points over the last exhibit, showing it to have profited by experience. This was notably so in the extensive exhibition of live stock, particularly in horses, mules and cattle, which was negligible last year owing largely to the cautionary steps governing animal movements, through the prevalence of the "foot and mouth disease" on the coast. This added attraction called for the erection of several new buildings for their housing, as also a large exhibition pavilion, and cottage for their caretaker.

Kona, Hawaii, famed for its unrivaled coffee, did itself proud again this year by its large display of varied agricultural products, indicative of its possibilities in many lines of indigenous and introduced fruits, vegetables, etc., so as to carry off 73 first prizes, and 25 each second and third prizes. Furthermore, its division was well captained by an intelligent attendant well qualified to satisfy all "Missourians." Few kamaainas, probably, knew the variety of "dry land" taro as here shown, nor the large number of indigenous bananas, which, with those of introduced kinds, made a very creditable display of some twenty varieties. Its exhibit of avocados embraced thirty-two varieties, though the prize award for the best, an improved Guatemalan, of pear shape, was captured by Dr. W. D. Baldwin, of Haiku, Maui.

Few of our list of sugar plantations were in evidence by competitive cane exhibits, which left it almost a clear field for that of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co. of Pahala, for its several fine varieties shown. The excellent educational display of the Planters' Experiment Station, as last year, may perhaps account for this apparent lack of interest by the predominating industry of the Territory in the fair. Pineapple growers, on the other hand, made an attractive display, as also the educational exhibit of plant growth by various methods and fruit products in its several forms.



The Federal Experiment Station provided its usual horticultural exhibit of fruit and fruit trees, fodder plants, etc., to demonstrate local possibilities by improved fruits, and new industries and products.

The Board of Agriculture and Forestry presented again by its divisions of forestry, entomology and plant inspection, the importance of its watchful work to protect and promote forest growth, and combat the known enemies of plant life and guard against the admission of new insect pests.

The entries of the University of Hawaii, as also the Kamehameha schools, were in keeping with their former exhibits of fine animals they specialize in, and varied agricultural products illustrative of intelligent farming.

Two buildings were assigned for the Educational exhibit of the various schools. For various reasons fewer schools were represented in competitive handiwork than last year, hence the exhibit was not so extensive, but the quality of work shown by vocational and industrial schools ranked high in their products of utility, both in metal and in wood work.

The "Little House on Wheels," entered in the interest of home ownership, served its purpose well, having many interested visitors to profit by its lesson of economy of space and convenience in arrangement.

The Flower show was under the auspices of the Outdoor Circle, and its building was almost wholly given over to a gorgeous exhibit of hibiscus (the Territory's adopted flower), of as complete a variety as could be gathered together, and included this year a number of new doubles, showing success is attending effort in this direction. Among a number of floral articles, formed as for decorative purposes, were six large hibiscus kahilis that guarded the main display table, typical of the feather emblems of Hawaiian court pomp. There was a small competitive exhibit of cut flowers, with a showing of dwarf and ornamental plants, but the display of floriculture that marked the second fair, is yet to be eclipsed.

Commercial Exhibits: This feature of the fair showed a gratifying cooperative spirit by our prominent business houses toward its attractions and success, and in the various divisions or sec-

tions, and in some cases whole buildings for a firm's display, it gave evidence of the completeness of Honolulu's market with the latest of products or of vogue though located in Mid-Pacific. To the art products of China and Japan that have a special appeal, was added a new competitor in a choice display of Korean art goods. The State of Washington, which last year occupied one building for its exhibit, required two this year for the more extended lines its enterprising business firms (largely manufacturing) invitingly presents to Hawaii's attention. The auto trade was also well to the fore with attractive booths showing latest models. These mercantile exhibits seemed especially popular with the motley crowd in the brilliancy of evening light.

Radio: Visitors to the fair had an opportunity to benefit in knowledge gained of the boon of radio service, by the operation of the well-equipped station established on the grounds by the Hawaii radio club, and profit by its generous offer to transmit all private messages gratuitously.

Live Stock: As already intimated, the very generous response of stock owners to the call of the Fair Commission to participate in competition, brought together from all the islands, not only a choice few, of the various ranches, but whole herds of blue-blood pedigreed animals, the largest and best ever shown here. This applies equally to the fine saddle horses; the choice Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire varieties of cattle; the Army and plantation mules; swine of no lowly degree, and dogs of all sorts and sizes for fancy or service, as also poultry of standard-bred varieties. Visits to the several buildings of these exhibits were a delight to other than farm-bred folks, and the judging—necessarily by experts—could have been no easy task.

The valuable cooperative aid of the federal Army was manifest on all sides, and without which a serious gap would have been felt. Beside the military display was that of aviation planes, and searchlight manipulation. Both cavalry and infantry shared in providing entertaining features, almost daily, and always the band.

Fireworks of no mean order, to the tune of \$6,000 for the season, were made the nightly attraction by brilliance of rockets and set pieces. To this a Hawaiian troupe of singers, or in pageant

of ancient court pomp, lent their aid, as also jiu-jitsu wrestling, class dancing, and on one occasion a sham battle, were the drawing cards to grandstand and bleacher patronage, all to band music.

The condition of the grounds was better than on the former occasion, then newly laid out, the shrubs and ornamental plants beginning to lend their attraction. Provision for supplying the multitude with meals at all hours—apart from the demonstration sample sections—were ample, as also the soft drink stalls for dry and thirsty souls. “Wikiwiki Way” with its “barkers” held forth allurements of sport and chance that seemed to be popular with the masses.

In attendance, however, there was disappointment. Though the fair held open nine days, against six of last year, the paid admissions failed to reach its number. Novelty having worn off, distance from the car line militated against travel over rough roads for the non-auto multitude.

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## THE NEAR EAST RELIEF AND HAWAII

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By W. D. WESTERVELT

**W**HILE the late great war claimed the attention of the world the Turks commenced in 1915 their last great campaign for the extermination of the Christians living within the borders of Turkey. Literally millions were either massacred or driven from their homes. The people of entire villages among the Nestorians were completely destroyed.

An “American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief” was quickly organized with James L. Barton, secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, as its chairman.

The American Board had at this time: missions 19, mission stations 106, mission outstations 1461, and places for stated-preaching 1972.

Its workers numbered: Ordained men missionaries (8 being physicians), 178; male physicians, not ordained missionaries, 24; other male assistants, 28. The number of women was, 17 physicians, wives 220, and unmarried teachers, etc., 213, a total of Americans under the American Board of 663. Native pastors, teachers, etc., numbered 4,887. This body of benefactors toiled until October, 1919. Many of them were massacred by the Turks; many others were driven into such physical suffering and exposure that they returned to the United States to die. The mission churches and stations were quickly wiped out from almost all parts of Turkey.

Very few people realize that the Armenians have been entirely driven out from their old homes in practically all of Turkey. This means that the Turks have *annihilated* the Christian population from all the country included in the Aegean and Mediterranean seacoast and along the Black Sea to the borders of Russia, then along Persia to Mesopotamia and Syria back to the Mediterranean Sea at Alexandretta. This is the most awful destruction of missions, churches, towns, villages and densely populated districts ever recorded in history. The remnants of the sufferers are in Greece, Russia, Persia, Palestine and the great region shadowed by the Caucasus Mountains. In less than ten years the Christian inhabitants of hundreds of thousands of square miles have been massacred or driven out penniless to establish new homes in strange lands.

In October, 1919, by an Act of Congress of the United States, the Near East Relief was incorporated and authorized to take complete charge, under a competent executive committee, of both the securing and distribution of all aid to the stricken people who had been aided by the "American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief." Dr. James L. Barton continued as chairman of the Near East Relief. "The books of the Near East Relief, both in America and in the Near East, are audited by public accountants and an annual report is rendered to Congress."

Among the hundreds responsible for the Near East Relief organization were Ex-President Wm. H. Taft, Honorable Chas. E. Hughes, Elihu Root, Ambassadors Herrick and Morgenthau and Cleveland H. Dodge, who has been treasurer of the organiza-

tion since its inception. Most of these men are still among the sixty persons who today compose the National Board of Trustees.

America responded to the worst cry of suffering ever heard in the world. What has been accomplished? It is impossible in this article to give any full idea of results. The relief afforded hundreds of thousands of refugees who have been aided in their escape from the Turks can be illustrated by one fact:

“The Refugee Settlement Commission inaugurated a program to settle 600,000 Greek peasants in Greece, to reclaim waste areas, to absorb empty-handed, starving farmers from Turkey, to stabilize Greek exchange, and to revive production. In the first seven months of its service this Settlement Commission established 23,300 Greek families on farms, constructed 8,600 houses, distributed 8,708 draft animals, 15,228 plows, 1,000 tons of seed, and 2,400 tons of forage.”

This has been done on a loan basis and not direct charity. Mr. Morgenthau says: “The general public must not get the idea that the loan will do away with need for a great charitable and philanthropic effort from the American people. The proceeds of this loan cannot be spent for temporary relief. The money is strictly for constructive purposes. None of it may be spent for food or clothing or medical relief. The refugees who are to be settled upon the land must be fed and cared for during the lean months until their first harvest. The widows and orphans who cannot possibly qualify for homes, because they are not able to carry on farm work, will still be a charge upon the charity, partly of their overburdened government and partly of sympathizers throughout the civilized world.

“The statistics reveal a rather unusual, if not unprecedented, achievement in the way of child placement. In 1923 our records show that 14,159 children were placed in homes, apprenticed, or otherwise brought into comparatively normal social and economic relationships. During the year under review, 1924, approximately 12,000 additional children have been similarly placed in homes or brought to self-support, making a total of over 28,000 children thus placed within two years' time. The significance of this is perhaps better appreciated when one realizes that this means the placing out of one child on an average of every ten

minutes of each working day throughout the two years, and in every instance personal consideration is given to the individual child, and the safeguarding of his future. Personal inspection, as well as later supervision, is given to every home or environment in which the child is placed. When one notes that one of the largest child welfare organizations in America has placed only 3,225 children in the prosperous homes of this country in 25 years time, one realizes the task involved in finding homes for 12,000 orphan children in a single year in the midst of the social and economic chaos of the Near East. Many of these children have been placed with distant relatives in refugee camps; and in the opinion of some committeemen and overseas workers the out-placing has been too drastic for the good of the children, but it has been necessitated by financial limitations.

“During the twelve months from January 1 to December 31 of 1924, the service of Near East Relief reached 554,978 persons, of whom the great majority were women and children, and many of whom belonged to races or nationalities that had no legal claim upon the land that had given them haven. Many different trades, such as carpentering, printing, tailoring, farming with tractors and multiple plows, and many other occupations have been taught in the orphanages. Over 15,000 acres of land in one location is cultivated by an orphanage with the aid of American agricultural implements. The possibility of cultivating large tracts of land by good machinery has led to many large investments with American manufacturers by the Russian and Persian governments and their farming population, and also to the laying aside of ancient methods of cultivation of the soil in many regions surrounding the work of the Near East Relief.”

The foregoing statements are scarcely a beginning of the recital of the full results, and yet they alone justify the expenditures of the following amounts.

I have not been able to locate figures for the years from 1915 to 1919, but the Near East Relief since the beginning of its operations in 1919 to Dec. 31, 1924, has disbursed a total of \$77,537,820.00 “not including flour secured through the United States Grain Corporation and the American Relief Administration, valued at \$12,800,000.00, which would bring the total relief

administered to \$90,337,820.00. Nor does this include the value of buildings and real estate loaned to the Near East Relief by various governments. These grants save the Near East Relief many thousands of dollars every year."

What has been done in the Hawaiian Islands? Kauai, Maui and Hawaii have given largely every year, and Oahu has directed the campaign.

Since the organization of the Near East Relief in 1919 the island contributions have amounted to \$164,358. The yearly gifts have been:

1919 .....	\$21,716.90
1920 .....	24,467.25
1921 .....	36,297.29
1922 .....	19,789.50
1923 .....	27,555.00
1924 .....	17,535.00
1925 .....	17,200.00

The Hawaiian Trust Company has banked and forwarded all the above contributions without charge for their services.

Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt and their assistants on the other islands have met all the local expenses of the various campaigns, therefore all the money contributed in these Islands has gone directly into the Near East Relief work. In addition to the money contributed, many boxes of warm, cast-off clothing have been sent from the island people to the Armenian refugees and orphanages.

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CENTRAL UNION ANNIVERSARY.—"The Church in a Garden" celebrated its first anniversary May 18, 1925, in a unique manner—a garden fete in the afternoon, attended by the band; an exhibit of articles reminiscent of its pioneer days; athletic games, etc., followed by a buffet supper; after which an organ recital was given in the church and an historic address by Hon. A. F. Judd. The day's events closed with a pageant of folk-dances on the lawn under the big tree.

## AVIATION MISHAPS

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**A** PART from the Pioneer Pacific flight, already dealt with, the following events may be said to show the "percentage" indicative of the increased activity this year in Hawaiian plane practice:

A navy plane with two officers crashed to earth near the Wheeler Field Railroad crossing, Jan. 29th, and was seriously damaged. Both fliers were badly bruised and suffered from shock.

Another plane fell with a crash into a Moanalua fish pond, Feb. 20th, resulting in the death of one officer and serious injuries to his companion.

Lt. C. Elleman was killed March 27th by a nose dive of his plane at Wheeler Field, and his body badly burned. His companion, Sgt. Meserick, miraculously escaped with but slight injuries.

Lts. Curtin and Lyon, and Machinist Sargent, naval fliers, returning from a Kauai flight April 10th had a narrow escape, their plane being forced down in mid-channel 35 miles from Kauai and were eleven hours battling the waves in their wrecked plane before their rescue, after dark, by the *Teal*, which with other naval craft, had been sent out from Pearl Harbor in search, on learning their plight by companion fliers.

A seaplane of U. S. S. *Concord* was forced down near the Rice beach home, Spreckelsville, Maui, May 15th. Its three occupants were fortunately unhurt. The plane, badly damaged, was towed to Kahului.

In the navy maneuvers off Maui, a plane catapulted from U. S. S. *New Mexico*. By motion of the ship as the plane shot forth, it struck the water as another heavy wave sent it nose-diving into the sea with its occupants. Quick aid rescued the men, one of whom received some injury.

At Hilo, June 19th, Lt. E. A. Adams, of U. S. S. *Tennessec*, crashed to the ground from a great height through a stalled engine, sustaining serious injuries. The plane was badly wrecked.

In a plane collision in battle practice, June 23d, Lt. Com. N. B. Chase was killed in a fall of 1000 feet near Ewa, the plane being a total wreck.



Lt. L. C. Cotlett, a Luke Field aviator, was killed July 18th when his plane fell 200 feet and crashed into the reef off Fort Kamehameha.

Three deaths occurred July 23d in the collision of two planes setting out from Luke Field, and another falling in Kipapa Gulch through striking into a high tension wire spanning the gulch; all within an hour. The victims of the mishaps were Lt. C. L. Morse, Lt. J. A. Wyatt and Sgt. Peter Meulen. Yet another, in seeking to locate the fallen plane, also struck the high tension wire and crashed to the ground, wrecking it, its two fliers sustaining severe injuries.

A navy plane with pilot and photographer aboard, in greeting the arrival of Rear Admiral Moffett, Aug. 14th, fell from a height of 150 feet into the sea and sank. The occupants managed to get clear of the wreck, one suffering a broken leg, and were picked up by the pilot's launch.

A seaplane of the Pearl Harbor station, returning from Hilo, Aug. 25th, with its pilot and one passenger, was forced down in the Molokai channel. An accompanying plane reporting the mishap, the U. S. S. *Pelican* went to their aid at dusk, and towed them to its station.

A navy plane with Lt. W. H. Buracher and four others on search for the lost PN9-1, was forced down in the Hawaii channel Sept. 2d and was fortunately picked up, after four hours drenching by heavy seas, by the U. S. S. *Sunnadin*. Another patrol plane was forced down in Kahului bay, Sept. 3d, through a broken connecting rod. The crew were taken off by Submarine 17.

Nov. 5th a Loening plane, in which were Sgt. A. A. Porter, Sgt. H. McCracken, and Pvt. Fred. Smith, in an afternoon Luke Field practice, fell suddenly from a 1000-foot height and crashed to the ground in a cleared cane field on the peninsular opposite the Pearl Harbor hospital in a nose drive. All three men were instantly killed.

A Martin bomber, in which were five fliers, through stalled motors was forced into the surf November 23d, off Waimea, Oahu, whereby Capt. K. H. Gorman and Lt. H. C. Brandt were drowned. The others were fortunately able to swim ashore.

## LEAHI HEIAU (TEMPLE): PAPA- ENA-ENA

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By THOMAS G. THRUM. Compiled by request.

**A**MONG the many heiaus in Honolulu's vicinity, of ancient time, that Oahu traditions have preserved to us, that of Papa-ena-ena at the western base of Leahi, or Diamond Head, occupies a prominent place, partly from its more recent period, and partly its connection with the edicts of Kamehameha I during the prevalence of the plague (*mai okuu*) about the year 1804, which sadly decimated his army and caused him to abandon his projected invasion of Kauai.

The time of Papaenaena's construction, or to which of Oahu's rulers it is to be accredited, is nowhere shown in the native accounts; nor when it succeeded the activities of the Apuakehau (Waikiki) temple, Helumoa, on whose altar Kauhi-a-Kama, a high chief of Maui, was offered in sacrifice with great indignities by the Oahu chiefs, about the middle of the 16th Century. Many years later, Kahekili, a noted descendant and king of Maui, with an invading army avenged this outrage in the sanguinary battle of Niuhelewai, Kapalama, defeating King Kahahana and conquering the island. This was in 1783, and it is not unlikely that the heiau of Papaenaena was erected by Kahekili in recognition of his victory, and ignoring the hitherto important and prominent temple of Helumoa, at Apuakehau, whose altar was so defiled by the ignominious treatment of his illustrious ancestor.

For the description and dimensions of Papaenaena, the size of which is an evidence of its importance, we are indebted to the writings of early visitors rather than to native historians, as will be seen by the following:

Rev. C. S. Stewart in his "Residence at the Sandwich Islands" (p. 297), writing in 1824, states:

"I visited a large heiau which had often attracted my attention, situated about a mile above the bay and groves of Waikiki, immediately under the promontory of Diamond Hill. It seems

well located for the cruel and sanguinary immolations of the heathen—standing far from every habitation—and being surrounded by a wide extent of dark lava, partly decomposed and slightly covered with an impoverished and sunburnt vegetation. It is the largest and most perfect ruin of the idolatry of the islands I have yet seen; and was the most distinguished temple on Oahu. By a rough measurement, I made its length forty, and its breadth twenty yards. The walls, of dark stone, are perfectly regular and well built, about six feet high, three feet wide at the foundation, and two feet at the top. It is enclosed only on three sides—the oblong area—formed by the walls being open on the west. From this side there is a descent by three regular terraces or very broad steps, the highest having five small kou trees planted upon it at regular distances from one another.

“Pieces of coconut shells and fragments of human bones were discoverable in different parts of the area. It was at this place that ten men were doomed to be sacrificed about twenty years since, for the recovery of our late patroness, Keopuolani, then dangerously ill, in the neighboring groves of Waikiki.

“The terraces of the heiau command a beautiful prospect of the bay and plantations of Waikiki, of the plain and village of Honolulu, rendered more picturesque by the lofty embankments of Fort Hill [Punchbowl] on one side, and the tall masts of the shipping on the other.”

“Sandwich Island Notes, by a Haole,” (p. 94), writing in 1851, records the following:

“Just beyond Waikiki stand the remains of an ancient heiau or pagan temple. It is a huge structure, nearly quadrangular, and is composed merely of a heavy wall of loose lava stones, resembling the sort of enclosure commonly called a cattle-pen. The altars were rudely reared in the same way, and composed of the same materials as the walls of the main enclosure. This heiau was placed at the very foot of Diamond crater, and can be seen at some distance from the sea. Its dimensions externally are 130 by 70 feet. The walls I found to be from six to eight feet high, eight feet thick at the base, and four at the top. On climbing the broken wall near the sea, and by carefully looking over the interior, I discovered the remains of three altars located

at the western extremity, and closely resembling parallelograms. I searched for the remains of human victims once immolated on these altars, but found none; for they had returned to their primitive dust, or been carried away by curious visitors."

Kotzebue's "Voyage of Discovery," p. 250, says, as related by M. Marin:

"A nephew of the king had been found in the arms of the queen, Kaahumanu. He himself escaped, but his garment, which he left behind, discovered him. Three days after this deed he was seized and strangled by the nobles of the kingdom. A soldier on duty announced to the king the punishment and crime at the same time. This was the regular order. Kamehameha regretted the poor youth, and shed tears."

This event and attendant circumstances receives more attention in the native accounts than does the temple itself.

Tyerman & Bennet (Vol. II, p. 49) describe the sacrifices that were offered at this temple during the great pestilence of 1804 as follows:

"During the plague the king repaired to the great marae [heiau] at Wytiti to conciliate the god, whom he supposed to be angry. The priests recommended a ten days' tabu, the sacrifice of three human victims, four hundred hogs, as many coconuts, and an equal number of branches of plantains. Three men, who had been guilty of the enormous turpitude of eating coconuts with the old queen (the present king's mother) were accordingly seized and led to the marae. But there being yet three days before the offerings could be duly presented, the eyes of the victims were scooped out, the bones of their arms and legs were broken, and they were then deposited in a house, to await the coup de grace on the day of sacrifice. While these maimed and miserable creatures were in the height of their suffering, some persons, moved by curiosity, visited them in prison, and found them neither raving nor desponding, but sullenly singing the national hula, as though they were insensible of the past, and indifferent to the future. When the slaughtering time arrived, one of them was placed under the legs of the idol, and the other two were laid with the hogs and fruit upon the altar-frame. They were then

beaten with clubs upon the shoulders till they died of the blows. This was told us by an eye-witness of the murderous spectacle."

Of Papaenaena Heiau. Translated from the *Kuokoa* of Aug. 4, 1869:

"After the death of Kanihonui the mind of Kaahumanu dwelt thereon; she could not readily dismiss the thought. This event was preceded by the death of Keeaumoku, the father of this chiefess, by the plague; therefore she was sent to a disconcerting place, but to no purpose. And because it gave her no rest, she thought to take the government from the king and the young prince by the process of war.

"But prior to the time for conference relative to the war, a great surfing day at Kapua, Waikiki, was proclaimed. i. e., the flag announced the fine surf at that place, and it afforded an unobstructed view of the Leahi heiau, where was placed the dead body of Kanihonui, till the end of the ceremonies connected therewith as practiced in those days. It is said that Kaleiheana alone was the watcher over the dead body till its decomposition.

"On the day of announcement all the chiefs, chiefesses, nobles, and the young prince also, gathered together, as the king had summoned all his people from near and far to be ready. And so it was that he sent a messenger after them who would report to him their conferences. It is said that Kenopu was the messenger; also, that Kapua held three main attractions; these were surfing, the many gathered to participate therein, and the bringing with them of intoxicating liquor. This was their idle pleasure there till evening.

"Before the procession set out for Honolulu, Kaahumanu was constantly weeping and gazing continually toward Leahi during the assembling of the chiefs. There, too, was Kalaimoku, caring for his sister in her despondency. And thus it was the young prince was before them and the chiefs at the time when Kalaimoku asked him, whilst the chiefs were assembled together: 'What think you? Let us take the government from your father, and you be the king, and your father be put to death?'

"When the child heard these words he bent forward and thought deeply of the question's meaning. Straightening himself up and looking at the assembly, he replied: 'I do not want

my father put to death.' By this answer all the chiefs who were gathered together at that time were greatly gratified."

S. M. Kamakau, in the *Kuokoa* of Aug. 3, 1867, gives the same account of sacrifices at Papaenaena as related by Tyerman & Bennet, with the following description of the temple and services:

"At the time of the sacrifices already related, the king was unwell, therefore he required sleep for his recovery at the place where they were resting. They called the house where he was sojourning the drum house, for there were kept the drums of the gods, to be beaten regularly every morning at dawn by their keepers. It was said that sounds emanated from that house even when the amen of the king was not given.

"Description of the house: The ends and back of the house were fastened from top to bottom; the posts in front were left as a veranda, and it stood facing the anuu (scaffold structure) and the row of images already mentioned, between which was the altar; but small leaves was the thatch of three of these houses; a very small house was the fourth. One large house was called Mana, an open halau kind of structure, whose front and its opening faced the opening of the paehumu (imaged enclosure) of the inner temple. The oven-house was the third, which stood on the left of the Mana, but superior to it, with its front turned, as also its opening, toward the back of the drum house. This house was superior to the Mana house, on its right. In the space between the two was the small house, a yard and a half in length, and whose height and breadth were equal to its half. Two images were at its front, one standing on each side of the doorway. It was called the Waiea, and there the ceremonies by the king and priest were held, at midnight, before cock-crowing, while the multitude of people were outside the imaged enclosure and at the place where the images stood at the sides of the entrance. Thus were the images stood on the right within the enclosure entrance. If the time was propitious in performing their ceremonies in the Waiea house, at the close perhaps of the prayer of the priest, he would question the king, and the king might answer that it was good; it ascended favorably. When the people without heard the answer of the king, they too joined in the response: "The prayer

has ascended," etc., to assure all those sitting near attending the Loulu service that the ceremonies were approved, whereupon all learning this rejoiced. The baking of pigs was the duty next morning.

"If hulahula was the service, which pertained to the Ku cult, that belonged to the luakini [temple] whose enclosure was of *oa* wood, and posts of ohia only, and whose serving priests were called Kanalu, of which order was Hewahewa and attendants."

Papaenaena, following the overthrow of idolatry in 1819, naturally went gradually to ruin, and about 1856 it was demolished entirely by Kanaina, and its stones used for fence and road work at Waikiki.

The Italian villa, "La Pietra," of Mr. Walter F. Dillingham now occupies the site of this famous temple.

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## NEW HAWAIIANA, 1924-5

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**S**INCE last issue, the following new Hawaiiiana demands registration, among which an increase of local poetic rivals in lauding Hawaii's praises is seen.

"Hawaii from the Viewpoint of a Bishop," by the Rt. Rev. Henry B. Restarick, D. D., a veritable history, of 413 pages, 25 illustrations, 12mo, from the Paradise of the Pacific Press.

"Around the Horn to the Sandwich Islands and California, 1845-50," by C. S. Lyman, a 12mo of 328 pages, with map and 16 illustrations, from the Yale University Press. Pages 58 to 200 relate to Hawaii, condensed from his original diary.

"Between Fate and Akuas," by Maud Kino-ole Kinney, a novel of social life in Hawaii, published by Dorrance & Co., 12mo, 216 pages.

"The Bright Islands," by Padraic Colum, is his second volume of Hawaiian folk-tales, illustrated by Miss J. M. Fraser, issued by the Yale University Press, uniform with his first volume.

"Pageant of the Trees," is a small 4to booklet of 38 pages, being 25 local poems by Jane Comstock (Mrs. Adna Clark).

"Paradise Loot," by Don Blanding, a collection of 38 poems with several illustrations in keeping with his "Leaves from a Grass House;" a small 4to of 57 pages, from the Star-Bulletin Press.

"Window Pictures in Fair Hawaii," by Julia Walcott Cockroft, is a collection of 58 poetic tributes inspired by Maui experiences; a 4to booklet of 64 pages, by the Maui Publishing Co.

"Impressions of Hawaii," as shown in a collection of 33 poems on its 44 pages, by A. Antoinette Peck, published by the Advertiser Publishing Co.

"An Isle and a Moon," by Lila McLaine, a narrow booklet of 22 poems on its 23 pages.

The issues of the Bishop Museum for the year, all in the Bulletin series, are as follows:

"Juan Fernandez and Hawaii," by C. Skottsberg, No. 16, of 47 pages.

"Music in the Marquesas," by E. S. C. Handy and Jane L. Winne, No. 17, of 51 pages.

"String Figures from the Marquesas and Society Islands," by Willowdean C. Handy, No. 18, of 92 pages of text with many figures, and four plates.

"Tropical Cyclones of the Pacific," by Stephen S. Visher, No. 20, of 163 pages, with maps and diagrams.

"Report of the Director," for 1924, by H. E. Gregory, No. 21, of 55 pages.

"Fishes of Guam, Hawaii, Samoa, and Tahiti," by Henry W. Fowler, No. 22, of 38 pages.

"Archeology of the Marquesas Islands," by Ralph Linton, No. 23, of 187 pages text, with maps and plans, and 15 pages plates.

As special publication, No. 20, is the "Diary of Andrew Bloxam," naturalist of the *Blonde* on her visit to Hawaii, 1824-5; of 96 pages and 9 plates.

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UNUSUAL HAIL STORM.—An unusually heavy hail storm occurred March 12th, 1925, on windward Kauai, which lasted half an hour, most severely about Kilauea, then changing to rain. Hail fell also at Eleele, followed by a heavy electric storm. Olaa, on Hawaii, experienced the same, and of like duration.



# EARLY PACIFIC ISLANDS REPORTS

## A Convenient Reference List

**F**EW people, comparatively, are aware of the amount of interesting information relating to Polynesia that is to be found in the early volumes of *The Friend*. In its first quarter century, under Rev. S. C. Damon, it is a veritable mine of valuable first-hand South Sea lore, revealing ancient customs and conditions—when the peoples of many of the principal islands of the southern and western Pacific were emerging from paganism toward the plane of civilization and Christianity—not to be obtained from any other source, and may be found to contain not a little that might dovetail into the series of Polynesian ethnological studies and researches being put forth in the last few years. While some of the articles are by transient visitors or voyagers, and possibly liable to erroneous impressions from too brief an acquaintance, others again are by residents who present the result of investigation and experience which carries weight.

In confirmation of the above statement, the following reference list will conveniently direct the searcher to the year and month's issue of the more important articles of the various islands, as also the subjects dealt with.

### SOUTH SEAS

#### MARQUESAS

- 1844. Feb. Sketch of Marquesas Islands conditions.
- 1845. Jan.-June. Series of historic papers, by Rev. R. Thompson, a former English missionary.
- 1858. June. Mission Delegate's report.
- 1859. Aug. Morning Star's visit to Marquesas and Tahiti.
- 1860. June. Report of cruise of the Morning Star.
- 1861. May. Report on Mission, with Hawaiian comparative superstitions.

#### SOCIETY ISLANDS

- 1845. Dec. Letter of Rev. R. Thompson on deplorable conditions in Tahiti.
- Feb.-Mar., Aug.-Nov. Reports on political changes in Tahiti.
- 1846. April. Conflict at Huahine.
- Aug. Unsettled conditions at Huahine.
- 1847. Jan. The French in Tahiti.
- 1850. Dec. Letter on Mission life and conditions.

## RAROTONGA

1845. Sept. A shipmaster's description of a little-known island.  
 1849. Mar. Sketch of Rarotongan conditions.  
 Changing conditions at Hervey Islands.  
 1858. Nov. Letter of Geo. Gill.  
 1859. Aug. Letter of Geo. Gill.

## SAMOA

1845. Aug. and Nov. Letters on existing and changing conditions.  
 1849. April. Summarized conditions, with extracts from "Samoa Reporter."  
 1850. Jan. Introduction of foreign plants.  
 1859. Oct. Summary report on voyages of bark John Williams.  
 1860. Sept. The martyrs of Erumanga.  
 1862. Mar. Letter by an eye-witness of Erumanga atrocities.

## FIJI

1849. Dec. 20. Account of Fiji and Tonga, by Geo. Pritchard, British consul.

## GALLAPAGOS ISLANDS

1847. April 15. Visit to Albemarle Island.  
 May 15. Account of a Terrapin hunt.

## PITCAIRN ISLAND

1846. Jan. to April. Buffett's 20 years residence on Pitcairn's.  
 1847. Oct. Report of Comdr. Woodbridge of H. B. M. S. Spy relative to Pitcairn's.  
 1848. April. Report from Pitcairn's.  
 1849. Mar. Present conditions at Pitcairn's.

## WESTERN PACIFIC

## MICRONESIA

1845. May. Description of Strong's Island.  
 1846. Dec. Sketch of Sydenham Island, Kingsmill Group.  
 1849. Feb. Report of conditions at Strong's Island.  
 1852. Dec. Report of first trip of schr. Caroline to Micronesia.  
 Remarkable ruins on Ascension, surveyed by L. H. Gulick.  
 Harbors on Ascension, by L. H. Gulick.  
 1858. Jan. The Nanakin (highest chief) of Ascension.  
 Mar.-April. Fauna and flora of Ponape or Ascension, by L. H. Gulick.  
 1859. Feb. Morning Star's second Micronesian trip.  
 Mar. Descriptive letter on Ebon, by Rev. E. T. Doane.  
 1860. Feb. Ebon and Ponape dialects compared, by Rev. E. T. Doane.  
 Nov. Cruise of Morning Star to Kingsmill and Caroline Islands.  
 Dec. Weather and winds of Apiang, by Rev. H. Bingham.

1861. Sept. to Nov. "Morning Star Papers" covering observations on the Gilbert, Marshall and Caroline Islands, by Rev. S. C. Damon.  
 Nov. The Atoll of Ebon, descriptive, by Rev. E. T. Doane.  
 1863. May. Various reports on Ebon and the Gilbert Islands.

## LADRONE ISLANDS

1846. Sept. Report of a visit to Gregan Island.  
 1847. Dec. Visit to Gregan Island.  
 1848. Dec. Sketch of Rotu, one of the group.  
 1849. Jan. and Oct. Sketches of Guam.

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 RETROSPECT FOR 1925
 

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## CONGRATULATORY

**Y**ET again is Hawaii privileged to record a year of uninterrupted prosperity and material progress, confirming the view of its being a highly favored land. Though the rainfall has been far from normal, neither agricultural nor pastoral interests appear to have suffered, since advance is recorded in each of our main industries, with the cheering outlook that 1926 promises to be still better. Labor conditions have been comparatively peaceful throughout. Building and business activities have gone along hand in hand, and skilled and other labor have had no cause to complain of enforced idleness.

This benefit is shown by increased home owners; more and latest style autos and other comforts, yet increasing bank deposits over those of 1924, \$2,815,181.

With the increased steam lines, and the special World Tours' steamships, we have been gratified to welcome a larger body of tourists, which, with the summer visits of the U. S. Fleet, has won many new friends to sing abroad the praises of Hawaii.

Summarizing our statistical pages presents the following gratifying figures of commercial progress:

The total value of all imports for the fiscal year 1925 is \$2,679,058, an increase of \$2,676,711 over that of 1924, due to building activities and extra supplies for the many added visitors.

etc. Exports show a total value of \$102,016,882 which, though a decline of \$6,615,341 from that of 1924, leaves us still \$19,337,824 to the good for the year.

Considering that the returns for our sugar exports were nearly ten million dollars less, for a larger amount exported by 100,497 tons, the explanation is seen to be in lower market rates prevailing throughout the year. Pineapples, bananas and coffee show growth in values from larger exports, though the latter, only, was favored by a rising market.

#### WEATHER

The Islands passed through another rainy season with little evidence of change from the dry summer of 1924, as last reported (excepting brief refreshings in October and November), and for the three months following, the record shows the range to be from 40 to 75 per cent below normal in rainfall. March was a wet and windy month, the windiest March in the past 20 years' records. Thunder was frequent throughout the group during the month, but more general during the middle part.

Up to this point the temperature range was above normal, but modified somewhat in April, since which time the months have ranged at the average, or slightly above.

Our summer showers have been few and far between, and for the most part occurred during the night. Following the dry winter period, this told seriously on the city's water supply, that produced the official cautionary notice restricting users to irrigation hours.

For the nine months up to October, Honolulu's rainfall was but 54 per cent of normalcy. November opens more promising.

#### LEGISLATIVE

The 13th territorial legislature convened, according to law, and early gave diligent heed to petitions for stipendiary awards for past services of petitioner, or deceased relative, resulting in swelling the budget materially. The pioneer lady member (of Kauai) gave a favorable impression. For prospective needs another loan bill for \$3,525,000 was introduced and became law. The house

bills for the session totalled 496, of which 267 were tabled. 100 held by the senate, four by the governor, and 125 became law. Total expense of the session is \$124,737.57.

The legislature closed tardily after several reversals of the clock hands, so that the midnight hour struck as the gray streaks of dawn was awaking the city.

#### COUNTY ELECTIONS

Elections for the counties of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, for their officials and supervisors November 10th, resulted in the continuance of the present incumbents on both Maui and Kauai, and made but three changes in the board of supervisors on Hawaii. This gives a clean Republican sweep, save two Bourbons on the big island.

Oahu's election takes place next year, when she hopes to profit by the experiences of her mistakes of the past.

#### PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

While certain improvement projects in hand seem to make little headway, yet progress is claimed on all works of magnitude that 1925 fell heir to.

Honolulu's waterfront changes are going forward according to schedule. The construction of Pier 11 was awarded to E. J. Lord at opening of April, on a bid of \$143,504, and the dredging in its vicinity to the Hawaiian Dredging Co. for \$56,412. Contracts for the erection of Aloha tower to complete plans of Piers 8, 9, 10 went to the National Construction Co. (builders of the pier sheds) for \$160,000. This was to have been 172 feet high, with 12½-foot clock faces on its four sides, and time-ball atop, but as the work progressed, in response to popular desire, an additional story of 12 feet is being added, to make its height 184 feet.

Demolition of the Allen block and the old coral building adjoining on Queen street, with others yet to follow, gives promise of a great change to our waterfront.

The territory secures from the Bishop estate over 100 acres in Kapalama basin, and fishing rights therein, an important step

toward the larger harbor project by a channel connecting it with Honolulu, preliminary dredging of which is now in progress.

The new territorial office building on Punchbowl street was begun early in the year by Walker & Olund on a bid for its first unit of \$191,716. Recently they secured the contract for the second unit, to complete the building as originally planned, for \$199,000. The corner-stone of the structure was laid by Governor Farrington with Masonic ceremonies October 22nd, S. C. Huber being orator of the day.

Work on the Wahiawa bridge reconstruction proceeds haltingly, and in the event of heavy winter rains, at greater cost. A three-span concrete bridge is to replace Waimea's steel structure, at an estimated cost of \$150,000.

Hilo's railroad bridge over the Waiakea river, costing \$130,000, that was begun in June, 1924, was opened with rejoicings October 17th last.

Hilo and Kahului are both enjoying improved wharf facilities and accommodations, and the latter port further dredging.

Road work in all sections has serious attention. In June last Governor Farrington participated in Maui's new Kailua-Keanae road opening celebration on Kamehameha day.

#### BUILDING

The outlook indicated in our last report for continued building activity has been fully verified by the distinction of 1925 being the banner year of building expenditure, the amount for the ten months up to November 1st being \$6,865,470, exceeding the record of 1922 (the highest) by \$643,831. And there are other important projects ready to enter upon before the year closes.

The important business structures completed, to mark this year, are, the S. M. Damon building, the First National Bank building, both four-story; the Oahu Railway terminal, two-story; extensions in the industrial Iwilei district to both the Hawaiian Pineapple and the Pacific Guano Co.'s plants, as also the Libby, McNeil & Libby plant at Kalihi. In addition to extensions on Bere-tania street for the auto trade, is the new two-story building of the Paradise of the Pacific, costing \$27,500. The Harris Memo-

rial church, on Fort street, and several school buildings are completed, as also the library building of the University of Hawaii, as mentioned elsewhere.

Important new projects in hand are the Seaside Hotel, at Waikiki, to cost \$1,500,000 or more; the territorial office building, on Punchbowl street, under contracts for \$390,000; the Cooke Art Museum costing some \$328,000 (for which two fine homes were sacrificed); a three-story laboratory to the Bishop Museum, to cost \$58,500, and ground is struck for the Bank of Hawaii's new building, to cost approximately \$500,000.

In the residence sections and suburbs, homes are multiplying rapidly, many naturally of the small, low bungalow type, for the moderate householder, and others again where taste and architect's skill are beautifying their respective localities, notably so in Manoa, Upper Nuuanu, Alewa and Pacific Heights, as also Waikiki. A two-story stone residence, costing \$57,290, is going up at Kaalawai, and a number in the vallies range in cost from \$12,500 to \$17,000, as per reported transactions.

And this activity is general. Ewa plantation has added hall attractions, 37 dwellings, and a new two-story \$20,000 residence for its manager. Kaneohe and the newly opened up beach properties are showing the spirit of the times. Wailuku, Maui; Hilo, Hawaii, and Lihue, Kauai, are all reported indulging in like manner.

#### REAL ESTATE

There have been several notable features attending the real estate market during the year evincing confidence, that warrants the advancing tendency in values, and it is doubtful if Honolulu has ever experienced a busier year in realty transactions.

Sales of the various town and country properties of the Banning estate, by auction, at upset prices, attracted much attention and evident competition, for in nearly every case lots brought far more than upset values. The total real property sales of this estate, so far made, realized \$443,633.50 for these Islands, and a larger amount in California.

The City Hall site is enlarged to give it a clear Punchbowl street frontage from King to Hotel, costing \$243,791 for the

several titles acquired. The city also pays \$88,000 for sundry strips for the widening of Bishop street.

Business is pushing out on King and on Beretania streets, and a number of residence properties have brought high figures; the Hustace lots, in two sales, realized \$149,500; the Universal Motors Co. secures the former Parmelee property at \$50,000; the Union Oil Co. secures a corner at Keeaumoku street for \$25,000, and the Anderson home opposite, brought \$37,000. In the city proper, the Young Hotel acquires the Y. W. C. A. adjoining properties at \$125,000; the Hatch lot at King and Smith realized \$205,000, and a Queen street parcel sells to G. F. Larsen for \$21,000. These are but a few of the outstanding transfers.

Residence sales throughout the city and suburbs have been frequent, with a wide range in values, and new sections are opening up and sharing in the demand for new home sites.

Growing interest is manifest in windward Oahu beach properties. The Mokulua tract of nearly 200 acres, adjoining Lanikai—which opened up last year—changed hands at \$130,000, for subdivision. Lots in this section of Koolau are attractive and sales frequent; only lately ten were noted as one month's record, at prices ranging from \$1335 to \$2157. At this writing notice is given of a sale of 266 government lots in the Waimanalo Beach tract, to take place December 14th, upset prices on which range from \$733 to \$2937.

Last legislature favored the government's purchase of all private rights to the Kapiolani park sea frontage to throw its beach open to the public. Steps are being taken toward that end.

#### A DIAMOND JUBILEE

The Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu celebrated the 75th anniversary of its formation in a special reminiscent-historical meeting, October 15th, in the Young Hotel pavilion, to which the general public was invited, on which occasion Mr. Wm. R. Castle, Jr., chief of the European division of the State department, Washington, gave a masterly address on the "Foreign Policy of the Administration."



President Galt of the Chamber and Ed Towse gave its historic changes, with reminiscent humor, and Jos. Kamakau the added local tone of Hawaiian songs.

#### PELE STILL SULKING

Lava inactivity still prevails at the volcano of Kilauea, though bluish vapor and steam are noticeable at times; evidence of heat being marked following rain storms. Slight shocks of earthquake, with occasional avalanching of the side walls of Halemau-mau's pit are practically the only reported changes taking place. The area of the pit at close of October was given as 3500 by 3000 feet across and 1300 feet deep. It was thought some change might occur during the equinox, but goddess Pele remained undisturbed.

#### NOTED STEAMSHIP VISITORS

The Red Star liner *Belgenland*, 27,000 tons, John Bradshaw, commander, arrived December 30, 1924, with 461 passengers on a world tour, and was accorded an unusual welcome demonstration by a fleet of 27 army planes, delegations of lei decorators and prominent citizens. The Hawaiian band and a vast throng gathered at the waterfront, to witness the successful docking of the largest commercial vessel ever entering the port.

World touring *California*, Cunard liner, Jas. Blaikie, commander, arrived February 11th with some 600 passengers, and met with the usual aloha lei-decorating reception.

The new *Aorangi*, Capt. R. Crawford, the largest Diesel-driven ship, of the Canadian-Australasian line, arrived February 13th on her maiden voyage, south bound, with some 620 passengers.

Canadian-Pacific liner *Empress of France*, from the Orient, arrived April 24th with 332 tourists. Resumed voyage after a two days stay, to touch at Hilo en route.

Cunard liner *Franconia*, Capt. G. W. Melsan, arrived May 4th with 364 passengers for a two and a half days stay, then left for Hilo en route for San Francisco. Her sister ship the *Carinthia*, pride of the Cunard fleet, arrived November 3rd from New York, via Hilo, with 377 passengers on their world tour. She too was

met off port by the Chamber of Commerce Aloha committee, lei girls and the band, and greeted by a group of army and navy airplanes off Diamond Head. She was but twelve hours in port, as she departed at midnight.

#### VISITING YACHTS

Motor yacht *Ohio*, E. W. Scripps, owner, on her second world cruise, arrived May 3rd from the colonies. She is of 513 gross tons, in command of Capt. M. G. Heimbrod, and has a crew of 30 men. A secretary, nurse, and three readers attend upon the owner. Left port on 7th for Hilo.

Schr. yacht *Goodwill*, with Mr. and Mrs. Keith Spalding, returned here July 3rd from its South Seas cruise, and after a week's rest left for San Pedro.

Schr. yacht *Idalia*, Capt. P. Parker, from Tahiti, en route to San Francisco, returning from the summer race, in which she was second, arrived for a brief stay August 24th.

Schr. yacht *Eloise*, Com. J. C. Piver, another of the racing fleet to Tahiti, arrived August 25th en route for San Francisco, and became involved with Customs officials over its non-manifested liquor stock; was seized and threatened with confiscation, but subsequently released on orders from Washington.

#### JAPANESE NAVAL VISITORS

A trio of Japanese training ships arrived February 25th from Vancouver, B. C., comprising the flagship *Asama*, with Vice Admiral Saburo Hyakutake commanding; the *Idsuma*, and *Yakumo*. They were given a welcome of unusual demonstration by federal and territorial officials, a large fleet of bedecked sampans and by resident Japanese. Receptions were the order for several days, and on March 3d they departed for Japan with an Aloha waterfront demonstration.

#### HOLIDAY OBSERVANCES

Kamehameha Day. This national holiday is becoming more and more the day of days for Hawaiians' observance. The increasing native societies, of both sexes, cooperated not only in

its colorful parade feature and literary exercises, but in pageant and song, gave an evening of free entertainment at the capitol and grounds, with special features for the "strangers within our gates."

It all tends to engender the Aloha-aina spirit, and the addresses, in both English and Hawaiian, eulogized Kamehameha, the "Napoleon of the Pacific," as a worthy example of industry, perseverance, justice, compassion and forethought.

The "Glorious Fourth" took on something of former patriotic enthusiasm this year, and a like spirit prevailed at various points on the other islands. A new event was a public recognition of new citizens who became of age since last Fourth. At 9:15 the parade, largely military, started from Aala park and marched along Beretania street to Thomas Square, where patriotic exercises were held, Dr. Ray L. Wilbur, of Stanford University, being orator of the day. Sports prevailed after noon. The regatta feature of the day was held this year at Hilo, honors being won by the Myrtles.

Regatta Day also was unusually full of interesting events, in which the Healanis won the senior race. Other honors were well distributed. Contestants this year were: Kunalu, Healani, Hilo. Honolulu, Myrtle, Navy and Police.

An evening Hawaiian entertainment consisting of pageantry, tableaux, music and dances, with addresses by Governor Farrington, Chas. B. Dwight and Rev. A. Akana, to commemorate the centennial of the ascent of Kamehameha III to the throne, was given by the Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors Society in the capitol grounds June 6th.

Armistice Day had its usual colorful parade, assembling this year at Thomas Square and marching along Beretania to the capitol grounds where exercises were held. Gen. E. M. Lewis was the speaker of the occasion.

#### MUSICAL TREATS

Among the somewhat frequent entertainments during the year were the following notable events:

Passing through for the Colonies, March 9th, Mme. Galli-Curci gave a noon concert at the Princess theater to a crowded

audience, whose hearts were won by the dulcet voice and gracious charm of the gifted diva. Again on return, July 17th, an afternoon concert was given at Aloha Park before a large gathering of appreciative enthusiasts.

Fritz Kreisler, noted pianist, gave a series of three afternoon concerts at the Princess in April to full houses, and again in August at the Hawaii Theater.

Zacharewitsch, violinist, gave two concerts during his short visit here in the early part of the year.

Jules Falk, famed violinist, gave two of his noted concerts recently, at the Mission Memorial, his second, in response to call, being of more familiar, popular airs.

Music lovers enjoyed the treat of Messrs. Althouse and Middleton's short concert season at the Princess, which closed November 17th.

Both the Symphony and Choral Societies have each delighted crowded houses on several occasions during the year. The latter society opened the 1925-26 season by a concert at Mission Memorial November 17th.

A week of Chas. King's musical play, "The Prince of Hawaii," to full houses at Ye Liberty, and several performances of "Pele and Lohiau," at Aloha Park, were ambitious attempts of Hawaiian entertainment during the summer.

#### CHURCH CHOIR CONTESTS

What is becoming a feature of the annual conventions of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association is the competitive song contests of the leading choirs of the native churches of the several islands. The contest this year carried cash prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25, and was held in the temporary tabernacle, Punchbowl street. Nine choirs contesting were:

Lihue choir, Kauai, Henry Waiiau, leader, winning first prize; Haili choir, Hilo, Harry Naope, leader, winning second prize; Kawaiahao, Oahu, Miss L. K. Kawainui, leader, and combined Maui, Moses Panui, leader, divided honors on the third prize. Other churches represented were: Opihikao, Puna, Hawaii, and Kaumakapili, Kalihi-Moanalua, Makua and Waikane, of Oahu.

The contest was close and the tabernacle crowded to the doors. Governor Farrington made the awards, and gave one of his usual encouraging addresses on Hawaiian music, and hoped the future biggest event here will be its annual song festival.

Another contest of Oahu choirs took place October 3rd at the Mission Memorial hall, in which five churches were represented, Kawaiahao taking first place and Kaumakapili second.

#### FIRES

Since our last record the principal occurrences have been as follows:

A three-story residence at entrance to Manoa valley was badly damaged by fire December 26th, an early morning blaze, in which one man was badly burned while rescuing the occupants.

Fire of unknown origin did much damage December 27th to the Walker Bros. factory at South street. Quick work of the firemen saved the congested neighborhood. One fireman was hurt.

Residence of Chas. Bellina, at Kuliouou, was entirely destroyed January 3rd. Origin unknown.

Explosion of oil stove caused the loss by fire of the Waimea beach home of A. E. Nelson January 3rd; loss placed at \$7,000.

A midnight fire at Fort Kamehameha destroyed an auto building and army motor vehicles; loss placed at \$75,000.

An apartment fire at Engleside premises on May 1st was, fortunately, quickly controlled.

Fire from unknown cause destroyed the stables of the Maui Polo Association May 3rd, with its stock of 14 ponies, save one only rescued from the flames.

An internal fire destroyed the tailoring stock of store in the McCandless building, King street, July 9th; loss estimated at \$10,000, on which there was \$4,500 insurance.

The fine residence and furnishings of C. Spitzer, on the Makiki-Roundtop road, was destroyed on the evening of August 12th; loss placed at \$25,000; partly insured.

Hilo had a serious fire September 7th, and loss of one life, by an explosion of the Standard Oil Co.'s distillate tank, which raged ten hours before firemen and volunteers got control.

A Kalihi cottage burned down September 13th; loss said to be \$5,000; partially insured. Nothing was saved of its uninsured furnishings, valued at \$2,000.

An evening fire ruined the second-story outfitting of the Pacific Bank building, next to the fishmarket, September 24th. One fireman was badly hurt. The congested district called out the entire fire-fighting force.

The Waikiki Social club building was completely gutted in an early morning blaze October 6th. Adjoining cottages narrowly escaped.

Kauai suffered a \$14,000 loss by fire of laborers' quarters of the McBryde plantation on night of October 21st, and two store buildings at Waimea the following night.

Four houses were destroyed from an oil lamp explosion November 4th, near Schofield Barracks, that called out the fire fighting force of the post. One Filipino was badly burned in rescuing his children, and one of the army men was hurt in being knocked off the roof.

#### MARINE MISHAPS

Motor yacht *Hawaii* broke from its moorings at Waialua December 14th, and beached near Haleiwa, eventually going to pieces.

S. S. *Taiyo Maru*, en route here from Yokohama, rescued five local fishermen, April 9th, from their sampan, badly damaged in recent gales, in the vicinity of Midway Island.

Two naval craft starting out for practice from Pearl Harbor, October 6th, came in collision, the tender *Widgeon* fouling the submarine R-8 as it was submerging, and tore away her upper structures. The crew were all rescued uninjured, and the damaged craft towed back to moorings.

The navy tug and a seaplane rescued three men on the night of August 1st in their drifting launch off Waikiki, that had been battling 13 hours against heavy seas, having gone out to recover a boat that had broken away from its moorings.

#### NEW BANK HOMES

The S. M. Damon building, for the Bank of Bishop & Co. and allied interests, and the First National Bank building, mentioned

in last issue as in progress, have had completion and the house-warming of each, on being moved into, are red letter days in their history.

The Bank of Bishop & Co., Bishop Trust Co. and Bishop Insurance Agency moved into their new home Monday, November 9th. The occasion was memorable for the change to so spacious, complete and handsome a structure specially equipped with the most modern devices for its public service. The lavish floral display betokened the spirit of welcome with which the officials of the establishment greeted the throng of congratulators that filed in and out throughout the day.

#### UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING

The University of Hawaii new Library building, mentioned in our last issue as in progress, was completed early in the year, and is a fine four-story, well lighted structure, 64x130 feet, that harmonizes well with its two companions. It was formally opened March 19th, Governor Farrington, members of the legislature and various officials attending. On May 8th it was thrown open to the general public for evening benefits and reference to its educational works, already comprising some 35,000 volumes.

#### JAPANESE MEMORIAL CHURCH

The corner-stone of the new Japanese Memorial M. E. church, corner of Fort and Vineyard streets, was laid April 19 by visiting Bishop Chas. W. Burns with appropriate ceremonies in memory of the late Bishop M. C. Harris, the pioneer in church work among that race here, establishing the first Christian Japanese church in Honolulu in 1887. The cost of the building is placed at \$72,235.

#### NEW LEPROSY CURATIVE

In addition to the great benefit of Chaulmoogra oil treatment of leprosy, as practiced by the board of health, the use of radium has given very successful results in a series of experiments that have been carried on at the Kalihi Leper Receiving hospital for over six months past by Drs. M. H. Neil and R. P. Sendidge,

during which they announce that "in all cases treated with the metallic element, the leprous nodules disappeared." It is the intent to extend the scope of this work to determine the permanence of its effect. So far as now known this is the first use of radium in leprosy.

#### KAWAIAHAO'S APPEAL

Kawaihaho church being found to have all its interior wood-work honeycombed by white ants and borers, supposedly introduced about a decade ago from the Philippines, was condemned the early part of October, and ordered closed against all services, by authority of the building inspector and the fire chief, until it has been made safe. Repairs were at once entered upon for internal reconstruction in concrete and steel, and roof of slate or copper shingles, that will likely cost \$100,000 to preserve the historic edifice, which sum is to be met by public subscription.

#### EVANGELISTIC SERVICES

A season of special evangelistic services, conducted by Dr. F. E. Oliver, for which a large temporary tabernacle was erected on Punchbowl street, near Beretania, opened auspiciously March 8th with a large attendance and continued several weeks with afternoon and nightly meetings in which Kawaihaho church frequently joined.

#### PALI FATALITY

Another pali fatality in the Waianae range occurred July 4th when David Kahalelio, a Kamehameha student, on a hunting trip with a companion in the Makua section, slipped and fell some 500 feet to his death. The body, terribly mangled, was brought to town by a party of searchers—fellow students and police. Burial on the 8th was with military honors.

#### A TRAMPER'S NARROW ESCAPE

An outing party consisting of Miss Margaret Smith, her brother and a friend set out Sunday, August 16, for a tramp through the upper reaches of the mountain range at the head of



Manoa valley. All went well till mid-afternoon when the young lady of the party slipped out of sight to land on a ledge, where, with aid of a fallen tree she was saved from a precipitous cliff-drop of several hundred feet. Directing her companions for certain helpers familiar with the range, assuring them she was safe meanwhile, and on the advance party of rescuers locating her perilous position about 10 p. m. she pluckily shouted to them to await daylight lest danger befall them, and spent the night on a bed of ferns.

At early dawn Edwin Peterson and A. H. Tarleton, led by a Japanese knowing the valley nooks, worked their way to a position above her ledge, and with ropes hauled her up at 10 a. m. (as witnessed by the army of rescuers below), and conducted her to safety during the afternoon, where, at the foot of Waiakeakua falls, the relief party with sustenance met her, and soon she was greeted by a host of would-be helpers from Fort DeRussy, police department, college, and many others, drawn by the common bond of sympathy, and extended hearty congratulations on the rescue, without injury, from an all-night perilous situation.

#### TROUT EGGS INTRODUCED

Five million ayu eggs, a species of trout, were brought from Japan by Dr. C. Ishikawa, recently, half of which are being planted out in the fresh water streams of these Islands, the rest being destined for the mainland. Dr. David Starr Jordan, Alexr. Hume Ford and H. L. Kelley, the fish and game warden, interested in their introduction, met the famed scientist on arrival. Early thereafter 150,000 were planted out on Oahu, the first practical work of the Pan-Pacific Research Institute, and 50,000 each went to Kauai and to Hawaii by first opportunities.

#### MORE BLOODED STOCK

A shipment of fine blooded stock arrived from Seattle June 30th, of which there were 110 head of Guernseys for the new Hind-Clarke dairy, Waialae, and 20 Ayrshires for Geo. P. Cooke's Molokai ranch. This is said to be the largest shipment brought to the Islands.

Another lot of 100 Guernsey cows from Seattle came for the Hind-Clarke dairy November 3rd.

## RADIO CELEBRATION

The *Advertiser* office KGU station celebrated its third anniversary by a special program sent out on its new 500 watt set, one feature being Governor Farrington's aloha address to the governors of all the states in the Union, which, with a varied and attractive Hawaiian musical entertainment was broadcast, to the delight of radio fans near and far.

## NEW TUG BOAT

Young Brothers' new tug *Mahoe*, built to their order in Seattle, to serve the needs of this port, said to be the largest Diesel engine tug in the world, arrived June 4th. She is equipped with two Diesel engines of 360 h.p. each, is 120 feet in length, and 24.6 feet beam, and of 220 tons.

## LAHAINA'S TOWN HALL

The oldest public building on Maui, in Lahaina, a coral structure of Kamehameha III period, is being remodeled in modern style to house the town's several public offices, to cost some \$25,000. On completion it will provide quarters for the post-office, court room, clerks and sheriff's offices, water department and tax office.

## RECORD SUGAR CROPS

Among the various sugar plantations exceeding the estimates for their 1925 crop, the following are shown as "banner" crops for each concern:

Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., 67,726 tons.

Oahu Sugar Co., 65,031 tons.

Ewa Plantation Co., 51,746 tons.

Maui Agricultural Co., 40,711 tons.

Olaa Sugar Co., 33,921 tons.

Onomea Sugar Co., 27,776 tons.

## FINANCIAL CAMPAIGNS

The Community Welfare Campaign for 1925, to obtain \$425,000 for 23 institutions, began Dec. 1, 1924, and secured \$3,000 above their quota, with a day to spare in their drive.

Y. W. C. A. building drive to raise \$350,000 went over the top in three days effort.

The Near East fell somewhat short of their quota of \$20,000. St. Louis College drive reached \$200,000 in a four-day's campaign.

Chinese Mass-Educational Movement, \$20,000 in three days. was largely among Orientals.

The sum of \$400,000 will be required for the Community chest for the coming year.

#### NECROLOGY

Since our last issue another long list of well-known residents have passed to their reward:

Dr. W. T. Monsarrat (63); Mother Mary Lawrence (83); J. A. McLennan (59); Mrs. H. A. Coleman (77); Mrs. J. E. Gurney (78); Dr. Jos. Howard (55); Mrs. Robt. Lewers (80); J. Farnsworth (86); A. A. Young (52); J. F. Brown (70); E. W. Jordan (75); P. C. Dubois (84); Danl. Lyons, Alberni (72); Mrs. M. S. Cathcart (63); Geo. Freeland, Maui; Mrs. J. M. Whitney (87); Mrs. A. K. (Sorenson) McLane (55); W. K. McPherson (73); Dr. W. E. Slater (58); S. R. Jordan (46); Mary S. Parker (89); Mrs. E. F. Osborn (76); T. B. Brandt, Kauai (63); Donald Forbes (53); S. B. Rose (77); Mrs. E. L. Barnard (95); Saml. Dowsett (46); Mrs. R. M. Greig (62); F. S. Dunn (79); Jno. A. Palmer (69); Capt. S. A. Crosby (55); Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Kona; Leon Maltere (72); Mrs. J. W. King (77); W. S. Terry, Hilo (69); C. V. Dudoit (84); Arthur Reynolds (62); H. G. W. Foster (60); Mrs. Geo. A. Brown (56); Dr. L. H. Hemenway (83); Mrs. F. R. Day (65); Mrs. H. A. Campbell (92); Judge C. F. Clemons (54); R. A. Jordan (83); A. M. Brown (58); C. S. Jackson (51); Judge A. D. Larnach (53); Capt. E. Piltz (74); C. F. Peterson (55); E. F. Deinert, Maui; Wm. H. McClellan (54); Jas. Guild (58); John A. Scott (77); H. M. Ballou (59); Mrs. H. L. Shaw, Oregon; E. L. Marshall (76); John Neill, Kauai (87); J. F. Bowler (72); A. A. Young, Jr., Cal. (20).

**List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands.**

Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are planters only; those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; all others are plantations complete, owning their own mills. (Corrected to November 15, 1924.)

Name	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Apokaa Sugar Co.*	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Ewa Plantation	Ewa, Oahu	i. F. Renton	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Gay & Robinson*	Makaweli, Kauai	S. Robinson	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Grove Farm*	Nawiliwili, Kauai	Edwin Broadbent	American Factors, Ltd.
Hakalau Plantation Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	J. M. Ross	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Halawa Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	Alexr. Black	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd
Hamakua Mill Co.	Hamakua, Hawaii	R. M. Lindsay	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd
Hawi Mill and Plantation Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	J. Henry Hind	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	Kau, Hawaii	Jas. Campsie	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	Puunene, Maui	F. F. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	Makaweli, Kauai	B. D. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Hilo Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Alexr. Fraser	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Honolulu Plantation Co.	Halawa, Oahu	Alvax Scott	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Honokaa Sugar Co.	Honokaa, Hawaii	W. P. Naquin	F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
Honomu Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Wm. Pullar	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	Kau, Hawaii	W. Campsie	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kaeleku Sugar Co.	Hana, Maui	Geo. Gibb	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Kahuku Plantation	Kahuku, Oahu	D. E. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Kaiwiki Sugar Co.	Ookala, Hawaii	Jas. Johnston	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Kaiwiki Milling Co.†	Hilo, Hawaii	A. S. Costa	Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.
Kekaha Sugar Co.	Kekaha, Kauai	H. P. Faye	American Factors, Ltd.
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	Kilauea, Kauai	L. D. Larsen	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kipu Plantation	Lihue, Kauai	C. A. Rice	American Factors, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	Geo. C. Watt	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

## List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Koloa Sugar Co.	Koloa, Kauai	J. T. Moir, Jr.	American Factors, Ltd.
Kona Development Co.	Kona, Hawaii		H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Koolau Agricultural Co.*	Hauula, Oahu	J. F. Woolley	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Laie Plantation*	Laie, Oahu	R. E. Ivins	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii	R. Hutchinsson	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Lihue Plantation Co.	Lihue, Kauai	R. D. Moler	American Factors, Ltd.
Makee Sugar Co.	Kealia, Kauai	H. Wolfers	American Factors, Ltd.
Maui Agricultural Co., Ltd.	Paia, Maui	H. A. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	Wahiawa, Kauai	F. A. Alexander	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Niuli Mill & Plantation.	Kohala, Hawaii	John Craik	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Oahu Sugar Co.	Waipahu, Oahu	E. W. Greene	American Factors, Ltd.
Olaa Sugar Co.	Olaa, Hawaii	A. J. Watt	American Factors, Ltd.
Olowalu Co.	Olowalu, Maui	Alexr. Valentine	American Factors, Ltd.
Onomea Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	John T. Moir	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Panahan Sugar Plantation Co.*	Hamakua, Hawaii	F. M. Anderson	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pacific Development Co., Ltd.*	Pahoa, Hawaii	Jas. S. Green	Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.
Pacific Sugar Mill†	Kukuihaele, Hawaii	W. P. Naquin	F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Jas. Webster	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	Lahaina, Maui	C. E. S. Burns	American Factors, Ltd.
Punkea Plantation Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	J. Henry Hind	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Union Mill Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	L. W. Wishard	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Waianua Mill Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	W. L. S. Williams	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Waianua Agricultural Co.	Waianua, Oahu	J. B. Thomson	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Waianae Plantation	Waianae, Oahu	E. Brecht	J. M. Dowsett, Ltd.
Wailea Milling Co.†	Hilo, Hawaii	A. S. Costa	Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.
Wailuku Sugar Co.	Wailuku, Maui	H. B. Penhallow	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	Waimanalo, Oahu	Geo. Chalmers, Jr.	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Waimoa Sugar Mill Co.	Waimoa, Kauai	L. A. Faye	American Factors, Ltd.

## HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, IN TONS, 1921-1925

From Tables Prepared for Hawaiian Planters' Association by  
its Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

Prior years of this table, originating in 1891, will be found in Annuals  
since 1901.

Islands	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Production of Hawaii...	197,064	228,954	188,362	235,568	269,125
Production of Maui.....	115,599	123,847	113,069	155,364	169,994
Production of Oahu.....	125,462	153,777	147,663	188,532	202,460
Production of Kauai....	101,071	102,499	96,512	121,969	134,493
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>539,196</b>	<b>609,077</b>	<b>545,606</b>	<b>701,433</b>	<b>776,072</b>
<b>Hawaii Plantations.</b>					
Waiakea Mill Co.....	8,371	7,247	5,612	6,957	10,938
Hawaii Mill Co.....	2,951	1,725	1,639	.....	.....
Hilo Sugar Co.....	17,528	18,332	16,154	21,729	23,106
Onomea Sugar Co.....	17,458	22,884	18,475	21,430	27,776
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	9,509	11,007	9,540	10,969	14,241
Honomu Sugar Co.....	8,830	9,560	18,057	9,383	9,231
Hakalau Plantation Co..	17,281	18,471	13,990	16,023	17,861
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co..	13,277	14,520	9,339	14,199	14,808
Kaiwiki Sugar Co.....	5,141	6,940	5,286	7,102	} 7,688
Kaiwiki Milling Co.....	1,220	484	816	295	
Hamakua Mill Co.....	8,715	11,675	8,183	14,533	14,241
Paauihau S. Plant. Co...	8,029	11,092	9,743	9,623	12,274
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	5,729	8,535	7,391	8,565	9,492
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	5,354	6,495	5,298	7,355	7,171
Niuii Mill and Plant...	1,568	2,183	1,737	2,803	2,990
Halawa Plantation .....	1,709	2,501	2,369	2,860	3,295
Kohala Sugar Co.....	4,964	5,701	3,681	7,512	7,058
Union Mill Co.....	1,636	3,363	2,003	5,170	4,029
Hawi Mill and Plant....	4,762	4,592	3,541	8,656	10,689
Kona Development Co..	4,219	3,137	2,714	1,457	2,121
Hutchinson S. Plant. Co.	5,737	6,709	5,453	8,759	10,700
Hawaiian Agricul. Co...	15,004	18,669	18,643	17,001	19,793
Puakea Plantation .....	537	720	411	899	.....
Olaa Sugar Co.....	26,731	29,071	25,695	29,330	33,921
Wailea Milling Co.....	803	3,341	2,592	2,958	4,960
Crescent City Milling Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	742
	197,064	228,954	188,362	235,568	269,125

## HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1921-1925—Continued

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
<b>Maui Plantations.</b>					
Kipahulu Sugar Co.....	1,521	1,401	487	.....	.....
Kaeleku Plantation Co..	3,800	3,972	2,421	4,558	6,026
Maui Agricultural Co...	18,365	25,326	20,043	32,249	40,711
Hawaiian Coml. & S. Co.	48,500	51,000	44,050	63,258	67,726
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	15,513	14,167	15,447	18,029	17,881
Olowalu Co. ....	1,884	1,741	1,888	2,289	2,065
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd...	26,016	26,240	28,733	34,981	35,395
Haiku F. & Pkng. Corp...	.....	.....	.....	.....	190
	115,599	123,847	113,069	155,364	169,994
<b>Oahu Plantations.</b>					
Waimanalo Sugar Co....	3,303	2,477	2,290	7,067	8,178
Laie Plantation .....	717	1,551	1,574	1,870	1,886
Kahuku Plantation Co..	5,150	7,550	6,515	9,037	11,220
Waialua Agricul. Co....	28,077	30,594	27,933	36,001	32,585
Waianae Co. ....	6,502	5,330	5,609	5,704	6,820
Ewa Plantation Co.....	26,330	39,208	38,896	46,315	50,826
Apokaa Sugar Co.....	962	699	1,041	907	1,136
Oahu Sugar Co.....	39,602	47,756	46,220	58,917	64,030
Honolulu Plantation Co.	13,694	17,491	16,187	21,315	23,915
Koolau Agricultural Co.	1,125	1,121	1,398	1,399	.....
Hawaiian Pineapple Co..	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
California Packing Co...	.....	.....	.....	.....	223
	125,462	153,777	147,663	188,532	202,460
<b>Kauai Plantations.</b>					
Kilauea S. Plant. Co....	4,280	4,003	3,711	5,219	6,280
Makee Sugar Co.....	13,639	14,959	12,872	16,641	18,597
Lihue Plantation Co....	12,747	14,421	13,870	18,531	22,434
Grove Farm Plantation.	4,040	4,069	4,140	5,897	4,755
Koloa Sugar Co.....	8,379	5,380	6,069	9,550	11,199
McBryde Sugar Co.....	14,021	14,149	11,822	15,186	18,360
Hawaiian Sugar Co....	19,915	18,741	18,874	24,541	24,856
Gay & Robinson.....	5,703	4,337	5,454	4,256	3,861
Waiamea Sugar Mill Co..	1,858	2,111	2,193	2,193	2,924
Kekaha Sugar Co.....	14,675	18,898	16,015	18,495	19,535
Kipu Plantation .....	1,820	1,431	1,692	1,455	1,692
	101,071	102,499	96,512	121,969	134,493

# TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1926

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 1, 1925

## TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

W. R. Farrington.....Governor  
 Raymond C. Brown.....Secretary  
 Wm. B. Lymer.....Attorney-General  
 Henry C. Hapai.....Treasurer  
 Lyman H. Bigelow.....Supt. Public Works  
 C. T. Bailey.....Comr. Public Lands  
 Will. C. Crawford.....Supt. Pub. Instr.  
 Thos. Treadway.....Auditor  
 C. S. Judd.....Executive Offi-  
 cer Board of Agriculture and Forestry  
 John C. Lane.....High Sheriff  
 Walter R. Dunham.....  
 .....Secretary to the Governor

Wm. P. Jarrett.....Delegate to Congress

## LEGISLATIVE BODY.

### Senators.

Hawaii—E. A. K. Akina, S. L. Desha,  
 J. W. Russell, W. C. Vannatta.  
 Maui—A. F. Tavares, H. W. Rice, H. C.  
 Mossman.  
 Oahu—J. K. Jarrett, R. W. Shingle, Wm.  
 H. McInerney, C. H. Rose, C. F. Chil-  
 lingworth, C. N. Arnold.  
 Kauai—Chas. A. Rice, H. K. Aki.

### Representatives.

Hawaii—N. K. Lyman, G. H. Vicars, E.  
 da Silva, Wm. Kamau, L. Wishard, W.  
 E. Vredenburg, H. L. Kawewehi, J. R.  
 Smith.  
 Maui—M. G. Paschoal, M. R. Perreira,  
 L. L. Joseph, Thos. Holstein, G. W.  
 Maioho, D. K. Kahookole.  
 Oahu—Francis I. Brown, T. H. Petrie,  
 O. P. Soares, E. P. Low, R. A. Vitou-  
 sek, W. W. Chamberlain, C. H. Holt,  
 G. H. Holt, Jr., R. N. Mossman, S. P.  
 Correa, J. C. Anderson, J. Kumalae.  
 Kauai—Clem. Gomes, A. Q. Marcallino,  
 Mrs. Rosalie Keliinoi, W. K. Hussey.

## NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

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 Capt. E. M. Bolton, Asst. Adjutant General  
 Maj. Frank F. Reiss.....Q. M. Corps  
 Capt. F. L. Morong.....Med. Corps  
 Capt. Francis Xavier.....Ord. Officer

### Office Staff.

Hazel Samson....Clerk and Stenographer

## DEPARTMENT OF JUDICIARY.

### Supreme Court.

Chief Justice.....Emil C. Peters  
 Associate Justice.....Antonio Perry  
 Associate Justice.....Alexander Lindsay, Jr.

## Circuit Courts.

First Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....  
 .....Frank Andrade  
 Second Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....  
 .....Ray J. O'Brien  
 Third Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....  
 .....James J. Banks  
 Fourth Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....  
 .....John R. Desha  
 Second Circuit, Maui.....Dan H. Case  
 Third Circuit, Hawaii.....Jas. W. Thompson  
 Fourth Circuit, Hawaii.....Homer L. Ross  
 Fifth Circuit, Kauai.....Wm. C. Achi, Jr.

## Clerks of Courts.

Clerk Supreme Court.....J. A. Thompson  
 Assistant Clerk Supreme Court.....  
 .....Robt. Parker, Jr.  
 Stenographer Supreme Court.....  
 .....Miss Kate Kelly  
 Asst. Stenographer.....Sallie J. Webber  
 Bailiff Supreme Court.....Albert MacAulton  
 Librarian.....Huron K. Ashford  
 Copyists.....Elizabeth Halli, Alice Kunane

## Circuit Court, First Circuit.

Chief Clerk and Cashier.....Henry Smith  
 Assistant Clerks.....B. N. Kahalepuna,  
 Sibyl Davis, J. Lee Kwai, Hilda Smith  
 Clerks, 1st Judge.....  
 .....H. A. Wilder, Wm. A. Dickson  
 Clerks, 2nd Judge.....  
 .....A. E. Restarick, D. K. Sherwood  
 Clerks, 3rd Judge.....  
 .....Wm. Hoopai, Mrs. Sarah C. Wize  
 Clerks, 4th Judge.....  
 .....D. K. Bent, Jr., Ellen D. Smythe  
 Stenographers.....  
 J. L. Horner, H. R. Jordan, G. D. Bell  
 Clerks, 2nd Circuit.....  
 .....Manuel Asue, J. V. Cockett  
 Clerk, 3rd Circuit, Hawaii.....John Hills  
 Clerks, 4th Circuit, Hawaii.....  
 .....A. K. Aona, B. H. Kelekololo  
 Clerk, 5th Circuit, Kauai.....J. C. Cullen

## Court Interpreters.

Hawaiian.....J. H. Hakuole  
 Japanese.....C. A. Doyle  
 Filipino.....Alfred O'Campo

## District Magistrates.

### Oahu.

Harry Steiner.....Honolulu  
 .....Second Judge.....Honolulu  
 S. Hookano.....Ewa  
 Geo. K. Kekauoha.....Waianae  
 W. K. Rathburn.....Koolauloa  
 E. Hore.....Waialua  
 Henry H. Plemer, Second Judge.....Waialua  
 P. D. Kellett.....Koolaupoko  
 Henry Cobb Adams, Second Judge.....  
 .....Koolaupoko



## Maui.

C. C. Conradt.....	Wailuku
..... Second Judge.....	Wailuku
Jack P. Kaonohi.....	Lahaina
W. H. Henning.....	Makawao
G. K. Kurokazu, Second Judge.....	Makawao
D. K. Waiehua.....	Hana
John W. Kawaakoa, Second Judge.....	Hana
Edward McCarriston.....	Molokai
A. M. Kabohalahala.....	Kalawao
J. D. McVeigh, Second Judge.....	Kalawao

## Hawaii.

S. L. Deaha, Jr.....	South Hilo
E. K. Simmons.....	North Hilo
W. P. McDougall.....	North Kohala
W. M. S. Lindsay.....	South Kohala
R. H. Makekau.....	Hamakua
M. S. Botelho, Second Judge.....	Hamakua
Henry Lau Hipp.....	Puna
S. H. Haahoe, Second Judge.....	Puna
Walter H. Hayselden.....	Kau
Thos. N. Haae.....	South Kona

## Kauai.

C. K. Holokahiki.....	Lihue
J. S. Chandler.....	Koloa
David K. Kaonohi.....	Hanalei
C. B. Hofgaard.....	Waimea
J. Werner.....	Kawaihau
H. van Gieson, Second Judge.....	Kawaihau

## DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

Governor.....	Wallace R. Farrington
Secretary to Governor.....	Walter R. Dunham
Stenographer.....	Eleanor Prendergast
Clerk.....	Marcellino P. Correa

## DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY.

Secretary.....	Raymond C. Brown
Chief Clerk.....	Henry Paoa
Clerk.....	John A. Bal
Stenographer.....	Virginia Shields

## FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

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Brazil—Consul.....	Antonio D. Castro
China—Consul.....	Shia Tau Tan
Chile—Consul.....	J. W. Waldron
Cuba—Consul-General.....	Gustavo Enrique Mustelier
Denmark—Consul.....	C. Hedemann
France—Consul.....	Dr. Auguste Marques
Great Britain—Consul.....	W. Massy Royds
Italy—Acting Consul.....	W. Massy Royds
Japan—Consul General.....	K. Yamasaki
The Netherlands—Consul.....	H. M. von Holt
Norway—Consul.....	Fred. L. Waldron
Panama—Consul.....	Dr. Auguste Marques
Panama at Hilo—Consul.....	J. B. Guard
Peru—Acting Consul.....	Antonio D. Castro
Portugal—Consul General.....	Francisco de Paula Brito, Jr.
Portugal at Hilo—Vice Consul.....	J. A. M. Osorio
Portugal at Wailuku—Vice Consul.....	Enos Vincent
Russia—Vice Consul.....	Dr. Auguste Marques

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General.....	Wm. B. Lymer
First Deputy, Atty. General.....	Marguerite K. Ashford

Second Deputy, Atty. General.....	H. R. Hewitt
Third Deputy, Atty. General.....	C. B. Dwight
Stenographers.....	Vivian Deere, Marion L. Cochran, Anne Jarret
Office Clerk.....	Antonio Manuel

## BOARD OF PRISON INSPECTORS.

Oahu—J. M. Dowsett, J. W. Waldron, E. H. Wodehouse.
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W. Hawaii—Julian Monsarrat, L. S. Anngat, A. J. Stillman.
E. Hawaii—G. R. Sims, L. W. Branch.
Kauai—E. S. Swan, Herman Wolters, S. M. Carter.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer.....	Henry C. Hapai
Registrar Public Accounts.....	E. S. Smith
Dep. Reg. Pub. Acct.....	Henry A. Nye
Bookkeeper and Asst. Cashier.....	Fred Ain
Dep. Bank Examiner.....	D. P. Truesdell
Assts Deputy, Bank Ex.....	Henry A. Asch, George Sims, Alex. Perkins, H. M. P. Rose
Clerks.....	Louis Keiki, Stephen Kahoopii, Timothy Lyons
Stenographers.....	Mrs. Alex Perkins, Lillian Hopkins
Dep. Insurance Com.....	E. P. Fogarty

## BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES.

Registrar of Conveyances.....	Carl Wikander
Deputy Registrar.....	Geo. C. Kopa

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P. J. Jarrett.....	Deputy, 1st Division
M. Andrade, V. Fernandez, I. H. Harbottle, S. L. Kekumano, R. G. Ross, Wm. Larsen, E. L. Patterson, J. I. Nishikawa, A. K. Akau, S. M. Fuller, R. Davenport, J. S. McKenzie, W. G. Ashlev, T. J. Lincoln, Wm. K. Lee, A. F. Kong, Chas. Barbosa, M. T. Lyons, H. H. Kimura, Wm. T. Robinson.....	Deputies, Honolulu
A. F. H. Smith, T. L. Hayselden, A. H. Landgraf.....	Ewa and Waianae
John G. Duarte, E. J. Souza.....	Waialua and Wahiawa
Henry Cobb Adams, Dan. H. King.....	Koolauloa and Koolapoiko

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.....	Wailuku
J. M. Ambrose (deputy).....	Lahaina and Molokai
F. J. Horn, J. Oliveira, Jr., deputies.....	Makawao
J. A. Medeiros (deputy).....	Hana

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James M. Muir.....	Assessor
F. K. Kaiwa (deputy).....	North Hilo
W. J. Stone (deputy).....	South Hilo



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Hugh Howell, J. W. Waldron, E. Hen-  
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Duncan, exec. secretary; J. F. Wool-  
ley, Mrs. J. Frank Woods, Akaiko Akana  
J. Jorgensen.....Engineer  
Mrs. Bina Mossman.....Stenographer  
C. A. Stobie.....Accountant

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Librarian.....A. P. Taylor

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TION.

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Deputy Superintendent.....O. E. Long  
Commissioners....John Clark, Mary L.  
Rothwell (Oahu), Julian Monsarrat,  
Thos. N. Haae (Hawaii), D. C. Lind-  
say (Maui), Elsie H. Wilcox (Kauai)

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Oahu (Rural)....Miss Margaret Mossman  
Maui....H. M. Wells, Fred Murphy, Asst.  
Hawaii (West).....Bertha B. Taylor  
Hawaii (East).....Eugene Horner  
Kauai.....Bernice Hundley  
Secretary.....C. B. Luce  
Asst. Secretary.....Mrs. E. H. Deslia  
Clerk and Purchasing Agt. H. H. Williams

*Board of Industrial Schools.*

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Mrs. F. W. Mactarlane, H. P. Judd,  
Father Valentin Franckx, May T. Wil-  
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Chief Sanitary Officer, Oahu.....  
A. K. Arnold  
Registrar General Births, Deaths and  
Marriages.....Miss M. Hester Lemon  
Chief Clerk.....J. M. Asing  
Food Commissioner and Analyst.....  
M. B. Bairos  
Supt. Insane Asylum.....Dr. A. B. Eckerdt  
Supt. Leper Settlement.....R. L. Cooke  
Resident Physician....Dr. H. K. Marshall  
Chief Sanitary Officer Hawaii.....  
C. Charlock  
Chief Sanitary Officer Maui.....R. C. Lane  
Chief Sanitary Officer Kauai.....  
F. B. Cook

## Government Physicians.

## Oahu.

Dr. H. Wood.....Waialua  
Dr. R. J. Mermod....Ewa and Wahiawa  
Dr. H. B. Cooper.....Aiea  
Dr. C. Buffett.....Koolauloa  
Dr. C. F. Reppun.....Koolauppoko  
Dr. C. R. McLean.....Waianae

## Maui.

Dr. Geo. Webb.....Lahaina  
Dr. A. C. Rothrock.....Makawao  
Dr. B. H. Pratt.....Hana  
Dr. G. H. Lightner.....Kahului  
Dr. Wm. Osmers.....Wailuku  
Dr. J. E. Sawyer....Puunene and Kihei  
Dr. F. G. Edwards.....  
.....Kula and Upper Makawao  
Dr. F. A. St. Sure.....Haiku  
Dr. E. S. Goodhue....Leeward Molokai

## Hawaii.

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Dr. R. T. Treadwell.....N. Kohala  
Dr. C. L. Carter.....  
.....Hamakua and S. Kohala  
Dr. W. A. Christensen..North Hamakua  
Dr. L. L. Sexton.....South Hilo  
Dr. W. D. Whitman.....North Hilo  
Dr. Frederick Irwin.....Puna  
Dr. Geo. Brodrup.....Kau

## Kauai.

Dr. G. P. Tuttle.....Waimea  
Dr. A. H. Waterhouse.....Koloa  
Dr. J. M. Kuhns.....Lihue  
Dr. V. A. Harl.....Hanalei  
Dr. A. H. Boyden.....Kawaihau

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colm McIntyre, A. J. Campbell, W. W.  
Goodale.  
Hawaii—G. A. Bush, Dr. H. B. Elliot,  
J. W. Webster, B. K. Baird, Otto W.  
Rose (J. W. Bains, Secretary).  
Maui—J. H. Gray, Dan T. Carey, R. H.  
Wilson, F. N. Lufkin, Wm. F. Crockett.  
Kauai—H. H. Brodie, J. M. Lydgate, J.  
B. Fernandes, F. E. Trowbridge, Chas.  
Leon Lane.

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Veterinary—Dr. L. E. Case, Dr. P. H.  
Browning, Dr. J. C. Fitzgerald.  
Optometry—Dr. A. M. Glover, Dr. A. W.  
Robarts, Dr. Paul W. Rushforth.  
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ryn I. Morelock, Dr. Emily Dole.  
Pharmacy—E. A. Burford, F. W. Wood.  
A. W. Meyer.  
Nursing—Janet M. Dewar, Mary Johnson,  
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Mabel L. Smyth.

COMMISSIONERS OF INSANITY.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. George Herbert, L. J. Warren.

CHILD WELFARE BOARDS.

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 Maui—Mrs. E. S. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. D. Baldwin, F. B. Cameron, Mrs. W. Weddick, William H. Hutton.  
 Kauai—A. Englehard, Miss Elsie Wilcox, Mrs. A. R. Glaisyer, C. B. Hofgaard, L. L. Patterson.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Established 1913.

Chairman.....R. E. Woolley  
 Members...Walter Beals, A. J. Gignoux  
 Secretary.....J. R. Kenny

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

Adolph Michelson, W. P. Duval, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.  
 Louis Karstaedt, in the state of Pennsylvania.  
 Lester Ball, in the state of California.  
 G. S. Grossman, in Washington, D. C.  
 Frederick H. Seiberth, in the state of New York.  
 P. H. Burnette for New York and California in Hawaii.  
 C. F. Wilcox for New York.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Mrs. N. L. Fraser, John Effinger, Mrs. R. G. Thayer, Dr. A. L. Andrews, Jno. A. Hughes.

BOARD OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

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FAIR COMMISSION OF HAWAII.

R. M. Schofield, Chairman; H. Johnson (Oahu); L. W. Bryan (Hawaii); H. B. Penhallow (Maui); A. H. Case (Kauai).

HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

G. R. Carter, K. C. Leebrick, Mrs. Emma Taylor.

HAWAIIAN LEGEND AND FOLK-LORE COMMISSION.

J. R. Galt, Miss E. J. Hill, Mrs. Emma Taylor.

TERRITORIAL BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY.

A. F. Bauman, E. R. Cameron, H. D. Young.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

A. V. Gear.....Director

HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU.

Organized 1902.

G. S. McKenzie, chairman.  
 John Effinger (Honolulu), W. H. Hussman (Hawaii), William H. Rice (Kauai), W. O. Aiken (Maui).  
 Geo. T. Armitage, secretary; H. H. Yost, asst.; Representative 201 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Organized Nov. 24, 1923.

Geo. H. Angus.....President  
 E. A. Knudsen.....Vice-President  
 E. B. Clark.....Secretary

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HONOLULU.

Reorganized May 27, 1914.

J. R. Galt.....President  
 G. H. Angus.....First Vice-President  
 W. C. McGonagle.....Second Vice-President  
 Geo. Waterhouse.....Treasurer  
 E. B. Clark.....Secretary  
 E. K. Brown.....Asst. Secretary

MAUI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Organized Oct. 14, 1909.

President.....C. D. Lufkin  
 Vice-President.....C. E. S. Burns  
 Secretary.....J. H. Gray  
 Treasurer.....J. Garcia

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HILO.

Organized .....

President.....S. S. Rolf  
 Vice-President.....Dr. Milton Rice  
 Secretary.....J. W. Bains  
 Treasurer.....C. H. Will

KAUAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Organized 1913.

President.....E. A. Knudsen  
 Vice-President.....J. M. Concy  
 Secretary.....K. C. Hopper  
 Treasurer.....J. I. Silva

PAN-PACIFIC UNION.

Incorporated 1917.

President.....  
 Vice-Presidents.....Hon. W. R. Farrington, Gov. of Hawaii  
 .....Hon. Walter F. Frear, W. R. Castle, F. C. Atherton, Chung K. Ai  
 Treasurer.....F. E. Blake  
 Director.....A. Hume Ford

HONOLULU STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE.

Organized August 8, 1898.

President.....A. J. Campbell  
 Vice-President.....Harry Armitage  
 Treasurer.....Pacific Trust Co., Ltd.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Reorganized Nov. 18, 1895.

President.....F. C. Atherton  
 1st Vice-President.....E. H. Wodehouse  
 2nd Vice-President.....John Waterhouse  
 Secretary-Treasurer.....S. K. Butler  
 Assistant Treasurer.....J. O. Halls  
 Assistant Director Labor Bureau.....  
 .....H. A. Walker

**EXPERIMENT STATION OF PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.**

*Station Staff.*

H. P. Agee.....Director  
 R. C. L. Perkins.....Consulting Entomologist  
 Otto H. Swezey, F. Muir.....Entomologists  
 C. E. Pemberton.....Associate Entomologist  
 P. H. Timberlake, F. X. Williams, F. C. Hadden.....Asst. Entomologists  
 H. L. Lvon.....Botany and Forestry  
 Donald Forbes.....Supt. Forest Nurseries  
 W. R. McAllep, W. L. McCleery, W. E. Smith.....Sugar Technologists  
 A. Brodie, Guy R. Stewart.....Chemists  
 W. T. McGeorge.....Associate Chemist  
 F. Hanson, E. R. van Brocklin, C. H. Crutchfield.....Asst. Chemists  
 J. A. Verret, H. K. Stender, Y. Kutsunai.....Asst. Agriculturists  
 H. A. Lee.....Pathologist  
 D. A. Maek.....Chief Clerk  
 G. A. McEldowney.....Forest Supv., Oahu  
 L. W. Bryan.....Forest Supv., Hilo  
 Thelma Rothwell.....Librarian

**HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Organized 1917.

A. Horner.....President  
 P. Rodgers.....Vice-President  
 A. H. Tarleton.....Sec.-Treas.

**HAWAIIAN SUGAR TECHNOLOGISTS.**

W. P. Alexander.....President  
 L. McCleery.....Vice-President  
 G. H. W. Barnhart.....Secretary-Treasurer  
 Irwin Spalding.....Auditor

**HONOLULU CHAPTER AMERICAN ASSN. ENGINEERS.**

Organized April 25, 1920.

President.....J. L. Young  
 Vice-President.....G. M. Collins  
 Vice-President.....W. C. Furer  
 Secretary-Treasurer.....S. W. King

**BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS AGENCIES.**

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 Philadelphia.....C. Brewer & Co.  
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Jno. Waterhouse.....President  
 J. M. Macconel.....Vice-President  
 B. Froiseth.....Sec.-Treas.  
 R. E. Clark.....Auditor

**QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.**

Erected in 1860.

President.....E. F. Bishop  
 Vice-President.....Dr. C. B. Wood  
 Secretary.....B. Cartwright

Treasurer.....Hawaiian Trust Co.  
 Auditor.....Audit Co. of Hawaii  
 Medical Director.....Dr. N. P. Larsen  
 Superintendent.....G. C. Potter  
 Bookkeeper.....E. J. Rego  
 Head Nurse.....Miss H. B. Delamere  
 Trustees.....E. F. Bishop, P. E. Spalding,  
 B. Cartwright, Horace Johnson, Geo.  
 I. Brown, J. R. Galt, Dr. C. B. Wood

**LEAHI HOME.**

Organized April 4, 1900.

President.....A. W. T. Bottomley  
 Vice-Presidents.....Father Valentin, C. R. Hemenway  
 Secretary.....P. E. Spalding  
 Treasurer.....A. G. Budge  
 Auditor.....G. P. Denison  
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 Resident Physicians.....Dr. H. H. Walker, Dr. Gordon  
 Superintendent.....Robt. Anderson  
 Matron.....Miss A. Sinclair  
 Statistician.....Miss A. L. Tavior  
 Pharmacist.....F. E. Nugent

**CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.**

Opened Nov. 24, 1909.

President.....S. B. Dole  
 Vice-President.....E. A. Mott-Smith  
 Secretary.....W. O. Smith  
 Treasurer.....W. O. Smith  
 Auditor.....Audit Co. of Hawaii  
 Superintendent.....Janet M. Dewar  
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**HOSPITAL FLOWER SOCIETY.**

Organized February, 1890.

President.....Mrs. C. F. Eckart  
 Vice-President.....Mrs. A. Withington  
 Secretary.....Mrs. H. L. Dawson  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. R. C. Talbot

**SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.**

Established 1902.

L. Tenney Peck.....Chairman  
 Ed. Towse.....Vice-Chairman  
 B. L. Marx.....Secretary  
 J. H. Ellis.....Treasurer  
 H. W. M. Mist.....Auditor  
 C. F. Mant.....Superintendent  
 E. Smith.....Asst. Superintendent

**DAUGHTERS OF HAWAII.**

Organized Dec. 1, 1903.

Regent.....Mrs. F. M. Swanzy  
 First Vice-Regent.....Mrs. C. B. Chillingworth  
 Second Vice-Regent.....Mrs. G. C. Potter  
 Historian.....Mrs. Flora Jones  
 Asst. Historian.....Miss G. Robertson  
 Secretary.....Mrs. C. W. Spitz  
 Treasurer.....Miss W. Ahrens

**UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII.**

*Board of Regents.*

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 W. W. Thayer.....Treasurer  
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 Caroline P. Green.....Reference Librarian  
 Claire N. Atwater, Dorothy Deacon,  
 F. Klammer, J. S. Stockett, Assistants  
 Alice E. Burnham... Prin. Circul. Dept.  
 S. Maude Jones.....Assistant  
 Mary S. Lawrence, Director School Work  
 E. E. Zetterberg... Children's Librarian  
 A. M. McClelland, Asst. Children's Librn.  
 Nell M. Wetter.....Cataloguer  
 A. M. Laughlin, A. P. Bailey, Grace  
 Seranton..... Assistants  
 Bess McCrea..... Stations Librarian

**HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

Organized Jan. 11, 1892.

President..... Bruce Cartwright  
 Vice-President..... Rev. H. B. Restarick  
 Recording Secretary..... E. Henriques  
 Cor. Secretary..... W. D. Westervelt  
 Treasurer..... E. Bogardus  
 Librarian..... Miss C. P. Green

**KAUAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

President..... C. B. Hofgaard  
 Vice-President  
 Sec.-Treas..... Miss E. H. Wilcox

**BERNICE PAUAAHI BISHOP MUSEUM.**

Founded 1889. Opened June 22, 1891.

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 E. F. Bishop..... Vice-President  
 Wm. Williamson..... Secretary  
 J. M. Dowsett..... Treasurer  
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 ..... Anthropology, Director Emeritus  
 Clark Wissler, Ph.D.....  
 ..... Consulting Anthropologist  
 Elmer D. Merrill, M. S.....  
 ..... Consulting Botanist  
 Stanley C. Ball, Ph.D.....  
 ..... Curator of Collections  
 Forest B. Brown, Ph.D..... Botanist  
 Gerrit P. Wilder, M. A.....  
 ..... Associate in Botany  
 Otto H. Swezey, M. S.....  
 ..... Consulting Entomologist  
 Edwin H. Bryan, M. A..... Entomologist  
 John F. G. Stokes, E. S. Handy, Ph.D.  
 ..... Ethnology  
 H. G. Hornbostel, T. T. Dranga, Collectors  
 Thomas G. Thrum.....  
 ..... Associate in Hawaiian Folk-lore

Kenneth Emory, B. S.....  
 ..... Assistant Ethnologist  
 C. Montague Cooke, Ph.D..... Malacologist  
 Marie C. Neal, A. B.....  
 ..... Assistant Malacologist  
 G. C. Munro..... Associate in Ornithology  
 C. H. Edmondson, Ph.D..... Zoologist  
 Elizabeth B. Higgins..... Librarian  
 Stella M. Jones..... Secretary  
 Mrs. L. Webb..... Guide to Exhibits

**BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.**

Organized June 28, 1899.

President Emeritus..... S. B. Dole  
 President..... A. L. Castle  
 Vice-President..... A. G. Smith  
 Secretary..... J. D. Flint  
 Treasurer..... E. W. Sutton

**HAWAIIAN SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**

Organized June 17, 1895.

President..... Geo. R. Carter  
 Vice-President..... M. M. Johnson  
 Secretary..... Jared G. Smith  
 Treasurer..... E. T. Winant  
 Registrar..... D. S. Bowman

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**

Organized March 5, 1897.

State Regent..... Mrs. Howard Clarke  
 Aloha Chapter Regent..... Mrs. A. R. Keller  
 Vice-Regent..... Mrs. C. S. Goodnight  
 Recording Secretary..... Mrs. Wm. McCluskey  
 Corr. Secretary..... Mrs. J. E. T. Grigaby  
 Treasurer..... Mrs. Jas. Guild  
 Registrar..... Mrs. C. T. Bailev  
 Historian..... Miss Harriet Forbes  
 Chaplain..... Mrs. Theo. Richards

**AMERICAN LEGION—HONOLULU POST NO. 1.**

Organized Sept. 4, 1919.

Commander..... A. Lester Marks  
 Vice-Commanders.....  
 L. W. Branch, W. L. Sarrao, Dr.  
 L. L. Patterson, B. J. Peters, K. Parker  
 Adjutant..... L. S. Bush  
 Finance Officer..... Irwin Spalding  
 Historian..... C. C. Crozier  
 Chaplain..... E. L. Branham  
 Master-at-Arms..... E. J. Brenham  
 Past Commander..... H. P. O'Sullivan  
 Secretary..... S. W. King  
 Ntnl. Committeeman... Col. A. G. Clarke

**AMERICAN LEGION, WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.**

Organized Feb. 20, 1920.

President..... Mrs. B. E. Noble  
 Vice-Presidents..... Mrs. C. E. Fronk  
 ..... Mrs. J. G. Smith, Mrs. N. L. Scott  
 Secretary..... Mrs. H. F. Cooper  
 Treasurer..... Mrs. G. Fred Bush  
 Chaplain..... Mrs. W. S. Haxom

**HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.**

Originally Organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual Meeting June.

President.....A. L. Dean  
 Vice-Presidents.....  
     A. C. Alexander, Walter F. Frear  
 Cor. Secty.....Rev. H. P. Judd  
 Rec. Secretary.....Rev. J. L. Hopwood  
 Treasurer.....Theo. Richards  
 Auditor.....David L. Crawford

**WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.**

Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs. Theo. Richards  
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. D. L. Withington,  
     Mrs. J. F. Doyle, Mrs. F. W. Damon  
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs. P. M. Pond  
 Home Cor. Secy.....Mrs. A. S. Baker  
 Foreign Cor. Secy.....Miss A. E. Judd  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. R. G. Moore  
 Auditor.....W. J. Forbes

**MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.**

Organized 1851.

President.....W. P. Alexander  
 Vice-President.....Miss C. V. Hall  
 Secretary.....Miss H. G. Forbes  
 Recorder.....Agnes E. Judd  
 Treasurer.....W. W. Chamberlain  
 Auditor.....B. H. Damon

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**

Organized 1869.

President.....Geo. S. Waterhouse  
 Vice-President.....Robert Anderson  
 Treasurer.....C. G. Heiser  
 Rec. Secretary.....F. E. Midkiff

**Central Department.**

Chairman.....John F. Stone  
 Secretary.....W. H. Soper  
 Executive Secty.....S. B. Brainard

**Nuuanu Department**

Chairman.....Chas. R. Frazier  
 Vice-President.....C. K. Ai  
 Treasurer.....W. A. Love  
 Rec. Secty.....K. Yasumori  
 Executive Secty.....Lloyd R. Killam

**ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A.**

Executive Secretary.....J. A. Hamilton

**Pearl Harbor Building.**

Associate Executive.....C. W. Stetson

**YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**

Organized 1900.

President.....Mrs. A. L. Andrews  
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs.  
     C. M. Cooke, Jr., Mrs. F. C. Atherton  
 Secretary.....Mrs. C. H. Edmonson  
 Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. W. F. Frear  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. I. J. Shepherd  
 Gen. Secty.....Miss Grace Channon

**FREE KINDERGARTEN AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.**

Organized 1895.

President.....Mrs. F. M. Swamy  
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. W. F. Frear,  
     Mrs. F. W. Damon, Mrs. G. P. Castle  
 Recording Secty.....Mrs. D. Oleson  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. E. Borgardus

**SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU.**

Organized June 7, 1899.

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## PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Honolulu Advertiser, issued by the Advertiser Pub. Co. every morning. Raymond Coll, Managing Editor.

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd. Riley H. Allen, Editor.

The Weekly Times, issued every Saturday. Edwd. P. Irwin, Editor and Publisher.

The Guide, issued every Tuesday and Friday morning by the Guide Pub. Co.

New Freedom, issued every Friday. Thos. McVeigh, Editor-Publisher.

The Friend, Organ of the Hawaiian Board, issued monthly. Miss E. V. Warriner, Business Manager.

The Hawaiian Church Chronicle, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rt. Rev. John D. La Mothe, Editor.

The Paradise of the Pacific, issued monthly. Mrs. E. A. Langton-Boyle, Publisher; Chas. E. Banks, Editor.

The Mid-Pacific Monthly, an illustrated descriptive magazine. Alex. Hume Ford, Editor and Publisher.

The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, issued monthly under direction of Board of Com. Agr. and Forestry.

Hawaii Educational Review, issued monthly. E. V. Sayers, Editor.

The Kuokoa (native), weekly, issued every Thursday morning by the Advertiser Pub. Co., Ltd. Solomon Hanohano, Editor.

O Luso (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturdays. G. F. Affonso, Editor.

Hilo Tribune-Herald, issued daily at Hilo by the Tribune-Herald, Ltd. F. J. Cody, Manager; V. Hinkley, Editor.

The Maui News, issued daily at Wailuku, Maui. Jos. H. Gray, Editor.

The Garden Island, issued weekly at Lihue, Kauai. K. C. Hopper, Managing Editor.

Hoku o Hawaii, issued on Friday of each week at Hilo. Rev. S. L. Desha, Editor.

THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos. G. Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

## PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Central Union Church, Congregational, cor. Beretania and Punahou; Rev. Philip A. Swartz, pastor. Sunday Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:40 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

Kalihi Union Church, King street, Kalihi; Dr. A. S. Baker, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Gospel services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Beretania and Victoria streets; Rev. G. R. Lawrence, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school

at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

The Christian Church, Kewalo street, Rev. Wm. C. Jones, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings, at 7:30.

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Epiphany Mission, Kaimuki, Rev. E. S. Freeman, priest in charge. Sunday services at 7:30 and 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10.

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Second Chinese Church (Congregational), Beretania street, Rev. Tse Kei Yuen, pastor. Services at usual hours.

German Lutheran Church, Beretania street. Dr. A. Hoermann, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.

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Japanese Methodist Church, Rev. C. Nakamura, pastor. Hold services in chapel on River street, near St. Louis College.

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Assets .....\$20,004,078.80

Net Surplus ..... 5,615,900.89

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Net Surplus ..... 2,180,881.64

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Assets .....\$14,896,377.18

Net Surplus ..... 5,785,187.27

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BALTIMORE, MD.

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FINANCIAL STANDING SEPT. 30, 1925

Assets .....	\$19,524,215.91
Liabilities .....	12,582,090.66
Surplus as regards policy holders...	6,942,125.25

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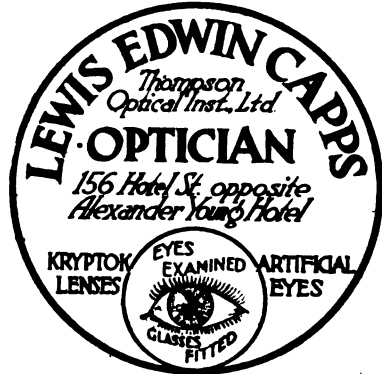


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