HAWAIIAN ANNUAL
FOR 1924

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THOS. G. THURUM, Compiler and Publisher

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

HONOLULU, HAWAII
1923

PRICE $1.00
PRINTED IN U.S.A.
MAIL $1.15
Congratulations To Thrum's Annual

On Its Fiftieth Birthday

Of course, Thrum's is only a youngster, merely half a century old, but it's a promising youngster and the Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd., founded fifteen years before the Annual was first published, has watched its growth with pride and has been glad of its aid and cooperation in the upbuilding of Hawaii's prosperity and the growth of the Islands' population.

So here's wishing Thrum's Annual

Many Happy Returns of the Day

and may its shadow never grow less.

The Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd.

Oldest Bank in Hawaii—Established 1858
Total Assets Over $16,900,000
Travel by the

OAHU RAILWAY

The Scenic Route to

HALEIWA HOTEL

Spend a Perfect Week-End at Haleiwa
The Beauty Spot of Oahu

GOLF - SWIMMING - FISHING

Excellent meals are served, including a Dinner Dance every Saturday evening.

The trip to HALEIWA by train is one of continuous interest and unsurpassed beauty.

Round trip from Honolulu, daily $2.45
Special Week-End Excursion 2.25
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

W. M. ALEXANDER ........................................ President
H. A. BALDWIN .......................................... Vice-President
J. WATERHOUSE ........................................ Vice-President and General Manager
W. O. SMITH ........................................... Vice-President
C. R. HEMENWAY ... Vice-President and Asst. General Manager
J. P. COOKE ............................................. Treasurer
R. E. MIST ............................................ Secretary
F. F. BALDWIN  J. R. GALT  H. K. L. CASTLE

Alexander & Baldwin, LIMITED

119 Merchant Street ................. Honolulu, Hawaii
215 Market Street ....................... San Francisco, Calif.
814 Second Avenue ..................... Seattle, Wash.

Sugar Factors, Shipping AND Commission Merchants

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.
Maui Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Sugar Co.
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.
Kahuku Plantation Co.
Kahului Railroad Co.
Kauai Railway Co.
Kauai Fruit & Land Co., Ltd.
Baldwin Packers

Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Massachusetts.
New Zealand Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of Auckland, N. Z.
American Alliance Insurance Association of New York.
Switzerland Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., of Zurich, Switzerland.
The Home Insurance Company of New York.
Commonwealth Insurance Company of New York.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hongkong.
Newark Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.
AMERICAN FACTORS
LIMITED

Capital and Surplus Over $12,000,000

San Francisco Hilo, Kailua, Napoopoo New York
Matson Building Hawaii 136 Front St.

* * * *

Sugar Factors, Importers, Commission and Insurance Agents

* * * *

AGENTS FOR
Ahukini Terminal & Railway Co., Ltd.
East Kauai Water Company, Ltd.
Grove Farm Plantation Company, Ltd.
Hawaiian Cannersies Company, Ltd.
Kekaha Sugar Company, Limited.
Koloa Sugar Company
Lahaina Ice & Electric Company, Ltd.
Lahaina Land Company.
The Lihue Plantation Company, Ltd.
Makee Sugar Company.
Oahu Sugar Company, Ltd.
Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Pioneer Mill Company, Ltd.
Princeville Plantation Co., Ltd.
W. H. Rice, Ltd.
Waiahu Electric Company, Ltd.
Waiahole Water Company, Ltd.
Waiman Sugar Mill Company.
OFFICERS

E. F. BISHOP........................................ President
R. A. COOKE........................................ Vice-President and Manager
HORACE JOHNSON.................................... Vice-President
E. A. R. ROSS........................................ Secretary
W. JAMIESON........................................ Treasurer
C. C. RHODES....................................... Auditor

DIRECTORS

C. H. COOKE J. R. GALT
G. R. CARTER E. I. SPALDING

Registered Address: "BREWER"

C. Brewer and Company, Limited
Established 1826
Capital Stock $8,000,000

Representing:
Oceanic Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
General Steamship Corporation, Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Nederland Royal Mail Line, Rotterdam
Lloyd Royal Mail Line

Sugar Plantations:
Olowalu Company
Hilo Sugar Company
Onomea Sugar Company
Honoka Sugar Company
Wailuku Sugar Company
Pepeekeo Sugar Company
Waimanalo Sugar Company
Hakalau Plantation Company
Honolulu Plantation Company
Hawaiian Agricultural Company
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Company
Paanbau Sugar Plantation Company
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company

Insurance:
Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, England
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., of London (Fire and Auto).
Caledonian Insurance Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland.
British America Assurance Co., of Toronto, Can.
American & Foreign Marine Insurance Co.
North China Insurance Co.
The Preferred Accident Insurance Co.

General:
BLAISDELL
CHILD'S Hotel and Restaurant
Every Room an Outside Room, Cool, Clean and Comfortable.
Restaurant is the Coolest, Cleanest and Best Equipped in Hawaii. Just the place to eat whether you want a light lunch or a banquet.
FORT STREET - - - HONOLULU, HAWAII
PIERPOINT—Boarding and Rooms at the Beach.
Splendid accommodations in delightful location.

Cable Address: "CABANK"
Codes: Lieber’s; Western Union; Peterson’s; Bentley’s.

Chinese-American Bank, Ltd.
CORNER KING AND NUUANU STREETS, HONOLULU, T. H.
Conducts a General Banking Business in All Departments
Commercial Department - Savings Department - Safe Deposit Department

OFFICERS:
TONG PHONG .................. President  C. K. AI .................. Cashier
C. Q. YEE HOP .............. Vice-President CHARLES A. WONG .......... Asst. Cashier, and Manager
CHING K. AMONA, LUM K. CHEE, Assistant Cashiers

CORRESPONDENTS:
New York .. CHASE NATIONAL BANK
San Francisco .................. CANTON BANK
Hongkong  ... BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
Shanghai  ... BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
Kobe .............. ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

OTTO A. BIERBACH, President

CHAMBER’S DRUG CO., LTD.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers
POPULAR PRICES
Agents for LILLY’S PHARMACEUTICALS
Lehnhardt’s Chocolates Always on Hand
Tel. 4465 99 S. King St., cor. Fort, Honolulu, T. H.
Castle & Cooke, Limited
HONOLULU, HAWAII

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

E. D. Tenney.....Pres. & Mgr. W. R. Castle.........Vice-Pres.,
F. C. Atherton......Vice-Pres. T. H. Petrie.........Secretary
Geo. P. Castle......Vice-Pres. C. H. Atherton.......Treasurer
A. L. Castle.......Auditor

AGENTS FOR

Sugar
Apokaa Sugar Co., Ltd. Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Ewa Plantation Co. Kohala Sugar Co.
Wahiawa Water Co.

Insurance
Aetna Insurance Co. (Fire and Marine)
National Fire Insurance Co.
London Assurance Corporation
British & Federal Fire Underwriters
Queen Insurance Company of America
Sterling Fire Insurance Company
Royal Indemnity Company

Miscellaneous
Babcock & Wilcox and Stirling Water Tube Boilers
Green’s Fuel Economizers

AGENCY FOR THE
MATSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

Freight and Passenger Steamers between Pacific Coast ports
and Hawaiian Islands.
Rates and other information furnished upon application.

ALSO AGENTS FOR
ISTHMIAN STEAMSHIP LINES

Cable Address: “Castlecook” P. O. Address: Box 2990
MATSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

San Francisco-Honolulu Passenger and Freight Service with weekly sailings from both ports by steamers

MAUI MATSONIA WILHELMINA MANOA

Seatle-Honolulu Passenger and Freight Service with regular scheduled sailings by steamers

LURLINE MANUKAI

Regular Sailings from Los Angeles Harbor by steamer

MAUNA ALA

For full information apply

Castle & Cooke, Limited
General Agents for the Hawaiian Islands
HONOLULU, HAWAII
Theo. H. Davies & Co.
LIMITED
HONOLULU AND HILO

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IMPORTERS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE
RICE AND COFFEE FACTORS
Steamship Agents and Ship Brokers
Insurance Agents
Cable Address: “DRACO.”

AGENTS FOR
London Salvage Association
Lloyds’ and Liverpool Underwriters
Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. S. S. Lines
American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. (at Hilo)
Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.
Royal Packet Steam Navigation Co.
Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
The East Asiatic Co., Inc., Copenhagen
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.
Union Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Liverpool
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.
American Insurance Co.
Law Union & Rock Insurance Co.
London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.

Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.  Halawa Plantation, Ltd.
Waiakea Mill Co.  Kawaiiki Sugar Co., Ltd.
Hamakua Mill Co.  Kukaiau Ranch Co.
Niulii Mill & Plantation  Union Mill Co., Ltd.
Kaeleku Sugar Co., Ltd.  Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 215 MARKET STREET
NEW YORK OFFICE: 24 STATE STREET
HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

HONOLULU, T. H.
Established 1852

MANUFACTURERS OF
Sugar Mills, Sugar Machinery, Steam Boilers,
Steel Tanks, Riveted Steel Pipe,
Cane Cars

SOLE AGENTS FOR
John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd. California Corrugated Culvert Co.
Busch-Sulzer Bros. Diesel Engine Co. Main Belting Co.
Gladding, MeBean & Co. Sidney Tool Co.
Valvoline Oil Co. Neptune Meter Co.
Krajewski-Pesant Co. American Rolling Mill Co.
Ames Iron Works Standard Conveyor Co.
Oneida Steel Pulley Co. Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Standard Gas Engine Co. Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation

DEALERS IN
- Engineers' Supplies
- Plumbing Supplies
- Steam Engines
- Boilers
- Pipe and Well Casing
- Boiler Tubes
- Armco Iron
- Valves and Fittings
- Woodworking Machinery
- Agricultural & Road Machinery
- Contractors' Machinery
- Tractors
- Rock Crushers
- Graphiteum Roof Paint

Office and Store.......................... Nuuanu Street
Foundry and Machine Shops.................. Allen Street

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

Branch Offices:
WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK        HILO, HAWAII
HAVANA, CUBA                        MANILA, P. I.
E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

DEALERS IN

Hardware and

General Merchandise


COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cut Glass, China and Wear-Ever Aluminum, Cutlery, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Filters, Enamel Ware, Tinware, Household Supplies, Sporting Goods, Gas Engines and Pumps.

AGENTS FOR

Indian Motorcycles—Columbia, Adlake, Crown, America Bicycles

FISK TIRES.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.

Cor. King and Fort Streets

Honolulu, T. H.

Mercantile Printing Co., Ltd.

Home of Good Printing
Standard Work on Time

CONDUCTED BY PEOPLE WHO KNOW THE BUSINESS

P. O. Box 3345

Phone 1473

10 Merchant St., Ground Floor.
Established 1879

Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

EASTMAN KODAK DISTRIBUTORS
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED
The Oldest and Best Known Drug Firm in the Islands.
Fort Street, near Hotel

HONOLULU

Henry May & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU'S
LEADING
GROCERY

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, and Coffee Roasters
MAY'S MAYFLOWER
KONA COFFEE
and New Aloha Packages sent by parcel post to all parts of the world.
Boston Building
Fort Street, Honolulu, Hawaii
P. O. Box 3346

F. A. Schaefer & Co.

LIMITED
Sugar Factors, Importers, Commission & Insurance Agents
King Street, Kauikeolani Building Honolulu
The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Established 1888     Incorporated 1891
Light and Power Supplied to Honolulu and the Island of Oahu

CONSULTING AND CONTRACTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

ICE MANUFACTURERS
COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSEMEN

Sole Agents
Westinghouse Mazda Lamps
Simplex Wire & Cable Co.
Delco Light
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
Byron Jackson Pumps

Distributors
Hotpoint Electric Appliances
Thor Washers & Ironers
Royal Vacuum Cleaners
Shelton Vibrators
Kelvinator Home Refrigerator

PHONE 3431
NOT A SIGHT IN THE WORLD TO COMPARE WITH THE WONDERS OF

KILAUEA VOLCANO

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

Just a delightful, over-night water trip from Honolulu via the luxurious Inter-Island steamer "Haleakula," 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.

FOR INFORMATION AND LITERATURE

Write to the Travel Department of the

INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.

Queen Street

Honolulu, T. H.

Kilauea Volcano House—on the brink of Kilauea Crater
The First National Bank of Hawaii
AT HONOLULU
Capital ........................................ $500,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .. $500,000
L. T. PECK ........................................... President
H. M. von HOLT .................................. Vice-President
W. H. CAMPBELL .................................. Cashier
J. H. ELLIS .......................................... Assistant Cashier
R. N. VILLIERS ................................... Assistant Cashier
W. BALLENTYNE ................................. Assistant Cashier

A General Banking Business Transacted
Exchange Bought and Sold on All Parts of the World. Money Transmitted by Cable. Travelers' Letters of Credit Issued.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY
ACCOUNTS OF FIRMS, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED

Cable Address: "TRUSTCO"

Hawaiian Trust Company
LIMITED
The Oldest and Largest Trust Company
In the Territory of Hawaii
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAN.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JULY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEB.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEPT.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCT.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOV.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEC.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thos. G. Thrum**

RESEARCHER AND PUBLISHER

The Hawaiian Annual

HONOLULU, HAWAII
# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

## CALENDARS, ETC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counting House Calendar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holidays, Church Days, Eclipses, etc.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendars—First, Second, Third and Fourth Quarters</td>
<td>7-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## STATISTICAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population by Districts and Islands—1910 and 1920</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Table of Population, Hawaiian Islands, 1866-1920</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of Islands, and of Honolulu and Hilo by Race and Sex</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth, by Countries, of Population, Census of 1920</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii's Annual Federation Taxation</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population in 1920 by Age Groups, Sex and Race</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Race Population of Hawaii, 1920-1910</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births and Deaths by Nationalities, 1923</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vital Statistics by Counties, 1923</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality of Plantation Labor, June 30, 1923</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1923</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Races of Income Tax Payers of Collections, 1923</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Values from U. S., comparative, 1922-1923</td>
<td>16-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin Shipments, 1923</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Domestic M'dse. Shipments to U. S. 1922-1923</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Foreign Imports to March 31, 1923</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity and Value Principal Articles Domestic Produce, 1923</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Imports and Exports Year ending March, 1923</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers to and from Hawaii, 1923</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Value Pineapple Products, 1920-1923</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics, 1916-1923</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance, 1916-1923</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii, 1916-1923</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Corporations, 1923, Number and Capital</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed Values Real and Personal Property, by Races, 1923</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, March, 1923</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources of Hawaii, 1923</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, 1922</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii's Bonded Debt, 1923</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Canned Pineapple Pack and Companies Operating, 1920-1922</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes by Divisions and Counties, 1923</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Rainfall Throughout the Islands, 1922-1923</td>
<td>26-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Meteorological Observations, 1922-1923</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Overland Distances; Oahu Railroad Distances</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rulers of Hawaii: Hawaiian Government Changes</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Sugar Crops, 1919-1923</td>
<td>186-187</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARTICLES.

Our Jubilee ................................................. 31- 33
Territorial Flowers ...................................... 33
Honolulu Today ........................................... 34- 36
Twenty-five Years Before and After Annexation .......... 37- 47
Half a Century of Hilo .................................. 48- 51
Tidal Waves .................................................. 51
Maui No Ka Oi ............................................... 52- 62
Kauai Coming Into Its Own ................................ 62- 65
Visit of the Blonde to Hawaii in 1825 .................... 66- 82
Our Hawaii in Retrospect ................................ 82- 91
N. W. Pacific Exploration ................................ 91- 94
Bridge Collapse ............................................. 94
Wainiha Water-Right Lease ................................ 95-112
Hawaiian Salt Making ..................................... 112-117
Thomas Spencer ........................................... 117-125
Title Change ................................................ 125
Birthday of Kamehameha III ................................ 126
Train Casualties ............................................ 126
Luahoomoe, the Avenged Priest ............................ 127-133
Legend of the Floating Island .................. 134-137
Hawaii’s Bill of Rights .................................... 138-151
Mission Celebrations ..................................... 151
Kilauea Changes in 1923 ................................... 152-153
New Hawaiiana ................................................ 154-155
Retrospect for 1923 ........................................ 156-171
Reference List of Principal Articles in Annuals Since 1875 171-183

REFERENCE.

List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Agencies ............ 184-185
Register and Directory, 1924, Territorial Officials .... 188-197
County Officials ........................................... 198
Federal Officials ........................................... 198
Index ......................................................... 200

THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

This publication, issued regularly the past fifty years, was
carly 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Sugar Factors</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen &amp; Robinson, Lumber</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Bishop &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beakbane, Walter, Engraving</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benson, Smith &amp; Co., Druggists</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergstrom Music Co., Pianos, etc.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd., Shipping and Commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capps, Edwin L., Optician</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke, Shpg &amp; Com.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambers Drug Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child's Hotel &amp; Restaurant</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese-American Bank, Ltd.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyne Furniture Co.</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtis' Specialty Shop</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davies &amp; Co., Theo. H., Importers and Com.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dillingham, B. F., Ltd., Ins.</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimond &amp; Co., W. W., Warehouse's</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowsett, Ltd., J. M., Fire Ins.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity &amp; Deposit Co. of Md.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Nat'l Bank of Hawaii</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graystone Garage</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall &amp; Son, E. O., Hdw., etc.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Folk-lore</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Electric Co.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian News &amp; Thrum's, Ltd.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Trust Co.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii Meat Co.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffschlaeger &amp; Co., Importers</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home of Linens</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Iron Works Co.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-Island S. N. Co.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trust Co.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewers &amp; Cooke, Ltd., Lumber</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty House, The</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool &amp; London &amp; Globe Insurance Co.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers' Shoe Co.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matson Navigation Co.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May &amp; Co., Grocers</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McInerny, Ltd., M., Clothing</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercantile Printing Co.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Brit. &amp; Metl. Ins. Co.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Railway &amp; Land Co.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Guano &amp; Fertilizer Co.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond Company, The, Automotive Products</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsay, Ltd., W. A.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sachs' Dry Goods Co.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silva's Toggery</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun Insurance Co. of London.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thames &amp; Mersey Marine Insurance Co.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Trust Co.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Von Hamm-Young Co., Imprs.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waldron, Ltd., Fred. L., Commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhouse Co., The, Office Equipment</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhouse Trust Co., H.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holiday</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Year</td>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln's Birthday</td>
<td>Feb. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington's Birthday</td>
<td>Feb. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoration Day</td>
<td>May 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamehameha Day</td>
<td>June 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthday Hawaiian Republic</td>
<td>July 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Anniversary</td>
<td>July 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regatta Day</td>
<td>Sept. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victory Day</td>
<td>Nov. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanksgiving Day</td>
<td>Nov. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Day</td>
<td>Dec. 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holiday</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epiphany</td>
<td>Jan. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash Wednesday</td>
<td>Mar. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Sunday in Lent</td>
<td>Mar. 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Sunday</td>
<td>Apr. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Friday</td>
<td>Apr. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter Sunday</td>
<td>Apr. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascension Day</td>
<td>May 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whit Sunday</td>
<td>June 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity Sunday</td>
<td>June 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Christi</td>
<td>June 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advent Sunday</td>
<td>Nov. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas</td>
<td>Dec. 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eclipses in 1924.

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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JANUARY</th>
<th>FEBRUARY</th>
<th>MARCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Day of Wk.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sun Rises</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sun Sets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.M.</td>
<td>H.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>6 37 9</td>
<td>5 29 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>6 38 2</td>
<td>5 30 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>6 38 5</td>
<td>5 30 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>6 38 7</td>
<td>5 31 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>6 39 8</td>
<td>5 32 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>6 39 1</td>
<td>5 32 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>6 39 3</td>
<td>5 33 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>6 39 5</td>
<td>5 34 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>6 39 7</td>
<td>5 34 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>6 39 9</td>
<td>5 35 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>6 40 1</td>
<td>5 36 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>6 40 2</td>
<td>5 36 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>6 40 3</td>
<td>5 37 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>6 40 4</td>
<td>5 38 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>6 40 4</td>
<td>5 38 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>6 40 4</td>
<td>5 39 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>6 40 4</td>
<td>5 40 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>6 40 4</td>
<td>5 40 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>6 40 3</td>
<td>5 41 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>6 40 3</td>
<td>5 42 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>6 40 2</td>
<td>5 43 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>6 40 1</td>
<td>5 43 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>6 39 9</td>
<td>5 44 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>6 39 8</td>
<td>5 45 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>6 39 6</td>
<td>5 45 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>6 39 4</td>
<td>5 46 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>6 39 2</td>
<td>5 46 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>6 39 0</td>
<td>5 47 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>6 38 7</td>
<td>5 48 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>6 38 4</td>
<td>5 48 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>6 38 0</td>
<td>5 49 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, $2,349,197; crude, $630,459; illuminating, $301,021; lubricating, $532,017; residuum and other petroleum products (part year only), $46,015.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D</th>
<th>H. M.</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>H. M.</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>H. M.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 New Moon</td>
<td>8:47 a.m.</td>
<td>3 New Moon</td>
<td>8:30 p.m.</td>
<td>2 New Moon</td>
<td>4:04 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 First Quar.</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 First Quar.</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 First Quar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Full Moon</td>
<td></td>
<td>18 Full Moon</td>
<td></td>
<td>16 Full Moon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Last Quar.</td>
<td>5:58 p.m.</td>
<td>25 Last Quar.</td>
<td>3:46 p.m.</td>
<td>23 Last Quar.</td>
<td>3:46 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECOND QUARTER, 1924.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day of Mon.</th>
<th>Sun Rises</th>
<th>Sun Sets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H. M.</th>
<th>H. M.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thurs. 5 29 5 6 24 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fri. 5 28 8 6 25 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sat. 5 28 2 6 25 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SUN. 5 27 6 6 26 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mon. 5 27 0 6 26 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tues. 5 26 4 6 26 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Wed. 5 25 8 6 27 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thurs. 5 25 3 6 27 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Fri. 5 24 7 6 28 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sat. 5 24 3 6 28 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sun. 5 23 8 6 28 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mon. 5 23 4 6 29 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Tues. 5 22 9 6 29 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Wed. 5 22 4 6 30 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sat. 5 21 8 6 30 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sun. 5 20 8 6 31 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mon. 5 20 5 6 31 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Tues. 5 19 6 6 31 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Wed. 5 19 6 6 32 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Fri. 5 18 6 6 32 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sat. 5 18 5 6 33 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Mon. 5 18 1 6 33 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Tues. 5 17 6 6 34 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Wed. 5 17 5 6 35 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Fri. 5 16 6 6 35 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Sat. 5 16 3 6 36 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Mon. 5 15 6 6 36 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Tues. 5 15 1 6 36 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Wed. 5 14 6 6 37 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Fri. 5 13 6 6 37 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day of Mon.</th>
<th>Sun Rises</th>
<th>Sun Sets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dairy product imports from the mainland this past year were valued** at $1,275,799, of which milk, condensed or preserved, showed $623,989; butter, 1,023,311 pounds, at $531,374; and cheese, 455,194 pounds, at $120-446. New Zealand also finds Hawaii a regular butter customer, figures of which are not at hand.
THIRD QUARTER, 1924.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JULY</th>
<th>H. M.</th>
<th>AUGUST</th>
<th>H. M.</th>
<th>SEPTEMBER</th>
<th>H. M.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>New Moon</td>
<td>7:05 p.m.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>First Quar.</td>
<td>5:11 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>First Quar.</td>
<td>11:16 a.m.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Full Moon</td>
<td>9:49 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Full Moon</td>
<td>1:19 a.m.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Last Quar.</td>
<td>10:40 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Last Quar.</td>
<td>6:36 a.m.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>New Moon</td>
<td>10:07 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>New Moon</td>
<td>9:12 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Day of Mon.  Sun Rises  Sun Sets  Day of Mon.  Sun Rises  Sun Sets  Day of Mon.  Sun Rises  Sun Sets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>H. M.</th>
<th></th>
<th>H. M.</th>
<th></th>
<th>H. M.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 21</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 32</td>
<td>6 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 21</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 33</td>
<td>6 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 21</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 34</td>
<td>6 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 22</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 35</td>
<td>6 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 22</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 36</td>
<td>6 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 22</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 37</td>
<td>6 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 23</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 38</td>
<td>6 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 23</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 39</td>
<td>6 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 23</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 40</td>
<td>6 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 24</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 41</td>
<td>6 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 24</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 42</td>
<td>6 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 24</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 43</td>
<td>6 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 24</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 44</td>
<td>6 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 24</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 45</td>
<td>6 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 25</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 45</td>
<td>6 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 25</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 46</td>
<td>6 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 25</td>
<td>6 45</td>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 46</td>
<td>6 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 26</td>
<td>6 44</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 26</td>
<td>6 44</td>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 26</td>
<td>6 44</td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 26</td>
<td>6 44</td>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 27</td>
<td>6 44</td>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 27</td>
<td>6 44</td>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 27</td>
<td>6 44</td>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 27</td>
<td>6 44</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 27</td>
<td>6 44</td>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 27</td>
<td>6 44</td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 27</td>
<td>6 44</td>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 28</td>
<td>6 43</td>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 28</td>
<td>6 43</td>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 28</td>
<td>6 43</td>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 28</td>
<td>6 43</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 28</td>
<td>6 43</td>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 28</td>
<td>6 43</td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 28</td>
<td>6 43</td>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 29</td>
<td>6 42</td>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 29</td>
<td>6 42</td>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 29</td>
<td>6 42</td>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 29</td>
<td>6 42</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 29</td>
<td>6 42</td>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 29</td>
<td>6 42</td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 29</td>
<td>6 42</td>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 30</td>
<td>6 41</td>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 30</td>
<td>6 41</td>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 30</td>
<td>6 41</td>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 30</td>
<td>6 41</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 30</td>
<td>6 41</td>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 30</td>
<td>6 41</td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 30</td>
<td>6 41</td>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 31</td>
<td>6 40</td>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 31</td>
<td>6 40</td>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 31</td>
<td>6 39</td>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>5 31</td>
<td>6 39</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>5 31</td>
<td>6 39</td>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun.</td>
<td>5 31</td>
<td>6 39</td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>5 31</td>
<td>6 39</td>
<td>Thurs</td>
<td>5 47</td>
<td>5 44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCTOBER</th>
<th>NOVEMBER</th>
<th>DECEMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>H. M.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>First Quar.</td>
<td>4:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Full Moon</td>
<td>7:51 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Last Quar.</td>
<td>8:24 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>New Moon</td>
<td>8:27 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day of Mon.</th>
<th>Sun Rises</th>
<th>Sun Sets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Wed.</td>
<td>5 51 0</td>
<td>5 48 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Thurs.</td>
<td>5 51 3</td>
<td>5 47 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Fri.</td>
<td>5 51 6</td>
<td>5 46 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Sat.</td>
<td>5 51 8</td>
<td>5 45 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 SUN.</td>
<td>5 52 1</td>
<td>5 44 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Mon.</td>
<td>5 52 4</td>
<td>5 43 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Tues.</td>
<td>5 52 7</td>
<td>5 42 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Wed.</td>
<td>5 53 0</td>
<td>5 42 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Thurs.</td>
<td>5 53 4</td>
<td>5 41 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Fri.</td>
<td>5 53 8</td>
<td>5 40 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Sat.</td>
<td>5 54 1</td>
<td>5 39 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 SUN.</td>
<td>5 54 5</td>
<td>5 38 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Mon.</td>
<td>5 54 8</td>
<td>5 37 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Tues.</td>
<td>5 55 1</td>
<td>5 36 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Wed.</td>
<td>5 55 5</td>
<td>5 36 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Thurs.</td>
<td>5 55 8</td>
<td>5 35 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Fri.</td>
<td>5 56 2</td>
<td>5 34 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Sat.</td>
<td>5 56 6</td>
<td>5 33 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 SUN.</td>
<td>5 56 9</td>
<td>5 32 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Mon.</td>
<td>5 57 3</td>
<td>5 32 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Tues.</td>
<td>5 57 7</td>
<td>5 31 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Wed.</td>
<td>5 58 2</td>
<td>5 30 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Thurs.</td>
<td>5 58 6</td>
<td>5 30 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Fri.</td>
<td>5 59 1</td>
<td>5 29 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Sat.</td>
<td>5 59 5</td>
<td>5 28 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 SUN.</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
<td>5 28 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Mon.</td>
<td>6 0 4</td>
<td>5 27 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Tues.</td>
<td>6 0 9</td>
<td>5 26 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Wed.</td>
<td>6 1 4</td>
<td>5 26 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Thurs.</td>
<td>6 1 8</td>
<td>5 25 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Fri.</td>
<td>6 2 3</td>
<td>5 24 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
## CENSUS STATISTICS.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts and Islands</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>Oahu</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hawaii</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Hilo</td>
<td>5,644</td>
<td>4,077</td>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>83,327</td>
<td>52,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Hilo</td>
<td>23,828</td>
<td>18,468</td>
<td>Ewa</td>
<td>17,899</td>
<td>14,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puna</td>
<td>7,282</td>
<td>6,834</td>
<td>Waianae</td>
<td>1,802</td>
<td>1,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kau</td>
<td>4,028</td>
<td>4,078</td>
<td>Waialua</td>
<td>7,641</td>
<td>6,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Kona</td>
<td>3,709</td>
<td>3,377</td>
<td>Wahiawa</td>
<td>4,302</td>
<td>799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Kona</td>
<td>3,703</td>
<td>3,191</td>
<td>Koolaupa</td>
<td>4,490</td>
<td>3,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Kohala</td>
<td>6,275</td>
<td>5,398</td>
<td>Koolaupoko</td>
<td>4,033</td>
<td>3,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Kohala</td>
<td>1,304</td>
<td>922</td>
<td></td>
<td>123,496</td>
<td>81,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamakua</td>
<td>9,122</td>
<td>9,037</td>
<td>Midway</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maui</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahaina</td>
<td>7,148</td>
<td>4,787</td>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>8,672</td>
<td>7,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku</td>
<td>14,941</td>
<td>11,742</td>
<td>Niihau</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>3,241</td>
<td>Koloa</td>
<td>7,270</td>
<td>5,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>8,855</td>
<td>Kawaihau</td>
<td>4,533</td>
<td>2,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kauai</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>1,784</td>
<td>1,791</td>
<td>Hanalei</td>
<td>2,549</td>
<td>2,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>Lihue</td>
<td>6,223</td>
<td>4,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Midway</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total whole group</strong></td>
<td>123,496</td>
<td>81,993</td>
<td></td>
<td>255,912</td>
<td>191,009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1884</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>19,808</td>
<td>16,001</td>
<td>17,034</td>
<td>24,994</td>
<td>26,754</td>
<td>46,843</td>
<td>55,382</td>
<td>64,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>14,035</td>
<td>12,334</td>
<td>12,109</td>
<td>15,970</td>
<td>17,357</td>
<td>24,797</td>
<td>28,623</td>
<td>36,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>19,799</td>
<td>20,671</td>
<td>29,236</td>
<td>28,068</td>
<td>31,194</td>
<td>58,504</td>
<td>81,993</td>
<td>123,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>6,299</td>
<td>4,961</td>
<td>5,634</td>
<td>8,935</td>
<td>11,643</td>
<td>20,562</td>
<td>23,744</td>
<td>29,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>2,299</td>
<td>2,349</td>
<td>2,581</td>
<td>2,651</td>
<td>2,652</td>
<td>2,504</td>
<td>1,791</td>
<td>1,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>2614</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niihau</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahoolawe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>62,959</td>
<td>56,897</td>
<td>57,985</td>
<td>80,578</td>
<td>89,900</td>
<td>154,001</td>
<td>191,009</td>
<td>255,912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### All Foreigners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1884</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>4,194</td>
<td>5,366</td>
<td>10,477</td>
<td>36,346</td>
<td>49,368</td>
<td>116,366</td>
<td>153,362</td>
<td>214,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niihau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahoolawe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>58,765</td>
<td>51,531</td>
<td>47,508</td>
<td>44,288</td>
<td>40,622</td>
<td>37,636</td>
<td>38,547</td>
<td>41,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**All recipients**
Population of Islands, and of Honolulu and Hilo by Race and Sex, 1920.

From Tables of the Bureau of Census.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Races</th>
<th>All Islands</th>
<th>Honolulu</th>
<th>Hilo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>11,990</td>
<td>11,733</td>
<td>4,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian-Hawaiian</td>
<td>5,528</td>
<td>5,544</td>
<td>2,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic-Hawaiian</td>
<td>3,524</td>
<td>3,481</td>
<td>1,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>18,737</td>
<td>13,265</td>
<td>4,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Rican</td>
<td>3,133</td>
<td>2,469</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>1,226</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Caucasian</td>
<td>12,309</td>
<td>7,399</td>
<td>7,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>16,197</td>
<td>7,310</td>
<td>8,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>62,644</td>
<td>40,630</td>
<td>13,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>3,498</td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td>843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>10,851</td>
<td>4,180</td>
<td>1,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>151,146</strong></td>
<td><strong>104,766</strong></td>
<td><strong>46,577</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Birth, by Countries, of Population, Territory of Hawaii, Census of 1920.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>136,349</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Islands</td>
<td>18,728</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>60,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Rico</td>
<td>2,581</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>3,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S., exclusive of above</td>
<td>10,816</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Islands</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>Pacific Islands</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>5,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>11,164</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>All other countries</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 255,912

Hawaii's Annual Federal Revenue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Revenue Office</td>
<td>$20,676,778</td>
<td>$15,520,853</td>
<td>$4,123,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom House Receipts</td>
<td>1,426,716</td>
<td>1,076,163</td>
<td>1,500,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Office Receipts</td>
<td>303,227</td>
<td>315,116</td>
<td>335,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Court Receipts</td>
<td>33,967</td>
<td>61,591</td>
<td>38,041</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Half Year only.*
CENSUS STATISTICS.

Population in 1920 by Age Groups, Sex and Race.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Races</th>
<th>Under 20</th>
<th>20 to 39 Years</th>
<th>40 Years or over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>4,698</td>
<td>4,814</td>
<td>3,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian-Hawaiian</td>
<td>3,461</td>
<td>3,421</td>
<td>1,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic-Hawaiian</td>
<td>2,556</td>
<td>2,428</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>7,851</td>
<td>7,703</td>
<td>3,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Rican</td>
<td>1,580</td>
<td>1,544</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Caucasian</td>
<td>3,244</td>
<td>2,131</td>
<td>5765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>4,785</td>
<td>4,490</td>
<td>2,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>23,309</td>
<td>23,483</td>
<td>18,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>1,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>2,550</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>12,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>57,782</td>
<td>53,668</td>
<td>51,213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>Increase since 1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Territory</td>
<td>255,912</td>
<td>191,909</td>
<td>64,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>23,723</td>
<td>26,041</td>
<td>*2,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic-Hawaiian</td>
<td>6,955</td>
<td>3,734</td>
<td>3,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian-Hawaiian</td>
<td>11,072</td>
<td>8,772</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>27,002</td>
<td>22,301</td>
<td>4,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Rican</td>
<td>5,602</td>
<td>4,890</td>
<td>712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>2,430</td>
<td>1,990</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Caucasian</td>
<td>19,708</td>
<td>14,867</td>
<td>4,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>23,507</td>
<td>21,674</td>
<td>1,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>109,274</td>
<td>79,675</td>
<td>29,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>21,031</td>
<td>2,361</td>
<td>18,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>4,950</td>
<td>4,533</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>*347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>*66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Est. Popltn.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American, British, German, Russian</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>34,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>23,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>33,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>21,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-Hawaiian</td>
<td>1,376</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>19,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>5,689</td>
<td>1,645</td>
<td>118,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>5,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>26,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Rican</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>6,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>11,335</td>
<td>4,654</td>
<td>291,515</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vital Statistics by Counties, 1923.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands, etc.</th>
<th>Est. Populn. Dec. 1922</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Mrrgs.</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu City</td>
<td>91,800</td>
<td>4,390</td>
<td>1,651</td>
<td>1,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer Oahu</td>
<td>56,070</td>
<td>1,398</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo City</td>
<td>11,300</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii County (other)</td>
<td>58,600</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui County</td>
<td>41,060</td>
<td>1,682</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalawao County</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai County</td>
<td>32,149</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>291,515</td>
<td>11,335</td>
<td>2,594</td>
<td>4,654</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nationality of Plantation Labor, June 30, 1923.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality.</th>
<th>1923.</th>
<th>Nationality.</th>
<th>1923.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Americans, Mm</td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td>Japanese, *Mm</td>
<td>13,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Chinese,</td>
<td>1,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>1,943</td>
<td>Koreans,</td>
<td>1,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiians</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>Filipinos,</td>
<td>20,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Ricans</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>Others, †</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Mm</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Men</strong></td>
<td>42,001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Women, 2,887. † Women, 407. Minors, Regular, 688; School, 3,930. Grand total, men, women and minors.................49,913
### SCHOOL STATISTICS.

**School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1923.**

From Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Schools</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>1,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Schools</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>235</strong></td>
<td><strong>296</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,649</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AGES ALL PUPILS, ALL SCHOOLS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>5,523</td>
<td>5,919</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>12,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>3,305</td>
<td>3,666</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>7,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9,863</td>
<td>11,781</td>
<td>2,037</td>
<td>23,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,438</td>
<td>2,976</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>5,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Public</strong></td>
<td><strong>163</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,129</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,042</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,396</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,730</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>1,232</td>
<td>1,357</td>
<td>2,297</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>6,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Private</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,725</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,957</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,171</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,617</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,470</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NATIONALITY ALL PUPILS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>3,565</td>
<td>1,669</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>4,616</td>
<td>1,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part Hawaiian</td>
<td>5,003</td>
<td>3,338</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>23,947</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
<td>1,448</td>
<td>1,295</td>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>1,295</td>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>1,601</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>5,758</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese and Spanish</td>
<td>1,164</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>1,295</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Rican</td>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,730</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,470</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Races of Income Tax Payers Collections for the Fiscal Year 1923.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporations, firms, etc</td>
<td>$686,705.80</td>
<td>$148,195.17</td>
<td>$879,391.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo Saxons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiians</td>
<td>19,814.76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>8,655.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese and Spanish</td>
<td>8,635.07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>7,375.55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>879,391.97</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Import Values from United States, Comparative, for Fiscal Years Ending June, 1922 and 1923.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Bureau of Statistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Domestic Merchandise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Implements</td>
<td>$181,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>206,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobiles and parts of</td>
<td>2,198,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books, Maps, Engravings, etc.</td>
<td>706,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots and Shoes</td>
<td>626,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass, and manufactures of</td>
<td>130,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadstuffs</td>
<td>2,502,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooms and Brushes</td>
<td>58,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriages, Cars, etc., and parts of</td>
<td>121,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>530,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.</td>
<td>950,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clocks, Watches, and parts of</td>
<td>116,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>20,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa and Chocolate</td>
<td>111,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>14,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confectionery</td>
<td>334,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper, and manufactures of</td>
<td>139,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, manufactures of, and clothing</td>
<td>3,427,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthen, Stone and Chinaware</td>
<td>334,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>497,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Machinery and Instruments</td>
<td>1,418,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosives</td>
<td>73,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
<td>753,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibers, Textile Grasses, manufactures of</td>
<td>289,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>813,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and Nuts</td>
<td>987,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture of Metal</td>
<td>187,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass and Glassware</td>
<td>306,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>136,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and Personal Effects</td>
<td>147,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India Rubber, manufactures of</td>
<td>1,422,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruments, etc., for scientific purposes</td>
<td>69,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and Steel, and manufactures of</td>
<td>415,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheets and Plates, etc</td>
<td>179,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builders' Hardware, etc</td>
<td>209,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery, Machines, parts of</td>
<td>1,846,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails, Spikes, Pipes, etc</td>
<td>2,910,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewelry and manufactures, Gold and Silver</td>
<td>181,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamps, Chandeliers, etc</td>
<td>35,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead and Compounds, Etc</td>
<td>32,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead and manufactures of</td>
<td>88,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather and manufactures of</td>
<td>237,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical Instruments</td>
<td>142,060</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Import Values From United States for 1922-1923—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Domestic Merchandise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Stores</td>
<td>$29,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Cloth, Etc.</td>
<td>34,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oils: Mineral, Crude.</td>
<td>1,296,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refined, and Residuum, etc.</td>
<td>6,034,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable</td>
<td>122,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paints, Pigments and Colors.</td>
<td>572,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and manufactures of.</td>
<td>984,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfumery, etc.</td>
<td>176,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonographs, etc.</td>
<td>116,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographic Goods</td>
<td>218,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions, etc., Beef Products.</td>
<td>161,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs and other Meat Products.</td>
<td>1,335,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Products</td>
<td>1,252,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>1,780,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roofing Felt, etc.</td>
<td>115,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>33,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk and manufactures of.</td>
<td>403,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap: Toilet and other</td>
<td>442,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>10,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw and Palm Leaf, manufactures of.</td>
<td>125,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, Molasses and Syrup.</td>
<td>657,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>16,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin and manufactures of.</td>
<td>1,463,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, manufactures of.</td>
<td>1,957,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toys</td>
<td>138,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>863,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and Manufactures:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber, Shingles, etc.</td>
<td>1,592,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooks, box</td>
<td>474,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors, Sash, Blinds</td>
<td>189,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>413,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimmings, Molding and other manuf's.</td>
<td>435,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool and manufactures of.</td>
<td>647,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other articles</td>
<td>1,440,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value merchandise shipments.</td>
<td>$51,581,621</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coin Shipments, Year Ending June 30, 1923.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Silver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bullion, refined, import</td>
<td>$36,247</td>
<td>$5,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin, domestic, import</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$36,247</td>
<td>$5,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin, domestic export</td>
<td></td>
<td>$65,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce and Finance, Bureau of Statistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>$7,999</td>
<td>$4,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bones, hoofs, etc</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>1,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeswax</td>
<td>2,288</td>
<td>7,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadstuffs</td>
<td>8,623</td>
<td>10,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals, drugs, etc</td>
<td>44,197</td>
<td>30,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>570,476</td>
<td>406,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibers, unmanufactured—Sisal</td>
<td>3,197</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish, canned</td>
<td>26,498</td>
<td>65,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and nuts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>181,933</td>
<td>222,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapples</td>
<td>31,086</td>
<td>24,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Pines</td>
<td>19,737,405</td>
<td>22,321,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared or preserved</td>
<td>11,624</td>
<td>7,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuts</td>
<td>4,831</td>
<td>7,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides and skins</td>
<td>145,372</td>
<td>176,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>63,655</td>
<td>78,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat products, tallow</td>
<td>18,394</td>
<td>30,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses</td>
<td>204,129</td>
<td>231,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical Instruments</td>
<td>10,072</td>
<td>9,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and manufactures of</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>2,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple juice</td>
<td>81,562</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>54,999</td>
<td>41,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of</td>
<td>2,172</td>
<td>756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, brown</td>
<td>43,906,777</td>
<td>68,346,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, refined</td>
<td>1,292,108</td>
<td>1,239,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured</td>
<td>3,097</td>
<td>1,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>36,096</td>
<td>32,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool, raw</td>
<td>15,726</td>
<td>117,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and manufactures of</td>
<td>15,089</td>
<td>19,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other articles</td>
<td>23,559</td>
<td>31,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value shipments Hawaiian products</td>
<td>$66,415,538</td>
<td>$93,472,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned shipments merchandise</td>
<td>1,836,515</td>
<td>2,630,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total foreign merchandise</td>
<td>83,020</td>
<td>57,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total shipments merchandise</td>
<td>$68,335,073</td>
<td>$96,159,742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value Foreign Imports to March 31, 1923.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bags</td>
<td>$534,751</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>2,639,644</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>532,670</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottons</td>
<td>296,837</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>$8,038,823</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, raw</td>
<td>1,181,283,073 pounds</td>
<td>$68,346,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, refined</td>
<td>13,810,258 pounds</td>
<td>1,239,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>3,407,759 pounds</td>
<td>603,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>804,965 pounds</td>
<td>41,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibers, sisal</td>
<td>6 tons</td>
<td>1,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish, canned</td>
<td>431,007 pounds</td>
<td>65,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits: Bananas</td>
<td>218,116 bunches</td>
<td>222,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Pineapples</td>
<td></td>
<td>24,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Pineapples</td>
<td></td>
<td>23,069,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuts</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple Juice</td>
<td></td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeswax</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>1,068,221 pounds</td>
<td>78,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses</td>
<td>5,861,878 gallons</td>
<td>231,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides and Skins</td>
<td>3,511,856 pounds</td>
<td>176,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow</td>
<td>427,733 pounds</td>
<td>30,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool, raw</td>
<td>332,958 pounds</td>
<td>117,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, unmanufactured leaf</td>
<td>27,930 pounds</td>
<td>1,385</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hawaiian Imports and Exports for Year Ending March 31, 1923.

Courtesy of Collector of Customs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>$ 576,727</td>
<td>$ 25,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Br. Oceania</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>21,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Br. India</td>
<td>674,655</td>
<td>3,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>32,397</td>
<td>297,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>2,069,347</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>211,174</td>
<td>310,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>9,070</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>30,881</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>793,078</td>
<td>15,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2,618,991</td>
<td>96,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>5,697</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,025,107</td>
<td>502,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States, year ending June 30</td>
<td>$ 8,038,823</td>
<td>$ 1,272,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$68,834,622</td>
<td>$97,432,075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# HAWAIIAN ANNUAL.

## Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for Fiscal Year Ending June, 1923.

Compiled from Board of Harbor Commissioners Report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Honolulu Steam No.</th>
<th>Honolulu Tons</th>
<th>Honolulu Sail No.</th>
<th>Honolulu Tons</th>
<th>Hilo No.</th>
<th>Hilo Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 1923</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>429,622</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,674</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>46,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>421,067</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,808</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>59,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>466,698</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4,615</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>60,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>473,322</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,106</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>55,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>352,806</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6,462</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>47,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>442,998</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6,196</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>62,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>430,210</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,536</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>73,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>445,238</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>65,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>457,062</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,988</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>63,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>451,470</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,165</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>48,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>422,515</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,818</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>71,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>404,187</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,737</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>66,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>4,247,185</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>45,091</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>719,901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kahului reports 66 vessels, of 411,919 tons.
Port Allen reports 32 vessels, of 150,461 tons.

## Passengers To and From Hawaii, Fiscal Year, 1923.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Aliens Arrivals</th>
<th>Aliens Departures</th>
<th>Citizens Arrivals</th>
<th>Citizens Departures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>5,185</td>
<td>4,227</td>
<td>3,333</td>
<td>2,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainland</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>9,952</td>
<td>12,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insular Possession</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6,027</td>
<td>1,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,499</td>
<td>4,506</td>
<td>19,312</td>
<td>17,259</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Export Value Pineapple Products to Mainland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Pineapples</td>
<td>$32,949</td>
<td>$26,098</td>
<td>$31,086</td>
<td>$24,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Pineapples</td>
<td>18,869,449</td>
<td>29,745,818</td>
<td>19,737,405</td>
<td>*23,064,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple Juice</td>
<td>58,169</td>
<td>69,517</td>
<td>81,562</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$18,960,567</td>
<td>$29,841,433</td>
<td>$19,850,053</td>
<td>$23,094,906</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* $747,859 of this amount is foreign.
Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics.
For earlier years see Annuals 1896-1915.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Gallons</th>
<th>Total Export Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1,137,164,228</td>
<td>$54,418,800</td>
<td>$8,399,014</td>
<td>$327,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1,162,805,056</td>
<td>62,741,164</td>
<td>10,979,383</td>
<td>392,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1,080,908,797</td>
<td>64,105,540</td>
<td>14,671,477</td>
<td>634,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1,217,594,706</td>
<td>75,511,738</td>
<td>11,063,996</td>
<td>591,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1,056,413,303</td>
<td>118,998,848</td>
<td>9,605,486</td>
<td>491,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1,191,632,100</td>
<td>93,686,138</td>
<td>10,963,327</td>
<td>618,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1,195,093,331</td>
<td>69,586,467</td>
<td>10,368,131</td>
<td>231,693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Excess Export Values</th>
<th>Custom House Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>$34,098,210</td>
<td>$64,670,852</td>
<td>$30,572,642</td>
<td>$1,161,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>46,338,341</td>
<td>75,115,983</td>
<td>28,757,642</td>
<td>1,169,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>51,801,204</td>
<td>80,545,006</td>
<td>28,744,198</td>
<td>1,009,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>51,895,113</td>
<td>98,859,311</td>
<td>28,964,198</td>
<td>858,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>68,876,094</td>
<td>145,831,074</td>
<td>76,954,980</td>
<td>1,172,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>89,885,993</td>
<td>131,239,887</td>
<td>41,353,894</td>
<td>1,076,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>59,401,204</td>
<td>97,432,075</td>
<td>38,030,871</td>
<td>1,500,653</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(From Official Reports.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Cash Balance</th>
<th>Public Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In Treasury</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>$5,626,905.33</td>
<td>$5,553,700.66</td>
<td>$539,204.67</td>
<td>$8,024,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>5,944,352.85</td>
<td>5,638,429.13</td>
<td>899,923.72</td>
<td>7,574,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>7,208,047.73</td>
<td>7,441,043.45</td>
<td>711,997.72</td>
<td>8,749,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>7,921,671.90</td>
<td>8,140,708.79</td>
<td>442,069.95</td>
<td>9,194,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>10,925,406.97</td>
<td>10,849,601.12</td>
<td>506,305.85</td>
<td>10,894,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>13,776,308.00</td>
<td>13,243,043.93</td>
<td>1,033,264.07</td>
<td>12,603,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>13,393,169.48</td>
<td>13,157,124.09</td>
<td>2,242,045.39</td>
<td>14,649,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>13,996,542.21</td>
<td>13,533,819.97</td>
<td>462,722.24</td>
<td>14,475,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>No. Banks</th>
<th>Commercial Deposits</th>
<th>Savings Deposits</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>$17,317,339.40</td>
<td>$9,061,910.28</td>
<td>$26,379,249.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22,486,524.31</td>
<td>10,205,406.70</td>
<td>32,692,021.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24,620,004.80</td>
<td>9,592,708.08</td>
<td>34,212,712.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24,589,287.81</td>
<td>10,450,846.55</td>
<td>35,040,134.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30,975,335.95</td>
<td>15,807,778.11</td>
<td>46,783,114.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32,543,553.38</td>
<td>18,035,866.41</td>
<td>50,579,420.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28,579,489.19</td>
<td>17,853,992.17</td>
<td>46,433,481.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31,616,007.39</td>
<td>21,765,731.47</td>
<td>53,381,738.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAWAIIAN ANNUAL.

Hawaiian Corporations, 1923.

Tables Courtesy of Treasury Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Total No.</th>
<th>No. Before</th>
<th>No. After</th>
<th>Total No.</th>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td>$48,665,000</td>
<td>$47,880,815</td>
<td>$96,545,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercantile</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>25,658,285</td>
<td>7,759,960</td>
<td>15,109,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7,350,000</td>
<td>2,950,000</td>
<td>5,206,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Car</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>206,000</td>
<td>2,206,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamship</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>3,250,000</td>
<td>4,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>2,152,000</td>
<td>2,152,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sav. &amp; Loan.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,450,000</td>
<td>2,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total........ 801  78  $88,273,285  723  $149,680,563  $237,953,848

Assessed Values Real and Personal Property (by races) for 1923.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxpayers</th>
<th>Real Property</th>
<th>Personal Property</th>
<th>Total Assd. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporations, firms</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td>$103,102,935</td>
<td>1,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
<td>3,782</td>
<td>30,397,115</td>
<td>2,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiians</td>
<td>6,618</td>
<td>16,742,100</td>
<td>2,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port. &amp; Spanish..</td>
<td>3,047</td>
<td>9,374,748</td>
<td>1,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>1,714</td>
<td>7,479,384</td>
<td>2,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>2,205</td>
<td>4,583,689</td>
<td>5,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>18,444</td>
<td>$171,679,971</td>
<td>16,160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, Year Ending March 31, 1923.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>14,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, raw</td>
<td>1,126,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and Nuts</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>313,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,259,607</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resources of Hawaii, 1923.

Population, Territory, census of 1920 ...................... 257,912
Assessed valuation, Territory .................................$298,104,297
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 personalty ........................... 66,574,731
Corporate-owned property in Territory ........................... 206,399,390
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 ............................... 28,597,453
Amount of Public Debt ........................................... 14,515,000
Total amount year's Revenue .................................... 12,996,542

Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for 1922.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Amount Written</th>
<th>Amount Premiums</th>
<th>Losses and Claims Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>$69,619,099</td>
<td>$1,191,395.17</td>
<td>$93,655.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine</td>
<td>102,088,656</td>
<td>262,023.52</td>
<td>482,617.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>11,218,545</td>
<td>482,617.60</td>
<td>2,268,458.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident and Health</td>
<td>98,000.16</td>
<td>113,694.82</td>
<td>32,363.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>254,420.19</td>
<td>2,268,458.83</td>
<td>1,832.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>7,273.90</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>1,395.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employers' Liability</td>
<td>11,694.69</td>
<td>5,417.72</td>
<td>118,711.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surety and Fidelity</td>
<td>110,246.91</td>
<td>118,711.06</td>
<td>22,844.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate Glass</td>
<td>6,316.23</td>
<td>2,844.17</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmen's Compensation</td>
<td>200,042.85</td>
<td>2,844.17</td>
<td>22,844.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>18,070.90</td>
<td>5,417.72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$182,926,300</td>
<td>$4,423,570.35</td>
<td>$922,986.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Of this amount $1,874,597.33 are renewals.

Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1923.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Improvement 3½% Bonds</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Improvement 4% Bonds</td>
<td>7,680,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Improvement 4½% Bonds</td>
<td>6,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Improvement 5% Bonds</td>
<td>585,006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Bonds outstanding .................. $14,515,000
# PACK OF HAWAIIAN CANNED PINEAPPLE

Compiled from the Records of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Canners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California Packing Corporation</td>
<td>2,054,238</td>
<td>1,776,160</td>
<td>1,280,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>1,774,649</td>
<td>1,543,883</td>
<td>1,527,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libby, McNeill &amp; Libby of Honolulu, Ltd.</td>
<td>1,022,241</td>
<td>638,100</td>
<td>577,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>144,223</td>
<td>212,965</td>
<td>186,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii Fruit Packers, Ltd.</td>
<td>7,453</td>
<td>20,644</td>
<td>23,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>46,172</td>
<td>74,481</td>
<td>104,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai Fruit &amp; Land Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>164,991</td>
<td>96,746</td>
<td>77,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin Packers</td>
<td>93,089</td>
<td>100,376</td>
<td>143,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiku Fruit &amp; Packing Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>633,392</td>
<td>667,268</td>
<td>607,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauwela Pineapple Company</td>
<td>37,729</td>
<td>108,310</td>
<td>154,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii Fruit Canning Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,092</td>
<td>6,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Fruit Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,560</td>
<td>34,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,859</td>
<td>36,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmington-Duff Co., by Libby, McNeill &amp; Libby</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Pack (cases, 2 dozen cans each)...........5,978,182 5,262,503 4,770,239

## PINEAPPLE COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company:</th>
<th>Office Location:</th>
<th>Manager:</th>
<th>Representatives:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cal. Packing Corporation</td>
<td>Honolulu, Oahu</td>
<td>H. A. White</td>
<td>Cal. Packing Corporation, San Francisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Honolulu, Oahu</td>
<td>James D. Dole</td>
<td>Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Waialua, Oahu</td>
<td>L. M. Judd</td>
<td>T. H. Davies &amp; Co., Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii Fruit Packers, Ltd.</td>
<td>Honolulu, Oahu</td>
<td>L. Smith Hiiorth</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Kapa, Kauai</td>
<td>Albert Horner</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd., Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai Fruit &amp; Land Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Lawai, Kauai</td>
<td>W. D. McBryde</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin Packers</td>
<td>Lahaina, Maui</td>
<td>D. T. Fleming</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauwela Pineapple Company</td>
<td>Haiku, Maui</td>
<td>W. O. Aiken</td>
<td>Richmond Chase Co., San Jose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Fruit Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Honolulu, Oahu</td>
<td>Chock Hoon</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIVISION OF TAXES</td>
<td>OAHU</td>
<td>MAUI</td>
<td>HAWAII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special territorial</td>
<td>$ 111,143.15</td>
<td>$ 722,746.10</td>
<td>$1,018,824.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate taxes</td>
<td>2,523,511.61</td>
<td>742,746.10</td>
<td>1,018,824.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal property taxes</td>
<td>1,766,101.93</td>
<td>573,901.60</td>
<td>770,536.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% penalty</td>
<td>8,725.38</td>
<td>1,307.46</td>
<td>2,580.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court costs and interest</td>
<td>11,087.26</td>
<td>1,220.08</td>
<td>4,107.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycles</td>
<td>1,679.00</td>
<td>779.90</td>
<td>478.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobiles</td>
<td>11.45</td>
<td></td>
<td>35.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriages, carts, etc.</td>
<td>7,555.00</td>
<td>1,370.00</td>
<td>3,275.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brakes and sulkies</td>
<td>162.00</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>94.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road tax</td>
<td>80,229.45</td>
<td>25,018.79</td>
<td>35,394.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poll tax</td>
<td>39,761.70</td>
<td>1,466.66</td>
<td>17,619.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog and dog tags</td>
<td>2,828.10</td>
<td>1,017.74</td>
<td>1,338.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School tax</td>
<td>79,514.85</td>
<td>24,990.12</td>
<td>35,227.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax</td>
<td>743,008.12</td>
<td>85,302.66</td>
<td>37,917.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special income tax</td>
<td>962.60</td>
<td></td>
<td>237.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$5,376,411.60</td>
<td>$1,470,167.11</td>
<td>$1,927,665.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TABLE OF RAINFALL, Principal Stations.

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Observer</th>
<th>1922</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakalau</td>
<td>Hak. Sug. Co.</td>
<td>6.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo (town)</td>
<td>C. E. Martin</td>
<td>5.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holualoa</td>
<td>Kona Dev. Co.</td>
<td>9.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honokaa</td>
<td>Hon. Sug. Co.</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapoho</td>
<td>H. J. Lyman</td>
<td>3.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealakekua</td>
<td>Robt. Wallace</td>
<td>7.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala</td>
<td>Dr. B. D. Bond</td>
<td>2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukui Mill</td>
<td>A. R. Phillip</td>
<td>1.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laupahoehoe</td>
<td>A. L. Moses</td>
<td>3.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naalehu</td>
<td>Huthc. Pln. Co.</td>
<td>2.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oooka</td>
<td>Kawiwiki Sug. Co.</td>
<td>3.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paauhau</td>
<td>Paauhau Sug. Co.</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paahala</td>
<td>Haw. Agrl. Co.</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepeekeo</td>
<td>Pepeekeo S. Co.</td>
<td>6.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponahawai</td>
<td>J. E. Gamalielson</td>
<td>7.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcano Obs.</td>
<td>T. A. Jaggar Jr.</td>
<td>3.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiakea Mill</td>
<td>Waiakea Mill</td>
<td>5.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimaia</td>
<td>Frank Pinho</td>
<td>2.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiku Exp. Sta.</td>
<td>W. A. Baldwin</td>
<td>1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haleakala Ranch</td>
<td>Hal. Ranch Co.</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>Kaeleku Sug. Co.</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keanae Valley</td>
<td>W. F. Pogue</td>
<td>6.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kula (Erehwon)</td>
<td>A. von Tempsky</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>J. E. Tavares</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puuomalei</td>
<td>A. McKibbin</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku</td>
<td>Bro. Robert</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Light Sta.</td>
<td>Alex. Walker</td>
<td>4.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa Plantation</td>
<td>J. A. Hattie</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu W. B.</td>
<td>Weather Bureau</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahuku</td>
<td>R. T. Chrstfrn.</td>
<td>2.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinual Street</td>
<td>W. R. Castle</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luakaha (lower)</td>
<td>L. A. Moore</td>
<td>6.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manoa Valley</td>
<td>Miss C. Hall</td>
<td>1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maunawili Ranch</td>
<td>John Herd</td>
<td>3.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schofield Barracks</td>
<td>Med. Corps, U.S.A.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiialua Mill</td>
<td>Waiialua Agr. Co.</td>
<td>5.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiawa</td>
<td>Pearl City F. Co.</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimalu</td>
<td>Hon. Pln. Co.</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo</td>
<td>Edwd. Todd</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleele</td>
<td>McBryde Sug. Co.</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grove Farm</td>
<td>G. N. Wilcox</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealia</td>
<td>Makee Sug. Co.</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilauea</td>
<td>Kilauea Sug. Co.</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukukula</td>
<td>F. S. Christian</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiawa</td>
<td>E. A. Knudsen</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## RAINFALL TABLE.

Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1922-1923.

By Thomas A. Blair, Meteorologist. Continued from last Annual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakalau</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>39.97</td>
<td>9.01</td>
<td>25.05</td>
<td>27.45</td>
<td>11.58</td>
<td>9.70</td>
<td>182.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41.70</td>
<td>7.51</td>
<td>25.35</td>
<td>22.84</td>
<td>10.21</td>
<td>7.72</td>
<td>164.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoalula</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>8.04</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>14.45</td>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>4.03</td>
<td>6.70</td>
<td>79.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honokaa</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>13.41</td>
<td>4.66</td>
<td>15.99</td>
<td>4.77</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>63.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapoho</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>28.20</td>
<td>8.27</td>
<td>16.96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealakekua</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>10.04</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>15.08</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>11.18</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>5.95</td>
<td>67.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukalau</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>18.52</td>
<td>7.60</td>
<td>12.38</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>3.77</td>
<td>75.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanpahoehoe</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>25.45</td>
<td>11.73</td>
<td>24.64</td>
<td>17.40</td>
<td>6.69</td>
<td>8.23</td>
<td>142.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naalehu</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>14.57</td>
<td>7.97</td>
<td>9.59</td>
<td>17.34</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>68.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohaa, Punu</td>
<td>1530</td>
<td>37.06</td>
<td>16.03</td>
<td>33.39</td>
<td>31.85</td>
<td>14.32</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td>217.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okaola</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>21.12</td>
<td>10.97</td>
<td>23.83</td>
<td>10.79</td>
<td>7.73</td>
<td>5.55</td>
<td>118.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paahau Mill</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>14.14</td>
<td>5.01</td>
<td>12.85</td>
<td>7.07</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>44.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pahala</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>19.60</td>
<td>13.14</td>
<td>11.27</td>
<td>17.29</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>73.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepeckeoe</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>43.36</td>
<td>7.54</td>
<td>23.71</td>
<td>22.56</td>
<td>8.43</td>
<td>8.08</td>
<td>175.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponahawai</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>43.38</td>
<td>8.55</td>
<td>28.86</td>
<td>29.08</td>
<td>12.44</td>
<td>11.18</td>
<td>207.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killuae Crater</td>
<td>3984</td>
<td>26.23</td>
<td>14.26</td>
<td>20.66</td>
<td>27.60</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>125.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiakea</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>42.46</td>
<td>8.35</td>
<td>23.51</td>
<td>20.56</td>
<td>10.63</td>
<td>8.24</td>
<td>173.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>12.60</td>
<td>2.79</td>
<td>8.43</td>
<td>8.96</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>56.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiku Exp. Sta.</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>13.01</td>
<td>8.93</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>10.47</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>63.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haleakula Ranch</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>13.16</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>8.37</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>68.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaua</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>17.64</td>
<td>6.79</td>
<td>7.41</td>
<td>13.01</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>77.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keanae</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>37.91</td>
<td>19.19</td>
<td>15.15</td>
<td>24.40</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>11.10</td>
<td>198.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erehwon</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>10.45</td>
<td>7.48</td>
<td>5.22</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>50.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>18.51</td>
<td>9.24</td>
<td>7.65</td>
<td>6.91</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>55.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puunomalei</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>21.75</td>
<td>12.24</td>
<td>9.54</td>
<td>10.47</td>
<td>3.67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>13.08</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>8.94</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>36.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>3.62</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>20.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Weather Bu.</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>11.31</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>6.36</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>33.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahuku</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10.42</td>
<td>3.93</td>
<td>6.08</td>
<td>9.45</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>47.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honohulu</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>4.51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu W. Wks.</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>50.50</td>
<td>16.74</td>
<td>12.09</td>
<td>18.68</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>3.98</td>
<td>162.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Ave</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>10.04</td>
<td>5.81</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>72.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maunawili</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>31.56</td>
<td>15.23</td>
<td>9.70</td>
<td>13.72</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>108.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leiluhu</td>
<td>990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.21</td>
<td></td>
<td>52.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9.65</td>
<td>6.20</td>
<td>8.49</td>
<td>9.71</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>42.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>14.94</td>
<td>9.85</td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>15.41</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>7.39</td>
<td>5.62</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>42.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23.96</td>
<td>8.52</td>
<td>9.75</td>
<td>11.47</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>66.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleccle</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>12.11</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>10.84</td>
<td>5.39</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>43.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lihue</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>12.75</td>
<td>6.97</td>
<td>8.32</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>52.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealia</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8.95</td>
<td>5.81</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>44.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilauea</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>15.67</td>
<td>9.27</td>
<td>12.58</td>
<td>5.32</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>78.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koloa</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>14.71</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>11.45</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>48.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>26.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1922-1923.

Compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau Records, by Thomas A. Blair, Meteorologist.

(Continued from preceding Annuals.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>BAROMETER 8 a.m.</th>
<th>RAINFALL 8 a.m.</th>
<th>REL. HUM. 8 a.m.</th>
<th>EXTREME TEMPERATURE Max.</th>
<th>MIN.</th>
<th>MEAN TEMPERATURE Mean Maximum</th>
<th>Mean Minimum</th>
<th>Mean of Max. &amp; Min.</th>
<th>Cloud Am't.</th>
<th>Wind Velocity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>30.04</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>30.03</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>30.02</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>30.02</td>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>30.01</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>30.07</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>29.98</td>
<td>11.31</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>29.96</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>29.98</td>
<td>6.36</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>30.04</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>30.06</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>30.06</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>30.02</td>
<td>33.00</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>74.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overland Distances, Island of Oahu
(By Government Road Only)
Revised by R. D. King, Survey Department.

DISTANCES FROM NEW POST OFFICE, HONOLULU, TO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cor. Judd and Nuuanu</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu, Country Club Entrance</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pali</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo Fork</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo Mill</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo Landing</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kailua Beach</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaneohe Court House</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heeia (Naval Radio Station)</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahaluu</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaala</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waihale Bridge</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waikane Post Office</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kualoa</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaawa</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahana Bridge</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punalu Bridge</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haupu Bridge</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laike Middle</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahuku Plantation Office</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moana Hotel</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapiolani Park (Entrance)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Head Light House</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahala and Isenberg Road</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaimuki Car Line (Terminals)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaimuki Hill Reservoir</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialae</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua (Naval Radio Station)</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niu</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koko Head</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makapuu</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Station, Pearl Harbor</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Kamehameha</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort de Russy</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Ruger</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HONOLULU BY WATER TO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liliha, Corner King St</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Shafter</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moanalua Stream</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puuloa Junction</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiea</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl City Junction</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa Junction</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schofield Barracks (Gate)</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahiawa R. R. Station</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua Hill</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haleiwa Hotel</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialoa Bridge</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea Bridge</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paunalu</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupukea</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiakaa</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahuku Plantation Office</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Mill, Waipahu</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honouliuli</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa Mill</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanakuli</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waianae Mill</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makaha</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makua</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OAHU RAILWAY DISTANCES.—FROM HONOLULU TO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puuloa</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiea</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahana</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waihu</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl City</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waipio</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waipahu</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leilehua</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahiawa</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoaena</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honouliuli</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa Mill</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanakuli</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waianae</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makaha</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makua</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waihapan</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolea</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waihukai</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Rulers of Hawaii: Their Birth, Accession, Length of Reign, Etc.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time and Place of Birth</th>
<th>Began to Reign</th>
<th>Age on Acc’n.</th>
<th>Date and Place of Death</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Length of Reign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kamehameha I</td>
<td>Nov. ——, 1737, in Kohala.</td>
<td>——, 1782</td>
<td>45 yrs.</td>
<td>May 8, 1819, in Kailua</td>
<td>81 yrs. 6 mos.</td>
<td>37 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamehameha II</td>
<td>——, 1797, in Hilo</td>
<td>May 8, 1819</td>
<td>22 yrs.</td>
<td>July 13, 1824, in London</td>
<td>27 yrs.</td>
<td>5 yrs. 3 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamehameha III</td>
<td>Mar. 17, 1813, in Kona</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1834</td>
<td>19 yrs.</td>
<td>Nov. 50, 1863, in Honolulu</td>
<td>29 yrs. 9 mos.</td>
<td>21 yrs. 9 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamehameha IV</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1834, in Honolulu</td>
<td>Nov. 30, 1868</td>
<td>33 yrs.</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1872, in Honolulu</td>
<td>42 yrs.</td>
<td>9 yrs. 11 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunalilo</td>
<td>Jan. 31, 1835, in Honolulu</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1873</td>
<td>39 yrs.</td>
<td>Feb. 3, 1874, in Honolulu</td>
<td>39 yrs.</td>
<td>1 yr. 25 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalakaua</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1856, in Honolulu</td>
<td>Feb. 12, 1874</td>
<td>54 yrs. 2 mos.</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1891, San Francisco</td>
<td>54 yrs.</td>
<td>16 yrs. 11½ mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liliuokalani</td>
<td>Sept. 2, 1838, in Honolulu</td>
<td>Jan. 29, 1891</td>
<td>52 yrs.</td>
<td>{ Deposed Jan. 17, 1893</td>
<td>79 yrs. 2 mos.</td>
<td>2 yrs. nearly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Following a period of regency, from June 6, 1825, under Kaahumanu and Kalaimoku, during his minority.

2 Elected by vote of Nobles and Representatives.

### Hawaiian Government Changes Since the Monarchy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Date Effective</th>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisional Government</td>
<td>Jan. 17, 1893</td>
<td>Sanford B. Dole</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Till changed to a Republic, July 4, 1894.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Hawaii</td>
<td>July 4, 1894</td>
<td>Sanford B. Dole</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Till Annexation with U. S. June 14, 1900.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territory of Hawaii</td>
<td>June 14, 1900</td>
<td>Geo. R. Carter</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Resigned August 15, 1907.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 23, 1903</td>
<td>Walter F. Frear</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Resigned November 29, 1913.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug. 15, 1907</td>
<td>Lucius E. Pinkham</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Term expired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 29, 1913</td>
<td>Chas. J. McCarthy</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Resigned July 5, 1921.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 22, 1918</td>
<td>W. R. Farrington</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Incumbent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANOTHER 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.

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.
"LOVELY HONOLULU!" "Beautiful city in the 'Crossroads 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 newcovers 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 water-front 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

JULY 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 $992,986.00.

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, Oahu 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 Olau, 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 organiza-
tions 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 Ho-
nolulu weekly rivals of that period—the P. C. Advertiser and Ha-
waiian 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 monarchial 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.

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.

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.

Hilo 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 Arm- strongs, the Coans and the Lymans, founders of the Hilo Board- ing 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 thousands 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.

THE 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 northwest 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 Ma-kee, 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 northeast 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 expedi-
tion 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 peo-
ple 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 moun-
tains 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 develop-
ment 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 activ­
ity 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 dra­
natic conflict ensued which is being felt to this day. The mis­
sionaries brought with them not only the ideals of Christianity,
but they also spent much energy in teaching the arts of civiliza­
tion 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. With­
in 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 de­
velopment, which the Congress of the United States thought fit­
ted them for manhood suffrage when the Territory was created
in 1900. Means for accomplishing this end were largely em­
ployed 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 thou­
sands 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 thirv-
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 number 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 OIinda, 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.

KAUAI COMING INTO ITS OWN

While 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 ali'i'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 valleys 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.

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

AS DESCRIBED BY REV. R. BLOXAM, CHAPLAIN, IN A LETTER TO HIS UNCLE

COURTESY OF DR. T. A. JAGGAR, JR.

* * * 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 hayricks 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 symmetry 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 7½ 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-
columns 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 tippits 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 sacrileges 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.

---

OUR HAWAII IN RETROSPECT

BY LAWRENCE HITE DAINGERFIELD, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

SOME 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 Waianaeae 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 entralls, 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 im-
pression that lives always—Haleakala.
Likewise, those stupendous gulches between Kaupō and Kipa-
hulu and along the East Maui upper ditch trail, with verdured palis dropping thousands of feet and spraying waterfalls of hun-
dreds 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 moun-
tain water. A long look into Keanae valley when dusk is com-
ing 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 immensity that binds one to Ha-
waii, 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 hun-
dreds 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 com-
panions 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 his-
tory 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 labyrinthine 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 southeast 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 Poli­ahu 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 Ever-lasting 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

An 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.

---

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

[A descriptive account of the completed Wainiha Electric Power Plant, for which this lease was sought, will be found in the ANNUAL for 1908.]

LARGE 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 thereto 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 banter 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 Ka-lua, 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.

**HAWAIIAN SALT MAKING**

Among 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:
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."

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-pan 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

\*Wilkes' U. S. Exploring Expedition, Phila., 1845, vol. IV, pp. 82-83.
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." 3

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

---

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."

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-panns 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

---

Wilk's 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."5

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 Kahu ku to Kaena Point, salt is gathered from the rock-pools fed by the high surf-spray.

Differing from the discolored salt of Kauai and Ni i hau, 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.

5 From Trans. R. H. Agricul. Society, 1852, pp. 119-121. (Report of Committee on Salt, by W. Newcomb.)
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.

THOMAS SPENCER
MASTER MARINER-MERCHANT-SUGAR PLANTER

The subject of this reminiscent sketch arrived to identify himself with these islands, March 14, 1848, 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 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 "Poonahoa-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-

1 We have his record of an earlier visit, as will be shown later.
2 Polynesian, March 25, 1848.
cruits at the lowest market price for cash, or bills of exchange on the United States or Europe.  

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,

---

1 Polynesian, November 24, 1849.
THOMAS SPENCER.

under a Captain Bumpus, who took his season’s catch of 1,700 barrels oil and 26,000 pounds bone to San Francisco for transhipment.

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), 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. He evinced a fondness for military display

---

4 Don F. R. Vida was consul here for Chile, as also Commercial Agent for Spain. While riding in from a picnic party in Kalihi, Sept. 21, 1851, he was stricken with apoplexy and died the next day. R. C. Janion 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

---

1 Hawaiian Annual, 1918, p. 64.
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. "Kalani-opuu" 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.
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 Amauulu 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 transhipment of oil and bone did not appear until 1851. A foot note explained that this was the first transhipment 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."

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

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.

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.
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.

* 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
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.
his absence the priest of the temple tenderly conveyed the body of the high priest to the mua house to prepare it for burial.

Luuana 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 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 (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.

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

A Kauai version narrated by Mrs. S. Polani, of Kapaa.
By J. M. Lydgate.

The 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 ali, 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

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.
HAWAI'I'S BILL OF RIGHTS.

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.

Especially 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"
and under its sovereignty', and that the governments 'have' de-
termined 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 HA-
WAI 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 agri-
culture and mechanic arts (now the University of Hawaii) and
applied for Federal assistance under the Acts of Congress supple-
menting 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 de-
cisions and presented a statement of facts and arguments support-
ing 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 DE-
PARTMENT AND INCLUDING HAWAII IN GENERAL APPROPRIA-
TIONS.

After the final rulings in connection with the College of Ha-
waii, 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 Depart-
ment 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 misun-
derstanding 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 exist-
ing 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 man-
ner 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.

MISSION CELEBRATIONS.

Lahaina celebrated June 2nd and 3rd, the centennial of mis-
ionary landing at that town, by appropriate exercises and ad-
dresses from a number of distinguished guests, with parade,
tableaux, music, etc., and the planting of a banyan tree to com-
memorate the occasion.

Kailua, Hawaii, observed August 6th, the one hundredth anni-
versary 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.
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.
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, spurring 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.
NEW HAWAIIANA

The 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. Besides 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 hoopaaapaa (disputing) of olden time, gathered largely from For­nander'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 medico­romance, 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.


"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.


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. Head- ing 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.

HAWAII 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 breakwater 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 Like­like school on Asylum road was dedicated with exercises Feb. 2nd, and the new Kuhio school, Kamoilili, 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, northwest 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 Kapahulu, 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.

Bkne. *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 de­
stroyed by fire, March 5th; loss estimated at $20,000, with dam­
age to Oahu Ice Co., adjoining, estimated at $3,000; both in­
sured. 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 con­
tents, 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
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,
early pier 2, which threatened much danger to adjoining build­
ings, 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. Hautula 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.
RE'ROSPECT FOR 1923.

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 17½ 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.

MAUl'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.

PALI 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. Fassoth, 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. 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. Newscomb (77).

REFERENCE LIST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
That have appeared in prior Hawaiian Annuals, 1875-1923, classified under their respective subjects.
(Compiled and published by request.)

AGRICULTURAL.
Sugar Industry of Hawaiian Islands, Hist. of, by T. G. T., 1875, p. 34.
— an Industry for the Hawaiian Islands, by J. B. Atherton, 1898, p. 106.
Coffee Culture in Hawaiian Islands, Hist. of, by T. G. T., 1876, p. 46.
— Outlook in Hawaii, by T. G. T., 1895, p. 65; in Hamakua, 1889, p. 131.
Rice Culture in Hawaiian Islands, by T. G. T., 1877, p. 45.
Hawaiian Islands (The), a Sugar Country, by T. G. T., 1879, p. 27.
Taro, Varieties of, by T. G. T., 1880, p. 28; 1887, p. 63.
Cultivated Sugar Cane of Hawaiian Islands, by A. C. Smith, 1882, p. 61.
Something about Bananas, by Walter Hill, 1883, p. 62; Hawaiian Varieties of, by T. G. T., 1890, p. 79.
Fruits and Their Seasons in Hawaiian Islands, List of, by T. G. T., 1886, p. 49.
Introduction of Queensland Cane, by C. N. Spencer, 1889, p. 91.
Lapsed and Possible Industries in Hawaii-nei, by T. G. T., 1893, p. 105.
Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of, by T. G. T., 1894, p. 92.
— in Hawaiian Islands, Organizations for Promotion of, by T. P. Sedgwick, 1902, p. 133.


— Growing, Revived Interest in, by T. G. T., 1909, p. 149.

— Culture in Hawaii, by F. G. Krauss, 1911, p. 38; Present Status of, by E. V. Wilcox, 1912, p. 91.


— Fairs, Past and Present, by T. G. T., 1920, p. 132.

— Development of Hawaii, from Census Report, 1903, p. 45.


Farming in Hawaii, by W. B. Thomas, 1901, p. 124.

Hawaii Experiment Station, by Jared G. Smith, 1902, p. 136.

Ancient Hawaiian Farming, by W. D. Westervelt, 1903, p. 62.


Sisal Fibre, Prospects, Hawaii's, by T. G. T., 1908, p. 138.

Pineapple Industry in Hawaii (The), by Dr. A. Marques, 1909, p. 58; by J. P. Morgan, 1918, p. 36.

— By-products, by T. F. Sedgwick, 1910, p. 106.

Pyrethrum, a Possible Industry, by Dr. A. Marques, 1910, p. 100.

Tobacco Culture in Hawaii, Early, by T. G. T., 1910, p. 111.


— Industry, Kona, by Jared G. Smith, 1921, p. 97.

Silk Culture on Kauai, Early Attempt, by T. G. T., 1911, p. 67.

Three New Industries—Algaroba, Rubber, Kukui Oil—by E. V. Wilcox, 1913, p. 148.

Cooperation Among Farmers, by E. V. Wilcox, 1914, p. 154.

Hawaii's Agricultural Strength and Weakness, by F. G. Krauss, 1918, p. 47.


Citrus Fruit Growing in Hawn. Islands, by W. T. Pope, 1921, p. 90.


Pigeon-PPa, a New Crop in Hawaii, by F. G. Krauss, 1923, p. 85.

CLIMATE.

Hawaiian Climate, Causes of Peculiarity of, by Rev. S. E. Bishop, 1881, p. 44.

— Features of, by C. J. Lyons, 1894, p. 63.

— Some Phases of, by L. H. Daingerfield, 1920, p. 43.

Climate of the Hawaiian Islands, by Dr. G. P. Andrews, 1898, p. 103.


An Exceptional Year's Weather, by T. G. T., 1917, p. 34.

Capitalizing Hawaii's Climate, by Geo. T. Armitage, 1923, p. 76.

COMMERCIAL.


Private Signals Honolulu's Commercial Marine, by T. G. T., 1891, p. 98.

Hawaiian Commercial Development, by T. G. T., 1896, p. 87.

— Fifty Years of, 1894, p. 58.

— California's Participation in, by T. G. T., 1898, p. 51.

Hawaii's Eastern Sugar Fleet, by T. G. T., 1897, p. 84.

— Commercial Relations, by J. T. Stacker, 1898, p. 128.

— Early Divergent Trade, by T. G. T., 1899, p. 146.
LIST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

Financial Outlook, by A. T. Atkinson, 1898, p. 149.
Internal Commerce of Hawaii, by T. G. T., 1904, p. 51.
Sandalwood Trade of Early Hawaii, by T. G. T., 1905, p. 43; 1906, p. 105.
Customs Table Review, by T. G. T., 1906, p. 43; 1907, p. 94; 1908, p. 90; 1909, p. 54; 1910, p. 36; 1912, p. 39; 1913, p. 45.
Conference Review, by T. G. T., 1916, p. 34; 1918, p. 33.
Descriptive:

Trip to the Sandwich Islands, by E. L. Baker, 1877, p. 27.
Wanderings in Hawaii, A Stranger's, by Robert Walker, Jr., 1883, p. 65.
Mountain Climbing on West Maui, by Rev. J. M. Alexander, 1884, p. 32.
Trip to Summit of Mauna Kea, by E. D. Baldwin, 1890, p. 54.
One Day at Molokai, by E. Hodwin, 1892, p. 106.
Manoa Valley; Descriptive and Legendary, by T. G. T., 1892, p. 110.
Steamer Day in Honolulu, by T. G. T., 1901, p. 106.
Waipio and Waimanu Valleys, by R. S. Smith, 1901, p. 143.
Visit to Waimea, Oahu, by T. G. T., 1906, p. 113.
Lava Tree Molds and Stumps, by W. D. Westervelt, 1908, p. 113.
For Kauku and Beyond, by T. G. T., 1911, p. 128.
An Auto Tour of Hawaii, by F. W. Thrum, 1911, p. 158.
In and Around Honolulu, by T. G. T., 1912, p. 175; 1914, p. 49.
Between the Bays of Kona, by Dr. A. S. Baker, 1916, p. 80.
Organizing a Kind Thought, by D. L. Mackaye, 1917, p. 151.
Kona Conditions, by Dr. A. S. Baker, 1918, p. 83; Kona Coast, 1921, p. 80.
Kula Sanitarium, by T. G. T., 1921, p. 77.
The Beloved Mountain, by Rev. A. W. Palmer, 1922, p. 68.

Educational:

Transit of Venus of 1874, by C. J. Lyons, 1875, p. 27.
Board of Education—Its Duties, Etc., by T. G. T., 1878, p. 38.
Longitude of Honolulu, by C. J. Lyons, 1879, p. 64.
Hawaiian Ideas of Astronomy, from Dibble's History, 1882, p. 49.
Proverbs, Some, by H. L. Sheldon, with notes by Rev. C. M. Hyde, 1883, p. 52.
Conundrums, by Rev. C. M. Hyde, 1886, p. 68.
Hawaiian Islands (The), a Geographical Sketch, by T. G. T., 1889, p. 49.
The Kamehameha Schools, by Rev. C. M. Hyde, 1890, p. 62.
Institutions in Ancient Hawaiian Astronomy, by Prof. Alexander, 1891, p. 142.

Progress and Tendencies, by H. S. Townsend, 1889, p. 160.
Conference of Pan-Pacific Union, by Dr. F. F. Bunker, 1922, p. 72.
Early Industrial Teaching of Hawaiians, by Prof. Alexander, 1895, p. 91.
Mid-Pacific College (A), by M. L. Todd, 1897, p. 50.
Institute; Kawaihao-Mills, 1912, p. 77.
Education in Hawaii, by Prof. Alexander, 1898, p. 76.
Physical Characteristics, by F. S. Dodge, 1898, p. 100.
Hawaii as an Artist's Field, by P. H. Dodge, 1898, p. 116.
Evolution of Land Titles, by P. H. Weaver, 1899, p. 139.
Suggestive Criticism on Hawaiian Translation by E. C. Bond, 1900, p. 148.
An Island Art Center—Oahu College, by Ed. Towse, 1900, p. 123.
Outline of the Coming Census, by A. T. Atkinson, 1900, p. 150.
Geology of Oahu, by Rev. S. E. Bishop, 1901, p. 59.
McKinley High School, by C. E. King, 1909, p. 159.
Vocational Training, by W. T. Pope, 1913, p. 104.
Punahou's Seventy-fifth Anniversary, by F. E. Midkiff, 1917, p. 46.
University of Hawaii, by A. L. Dean, 1921, p. 53.

FAUNA AND FLORA.

Hawaiian Forests, Decadence of, by F. L. Clark, 1875, p. 19.
——— Ferns, List of, by Chas. Derby, 1875, p. 16.
——— Key of Genera and Species of, by Dr. A. B. Lyons, 1891, p. 76.
Algae of the Hawaiian Islands, by J. E. Chamberlain, 1881, p. 32.
——— Collection of, from Hawaiian Islands, by J. E. Tilden, 1902, p. 106; Collecting in Hawaiian Islands, 1905, p. 131.
——— of the Hawaiian Archipelago, by V. MacCaughey, 1918, p. 129.
——— Hawaiian Woods, by T. G. T., 1891, p. 87; 1892, p. 38.
——— Trees of Hawaiian Islands, a Synopsis, 1913, p. 115.
Hawaiian Entomology, by Rev. T. Blackburn, 1882, p. 58.
———, a Synopsis of, by J. F. Rock, 1912, p. 82.
Peeluia or Army Worm of Hawaiian Islands, by J. E. Chamberlain, 1883, p. 44.
——— A few Hawaiian, by Dr. A. B. Lyons, 1892, p. 103.
Flora and Fauna of the Hawaiian Islands, by Edward Bailey, 1888, p. 49.
Hawaiian Fishes, Classified List, by Dr. C. H. Wetmore, 1890, p. 90.
Fruits of Hawaiian Islands, by T. G. T., 1892, p. 75.
Native Plants of Hawaiian Islands, by Dr. A. B. Lyons, 1897, p. 55.
What a Botanist May See in Honolulu, by Dr. A. B. Lyons, 1900, p. 93.
Birds of the Hawaiian Possessions, Complete List of, with notes, by H. W. Henshaw, 1902, p. 54; 1903, p. 73; 1904, p. 113.
An Historic Tortoise or Land Turtle, by T. G. T., 1904, p. 72.
Ornamental Plant Life of Honolulu, by W. T. Pope, 1911, p. 71.
An Entomological Potomae, by D. L. Mackaye, 1912, p. 82.
Choice of Street Trees for Honolulu, by R. S. Hosmer, 1913, p. 75.
Moanalua Horticultural Gardens, by T. G. T., 1914, p. 75.
Flowering Trees in Honolulu, by T. G. T., 1915, p. 38.
The Hau (Tree), by V. MacCaughhey, 1917, p. 109.
Hibiscus Development in Hawaii, by G. P. Wilder, 1918, p. 86.

FOLK-LORE.

Kapepeckaula Legend, by Rev. A. O. Forbes, 1882, p. 36.
Myth of Hiku and Kavelu, by J. S. Emerson, 1883, p. 36.
Story of Kaleleauaka, by Dr. N. B. Emerson, 1885, p. 30.
Visit to the Spirit Land (A), by Mrs. C. E. Haley, 1892, p. 83.
Battle of the Owls, by Jos. M. Poepoe, 1892, p. 86.
The Punahou Spring, by Mrs. E. M. Nakun'a, 1893, p. 101.
Stories of the Menehunes, by T. G. T., 1895, p. 112.
Legend of Oahunui, by Mrs. E. M. Nakun'a, 1897, p. 90.
Fish Stories and Superstitions, by L. D. Keliipio, 1901, p. 110.
Ku-ula the Fish-god of Hawaii, from Moke Manu, 1901, p. 114.
Ai'ai, Son of Ku-ula, translated by S. N. Emerson, 1902, p. 114.
The Land Is Given to the Sea, Prophecy, translated by T. G. T., 1904, p. 105.
Legend of Kaneauka'i, by T. G. T., 1905, p. 146.
Kaala and Kaaali'i, a Legend of Lanai, by W. M. Gibson, 1906, p. 112.
Comparative Mythology of the Pacific, by W. D. Westervelt, 1907, p. 78.
Legend of Kaili•aukekoba, translated by T. G. T., 1907, p. 83.
Wizard Stones of Kapaemahu, by J. H. Boyd, 1907, p. 139.
Legend of Paalua and Kavelu, by H. M. Lyman, 1909, p. 98.
Kai a Kahinali'i, and Ulu's Sacrifice, by H. M. Lyman, 1910, p. 89.
Legends of Kavelo, by W. D. Westervelt, 1911, p. 119.
Lepa-a-moa; Cricken-girl of Palama, by W. D. Westervelt, 1912, p. 105.
Punaaiikoa, by T. G. T., 1913, p. 117.
Um'i's Necklace War, trans. by T. G. T., 1915, p. 147.
Khapiiiana, trans. by T. G. T., 1917, p. 128.

Tradition of Paao, trans. by T. G. T., 1920, p. 84.
The Hinas of Hawaiian Folk-lore, by T. G. T., 1921, p. 102.
Mythology and Folk-lore, Coming Book, by T. G. T., 1921, p. 118.
Hawaii-Loa, Traditional Discoverer and First Settler, by T. G. T., 1923, p. 80.

Shark Beliefs and Deities, trans. by T. G. T., 1923, p. 121.
HAWAII-NEI.

Hawaiian Hospitality, by R. S. Smith, 1884, p. 49.
Mark Twain's Tribute on Hawaii, 1894, p. 142.
Hawaii as a Mission Center, by Rev. E. G. Beckwith, 1895, p. 85.
Judiciary of Hawaii, by A. F. Judd, 1898, p. 95.
Alloha, an Hawaiian Salutation, by T. G. T., 1899, p. 132.
Honolulu Street Characters, by T. G. T., 1900, p. 119.
Meaning of Some Place Names, by C. J. Lyons, 1901, p. 181; 1918, p. 177.
Hawaiian Calabashes, by T. G. T., 1902, p. 149.
— Duplicated Place Names, by T. G. T., 1905, p. 150.
Hawaiian Pa-u Riders, by T. G. T., 1907, p. 106.
Early Ascent of Mauna Loa, by A. Menzies, 1908, p. 99.
Excursion to the Mountains of Maui, by A. Menzies, 1909, p. 93.
Ascent of Hualalai, by A. Menzies, 1910, p. 72.
Carocing Off Puna Coast, Hawaii, by T. G. T., 1910, p. 97.
Commendable Promotion Work vs. the Other Kind, 1910, p. 127.
Hilo and the Island of Hawaii, 1910, p. 129.
Honolulu Parks, by A. S. Cleghorn, 1910, p. 139.
Hawaii at Seattle Exposition, by W. J. Cooper, 1910, p. 156.
Translation of Hawaii (The), by Arthur Johnstone, 1913, p. 151.
Hawaiian Homestead of Future, by F. G. Krauss, 1914, p. 158.
—— and the Panama Canal, by Dr. A. Marques, 1915, p. 123.
Record Climb of Mauna Loa, 1916, p. 56.
Carnival Season of 1915, by T. G. T., 1916, p. 60; 1917, p. 36.
Kamehameha Day Observances, by T. G. T., 1917, p. 137.
Red Cross (The) in Hawaii, 1918, p. 59; 1919, p. 138.
Must We Countenance the Hula, by T. G. T., 1918, p. 120.
Leis; Their Variety and Change, by T. G. T., 1922, p. 88.
Hawaii Not a Grass-skirt Country, 1923, p. 73.
When the Poet Comes to Hawaii, by Chas. E. Banks, 1923, p. 74.

HEIAUS (TEMPLES) AND SITES.

Heiau (Temple) of Kupopolo, by T. G. T., 1906, p. 117.
Heiaus and Heiau Sites Throughout Hawaiian Islands, by T. G. T., Kauai and Oahu, 1907, p. 38; Hawaii, 1908, p. 38; Maui-Molokai, 1909, p. 38; Adnl. Oahu, 1909, p. 41.
Tales from the Temples, with Plans, by T. G. T., 1907, p. 49; 1908, p. 48; 1909, p. 44.
Heiaus, Their Kinds, Construction, Ceromonies, by T. G. T., 1910, p. 53.
LIST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

Ancient Hawaiian Religious Beliefs and Ceremonies, by T. G. T., 1911, p. 149; Places of Refuge, 1911, p. 151.

Another Heiau Discovery, by J. B. Meyers, 1912, p. 41.

Completing Oahu's Heiau Search, 1916, p. 87.

Manu's Heiaus and Sites Revised, 1917, p. 52; More Sites, 1918, p. 125.

Ahua a Umi, by Dr. A. S. Baker, 1917, p. 62.

More Evidence of Old Maui Temples, 1921, p. 146.

Heiaus of Lanai, by K. Emory, 1923, p. 198.

HISTORICAL.

History of Hawaiian Post Office, by Em. Fenard, 1876, p. 29.

Monument to Kamehameha I, by T. G. T., 1880, p. 60.

History Honolulu Fire Department, by T. G. T., 1880, p. 65.

Bits of Unwritten History, by H. L. Sheldon, 1882, p. 28.

Constitution of Hawaiian Kingdom (of 1887), 1888, p. 23.

History of Umi, trans. by Prof. Alexander, 1888, p. 78.


Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank by H. F. Poor, 1889, p. 67.

Brief History Steam Coasting Service Hawaiian Islands, by T. G. T., 1889, p. 70.

Early Visitors to Hawaiian Islands by Prof. Alexander, 1890, p. 37.

Brief History of Land Titles, by Prof. Alexander, 1891, p. 105.

History of Provisional Government of Hawaiian Islands and Their Restoration, by T. G. T., 1893, p. 45.


Constitutional History of Hawaiian Kingdom, by Prof. Alexander, 1894, p. 46.

Present Hawaiian Situation, by T. G. T., 1894, p. 143.

Hawaii a Republic, by T. G. T., 1895, p. 43.

New Hawaiian Constitution, by Dr. Albert Shaw, 1895, p. 48.

Hawaiian Flag Unchanged, by T. G. T., 1895, p. 55.

Brief Record of the Rebellion, by T. G. T., 1896, p. 56.


Hawaii's New Seal and Coat of Arms, by T. G. T., 1897, p. 86.

An Historic Residence (Cooke Homestead), by T. G. T., 1897, p. 112.

Brief Hist. Hawaii-Japan Differences, by S. E. Bishop, 1898, p. 70.


Annexation of Hawaii to the United States, 1899, p. 72.

Passing of Hawaii's Aliis, by T. G. T., 1900, p. 86.

Yachting in Hawaiian Waters, by T. G. T., 1900, p. 109.

Hawaiian Idol Unearthed, by T. G. T., 1900, p. 126.


Honolulu's Battle With Bubonic Plague, by T. G. T., 1901, p. 97.

History of House of H. Hackfeld & Co., by T. G. T., 1902, p. 43.

Bureau of Conveyances, by T. G. T., 1903, p. 123.

Episcopal Church of Hawaii, by Canon Mackintosh, 1904, p. 216.


Chapter of Firstlings, Chronological, by T. G. T., 1909, p. 123.

Kalakaua Dynasty Tomb, by T. G. T., 1911, p. 106.

History Hudson Bay Co.'s Agency in Honolulu, by T. G. T., 1912, p. 43.


Passing of Kamehameha I, by W. D. Westervelt, 1918, p. 94.

Death and Obsequies of Liliuokalani, by T. G. T., 1918, p. 102.
Hawaii's First Agricultural Fair, by T. G. T., 1919, p. 34.
—— Second Fair, 1920, p. 94.
Hana of Historic Tradition and Romance, by T. G. T., 1919, p. 64.
Lanakila Church Ruins, Hauula, by T. G. T., 1919, p. 76.
Opening of Pearl Harbor Drydock, by T. G. T., 1920, p. 35.
Kamehameha Centenary, by W. D. Westervelt, 1920, p. 78.
American Legion in Hawaii, by L. Withington, 1921, p. 86.
Native Leaders of Hawaii, by T. G. T., 1922, p. 103.
Passing of Kuhio, Prince-Delegate, by T. G. T., 1923, p. 43.
Sandwich vs. Hawaiian Islands, by T. G. T., 1923, p. 70.

IMPROVEMENTS.
New Library Building, by Dr. C. T. Rodgers, 1885, p. 76.
Hawaiian Railroads, by T. G. T., 1886, p. 43.
Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, by Dr. W. T. Brigham, 1898, p. 89.
Iolani Palace, by T. G. T., 1892, p. 82.
Honolulu Harbor Improvements, by T. G. T., 1893, p. 77.
Central Union Church Edifice, by T. G. T., 1893, p. 121.
Volcano Road, by Rev. S. E. Bishop, 1895, p. 68.
New Sailor's Home, Honolulu, by T. G. T., 1896, p. 53.
New Pali Road, by Daniel Logan, 1898, p. 139.
Oahu, Rapidly Developing, by Dr. N. Russell, 1899, p. 121.
Haleiwa, Waialua's New Attraction, by T. G. T., 1900, p. 130.
Railroad Progress on Hawaii, by T. G. T., 1901, p. 183; 1902, p. 154.
Wireless Telegraphy Established in Hawaii, by W. R. Farrington, 1902, p. 139.
New Era of Building in Honolulu, by W. E. Pinkham, 1902, p. 145.
Kapiolani Park, Aquarium, by T. G. T., 1904, p. 217.
Development of Waialua, by W. B. Thomas, 1907, p. 141.
Wainiha Electric Power Plant, by A. Gartley, 1908, p. 141.
New Y. M. C. A. Building, Honolulu, by T. G. T., 1912, p. 96.
Hilo's Development and Outlook, by J. T. Stacker, 1913, p. 82.
King's Daughters' Home, by T. G. T., 1913, p. 159.
Railroading in Hilo, by L. A. Thurston, 1914, p. 142.
Waikiki Reclamation Project, by F. W. Thrum, 1923, p. 65.
Building Activity, 1923, p. 100.

LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.
Portuguese Immigration to Hawaiian Islands, by Dr. A. Marques, 1887, p. 74.
Chinese Immigration to Hawaiian Islands, by W. H. Wright, 1894, p. 70.
LIST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

Hawaii’s Labor Commission, by T. G. T., 1895, p. 73.
History of Immigration to Hawaii, by Prof. Alexander, 1896, p. 114.
The Labor Outlook, by Jas. B. Castle, 1898, p. 88.
Japan’s Peaceful Invasion, by T. C. Hobson, 1898, p. 131.
The Portuguese in Hawaii by Dr. A. Marques, 1911, p. 43.
Sowing Seed of Wage Discontent, 1918, p. 128.
Hawaii’s Serious Labor Problem, by T. G. T., 1922, p. 120.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Tides, by C. J. Lyons, 1875, p. 31.
Game and Game Laws Hawaiian Islands, by A. C. Smith, 1881, p. 39.
The Haze from Java, by Rev. S. E. Bishop, 1884, p. 46.
Possess of Hawaii, by Dr. A. B. Lyons, 1891, p. 100.
Yachting in the Pacific, by T. G. T., 1895, p. 70.
Kilohana Art League, by Dr. C. T. Rodgers, 1896, p. 136.
Mark Twain’s Dream, from Volcano House Register, 1897, p. 85.
Hawaiian Flag Proportions, from Laws of 1896, 1897, p. 70.
Pearl Harbor a Factor, by Rev. S. E. Bishop, 1898, p. 146.
Religious Opportunities, by Prof. F. A. Hosmer, 1898, p. 146.
Oahu Railway a Wealth Producer, by L. E. Pinkham, 1899, p. 167.
Changed (Castle) Homestead (The), by Ed. Towse, 1900, p. 134.
Destruction (by fire) of “Chinatown”, by T. G. T., 1900, p. 171.
Hawaii’s Forest Foes, by Prof. A. Koebele, 1901, p. 50.
Laws Passed at First Territorial Legislature, 1902, p. 156.
Awai Habit of the Hawaiians, by O. P. Emerson, 1903, p. 130.
Senatorial Commission of Inquiry, by E. M. Boyd, 1903, p. 140.
Completion of the Pacific Cable, by T. G. T., 1904, p. 47.
Movement for Tourist Travel, by E. M. Boyd, 1904, p. 172.
Our Thirtieth Anniversary, by T. G. T., 1904, p. 175; Fortieth, 1914, p. 39.
Goats in Hawaii, by Dr. A. Marques, 1906, p. 48.
Will Hawaii Redeem Herself, by T. G. T., 1907, p. 133.
Noble Inaugural Address of Gov. W. F. Frear, 1908, p. 79.
Impression of Hawaii, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, 1909, p. 146.
Our Out-Door Attractions; Outrigger and Mountain Trail Clubs, by A. Hume Ford, 1911, p. 143.
May-Day Festivities, by T. G. T., 1913, p. 63.
Panama Canal and Honolulu’s Opportunities, by W. A. Bryan, 1913, p. 138.
Defeat of Kamehameha’s Army, by A. F. Knudsen, 1914, p. 136.
Commemorating a Good King, by T. G. T., 1915, p. 64.
Science and Our Island Sociology, by A. Johnstone, 1915, p. 93.
Subsidence of Waianae Mountains, by W. A. Bryan, 1916, p. 95.
The "F-4" Disaster, by D. L. Mackaye, 1916, p. 131.
Pan-Pacific Union, by W. F. Frear, 1919, p. 117.
—— — Scientific Conference, 1921, p. 45.
Trail and Mountain Club, by L. H. Daingerfield, 1920, p. 89.
Drama in Hawaii (The), by W. H. Lewers, 1920, p. 113.
Fighting Leprosy, by Dr. J. T. McDonald, 1921, p. 58.
Timely Stamp Rescue, 1921, p. 122.
Our Champion Swimmers, 1921, p. 147.
Aloha Press Congress, by T. G. T., 1922, p. 130.
Press Congress Convention, 1922, p. 139.
Shriner Visit, by Ed. Towse, 1923, p. 68.
Hilo Tidal Waves, 1923, p. 84.

MUSIC.

Music in Honolulu, by H. Berger, 1885, p. 72.
—— in Hawaii-nei, by Dr. A. Marques, 1886, p. 51.
The Royal Hawaiian Band, by T. G. T., 1891, p. 133.
Hawaiian Mele from Musical Standpoint, by B. L. Marx, 1904.
Ancient Hawaiian Music, by Dr. A. Marques, 1914, p. 97.

PERSONAL TRIBUTES.

Chas. Reed Bishop, by Dr. W. T. Brigham, 1916, p. 63.
Dr Wm. Hillebrand, by W. T. Pope, 1919, p. 53.
Jas. B. Castle, B. F. Dillingham, J. P. Cooke, 1919, p. 93.

PETROGLYPHS.

Pictured Ledge of Kauai (The), by J. K. Farley, 1898, p. 119.
Rock Carvings of Hawaii, by A. F. Judd, 1904, p. 179.
More Petroglyphs, by Dr. A. S. Baker, 1919, p. 131; Still more, 1921, p. 49.
Petroglyphs of Kau, by Dr. A. S. Baker, 1922, p. 49.

REFERENCE.

Chronological Table Important Hawaiian Events, by T. G. T., 1876, p. 12; 1888, p. 59; 1899, p. 55; 1921, p. 34.
—— Noted Voyages in Pacific Ocean, by Rev. C. M. Hyde, 1884, p. 53.
List of All Cabinet Ministers Hawaiian Government, by Prof. Alexander, 1891, p. 92; continued by T. G. T., 1899, p. 69.
Chinese Question in Hawaii (The); a Cabinet Reply, 1890, p. 88.
Supreme Bench of Hawaiian Islands, by T. G. T., 1891, p. 96.
Islands Comprising Hawaiian Republic, by T. G. T., 1898, p. 165.
The Days We Celebrate, by T. G. T., 1898, p. 62.
Fish Known to Honolulu Market, by L. D. Keliipio, 1900, p. 45.
Jubilee Number of the Advertiser, by T. G. T., 1907, p. 165.
Chapter of Firstlings, by T. G. T., 1909, p. 128.
Hawaiian Holidays Observed and Otherwise, by T. G. T., 1911, p. 110.
List of Honolulu Whalers, With Their Annual Catches, by T. G. T., 1913, p. 63.

REMINISCENT.

Anecdotes of Kamehameha I, by J. I. Dowsett, 1879, p. 29.
Reminiscences of Theatricals in Honolulu, by H. L. Sheldon, 1881, p. 34.
— of the Stage in Honolulu, by J. F. Thrum, 1906, p. 93.
 Idolatrous Customs and Kapus of the Hawaiian People, by John Ii, 1890, p. 59.
Hawaiian Maritime History, by T. G. T., 1890, p. 66; 1891, p. 125.
Eminent Hawaiian Women Early Converts, by M. A. Chamberlain, 1893, p. 81.
Kaluaahinenui's Heroic Deed, by T. G. T., 1895, p. 60.
Genesis and Evolution of Honolulu's Dailies, by T. G. T., 1897, p. 108.
Honolulu in 1853, by W. Goodale and T. G. T., p. 80.
— in Primitive Days, from an Old Journal, 1901, p. 74.
— Events of 1842-44 (Merchant Official's Journal), 1905, p. 80.
— Thirty Years Ago, by T. G. T., 1914, p. 84; 1915, p. 43.
Nuuau Pali in Olden Times, by Prof. Alexander, 1901, p. 87.
Club Life in Honolulu, by Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, 1902, p. 128.
"Bully" Hayes in Hawaii, by A. Johnstone, 1907, p. 120.
Honolulu's German Colony of the Fifties, by T. G. T., 1913, p. 71.
The Vanishing Kuleana, by J. M. Lydgate, 1915, p. 103.
Masonic Anniversary (A), by Ed. Towse, 1917, p. 125.
Early Days in Reign of Kamehameha IV, by T. G. T., 1918, p. 63.
Some Plantation Memories, by J. M. Lydgate, 1918, p. 74.
Scientific Treasure Trove, by J. M. Lydgate, 1919, p. 60.
Reminiscences of an Amateur Collector, by J. M. Lydgate, 1920, p. 120; 1921, p. 68; 1922, p. 61.
When Sailors Ruled the Town, by T. G. T., 1921, p. 62.
Captain Thomas Spencer, 1923, p. 108.

RESEARCH.

History and Description Hawaiian Postage Stamps, by T. G. T., 1878, p. 41; Catalogue of, by W. M. Giffard, 1894, p. 99.
Hawaiian Flag (The), by T. G. T., 1880, p. 24; and Coat of Arms, 1886, p. 37.
Marine Casualties, Hawaiian Islands, by T. G. T., 1882, p. 31; 1883, p. 40; 1884, p. 34.
Hawaiian Names and Relationships, by Rev. C. M. Hyde, 1884, p. 42; reply by A. Fornander, 1885, p. 46.
— Poetic Names for Places, by Rev. C. M. Hyde, 1887, p. 79.
Earliest Constitution Hawaiian Islands, by A. F. Judd, 1889, p. 63.
Taxation in Hawaii, by W. R. Castle, 1892, p. 63.
Ancient Hawaiian Water Rights, by Mrs. E. M. Nakuina, 1894, p. 79; by Antonio Perry, 1913, p. 90.

Curiosities of Registry Office, by T. G. T., 1895, p. 56.
Bird Hunters of Ancient Hawaii, by Dr. N. B. Emerson, 1895, p. 101.
Hawaiian Kapa Making, by Dr. W. T. Brigham, 1896, p. 83.
— Surf Riding, by T. G. T., 1896, p. 106; 1908, p. 112.
Obsolete Street Names, by T. G. T., 1897, p. 88.
Hawaiian Epidemics, by T. G. T., 1897, p. 95.
Kahoolawe, an Early Place of Banishment, by T. G. T., 1903, p. 117; by C. S. Judd, 1917, p. 117.
Land Customs of Early Settlers, by T. G. T., 1907, p. 69.
Historical Side-Light (An), by A. Johnstone, 1911, p. 88.
John Young; Companion of Kamehameha, by T. G. T., 1911, p. 93; more of, 1916, p. 125.

First Clergyman in Hawaii, by T. G. T., 1911, p. 181.
Cook's Monument at Kealakekua, by T. G. T., 1912, p. 60; Correction, 1913, p. 114.

Kukaniloko; Famed Birthplace of Alii, by T. G. T., 1912, p. 101.
Honolulu's Share in Pacific Whaling, by T. G. T., 1913, p. 47.

Verifying a Royal Birthday (Kamehameha III), by T. G. T., 1914, p. 194.
Pepeiao Akua, by T. G. T., 1914, p. 201.
Wrecks to the North-West, by J. M. Lydgate, 1915, p. 133.
Ancient Hawaiian Theories on Nature and Origin of Things by M. M. Curtis, 1919, p. 79.
Engineering Work in Hawaii (Little Known), by J. N. S. Williams, 1919, p. 121.
List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Manager</th>
<th>Agents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koolau Agricultural Co.*</td>
<td>Haualu, Oahu</td>
<td>J. F. Woolley</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laie Plantation*</td>
<td>Laie, Oahu</td>
<td>A. R. Ivins</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Laupahoehoe, Hawaii</td>
<td>R. Hutchinson</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lihue Plantation Co.</td>
<td>Lihue, Kauai</td>
<td>R. D. Molier</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makee Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Kealia, Kauai</td>
<td>H. Wolters</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui Agricultural Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Paia, Maui</td>
<td>H. A. Baldwin</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Wahiawa, Kauai</td>
<td>F. A. Alexander</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Waipahu, Oahu</td>
<td>J. B. Thompson</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olaa Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Olaa, Hawaii</td>
<td>A. J. Watt</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onomea Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>John T. Moir</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.*</td>
<td>Hamakua, Hawaii</td>
<td>F. M. Anderson</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Development Co., Ltd.*</td>
<td>Pahoa, Hawaii</td>
<td>Jas. S. Green</td>
<td>Fred L. Waldron, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Sugar Mill</td>
<td>Kukuihaele, Hawaii</td>
<td>W. P. Naquin</td>
<td>F. A. Schaefer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepeekee Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>Jas. Webster</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Lahaina, Maui</td>
<td>C. E. S. Burns</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua Agricultural Co.</td>
<td>Waialua, Oahu</td>
<td>W. W. Goodale</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waianae Plantation</td>
<td>Waianae, Oahu</td>
<td>E. Brecht</td>
<td>J. M. Dowsett, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailea Milling Co.*</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>A. S. Costa</td>
<td>Fred L. Waldron, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Waimanalo, Oahu</td>
<td>Geo. Chalmers, Jr.</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea Sugar Mill Co.</td>
<td>Waimea, Kauai</td>
<td>L. A. Faye</td>
<td>Americans Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Manager</th>
<th>Agents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apokaa Sugar Co.*</td>
<td>Ewa, Oahu</td>
<td>G. F. Renton, Jr</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa Plantation</td>
<td>Ewa, Oahu</td>
<td>G. F. Renton, Jr</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay &amp; Robinson*</td>
<td>Makawelli, Kauai</td>
<td>S. Robinson</td>
<td>H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grove Farm*</td>
<td>Nawiliwill, Kauai</td>
<td>Edwin Broadbent</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Commercial &amp; Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Puunene, Maui</td>
<td>F. F. Baldwin</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Makawelli, Kauai</td>
<td>B. D. Baldwin</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>Alexr. Fraser</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honomu Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>Wm. Pullar</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahuku Plantation</td>
<td>Kahuku, Oahu</td>
<td>D. E. Baldwin</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauwiki Milling Co.†</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>A. S. Costa</td>
<td>Fred L. Waldron, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kekaha Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Kekaha, Kauai</td>
<td>H. P. Faye</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kipu Plantation</td>
<td>Lihue, Kauai</td>
<td>C. A. Rice</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Kohala, Hawaii</td>
<td>Geo. C. Watt</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koloa Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Koloa, Kauai</td>
<td>J. T. Moir, Jr</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koalau Agricultural Co.*</td>
<td>Hauula, Oahu</td>
<td>J. F. Woolley</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laie Plantation*</td>
<td>Laie, Oahu</td>
<td>A. R. Ivins</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Laupahoehoe, Hawaii</td>
<td>R. Hutchinson</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lihue Plantation Co.</td>
<td>Lihue, Kauai</td>
<td>R. D. Moler</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makee Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Kealia, Kauai</td>
<td>H. Wolters</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui Agricultural Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Paia, Maui</td>
<td>H. A. Baldwin</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Wahiawa, Kauai</td>
<td>F. A. Alexander</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Olaa, Hawaii</td>
<td>A. J. Watt</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olaa Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Olowalu, Maui</td>
<td>Alexr. Valentine</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onomea Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Hamakua, Hawaii</td>
<td>F. M. Anderson</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panaio Sugar Plantation Co.*</td>
<td>Pahoa, Hawaii</td>
<td>Jas. S. Green</td>
<td>Fred L. Waldron, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepeekeo Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>Jas. Webster</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Lahaina, Maui</td>
<td>C. E. S. Burns</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua Agricultural Co.</td>
<td>Waialua, Oahu</td>
<td>W. W. Goodale</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waihanae Plantation</td>
<td>Waiana, Oahu</td>
<td>E. Brecht</td>
<td>J. M. Dowsett, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waileo Milling Co.†</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>A. S. Costa</td>
<td>Fred L. Waldron, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Waimanalo, Oahu</td>
<td>Geo. Chalmers, Jr.</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea Sugar Mill Co.</td>
<td>Waimea, Kauai</td>
<td>L. A. Faye</td>
<td>Americans Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production of Hawaii</td>
<td>207,731</td>
<td>185,729</td>
<td>197,064</td>
<td>228,954</td>
<td>188,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of Maui</td>
<td>133,991</td>
<td>136,176</td>
<td>115,599</td>
<td>123,847</td>
<td>113,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of Oahu</td>
<td>152,883</td>
<td>129,572</td>
<td>125,462</td>
<td>153,777</td>
<td>147,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of Kauai</td>
<td>109,998</td>
<td>105,400</td>
<td>101,071</td>
<td>102,499</td>
<td>96,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>603,583</td>
<td>556,871</td>
<td>539,196</td>
<td>609,077</td>
<td>545,606</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hawaii Plantations.

- 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 18,322 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 8,057
- 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. ... 5,933 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
- Pauahau 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
- Niuili 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 3,081
- 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 3,487 3,545 2,592

| Total                 | 207,731| 185,729| 197,064| 228,954| 188,362|
### SUGAR CROPS.

**HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1919-1923—Continued.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maui Plantations</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kipahulu Sugar Co</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>1,083</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>1,401</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaelekau Plantation Co</td>
<td>5,454</td>
<td>5,048</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>3,972</td>
<td>2,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui Agricultural Co</td>
<td>27,908</td>
<td>26,346</td>
<td>18,365</td>
<td>25,526</td>
<td>20,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Coml. &amp; S. Co</td>
<td>49,600</td>
<td>57,120</td>
<td>48,500</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>44,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku Sugar Co</td>
<td>16,754</td>
<td>15,218</td>
<td>15,513</td>
<td>14,167</td>
<td>15,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olowalu Co</td>
<td>1,705</td>
<td>2,090</td>
<td>1,884</td>
<td>1,741</td>
<td>1,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd</td>
<td>29,840</td>
<td>29,265</td>
<td>26,016</td>
<td>26,240</td>
<td>28,733</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|  | 132,991 | 136,170 | 115,599 | 123,847 | 113,069 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oahu Plantations</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo Sugar Co</td>
<td>5,371</td>
<td>3,778</td>
<td>3,303</td>
<td>2,477</td>
<td>2,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laie Plantation</td>
<td>1,042</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>1,551</td>
<td>1,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahuku Plantation Co</td>
<td>6,665</td>
<td>6,404</td>
<td>5,150</td>
<td>7,550</td>
<td>6,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wai'alua Agricul. Co</td>
<td>30,572</td>
<td>23,757</td>
<td>28,977</td>
<td>30,594</td>
<td>27,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waianae Co</td>
<td>5,818</td>
<td>6,038</td>
<td>6,502</td>
<td>5,330</td>
<td>5,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa Plantation Co</td>
<td>37,406</td>
<td>28,514</td>
<td>26,330</td>
<td>39,208</td>
<td>38,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apoka Sugar Co</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>1,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Sugar Co</td>
<td>43,980</td>
<td>40,829</td>
<td>39,602</td>
<td>47,756</td>
<td>46,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Plantation Co</td>
<td>20,520</td>
<td>17,348</td>
<td>13,694</td>
<td>17,491</td>
<td>16,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koolau Agricultural Co</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>1,121</td>
<td>1,398</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|  | 152,863 | 129,572 | 125,462 | 153,777 | 147,663 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kauai Plantations</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kilauea S. Plant. Co</td>
<td>4,755</td>
<td>7,275</td>
<td>4,280</td>
<td>4,003</td>
<td>3,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makee Sugar Co</td>
<td>15,128</td>
<td>12,302</td>
<td>13,639</td>
<td>14,959</td>
<td>12,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libue Plantation Co</td>
<td>17,876</td>
<td>13,507</td>
<td>12,747</td>
<td>14,421</td>
<td>13,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grove Farm Plantation</td>
<td>3,758</td>
<td>4,533</td>
<td>4,040</td>
<td>4,069</td>
<td>4,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolea Sugar Co</td>
<td>9,166</td>
<td>6,977</td>
<td>8,379</td>
<td>5,380</td>
<td>6,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde Sugar Co</td>
<td>17,606</td>
<td>13,768</td>
<td>14,021</td>
<td>14,149</td>
<td>11,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Sugar Co</td>
<td>21,104</td>
<td>20,143</td>
<td>19,915</td>
<td>18,741</td>
<td>18,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay &amp; Robinson</td>
<td>4,340</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,703</td>
<td>4,337</td>
<td>5,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimua Sugar Mill Co</td>
<td>1,565</td>
<td>2,572</td>
<td>1,858</td>
<td>2,111</td>
<td>2,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kekaha Sugar Co</td>
<td>14,700</td>
<td>18,541</td>
<td>14,675</td>
<td>18,898</td>
<td>16,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kipu Plantation</td>
<td>1,782</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>1,431</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|  | 109,998 | 105,400 | 101,071 | 102,499 | 96,512 |
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
Thos. Treadway .............. Auditor
C. S. Judd .............. Executive Officer

John C. Lane .............. High Sheriff

John F. Stone .............. Secretary to the Governor

Wm. P. Jarrett .............. Delegate to Congress

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Senators.

Kauai—Chas. A. Rice, J. A. Kealoha.

Representatives.


NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Department Staff.

Col. P. M. Smoot .............. Adjutant 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. 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
Ass't. Stenographer .............. Albert MacAulon
Bailiff Supreme Court .............. Librarian
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
Clerks, 1st Judge .............. H. A. Wilder, Wm. A. Dickson
Clerks, 2nd Judge .............. A. E. Restarick, J. H. Fisher
Clerks, 3rd Judge .............. Wm. Hoopai, David Smith
Wm. H. Holm, D. K. Bent, Jno. E. Siby
Stenographers .............. Ellen D. Smythe

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. Hookan .............. Honolulu
Geo. K. Kekuaoha .............. Ewa
W. K. Rathburn .............. Koolauloa
E. Hore .............. Waialua
Wm. S. Wond, Second Judge .... Waialua
P. D. Kellett .............. Koolauloa
Henry C. Cob Adams, Second Judge .... Koolauloa

District Magistrates.

Oahu.

Harry Steiner .............. Honolulu
A. D. Larnach, Second Judge .... Honolulu
S. Hookan .............. Honolulu
Geo. K. Kekuaoha .............. Ewa
W. K. Rathburn .............. Koolauloa
E. Hore .............. Waialua
Wm. S. Wond, Second Judge .... Waialua
P. D. Kellett .............. Koolauloa
Henry C. Cob Adams, Second Judge .... Koolauloa
Mau.

Henry C. Mossman ................. Wailuku
C. C. Conrad, Second Judge .... Wailuku
Geo. Freeland .................. Lahaina
D. B. Murdock .................. Makawao
G. K. Kunukau, Second Judge .. Makawao
D. K. Wallehn .................. Hana
G. P. Kauimakalo, Second Judge .. Hana
Edward McCorriston ............. Molokai
M. K. Makaena ................. Kalawao
J. D. McVeigh, Second Judge ... Kalawao

Hawaii.

S. L. Desha, Jr. ................. South Hilo
E. E. Simmons ................. North Hilo
W. P. McDougall .............. North Kohala
W. M. S. Lindsey .............. South Kohala
R. H. Makekau ................. Hamakua
M. S. Botelho, Second Judge .. Hamakua
Jos. S. Perry .................. Puna
S. H. Haasheo, Second Judge .. Puna
Walter H. Hayselden ......... Kau
Thos. N. Haae ................. South Kona

Kauai.

H. L. Hjorth .................. Lihue
C. X. Holokahiki, Second Judge .. Lihue
J. A. Chandler ................ Koloa
Wm. Huddy .................... Hanalei
C. B. Hofgaard ............... Waiamea
J. K. Kapunial ............... Waiamea
J. Werner .................... Kawaihau
H. van Gieson, Second Judge .. Kawaihau

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY.

Secretary .................. Raymond C. Brown
Chief Clerk ................ Henry Paoa
Stenographer ............... Virginia Williamson

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

Belgium—Vice-Consul .... Victor H. Lappe
Brazil—Consul .......... Antonio D. Castro
China—Consul .......... Ch. Tsu Siang
Chile—Consult ........ 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—Consult, Fred L. Waldron
Panama—Consult, Dr. Auguste Marques
Portugal—Consul-General .... Francisco de Paula Brito, Jr.
Portugal—Acting Consul, Antonio D. Castro
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
Deputy Attorney General .... H. R. Hewitt
Stenographers .......... Dorothy M. Dunn, Maile Theyvenin
Office Clerk .......... Antone Manuel

BOARD OF PRISON INSPECTORS.

Oahu—J. M. Dowsett, S. W. Robley, E. H. Wodehouse
E. Hawaii—G. R. Sims, L. W. Branch, W. S. Terry
Kauai—E. S. Swan, Herman Wolters, S. M. Carter

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer .......... Henry C. Hapi
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 ............ Kauai
Stenographers .... Mrs. Alex. Perkins, Mrs. C. Olds

BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES.

Registrar of Conveyances, Carl Wikander
Deputy Registrar ........ Geo. C. Kopa

ASSISTERS AND COLLECTORS.

First Division.

Secretary ........ Charles T. Wilder
Deputy, 1st Division .... P. J. Jarrett
Deputies, Honolulu .......... Wm. K. Lee, Antone Fernandez
Clerks, Honolulu .......... F. H. Hayselden, Ewa and Wai'anae
Jr. G. D. Duvall, Wai'anae
Henry Cobb Adams .......... Koolauloa and Koolau-poko

Second Division, Maui.

J. H. Kunews .......... Asseessor
W. E. Cochell (deputy) .... Wailuku
J. M. Ambrose (deputy) ...... Lahaina and Molokai
W. Henning (deputy) .... Makawao
J. N. Halemano (deputy) .... Hana

Third Division, Hawaii.

James M. Mui .......... Asseessor
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 .......... Asseessor
W. K. Waiateale (deputy) .... Koloa
W. O. Crowell (deputy) .......... Kauai
N. K. Hoopii (deputy) .......... Kauai
A. G. Kaulukou (deputy) .......... Lihue
W. F. Sanborn (deputy) .......... Hanalei
**AUDITING DEPARTMENT.**

Auditor ........................................ Thos. Treadway
Deputy Auditor ................................. A. V. Gear
Clerks .............................................
  Jno. W. Vanderback, Alex. Calkins, Charles Jones, L. K. Lono, David Kamakahi

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.**

Superintendent ...................... Lyman H. Bigelow
Chief Clerk ........................ B. F. Keane
Stenographer ............................. Mrs. H. Parish

**BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.**

Chairman (ex-officio) . Lyman H. Bigelow
Members ................................. James Wakefield, Jas. L. Friel, S. M. Lowrey, James Wuno
  Clerk .................................. Frank C. Poor
  Asst. Clerk ........................... Mary Prendergast
  Stenographer ........................ Henrietta Bertelmann
  Harbor Master, Honolulu .................. Capt. W. R. Foster
  Assistant .......................... Capt. Geo. Jennings
  Harbor Master and Pilot, Hilo ............ Capt. James G. Reid
  Pilot, Kahului ........................ Capt. E. H. Parker
  Pilot, Port Allen ..................... Capt. Geo. B. Leavitt

**SURVEY DEPARTMENT.**

Walter E. Wall .................. Surveyor
R. D. King ......................... Assistant Surveyor
  Asst. Surveyors ....................... Jos. Iao, Mrs. M. L. Hartmann, Office Assistant

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.**

  Assistant ..............................
  Secretary ..............................

**Division of Forestry.**

C. S. Judd ..... * .. Superintendent of Forestry and Executive Officer of Board
  Chas. J. Kraebel, Asst. Supt. of Forestry
  David Haughs, Forest Nurseryman
  Asst. Surgeon ..............................
  Forest Inspector ...........................

**Division of Plant Inspection.**

Edward M. Ehrhorn, Chf. Plant Inspector
L. A. Whitney, Asst. Plant Inspector
L. W. Bryan, Asst. Plant Inspector
  Fruit and Plant Inspector, Hilo, Hawaii
  Louis Gillin, Asst. Plant Inspector, Hilo, Hawaii
  Louis Gillin, Asst. Plant Inspector, Hilo, Hawaii
  Louis Gillin, Asst. Plant Inspector, Hilo, Hawaii

**Division of Animal Industry.**

Supt. and Terr. Veterinarian
  Dr. L. E. Case, Assistant
  Dr. J. C. Fitzgerald, Assistant
  Dr. H. R. Elliot, Assistant
  Dr. Cyril Golding, Assistant
  Dr. A. R. Rowat, Assistant
  Deputy V. S., East Hawaii
  Deputy V. S., West Hawaii

**Division of Entomology.**

D. T. Fullaway ........................ Entomologist

**FENCE COMMISSIONERS.**

Honolulu ......................... J. A. Brown, A. F. Clark, Eli J. Crawford
Ewa and Waianae ............. Chas. A. Brown, E. O. White
Waialua ........................................
North Kona ............................... Ruel Kinney
South Kona ............................... John Kaula-enakule, Thomas Silva, A. S. Wall
Hamakua .................................... A. L. Moses, W. J. Rickard, J. K. South
South Kona ............................... A. K. Halli, E. K. Kauua, L. P. Lincoln
South Kohala .............................. J. S. Lemon, J. K. Kanchaku
South Hilo ............................... A. J. Williams, R. T. Forrest, Herbert Ahuna
Puna ......................................... H. J. Lyman, G. D. Supe
Makawao ..................................... Wm. Henning, J. G. Freitas, Rbht. von Tempeky
Molokai ................................. Fuller, H. R. Hitchcock, Jas. G. Munro

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.**

C. T. Bailey .................... Commissioner
  A. A. Dunn ........................ Chief Clerk, Sub-Agent Oahu
  E. E. Goo ........................ Bookkeeper
  O. K. Stillman ........................ Translator
  Rachel O'Sullivan ..................... Translator
  A. A. Dunn ........................ Chief Clerk, Sub-Agent Maui
  -S. Gilmore, Charlotte Steward, Geo.
  Waui ........................................

**Sub-agents.**

C. H. W. Hitchcock; Helen Kaina, Clerk
  Geo. Coley, Clerk
  Hugh Howell, J. W. Waldron, E. Henriques, T. E. Cook

**Division of Hydrography.**

E. D. Burchard ...........................
  Chief Hydrographer and Engineer
  Max H. Carson, Office Engineer
  John McCombs, Karl Jeter, F. R. Walker
  Engineers
  John Kaheaku ........................ Computer
  Marie Davison, Clerk

**LAND BOARD.**

A. D. Castro ........................ Secretary
  Hugh Howell, J. W. Waldron, E. Henriques, T. E. Cook
  Members

**HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION.**

Gov. W. R. Farrington, chairman; Rudolph Duncan exec. secretary; Princess Elizabeth Kahanamoku, Akaiko Aka, Thornton Looman, Superintendent
  Fred Conant, Foreman and clerk to superintendent
  J. Jorgensen, Engineer
  Thurston W. Taylor, Asst. Engineer
  John H. Wise, Interpreter, Translator and Publicity Director
  Mrs. Bina Mossman, Stenographer
  C. A. Stobie, Accountant
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

Chairman, ex-officio—Raymond C. Brown
Commissioners—A. G. M. Robertson, Sanford B. Dole, R. C. Lydecker
Librarian—J. M. Young (Oahu), S. P. Woods, David McH. Forbes (Hawaii), D. C. Lind-say (Maui), Elsie H. Wilcox (Kauai)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Superintendent—W. E. Givens
Deputy Superintendent—Wm. Crawford
Commissioners—J. M. Young (Oahu), S. P. Woods, David McH. Forbes (Hawaii), D. C. Lindsay (Maui), Elsie H. Wilcox (Kauai)

Superintendents.


Board of Industrial Schools.

Judge J. R. Desha, Mrs. A. Lewis, Jr., Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, H. P. Judd, Father Valentin Franckx, May T. Wilcox

BOARD OF HEALTH.

President—Dr. F. E. Trotter
Members—Dr. Paul Withington, John A. Matthewman (ex-officio), D. S. Bowman, G. P. Denison, E. A. Mott-Smith, J. Ordenstein
Secretary—Mae R. Weir
Clerk and Purchasing Agent—H. H. H. Williams

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. A. K. Hanchett, J. W. Futerer, T. J. Fitzpatrick

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

Medical—Dr. James T. Wayson, Dr. A. N. Sinclair, Dr. Guy C. Milnor
Dental—Dr. F. M. Branch, Dr. Clifford B. High, Dr. O. E. Wall
Veterinary—Dr. L. E. Case, Dr. W. T. Monsarrat, Dr. J. C. Fitzgerald
Optometry—Dr. A. M. Glover, Dr. L. E. Capps, Dr. Paul W. Rushforth
Osteopathy—Dr. Chas. A. Lane, Dr. Kathryn I. Morelock, Dr. Emily Dole
Pharmacy—E. A. Burford, 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

CHILD WELFARE BOARDS.

Oahu—Alice H. Cooke, Richard A. Alexander, Emil Berndt, Judge J. R. Desha
Hawaii—J. Lamb Doty, Father F. Louis, Rev. E. G. Silva, Louise A. Cogswell, Mrs. D. D. Wallace
Maui—Mrs. E. S. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. D. Baldwin, F. B. Cameron, Chas. A. Puck, Mrs. W. Weddick
Kauai—A. Englishard, Miss Elsie Wilcox, Mrs. A. R. Glaisher, Dr. R. H. Hagood, C. B. Hofgaard
PUBLIC UTILITIES.
Established 1913.
Chairman ....................... R. E. Woolley
Members ................................. 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. Selberth, 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.
John R. Galt, chairman; Mrs. N. L. Fraser, John Elfiner, Mrs. R. G. Thayer, Dr. A. L. Andrews.

BOARD OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.
Maui—David T. Fleming.

FAIR COMMISSION OF HAWAII.
R. M. Schofield, Chairman; H. Johnson (Oahu); L. W. Bryan (Hawai); B. Penhallow (Maui); A. H. Case (Kauai).

HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

HAWAIIAN LEGEND AND FOLK-LORE COMMISSION.
J. R. Galt, Miss E. J. Hill, Mrs. Emma Taylor.

TERRITORIAL BOARD OF ACCOUNTING.
A. F. Bauman, E. R. Cameron, H. D. Young.

HAWAIIAN TOURIST BUREAU.
Organized 1902.
G. S. McKenzie, chairman.
John Elfiner (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.
F. C. Atherton ...................... President
W. H. McEnery ................... First Vice-President
G. S. McKenzie .................. Second Vice-President
Geo. Waterhouse ................. Treasurer
E. B. Clark ....................... Secretary
E. K. Brown ..................... Asst. Secretary

MAUI chamber of commerce.
President ............................. J. J. Walsh
Vice-President .................... J. H. Gray
Secretary ............................. J. Garcia
Treasurer ............................. J. Garcia

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF Hilo.
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 ......................... L. David Larsen
Vice-President ..................... H. D. Sloggett
Secretary ............................. K. C. Hopper
Treasurer ............................. J. I. Silva

PAN-PACIFIC UNION.
Incorporated 1917.
President ............................ Hon. W. R. Farrington, Gov. of Hawaii
Vice-President ...................... John Hild
Cashier .............................. S. O. Halls
Auditor ............................... J. W. Waldron

HONOLULU STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE.
Organized August 8, 1898.
President ............................. R. W. Shingle
Vice-President ...................... W. Williamson
Secretary ............................. H. R. Macfarlane
Treasurer ............................. Trent Trust Co.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.
Reorganized Nov. 18, 1895.
President ............................. A. W. T. Bottomley
Vice-President ...................... John Hild
Cashier .............................. S. O. Halls
Auditor ............................... J. W. Waldron

EXPERIMENT STATION OF PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.
Station Staff.
H. P. Agee ......................... Director
R. C. L. Perkins ................. Consulting Entomologist
Otto H. Sweeney, F. Mair, Entomologists
C. E. Pemberton, Associate Entomologist
P. H. Timberlake, F. X. Williams, H. T. Osborn, Asst. Entomologists
H. L. Lyon, Botany and Forestry
Donald Forbes, Asst. Forest Nurseries
W. R. McAllep, W. L. McClery, Sugar Technologists
A. Brodie, Guy R. Stewart, Chemists
W. T. McGeorge, Associate Chemist
F. Hanson, E. C. Thomas, O. H. Crutchfield, Asst. Chemists
D. A. Meek, Chief Clerk
G. A. McEldowney, Forest Supv., Oahu
W. R. Bryan, Forest Supv., Hilo
Mabel Fraser, Librarian
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.................. R. B. Anderson
Secretary.................. W. H. Soper
Executive Secy. .............. S. B. Brainard
Assistant Secretaries ............
................... J. L. Putnam, H. F. Haines,
................... N. Maricle, M. J. Rogers, L. Hoolay
Physical Director.............. B. H. Robbins

Nuuanu Department
Chairman.................. Chas. R. Frazier
Vice-President.............. J. Dr. L. 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 Elton

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-President.............. Mrs. J. D. 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. B. Galt
Vice-President..............
.................. 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. P. 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.
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 Lu% K. Ward
Aust. 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. Mcinerney,
.................. 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 Vla-Norton
Observatory Director........... Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Jr.
KAUAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
President.......... Wm. Hyde Rice
Vice-President .... C. B. Hofgaard
Sec.-Treas. .......... Miss E. H. Wilecox

BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP MUSEUM.
Founded 1889. Opened June 22, 1921.

Board of Trustees.
Albert F. Judd .......... President
E. F. Bishop .......... Vice-President
William T. Brigham, D. Sc. ..... Anthropology, Director Emeritus
Clarke Wissler, Ph.D. ..... Consulting Entomologist
L. R. Sullivan, M. A. ..... Research Associate in Anthropology
Elmer D. Merrill, M. S. ..... Consulting Botanist
C. Ball, Ph.D. ..... Curator of Collections
Forest B. Brown, Ph.D. ..... Botanist
Elizabeth Brown, Ph.D. ..... Research Associate in Botany
Gertrude Wilder, Associate in Botany
Otto H. Swezey, M. S. ..... Consulting Entomologist
Edwin H. Bryan, B. S. ..... Asst. in Entomology
James G. Smith, Ph.D. ..... Ethology
H. G. Hornbostel ..... Collector
Thomas G. Thrum, Ph.D. ..... Associate in Hawaiian Folklore
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, Ph.D. ..... Preparator
Elizabeth B. Higgins, Ph.D. ..... Library Librarian and Editor
Stella M. Jones, Ed. ..... 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 .......... T. Taylor
Treasurer .......... E. T. Winant
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. Doughs
State Regent .......... Mrs. N. L. Scott
Recording Secretary .......... Mrs. W. H. Cameron
ISTEJ -:surer .......... Mrs. E. C. Church
Chaplain .......... Mrs. A. H. B. Judd

AMERICAN LEGION—HONOLULU BRANCH.
Organized Sept. 4, 1919.
Commander .......... Robt. D. King
Vice-Commanders ....... H. P. O'Connell, H. W. Branch, J. B. Lechman, Wm. Waters
Adjutant .......... V. B. Libby
Finance Officer .......... Irwin Spalding
Historian .......... Mrs. Dorothy B. Harper
Chaplain .......... Mrs. T. O'Dowda

AMERICAN LEGION, WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.
President .......... Mrs. J. Jorgensen
Vice-Pres. .......... Mrs. C. P. Summerall, Mrs. Wm. Simpson, Mrs. R. H. Hagood, Mrs. P. A. Clowes, Mrs. W. R. Farrington
Secretary .......... Mrs. Elizabeth Cornelison
Treasurer .......... Mrs. F. E. Midkiff
Chaplain .......... Mrs. T. O'Dowda

HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.
Originally Organized 1823.
Constitution revised 1863. Annual Meeting June.
President .......... F. J. Lowrey
Vice-President .......... A. C. Alexander, Walter F. Frear
Cor. Secy. .......... 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-Prese Net Mrs. C. H. Moore
Recording Secretary .......... Mrs. E. C. Church
Home Cor. Secy. .......... Mrs. A. S. Baker
Foreign Cor. Secy. .......... Mrs. T. O'Dowda
Treasurer .......... Mrs. C. H. 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Young Men's Christian Association</th>
<th>British Benevolent Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organized 1869.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Organized 1869.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>President.</strong></td>
<td><strong>President (ex-officio).</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbins B. Anderson</td>
<td>H.B.M.'s Consul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vice-President.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rev. Wm. Ault.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. S. Waterhouse</td>
<td><strong>Secretary.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer.</strong></td>
<td><strong>W. C. Shields.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rec. Secretary.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Treasurer.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. E. Midkiff</td>
<td>H. B. Sinclair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Department.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robt. Anderson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secretary.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Soper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive Secy.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. B. Brainard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assistant Secretary.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. L. Putnam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. F. Haines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. Maricle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. J. Rogers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Hooley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Director.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. H. Robbins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nuuanu Department.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chas. R. Frazier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vice-President.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. I. Mori</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. A. Love</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rec. Secy.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. E. Midkiff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive Secy.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lloyd R. Killam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Army &amp; Navy Y. M. C. A.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive Secretary.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Hamilton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assistants.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. L. Edwards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Taylor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. D. Alleman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pearl Harbor Building.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Associate Executive.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. W. Stetson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Associate Secretary.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bert Elston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Young Women's Christian Assoc.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organized 1900.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Organized 1897.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>President.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Organized Sept., 1908.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. F. C. Atherton</td>
<td><strong>President.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secretary.</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. W. W. Thayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. C. H. Edmonson</td>
<td><strong>Vice-Presidents.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cor. Secretary.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. F. Frear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. I. J. Shepherd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gen. Secy.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Grace Channon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organized 1895.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>President.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. F. M. Swenzy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vice-Presidents.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. J. P. Cooke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. F. Frear, Mrs. H. C. Coleman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recording Secy.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. I. M. Cox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial Secretary.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. L. Moore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. J. M. Caldwell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auditor.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. L. Cockburn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Service Bureau.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organized June 7, 1899.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>President.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. R. Galt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vice-Presidents.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. B. Dole, R. A. Cooke, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. A. C. Alexander</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer.</strong></td>
<td>Hawn Trust Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secretary.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. A. Young</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. A. Young</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. W. Damon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auditor.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. W. Jordan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strangers' Friend Society.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organized 1852. Annual Meeting June.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>President.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. Fuller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vice-President.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. A. Young</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secretary.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. H. F. Damon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. E. W. Jordan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auditor.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. W. Jordan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>British Benevolent Society.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organized 1869.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>President.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Beatrice Castle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Vice-President.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. C. J. McCarthy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d Vice-President.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. J. Campbell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secretary.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. J. Gignoux</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Z. K. Myers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exec. Officer.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. H. Tarleton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pacific Club.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street, two doors below Beretania.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>President.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. M. Doweett</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vice-Presidents.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. E. Thompson, W. H. McNerney</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secretary.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. C. Ault</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. M. Doweett</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>University Club.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organized 1905.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>President.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. D. Dole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secretary.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. M. Graham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. M. Nowell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auditor.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. D. Young</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Society for Psychical Research.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organized Dec. 9, 1919.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>President.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. B. Dole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vice-President.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. J. M. Doweett</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sec.-Treas.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Macintyre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organized October, 1911.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>President.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. A. Thurston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vice-President.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. H. Atherton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vice-President.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. F. Dillingham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. T. Peck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secretary.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. W. de Vis-Norton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Observatory Director.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Jr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### COMMERCIAL CLUB OF HONOLULU
- President: Kenneth Barnes
- Vice-President: Horace Johnson
- Secretary: F. R. Cosgrove
- Treasurer: D. F. McCorriston

### ROTARY CLUB OF HONOLULU
Organized March 4, 1915.
- President: A. H. Tarleton
- Vice-President: W. G. Hall
- Secretary: J. H. Ellis
- Treasurer: R. K. Thomas
- Sergeant-at-Arms: Julius Unger

### COUNTRY CLUB
Organized 1906.
- President: T. V. King
- Vice-Presidents:
  - J. D. McInerny
  - L. J. Warren
- Secretary: G. H. Buttolph
- Treasurer: P. K. McLean

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY
Organized March, 1909.
- President: Mrs. F. M. Swanzy
- Vice-Presidents:
  - Mrs. A. Fuller
  - Mrs. E. M. Ehrhorn
- Treasurer: Mrs. W. J. MacNiel
- Secretary: Mrs. W. A. Wall

### HONOLULU ART SOCIETY
Organized Nov. 7, 1919.
- President: B. L. Marx
- Sec.-Treas.: Miss May F. Boss
- 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, 1913.
- President: G. S. McKenzie
- Vice-President: K. C. Leebick
- 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: W. E. Miles
- Secretary: Jas. Geo
- Treasurer: C. L. Roberts

### KONA IMPROVEMENT CLUB, HAWAI’I
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 Coll, Managing Editor.
- 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. Agrs. and Forestry.
- 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.
- Chee Yow Shin Bo (The Liberty News), tri-weekly, Chinese.
- Sun Chung Kwok Bo (The Liberty News), tri-weekly, Chinese.
- Hawaii Nippo, 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.

**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.

Kalōhi Union Church, King street, Kalōhi; 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 Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m.

The Christian Church, Kekawalo 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.


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.


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. Akako 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.
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


County Engineer .... Frederick Ohrt
Chief Engineer Fire Department ....

Chas. H. Thurston
Asst. Engineer Fire Department

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 ....

Muron Ashford
Promotor 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
Clerk ........ J. P. Cockett
Treasurer—J. F. Kane


COUNTY OF KAUAI.

Sheriff .......... W. H. Rice, Jr.
Attorney ........ K. M. Ahana

Clerk ........ J. M. Kaneakua
Attorney ........ A. G. Kaulukou
Treasurer .... K. C. Ahana


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 Dep. 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. Consmr., Hilo
O. T. Shipman ....... 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.

R. N. Linn .......... U. S. Court Reporter
U. S. Jury Commissioners—W. L. Rosa, R. H. Trent.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Lighthouse Service.

Ralph R. Tinkham .......... Superintendent
Fredk. A. Edgecomb .... Asst. Supt.
Theo. Tegrootenhuis .... Chief Clerk
C. A. Knight, Miss A. M. Robley, Clerks
T. H. Kalawaia 

Keeper, Lighthouse Depot

Lighthouse Tender Kukui

Ole Eriksen ......... Captain
Hansens H. Jensen .... First Officer
Harry Thomas .......... Second Officer

RECESSION DEPARTMENT.

CUSTOMS DIVISION.

Harry E. Murray .......... Collector
Roger J. Taylor .......... Asst. Collector

Raymer Sharp .......... Asst. Appraiser
G. M. Myer ......... U. S. Dep. Col. and Cashier
F. L. Beringer, R. H. Bemrose, E. H. Boyen, R. Friedersdorff, E. A. K. Williams 

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. Johnson, A. Sing
Mau, J. H. Oliveira, Y. H. Miller, Ah Sun Chung, H. N. Kimura, Yook Sing Hu

Clerks

Rebecca Chow .... Inspectress and Clerk
M. G. Johnston .... Storekeeper
D. C. Lindsay .... Dep. Collector, Kahului
J. I. Areia ......... Dep. Collector, Hilo
E. Madden ......... Dep. Collector, Mahukona
G. B. Leavitt ......... Dep. Collector, Koloa

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS DIVISION.

Harry E. Murray .... Collector
Roger J. Taylor .... Asst. Collector

Raymer Sharp .... Asst. Appraiser
G. M. Myer ......... U. S. Dep. Coll. and Cashier
F. L. Beringer, R. H. Bemrose, E. H. Boyen, R. Friedersdorff, E. A. K. Williams

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. Johnson, A. Sing
Mau, J. H. Oliveira, Y. H. Miller, Ah Sun Chung, H. N. Kimura, Yook Sing Hu

Clerks

Rebecca Chow .... Inspectress and Clerk
M. G. Johnston .... Storekeeper
D. C. Lindsay .... Dep. Collector, Kahului
J. I. Areia ......... 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. Edgecomb .... Asst. Supt.
Theo. Tegrootenhuis .... Chief Clerk
C. A. Knight, Miss A. M. Robley, Clerks
T. H. Kalawaia 

Keeper, Lighthouse Depot

Lighthouse Tender Kukui

Ole Eriksen ......... Captain
Hansens H. Jensen .... First Officer
Harry Thomas .......... Second Officer

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Lighthouse Service.

Ralph R. Tinkham .......... Superintendent
Fredk. A. Edgecomb .... Asst. Supt.
Theo. Tegrootenhuis .... Chief Clerk
C. A. Knight, Miss A. M. Robley, Clerks
T. H. Kalawaia 

Keeper, Lighthouse Depot

Lighthouse Tender Kukui

Ole Eriksen ......... Captain
Hansens H. Jensen .... First Officer
Harry Thomas .......... Second Officer

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Lighthouse Service.

Ralph R. Tinkham .......... Superintendent
Fredk. A. Edgecomb .... Asst. Supt.
Theo. Tegrootenhuis .... Chief Clerk
C. A. Knight, Miss A. M. Robley, Clerks
T. H. Kalawaia 

Keeper, Lighthouse Depot

Lighthouse Tender Kukui

Ole Eriksen ......... Captain
Hansens H. Jensen .... First Officer
Harry Thomas .......... Second Officer

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Lighthouse Service.

Ralph R. Tinkham .......... Superintendent
Fredk. A. Edgecomb .... Asst. Supt.
Theo. Tegrootenhuis .... Chief Clerk
C. A. Knight, Miss A. M. Robley, Clerks
T. H. Kalawaia 

Keeper, Lighthouse Depot

Lighthouse Tender Kukui

Ole Eriksen ......... Captain
Hansens H. Jensen .... First Officer
Harry Thomas .......... Second Officer
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, Inspectors
Martha L. Maier, Hazel G. Maier, Lilla D. Lord ........ Clerk
Tomizo Katsunuma, C. Tajima ........ Japanese Interpreters
Hee Kwong, He Lou Hoy, .......... Chinese Interpreters
Mrs. Y. Watanabe, Mrs. Suma Tashima ........ Matrons

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

Thos. A. Blair .......... Meteorologist
E. F. Loveridge .......... Asst. Observer
W. G. Ramsay .......... Asst. Observer
U. S. Magnetic Station.
Wallace M. Hill .......... Observer

HAWAII EXPERIMENT STATION.

J. M. Westgate . . . Agronomist in Charge
Willis T. Pope .......... Horticulturist
H. L. Chung .......... Agronomist
J. C. Ripperton .......... Chemist
Mabel Greene .................. Extension Agent

P. K. Lee .......... Asst. in Horticulture
H. K. Lee ........ Accountant
Isabel G. Lynch .......... Stenographer

PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED STATES SERVICE.

E. A. Sweet, Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer.
R. P. Sundidge, 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 Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S.
Emma F. Smith, Med. Insp., U. S. P. H. S.
E. I. Sexton, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S., Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Wm. Osmers, 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, Kauai, T. H.
B. D. Bond, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S., Mahukona, Hawaii, T. H.

Hawaiian Folk-Lore.

The following works of Mr. Thos. G. Thrum are recognized as faithful translations of Hawaiian legends and traditions, unmixed with modern notions:


More Hawaiian Folk-tales, a second series, 12mo cloth, of about 300 pages, with maps and illustrations (in press).

Ancient Hawaiian Mythology, and mythical tales; a work of some 350 pages, with illustrations, is ready for publication.

Stories of the Menehunes, a brochure of the doings of this traditional race of dwarfs, the Brownies of Hawaii, illustrated, sm. 4to, boards, of 34 pages.

Tributes of Hawaiian Tradition, a souvenir of Oahu's noted Pali with an account of the Battle of Nuuanu, and of Kaliuwaa 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.
INDEX.

Age Groups, Sex and Race of Population ........................................ 13
Annual Sugar Exports, from 1916—Quality and Value .................................. 21
Assessed Values Real and Personal Property, 1923 .................................. 22
Bank Deposits, Growth of .......................................................... 21
Birth, By Counties, of Population, 1920 ........................................... 12
Birthday of Kamehameha III .......................................................... 126
Births and Deaths by Nationalities and Counties, 1923 ........................... 14
Bonded Debt Terr. of Hawaii ......................................................... 23
Bridge Collapse ................................................................. 94
Calendar, Counting House .......................................................... 2
——Quarterly ................................................................. 7
Census Returns, 1920 .............................................................. 11
——Latest by Islands ............................................................. 11
Church Days and Holidays ......................................................... 6
Coin Shipments, 1923 .............................................................. 17
Collected Taxes, 1923 .............................................................. 25
Comparative Population by Districts and Islands, 1910-1920 .................. 11
——Race Population, 1920-10 ..................................................... 11
——Table Census Periods, 1866-1920 .............................................. 11
County Officials ............................................................................... 198
Customs Statistics, 1923—
Exports and Imports ................................................................. 19
Import Values from U. S. ............................................................ 16
Shipments to C. S., Domestic 1922-23 ................................................. 18
Quantity and Value Domestic Produce to the U. S. 1923 ...................... 19
Debt, Bonded, Terr. of Hawaii, 1923 .............................................. 23
Domestic Products to Foreign Countries, 1923 .................................. 18
Eclipses for 1924 ................................................................. 6
Exports—See Customs Statistics. —Value Pineapple Products ..................... 20
Expenditures, Receipts and Public Debt, 1916-1923 .................................. 21
Federal Officials ............................................................................... 198
Half a Century of Hilo .............................................................. 48
Hawaiian Corporations, Number and Capital, 1923 ................................... 22
——Salt Making .............................................................................. 112
——Sugar Export Statistics ............................................................. 21
——Volcano Changes in 1923 ............................................................ 152
Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance ....................................................... 21
Hawaii's Annual Federal Taxation ..................................................... 12
——Bill of Rights ................................................................. 138
——Bonded Debt, 1923 .................................................................. 23
——Sugar Crops, 1919-1923 ............................................................ 186
Honolulu Today ................................................................. 34
Imports—See Customs Statistics. ....................................................... 23
Insurance Business, 1922 ............................................................. 23
Kauai Coming Into Its Own ............................................................. 63
Kilauea Changes in 1923 ............................................................... 152
Legend of the Floating Island ........................................................... 134
Luna Hoame, the Avenged Priest ...................................................... 127
Maui No Ka Oi ................................................................. 52
Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1922-1923 .................................. 28
Mission Celebrations ............................................................... 151
Nationality of Plantation Laborers, 1923 .............................................. 14
New Census .................................................................................... 11
——New Hawaiian ......................................................................... 154
Number and tonnage Vessels, all Hawaiian Ports, 1923 .......................... 20
Oahu Overland Distances .............................................................. 29
Our Hawaii in Retrospect ............................................................... 82
Our Jubilee ..................................................................................... 31
Pack (Annual) of Hawaiian Canned Pineapple ........................................ 24
Pacific Exploration, N. W. ............................................................ 91
Passengers from and to Hawaii, 1923 ................................................ 29
Pineapple Companies Operating ....................................................... 24
Plantation Mills and Agencies ......................................................... 184
Population in 1920 by Age Groups .................................................... 13
——of Hawaii, Census of 1920 ......................................................... 11
——of Islands, and of Honolulu and Hilo by Race and Sex ................. 12
Public Debt, etc., Territory of Hawaii ................................................ 21
Races of Tax Payers, 1923 ............................................................ 15
Rainfall, Principal Station Hawaiian Islands, 1922-1923 ...................... 26
Receipts, Expenditures and Public Debt of Hawaii, 1923 ....................... 21
Reference List of Articles in Annual Since 1875 ..................................... 171
Resources of Hawaii, 1923 ........................................................... 23
Retrospect ....................................................................................... 156
Aeroplane Mishaps ........................................................................... 165
Building Notes .............................................................................. 159
Congratulatory .............................................................................. 156
Crime Wave .................................................................................... 157
Fires ............................................................................................... 167
Harbor Extensions ............................................................................ 161
Harding's Memorial Service ............................................................. 162
Holiday Observances ........................................................................ 162
Industrial School Fair ....................................................................... 166
Japan's Disaster ............................................................................... 164
Legislative ....................................................................................... 158
## INDEX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maui's New Ditch</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necrology</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Steamer Haleakula</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pali Fatality</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation Matters</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Improvements</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record Runs</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipping Disasters</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniting Chambers</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weather</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Touring Parties</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yachts and Yachting</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1923</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer, Capt. Thomas</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics—See also Census and Customs Tables.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Births and Deaths by Nationalities, etc., 1923</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Hawaiian Sugar Exports from 1916</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Vital, 1923</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Crops Past Five Years</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Plantations, Mills, etc., List of</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Insurance Business, Hawaii, 1922</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Meteorological, 1922-1923</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Rainfall, Principal Localities, 1922-1923</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes by Divisions and Counties, 1923</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial Flowers</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial Officials</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title Change</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train Casualties</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-five Years Before and After Annexation</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Imports, Foreign, 1923</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—of Shipments to the U. S. from Hawaii, 1922-1923</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit of the Blonde in 1825</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vital Statistics, 1923, by Islands</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wainiha Water Right Lease</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**COYNE FURNITURE CO., Ltd.**

**PHONE 2415**

**ALEXANDER YOUNG BUILDING**

**HONOLULU, HAWAII**

**FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS**

Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Box Couches, Mattresses, etc.

**UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING**
Under the above title a second series of faithfully translated Hawaiian legends and traditions, by Thos. G. Thrum and others, is being issued by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, to be uniform with the former volume, well illustrated, of some 300 or more pages, embracing the following collection:

Traditions:
- Hawaii-Loa.
- Kila, the Undaunted.
- Tradition of Paao.
- Ku-a-Nuuanu and Pakaa.
- Kauiki and Hana Traditions.
- Tradition of Kihapilani.
- Kukaniloko, famed birthplace of Aliis.
- Story of King Ola.
- Umi's Necklace War.
- Lono and Kaikalani.
- Temple of Kaumakaaulaula.

Legendary:
- Kailiuluokekon.
- Paalu and Kawelu.
- Legends of Kawelo.
- Lepe-a-moa.
- Punnaikoae.
- The Hinas of Hawaiian Folk-lore.
- Keanini-ula-o-ka-lani.
- Kai-a-Kahinalii.
- Ulu's Sacrifice.
- How Pele Located on Hawaii.
- Story of the Race of Menehunes.
- Legend of the Rolling Head.
- Further Exploits of Maui:
  - Effort to Join the Islands.
  - Maui's Flying Expedition.
  - Maui's Death in Waipio.
  - Wizard Stones of Ka-pae-mahu.

Beliefs and Practices:
- Ancient Beliefs and Practices.
- Kapu Loulu Ceremonies.
- Shark Beliefs and Deities.
- Story of Ka-ehu-iki-man-o-Puulea.
- Mikololou—shark story.
To sell motor-cars that will afford buyers the pleasure they hope for; to write Automobile Insurance that will guarantee them the protection they require are two of the aims of this company.

The Von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.
The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, Limited

FINANCIAL STANDING OF THE U. S. BRANCH

Assets..................$19,813,076.75
Net Surplus..................6,439,593.09

BISHOP INSURANCE AGENCY, LTD.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAI'I

Office, 843 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu   P. O. Box 3050

Sun Insurance Office of London

ESTABLISHED IN 1710

FINANCIAL STANDING OF THE U. S. BRANCH

Assets..................$7,093,502.73
Net Surplus..................2,207,858.96

BISHOP INSURANCE AGENCY, LTD.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAI'I

Office, 843 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu   P. O. Box 3050

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company

LIMITED

of London and Edinburgh

FINANCIAL STANDING OF THE U. S. BRANCH

Assets..................$13,508,220.72
Net Surplus..................5,075,530.08

BISHOP INSURANCE AGENCY, LTD.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAI'I

Office, 843 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu   P. O. Box 3050

(16)
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.

FIRE AUTOMOBILE MARINE

Home Office
Company's Bldg., 401 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

BISHOP INSURANCE AGENCY, LTD.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII
Office, 843 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu P. O. Box 3050

THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED
OF LIVERPOOL
CAPITAL - - - $10,000,000
LOUIS ROSENTHAL, General Agent
SAN FRANCISCO
BISHOP INSURANCE AGENCY, LTD.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII
Office, 843 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu P. O. Box 3050

Fidelity & Deposit Company

OF MARYLAND
HEAD OFFICE
BALTIMORE, MD.

ISSUES FIDELITY AND SURETY BONDS

FINANCIAL STANDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1923
Assets ........................................ $15,575,839.62
Liabilities ..................................... 9,500,648.64
Surplus as regards policy holders... 6,075,190.98

BISHOP INSURANCE AGENCY, LTD.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII
Office, 843 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu P. O. Box 3050
Honolulu’s
House of Housewares

As completely stocked as any mainland store

To look into the better homes of Honolulu you would never suspect that you were over 2000 miles away from the source of supply. For more than 25 years we have been able to meet the demands of Honolulu’s housewives with every modern labor-saving, household device.

Through our affiliated mainland connections we are able to keep a large stock of the choicest domestic and foreign chinaware, silverware and glassware, and the most up-to-date kitchen and household conveniences.

It will satisfy your sense of efficiency and love of beauty to browse about our display rooms.

W.W. Dimond & Co. Ltd.

China, Cutlery, Glassware, Stoves, Electrical Appliances, Kitchenware, Refrigerators.

53-65 King Street, Honolulu
Hoffschlaeger Company, Ltd.
Import, Export and Commission

ROBERT F. LANGE, General Manager
KING AND BETHEL STREETS ....... HONOLULU
KEAWE STREET ...................... HILO

Benson, Smith & Co. LIMITED
Established 1883
HOBRON DRUG COMPANY
Associated September, 1906
(Members of the National Wholesale Druggists’ Association)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
Agents Territory Hawaii REXALL REMEDIES

PROPRIETOR MAILE COLOGNE
Chemical Glassware for Sugar and Soil Analysis
COR. FORT AND HOTEL STREETS. - - HONOLULU, T. H.

SILVA’S TOGGERY
THE
HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
91 SOUTH KING STREET (ELKS BLDG.)
Honolulu, Hawaii
What sterling stands for in silver, what 18K stands for in gold, Gaviota stands for in the fertilizer business of Hawaii.

You may be sure that you are getting high-grade fertilizer if you see Gaviota on the bag. Whatever crop you grow on whatever kind of soil, there is a Gaviota fertilizer suitable to your conditions.

Cane, pineapple, rice, taro, vegetable, banana, corn, watermelon are some of our standard brands, but we also make special fertilizers for special conditions.

See that Gaviota is on the bag, or write directly to

The
Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Company
LUMBER
For All Kinds of Building.
Cement, Brick, Tile, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper and Rugs, Tools, Builders’ Hardware.
We Began Business in 1852, and Have Been at It Ever Since.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.
169-177 South King Street

A Complete Trust Service
Make our offices your Headquarters for all Financial Transactions
Our Aim Is To Serve You Efficiently

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., LIMITED
Hawaii’s Leading Trust Company
HONOLULU
International Trust Company, Limited

Honolulu, Hawaii.
(Incorporated December 28, 1922)
Capital Stock, Fully Paid.................... $200,000.00
Resources, October 31, 1923.................... $258,087.65

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Goro Nakayama .................................................. President
Vice-President of The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.
Baron K. Sumitomo, of Osaka, Japan....................... Vice-President
Wade Warren Thayer......................... Vice-President, Treasurer and Manager
Frank C. Atherton........................................ Secretary
Vice-President of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
T. Nishimura.......................... Assistant Secretary and Assistant Manager
M. V. Ferry.................................................. Assistant Treasurer
Richard A. Cooke........................................... Director
Vice-President and Manager of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
John Waterhouse........................................... Director
Vice-President and Manager of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
M. Suyama .................................................. Director
Secretary of The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.

INSURANCE  REAL ESTATE  MORTGAGE LOANS  TRUSTS  RENTS

Japanese Department under direct management of Mr. T. Nishimura,
Assistant Manager, recently of The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.
Insurance and Real Estate Departments under personal direction of
Mr. M. V. Ferry, Assistant Treasurer.

Trust business of all kinds, including the probate of wills, administra­
tion of estates, private and corporate trusts.

Office: 39 Merchant Street, Foot of Bethel Street, Honolulu

Telephone 2907
P. O. Box 202

WE SPECIALIZE IN

PURE LINENS

including

TABLE DAMASK, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS
SHEETS, PILLOW CASES
GUEST AND FACE TOWELS, KITCHEN TOWELS
CRASH, GLASS AND HUCK TOWELING

Art-Butcher and Crash Linens for fancy work

SHEER LINENS, HANDKERCHIEF LINENS
CAMBRIC LINENS AND DRESS LINENS

Therefore, whenever you want Linens, come to

HOME OF LINENS, LTD.

1045 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.
The test of a car is in the riding

You can appreciate the unusual quality of the Studebaker only by riding in it—sitting at the wheel or resting luxuriously on those deeply upholstered tonneau cushions.

Refinement and completeness of finish throughout, richness of appointment, beauty of line, power, ease of handling and high re-sale value—these are predominant features.

You do not fully realize how these points stand out, however, until you actually try the car yourself. They apply equally to all three sizes: the BIG-SIX, SPECIAL-SIX and LIGHT-SIX.

The Pond Company, Ltd.
DISTRIBUTORS.

Beretania at Alapai. Honolulu.

RIDING IS BELIEVING!
Allen & Robinson, Ltd.
Dealers in All Kinds of
LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, HARDWARE,
WALL PAPER, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.
55 QUEEN STREET - - - HONOLULU

J. M. Dowsett, Ltd.
AGENT FOR
WAIANAE COMPANY
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
of Hartford, Conn.
WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE CO.
of New York
PANTHEON CO., LTD.
84 Merchant Street - - - Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII MEAT CO.
GILBERT J. WALLER - - - - - Manager

WHOLESALE BUTCHERS
Contractors to U. S. Army and Navy
DEALERS IN HIDES AND SKINS
Slaughterhouse at Kalihi; Headquarters and Office, Bethel
Street, near King. - - Telephone 1065 P. O. Box 3259
Operating S.S. 'Bee,' weekly service to Hawaii, Pier 6, Phone 1607

(24)
FOR seventy years the clothing store of M. McInerny has marked the corner of Fort and Merchant Streets. Its clientele has included Kings and Presidents, subjects and citizens.

Any distinction it has gained in that long period rests on the quality of its goods and the measure of its service.

M. McInerny
Fort at Merchant

ORIENTAL PONGEE
Imported direct from China.
In light weights, for men's shirts, women's dresses and blouses; heavier weights for men's and women's suits.

PINA CLOTH
From the Philippines. A crisp, chiffon-like fabric made from pineapple fibre. In lovely plain colors and fancies.

Write for samples.

The Liberty House

Honolulu, Hawaii
Walter Beakbane
ENGRAVER
Plate Printer, Die Stamper
and Illuminator

1021 Alakea Street
Honolulu, T. H.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT
The Waterhouse Co., Ltd.
ALEXANDER YOUNG BUILDING, HONOLULU

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:
Underwood Typewriters    National Cash Registers
Burroughs Adding Machines
Art Metal Office Furniture    York Safes
Vaults and Safe Deposit Boxes

James Campbell Building
Fort at Hotel Streets

3 FLOORS
Specialty Shop CURTIS For Women’s Wear

HONOLULU’S LEADING STORE FOR WOMEN’S APPAREL
New Garments and Millinery by Every Steamer

(26)
Telegraphic Address "YASMAR"

W. A. Ramsay, Limited
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES
Hawaiian Distributors of
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY EQUIPMENT
HOLT CATERPILLAR TRACTORS
PELTON WATERWHEELS
DUXBAK BELTING
P. O. Box 1721 74 Queen Street Honolulu, Hawaii

A. D. Castro, President & Manager  L. D. Medeiros, Vice-President
John P. Dias, Secretary  V. Fernandez, Jr., Treasurer
A. I. Silva, O. P. Soares, Albert A. Araujo, A. H. R. Vieira,
Joseph Caetano, Directors

Union Trust Company,
LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii
November 9, 1921
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $250,000.
We advise on safe investments.
We administer trusts and estates.
We act as agents or attorneys in business matters.
We represent reliable insurance companies, and write all kinds of insurance.
WE BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE
for and in behalf of clients.
1025 Alakea St. near King. Honolulu, T. H.
Cable Address "Unitrus." Telephone Number 1291.

Manufacturers Shoe Store
1051 FORT STREET
Come to Us---We Fit You Right
The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.
Corner King and Smith Streets, Honolulu, T. H.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Agents for
THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD.
New York San Francisco Seattle London Yokohama Kobe Tokyo Osaka Etc. Etc.

Sachs'
HOTEL ST., NEAR FORT
The up-to-date Dry Goods Store
MAIN FLOOR
SECOND FLOOR
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Apparel, Infants' Wear, Underwear, Corsets and Millinery.
Agents for
Butterick Patterns.
Mail orders promptly filled.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.
THE HOME OF HAWAIIAN MUSIC
"FAMOUS HAWAIIAN SONGS"
UKULELES and STEEL GUITARS
VICTROLAS and PIANOS
1020 Fort Street Honolulu
GRAYSTONE GARAGE

Repairs to automobiles and trucks.
Accessories of all types.
You drive yourself if you hire our rent cars.
Storage of cars by day or night.
Twelve Trained Servicemen.
Oils, Greases and Gasolines.
No charge for courtesy and promptness.
Electrical work by Experts.

Goodyear Tires, Tubes and Solids.
An Open Door 24 hours a day.
Repainting of automobiles by Specialists.
A cleaned, washed and polished car on order.
Grinding of cylinders by precision machinery.
Everything in Supplies and Service.

--Drive In--
BERETANIA AND PUNCHBOWL STREETS
Telephone 6641 P. O. Box 3197

AETNA-IZE

For seventy-three years the Aetna Life Insurance Company has been administered by New England men imbued with traditions of New England's honored ideals.

By keeping continuous faith with these principles, its clients and its own organization it has built up a financial strength and a sales and service organization able to Aetna-ize the American public with practically every necessary form of insurance.

The B. F. Dillingham Company, Ltd.

General Agents

Stangenwald Building Honolulu
Hawaiian News & Thrum's, Ltd.

1045 Bishop St., Young Building, Honolulu

STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, NEWS DEALERS

Importers of Printers' and Binders' Supplies, Musical Instruments, Office Furniture, School Supplies

Agents American Type Founders Co., Royal and Corona Typewriters, Wales Adding Machines, "Rotospeed" Duplicators.

Largest Stock—Best Goods—Lowest Prices

Constantly on hand and regularly received, a varied assortment of Office and Society Stationery requirements of latest vogue.

The Miscellaneous Book Department is in constant receipt of choice Fiction as issued. Library needs cared for. Special Book or other orders given prompt attention.

Headquarters for Island Folk-lore and other Hawaiiana.

Current works relating to Hawaii constantly on hand. Rare and out-of-print voyages or other books relating to the Pacific a specialty.

Sales Agents Hawaiian Annual

CURRENT OR BACK ISSUES.

Subscriptions received at any time for any periodical desired.

Engraving, Printing, Binding and Rubber Stamp orders faithfully attended to.
THE BANK OF HAWAII, LTD.

HONOLULU, HAWAI'I

THE LARGEST BANK IN HAWAI'I

Commercial

Savings

RESOURCES OVER $24,000,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $2,500,000

Complete Banking Service
Throughout the Territory

BRANCHES
LIHUE WAIPAHU WAIALUA KAPAA PEARL HARBOR
HILO HAMAKUA KOHALA KONA KAU
Collection Offices at Wahiawa, Aiea and Watertown

Financial Agent

We act as Custodian of your Securities, Collect
the Income, Make out Tax Returns and handle
your Investments as you may direct.

REAL ESTATE—STOCKS & BONDS—INSURANCE

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

We Invite You to Make Use of Our Facilities

Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits...Over $600,000

924 Bethel Street - - Telephone 6177
Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.
Importers---Exporters

REPRESENTING

STEAMSHIP LINES
International Mercantile Marine Co.
White Star Line.
Red Star Line.
American Line.
Panama Pacific Line.
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.
Harrison Line.
Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Etc., Etc.

RAILWAYS
Western Pacific Railroad.
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

INSURANCE
The Royal Exchange Assurance Co., Ltd.
The Yang-Tsze Insurance Assn., Ltd.

SOLE AGENCIES
Armour Ammonia Works.
New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Co., Ltd.
W. & R. Fletcher (N. Z.), Ltd.
Beech-Nut Packing Co.
H. G. Prince & Co.
Wasco Warehouse Milling Co.
Crown Mills, Portland, Oregon.
Van Camp Products Co.
Postum Cereal Co.
Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Co.
Johnson-Pickett Rope Co.
United Dairy Association of Washington.
Shea, Hood & Co., Ltd. (Australia).
Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.
Geo. W. Sanborn & Sons.
Etc., Etc.

SUGAR
Wailea Milling Co., Ltd.
Pacific Development Co., Ltd.

Liberal Cash Advances Made Upon Approved Merchandise

Correspondence Solicited.
Head Office: Honolulu, Hawaii.
Branches: Hilo, Hawaii; 503 Market St., San Francisco.