The Wheels of Progress

Many changes have come over the business district of Honolulu since Bishop & Co. put up its bank building in 1877. Another corner is turned and again The Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd. is the pioneer. The first to put up a modern bank building—complete in every detail.

We welcome all who wish to call.

The Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd.

King & Bishop Streets
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
Round Trip Excursion, including Lunch at Haleiwa Hotel, and Observation Car, daily 5.00
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

W. M. ALEXANDER ................................ President
J. WATERHOUSE ......................... Vice-President and General Manager
H. A. BALDWIN ......................... Vice-President
W. O. SMITH ................................ Vice-President
C. R. HEMENWAY ....... Vice-President and Asst. General Manager
J. P. COOKE .................................... Treasurer
R. E. MIST ................................ Secretary
R. T. ROLPH .................................. Asst. Treasurer
R. G. BELL .................................. Asst. Treasurer
D. L. OLESON .............................. Asst. Secretary
F. F. BALDWIN J. R. GALT H. K. L. CASTLE
E. R. ADAMS S. S. PECK

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, Ltd.

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.

(2)
AMERICAN FACTORS LIMITED

Capital and Surplus Over $12,000,000

San Francisco       Hilo, Kailua, Napoopoo       New York
Matson Building     Hawaii                          129 Front St.

Sugar Factors
Wholesale & Commission Merchants
Insurance

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.
The Koloa Sugar Company
Lahaina Ice Company, Ltd.
The Lihue Plantation Company, Ltd.
Makee Sugar Company.
Oahu Sugar Company, Ltd.
Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Pioneer Mill Company, Ltd.
Princeville Plantation Co.
W. H. Rice, Ltd.
Waiahi Electric Company, Ltd.
Waiahole Water Company, Ltd.
Waimea 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. A. SHORT............................ Auditor

DIRECTORS
C. H. COOKE J. R. GALT
G. R. CARTER E. L. SPALDING
Registered Address: “BREWER”

C. Brewer and Company, Limited
Established 1826
Capital Stock $8,000,000
Honolulu - - Hilo - - San Francisco

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

Sugar Plantations:
Olowalu Company
Hilo Sugar Company
Onomea Sugar Company
Honomu Sugar Company
Wailuku Sugar Company
Pepeekeo Sugar Company
Waimanalo Sugar Company
Hakalau Plantation Company
Honolulu Plantation Company
Hawaiian Agricultural Company
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Company
Paauhau 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, Canada.
American & Foreign Insurance Co.
North China Insurance Co.
The Preferred Accident Insurance Co.

General:
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
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, Over $1,500,000

Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.

Cartwright & Co., Ltd.

303-304 Kauikuolani Building, 116 S. King St. Phone 2423

The CARTWRIGHT name has been identified with HONOLULU BUSINESS development since 1849

Alexander Joy Cartwright...........1849-1892
Bruce Cartwright and A. J. Cartwright, Jr..1892-1894
Bruce Cartwright ..................1894-1919
Bruce Cartwright, Jr..............1919-1922
Cartwright & Co..................1922-1924
Cartwright & Co., Ltd........1924

TRUSTS INSURANCE
Bruce Cartwright Henry A. Hahn

The same CARE and ATTENTION which has allowed the name CARTWRIGHT to prosper for SEVENTY-SEVEN YEARS in HONOLULU will be given your business today.

We Handle Only the BEST IN INSURANCE
Castle & Cooke, Limited
HONOLULU, HAWAII

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

OFFICERS
E. D. Tenney........President    W. R. Castle........Vice-Pres.
F. C. Atherton......Vice-Pres.   T. H. Petrie........Vice-Pres.
Geo. P. Castle......Vice-Pres.   A. G. Budge.......Secretary
C. H. Atherton.................Treasurer
Audit Co. of Hawaii............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.
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 MANUKAI MANULANI MAUNAWILI MAUNALEI

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

LURLINE MAUNA ALA MAKIKI

For full information apply

Castle & Cooke, Limited
General Agents for the Hawaiian Islands
HONOLULU, HAWAII
CHILD'S
BLAISDELL
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

Send for Free Folder with Views of Honolulu and Waikiki Beach.

PIERPOINT—Boarding and Rooms at the Beach.
Splendid accommodations in delightful location.

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. AMON A, LUM K. CHEE, Assistant Cashiers

CORRESPONDENTS:
New York ......................... CHASE NATIONAL BANK
San Francisco .................... CANTON BANK
San Francisco ................... MERCANTILE TRUST CO. OF CALIFORNIA
Hongkong ....................... BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
Shanghai ......................... BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
Kobe .................. CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.

THE HOME OF HAWAIIAN MUSIC
"FAMOUS HAWAIIAN SONGS"
UKULELES and STEEL GUITARS
VICTROLAS and PIANOS

1140-1142 Fort Street - - - Honolulu
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.
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.
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.
American Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J.
Law Union & Rock Insurance Co., Ltd.
London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.
Metropolitan Casualty Co.—Bonding.

Laupahoehoe Sugar Co. Halawa Plantation, Ltd.
Waiakea Mill Co. Kaiwiki Sugar Co., Ltd.
Hamakua Mill Co. Kukaiau Ranch Co., Ltd.
Niuiki Mill & Plantation, Ltd. 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.
Link Belt Co.
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
Busch-Sulzer Bros. Diesel Engine Co.
Gladding, McBean & Co.
Valvoline Oil Co.
Krajewski-Pesant Co.
Ames Iron Works
Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Standard Gas Engine Co.
American Tool & Machine Co.
American Tool Works Co.
Atlas Imperial Engine Co.
California Corrugated Culvert Co.
W. F. & John Barnes Co.
Jarecki Mfg. Co.
Johns-Manville, Inc.
Buffalo-Springfield Roller Co.
Main Belting Co.
Sidney Tool Co.
Neptune Meter Co.
American Rolling Mill Co.
Standard Conveyor Co.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation
Ingersoll-Rand Co.
Yuba Mfg. Co.

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

Electric Motors & Generators
Transmission Machinery
Leviathan Belting
Hamilton-Corliss Engines
Valvoline Oils
Heart Brand Leather Belt
Spartan Leather Belt
Oneida Steel Pulleys
Gas and Oil Engines
Asbestos Materials
Steam Pumps
Power Pumps
Centrifugal Pumps
Diesel Engines

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

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.
Branch Offices:
WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK
HAVANA, CUBA
HILO, HAWAII
MANILA, P. I.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., LTD.
Sugar Factors, Importers, Commission & Insurance Agents
Merchant Street, Castle & Cooke Building - Honolulu

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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

AGENTS FOR
Harley Davidson and Henderson Motorcycles
Columbia and Iven Johnson Bicycles

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., Entire Building
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.
Deleo 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
KILAUEA VOLCANO HOUSE

4000 Feet Altitude
Sulphur Baths

The Invigorating Climate of the Hawaii National Park Lends Zest to the Unexcelled Cuisine of this Famous Hostelry

Trips and Tours to the Other Islands

Hawaii $53.00  Kauai $50.00  Maui $61.70

Including All Expenses Three-Day Tours

FULL INFORMATION GLADLY FURNISHED

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Phone 4941 Honolulu, Hawaii
The First National Bank of Hawaii
AT HONOLULU

Capital ...................... $500,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits.. $600,000

L. T. PECK.......................... President
H. M. von HOLT..................... Vice-President
W. H. CAMPBELL..................... Vice-President and Cashier
J. H. ELLIS.......................... Assistant Cashier
W. BALLENTYNE.................... Assistant Cashier
J. F. MOWAT....................... 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

Pacific Trust Company, Limited
180 Merchant Street, Honolulu, Hawaii
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $800,000
Members-Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange
TRUSTS, REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, STOCKS and BONDS

A. LEWIS, JR........................ President
W. D. BALDWIN.................... Vice-President
C. A. HARTWELL.................... Vice-President
J. L. FLEMING..................... Vice-President
C. A. RICE.......................... Vice-President
W. A. WHITE....................... Treasurer
A. H. RICE.......................... Secretary

Absorbed Jas. F. Morgan Co., Ltd., January 1, 1924
THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

FOR

1926

THE REFERENCE BOOK OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICS

Relating to the Territory of Hawaii, of Value to Merchants, Tourists and Others

THOS. G. THRUM

Compiler and Publisher

Fifty-Second Year of Publication

Copyright 1925 by Thos. G. Thrum

HONOLULU

December, 1925

43-316
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>JAN.</strong></td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 4 5 6</td>
<td>7 8 9</td>
<td>4 5 6 7</td>
<td>8 9 10</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 12 13</td>
<td>14 15 16</td>
<td>11 12 13</td>
<td>14 15 16</td>
<td>17 18 19</td>
<td>20 21 22</td>
<td>23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 25 26 27 28 29 30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEB.</strong></td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>AUG.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 15 16 17 18 19 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 22 23 24 25 26 27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAR.</strong></td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6</td>
<td>SEPT.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 8 9 10 11 12 13</td>
<td>5 6 7 8 9 10 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 15 16 17 18 19 20</td>
<td>12 13 14 15 16 17 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 22 23 24 25 26 27</td>
<td>19 20 21 22 23 24 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 29 30 31</td>
<td>26 27 28 29 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APR.</strong></td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td>OCT.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 12 13 14 15 16 17</td>
<td>3 4 5 6 7 8 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 19 20 21 22 23 24</td>
<td>10 11 12 13 14 15 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 26 27 28 29 30</td>
<td>17 18 19 20 21 22 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24 25 26 27 28 29 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAY</strong></td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>NOV.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 10 11 12 13 14 15</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16 17 18 19 20 21 22</td>
<td>7 8 9 10 11 12 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 24 25 26 27 28 29</td>
<td>14 15 16 17 18 19 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 31</td>
<td>21 22 23 24 25 26 27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JUNE</strong></td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>DEC.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17 18 19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 21 22 23 24 25 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27 28 29 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Counting House Calendar 1926**

The Hawaiian Annual
Honolulu, Hawaii

Thos. G. Thrum
Researcher and Publisher
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### STATISTICAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counting House Calendar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holidays, Church Days, Moon Changes</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii's Bonded Debt, 1925</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources of Hawaii, 1925</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Overland Distances; Oahu Railroad Distances</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population by Districts and Islands—1910 and 1920</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Table of Population, Hawaiian Islands, 1866-1920</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of Islands, and of Honolulu and Hilo by Race and Sex</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth, by Countries, of Population, Census of 1920</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii's Annual Federal Revenue</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population in 1920 by Age Groups, Sex and Race</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Race Population of Hawaii, 1920-1910</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births and Deaths by Nationalities, 1925</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vital Statistics by Counties, 1925</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality of Plantation Labor, June 30, 1925</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1925</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Races of Income Tax Payers of Collections, 1925</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Values from U. S., comparative, 1924-1925</td>
<td>14-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin Shipments, 1925</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Domestic Merchandise. Shipments to U. S. 1924-1925</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity and Value Principal Articles Domestic Produce, 1925</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Imports and Exports Year ending March, 1925</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics, 1918-1925</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii’s Annual Trade Balance, 1918-1925</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts, Expenditures and Public Debt of Hawaii, 1918-1925</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii, 1918-1925</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrivals and Departures Shipping, 1925</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers to and from Hawaii, 1925</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Value Pineapple Products, 1922-1925</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, March, 1925</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, 1924</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seating Capacity of Principal Churches, Theaters, etc.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Corporations, 1925, Number and Capital</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed Values Real and Personal Property, by Races, 1925</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes by Divisions and Counties, 1925</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Canned Pineapple Pack and Companies Operating, 1922-1924</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Rainfall Throughout the Islands, 1924-1925</td>
<td>24-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Meteorological Observations, 1924-1925</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Sugar Crops, 1921-1925</td>
<td>137-138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARTICLES

Famous American Clippers Visiting Honolulu........................................ 27-39
Paganism Commercialized ........................................................................ 39
Kapiolani .................................................................................................. 40-53
Pacific Relations Institute Conference..................................................... 54-58
U. S. Fleet Visits Hawaii ........................................................................... 58-62
Newspaper Enterprise .............................................................................. 62
British Press Party Visit ........................................................................... 63-65
Pacific Aviation Pioneers ....................................................................... 66-69
Hawaiian Music ......................................................................................... 69-80
Early Ulupalakua Data ............................................................................. 80-87
Hawaiian Pineapple By-Products .............................................................. 87-91
Legend of Pupu-hulu-ana ........................................................................ 92-95
Kauai Childhood Days ........................................................................... 96-98
A Hilo Legend .......................................................................................... 98
Fourth Territorial Fair ............................................................................. 99-102
Near East Relief in Hawaii ....................................................................... 102-106
Central Union Anniversary .................................................................... 106
Aviation Mishaps ..................................................................................... 107-108
Leahi Heiau (Temple), Papa-enacena ..................................................... 109-114
New Hawaiian ........................................................................................ 114-115
Unusual Hail Storm ................................................................................ 115
Early Pacific Islands Reports .................................................................... 116-118
Retrospect for 1925 ................................................................................. 118-134

REFERENCE

List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Agencies........................................... 135-136
Register and Directory, Territorial Officials ........................................... 139-149
County Officials ....................................................................................... 149
Federal Officials ....................................................................................... 149-150
Index ........................................................................................................ 151-152

THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

This publication, now in its second half-century, was early
given first place for its reliable information pertaining to Ha­
waii, and is the reference hand-book in official and commercia!
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.
# INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advertiser</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advertiser Publishing Co.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Sugar</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen &amp; Robinson, Lumber</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Bishop &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beakbane, Walter, Engraving.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benson, Smith &amp; Co., Druggists</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergstrom Music Co., Pianos,</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd., Shipping</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Commission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capps, Edwin L., Optician</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartwright &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke, Shp’g &amp; Com.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child’s Hotel and Restaurant.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese-American Bank, Ltd.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyne Furniture Co.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtis’ Specialty Shop</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davies &amp; Co., Theo. H., Importers and Com.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dillingham, B. F., Ltd., Ins.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimond &amp; Co., W. W., Housewares</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowsett, Ltd., J. M., Fire Ins.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity &amp; Deposit Co. of Md.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firemen’s Fund Insurance Co.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Nat’l Bank of Hawaii</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall &amp; Son, E. O., Hdw., etc.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Electric Co.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Trust Co.</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii Meat Co.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffschlaeger &amp; Co., Importers</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Iron Works Co.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Paper Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hub, The, Clothing</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-Island S. N. Co.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewers &amp; Cooke, Ltd., Lumber</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on back, and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty House, The</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool &amp; London- &amp; Globe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Co.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston Bros., Realtors</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandarin Shop</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matson Navigation Co.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May &amp; Co., Grocers</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McInerny, Ltd., M., Clothing.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercantile Printing Co.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Brit. &amp; Metl. Ins. Co.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Railway &amp; Land Co.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Guano &amp; Fertilizer Co.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Trust Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond Company, The, Automotive Products</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsay, Ltd., W. A.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuman Carriage Co.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silva’s Toggery</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun Insurance Co. of London</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Shop, Ltd., The</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thames &amp; Mersey Marine Insur-</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ance Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Trust Co.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Von Hamm-Young Co., Imptrs.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waldron, Ltd., Fred. L., Com-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mission.back cover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhouse Co., The, Office</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhouse Trust Co., H.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAWAII'S OBSERVANCE DAYS FOR 1926

Second half of the twenty-eighth year and first half of the twenty-ninth year since annexation of Hawaii with the United States.
Thirty-first year since the downfall of the Monarchy.
The 148th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands

*New Year .................. Jan. 1  *Labor Day (1st Monday) .Sept. 6
Lincoln's Birthday............ Feb. 12  *Regatta Day (3rd Saturday)...
*Washington's Birthday... Feb. 22 .......................... Sept. 18
*Decoration Day........... May 30  *Victory Day........... Nov. 11
*Kamehameha Day........... June 11  Thanksgiving Day........ Nov. 25
*Birthday Hawaii Republic.July 4  *Christmas Day........ Dec. 25
*American Anniversary....July 4 ..............................

* Those distinguished by the asterisk have been established by law,
and all election days, both primary and general, in such county wherein
such election is held, and any day designated by the President or the
Governor.

Church Days

Epiphany .................. Jan. 6  Ascension Day............. May 13
Ash Wednesday............ Feb. 17  Whit Sunday............. May 23
First Sunday in Lent........ Feb. 21  Trinity Sunday........ May 30
Palm Sunday............... Mar. 28  Corpus Christi......... June 3
Good Friday............. April 2  Advent Sunday......... Nov. 28
Easter Sunday........... April 4  Christmas .............. Dec. 25

Eclipses

In 1926 there will be two eclipses, both of the sun.
1. A total eclipse of the sun, January 13, invisible in Hawaii.
2. An annular eclipse of the sun, July 9, partial at Honolulu, as
follows, Honolulu time:
Beginning, 11:02 a. m.; middle, 1:02 p. m.; end, 2:51 p. m. Amount
of the sun covered at the middle of the eclipse, 88%.

Moon Changes, 1926

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>New Moon</th>
<th>Full Moon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.</td>
<td>H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAWAIIAN ANNUAL
Fifty-Second Issue
Devoted to Statistics, Research and Progress of Hawaii

Resources of Hawaii, 1925

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, Territory, census of 1920</td>
<td>255,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Population of Territory, 1925 (Board of Health)</td>
<td>323,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Population of Honolulu, 1925</td>
<td>101,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed valuation, Territory</td>
<td>$360,832,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed value of real estate</td>
<td>229,715,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed value of personal property</td>
<td>131,117,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed value, Honolulu and Oahu</td>
<td>214,275,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed value, Honolulu realty</td>
<td>136,199,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed value, Honolulu personalty</td>
<td>78,075,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate-owned property in Territory</td>
<td>247,772,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individually owned property in Territory</td>
<td>103,060,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Insurance written</td>
<td>261,185,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks have credits</td>
<td>60,809,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks have commercial accounts</td>
<td>39,101,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks have savings accounts</td>
<td>21,708,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporations (851) are capitalized at</td>
<td>260,871,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar exports for 1925, tons</td>
<td>686,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii's sugar crop, 1925, tons (Sept. estimate)</td>
<td>781,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value sugar exports, 1925</td>
<td>64,613,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value exports pineapple products, 1925</td>
<td>30,516,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value all exports</td>
<td>102,016,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value of imports</td>
<td>82,679,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess value exports over imports</td>
<td>19,337,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Public Debt</td>
<td>17,990,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount year's Revenue</td>
<td>14,644,485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1925

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Improvement 4% Bonds</td>
<td>$ 7,680,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Improvement 4¼% Bonds</td>
<td>10,310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Improvement 5% Bonds</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Bonds outstanding</td>
<td>$17,990,000</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>Location</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>Kaalaea</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiahole Bridge</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walkane Post Office</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kualoa</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaaawa</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>Hanula Bridge</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laie 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>Kapiohali Park (Entrance)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Head Lighthouse</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahala and Isenberg Road</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaimuki Car Line (Terminus)</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>Wailupe (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>

### OAHU RAILWAY DISTANCES.—FROM HONOLULU TO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puuola</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiea</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahalu</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimau</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>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puuola</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiawa</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honoulii</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>
</tbody>
</table>

### HONOLULU BY WATER TO

- Lahaina, Maui: 72.0
- Kahului, Maui: 90.0
- Hana, Maui: 128.0
- Mahukona, Hawaii: 134.0
- Kawaihae, Hawaii: 144.0
- Kealakekua, Hawaii: 157.0
- Hilo, Hawaii: 192.0
- Nawiliwili, Kauai: 198.0
- Ko'olau, Kauai: 102.0
- Waimea, Kauai: 120.0
## CENSUS STATISTICS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>Hawaii</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>Punu</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>Koolauloa</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>Midway</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamakua</td>
<td>9,122</td>
<td>9,037</td>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>123,496</td>
<td>81,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>64,895</td>
<td>55,382</td>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>8,672</td>
<td>7,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahaina</td>
<td>7,142</td>
<td>4,787</td>
<td>Niihau</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku</td>
<td>14,941</td>
<td>11,742</td>
<td>Koloa</td>
<td>7,270</td>
<td>5,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>3,241</td>
<td>Kawaihau</td>
<td>4,533</td>
<td>2,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>10,900</td>
<td>8,855</td>
<td>Hanalei</td>
<td>2,549</td>
<td>2,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36,083</td>
<td>28,925</td>
<td>Lihue</td>
<td>6,223</td>
<td>4,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>1,784</td>
<td>1,791</td>
<td>Total whole group</td>
<td>29,438</td>
<td>23,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
<td>191,909</td>
<td>191,909</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>1890</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>22,623</td>
<td>23,236</td>
<td>28,068</td>
<td>31,194</td>
<td>28,504</td>
<td>31,193</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>2,652</td>
<td>2,504</td>
<td>1,791</td>
<td>1,784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niihau</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</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>Total</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>191,909</td>
<td>225,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Foreigners</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>Hawaiians</td>
<td>5,8765</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>
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></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>11,990</td>
<td>11,733</td>
<td>4,190</td>
<td>4,269</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>394</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian-Hawaiian</td>
<td>5,528</td>
<td>5,544</td>
<td>2,891</td>
<td>3,079</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>249</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic-Hawaiian</td>
<td>3,524</td>
<td>3,431</td>
<td>1,579</td>
<td>1,523</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>176</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>13,737</td>
<td>13,265</td>
<td>4,941</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Rican</td>
<td>3,133</td>
<td>2,469</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>1,326</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Caucasian</td>
<td>12,309</td>
<td>7,399</td>
<td>7,591</td>
<td>5,079</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>305</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>16,197</td>
<td>7,310</td>
<td>8,428</td>
<td>4,955</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>62,644</td>
<td>46,630</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td>11,032</td>
<td>2,728</td>
<td>2,121</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>3,498</td>
<td>1,462</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>16,851</td>
<td>4,180</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>151,146</td>
<td>104,766</td>
<td>46,577</td>
<td>36,750</td>
<td>5,811</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>255,912</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hawaii's Annual Federal Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Revenue Office</td>
<td>$4,123,987</td>
<td>$5,795,242</td>
<td>$5,749,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom House Receipts</td>
<td>1,500,653</td>
<td>1,543,911</td>
<td>1,854,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Office Receipts</td>
<td>335,403</td>
<td>367,144</td>
<td>434,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Court Receipts</td>
<td>38,041</td>
<td>12,081</td>
<td>50,865</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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>1,589</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>5,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>4,785</td>
<td>4,490</td>
<td>2,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>25,309</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>2,530</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>12,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>57,782</td>
<td>53,668</td>
<td>51,213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comparative Race Population of Hawaii, 1920-1910

**Courtesy Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.**

<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>4,880</td>
<td>712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>2,430</td>
<td>1,980</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>78,675</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, 1925
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. Populat'n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American, British, German, Russian</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>35,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>24,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>1,806</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>49,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>21,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-Hawaiian</td>
<td>1,496</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>22,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>6,186</td>
<td>1,168</td>
<td>128,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>5,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>27,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Rican</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>6,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,109</td>
<td>4,017</td>
<td>323,645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vital Statistics by Counties, 1925

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands, etc.</th>
<th>Est. Population</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu City</td>
<td>101,500</td>
<td>4,792</td>
<td>1,840</td>
<td>1,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer Oahu</td>
<td>64,300</td>
<td>2,220</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo City</td>
<td>11,750</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii County (other)</td>
<td>64,740</td>
<td>2,249</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui County</td>
<td>45,445</td>
<td>1,968</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalawao County</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai County</td>
<td>35,320</td>
<td>1,266</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>323,645</td>
<td>13,109</td>
<td>3,083</td>
<td>4,017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nationality of Plantation Labor, June 30, 1925
Courtesy Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Americans, Men</td>
<td>1,193</td>
<td>Japanese, Men</td>
<td>12,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish, &quot;</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Chinese, &quot;</td>
<td>1,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese, &quot;</td>
<td>1,781</td>
<td>Koreans, &quot;</td>
<td>877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiians, &quot;</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>Filipinos, &quot;</td>
<td>24,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Ricans, &quot;</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>Others, &quot;</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44,450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women, 3,905. Minors, Regular, 645; School, 5,338. Grand total—men, women and minors.................. 53,438
SCHOOL STATISTICS

School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1925
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>Teachers</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Schools</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>1,497</td>
<td>1,719</td>
<td>28,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Schools</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>5,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>1,831</td>
<td>2,181</td>
<td>33,436</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AGES ALL PUPILS, ALL SCHOOLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Under 6</th>
<th>7—10</th>
<th>11—15</th>
<th>Over 15</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>6,162</td>
<td>5,028</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>12,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>3,801</td>
<td>2,965</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>7,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>1,697</td>
<td>13,043</td>
<td>10,868</td>
<td>2,522</td>
<td>28,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>2,701</td>
<td>2,431</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>6,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Public</td>
<td>3,747</td>
<td>25,707</td>
<td>21,292</td>
<td>4,298</td>
<td>55,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2,382</td>
<td>2,022</td>
<td>2,664</td>
<td>2,804</td>
<td>9,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total All Schools</td>
<td>6,129</td>
<td>27,729</td>
<td>23,956</td>
<td>7,102</td>
<td>64,916</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NATIONALITY PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Public</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>3,375</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>5,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-Hawaiian</td>
<td>5,596</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>28,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
<td>1,816</td>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>1,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>1,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>5,704</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Rican</td>
<td>1,043</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55,044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Races of Income Tax Payers, Collections for the Fiscal Year, 1925

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>$1,733,957.47</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporations, firms, etc.</td>
<td>203,385.64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Saxons</td>
<td>23,015.34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiians</td>
<td>10,533.82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>11,408.37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese and Spanish</td>
<td>10,895.42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>172.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,993,168.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Import Values from United States, Comparative, for Fiscal Years Ending June, 1924 and 1925

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>1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Implements</td>
<td>$351,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>$367,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobiles and parts of</td>
<td>$4,493,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books, Maps, Engravings, etc</td>
<td>$876,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots and Shoes</td>
<td>$787,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass, and manufactures of</td>
<td>$280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadstuffs</td>
<td>$2,047,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooms and Brushes</td>
<td>$114,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriages, Cars, etc., and parts of</td>
<td>$256,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>$337,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc</td>
<td>$895,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clocks, Watches, and parts of</td>
<td>$181,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>$332,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa and Chocolate</td>
<td>$104,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>$66,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confectionery</td>
<td>$532,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper, and manufactures of</td>
<td>$299,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, manufactures of, and clothing</td>
<td>$3,845,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthen, Stone and Chinaware</td>
<td>$358,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>$488,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Machinery and Instruments</td>
<td>$1,393,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosives</td>
<td>$234,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
<td>$1,685,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibers, Textile Grasses, manufactures of</td>
<td>$460,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>$854,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and Nuts</td>
<td>$1,042,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture of Metal</td>
<td>$248,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass and Glassware</td>
<td>$428,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay and Feed</td>
<td>$1,275,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and Personal Effects</td>
<td>$139,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India Rubber, manufactures of</td>
<td>$1,424,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruments, etc., for scientific purposes</td>
<td>$82,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and Steel, and manufactures of</td>
<td>$2,330,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheets and Plates, etc</td>
<td>$348,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builders' Hardware, etc</td>
<td>$1,992,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery, Machines, parts of</td>
<td>$1,694,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails, Spikes, Pipes, etc</td>
<td>$547,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewelry and manufactures, Gold and Silver</td>
<td>$373,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamps, Chandeliers, etc</td>
<td>$24,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard and Compounds, etc</td>
<td>$321,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead and manufactures of</td>
<td>$132,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather and manufactures of</td>
<td>$333,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery, Steam Engines, etc</td>
<td>$2,552,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical Instruments</td>
<td>$328,772</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Import Values from United States for 1924-1925—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Domestic Merchandise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Stores</td>
<td>$57,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Cloth, Etc</td>
<td>168,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oils: Mineral, Crude</td>
<td>52,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refined, and Residuum, etc</td>
<td>7,762,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable</td>
<td>230,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paints, Pigments and Colors</td>
<td>787,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and manufactures of</td>
<td>1,816,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfumery, etc</td>
<td>260,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonographs, etc</td>
<td>104,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographic Goods</td>
<td>181,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions, etc., Beef Products</td>
<td>152,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs and other Meat Products</td>
<td>1,089,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Products</td>
<td>1,330,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>3,072,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roofing Felt, etc</td>
<td>104,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>45,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk and manufactures of</td>
<td>562,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap: Toilet and other</td>
<td>534,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>11,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw and Palm Leaf, manufactures of</td>
<td>191,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, Molasses and Syrup</td>
<td>619,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>21,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin and manufactures of</td>
<td>3,458,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, manufactures of</td>
<td>2,064,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toys</td>
<td>209,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>1,169,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and Manufactures:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber, Shingles, etc</td>
<td>2,911,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooks, box, etc</td>
<td>1,912,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors, Sash, Blinds</td>
<td>191,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>527,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimmings, Molding and other manuf's</td>
<td>621,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool and manufactures of</td>
<td>897,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other articles</td>
<td>1,622,563</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total value merchandise shipments | $71,011,469 | $73,021,929

### Coin Shipments, Year Ending June 30, 1925

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Silver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bullion, refined, import</td>
<td>$20,102</td>
<td>$1,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin, domestic, import</td>
<td>20,396</td>
<td>81,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin, domestic, export</td>
<td>$40,498</td>
<td>$82,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin, domestic, export</td>
<td></td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value Domestic Mdse. Shipments to the United States from Hawaii for Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1924 and 1925

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>$21,685</td>
<td>$22,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bones, hoofs, etc.</td>
<td>2,822</td>
<td>1,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeswax</td>
<td>5,122</td>
<td>9,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadstuffs</td>
<td>8,704</td>
<td>12,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals, drugs, etc.</td>
<td>20,976</td>
<td>34,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>430,897</td>
<td>986,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibers, unmanufactured—Sisal</td>
<td>1,637</td>
<td>5,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish, canned</td>
<td>135,943</td>
<td>67,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and nuts:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>211,343</td>
<td>236,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapples</td>
<td>32,959</td>
<td>45,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Pines</td>
<td>28,247,410</td>
<td>30,218,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared or preserved</td>
<td>7,673</td>
<td>8,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuts</td>
<td>3,922</td>
<td>1,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides and skins</td>
<td>173,393</td>
<td>151,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>94,342</td>
<td>98,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat products, tallow</td>
<td>29,474</td>
<td>33,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses</td>
<td>365,585</td>
<td>848,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical Instruments</td>
<td>10,089</td>
<td>15,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and manufactures of</td>
<td>2,682</td>
<td>4,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple juice</td>
<td>4,452</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>11,390</td>
<td>24,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of</td>
<td>1,658</td>
<td>1,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, brown</td>
<td>73,935,898</td>
<td>63,632,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, refined</td>
<td>585,140</td>
<td>981,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured</td>
<td>20,608</td>
<td>2,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>29,885</td>
<td>32,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool, raw</td>
<td>42,533</td>
<td>73,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and manufactures of</td>
<td>11,919</td>
<td>11,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other articles</td>
<td>98,295</td>
<td>64,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value shipments Hawaiian products</td>
<td>$104,549,651</td>
<td>$97,627,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned shipments merchandise</td>
<td>2,382,293</td>
<td>2,853,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total foreign merchandise</td>
<td>111,768</td>
<td>31,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total shipments merchandise</td>
<td>$107,043,812</td>
<td>$100,512,336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Domestic Produce Shipped for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1925

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, and Customs Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, raw</td>
<td>1,357,442,999 pounds</td>
<td>$63,632,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, refined</td>
<td>14,900,020 pounds</td>
<td>981,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>4,965,286 pounds</td>
<td>1,314,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>396,765 pounds</td>
<td>24,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibers, sisal</td>
<td>30 tons</td>
<td>5,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish, canned</td>
<td>283,897 pounds</td>
<td>67,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits: Bananas</td>
<td>236,347 bunches</td>
<td>236,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>14,614 boxes</td>
<td>45,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neats and Fruit</td>
<td>30,461,448 pounds</td>
<td>30,461,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeswax</td>
<td>33,324 pounds</td>
<td>9,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>1,618,248 pounds</td>
<td>98,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses</td>
<td>19,827,189 pounds</td>
<td>848,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides and Skins</td>
<td>1,465,070 gallons</td>
<td>151,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow</td>
<td>472,680 pounds</td>
<td>33,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool, raw</td>
<td>172,597 pounds</td>
<td>73,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, unmanufactured leaf</td>
<td>2,463 pounds</td>
<td>2,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Machinery</td>
<td>616,270 pounds</td>
<td>9,657,129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hawaiian Imports and Exports for Year Ending March 31, 1925

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>$236,249</td>
<td>$10,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Oceania</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>101,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British India</td>
<td>1,228,438</td>
<td>2,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>63,072</td>
<td>259,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>2,339,460</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>174,879</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>10,218</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>140,514</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>670,512</td>
<td>10,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2,717,443</td>
<td>125,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>809,120</td>
<td>27,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>383,988</td>
<td>903,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>887,743</td>
<td>61,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States, year ending June 30</td>
<td>73,021,929</td>
<td>100,512,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$9,657,129</td>
<td>$1,504,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$82,679,058</td>
<td>$102,016,882</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics
For earlier years see Annuals 1806-1916

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sugar</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Molasses</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Total Export Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1,080,908,797</td>
<td>$64,105,540</td>
<td>14,671,477</td>
<td>$634,671</td>
<td>$64,749,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1,215,594,766</td>
<td>$75,511,738</td>
<td>11,065,996</td>
<td>$591,490</td>
<td>76,103,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1,056,413,393</td>
<td>$118,998,848</td>
<td>9,605,486</td>
<td>$491,815</td>
<td>119,490,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>978,082,427</td>
<td>$93,686,138</td>
<td>10,963,527</td>
<td>$618,874</td>
<td>94,305,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1,191,632,100</td>
<td>$45,109,258</td>
<td>3,686,131</td>
<td>$204,129</td>
<td>45,313,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1,195,093,331</td>
<td>$69,586,467</td>
<td>5,861,878</td>
<td>$231,693</td>
<td>69,818,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1,171,388,032</td>
<td>$74,530,983</td>
<td>10,913,761</td>
<td>$365,585</td>
<td>74,896,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1,372,343,019</td>
<td>$64,613,819</td>
<td>19,827,189</td>
<td>$848,203</td>
<td>65,462,052</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>1918</td>
<td>$51,801,204</td>
<td>$80,545,606</td>
<td>$28,744,402</td>
<td>$1,009,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>51,895,113</td>
<td>98,859,311</td>
<td>46,964,198</td>
<td>858,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>68,876,094</td>
<td>143,831,074</td>
<td>76,994,980</td>
<td>1,172,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>89,855,993</td>
<td>131,239,887</td>
<td>41,383,904</td>
<td>1,420,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>59,401,291</td>
<td>69,457,511</td>
<td>10,056,217</td>
<td>1,076,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>68,834,620</td>
<td>97,432,075</td>
<td>28,597,453</td>
<td>1,500,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>80,000,347</td>
<td>108,632,223</td>
<td>28,631,876</td>
<td>1,543,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>82,679,058</td>
<td>102,016,882</td>
<td>19,337,824</td>
<td>1,854,403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Receipts, Expenditures, and Public Debt of Hawaii
From Official Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Cash Balance in Treasury</th>
<th>Public Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>$7,208,047.73</td>
<td>$7,441,043.45</td>
<td>$711,517.21</td>
<td>$8,749,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>7,921,671.90</td>
<td>8,140,768.79</td>
<td>442,609.95</td>
<td>9,104,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>10,925,406.97</td>
<td>10,849,601.12</td>
<td>506,305.85</td>
<td>10,884,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>13,776,308.00</td>
<td>13,243,048.93</td>
<td>1,064,279.26</td>
<td>12,603,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>13,539,016.48</td>
<td>13,157,124.09</td>
<td>1,102,852.40</td>
<td>14,649,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>12,996,542.21</td>
<td>13,533,819.97</td>
<td>936,391.05</td>
<td>14,475,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>14,644,485.42</td>
<td>14,607,373.16</td>
<td>11,020,052.52</td>
<td>18,585,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>15,847,969.93</td>
<td>15,610,482.15</td>
<td>1,220,498.83</td>
<td>17,990,000.00</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>1918</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>$24,620,004.80</td>
<td>$9,892,708.08</td>
<td>$34,512,712.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24,898,287.81</td>
<td>10,450,846.55</td>
<td>35,349,134.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>36,975,335.93</td>
<td>15,807,778.11</td>
<td>52,783,114.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32,545,538.38</td>
<td>16,835,866.41</td>
<td>49,381,404.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>28,379,489.19</td>
<td>17,863,992.17</td>
<td>46,243,481.36</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>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33,257,399.53</td>
<td>23,238,363.06</td>
<td>56,495,762.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>39,101,344.22</td>
<td>21,708,371.75</td>
<td>60,809,715.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for Fiscal Year Ending June, 1925

Compiled from Board of Harbor Commissioners Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Honolulu</th>
<th>Sail</th>
<th>Hilo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Steam No.</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>459,084</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>517,771</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>499,988</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>409,405</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>488,168</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>475,142</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>423,181</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>480,003</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>466,382</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>519,027</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>592,148</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>610,371</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>5,942,080</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kahului reports 117 vessels, of 740,684 tons.
Port Allen reports 43 vessels, of 237,331 tons.

### Passengers To and From Hawaii, Fiscal Year, 1925

Courtesy Immigration Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Aliens</th>
<th>Citizens</th>
<th>Filipinos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>2,439</td>
<td>3,478</td>
<td>3,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainland</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>13,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insular Possession</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,410</td>
<td>4,404</td>
<td>17,958</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Export Value Pineapple Products to Mainland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Pineapples</td>
<td>$31,086</td>
<td>$24,982</td>
<td>$32,950</td>
<td>$45,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Pineapples</td>
<td>19,737,405</td>
<td>*23,064,497</td>
<td>28,217,410</td>
<td>30,461,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple Juice</td>
<td>81,562</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>4,452</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,673</td>
<td>9,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$19,850,053</td>
<td>$23,094,906</td>
<td>$28,292,485</td>
<td>$30,516,469</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* $747,859 of this amount is foreign. † Including foreign.
Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for 1924

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Amount Written</th>
<th>Premium</th>
<th>Losses and Claims Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>$93,894,018.00</td>
<td>$1,561,315.50</td>
<td>$258,701.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine</td>
<td>154,343,582.00</td>
<td>405,363.89</td>
<td>177,855.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>12,948,103.00</td>
<td>*537,127.96</td>
<td>471,505.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident and Health</td>
<td></td>
<td>140,475.67</td>
<td>31,984.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobile</td>
<td></td>
<td>221,377.25</td>
<td>49,117.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,436.42</td>
<td>1,630.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employers' Liability</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,629.39</td>
<td>680.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity and Surety</td>
<td></td>
<td>160,945.22</td>
<td>19,734.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate Glass</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,262.00</td>
<td>1,241.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Damage</td>
<td></td>
<td>36,063.50</td>
<td>7,688.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmen's Compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td>294,098.76</td>
<td>175,029.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Liability</td>
<td></td>
<td>↑89,697.91</td>
<td>3,469.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$261,185,703.00</td>
<td>$3,475,603.47</td>
<td>$1,189,638.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, Year Ending March 31, 1925

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, raw</td>
<td>1,253,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and Nuts</td>
<td>2,837,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| Roman Catholic Cathedral, Fort street | 1,590 |
| Kawaihao Church (Native), King street | 1,096 |
| New Central Union Church, Beretania street | 1,300 |
| St. Andrew's Cathedral (Episcopal), Emma street | 800 |
| Hawaii Theater, Bethel street | 1,760 |
| Princess Theater, Fort street | 1,650 |
| Liberty Theater, Nuuanu street | 832 |
| Empire Theater, Hotel street | 1,000 |
| Y. M. C. A. game hall, Hotel street at Alakea | 850 |
| Mission Memorial Auditorium, King street | 690 |
| Palama Theater (moving pictures), King street | 965 |
| Kaimuki Playhouse (moving pictures) | 1,000 |
### Value Statistics

#### Hawaiian Corporations, 1925

Tables by Courtesy of Treasury Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Before August 1898</th>
<th>After August 1898</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Before 1898</th>
<th>After 1898</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>$48,930,000</td>
<td>$55,900,815</td>
<td>$104,830,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercantile</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>30,203,285</td>
<td>89,882,838</td>
<td>120,086,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8,050,000</td>
<td>7,859,960</td>
<td>15,909,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Car</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2,950,000</td>
<td>2,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamship</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>206,000</td>
<td>206,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>3,250,000</td>
<td>4,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sav. &amp; Loan</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2,702,000</td>
<td>2,702,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>3,236,400</td>
<td>4,486,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>73</strong></td>
<td><strong>778</strong></td>
<td><strong>851</strong></td>
<td><strong>$94,533,285</strong></td>
<td><strong>$166,338,013</strong></td>
<td><strong>$260,871,298</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Assessed Values Real and Personal Property (by races)

**for 1925**

<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>1,437</td>
<td>$136,926,102</td>
<td>1,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
<td>4,181</td>
<td>40,375,475</td>
<td>3,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiians</td>
<td>6,845</td>
<td>20,673,138</td>
<td>2,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port. &amp; Spanish</td>
<td>3,785</td>
<td>12,314,832</td>
<td>2,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>2,151</td>
<td>12,039,285</td>
<td>2,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>2,809</td>
<td>7,159,167</td>
<td>6,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipinos</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20,191</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>20,809</td>
<td>$229,505,190</td>
<td>17,581</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Assessed Values Real and Personal Property for 1925, by Taxation Divisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxation Divisions</th>
<th>Real Property</th>
<th>Personal Property</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First, City &amp; County of Honolulu</td>
<td>$136,199,992</td>
<td>$78,075,172</td>
<td>$214,275,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second, County of Maui</td>
<td>28,509,782</td>
<td>20,405,940</td>
<td>48,915,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third, County of Hawaii</td>
<td>47,094,450</td>
<td>20,854,906</td>
<td>67,949,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth, County of Kauai</td>
<td>17,621,038</td>
<td>11,701,685</td>
<td>29,322,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Territory</strong></td>
<td>$229,715,291</td>
<td>$151,117,601</td>
<td>$380,832,895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TAXES BY DIVISION AND COUNTIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925

Courtesy of Auditing Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIVISION OF TAXES</th>
<th>OAHU</th>
<th>MAUI</th>
<th>HAWAII</th>
<th>KAUA'I</th>
<th>TOTALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special territorial</td>
<td>$123,772.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$123,772.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate taxes</td>
<td>3,245,997.38</td>
<td>823,914.60</td>
<td>1,074,425.19</td>
<td>409,006.72</td>
<td>5,553,343.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal property taxes</td>
<td>2,032,499.75</td>
<td>612,033.89</td>
<td>683,206.86</td>
<td>334,182.25</td>
<td>3,661,922.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% penalty</td>
<td>10,973.73</td>
<td>1,596.40</td>
<td>5,389.56</td>
<td>301.53</td>
<td>18,261.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court costs and interest</td>
<td>13,764.59</td>
<td>1,716.17</td>
<td>14,550.48</td>
<td>108.47</td>
<td>30,139.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycles</td>
<td>19.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobiles</td>
<td>124.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>124.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriages, carts, etc.</td>
<td>6,167.40</td>
<td>955.00</td>
<td>3,265.00</td>
<td>1,463.00</td>
<td>11,852.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brakes and sulkies</td>
<td>99.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>66.00</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>201.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road tax</td>
<td>83,998.74</td>
<td>27,565.23</td>
<td>30,047.56</td>
<td>20,388.32</td>
<td>170,999.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poll tax</td>
<td>41,595.17</td>
<td>13,772.39</td>
<td>19,513.22</td>
<td>10,186.94</td>
<td>85,676.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog and dog tags</td>
<td>2,592.56</td>
<td>1,730.43</td>
<td>1,066.48</td>
<td>667.40</td>
<td>6,056.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School tax</td>
<td>83,193.09</td>
<td>27,530.76</td>
<td>39,025.36</td>
<td>20,371.43</td>
<td>170,120.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax</td>
<td>1,725,217.84</td>
<td>189,528.76</td>
<td>57,277.18</td>
<td>25,069.70</td>
<td>1,997,093.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special income tax</td>
<td>8.95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$7,370,024.95</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,700,353.63</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,936,832.89</strong></td>
<td><strong>$821,773.76</strong></td>
<td><strong>$11,828,985.23</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PACK OF HAWAIIAN CANNED PINEAPPLE

Compiled from the Records of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Canners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California Packing Corporation</td>
<td>1,280,343</td>
<td>1,338,545</td>
<td>1,592,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>1,527,658</td>
<td>2,038,671</td>
<td>2,256,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libby, McNeill &amp; Libby of Honolulu, Ltd.</td>
<td>577,838</td>
<td>1,000,890</td>
<td>1,136,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>186,592</td>
<td>255,535</td>
<td>256,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>104,795</td>
<td>121,134</td>
<td>186,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai Fruit and Land Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>77,757</td>
<td>131,725</td>
<td>252,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin Packers</td>
<td>143,318</td>
<td>174,360</td>
<td>245,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiku Fruit &amp; Packing Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>607,438</td>
<td>490,466</td>
<td>592,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauwela Pineapple Company</td>
<td>154,145</td>
<td>149,334</td>
<td>124,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii Fruit Canning Co., now Ka-la Pineapple Co.</td>
<td>6,656</td>
<td>31,035</td>
<td>35,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Fruit Co.</td>
<td>34,090</td>
<td>71,072</td>
<td>61,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>36,775</td>
<td>22,103</td>
<td>67,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glace Fruit Co.</td>
<td>577,838</td>
<td>1,000,890</td>
<td>1,136,110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Pack (cases, 2 dozen cans each).................. 4,770,239 5,895,747 6,825,904

## 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>Waiakea, Oahu</td>
<td>L. M. Judd</td>
<td>T. H. Davies &amp; Co., Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Kapaa, 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. McBrayne</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>Haiku Fruit &amp; Packing Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Haiku, Maui</td>
<td>A. F. Tavares</td>
<td>Haiku Fruit &amp; Packing Co., Ltd., San Francisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauwela Pineapple Co.</td>
<td>Haiku, Maui</td>
<td>W. O. Aiken</td>
<td>Richmond Chase Co., San Jose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TABLE OF RAINFALL, Principal Stations

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakalau</td>
<td>Hak. Sug. Co.</td>
<td>13.15</td>
<td>10.93</td>
<td>7.32</td>
<td>30.05</td>
<td>6.18</td>
<td>2.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo (town)</td>
<td>C. E. Martin</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>13.48</td>
<td>7.92</td>
<td>25.08</td>
<td>8.86</td>
<td>3.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holualoa</td>
<td>Kona Dev. Co.</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>5.85</td>
<td>5.41</td>
<td>6.53</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>6.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honokaa</td>
<td>Hon. Sug. Co.</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>6.52</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamehameha</td>
<td>Jas. S. Green</td>
<td>6.22</td>
<td>7.82</td>
<td>6.84</td>
<td>13.76</td>
<td>7.93</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealakekua</td>
<td>Robt. Wallace</td>
<td>5.57</td>
<td>6.19</td>
<td>6.74</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala</td>
<td>Dr. B. D. Bond</td>
<td>3.65</td>
<td>6.38</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>6.70</td>
<td>4.92</td>
<td>4.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukui Mill</td>
<td>A. R. Phillip</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>13.04</td>
<td>6.46</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laupahoehoe</td>
<td>P. B. Sanborne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naalehu</td>
<td>Hutch. Pln. Co.</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td>5.66</td>
<td>8.47</td>
<td>4.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olaa (17 miles)</td>
<td>Olaa Sug. Co.</td>
<td>15.55</td>
<td>13.43</td>
<td>10.83</td>
<td>23.10</td>
<td>17.65</td>
<td>5.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauaauh</td>
<td>Pauaauh Sug. Co.</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>2.97</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>5.66</td>
<td>6.92</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pahala</td>
<td>Haw. Agri. Co.</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>7.73</td>
<td>6.54</td>
<td>4.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepeekeo</td>
<td>Pepeekeo S. Co.</td>
<td>12.17</td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>8.26</td>
<td>16.92</td>
<td>6.33</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponahawai</td>
<td>J. E. Gamalielsson</td>
<td>14.88</td>
<td>13.51</td>
<td>8.82</td>
<td>19.96</td>
<td>12.61</td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcano Obs.</td>
<td>T. A. Jaggar, Jr.</td>
<td>4.74</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>8.22</td>
<td>9.61</td>
<td>4.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiakea Mill</td>
<td>Waiakea Mill</td>
<td>13.59</td>
<td>11.68</td>
<td>8.03</td>
<td>22.96</td>
<td>10.09</td>
<td>2.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>Frank Pinho</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>8.95</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiku Exp. Sta.</td>
<td>W. A. Baldwin</td>
<td>7.18</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>5.40</td>
<td>9.02</td>
<td>5.66</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haleakula Ranch</td>
<td>Hal. Ranch Co.</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>7.18</td>
<td>9.22</td>
<td>10.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>Kaeloku Sug. Co.</td>
<td>5.87</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>7.46</td>
<td>6.39</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>5.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealakekua</td>
<td>W. F. Pogue</td>
<td>19.43</td>
<td>16.81</td>
<td>16.33</td>
<td>22.08</td>
<td>31.25</td>
<td>4.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kula (Erichson)</td>
<td>A. von Tempsky</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>4.19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>J. E. Tavares</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>3.69</td>
<td>9.13</td>
<td>8.79</td>
<td>7.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puuomalei</td>
<td>W. O. Aiken</td>
<td>4.59</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>6.41</td>
<td>14.34</td>
<td>15.47</td>
<td>4.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku</td>
<td>Bro. Robert</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>5.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Light Sta.</td>
<td>Alex. Walker</td>
<td>8.67</td>
<td>6.44</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>8.66</td>
<td>5.49</td>
<td>8.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa Plantation</td>
<td>J. A. Hattie</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>4.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu W. B.</td>
<td>Weather Bureau</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>3.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahuku</td>
<td>R. T. Christfrn</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>4.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinak Street</td>
<td>W. R. Castle</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luakaka (lower)</td>
<td>L. A. Moore</td>
<td>7.89</td>
<td>7.77</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>10.78</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>7.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manoa Valley</td>
<td>Miss C. Hall</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>3.99</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>4.16</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maunawili Ranch</td>
<td>John Herd</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>6.22</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>8.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schofield Barracks</td>
<td>Med. Corps, U.S.A.</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua Mill</td>
<td>Waialua Agr. Co.</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>5.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiawa</td>
<td>Pearl City F. Co.</td>
<td>4.29</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>5.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo</td>
<td>Hon. Pln. Co.</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>5.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo Pltn.</td>
<td>Waimanalo Pltn.</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>6.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleele</td>
<td>McBryde Sug. Co.</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>4.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grove Farm</td>
<td>G. N. Wilcox</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>4.69</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealia</td>
<td>Makee Sug. Co.</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>4.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiluea</td>
<td>Kiluea Sug. Co.</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>7.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukuiula</td>
<td>F. S. Christian</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>4.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua</td>
<td>E. A. Knudsen</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>4.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Rainfall Table

Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1924-1925

Edward A. Beals, Meteorologist. Continued from last Annual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Feet Elevation</th>
<th>1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hawaii</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakalau</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>9.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holualoa</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honokaa</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>5.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauaiau</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>8.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealakekua</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>4.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukuihau</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>6.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapahaohoe</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>9.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naalehu</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olau, Puna</td>
<td>1530</td>
<td>20.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ookala</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>10.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paahau Mill</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>6.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>4.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepeekeo</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punaahawai</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>21.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilauea Crater</td>
<td>3084</td>
<td>9.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiakea</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>2.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maui</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiku Exp. Sta.</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haleakula Ranch</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>4.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keanae</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>11.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erchwon</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>3.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puuowalei</td>
<td>1480</td>
<td>3.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oahu</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu Elec. Sta.</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>7.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Weather Bu.</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahuku</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu W. Wks.</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>7.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Ave.</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>4.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maunawili</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>5.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leiluhia</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>3.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>3.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kauai</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eelele</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lihue</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealia</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilauea</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koloa</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1924-1925

Compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau Records, by Edward A. Beals, Meteorologist

(Continued from preceding Annuals.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>BAROMETER</th>
<th>RAINFALL</th>
<th>REL. HUM.</th>
<th>EXTREME TEMPERATURE</th>
<th>MEAN TEMPERATURE</th>
<th>MEAN</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Wind Am’t</th>
<th>Wind Velocity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 a.m.</td>
<td>8 p.m.</td>
<td>8 a.m.</td>
<td>8 p.m.</td>
<td>Max.</td>
<td>Min.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cloud</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>30.07</td>
<td>30.06</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>30.06</td>
<td>30.05</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>30.04</td>
<td>30.03</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>30.05</td>
<td>30.04</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>30.05</td>
<td>30.04</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>29.98</td>
<td>29.96</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>30.05</td>
<td>30.05</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>30.05</td>
<td>30.03</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>30.03</td>
<td>30.02</td>
<td>4.16</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>30.10</td>
<td>30.07</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>30.07</td>
<td>30.07</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>30.06</td>
<td>30.03</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>30.05</td>
<td>30.04</td>
<td>18.13</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Cloud Am’t</th>
<th>Wind Velocity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE general interest manifest in shipping, through the presence in our port, the latter part of 1924 and early part of 1925, of two fine sailing vessels—the six-masted brktn. E. R. Stirling, of Seattle, and the full-rigged ship Tusitala, of New York, the latter more particularly a type of days long past—is suggestive of other periods in Honolulu's maritime history; periods more intimately connected with the palmy days of the American clipper than most people are wont to consider. Having reached the era of steam, public interest and attention is absorbed by its rapid development and the gradual displacement of sailing vessels in the Hawaiian trade, as elsewhere.

Occasional retrospection is helpful to a better appreciation of the mutuality of interests underlying the several periods in the development of Hawaii, and her importance to shipping in general, but more particularly to the American trade in the Pacific, which demanded the best of American marine to serve those interests, that identified these islands with the opening of the clipper era.

Looking backward over the commercial progress of Hawaii, it is seen that there have been four eras in its history, wherein a number of the more noted of America's famous ships have participated on one or more occasions. The first three of these eras verge so closely as to cloud the distinguishing year mark, but no doubt applies to the order of service calling for their activities for over half a century. Approximately, these eras may be termed:

First: China trade era; first, of the eastern states, and later of California, with Honolulu as a port of call.
Second: The whaling era; the transhipment of oil and bone via Cape Horn to the eastern states.
Third: American guano trade era, with its agency here for recruiting its vessels and providing laborers.
Fourth: Hawaii's eastern sugar fleet era.

Worthy of mention before the real clipper advent, is that of the new ship Minstrel, 440 tons, Doane master, built in East Boston for the Pacific and China trade, which arrived here with cargo on her first voyage Oct. 17, 1847, 122 days from Boston. She is mentioned as having "a sharp and beautiful bow, and with tall and raking masts, which gave her the neatest appearance so far seen. Had her stern the faultless symmetry of her bow she would be a model ship." She sailed from here Nov. 27th for China. No other record of her is met with, though Captain Doane became a familiar figure through subsequent visits here on several noted vessels, as will be seen.

The first use of the term "clipper" in connection with marine arrivals at this port was given a year later, and applied rightly to another China trader.

Nov. 7, 1848, the clipper ship Sea Witch, 890 tons, Waterman master, arrived here 25 days from Callao, the best trip on record, en route for China. On her last voyage (1847) she made the unprecedented trip of 77 days from Canton to New York, and is credited, in 1850, in a contest with three other China trade rivals, with the smart passage of 97 days from New York to San Francisco. In her brief career (for she was lost near Havana in 1856), she had the enviable reputation of being "the swiftest clipper of her day," and "the handsomest ship sailing out of New York."

Three famous clippers touched here close together in Nov., 1851, from San Francisco, en route to the Orient, viz: the Flying Cloud (a McKay ship), 1793 tons, Creesy master, on the 6th, passing the port saucily on her first voyage, and the Game Cock, 1392 tons, Hollis master, on the 13th, both reporting a 17 days passage. The latter was noted as "a beautiful clipper; a graceful beauty," and made the famous run of 19 days from here to Hongkong. The Southern Cross, 950 tons, Stevens master, arrived on the 8th in 14 days, en route for Calcutta. She touched here again Aug. 9, 1862, under Captain Howes, in 13 days from San Francisco, en route for China. The following year she fell a victim to the Alabama.
The splendid clipper ship *R. B. Forbes*, 756 tons, owned by Pearce & Hunnewell (of Boston and Honolulu), Doane master, arrived at this port Jan. 5, 1852, in a passage of 99 days from Boston, with cargo for this market. An attempt was made by this trip to introduce the honey bee into these islands, which failed, as they were destroyed in the Atlantic tropics. A few evenings before departure Captain Doane gave a ball on board his fine ship to which a large number of residents were invited.

Leaving here Jan. 26, 1852, for Whampoa, she made the 6000-mile run, as commonly estimated, in 17 days. This gives her nearly 353 miles per day, or a fraction over 14 miles per hour for the entire distance. On the voyage home to New York the run was made in 101 days, completing the voyage around the world in 218 days sailing time. She visited Honolulu again Feb. 8, 1853, 15 days from San Francisco, en route for Calcutta.

June 2, 1852, ship *Snow Squall*, 750 tons, Bursley master, arrived 135 days from Boston, with part cargo for this port. On her third day out, in a heavy gale lasting 72 hours, she lost all her light sails and spars, together with her topmasts, but continued the voyage under crippled rig. Refitting here with new topmasts, etc., she left on 28th for Shanghai. Touched here again Aug. 28, 1853, 11 days from San Francisco, en route to China. After a notable career she was condemned at the Falkland Island in March, 1864. Captain Bursley also became familiar by his several visits here on other ships.

June 5, 1852, ship *Invincible*, 1726 tons, Johnson master, 17 days from San Francisco, touched here en route for China. While becalmed off the port she was visited by many residents, who pronounced her "some ship." She came to her end by fire at her dock in New York, Sept., 1867.

July 30, 1852, ship *Reindeer*, 806 tons, Lord master, 48 days from Panama, a splendid looking ship, the first seen here with double topsails. Took in cargo here for China. Was an arrival again in Jan., 1865, to load guano.

July 31, 1852, ship *Staghound*, 1535 tons, Behm master, passed the port 10 days from San Francisco en route for China, under a perfect cloud of canvas in a fair breeze that carried her out of sight in two hours. Passed again July 30, 1853, and yet again
May 31, 1857, in command of Peterson, 15 days from San Francisco, for the Orient. This vessel was a Donald McKay creation, an original model; classed at her launching, in latter part of 1850, as “the longest and sharpest of his construction and the first of the very sharp clippers, and which marked the introduction of the clipper era to Boston.” She made a number of remarkable passages, and came to an untimely end by fire of her coal cargo off Pernambuco, in Oct., 1861.

Aug. 2, 1852, ship Sea Serpent, 1337 tons, 12 days from San Francisco; sailed next day for China. She touched here again Oct. 30, 1856, March 8, 1859, Oct. 4, 1866, and Dec. 5, 1868, but reported no smarter passage. She was built by Geo. Raynes, at Portsmouth, N. H., the builder of several noted clippers, of which this was the first.

August 21, 1852, ship Kate Hayes, Mauron master, from San Francisco, en route for Shanghae. The night before arrival she carried away her topgallant mast, but did not wait here for repairs. This vessel and the Antelope both left Shanghae together and arrived home in New York the same day.

Sept. 7, 1852, ship Harriet Hoxie, 671 tons, Rowland master, 11½ days from San Francisco, to load oil and bone for New Bedford, sailing in November. This was probably the first clipper chartered for this service, to permit whaleships to continue their cruising. Prior shipments of this nature had been largely done by whalers returning east if they had cargo space, otherwise, the lucky “full” ships had to break up their cruise and go home with their catch before the three years’ voyage they usually outfitted for was up.

Sept. 22, 1852, ship Messenger Bird, 418 tons, Doane master, arrived 120 days from New London, with cargo for this port, and to load oil and return.

Oct. 18, 1852, bark Pathfinder, Macy master, 11 days from San Francisco, en route for China, and was here again Feb. 28, and Dec. 19, 1853. This was the pioneer of a new line of China packets established in San Francisco by Ogden & Hayne, to touch at this port on the outward trip. She was followed by the bark Fanny Major, that subsequently became one of the Honolulu-San Francisco packets, with the Yankee and Francis Palmer.
The noted ship *N. B. Palmer*, 1490 tons, Low master, passed the port Nov. 6, en route for Manila, reporting a tedious passage of 16 days from San Francisco. She was launched in March, 1851, and sailed on her first voyage to San Francisco May 6th, following, and made the run in 107 days. She made another trip to these islands in April, 1854, and loaded oil here and at Lahaina. Left April 20th for New York, and made the passage in 82 days. In Dec., 1861, she touched here again on her trip to Manila. This is the same famous clipper that Walter Murray Gibson credits with rescuing him from the authorities in Java, in Feb., 1853.

The famous clipper ship *Sovereign of the Seas*, 2421 tons, McKay master (brother of its builder), arrived Jan. 15, 1853, 23 days from San Francisco, to load oil for New York. The fame of this remarkably speedy and handsome vessel had preceded her, and being the largest that had visited the port, she was inspected with much interest by the king and suite, his ministers, and the consular corps and ladies. In fact Captain McKay threw open his ship to the general public at their convenience. She took 8000 bbls. of oil on board, and could have taken a third more if our harbor bar would have permitted it, as she had loaded to 21 feet aft. She left port Feb. 12, and made the run home in 82 days, the same as the *N. B. Palmer* had done. An assertion is made by a shipping authority that the *Sovereign of the Seas* was the pioneer in the transhipment of oil at this port for the east, but this list proves that to be incorrect, for in addition to those mentioned, the ship *Tsar* took a cargo of oil from here to Boston in 1848, the *Congaree* in 1844, and the bark *Don Quixote* much earlier.

Jan. 20, 1853, ship *Onward*, 943 tons, Cotting master, 19 days from San Francisco, to load oil, a beautiful vessel, though not of the extreme clipper type, yet entitled to a high place in the class. She was built at Medford, for the owners of the noted clippers *Shooting Star*, *John Wade* and Geo. E. Webster. Was here again Nov. 12, 1856, in 12 days from the coast, under Luce, en route for China.

March 10, 1853, ship *John Gilpin*, 1040 tons, Doane master, from San Francisco, en route for China. This vessel, like the
famous *R. B. Forbes* and *Polynesia*, was built by Saml. Hill, for Pearce, Hunnewell and Brewer, of Boston, and served later as a favorite in the Brewer line of Boston packets. In 1858 she struck an iceberg off Cape Horn and foundered.

Sept. 12, 1853, ship *Shooting Star*, 903 tons, built at Medford, Kingman master, 11 days from San Francisco, to load oil here for New London. She was here again Aug. 23, 1855, and loaded oil for New York. Went under the Siamese flag in 1865, and was lost on Formosa in Sept., 1869. There were three ships of this name, two built in 1851 and one in 1858.

Sept. 28, 1853, ship *Golden Eagle*, 1120 tons, Fabens master, 11 days from San Francisco, for Hongkong. Was here again July 27, 1838, under Harding, 12 days passage, to load oil. Captured by the *Alabama* in Feb., 1763, and burned.

Nov. 9, 1853, ship *Young America*, 1961 tons, Babcock master, arrived 12 days from San Francisco, to load oil for New York. This vessel was built by W. H. Webb, his last clipper, termed his masterpiece and favorite, and, like the *Sovereign of the Seas*, comes to serve Honolulu interests on her maiden voyage. She loaded at this port and Lahaina, and made the run home in 96 days. It was said of her while on the stocks that "she was the longest, the sharpest and largest to date (1853) of clipper creations." And she was a beauty. In 1870 she made the run to New York from her San Francisco anchorage, with full cargo, in 82 days.

Ship *Contest*, 1099 tons, Brewster master, her second voyage out from New York to San Francisco, in both of which she gave a good account of herself, next visited Honolulu, arriving Nov. 16, 1853, to load oil for New York. Leaving here she touched at Tahiti en route, and arrived home May 5th, in the fine run of 85 days. She fell a victim to the *Alabama* Nov. 11, 1863, near the Straits of Sunda, and was burned.

Jan. 7, 1854, ship *Mischief*, 500 tons, Thompson master, 14 days from San Francisco, en route for China. She touched here again June 5, reporting a 10 days passage.

April 23, 1854, *Lightfoot*, 1996 tons, Pierce master, 12 days from San Francisco, for Manila. Continuing in that service she was wrecked two days out from Manila, March 10, 1857.
Oct. 9, 1854, ship Robin Hood, 1185 tons, Bearse master, 12 days from San Francisco. Was here again Aug., 1869, under Taylor, to load guano, and was burned at Baker’s Island.

Oct. 11, 1854, ship Northern Light, 1021 tons, Hatch master, 11 days from San Francisco, touched here en route for Calcutta. Was sunk in a collision in the Atlantic in 1862. This noted ship, matched against the Contest in a passage from San Francisco to Boston, in 1853, made the run in 76 days, 5 hours, and beating her contestant 3 days.

Feb. 24, 1857, ship Reynard, Drew master, 17 days from San Francisco, en route for China, passing the port in but a few hours. Touched here again July 10, 1865, under Lymon, 14 days passage to load guano, and yet again Aug. 10, 1868, in 13 days, under Henry, to load at McKean’s Island.

Sept. 4, 1857, ship John Land, 1061 tons, Bearse master, 13 days from San Francisco, a fine clipper, to load oil for New Bedford. Some three years earlier she sprung a leak in the South Pacific and her cargo was transferred to a whaleship. On her last trip from New York to San Francisco she made the run in 104 days. Visited Honolulu again Aug. 28, 1858, en route for Hongkong.

Jan. 13, 1858, ship Polynesia, 1084 tons, Perkins master, 12 days from San Francisco, to load oil for New Bedford. Arrived again May 6, 1859, in command of Captain Morse, 14 days from the coast with part cargo for this port, to load guano at Jarvis Island. Touched here again Aug. 15, 1860, en route for Manila, reporting 15 days passage. Came to an end by fire at San Francisco in March, 1862, as she was ready to sail.

June 1, 1858, ship Dashing Wave, 1239 tons, Young master, owing to baffling winds was 14 days from San Francisco. On her last voyage to Calcutta, in March, she sailed a distance of 6,244 miles in 27 days, an average of 231 miles per day for the entire trip. She was lost on Wake’s Island, Aug. 31, 1870. This vessel, built in 1855, was a companion ship to the equally famed Glory of the Seas, built by Donald McKay.

July 19, 1858, ship Flying Eagle, 1009 tons, Bates master, 9½ days from San Francisco, en route for China, and again Sept.
10, the same year, reporting 13 days, which she repeated in Sept., 1862.

Dec. 23, 1858, ship *Syren*, 1064 tons, Green master, 96 days from Boston via Rio Janeiro, with cargo for this market. Feb. 23, 1860, she is back with another eastern cargo, reporting a trip of 114 days. Was the crack ship of the Brewer line of Boston packets several years. In 1868 she made the run in 105 days, and in 1872 it was 109. She also figured in the San Francisco-China trade later, and was finally condemned at Rio, July, 1888.

March 15, 1859, ship *Fleetwing*, 912 tons, Howes master, 12 days from San Francisco, to load guano. Was here again June 21, 1864, in a 10 days passage under Kelly, in like service.

May 26, 1859, ship *Josiah L. Hale*, Graves master, 10 days from San Francisco en route for China. Was here again July 26, 1871, from Shanghae, to load guano.

June 27, 1859, ship *Storm King*, 1400 tons, Gallahan master, 12 days from San Francisco en route for China. She visited Honolulu again Oct. 29, still in the China trade, reporting a 13 days trip down. In a later arrival, Feb. 12, 1862, she made the passage in 9 days and 10 hours.

Aug. 27, 1859, ship *White Swallow*, 1192 tons, Crosby master, touched here from San Francisco for the guano islands. She first visited the port in July, 1858, under Ingersoll, reporting a passage of 11 days from the coast. In 1862, 1864 and 1867 she touched here in the China trade.

March 20, 1860, ship *Moonlight*, Breck master, 17 days from San Francisco en route for China. Was here again Sept. 15th, and yet again March 7th, 1861, reporting a 14 days trip down.

July 26, 1860, ship *Morning Light*, 938 tons, Johnson master, 17 days from San Francisco, for the guano islands. This was the Philadelphia vessel built by Cramp, in 1853, termed "an out and out clipper." She was sold to the U. S. government in the fall of 1861 and equipped as a cruiser. Early in 1863, surprised by a large Confederate party off Texas, she was set on fire and destroyed.
Oct. 14, 1860, ship Silver Star, 1195 tons, Wade master, 13 days from San Francisco to load guano at Jarvis Island, where she was wrecked Nov. 10th.

Nov. 21, 1860, ship Lotus, 660 tons, Lackie master, 17 days from San Francisco. This was one of the regular China trade packets, her subsequent arrivals being May 10 and Dec. 6, 1861, and May 31 and Dec. 6, 1862.

Jan. 21, 1861, ship Fair Wind, 1299 tons, Crowell master, 8 days 17½ hours from San Francisco to load guano, a record which held good till, in 1902, it was reduced by the bark Annie Johnson to 8 days 16 hours. The Fair Wind was here again July 15, 1865, from San Juan, under Captain Dunbar, for another guano cargo.

Jan. 22, 1861, ship Nor'wester, 1267 tons, Almy master, 9½ days from San Francisco, en route for China. May 18, 1868, she arrived again in 11 days, under Captain Mosier, to load guano at McKean's Island.

April 21, 1861, ship Mary Whitridge, 978 tons, Creesy master, 11 days from San Francisco, en route for China, and again March 23, 1862, in a passage of 15 days. This was a famous Baltimore clipper, built in 1855, and was long in the China trade.

June 2, 1861, ship Asterion, 1135 tons, Gardner master, 14 days from San Francisco, to load guano. After taking cargo at Howland’s Island she went ashore on Baker’s and became a total loss.

June 29, 1861, ship Bald Eagle, 1790 tons, Nichols master, 13 days from San Francisco, for China. This was another of McKay’s clippers. Her maiden trip from New York to San Francisco was made in 107 days, and a return trip to New York, in 1854, in 78 days, 22 hours.

Sept. 27, 1861, ship Benefactor, Corning master, 17 days from San Francisco, en route for China. Touched here again in March following, under Captain Davis, making the trip in 12 days.

Oct. 9, 1861, ship Phantome, 1174 tons, Sargent master, 16 days from San Francisco for China. Visited the port again the following June, reporting a 14 days trip from the coast.

March 1, 1862, ship War Hawk, 1015 tons, Simmons master, 13 days from San Francisco, for China, and again in August,
making the passage in 11 1/2 days. On a visit to load oil for New Bedford (said to have been in 1858), she made the trip home in 114 days. The War Hawk was a sister ship to the Grace Darling, built by Geo. W. Jackman, at Newburyport, Mass.

Dec. 14, 1862, ship Kingfisher, 1286 tons, Freeman master, 15 days from San Francisco, en route for China. Was here again April 28, 1868, under Captain Gibbons, making a 24 days trip, to load guano at Baker's Island.

May 11, 1863, ship Kathay, 1438 tons, Bennett master, 13 days from San Francisco, for the Orient, classed as a beautiful clipper of extreme type, built in New York in 1853. She made a number of notable voyages, and was wrecked on Howland's Island in 1867, whither she had gone from Bombay to load guano; a total loss, including the crew's effects.

Among the unusual number of clipper arrivals in 1864, mostly under charter to load guano, were two to load oil, viz: the Look-out, Nugent master, 15 days from San Francisco, May 1st, and the famous ship Dreadnaught, Cushing master, 12 days passage from the coast, arriving Oct. 31st. This latter vessel (a Donald McKay product of 1853), while not an extreme clipper, is credited with two notable passages across the Atlantic from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in 9 days 17 hours; and New York to Cape Clear, in 1853, under Captain Samuels, in 9 days. With her oil cargo she left here for New Bedford, and matched the record runs of the Sovereign of the Seas and the N. B. Palmer to New York, of 82 days.

Of the 1865 arrivals, the more noted perhaps, other than those already dealt with through former visits, were the Golden Fleece, 1475 tons, Hubbard master, June 14, in 14 days from San Francisco, en route for Manila. She was here again in Dec., 1866, under Nelson, for Hongkong, and yet again in April, 1870, under Captain Adams. July 11th, 1865, the ship Midnight, Crosby master, reported 12 days from San Francisco, en route for China, and again July 26, 1874, under Kendrick, in 10 days, to load guano.

In 1866, Jan. 7, arrived the fine ship Blue Jacket, 1790 tons, Dillingham master, 14 days from San Francisco, to load oil for New Bedford. Hawaii has cause for special interest in this ves-
sel through its leaving an officer, namesake of the commander, to recover from an accident, who became the energetic and successful promoter of railroad and plantation enterprises that are growing in importance with passing years.

July 8, 1866, ship Messenger, an extreme clipper of 1350 tons, Small master, 18 days from San Francisco, to load guano. Was here again Aug. 21, 1871, in command of Captain Hill. Her record shows her to have been built by Jacob Bell, New York, in 1852, and among the notable events to her credit is the wonderful run, in 1873, of 1033 miles in three consecutive days, an average of 344 miles daily.

May 18, 1868, ship Grace Darling, 1042 tons, Smith master, arrived in 10 days from San Francisco, to load at Baker's Island. Returned Oct. 12, 1869, under Captain Spear, in 17 days from the coast, to again load guano. This was a South Boston clipper, built in 1854, for the California trade, in which she became celebrated.

Many of the prominent arrivals to the close of the guano era, about 1875, are already covered through their earlier visits.

Hawaii's Eastern Sugar Fleet Era was more distinctive compared with the others, being "short, sharp and decisive," of but a decade from 1895, and is memorable in having required for that period of service the finest of large carriers, under sail, of America's marine, to convey our product via Cape Horn to the eastern markets.

Besides a fleet of some forty or more of America's crack carriers, a number of which were almost annual callers, there were several of other nationalities that participated, as did many, naturally, in the preceding eras of Hawaii's commerce. That, however, is wholly foreign to this subject of famous American clipper visitors, of which our limited space permits but brief mention.

The era of the extreme clipper had passed. In place of speed for medium or small-sized ships, large cargo carriers for general merchandise or grain had taken their place, a new type of vessel, beautiful in model, graceful in lines, and magnificent under sail.

Out of the number, as stated, were several deserving of special mention. The four-masted ship Kenilworth, Baker master, was
the pioneer of the eastern fleet, sailing from here March 5, 1895, with a cargo of 3999 tons of sugar, followed by the T. F. Oaks with 3370 tons, and later by the Charmer, Tillie E. Starbuck, the S. P. Hitchcock and others, comprising a fleet that year of eight vessels. In 1896, as also in 1897, there were sixteen.

The Kenilworth loaded again in 1896 with 3862 tons, but the heaviest cargoes that year were those of the Dirigo, with 5019 tons, and the Roanoke, with 5369 tons. The pioneer, Kenilworth, appears again in 1897 and 1898. The Hitchcock also reloaded in 1897, 1898 and 1899, as did also the W. F. Babcock, the Tillie E. Starbuck and the Iroquois. Other notables on two or more occasions were the A. J. Fuller, Henry B. Hyde, Erskine M. Phelps, Arthur M. Sewall, Edward Sewall, Reaper, Commodore, J. F. Chapman, Geo. Curtis and a few others.

Three mishaps attended the vessels en route for New York, during the decade, viz: the firing of the cargo of the Kenilworth, in July on her 1898 trip, and death of the Captain and First Officer therefrom. The Second Officer taking command smothered the blaze and made for Valparaiso, for orders and repairs. The others were the total loss of the Commodore and cargo, on Malden Island in 1897, and that of the steamship Connemaugh with cargo in 1904, never heard from since leaving port.

On the passage hither the mishaps—both by fire—were: the four-masted bark Roanoke, 3540 tons, Amesbury master, with coal for the Mare Island naval station, arrived here Nov. 27, 1901, with her cargo afire since the 12th and leaking; and the Henry B. Hyde, from Norfolk, Va., coal laden for this port, had put into Valparaiso, en route, with her cargo afire.

Comment on several vessels of the fleet briefly follows:

The fine ship Henry B. Hyde was not so much a clipper as a graceful ship of lofty mast, the second largest sailing vessel afloat at her launching in Nov., 1864, of 2583 tons. She was built at Bath, Me., by John McDonald, for Benj. Flint, N. Y., and was largely in the grain trade from San Francisco to Liverpool. In her ten years record in that trade, 105 days was the best run out, which she did twice, and her fastest to Liverpool was 96 ¾ days. Her passage from here to New York, in 1897, with sugar, was made in 85 days.
The Roanoke is referred to as a fine model, resembling the B. F. Packard (both ships were here together in 1897), and is credited with the distinction of being the largest vessel made.

The Dirigo (here first in 1896) and the Erskine M. Phelps were arrivals together from Japan, June 14, 1900, both four-masted steel ships. The Dirigo, built in 1892, of 2894 tons, was the first steel ship built in America. The Phelps, on her arrival from Norfolk, Va., in 1902, reported the best record (97 days) between the two ports. She is classed as a fine new type of ship, likened to the four-masted bark John Ena, whose cargo closed the era of our Cape Horn sugar shipments.

The Ena was built in Glasgow for Hawaii, and became American through annexation. She made several notable passages from San Francisco to Philadelphia, with a record of 97 days, and was the first sailing vessel to pass through the canal from Philadelphia for Japan in 1915.

The fine ship S. P. Hitchcock had great, built-up lower masts, hooped with steel bands kept in fine order that impressed one of her supremacy, while the A. J. Fuller was termed "smart with yacht-like trimness."

This era of shipment by sail via Cape Horn practically closed with the advent of the American-Hawaiian line of steam freighters plying through the canal.

[Beside local papers for this compilation, we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Andrew Farrell for the use of his Scrap Book of noted maritime matters for much interesting connecting data. Also to: "Ships and Shipping of Old New York," 1915; "Captain Nathaniel Brown Palmer," by John R. Spears, and "The Clipper Ship Era," by Arthur H. Clark.]

PAGANISM COMMERCIALIZED.—A pageant of so-called old-time incantations to Pele, to return her volcanic fires, was given with much imaginary ancient ceremony and sacred pomp at Kilauea, at dusk of Saturday, March 24th, for which much preparation had been made by certain Hiloites promoting and directing its representation, "Not as incantations of old-time worship of Pele," said its manager, "but a commercializing of ancient paganism." Some 2000 sight-seers were in attendance.
A Silhouette made by Mrs. Taylor, June, 1839

KAPIOLANI

By PENROSE C. MORRIS

Long as the lava-light
Glares from the lava-lake,
Dazing the starlight;
Long as the silvery vapor in daylight,
Over the mountain
Floats, will the glory of Kapiolani be
Mingled with either on Hawaii.

(Tennyson.)

ALMOST all that has been written concerning Kapiolani, as in this poem, has related to the incident that made her famous—her defiance of the volcano goddess Pele. But to adequately measure the greatness of this remarkable woman, it is necessary to take a more comprehensive view of her whole life and character; for a fragment of a human life, shorn of its biographical setting, is seldom a typical or true sample. Perspective is lacking, and the evolution of character is not seen. Heroes and heroines are not made in a day, and behind every noble action lies a long sequence of cause and effect. This is all preeminently true of Kapiolani. Her exploit at the volcano is a glorious tradition of Hawaii. But it was an event occupying only a few hours of one day, in a life of sixty years, and the story of her life is of eternal interest. For if Kamehameha deserved to be called great because he made of Hawaii a nation, even more does the name
of Kapiolani call for remembrance, who out of imperfection was made strong, to be a pioneer among her people, in living the life of the spirit. The simple story of this Hawaiian woman is, in its essence, the tale of every life of spiritual aspiration, and hence its significance. "Religion, Society, and Nature! These," as said Victor Hugo, "are the three struggles of man. They constitute at the same time his three needs. They involve three perpetual conflicts. The mysterious difficulty of life results from all three." The life of Kapiolani is like a mirror, wherein is seen, in the most intense and vivid form, this great elemental drama. Religion, society and nature are beheld transformed, and in and through her, we see eternal life lived within the bounds of time, within the orbit of a human life; for in her case, as in the lives of those before and since who have known her secret, time does not, "like a globe of many-colored glass, stain the white radiance of eternity," but the white beams of eternal verity and glory break through untarnished and undimmed.

Kapiolani was born at Hilo, Hawaii, in the year 1781. She came into the world at a time when Kamehameha was engaged in his struggle for the conquest of Hawaii. It was not until she was fourteen years old that, for the first time in Hawaiian history, there ruled over all the islands, except Kauai, one king; and Kauai was soon to fall under the sway of the mighty Kamehameha. Kapiolani was descended from great chiefs and warriors. Her father was Keawemauhili, one of the very highest chiefs known to the heralds. He was half brother of Kalaniopuu, king of the island of Hawaii. This was the king, so well known in the story of the early period of Kamehameha's life, who visited Captain Cook on board the "Resolution" on the occasion of Cook's visit to the Islands during the winter of the year 1778. Kapiolani's father was actively engaged in the battles of this period, and was taken prisoner and confined at Napoopoo. He escaped, and later became chief of the districts of Hilo, Puna, and Kau. It was at this time that Kekikipaa, who had been one of Kamehameha's wives, "loving Keawemauhili, deserted and fled to Hilo, and became his wife." About five years later Kapiolani was born of this union. Thus it appears that it was not Kapiolani, as has been recorded, who was a wife of Kamehameha, but
her mother, Kekikipaa. Keawemauhili was fighting for Kamehameha when he was defeated and slain at the battle near Alae, Hilo. Kapiolani was an infant of two years of age when her father died. History shows that the character of Keawemauhili was grasping and imperious. So apparent were these characteristics that on account of them Kamehameha, when a young man, was preferred before Keawemauhili, in the selection for head chief of Kona, Hawaii.

Kapiolani’s mother, Kekikipaa, was a daughter of Kameeiamoku, the chief who suffered ill treatment at the hands of Captain Metcalf, the American fur trader, in command of the “Eleanor.” Metcalf’s son was killed by Kameeiamoku in revenge. Yet there appears to have been strong provocation for this act, and the standards of the time and place have to be taken into account. Kapiolani may have been a blood relative on the mother’s side—and according to Hawaiian custom the rank was always traced through the mother—of the great Kamehameha himself; for her grandfather, Kameeiamoku, was half-brother of Kahekili, king of Maui, and he, according to Hawaiian tradition, was the real father of Kamehameha. It is therefore apparent that Kapiolani was not only a chiefess of very high native rank, but may likely have inherited, through both her father and mother, her own passionate nature and the fierce imperiousness of her early life. But these were qualities commonly seen in high chiefs of that time. Heredity and environment both helped to shape Kapiolani. But these limitations do not of necessity make destiny.

The earliest incident on record of Kapiolani is her narrow escape from death, as a baby in arms, at the time of Kamehameha’s contest with the chiefs of Hilo. The little girl’s guardians, fleeing from the battle, in order to hasten their flight, threw her into a clump of bushes. The story of her rescue, by an old native chronicler, tells that a certain man, named Haaiawi, “passing that way, heard the voice of a child crying. He stood to listen, and being assured of the child’s voice, he drew near and looked, and behold there was his chiefess in the bushes, deserted by her guardians. His compassion was aroused and he hurriedly grasped the child and fled to the mountains.”
Before his death, Kapiolani's father directed his sister, Akahi, to take charge of his little daughter. This Akahi was a high chiefess who dwelt at Kealia, South Kona. There Akahi reared Kapiolani to maturity. Kapiolani's mother, on the death of her husband, followed Kamehameha, and her doings are not afterwards recorded.

The village of Kealia lies near Hookena, about three miles south of the city of refuge, at Honaunau. Lying scattered along the sea-front, with its coconut groves, algaroba trees, and flat volcanic rocks, it has a quiet beauty. It is now a small settlement, but one hundred years ago was probably peopled to the extent of twenty times its present population. During the closing weeks of the year 1923, and beginning of 1924, the writer of this paper stayed awhile at Kealia and its neighborhood, in the course of a leisurely tour on foot through the country associated with Kapiolani. It would be hard to find any place in primitive Hawaii more redolent of the atmosphere of early days on the islands than Kealia. Those should have been happy days for a nature-loving people, as yet untouched by our modern haste and artificiality, were it not for the terror and tyranny involved in a social state, where oppressions of chiefs and priests, and constant internecine warfare, allowed of no permanent tranquility of life to anyone.

It is interesting to consider what was the environment of Kapiolani's childhood and girlhood. Those were the impressionable years. She lived in a period of transition, when the old religious system was crumbling into decay, and the people were furtively and fitfully commencing to assert themselves. The deities worshiped through the idols, or apart from the idols, as powers of nature—like Pele, the volcano goddess—were mostly of a malignant and fearsome nature. The network of prohibitions known as the Tabu was a burden on the life of the people, although not without its use as serving to secure a measure of law and order. A religion like that of the Hawaiians, that could countenance infanticide, the neglect of infirmity and old age, and that sanctified sexual excesses in some of its ceremonials, and permitted human sacrifices as "the crowning act of the ancient worship" (Alexander), was obviously a religion that was not
founded on those fundamental laws of God graven on every human heart. The system collapsed before the first Christian missionary landed on the Islands.

There is evidence in the poetry and song of the Hawaiian people of spiritual yearnings. An example is seen in the old mele or chant, "The water of Kane." Kane was the creating god, the god of life: Dr. Nathaniel B. Emerson, in his "Unwritten Literature of Hawaii," says this poem is to Hawaiian thought what the Holy Grail idea is to European literature. In Dr. Emerson's translation of one version, the poet asks a question: "A query, a question, I put to you: Where is the water of Kane?" The poet then goes on to answer his own question: "The water of Kane is at the Eastern Gate where the Sun comes in. Out there with the floating sun, where cloud-forms rest on Ocean's breast. Yonder on mountain peak, on the ridges steep in the valleys deep, where the rivers sweep; in the heavenly bow, in the piled-up mist-wraith, in the heavenly blue," and so on. The poem ends with this passionate outburst:

"A water of magic power,
The water of life!
Life! O give us this life!"

Kapiolani would probably have heard some version of this song when as a girl she dwelt at Kealia, and there surely must have been moments when her consciousness rose to wonder and aspire.

When Kapiolani was yet a child, according to one authority, upon her coming of age according to another, her aunt Akahi erected for her a heiau (temple) and assigned her a priest, named Kuheleaumoku. It was at this period that an incident occurred of moment to Kapiolani. It was tabu for women to enter a temple, and bananas were for them a prohibited food, being in fact one of the sacrificial offerings to idols. History tells that Kapiolani and her girl friend Keoua, seeing an offering of a bunch of bananas on the altar, sent a boy named Mau, who was Kapiolani's favorite page, to secretly obtain a few of them. The boy obeyed, and the two girls, concealing the fruit, ran into the sea to eat the forbidden luxury. But the theft had been seen, and the priest demanded punishment. Kapiolani must suffer
poverty, loss of rank, and remain unmarried, unless a suitable expiation could be made. The priest suggested the sacrifice of the boy, Mau, and Akahi consented. The exact details as to how he met his death vary, but the account given by Kapiolani herself is likely to be the most accurate. Years after, when relating this tragic story to Mrs. Judd, Kapiolani told her that the boy was carried to the sacred inclosure at Honaunau and was seen no more. Kapiolani, in Mrs. Judd's presence, called the same old priest to come and sit by her and say what he thought of those proceedings. He replied that "Those were dark days, though we priests knew better all the time. It was power we sought over the minds of the people to influence and control them." Kapiolani asked him what he did with the boy. "He was strangled on the altar," he replied. Then Kapiolani wept and said to Mrs. Judd, "Oh, why did not Christians come sooner and teach us better things?" (See Journal of Laura Fish Judd.) But this is to anticipate perhaps twenty years. We will now return to Kapiolani, the girl at Kealia.

It was during the residence of the Court at Honolulu in the year 1805 that a great pestilence broke out, known as the Mai Okuu, probably cholera. Kamehameha was himself sick and nearly half his army perished. Kapiolani, who was with the royal party, also suffered. Her hair fell out, and she narrowly escaped death. On their recovery, Kamehameha and his entourage returned from Honolulu to Hawaii. Kapiolani was at that time in the full bloom of her young womanhood and was of stately and attractive appearance. She had many admirers among the chiefs. In the manner of the time, she lived with several men, including Kuakini, the Governor of Hawaii, and the well-known and eloquent chief, Haiha Naihe. According to a contemporary writer, she lived "in polygamy and debasing debauchery up to the time of her conversion, when she dismissed every husband but Naihe, and reformed from intoxication." Kamehameha died on May 8, 1819, when Kapiolani was about 38 years of age. According to the custom on the death of the king, anarchy was let loose and every restraint and decency was thrown aside. The native historian Kamakau says that during the period of mourning Kapiolani joined in the general riot of lawlessness,
“without considering its ignorance and shame. Such shameless actions were termed a chief’s mourning tribute.”

The next event of importance in the life of Kapiolani soon followed. The death of Kamehameha precipitated the controversy concerning idolatry. The great king had tolerated the old system of religion and its supporting principle, the Tabu. But his successor, Liholiho—Kamehameha II—supported by much public opinion, abolished both soon after his accession in the year 1819. This was only a few months before the arrival of the first party of missionaries. The attitude of Kapiolani and Naihe was at first hesitating, but all doubts in their minds as to the necessity for the great reform seem to have been set at rest, after the final defeat of the supporters of idolatry in the battle of Kuamoo, in the month of December, 1819. As to the general conduct of the people at this time, Jarvis, one of Hawaii’s most reliable historians, expresses the view that a knowledge rather than a practice of purer precepts existed. He comments on the universal licentiousness, and writes that “centuries of spiritual degradation were not to be removed by the excitement of a day, or the edict of a ruler.”

Kapiolani was living then in her home on the beach at Kaawaloa, just across the bay from Napoopoo, close to where Captain Cook’s monument now stands. Kamakau, who evidently writes from personal knowledge, furnishes details of the character of Kapiolani at this period. She was very much of a person in her own eyes and in the estimation of the people, who feared her greatly. “Her eyes were red with anger. She was not friendly with common or country women. No one durst stare at her. Pleasures and intoxications occupied her mind. She listened to no instruction, for all such was disturbing to the mind.”

In the meantime, the brig “Thaddeus” had left Boston on October 23, 1819, with the first missionaries to Hawaii. The island of Hawaii was first sighted on March 30, 1820, and on reaching the land, the ship’s party learned of the death of Kamehameha, and the abolition of idolatry. Kapiolani was one of those who greeted the missionaries on board the “Thaddeus.” Afterwards, as one of them was walking on the shore, he saw, sitting on a rock, “a large finely proportioned woman, saturating her skin
with the fragrant coconut oil, and basking in a noonday tropical sun, like a seal or sea-elephant.” This was Kapiolani, who, when first visited by a missionary in her home, was “lying on a mat with her two husbands, all nearly nude, and in a state of beastly intoxication.” (Journals of Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Judd.)

The royal family left Kailua a few months after the “Thaddeus” arrived there, proceeding to Lahaina, and thence to Honolulu. Naihe and Kapiolani removed to Honolulu about the same time, and remained there until the spring of the year 1823. It was while at Honolulu that Kapiolani first showed evidence of a desire to turn from a life of the senses, to the cultivation of an interest in mental and spiritual things. She decided to join with Queen Kamamalu, the king’s favorite wife, for lessons in book learning and writing at Kawaiahao, Honolulu. Both women soon learned to read and write, and received instruction in the Christian religion from the local band of missionaries. Kapiolani’s stay at Honolulu was broken by an adventurous visit to the island of Kauai, in company with King Liholiho, Naihe, Boki and a crew. The frail craft that bore them was three times nearly capsized.

As the months passed at Honolulu, the Hawaiian nobles, by association with the missionaries, were becoming used to the refinements of civilization. Kapiolani’s name is mentioned as being one of those who commenced using foreign articles of clothing and furniture, and applying herself to leading a higher life, not alone externally, but in mind and spirit. When the day came to return to Kaawaloa, Kapiolani was very anxious that a teacher should be sent to accompany her, and reside in her district. But this wish could not be gratified until later. Kapiolani and her husband, on their return home, actively engaged themselves in preparing the way for a missionary by building a place of worship on the beach 60 feet by 30 feet in size, and a residence for the coming teacher. They frequently sent a boat or canoe on Saturday to Kailua, fifteen miles away, to bring one of the missionaries to preach to them on the following Sunday, and on Monday had him brought back again. Finally in the month of April, 1824, Mr. Samuel Ely was sent to Kaawaloa as a resident missionary. In November, 1823, the king had left the
Islands, on a visit to England, and at parting had urged the people to attend to the Christian teaching. This advice was largely heeded, and there was a definite improvement in general moral conduct. According to Kamakau, Kapiolani at this period put away her sinful pleasures, and gave up most of her time to mental development. This historian, however, intimates that at first Kapiolani was satisfied with outward formalities, and the living of a higher moral life, and cared little for a deeper religion, believing Christianity to be a matter well adapted for and useful to the people, but not of much concern to herself. This was for Kapiolani only a passing and temporary phase. After the coming of Mr. Ely, she appears to have been definitely attracted to the religious life, complaining of the worldliness of her associates that wearied and annoyed her, for she had her circle and was indeed the leader of it. Bingham, the contemporary missionary historian, writes of her as having “a leading mind, an ardent heart, a portly person, black hair put up in a comb, a keen black eye, and an engaging countenance,” and that “she was a vice-queen in her district.”

About this time, Kapiolani had another serious illness that threatened her life. She then spoke of having lost all her earlier fear of death. After her recovery she made a journey to Lahaina and Oahu. At Lahaina she told Mr. Richards, the missionary, that she felt her duty in the world lay in religious work, and that the ordinary conversation of the chiefs about dress, land, money, trading and shipping was confusing to her mind. Her simple nature-loving soul expressed itself to Mr. Ely in words that might have come from the mouth of St. Francis of Assisi. “The heavens,” she said, “and earth, the sun, moon and stars, the birds and fishes, the seas, mountains, valleys and rocks, all combine to praise the Lord. But man is mute.”

Kapiolani and her husband from that time encouraged education, discountenanced moral evils, and furthered the cause of Christianity and progress in every way in their power. This was particularly true of Kapiolani. Naihe helped his wife in her good work, but was slow to entirely discard the old beliefs. Kapiolani, on the other hand, was fast developing a faith in God that was tending to override the most tenacious beliefs of her
early life. The crucial test must have been the belief in the existence and power of Pele, the volcano goddess, who was still secretly worshiped on the island of Hawaii, at least in the districts near the volcano. Kapiolani had now come to be intellectually convinced that this belief was idle superstition. But the only sure indication of what belief really is, is shown by what we do. When theories are put to the acid test of practical experience, and they stand that test, and are confirmed by it, then beliefs become vital and real, part of ourselves and what we live by. Kapiolani knew that the belief in Pele still lurked in the minds of her people, and even of her husband. She accordingly made the great resolve to prove to her people, to all the people of Hawaii, and to her husband—yes, and to herself, that Pele was a thing of naught and powerless. She had the courage to stake her life and reputation on a supreme test. She would journey to the volcano and, disregarding all customary acts of respect to Pele, would defy her in her most sacred shrine, in the name of the only God.

The occasion for visiting the volcano occurred in the fall of the year 1824. Her way had been prepared by a visit of a party of missionaries to the crater in the previous year. An additional reason for making the journey just then was for the purpose of giving support to the missionaries at Hilo, who had been suffering privations and neglect. Kapiolani accordingly arranged to make a tour through the country between Kaawaloa and Hilo, a distance of considerably over one hundred miles, visiting the volcano on the way. It appears probable that the start was made from Kaawaloa, in October or November of the year 1824. Naihe and a large number of retainers accompanied Kapiolani. The journey to the volcano was made mostly on foot, by a rough path, probably along the beach trails toward South Point, and thence across the lava fields of Kau. Sixty miles of the journey was over rough lava, and how hard is such traveling and destructive to footwear, those who have tried it can testify. Kapiolani was a heavy woman weighing not far from 250 pounds. That she was not carried in the manner customary for Hawaiian women of high rank appears from the fact that the day after the volcano had been reached her feet were much swollen and lamed with the
long, rough way; such were the physical difficulties. But in addition, every possible moral pressure was brought to bear on Kapio­lanl to dissuade her from attempting to enter the crater. The guardians of Pele told her if she descended into the volcano, it would mean her death at the hands of the angry goddess, whom she had announced she would defy. Late in the month of December, 1824, the party approached the volcano. Mr. Good­rich, one of the missionaries from Hilo, had already arrived and was an eye witness of what occurred. The story has often been told and need not here be repeated in detail. A little past noon on Tuesday, the 21st day of December, 1824, Kapiolani approached the volcano. That is the date according to the Good­rich letters, but a close examination of dates shows that there is a certain element of doubt as to the exact day of the month. After resting the night nearby, the descent was made the fol­lowing day to a ledge about 500 feet down in the pit of Hale­maumau. Three or four hundred feet below that ledge the lava spouted and glowed. The great words then spoken by Kapiolani deserve to be remembered. She spoke in part as follows: “Jehovah is my God. He kindled these fires. I fear not Pele. If I perish by the anger of Pele, then you may fear the power of Pele; but if I trust in Jehovah, and He shall save me from the wrath of Pele, when I break through her tabus, then you must fear and serve the Lord Jehovah; all the gods of Hawaii are vain.” Some accounts, perhaps overcolored, say that Kapiolani then broke the tabus by eating of the sacred ohelo berries, and throwing stones into the volcano pit. Overt acts were, however, unnecessary. The goddess was sufficiently defied by the mere act of entering the crater without making the proper conciliatory offerings.

According to all accounts, the effect of this act of Kapiolani’s—“one of the greatest acts of moral courage ever known” (Alexander)—was very far reaching in breaking down fear and false beliefs in the native mind. The effect on Kapiolani her­self was tremendous. Kamakau, the historian, says that from that time she felt great confidence. “Jehovah was the God; He was the everlasting King, therefore she strove, with exaltation, to
attain the goodness of the great God, and steadily endeavored to enter Jesus' sheepfold."

In the month of October, 1825, ten months after her defiance of Pele, Kapiolani was baptized. She then became noted for her piety and good works. She divided her day between meditation and outward activities, and exercised herself to help the sick and the afflicted, having learned humility, which, according to St. Augustine, is the foundation of all Christian virtues. Those who had feared her did so no longer, except evil doers; for Kapiolani had issued a rigid mandate over her Kaawaloa and Kealakekua lands affecting drunkenness, adultery, prostitution and worshiping of idols. She was much given to hospitality, and had a well-ordered house, a cheerful disposition and refined manners,—the outward and visible signs of an inward purity and self respect that had taken the place of fleshly indulgences. "No one could look at her," says one of the missionary journals, "without feeling that she belonged to nature's aristocracy."

When the U. S. S. Vincennes visited Hawaii, in the year 1829, some of the ship's officers were entertained by Kapiolani at her home. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, the chaplain, has left a long and detailed account of this visit. We see from it that Kapiolani lived in comfort and refinement, but not in luxury or display. This account is interesting as showing that there was nothing of the ascetic about Kapiolani. Those who have lived a dissolute life in their youth, on conversion to a religious life often become hard and puritanical. Kapiolani was too finely balanced a soul for that. While cultivating the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, she preserved her love of simple beauty in nature and the things she kept around her.

Kapiolani's husband, Naihe, died in the month of December, 1831, after a stroke of paralysis. He had become a devout Christian. For the remaining ten years of her life, Kapiolani appears to have lived alone with her retainers. On her husband's death, she succeeded him in the office of magistrate over Kau and South Kona.

Sometime in the "thirties," Kapiolani removed her residence from the beach to a higher elevation about two miles inland, near where Rev. Mr. Paris resided later. This move was made
to accommodate Mr. Ruggles, the successor of Mr. Ely, whose health required the change. The new home was situated 1500 feet above the sea-level and was airy and fertile. It was in accord with Kapiolani's nature-loving spirit that she should cultivate flowers and flowering trees. She also grew figs, grapes, guavas, pomegranates, oranges, coffee, cotton and mulberries on a small scale. Mrs. Thurston has given in her journal, an eye-witness's account of this inland home of Kapiolani's at Kealakekua, in the year 1839. "I was delighted with the air of civilized and cultivated life which pervaded her dwelling," she wrote. It was in this year that Mrs. Taylor made the silhouette portrait of Kapiolani that accompanies this article.

Kapiolani's earthly life was now drawing to a close. It appears probable that during the later years of her life her income had diminished. This was not to be wondered at, when we read of her traveling through the country, relieving those in need from her own supplies, and of her great hospitality. Widowed, and with advancing years, and a third and last serious illness developing, Kapiolani's spirit never failed. She made a long tour through the district of Kau to relieve distress among the natives, and to afford them spiritual consolation.

Kapiolani, for more than a year before her death, suffered from a cancer of the breast. On medical advice she removed to Honolulu in March, 1841, for surgical treatment. The doctors decided that the breast must be amputated, and Kapiolani agreed. The operation was performed by Dr. Judd, in presence of Doctors Wood and Fox, without any anesthetic. It lasted about half an hour, and the ordeal was endured by this heroic woman without a tremor. During the course of the operation, Dr. Judd asked her if it pained. She replied, "It does pain, but I have fixed my mind on Christ, thinking of his pain on the Cross for me, and I am thereby enabled to endure." Kapiolani recovered from the operation, and was able to go out and make calls within a few weeks. She was preparing to leave Honolulu for Maui on May 1st, to join with the chiefs in the legislative council there, when she developed erysipelas. On May 3rd her condition was serious. She was delirious on the following day. During her delirium, it is related that she said nothing that was inconsistent with her
high moral and religious standard, but spoke continually of spiritual things. The day before her death, those around the bed asked her, “To whom shall we attach ourselves if you die?” meaning what chief should they follow. She replied, “Follow Jesus Christ.” Thinking she had misunderstood, the question was repeated, but she again made the same answer. Kapiolani died about 11 a.m. on May 5, 1841. Her remains were buried in the royal vault then situated in the palace grounds at Honolulu.

More than one historian has related that Kapiolani was a loyal adherent to the old New England Puritan creed. That, though true, is, however, of small account compared to the outstanding and much more significant fact that her religious faith, transcending the limits of her intellectual creed, was of the quality that is universal.

NOTE AS TO AUTHORITIES

There has been no attempt heretofore made to tell in English the whole story of Kapiolani’s life. The fullest and most valuable source of information is that published in the Hawaiian language in the newspaper “Au Okoa,” by S. M. Kamakau, the eminent native historian, in the year 1869. An anonymous article of value was published in the Hawaiian newspaper “Ka Elele Hawaii” in the year 1845, dealing with her early life. Mrs. Persis G. Taylor, who drew the silhouette portrait, wrote a brief Memorial that was printed in the year 1897. This was restricted, however, to Kapiolani’s life after her conversion, and consisted mainly of extracts from the missionary journals. Some interesting particulars, especially about her last illness and death, were published in the “Polynesian” newspaper on June 5, 1841, just one month after her death. The missionary histories and journals contain many brief scattered references to Kapiolani.

The writer of this paper has drawn on all of the foregoing sources for the facts that have been woven together to form the narrative. His thanks are due to the veteran Hawaiian scholar Thomas G. Thrum, who suggested the writing of the paper and translated the above mentioned newspaper articles for the writer’s use. Thanks are also due for help received from that other veteran scholar and authority on things Hawaiian, Joseph S. Emerson, and to Albert P. Taylor and Stephen Mahaulu of the Archives Office; also to Miss Green of the Hawaiian Historical Society, and to others.

Honolulu, T. H.
PACIFIC RELATIONS INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

(Contributed)

HAWAII'S strategic position as "the friendly outpost of a friendly nation" was again emphasized during the past year in the assembling here of representatives of nine Pacific countries for a two-weeks conference known as the Institute of Pacific Relations. Of the numerous conferences which have come to Hawaii by virtue of its "crossroads" location, none has attracted more national and international attention than this Institute, happily termed by Governor Wallace R. Farrington in his address of welcome, "An Adventure in Friendship."

Those listed as active members totaled 111, grouped as follows: Australia, 6; Canada, 6; China, 13; Continental United States, 28; Japan, 19; Korea, 6; Philippines, 3; New Zealand, 11; Hawaii, 16; members at large, 3. In addition to these there were more than 40 persons listed as associate members, which brought the assemblage, exclusive of members of families, wives and children accompanying the active members, to approximately 150 persons.

The preliminary work to develop this Institute covered practically five years. Shortly after the close of the World War a proposal was made that an international Y. M. C. A. conference be held in Honolulu to bring together Y. M. C. A. representatives from all Pacific countries. From discussion of this suggestion there was evolved a plan to broaden the proposed conference to include church organizations as well as the Y. M. C. A. From these suggestions there developed strong sentiment for a still broader conference, so as to include a wide range of political, economic, social and cultural questions, and it was out of this proposal that the Institute of Pacific Relations was built—an international gathering not limited by race, creed, color or political or social position.

The Institute was held at historic Punahou, where the entire college plant was placed at the disposal of the gathering. Not
only were classrooms and auditoriums made available for the formal meetings and discussions, but the large dormitories and the big dining-hall formed a home for the members, who dwelt together as one large family during the two weeks session. This was one of the most interesting and worthwhile phases of the Institute plan, for the members changed from table to table almost daily and thus each came to know the others in an intimate and friendly fashion that would not have been possible had the meetings been confined to business sessions alone.

Governor Farrington voiced the official greetings of the Territory of Hawaii; Frank C. Atherton, who served as chairman of the Central Executive Committee in Honolulu, handling arrangements, outlined the hopes and aims which had prompted those who had brought the Institute about; and Dr. A. L. Dean, president of the University of Hawaii, who had been active in shaping the program, outlined its scope. These three stimulating and inspiring speeches all voiced the spirit of thorough friendliness and liberality which permeated the subsequent sessions.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, the temporary chairman of the meeting, was chosen permanent chairman and handled the business of the meetings in expeditious and sympathetic manner. The operation of the Institute fell into four distinct lines:

First: The general forum or general meeting of all institute members, at which certain well defined topics were brought up for discussion by anyone interested.

Second: The "round table" discussions, at which the Institute resolved itself into much smaller groups, each group taking up a section of a particular problem, the plan being for the various groups thereafter to pool their experiences, suggestions and conclusions to be given back to the Institute at a general forum.

Third: Series of public addresses given on the campus especially for Institute members, but to which the general public was invited. At these public sessions, topics of very general interest around the Pacific were taken up and discussed formally by able speakers of all the groups at the conference.

Fourth: What might be termed an extension course of lectures given at the Library of Hawaii, which meetings were open
to the public and were similar in structure and purpose to the public address meetings held on the campus.

The forums and round table discussions were closed to the public and the press, the purpose of this being to assure to every member who took part in a round table meeting an entire freedom of speech. As the Institute progressed, the wisdom of this plan became apparent and the members expressed themselves in appreciation of it. Many subjects were discussed, but perhaps the most talked of single issue was that caused by the operation of the United States Immigration Act of 1924. Although this was of especial concern to the Oriental countries, it had an indirect bearing on the immigration policies of such other Pacific countries as Canada and Australia, and many points of view were offered and discussed.

Next to this in point of interest was perhaps the question of extraterritoriality in China. Dr. Wilbur declared on the closing night of the conference that he considered the report of mass education in China, a movement which has sprung up since the World War, and the consequences of that mass education in the problems of the Pacific, the most striking subject presented to the Institute. Second to this he placed the new spirit of nationality and the new and vigorous attitude of China towards foreign encroachment and towards the problems of this new republic based upon the experience of past democracies.

Desire expressed by many of the members for a permanent organization resulted in the Institute's appointing a temporary organizing committee of five, as follows: F. C. Atherton, Hawaii, chairman; Y. Tsurumi, Japan; S. T. Wen, China; John Nelson, Canada, and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Continental United States. This committee is now busy outlining plans for the permanent organization. It is planned to hold periodical conferences, probably every two years. For the present at least, the permanent central secretariat will be stationed in Honolulu. J. Merle Davis and Charles F. Loomis are the executive secretaries.

The following interesting comment on the Institute of Pacific Relations, by L. T. Chen, one of the Chinese members, is taken from an article appearing in The Chinese Recorder, September, 1925. It sums up—perhaps as well as anything that has been
written, the purpose and accomplishments of this first session:

"The Institute was invited for the purpose of exchanging views and opinions on problems of the Pacific basin. Its spirit can best be expressed in St. Paul's words, 'Bear ye one another's burden.' A determination to understand and appreciate the other man's problems as well as to lay bare one's own heart was the secret of the success of this gathering. When the sessions began it soon became clear that it was far from the mind of any one attending the Institute to expect to win diplomatic victory. Those covetous of laurels had better look for them in being open-minded, frank and candid. Woeful was he who closed his eyes, stuffed his ears and obstinately did his own talking. Equally unfortunate was he who disregarded the other man's view and tenaciously clung to his own notions. Their efforts were doomed to failure; their exertions destined to be barren of results.

"The Institute was a new experiment and pointed the way to a new era of international and interracial relations. Diplomacy has been too long a monopoly of the government, and history abounds with the failures of this practice. What the people may do in this field is an untrodden path. However, this much we know: individuals of different races and nations have mingled and mixed with great ease. Friendship and good will have resulted from such contacts just as easily and naturally as among members of the same racial or national group.

"The world is shrinking and we are compelled to live in close quarters. When we have to rub shoulders the one with the other with increasing frequency, we are brought face to face with the practical question of how to get along with one another in the most friendly way. Men are human beings, and the problem of human relations can not be solved except by recognizing the human factor. This is where diplomacy in the accepted sense has failed. A lack of consideration of human values seems characteristic of the entire diplomatic history between nations. How to give cognizance to human values in international relationship is a vital issue.

"With this purpose in view, 111 men and women, representing nine national and territorial groups, met on the campus of Punahou College in the city of Honolulu. Under the friendly atmo-
sphere of this cosmopolitan city where East and West meet, and where the descendants of more than twenty races live in harmony and cordiality, they drank deep of the fountain of good will. Whether in forum discussions or at tea under the shady trees, an invariable spirit of friendliness permeated whatever the institute members said and did. Not that there were no differences of opinion, nor was there smooth sailing all the while, but to have overridden these obstacles and to have steered across a difficult sea safely gave additional testimony of the efficacy of fearless group thinking. Throughout the institute there was exhibited a remarkable combination of frankness and courtesy, of candor and tact. No facts were shunned, no views concealed. Yet no sensibilities were hurt and no man needed to feel embarrassed."

THE UNITED STATES FLEET VISITS HAWAII

By Samuel Wilder King

(Formerly Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy)

The visit of the United States Fleet in Hawaiian waters in the spring and summer of 1925 was part of the greatest maneuvers ever held by the United States Navy. The project had been discussed for two or three years prior; and in the fall of 1924, when the decision had been made that the maneuvers would be held, the Commander in Chief of the Fleet, Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U. S. Navy, visited Hawaii on a preliminary tour.

As the western outpost of the United States of America, Hawaii is one of the most important strategic points in the scheme of national defense; and it was entirely logical that the Navy should desire to hold its maneuvers in Hawaiian waters as part of the routine training of the Fleet when assembled for collective operations.
As finally decided upon, the plans called for joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy, the Fleet acting as an attacking force, and the Army and Naval forces stationed in Hawaii acting as a defense force. When the attack was completed, the United States Fleet carried out a full schedule of training by forces and subordinate units, and visited the different islands of the group, preliminary to the trip to Australia and New Zealand, returning via Honolulu.

Before the departure of the Fleet from San Francisco to "attack" Oahu, the Scouting Fleet, which unit usually operates in the Atlantic Ocean, had passed through the Panama Canal and joined the Battle Fleet. The U. S. S. Seattle, Flagship of the U. S. Fleet, with Admiral R. E. Coontz, U. S. Navy, arrived in Honolulu April 20th, detached from active participation in the Fleet operations, in order to act as umpire ship. Admiral Coontz was the chief umpire for the war between the Fleet and Oahu's defenders, and had with him a staff of Army and Navy officers as assistant umpires. Others were passengers on vessels of the Fleet.

Admiral S. S. Robison, U. S. Navy, Commander in Chief, U. S. Battle Fleet, was in supreme command of the attack. Under him were the four major subdivisions of the U. S. Fleet; his own command, the Battle Fleet; the Scouting Fleet; the Control Force; and the Fleet Base Force. This armada comprised eleven battleships, ten light cruisers, sixty destroyers, eighteen submarines, five mine vessels, thirty-three auxiliary vessels, and eleven aviation squadrons, a total of one hundred thirty-seven ships. This is the largest assemblage of vessels that has ever visited Hawaii at one time, and comprised practically all of the effective seagoing ships of the United States Navy. Approximately 45,000 men and officers manned this armada, including two admirals, already mentioned, two vice-admirals, and ten rear-admirals. In round numbers, 3,000 officers, 3,500 chief petty officers, and 38,000 lower ratings. The number of men was just about half of the total strength of the Navy, ashore and afloat, and possibly three-fourths of the number of men afloat. Considered as a tourist invasion, there has never been a greater influx of curious and intelligent sightseers in the history of Hawaii.
The men of the naval service are recruited from every section of the United States and come from all walks of life. To those making their first visit Hawaii was a name to conjure with, and an opportunity to see the Islands and to visit its famous points of interest was looked forward to eagerly.

With the Fleet were representatives of the press of the United States, coming as guests of the Navy Department, and covering newspapers from all four corners of America, both big and little. Many parties of Congressmen and individual members of the Senate and the House of the United States chose the time while the Fleet was in Hawaii to visit the Islands to learn of its needs by first-hand investigation. The result of the Fleet maneuvers was, therefore, a tremendous advertisement of the Islands by the Navy visitors, the press representatives, and the congressional parties.

To receive these guests of Hawaii-nei, and to try as well as could be to entertain them, the Legislature of the Territory at its thirteenth session appropriated $75,000, and created a commission of five men to disburse this sum for the reception and entertainment of the Navy, as an expression of Hawaii's welcome and aloha.

On April 27th, the attack having been officially declared finished by the chief umpire, the Fleet began to arrive off Honolulu. The major vessels, battleships and light cruisers, anchored south of Oahu, on the narrow shelf of comparatively shoal water, lying just outside the line of breakers; and the smaller craft proceeded into Pearl Harbor. The vessels off port stretched from Waikiki to Pearl Harbor. A few ships were berthed in Honolulu harbor, restricted in number because of the lack of wharf facilities.

From the day of arrival until May 7th was a continuous round of entertainment of the senior officers and officers and men of the Fleet; and of individual sightseeing by the Navy men. Dinner parties, balls, receptions, parades, and a nearly continuous program of musical entertainment at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., and the adjacent former Central Union Church building, turned into a Fleet Service Club, expressed Honolulu's welcome to the United States Navy on this memorable occasion. Hawaiian
BRITISH PRESS PARTY VISIT

Condensed largely from the Honolulu Advertiser of Aug. 4-5, 1925

"We came, we saw, and were conquered by the unexpected and hospitable welcome with which Honolulu greeted us upon arrival," was voiced by not a few of the notable members of the Imperial Press Delegation that touched here in August last per S. S. Aorangi, en route to the Colonies for its conference at Melbourne.

The steamer was met off the port by an Aloha welcome committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the governor's representative, and local newsmen, with greetings, as also floral leis with which all members and their ladies were decorated as they entered the harbor. It was another of Honolulu's characteristic welcomes to her distinguished guests for which she is becoming noted. "A beautiful custom," as the head of the party remarked; "we already feel thoroughly at home."

For the accommodation of the delegation the steamer arrived at noon of the 4th, ahead of her schedule, to leave at 3 p. m. the next day. Prearrangements were made by the Chamber's committee of welcome for as varied a program of sight-seeing and entertainment as the limited stay of the party permitted, which gave the visitors a strenuous time.

Autos conveyed the noted party to the executive building, where they were officially welcomed by Governor Farrington, thence to the aquarium, followed by tea at the Moana, where, during the evening the Tourist bureau gave a special motion picture program of Island scenes for their entertainment.

Next day's activities began at 9 a. m., motoring through various city streets to Kamehameha school grounds; to Moanalua; to the Honolulu Plantation for a brief inspection of its sugar mill at Aiea. Pearl Harbor station was next visited for a glimpse at "Uncle Sam's" Mid-Pacific naval station, thence back to town through the cannery district and up Nuuanu for a noon Pali view; after which, luncheon at the Country Club, by the Chamber of Commerce, President J. R. Galt presiding, was scheduled for 12:30.
ships, five light cruisers, twenty-six destroyers, thirteen auxiliary vessels, two mine-layers, and the Fleet Flagship Seattle.

On the return to Honolulu, after a stay in Australia and New Zealand waters that was characterized by a most enthusiastic welcome, several of the vessels proceeded via different island groups of Polynesia direct to the mainland. The main body returned via Samoa to Honolulu, arriving September 9th and leaving September 18th.

The latter date marked the termination of the Fleet's visit, an event in our local history, an object lesson to many of us of the might and power and high character of the great Navy that is the nation's "first line of defense;" and an unexampled opportunity for this Territory to show our mainland brothers that out here in the Mid-Pacific there is a loyal, progressive, and thoroughly American community. Hawaii did its best to show the Navy a traditional Hawaiian welcome. With 45,000 visitors, it was a task for our small communities. But the cooperation of all made the problem less difficult. From the Navy we received high praise and many expressions of appreciation of the manner in which Hawaii greeted the Fleet and cared for the Navy men. For our part, the Fleet left us a lasting impression of the fine young manhood that serves the nation in the Navy; of the clean-cut, gentlemanly youngsters that thronged our streets and made friends so readily; that became so much a part of us that we regretted the day of departure.

Newspaper Enterprise.—As a "Welcome to our Fleet," a special edition of the Star-Bulletin, of 200 pages, and of the Honolulu Advertiser, of 148 pages, greeted them on arrival, designed, by special articles and many illustrations, to entertain and educate the "invaders" with an historic account of Hawaii's progress in all lines of endeavor, and equally serviceable to mail abroad. This latter service met a sudden check by the new postal law requiring parcel-post rate on all papers of over 8 oz. weight, which made the postal fee 38 cents on the Advertiser, and 26 cents on the Star-Bulletin. Such rates are not likely to encourage future effort in this line.
BRITISH PRESS PARTY VISIT

Condensed largely from the Honolulu Advertiser of Aug. 4-5, 1925

"WE CAME, we saw, and were conquered by the unexpected and hospitable welcome with which Honolulu greeted us upon arrival," was voiced by not a few of the notable members of the Imperial Press Delegation that touched here in August last per S. S. Aorangi, en route to the Colonies for its conference at Melbourne.

The steamer was met off the port by an Aloha welcome committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the governor's representative, and local news­men, with greetings, as also floral leis with which all members and their ladies were decorated as they entered the harbor. It was another of Honolulu's characteristic welcomes to her distinguished guests for which she is becoming noted. "A beautiful custom," as the head of the party remarked; "we already feel thoroughly at home."

For the accommodation of the delegation the steamer arrived at noon of the 4th, ahead of her schedule, to leave at 3 p. m. the next day. Prearrangements were made by the Chamber's committee of welcome for as varied a program of sight-seeing and entertainment as the limited stay of the party permitted, which gave the visitors a strenuous time.

Autos conveyed the noted party to the executive building, where they were officially welcomed by Governor Farrington, thence to the aquarium, followed by tea at the Moana, where, during the evening the Tourist bureau gave a special motion picture program of Island scenes for their entertainment.

Next day's activities began at 9 a. m., motoring through various city streets to Kamehameha school grounds; to Moanalua; to the Honolulu Plantation for a brief inspection of its sugar mill at Aiea. Pearl Harbor station was next visited for a glimpse at "Uncle Sam's" Mid-Pacific naval station, thence back to town through the cannery district and up Nuuanu for a noon Pali view; after which, luncheon at the Country Club, by the Chamber of Commerce, President J. R. Galt presiding, was scheduled for 12:30.
At this festive board Governor Farrington gave a welcoming address, embodying friendliness, goodwill, and enthusiasm, in touching on the traditional ideas of the two great nations. Referring to the World’s Press congress held here in 1921, and benefits therefrom, he extended the visitors the best wishes of Hawaii for the success of their coming conference in Australia.

Maj. Hon. John Jacob Astor, in reply, among other neat remarks, said: “If we had never loved you before we came, we could not leave you and not love you now. Just how much we appreciate your generous hospitality is difficult to say. We only hope you will grow from strength to strength; that we shall know more of your matchless ideals, and that we, as nations and kindred peoples, shall continue to keep the peace of the world, and promote the advancement of civilization. We had heard of beautiful Hawaii before we came, and our imagination had leaped to great heights. We have now seen Hawaii, and our imagination is rose-colored, having leaped to greater heights in the reality than in the make-believe.”

Echo of Mark Twain is recognized in the following tribute, as given by Major Astor: “I have no fear of contradiction when I say that these islands are the loveliest anchored in any ocean in the world. The contentment and happiness here is marvelous. It is a joy to see it, and to know it exists. Here, also, the enterprise of man has made the most of opportunity, and mankind elsewhere in the world is benefiting by that enterprise. It is good to be with you, and we are happy.”

Lord Burnham, president of the Imperial Press Conference, being called upon, said: “The people of the United States are geniuses for creating some of the greatest pleasure grounds of civilization, and Hawaii is distinctly one of them. This wonderful welcome that you have extended to us, sweeter in its appeal because it was not expected, has shown to us the friendly heart of real America. It demonstrates, also, just how much we have in common and how little we differ in matters of happiness, hospitality and advancement of civilization. Our friendship is not policy. It is an instinct.”

Following the luncheon, the visitors went direct to the vessel, which took its departure at 3 o’clock. A large gathering had
assembled at the pier to bid them bon voyage, and with strains from the Hawaiian band gave their parting aloha to our appreciative guests.

The British Press Party passing through comprised:


Sir Harry E. Brittain, originator and organizer of the first Imperial Press conference.


Sir Edward Iliffe, of the Midland Telegraph and other Newspaper interests.

Sir Percival Phillips, correspondent Daily Mail.

Lord Apsley, of the Morning Post.

Rt. Hon. Chas. Wm. Bowerman, secretary Trades Union Congress.


David Davies, editor South Wales Daily Post.

Sir William Davies, editor Western Mail, and Evening Express,

Cardiff, Wales.

Sir Roderick Jones, head of Reuter’s Agency.

Capt. Anthony Eden, of the Yorkshire Post.

J. H. Findlay, of the Scotsman.

A. P. Herbert, of the London Punch.

N. B. Graham, of the Express and Star, Southampton.

Perceval Landon, correspondent Daily Mail, various countries.

Sir Frank Newnes, chairman Geo. Newnes, Ltd., and director various other publications.

Sir Joseph Reed, manager Newcastle Chronicle publications.

R. H. Shaw, of the London Times.

H. E. Turner, secretary Empire Press Union.

Sir Howard d’Egville, editor Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire.

Ernest Woodhead, editor Huddersfield Examiner.


J. M. Emrie, manager Edmonton Journal.

J. W. Dafoe, editor Winnipeg Free Press.

W. J. Southam, manager Hamilton Spectator.

Hon. F. J. Carrel, editor Quebec Telegraph.

C. F. Crandall, of Montreal British United Press, Ltd.

Geo. A. L. Green, editor Cape Argus, Capetown.

Basil K. Long, editor Cape Times.

D. M. Ollemans, of the Friend Newspapers, Ltd.

Uley Sargent, of the Natal Mercury.

Arthur W. Moore, of the Calcutta Statesman.

H. Smiles, of the Rangoon Gazette.

Miss Mary Moseley, of the Nassau Guardian, British West Indies.

Dr. Auguste Bartolo, of the Daily Malta Chronicle.
OF THE three planes assigned and prepared for the flight to Hawaii from San Pablo bay, to start August 31st, the PB-1 (designated the Boeing plane) was held back for further tests, and the two PN9 planes, Nos. 3 and 1, set forth a little before 3 p. m. The start was made under favorable conditions and was witnessed by a vast throng at all observation points as the planes swung into San Francisco bay and passed out through the Golden Gate at an altitude of about 150 feet, and at a speed of 80 miles an hour. An hour after their start they rose to 500 feet for their course.


Along the course of their flight, U. S. naval craft were stationed 200 miles apart as a safeguard, and to mark the way in smoke-clouds by day and searchlights by night. These vessels, in the order of their alignment from the coast, were: the Wm. Jones, McCawley, Corry, Mayer, Doyen, Langley, Reno, Farragut, Aroostook and Tanager, the latter 130 miles from Honolulu.

Three hundred miles out from San Francisco, plane No. 3, piloted by Lt. A. P. Snody, was forced down and rode the waves several hours till found and picked up about 2 a. m. by the Wm. Jones, which, with the McCawley, went to its aid. Messages at first indicated it would resume flight, as it was not in trouble, though experiencing difficulty in rising: But it was towed back to San Francisco, and came to grief in the bay.

Plane No. 1, Comdr. Rodgers, made successful progress through the night, communicating frequently to flight headquarters, "Feeling fine, all OK," which was picked up by the several guard-ships. This continued till near Honolulu's noon hour, and expectation was rife that the crowning event of its arrival was almost in sight. Then came silence; then an ominous message of fuel getting low, and again, that "We haven't gas to
last five minutes.” Its position at this time was between the Aroostook and the Tanager, some 300 miles from its goal, with the weather most unpropitious, the last message received being: “We will crack up if we have to land in this rough sea without motive power.”

When it was learned that the plane had alighted at 1.34 p.m., search toward the adjudged locality was taken up by the Farragut and Aroostook, nearest guard-ships, followed by concerted naval maneuvers of ships and planes from Pearl Harbor and from Lahaina. Thick weather interrupted the first night’s plans, but at daybreak all efforts were resumed. Uncertainty of the exact position of the plane’s alighting added materially to the difficulty of search, and as day after day passed, the searching fleet, increased to 23 vessels, literally combed the sea between the islands and the adjudged locality of mishap, aided by six scouting planes.

Entering upon the fourth day, as also the fifth, and later, with still no word of discovery, the report of night flares having been seen by the Whippoorwill strengthened hope that was waning in many hearts. Meanwhile all available craft of sea and air were being added to the searchers, including some of the returning fleet from Australia.

Shortly after 5 p.m. of September 10th, a radio message to the Honolulu Advertiser announced the arrival of Commander Rodgers and companions in their fuel-less plane at Nawiliwili, Kauai, having been located by the submarine R-4, 15 miles northwest of that port, and towed thither with all hands aboard, well, but worn and hungry.

Thus Comdr. John Rodgers and his crew, in the PN9 No. 1, succeeded in the pioneer flight from the Pacific Coast to the Hawaiian Islands, though not exactly as planned.

On reaching shore the aviators were greeted by huge crowds, garlanded, and conveyed to the Lihue hotel, where, under medical care, sustenance and rest were prescribed.

Great relief and much rejoicing throughout the city, and in naval and army circles followed the receipt of the glad tidings, and aid from Pearl Harbor was at once dispatched by the destroyer MacDonough, in case it should be required, with in-
structions to bring the intrepid fliers to the naval station as soon as they were able. Comdr. Rodgers planned to be towed to his goal in his plane, to complete the voyage, but in this he was overruled. A good night's rest enabled them to board the MacDonough and, leaving Nawiliwili a little after 2 p. m. of the 11th, reached Pearl Harbor shortly after 7 o'clock; a five hours trip.

Sirens on warships blared, and crowds on ship and shore cheered lustily as the vessel came up to its dock. Commander Rodgers and his crew, grouped on the bridge, acknowledged the welcome greetings of the throng, and waved to friends as search­lights lit up the shore. When the vessel was moored, and the distinguished party disembarked, Commander Rodgers, leading the way, was greeted by Admiral John McDonald, and by Governor and Mrs. Farrington, who decorated the fliers with floral leis. The exciting welcome by the many friends gathered was shortened by the doctor's cautioning for quiet and rest.

The following day the heroes came to the city for a noon thanksgiving and welcome gathering in the grounds of the executive building, where some 5000 residents greeted them. Commander Rodgers and crew were met with congratulations on the steps of the capitol by Governor Farrington, Admiral S. S. Robison, Rear Admiral L. Bostwick, Major Genl. E. M. Lewis, and other representatives of army, navy and the territory. After an exchange of greetings the party moved to the grandstand where Bishop J. D. La Mothe offered the prayer of thanksgiving for their preservation and achievement.

Then followed general presentations, wreath decorating of the heroes, and short addresses by Commander Rodgers and each of his fellow-fliers. And during it all the photographers were not idle.

Commander Rodgers in his address expressed appreciation of the welcome, and corrected the erroneous impression that they had been drifting. "We were sailing," he said, "we had taken some cloth from the plane which we made into a sail, whereby we were making two knots an hour, so knew that, sooner or later, we would make port, and were about to succeed when somebody came along and found us."
The rescued plane PN9 No. 1 reached Pearl Harbor Saturday evening, Sept. 12th, having been towed from Kauai by the U. S. S. Pelican.

A community lunch at the Young Hotel was an event of the 15th, under the auspices of the Aloha Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to Commander Rodgers and crew, attended by over 600 well-wishers, President J. R. Galt presiding. On this occasion there were many speeches and each of the fliers was presented with a gold watch by Governor Farrington on behalf of the Honolulu Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association.

This was followed the next day by the Governor’s reception at Washington Place, from 4 to 6 p. m., when the Pacific aviation pioneers stood in line for personal introduction and handshake with some 1500 callers, to the accompaniment of Hawaiian music by glee club and band.

On Friday, the 18th, these heroes of the pioneer flight from the Pacific Coast bade adieu to Aloha land and departed for San Francisco by the U. S. S. Idaho, where unstinted ovations awaited them.

HAWAIIAN MUSIC

By Helen H. Roberts, Yale University

Before discussing the Hawaiian music of today it is necessary to say something about the Hawaiian music of the past, for it is to be doubted if there could be a wider gulf between the two. And yet, the modern product can only be understood in the light of the ancient, and to a degree bears its impress. Possibly at some period in the remote past the ancestors of the Hawaiians composed and sang simple folk-songs which were direct expressions of their daily life, musically as well as poetically. But evidently very long ago (by what agency probably will never be known but only surmised) a few well-defined styles were adopted beyond the limits of which neither music nor poetry developed further until contact with the outside world became general, about a century ago.
Religion has often played an important part in the art life of peoples, as in other lines, in some instances causing utter stagnation while in others proving the greatest inspiration. The early Hebrews were forbidden to make graven images and developed no sculpture and no painting. Arabian decorative art was purely geometrical because religious edicts forbade the creation of realistic figures. So, although of its kind it is extremely rich and beautiful, it is entirely one-sided in development. Although the Egyptians attempted much realistic art and were surprisingly adept at life-like representations in some of their sculptured objects, a certain stiffness and style of representation in their paintings, which, carried down through the centuries, hardened their graphic art into a mould which has distinguished it completely from any other, and beyond which it developed or changed scarcely at all. The causes of this hardening, if the term may be allowed, will probably remain one of the secrets of the past. It may have been started by that whimsical dame, Fashion, and unlike her have remained the same; by some religious usage; by a particularly successful piece of work which found royal favor; or by sheer inability to make a new departure beyond the limitations characterizing the early attempts of a primitive people at depicting the scenes around them.

Probably one or another or several such influences served to "set" Hawaiian musical art in the comparatively narrow mould it has assumed for untold time. As far as thought was concerned, as embodied in the texts of songs, there was a certain freedom. Thus, a person wishing to discomfit an enemy would take one of the most effective means known to him, the composition of a sarcastic song which would embody references, preferably veiled rather than outspoken (as indeed was the fashion for all types of songs) to all the discreditable points in the object of spite which it was possible to think of. There was no limit, either in number or kind, to the scurrilous allusions which could be included. But they were composed into a mele or chant in a more or less set way, and liberal use was made of certain forms of expression, such as stock figures of speech, which an examination of Hawaiian poetry in the mass shows to be almost hackneyed, one might say, so often are the same ones encountered, though
their beauty offers some reason for their popularity. Although there were no defined rules of prosody and no rhyming, there was a tendency in all poetic composition toward linked assonance, possibly gradually more and more relied on as a mnemonic device in the learning and recitation of very long, honorific, genealogical and more or less historical chants, but also resorted to in shorter compositions where its use is more a matter of imitation of fashion than an aid to memory, and always evidence of clever workmanship.

Ancient Hawaiian poetry may be divided into two distinct styles, for each of which there was an accepted style of musical accompaniment. The first comprised the compositions not intended to be used as dance accompaniments, usually honorific chants, but also those serving other purposes. These were recited almost entirely on one tone, often with very rapid and blurred enunciation of words, long sections of poetry being recited on a single breath without any instrumental accompaniment and always as a solo. At points where it became necessary to renew the breath, or where there was a break in continuity of ideas, the tone might be dropped, and usually the interval of a perfect fourth was taken, below the general level of the chant, either to end such a section, or, as more often the case, to take up a new one, beginning on the lower tone and rising with a portamento to the general level.

Of this form of chanting there were several variant types. Into the chants recited in wailing for the dead, the character of real wailing was introduced, making such chants sound like sobbing, very impressive to hear. In some it was the fashion to prolong the final vowels at the end of lines, where a break in continuity was to occur, with a very slight wavering of tone, such as a quarter-step interval, which was very expertly accomplished by the most proficient chanters who could almost exactly reproduce the effect again and again. Those less proficient, and they were the majority, contented themselves with clumsier effects, larger intervals in the wavering and more frequent breaths. The prolongation of final vowels at the end of every second line was a favorite style, but the lines need not be of even approximately uniform length.
A deep chest tone was much admired in these styles of chanting, the quality of which was not to be affected by enunciation of words. Hence a great abuse crept in, the mouthing of syllables so that they were scarcely distinguishable to those who were not absolutely familiar with the texts of the chants; and this, again, gave rise to another style of chanting where the tones were not so sustained and the words were recited very rapidly, without much variation in the length of syllables and entirely without expression, though clearly pronounced. No doubt those in whose honor chants were being recited which were unfamiliar to their ears, wanted to know what was being said!

Less formal, topical compositions were generally composed so that they might be used with dance or instrumental accompaniment, or both, although they were often sung without either. These were called hula in distinction to oli, the term applied to the other type of chanting. Hula compositions were always in a light vein and very frequently amorous in the extreme. They were all composed in couplets the lines of which were approximately, though not necessarily, of exactly the same length, as far as number of syllables were concerned, for they fitted two phrases of music so composed that the second was modelled on and complementary to the first, although some tunes were so lacking in variety that the second phrase might be merely a repetition of the first. In the hula tunes metre became a feature which was irregular or lacking in the oli. It was generally two-four although some of the more archaic hula tunes have three-four and even six-four metre. The time was perfectly regular when the tunes were used for dancing and were accompanied by the instruments, but when sung without these props to regularity there was apt to be some laxity. The hula tunes possessed real melody, though of a circumscribed order. It consisted in a general level, as in oli chants, but the complementary tone (a fourth, fifth, minor or major third below it) was comparatively prominent as well, and around these two tones were others grouped like satellites, not more than a minor third, usually, from one of the two principal tones. Thus each hula tune had about five or six notes. Some had more. Hulas of a given class, that is, those used for certain dances, had no invariably distinguishing features, evidently, or
else those which survive to the present have been much broken
down. In some types, however, features like a tendency to begin
on the last half of the first beat, or to split the beat into two
equal parts, seem to predominate. In some there is likely to be
about the same melodic content. This may be due to variations
of a few stock tunes, or to a certain melodic style having been
accepted. One type of *hula* has tunes which appear to be based
on the first inversion of a major triad, and most of the tunes are
major in feeling.

Thus it will be seen that there were very definite limits to the
old style of singing. Free melody, or melody developed beyond
the phrase and answer idea, there was none. There was no modu-
lation, no development of themes, no playing with the tune.
There were no sequences to speak of. *Hulas* might be sung by
individuals as solos or by choruses, in which case the singing was
in unison, or the men’s voices were an octave below the women’s.
I have heard a constant interval of a fifth maintained, the man
singing a fifth below the woman, whose voice was heavy and
pitched very low, but such part singing is very rare. So too,
were dialogue *hulas*, which purported to be dialogues between two
individuals, but which, so far as I could learn, were not sung
antiphonally. In these *hula kake*, as they were called, there is a
hint of drama which goes back to very early periods and to a
former homeland of the Hawaiian people. Exactly the same
term for the same thing is used in the Caroline Islands.

It seems odd to us that there were no lullabies, no love songs
of the simple folk-song type, no hunting songs, etc., within the
memory of old Hawaiians still living, which did not fall under
either the *hula* or the *oli* type. I heard just one little tune, sound-
ing very like an *oli*, which was very brief. The purport of it was
that the wind of Hilo should blow rather than some other, in
effect quite like our little couplet “Rain, rain, go away, come
again some other day,” possibly a brief chant which might come
under the classification of *pule* or prayer. It had no more pro-
nounced melody than the litany read in the Episcopal church.

When the missionaries came the Hawaiians were surprised and
delighted to hear the hymns. Here was opened to them the whole
world of melodic possibilities, such as they had never before
imagined. That they are inherently musical is amply proved, not only by their excellent rhythm, about which even the earliest travellers to their shores remarked when witnessing their *hulas* and hearing the accompanying chants, but by their love of melody which once presented to them they have seized upon with such avidity. They named the new style of singing *himeni*, from the hymns through which it was first made manifest to them about 1820. Their words for *song* were all more directly applicable to related phenomena, like *leo*, voice, showing that it had not been differentiated enough to require a term by itself.

The musical instruments of the olden days were all very simple and archaic in type, and none are peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands, but are found widely over the Pacific and on the mainland of Asia, and even in places on the mainland of the Americas, usually near or on the west coasts, although in Central America, Mexico and Brazil they have penetrated far inland. These instruments for the most part appear to have had their home around the Bay of Bengal. Some are definitely known to have originated in India, or to have been in use there from the remotest antiquity, while others appear to have had some connection with Burma, Malaysia or southern Asia in general. Some are found in Madagascar and extreme southern and western Africa, as if they had been carried there across the Indian Ocean and had been pressed across the continent and down to the extreme south by later waves of culture from the northeast.

There was only one stringed instrument in the hands of the natives prior to 1879 and that was the *ukekē*, a variant of the musical bow, with two or three strings, for which the mouth served as a resonator when one end of the bow was held to it, while the strings were plucked with a bit of grass or similar plectrum. The wind instruments were well represented. First may be mentioned a bamboo flute, with two stops in addition to the embouchure. It was played, not with the mouth but with the nose, one nostril being stopped with the thumb and the flute being held to the other so that it extended forward from the player. There is no doubt but what this instrument originated with the Brahman caste in India, who, being fearful of being defiled by using the mouth as other castes did, adopted the much
more difficult method of nose playing. Probably vertical bamboo tubes, with a notch cut in the edge at one end which was held to the lips and blown on, were once used in Hawaii but the memory of them is obscure. The conch shell with the apex cut away to form the breath hole, also a very ancient Hindu instrument, was commonly employed in Hawaii for summoning people or announcing events. Its tone was very powerful and could carry two miles. Then there were the little whistles made of a small gourd, coconut shell or even the kamani nut, with an embouchure and two or three stops, also played with the nose. A little whistle made of a spirally twisted ribbon of ti leaf was exactly the same in principle as the very ancient English whit-horn, but very diminutive and lacking a separate mouthpiece which the old English horn had. Instruments of percussion consisted of large calabashes beaten with the hands, as in India, and a later type of drum with skin head, made of a hollowed log, which was brought to Hawaii from Tahiti, according to a clear tradition. There were also pairs of sticks, a smaller tapped on a larger, and a small hollowed board stamped upon in dancing, like the Andamanese soundboard, originating from a shield of a warrior, thrown on the ground, convex side up and danced upon. Large bamboo tubes closed at one end by the natural septum, were struck on the ground vertically, closed end down. Being of different lengths they produced varying tones which are said to have been pleasing. A variety of clapper made of a length of bamboo finely fringed, except for a part left entire as a handle, instead of being merely split into two sections as elsewhere in the Pacific, produced, when shaken, not a sharp clap but a soft rustle. Rattles were made of gourd or coconut shells filled with canna seed and of dogs' teeth sewed on a netted foundation which served as anklets. Pebbles held in the palm were the simple castanets, and there were humming-tops made of gourds strung on a stick. Few of these instruments were capable of producing more than two or three tones, so that the instrumental music was far more rhythmic than melodic.

It has seemed best to discuss the primitive music at such length in order that the growth of the modern music may be understood in the light of what preceded it. During the past decade or so
Hawaiian music has attracted considerable attention. It is not of the ancient variety. In fact, it is scarcely a century old, and is native only to the degree that the Hawaiians have adapted European music taught to them by the missionaries and European teachers, coloring it by their own sense of what is fit, without regard to the rules and traditions of classical music on which the European system has been built up. Long centuries of prescribed use have affected to some degree the natural flexibility of the average Hawaiian voice, even at the same time that constant use of certain tones has imparted a fine breath capacity and a certain purity. In modern songs of considerable range one very often hears a peculiar break due to the slipping of the vocal cords which in a modified way resembles yodelling. This is so commonly encountered that it may be described as a feature of modern Hawaiian singing. Coupled with a habit, which is to be definitely traced to the ancient hula music, of gliding swiftly from a tone finished to the one to be attacked, slightly in advance of its normal appearance, it imparts a peculiar quality to the music which is quite foreign to our manner of singing. Hawaiians are also much given to feminine endings for musical phrases, in fact, such endings are almost invariable, and this too is comparatively rare in the music we are accustomed to. It is another feature that may be traced to the hula music of old times.

In a century of acquaintance with harmonized European music the Hawaiians have learned to sing in parts, but unless they have been well schooled in choral singing, or are singing from notes, one frequently hears harmonies which are unorthodox according to classical rules but which, though novel, are seldom displeasing and always refreshing to ears on which certain combinations of sounds have fallen so long that they are unconsciously anticipated. The Hawaiians are passionately fond of music, perhaps the more so that its possibilities have remained hidden from them through so many centuries of the development of their race. They have excellent tone quality and their voices blend beautifully. This would be expected in those who speak a language so largely composed of vowels, developed in a climate least harmful to the throat. It is these points about Hawaiians singing that have the strongest appeal to European and American ears.
In the matter of the songs they sing, when they are baldly analyzed it is found that very few are particularly interesting from the standpoint of individuality. They are all melodious, and a few have real merit, but the majority are either strongly tainted with Moody and Sankey flavor, or with that of old German folk-songs, a natural result of the Hawaiian band having been for many years under the leadership of a fine old German, Captain Henry Berger, to whom is largely due the honor of having instigated a modern Hawaiian music. He it was who guided the Hawaiians who were able to receive special musical training in the way they should go, and the compositions of Queen Liliuokalani and of King David Kalakaua, both of whom were prolific composers of songs, but not of longer and more serious pieces of music, bear testimony to this influence. These and other songs became very popular, for most of them, in addition to being highly melodious, are very sentimental, and sentiment is dear to the heart of the Hawaiians. Sung in a certain manner many of them rival "Sweet Adeline," but sung by the Hawaiians they take on a character of their own which, if they are not heard in too great number or too frequently, has undeniable charm. A few are outstandingly beautiful and will always be loved. None show much thematic development or modulation, and there are no very pretentious compositions either for voice or for instruments.

The old instruments have fallen very largely out of use; some are out of mind as well. The calabash drums and the rattles are still employed for the hulas, which attract modern tourists as they did the early voyagers, but the hula itself has degenerated.

In place of the old primitive instruments have come the now famous ukulele and the steel guitar, which are often thought by tourists and those who do not know their history to be native Hawaiian instruments. They are, in fact, not more than forty-five years old in Hawaii, and owe their origin to Portugal. The first Portuguese immigrants came from Madeira in 1879 and among them three men who were partners in the instrument-making business in the old home. They brought with them the guitar and two smaller instruments, and commenced to make and sell them in their new environment. The guitar was too large and expensive for the natives to adopt generally, although it was
popular, but the two others, the *viola* and the *rajao*, were soon in the hands of the peasantry. The *viola* became known as the taro-patch fiddle, from its being found so often in the hands of the natives as they rested between exertions in their taro fields; but the *rajao* gained its title of *ukulele* in a quite different way which has been related to me as authoritative by persons who knew the circumstances intimately.

A certain army officer, who early in the 80's came to make the islands his home, took a keen interest in Hawaiians and Portuguese alike, and having noted the little *rajao*, and being an apt musician, he adopted it with the same pleasure as the natives. He soon became a master of it and was seldom seen without it, and when he later became attached to the court of King Kala-kaua, often amused the gatherings with his expert playing. The Hawaiians loved him and gave him the affectionate nick-name of *uku-lele*, literally, the jumping flea, but figuratively applicable to his nimble movements and small stature, which contrasted markedly with their huge frames and deliberate movements. The instrument became known as *Uku-lele’s* instrument and later the name was transferred to it.

The *ukulele* is now the common companion of every group of Hawaiian youths, who generally achieve with it only the necessary chords with which to accompany their songs, and these, like the vocal harmonies, are not always orthodox but often delightfully unexpected.

The phonograph has done much to disseminate over the world samples of Hawaiian vocal and instrumental music, and it is through this means that most of the steel guitar music has been made known. There are not many who can play the instrument with great success who have personally carried their talent abroad. The gliding tones produced by the manner of playing afforded to European ears a distinct and delightful novelty which made an instant appeal. Although some African tribes and the Japanese have a similar technique, but use shells, in Hawaii it had an independent origin and development at the hands of a Hawaiian schoolboy, Joseph Kekuku. While attending the Kamehameha School for Boys, in Honolulu, during the years 1893-5 he began experimenting with his guitar one day by trying the
effect of a comb laid on the strings, knowing, like all school boys, the effect of singing through one. The comb elicited tones of a curious and rather appealing quality, so he decided to try other things and turned to his pocket knife, holding the steel back of the knife on the strings and rubbing it up and down. The effect delighted not only him, but his schoolmates, for whose pleasure he was continually being begged to play, so that he became expert from much practice. Later, wishing a more efficient piece of metal than that embedded in his knife, he had the man in the school shop shape for him a piece of steel more easily manipulated. His playing became the talk of the school and, when later in the year he performed at a concert, the talk of the town. Others learned how to play from him, and the haunting music which the steel guitar can produce in the hands of an expert has since captured the world's attention as it did that of the first knot of school boys who heard young Joseph play.

The steel guitar is best adapted to the playing of simple melodies; in fact, using the steel, it is difficult to achieve cords with it, but it is possible to bring out a melody while the fingers, plucking other strings, support it with chords. Thus the pieces suited to the steel guitar are preeminently those Hawaiian songs and simple melodies which are the product of the last century.

The lack of large compositions from Hawaiian composers is no indication of Hawaiian genius. As yet they are merely feeling their way into the world of varied and complex sounds, and it is hardly to be expected that as a people they will produce any very great or even pretentious compositions until they have had a longer acquaintance with the art in its fulness and are at home in it. Their talent has long lain dormant, but talent they certainly have. In chorus singing they have achieved a marked success. In orchestral and band music they have done very well as performers. A few individuals have risen to some heights as solo singers, with very beautiful natural voices which training has improved. None have risen to particular eminence in the field of instrumental playing as yet, except those who perform on the steel guitar, the music of which is so like their native way of singing. There are no famous composers of songs, except Queen Liliuokalani, but some who are prolific composers have seen their
songs outlast many seasons of popularity well on their way to a permanent place in the hearts of men.

Music in Hawaii has a future which should lead into interesting channels if the native viewpoint as regards melody and harmony, untrammeled as it is by European convention, is not obscured or destroyed by the internationalism to which all art as well as other phases of culture are trending. Even so, with the inherent love of music which her people have, if not as yet musical initiative, Hawaii may give to the world some great musicians.

EARLY ULUPALAKUA DATA

The first recorded transaction relative to the Ulupalakua section of Maui mentions it as Homaula, in a lease to M. J. Nowlein and S. D. Burrows, from Kamehameha III, in 1841, which, in 1845, was transferred to L. L. Torbert, comprising some 2087 acres, with its growing cane, mill, stock, etc., and agreements with the king and chiefs to grind their cane on adjoining lands on equal shares, for the term of six years, with privilege of renewal, at an annual rental of $800 per year. The agreement stipulates that N. and B. will instruct Torbert in cane and potato culture, and in the manufacture of sugar and molasses. All property to be returned in like good order at end of the lease. Three days after Torbert secured this lease, Geo. W. Macy joined him in the enterprise in partnership, to work for each others' joint interest for the term of the lease, but nothing further concerning them is of record, though it was said they quarreled, and on the bluff demand of Macy to Torbert to buy or sell, Torbert bought him out.

No mention is found of the development of what became known as the “Torbert Plantation,” in sugar, or stock raising, or the potato culture he carried on for export, for the convenient shipment of which he bought the land for the road to, and landing at Makena. He also purchased from Kapaakea and wife, in
1850, a tract of 800 acres in the Ahupu'a of Kohea, Kula, some distance eastward of Honuaula.

Other transactions and divers interests apparently tangled Torbert financially, so that in 1851 he made an assignment of all his property by trust deed to A. P. Everett for the benefit of his creditors. Having to leave for the Coast, Everett assigned his trust to Captain James Makee, and in time, the property was sold at auction, Jan. 23, 1856, at what the Polynesian of the issue following said "was thought to be unprecedentedly low," but does not name the price or buyer. The sale notice of the Torbert Plantation, at "Torbertsville," comprised the land, mill, buildings, etc., with 800 head cattle, 475 sheep, 350 goats, 26 work oxen, 4 horses, and 10 mules and jacks. Through C. Brewer, the buyer was Captain Makee.

It is nowhere made clear just the date of Captain Makee's closing out his Honolulu mercantile interests and moving to Ulupalakua, but it was probably the latter part of that same year. Mr. W. K. Snodgrass, his accountant for many years, was left here to wind up local affairs; then he joined the Ulupalakua colony in June, 1859, for awhile.

The papers of the time do not show particularly what was engaging the new owner's attention, and being given the name of "Rose Ranch" early after his moving thither, it looks as if stock raising was paramount and not sugar. And this impression is borne out by an item in the Advertiser of Dec. 15, 1859, which mentions the receipt of rich butter from Captain Makee, "likely the product of the fine American cows of his importation last spring." The sugar feature of Ulupalakua came to the front later.

In the Friend of 1862, page 58, Rev. S. C. Damon, on visiting Maui, makes mention of Ulupalakua's extensive cane culture and erection of a steam mill just ready to commence grinding, and again, in Jan., 1863, congratulates Captain Makee and son upon their success.

The reputation of Rose Ranch for its hospitality was widespread and well founded. Chas. Warren Stoddard, in his "Island of Tranquil Delights," gives a testimonial to this effect, and its attraction for naval visitors, which is verified in the following
condensed account of the visit of H. B. M's S. Zealous, in 1873, by Lt. S. Eardley-Wilmot, in "Our Journal in the Pacific:"

"Left Honolulu May 6th to touch at Maui before finally starting for San Francisco. Reached our destination, the Makee landing, on 8th, landing in native canoes, for the surf was too high for our own boats. A number of horses awaited us, so we proceeded up the mountain, and after a pleasant ride, with the exception of one shower, reached the mansion of Captain Makee, who received us most kindly, supplying clothes of his own to those who were wet. The house consisted of seven or eight detached cottages standing in the center of a large garden. At the back the hillside was covered with cane fields in which hundreds of peacocks were preserved. The cultivation of sugar is the employment of this gentleman, which article he exports largely. I should mention that we brought over from Honolulu two ladies who were going to pay a visit to this family, and who came up with the advance guard of the party. In addition Captain Makee has six daughters, varying in age from ten to twenty-five, so that we sat down to dinner a very jovial party. Although in the tropics, the climate was delicious, so cool and conducive to energy that when the afternoon had been passed variously—in flirting, billiards, or riding—it was felt that a dance was necessary; so whilst we cleared the drawing-room a messenger was despatched with three horses down to the ship for some musical performers. In the interval of sending them ashore three middies, having landed, observed the patient steeds, and, struck with the coincident number soon disappeared up the hill at a gallop. Accordingly, when three musicians arrived, they had to struggle up the hill on foot, and, after a long delay, were seen approaching, consisting of a big fat man with a piccolo, a little thin man with a bombardon, and a boy with a cornet. The boy succumbed and had to be carried by the thin man, while the fat man brought up the rear, all in an exhausted condition. However, liquid restored them to animation, and soon our miniature ball commenced. We kept it up till nearly two in the morning, when nature compelled us to retire. As our party was large it was requisite that each bed should contain two. One, an odd number, was fortunate in having a large sofa to him-
self, so testified his joy by smoking the whole night there, and
was observed in exactly the same position when some of the party
got up at 4 a.m. to start for the crater; however, then he seized
a just vacated couch, and wasting no time to disrobe, was instan-
tantly in a deep slumber. . . . When we [the crater party]
got back at 3 p.m. we found that the remainder of the party had
gone down to the ship, taking the young ladies of the house with
them; and we met them returning on our way down. They were
delighted with their visit to the ship, not having seen a vessel of
such magnitude before, besides an opportunity of seeing and
hearing the effect of our big guns, for that day we were practic-
ing with shot and shell. We halted to say good-bye, when mutual
expressions of regret passed between us, for we felt nothing could
have exceeded the hospitality and kindness shown by Captain
and Mrs. Makee and their charming daughters."

But it was not always a clear sky and joviality under nature’s
smiles at Rose Ranch. It unfortunately experienced a serious
setback in the summer of 1871, in a sudden and severe rain storm
which spent its fury in the southeast section of Maui, with great
damage in both Hana and Ulupalakua. The following is Captain
Makee’s own account from the Hawaiian Gazette of Aug. 16,
1871:

“We have met with a great misfortune, but not, I hope an
irremediable one. At a ¾ past 10 this morn [Aug. 9th] I went
into the office to write letters. I had just begun to write when the
wind commenced to blow furiously; in five minutes later it was
blowing one of the most furious hurricanes I ever experienced.
The door of the office was burst in, and it took all the strength
of Mr. S. and myself to close it and nail it up. Just as we had
secured the door I saw the flag-staff fall, the hurricane being so
terrific that trees, houses, and everything about was flying before
the force of the wind. I was of course anxious to get to the
dwelling-house, but could see no way of accomplishing my desire.
At this time a servant who had managed to get to the office win-
dow informed me that ———— was sick. I got out of the
lee window of the office and made a desperate attempt to get to
the house. The air was literally full of branches of trees, barrels
and shingles. It seemed as though the Furies were let loose.
I finally got into the garden where the trees were falling in every direction, when a gust of wind took and threw me ten feet, fortunately landing me on a grass plot, by which good fortune I received no injury. One of the natives came with great difficulty to my rescue, when, with great exertion, we succeeded in getting into the house. I found ———— had swooned from fright. She had been at the cottage and had, in passing from there to the house, narrowly escaped being crushed by falling trees; arrived at the house, the terrible danger through which she had passed overcame her.

"The gale continued in all its fury until two o'clock when it subsided. It was fearful to see the havoc during its duration. Trees were prostrate in every direction; the mill and engine house, the boiling house, the bowling alley, sugar house, cook house, two of the Chinese and one native house were down. One storehouse at the beach and all the native houses there had been blown into the sea. . . . Fortunately no lives were lost, and all escaped injury save one, whose arm was slightly bruised.

. . . Mr. and Mrs. Whipple had a hard time. Although their house stood through the storm, every part of it was flooded with water. . . . We have not a room which is not more or less wet. It rained in torrents, the water finding its way everywhere and through everything.

"I have not yet seen the cane fields, but fear all the large cane is destroyed, or nearly so. I shall go to work tomorrow to repair the sugar house, and dry off what sugar we have, as it is more or less mixed with water. . . .

"It seems too bad that all the results of our hard work should be destroyed in so short a time; but we have had some pleasure in seeing the trees grow, and will try it again. We shall have lots of room for starting flower gardens and groves of trees."

Recovery from this disaster must have been rapid for no reference is made to adverse conditions by subsequent visitors, the most notable being that of King Kalakaua and party in the Royal Progress that took place April 7-10, 1874, shortly after his election to the throne. The scribe of the party records the fact that "His Majesty's party was indebted to Captain Makee for a comfortable rest at his beautiful estate, and the entertainment was on a
princely scale of hospitality.” The following account shows the preparations that had been made for this royal welcome:

“Their Majesties the King and Queen landed at Makena at 8 p.m., and were received with cheers from the people who had assembled from the plantation three miles inland, and from the Makena neighborhood. Some 80 torch-bearers escorted the king to the residence of Captain Makee, which was reached about 10 o’clock. The reception here was quite as enthusiastic as at any point on the journey hitherto, and the peculiarity was, that it came from one individual and his immediate family—the worthy proprietor of Ulupalakua. The main entrance to the grounds surrounding the mansion, was surmounted with an illumination bearing the words ‘Welcome to the King,’ bordered with sprays of pine leaves. In every direction, inside and outside the houses, were profuse decorations of flowers, maile and ferns. A neat, roomy cottage was set apart for the use of their Majesties, and here the party remained in the enjoyment of the liberal hospitality of Captain Makee until Friday the 10th inst. In the interim, a large feast in the native style was spread under the shade of the noble trees near the mansion, and a ball was given, at which the early hours of the morning saw the dance still going on.”

The same writer furnishes several important descriptive Rose Ranch facts, not elsewhere presented, as follows:

“The magnificent flower garden in front of the mansion is deservedly the pride of the lady of the house. Here in wonderful profusion is a wealth of choice and rare plants and shrubs, from every clime, that is quite bewildering. Roses were not in season, but varieties of fuchsias, lilies, pinks, pansies, violets and nameless beauties without number attracted the eye at every turn amidst the labyrinth of walks. The garden is on an incline, the walks cemented, and in rainy weather the water runs off to large cisterns below the road, where are stored supplies against a dry season.

“Space will not permit an extended description of this, perhaps the largest and most expensive sugar estate on the islands. The boiling works are very costly and extensive, everything being of the latest and most improved pattern. A great work has been
accomplished in tree planting, not less than 150,000 trees, mostly eucalyptus of many varieties, as also pines have been set out. The cyclone which swept over the island a few years ago destroyed many, but those now growing thriftily will number some 120,000, of from five to thirty feet in height.

"On the estate is a church building, comfortably furnished, and provided with an altar and an organ. And appropriately placed on a hill below the mansion, surrounded with groves of pine and cypress, stands the family mausoleum, a handsome specimen of architecture. Of the worthy proprietor of Ulupalakua, of a truth it can be said, that whatever of wealth he has accumulated here is used here for the benefit of the country."

The closing period of Ulupalakua plantation activities, as follows, is on the authority of a Maui official identified with that section of the island in those days:

In 1876 and 1877 Ulupalakua produced bumper sugar crops for those times, and with good prices prevailing immediately after the reciprocity treaty, Captain Makee reaped big profits, but the plantation strangely began its decline.

At that time its owner interested himself in a venture with King Kalakaua resulting in the Makee Sugar Co., on Kauai. He also bought the Waihee plantation, on Maui, the management of which he entrusted to his son Parker N. Makee. This happened the latter part of 1877 or early in 1878. With failing health he gave over the management of Ulupalakua to his son Chas. B. Makee, with Wm. Blaisdell as head luna.

The year 1877 was marked with much activity in sugar planting circles. At Ulupalakua much new land was plowed and planted to cane. A few independent ranchers, M. Kealoha, J. Brown and Wm. Wilcox caught the fever and some of their pasture land was turned into cane fields. But from September of that year to April, 1878, a blighting drought fell on the Ulupalakua countryside and dried up the promising newly planted fields.

Early in February, 1878, most of the employees of the Ulupalakua plantation with the oxen and wagons were removed to Waihee; further plantings were curtailed, and the cane acreage declined steadily year by year until March, 1883, the last sugar
crop was milled at the old Ulupalakua mill. In the fall of same year cattle were turned into the remaining fields of growing cane and Ulupalakua became a cattle ranch only.

The record office shows that Captain Makee divided his property interests in Rose Ranch in eighth shares to his family, in Jan., 1878, and they together, sold same to J. I. Dowsett in March, 1886, for the sum of $84,500. Of Ulupalakua's next change in ownership to Dr. J. H. Raymond, then recently to F. F. Baldwin (subsequently incorporated), the public is more or less familiar.

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE BY-PRODUCTS

By T. F. Sedgwick

In order to make profitable use of the by-products from many of our industries, it has called forth scientific research, technical skill and mechanical ingenuity. This has been particularly true with regard to the profitable disposition of the waste products from the Hawaiian pineapple industry. Much time has been spent, many experiments have been carried out, and considerable sums of money have been expended, with the result that today the canners are able to turn to profit what otherwise would be a source of expense and perhaps a menace to the health of the public.

A quarter of a century ago the production of canned pineapples was very small. In 1903 about 1,900 cases were packed. The following year there were about 10,000 cases, in 1909 about 400,000. Each succeeding year brought a substantial increase, until in 1924 the total output of canned pineapples was over 6,800,000 cases.

From the years 1902 to 1907 the efforts of the packers were devoted chiefly to the erection of properly equipped canneries that would handle the crops in a more efficient and economical manner. Inventive genius was called upon, resulting in machinery and methods heretofore unknown. The packers then turned their
attention to the profitable disposition of the cannery waste. Some of the canneries had been moved from the pineapple fields to Honolulu, and although it proved very advantageous in many ways, the refuse from the canneries had to be properly disposed of, otherwise the health of the public might become endangered.

The by-products consisted chiefly of juice and peelings. The juice seemed to offer a good field for investigation. Chemists and other specialists were employed to determine ways of turning it to profit. It was considered for making vinegar, denatured alcohol, table syrup and beverages. There were many claims set forth for it as a beverage. Expensive clarifying, filtering, sterilizing and bottling appliances were installed as a part of the cannery equipment. Large quantities of juice were bottled and shipped to the mainland markets. It was extensively advertised and everything purported to be in its favor as a new summer drink. But for various reasons the demand fell off and in time pineapple juice as prepared by the Hawaiian canners became of little importance. It is probable, however, that it will again appear on the market, in one form or other.

About this time certain chemists conceived the idea of making use of the sugars contained in the juice to replace some of the cane sugar used in the packing process. In preparing the juice for this purpose, lime is added to it, after which it is clarified, filtered and evaporated to desired density. It is then used to dissolve some of the cane sugar which is made into a syrup and which is subsequently added to the fruit in the tins during the preserving process. One cannery passes the clarified juice through bone char filters to remove undesirable coloring matter. By so doing, the juice may be evaporated to greater density if desired.

Pineapple juice contains citric acid (the acid found in oranges, lemons, limes and other citrus fruits). Treating it with lime precipitates the acid as calcium citrate, which is removed from the juice in the filter presses. It is then washed, dried, and sold in the market where it brings a fair price, and for which there is a good demand. If the citric acid were not removed, the concentrated juice would impart a too acid flavor to the preserved fruit.
Besides the juice caught from the gutters, a large quantity is obtained from the peelings and trimmings. To do this the peelings and trimmings are crushed in a sugar mill separating them into juice and pulp. The question arose as how to secure financial return from the pulp or how to get rid of it at the least expense. Burning it was tried, but to do this required the installation of an incinerator, and the use of proper fuel oil with only the ashes to look to as a source of profit. During the World War, the ashes were sold for fertilizer at a good price, but the quantity was small, and after the war, little profit could be expected from them, and moreover, the incinerator was not altogether satisfactory. Some agriculturists conceived the idea of returning the pulp as it came from the mill to the pineapple fields about twenty miles distant, the claim being that it would add plant food to the soil, and at the same time rid the cannery of a troublesome material. This practice was carried on for a time, but was finally abandoned. Today the pulp is profitably disposed of by drying it in a rapid, high-heat drier, sacking and selling it for a stock food. Thus far the output is not sufficient to supply the demand. The following figures give an idea as to the food value of dried pineapple pulp as it is now found in the market:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>10.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein</td>
<td>3.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugars</td>
<td>20.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>42.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber</td>
<td>18.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One cannery utilizes part of the juice for making alcohol. This is shipped to the mainland where it is turned into vinegar. During the process of alcoholic fermentation carbon dioxide is given off. A gas compressing plant near by the cannery making alcohol, collects a portion of the carbon dioxide thus produced, clarifies and compresses it and sells it to soft drink bottling works.

A minor waste product from the pineapple industry deserves mention. In the packing process there is always a small percentage of defective cans of fruit which are discarded. The tin containers accumulate about the cannery yards to such an extent
that their disposal becomes necessary. Some of these tins have been made use of by treating them with sulphuric acid, transforming the iron of which they are composed into sulphate of iron. It has been found that Hawaiian pineapple plants growing on certain soils containing an excess of manganese are greatly benefited if the leaves are sprayed with sulphate of iron. As there is a sulphuric acid plant in Honolulu and suitable waste iron at hand, it has been found profitable to use the home made product.

Although the cannery by-products are at present disposed of in a satisfactory manner; little has been accomplished in the matter of turning the field by-products to good account. They consist of the tops and roots of the old plants that have ceased to produce good crops of fruit.

It is estimated that there are now about 40,000 acres devoted to pineapple growing in Hawaii, and that each year over 5,000 acres are dug up and replanted. There are approximately 9,000 plants to the acre, so that every year a good many tons of tops and roots must be disposed of. The fiber contained in the tops may be suitable for making certain fabrics, or it could be used in the manufacture of paper. It is probable that the pulp resulting from the removal of the fiber would have a value as a stock food.

The opinion has been expressed that the root may contain starch in sufficient quantities to make it worth extracting. It deserves consideration. A meal has been made from the root which appeared to have no unsatisfactory qualities for use as a stock food, and perhaps it might be utilized in some form in connection with foods for human consumption.

In order to supply the canneries with tins, it is necessary to make the equivalent of approximately 150,000,000 cans a year. To do this a can factory was erected in close proximity to the largest canneries. The tin-plated sheet iron used in making the cans is cut to appropriate size and shape by machines constructed for that purpose. There is a considerable loss of tin plate during the process, especially in cutting the round covers and bottoms of the cans. This waste accumulates in quantities. At the present time it is baled and shipped to the mainland where it is de-tinned, the tin and iron again finding their way into the arts.
Each can is fitted with a narrow circular paper gasket. In order to make this gasket, sheet paper is cut to proper shape. The proportion of waste in this operation is very large, and in consequence the can manufacturer has had considerable quantities of paper on his hands. At one time buring it was his best means of disposal.

The time will probably come when a local de-tinning plant will take care of the waste tin, and it is fair to predict that in the not distant future the paper scrap will be used in a domestic paper mill.

In conclusion it is interesting to note the remarkable growth and development of the Hawaiian pineapple industry. In 1903, 1,893 cases were packed; the by-products were a total loss. In 1910, 464,968 cases were packed; a portion of the by-products was utilized. In 1924, 6,825,904 cases were packed; the cannery by-products were disposed of in a reasonably satisfactory manner. The 1925 crop is roughly estimated to be about 7,000,000 cases, valued at upwards of $25,000,000. To produce this 7,000,000 cases, about 40,000 acres of land have been set out to pineapples. Probably about 240,000 tons of fruit were harvested, yielding about 80,000 tons of cannery by-products to be disposed of, and probably upwards of 25,000 tons of field waste.

Seldom has any industry made such a rapid and substantial growth in so short a time. A happy combination of circumstances can be considered responsible for it. About 25 years ago a small group of determined colonists took up pineapple growing as a means of family support. The United States Experimental Station gave them encouragement and such assistance as it had to offer. There was inventive genius in our midst. The sugar industry had demonstrated the value to be derived from technical research. Capitalists considered the enterprise sound, and above all there appeared to be a growing demand for Hawaiian pineapples throughout the markets of the world.

Total shipping tonnage for the port of Honolulu for 1924 was 5,754,843, of which 5,729,608 tons were of 725 steamships, and 25,235 were of 24 sailing vessels.
LEGEND OF PUPU-HULU-ANA

Translated from the *Kuokoa* of Aug. 12, 1865

PUPU-HULU-ANA was the pioneer voyager to Kahiki (foreign land), the land of America. Olo-lo-i-me-hani was its name, and this was the reason for the journey:

In the time when Wai-loa was rearing his grandchild, Kapahu, at Halawa, Oahu, there dwelt a certain man above Kau-mana, named Kula-uka, who was having trouble with his younger brother, Kula-kai, which led him to a novel plan to end all disagreement.

He prepared from the ie vine a form like that of a bird, which took him five years in its construction, into which he wove an outside covering of feathers. On the inside were arranged the guide ropes, then the wings were attached so that it would fly as does a bird.

He next spent a full year in the practice of flying, and because of his assurance of thorough preparation for long flights he prepared the means of executing his revenge. As said, his younger brother was giving trouble, therefore he greatly desired to secure to himself Haumea's grandchild, so he came to her Kalihi quarters, but the grandchild had gone above to Lelepua. The child, on being found there, was seized by Kula-uka, the bird-man, and carried off.

When Haumea saw her grandchild was taken, she gathered her various flying objects together, but none were capable of distant flight. She therefore leaped and entered the dark-shiny-way of Kane, and nearly overtook them, when the bird-man released a stone. When Haumea saw the falling of the stone she mistook it for the grandchild and turned below in search thereof. When about to catch it, the thundering noise from below occurred; it was the Kawa-luna stone.

When Haumea realized she had been duped, there remained but one thing for her to do, and that was, to take away all food. So she seized all the food, from Hawaii to Kauai, and removing
all her family and retainers to Nuu-mea-lani, she released the hot season, shriveling the mountain tops and parching the land.

Upon Haumea's family and attendants being moved to that famed cloud-land, the distress of famine immediately spread over this land, enhanced by the extraordinary heat; the night being as warm as the day. Indeed the heat of the night and the day were alike. Neither astrologer, priest nor prophet were able to abate the distress. The birds ate their eggs; the people ate their immediate attendants. "Silenced are the fish of the friendless; our friend the sea has gone."

Pupuhuluana and Kapala were men of Kauai, survivors of the famine, and they were both strong men.

There were five persons living at Kailua, Oahu, three men and two women. Olomana, Ahiki, and Pakui were the men, and Makawao and Hauli the women. Furthermore, these people were special guardian attendants of Haumea. She had left them some small means of sustenance, such as the ti and popolo, on their land of Mauna-wili. Pakui, moreover, was so swift a runner that he could encircle Oahu six times in one day.

Swift men also were Pupuhuluana and Kapala. On their arrival on Oahu and landing at Waianae, they had no food with them; they only were left of Kauai; all the rest were dead. As these two went to the sand of Waianae, there stood Pakui. On seeing him they said one to the other, "Then there are men left on Oahu here."

When Pakui reached the place where they were sitting and gave them his greetings, which they duly returned, they asked him, "Are there men then left on Oahu here?"

"No," was his reply, with the further remark, "there are no men; I am the only one left." His reason for giving such a reply of hidden purpose, was because he thought they might use what little food was left them to live on.

They again asked him: "How about food on Oahu here?"

Pakui replied: "There is no food here on Oahu; Haumea has taken it; things of growth, edible fruits, and all other things, they are all taken to Nuumenalani for her attendants, and I am the only one left. I have been placed here as a watcher over the land until found by you two."
The men again asked: "How about Maui and Hawaii, perhaps there is food there, and probably men alive?"

Pakui said: "No, there is no food; the famine has spread over all the land; this is the moving sand of Waianae; it is leaky beneath. Nor are there any people in the East left, because their surface leaks. Haumea has taken the rain, leaving but the petals of the lehua." He further said: "Perhaps you two are going below by way of the ridge?" "No," was the reply, "we will go by way of the upland, to observe the adjoining places." He was afraid they would discover their little food.

Pakui then ran forward, so also these two men ran; very rapid was their swift flight. On their reaching Ewa, there lay the land; the dwelling houses were standing, as also the pig pens and chicken sheds, but no people; all were at Mana. "The small fish had all been gathered."

They then moved onward to Lei-o-lono, where the sweet fumes of the popolo reached them, as they were going down to Wai-koae and stony cape. Pakui said, "This is the seaward road of Maka-aho till you reach Makapuu."

This they refused, with the answer indeed: "Better the upper road of Nuuanu," for the fragrance of the cooking popolo had reached them. Pakui, by way of hidden meaning, said: "Koolau has no food, nor indeed any people, and the fragrance of the cooking popolo you two fancy is the kamakahala blossom of Nuuanu, which, chafed by the ahihi vine, bruises the flower in the wind vibrated by the cool misty air; strangers mistake it for the fragrance of cooking popolo."

They then said: "We will go to Koolau," and standing at the Nuuanu pali gap they drank in the popolo fragrance.

Pakui then said: "Where are you two? Pardon my wrong, because I was charged to watch over the land. Haumea gave us a portion of food only. No one was to pass over our place, but through the god from here is your preservation." These two were thankful, and said, "Be you preserved by the god."

When they reached the village the popolo greens were cooked and being squeezed out. They were given six balls of it, and four joints of ti, which they swallowed; and given another supply, it also was swallowed ravenously.
Olomana then said: "By the strength of you two, go for a food supply for us at Olo-lo-i-me-hani, in the land of Makalii, on receipt of which we will be preserved."

"It will be had," said Pupuhuluana, "if being shown perhaps of its certainty, and who will object if found?"

Olomana again said: "Will our ti root be cooked today?"
"Probably," said the stranger. "A piece of ti root then first," said the resident. "The oven likely first, as the ti root takes time to gather, even if its place of growth is known." Thus spake Pupuhuluana.

The residents, however, feared the oven would be overheated before the ti root was obtained. At the end of their conversation Pupuhuluana made the oven ready and then proceeded to pull the ti root, making virtually a pile of it. When the residents saw this they shouted forth with strong voice, crying, "Alas! Alas! Alas, the death! One would think you would get the ti root with reason, but lo, it is gathered recklessly."

Olomana again said: "Are you two equal to Ku-maka-lehua, the very large ohia tree that stands at the cleft of Nuuanu?" In response Pupuhuluana seized and uprooted it, though its branches reached to Kailua. He then hewed the tree into images resembling Ie-iea, and Poo-palu, fishermen of Makalii. They were carved into hunchbacks like the uhu fishermen, and furnished with hair and fitted with eyes of oyster-shell, everything complete.

Olomana then ordered Pupuhuluana, Pakui and Kapala, to proceed to Olo-lo-i-me-hani with the food proclamation, "for potatoes, taro, bananas, sugar cane, ape, ti, yams, hoi, pi-a, breadfruit, starch, apples, coconuts, edible ferns, and all kinds of food and of fruit and seed. On your going and finding Ie-iea and Poo-palu, tell them it is my command, and to furnish all these things in my name."

Thus came the variety of fruit and food products to these Islands.

OAHU'S VALUE.—Oahu's assessed value of real and personal property for the year 1925 is placed at $192,104,784, exceeding that of 1924 by $2,937,186. Oahu's income tax for 1925 is estimated at $1,731,270.
KAUAI CHILDHOOD DAYS

Recollections of Mrs. S. Polani, as narrated in 1915 to the late Rev. J. M. Lydgate, of early school days on the Garden Island.

KAUHOI, my father, was the school-teacher at Wailua. He came from Waioli. He was with the Wilcox's; was kahu (care taker) for the children and used to carry them about, especially Albert. There were lots of people then and the land was full of children. There were big families of 8, 10, 12 children, not like these degenerate days when people don’t have children. There were about 500 children in the school then. No one teacher couldn’t manage them all, so he appointed his own assistants from among the larger children. They went outside to learn their lessons and the different classes were called in one by one.

The teacher got $1.20 a day, and was the only man in the district with money. The larger children worked in his taro patches.

The small children mostly learned from a chart about as big as a towel, beginning with the letters at the top and getting harder as it went down, with sentences on the other side. We went over it in concert, the teacher watching our lips to see that we were reciting it, and woe betide any child who didn’t study faithfully and learn easily. It was no lunch, or a sound whipping. We began at seven in the morning and kept on till eleven, then had an hour of intermission followed by another session until four.

We had school one day at Wailua and the next at Kapaa, alternating back and forth to give the children a fair chance. We had poi and fish for lunch; the arrangement was that the near children furnished the poi and the far ones the fish.

I tell you we had to study or we caught it. The teacher had a good, tough whip of lama wood, like hickory, and he used it on the least provocation. It was not an unusual thing to grasp the child’s hand with the ends of the fingers protruding and beat these
protruding ends till they bled. Another common punishment was to make us stand on one foot with one arm extended, bearing a stone, until we knew the lesson, and if the arm was lowered for an instant we got a whipping into the bargain. Oh yes, I got many a whipping, even if I was the teacher’s daughter.

Once in a while we would all go to a Hoike (examination) at Lihuë. We walked of course and carried our clothes in calabashes, also our own food. These hoikes were for the whole region from Koloa to Kealia. More frequently we had exchanges at home. The Anahola man would come to Wailua and the Wailua man go to Anahola.

In my early childhood days we still wore tapa garments. The girls and women all wore paus, short skirts, from the waist down. This was considered to be quite modest, what was above the waist didn’t matter. These tapas were much more durable than you would suppose. If they were made right the material was quite tough, like cloth. No, it wouldn’t stand washing, but it was durable in the wear. Pretty soon, however, white cotton came into use; the Chinamen brought it around. It was very highly prized. There was also at one time a haole (foreigner) at Wailua who made cotton cloth; I don’t remember his name.

We all had to work in those days. The men had to work in the loi (taro patches), and go deep-sea fishing, and the women had to make tapas and do the light fishing in the streams and along the shore.

When I was a child we still used the old method of making fire by rubbing sticks. Yes, I know how to do it; have done it many a time. It’s easy when you know how. No, no, not a hard and a soft wood; two pieces of the same wood. Pua is the wood, green, and you don’t have to rub it so very hard, but you have to know how. But before long we got the flint and steel method of making fire which we used for a long time till matches came.

Yes, there were hulas in those days, but they were decent hulas; they all wore clothes, not like the modern hulas where they get more money the less they have on—so they don’t wear anything.
Mr. Pease? Yes, I remember him, Mika Pi, as he was called. He was a tall man. No, he didn’t chain the land out as they do now. He told them to put up sticks at the corners, and he looked at them and then told them to bring on the chicken, or pig, or turkey, or whatever else there was.

In those days there wasn’t much fuss made about getting married, signing papers, and all that sort of thing. You happened to meet the man on the road and told him you wanted to get married. He said, “All right!” and joined your hands, and blew his nose, and that was pau (done), but those marriages stuck better than the more pretentious ones in these days.

In those days no vessels came to Nawiliwili or Kapaa, but only to Koloa. So if we wanted to sell anything we had to take it to Koloa. When the whaleships were there that was the time. Our men, a band of them, perhaps twenty, would start out long before daylight, afoot of course, and carry their produce, potatoes, melons, bananas, etc., and by breakfast time they would be at Koloa. They went mauka by way of Kilohana. They traded with the whaleships for cloth, or knives, or flint and steel, or tools.

A HILO LEGEND

By THEO. KELSEY

KUKUAU and Ponahawai, street names of Hilo, were two girls who came rambling along till they reached Kalalau (the careless idler), the proper name of which is Pukihae (inspiration hill). Searching around they looked down into the stream and saw two girls bathing, and, remarking upon their comeliness, desired to descend and make friends with them. So they started down, but, strange to say, on reaching the stream the bathing girls had disappeared. Diligent was the search, but to no purpose; they were not found. Therefore the place was called Kalalau and Wainaku (searched water), on account of the leading astray of Kukuau and Ponahawai in their fruitless search for the nymphs. Ala-pahee was the name of the pond in which the bathing girls were seen. Ponahawai is an open space in the forest where water may be found.
THE Fourth Territorial Fair was held earlier this year than last, and of longer duration, opening August 31 and closing September 9. In general it was larger and better on several points over the last exhibit, showing it to have profited by experience. This was notably so in the extensive exhibition of live stock, particularly in horses, mules and cattle, which was negligible last year owing largely to the cautionary steps governing animal movements, through the prevalence of the "foot and mouth disease" on the coast. This added attraction called for the erection of several new buildings for their housing, as also a large exhibition pavilion, and cottage for their caretaker.

Kona, Hawaii, famed for its unrivaled coffee, did itself proud again this year by its large display of varied agricultural products, indicative of its possibilities in many lines of indigenous and introduced fruits, vegetables, etc., so as to carry off 73 first prizes, and 25 each second and third prizes. Furthermore, its division was well captained by an intelligent attendant well qualified to satisfy all "Missourians." Few kamaainas, probably, knew the variety of "dry land" taro as here shown, nor the large number of indigenous bananas, which, with those of introduced kinds, made a very creditable display of some twenty varieties. Its exhibit of avocados embraced thirty-two varieties, though the prize award for the best, an improved Guatemalan, of pear shape, was captured by Dr. W. D. Baldwin, of Haiku, Maui.

Few of our list of sugar plantations were in evidence by competitive cane exhibits, which left it almost a clear field for that of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co. of Pahala, for its several fine varieties shown. The excellent educational display of the Planters' Experiment Station, as last year, may perhaps account for this apparent lack of interest by the predominating industry of the Territory in the fair. Pineapple growers, on the other hand, made an attractive display, as also the educational exhibit of plant growth by various methods and fruit products in its several forms.
The Federal Experiment Station provided its usual horticultural exhibit of fruit and fruit trees, fodder plants, etc., to demonstrate local possibilities by improved fruits, and new industries and products.

The Board of Agriculture and Forestry presented again by its divisions of forestry, entomology and plant inspection, the importance of its watchful work to protect and promote forest growth, and combat the known enemies of plant life and guard against the admission of new insect pests.

The entries of the University of Hawaii, as also the Kamehameha schools, were in keeping with their former exhibits of fine animals they specialize in, and varied agricultural products illustrative of intelligent farming.

Two buildings were assigned for the Educational exhibit of the various schools. For various reasons fewer schools were represented in competitive handiwork than last year, hence the exhibit was not so extensive, but the quality of work shown by vocational and industrial schools ranked high in their products of utility, both in metal and in wood work.

The "Little House on Wheels," entered in the interest of home ownership, served its purpose well, having many interested visitors to profit by its lesson of economy of space and convenience in arrangement.

The Flower show was under the auspices of the Outdoor Circle, and its building was almost wholly given over to a gorgeous exhibit of hibiscus (the Territory's adopted flower), of as complete a variety as could be gathered together, and included this year a number of new doubles, showing success is attending effort in this direction. Among a number of floral articles, formed as for decorative purposes, were six large hibiscus kahilis that guarded the main display table, typical of the feather emblems of Hawaiian court pomp. There was a small competitive exhibit of cut flowers, with a showing of dwarf and ornamental plants, but the display of floriculture that marked the second fair, is yet to be eclipsed.

Commercial Exhibits: This feature of the fair showed a gratifying cooperative spirit by our prominent business houses toward its attractions and success, and in the various divisions or sec-
tions, and in some cases whole buildings for a firm's display, it gave evidence of the completeness of Honolulu's market with the latest of products or of vogue though located in Mid-Pacific. To the art products of China and Japan that have a special appeal, was added a new competitor in a choice display of Korean art goods. The State of Washington, which last year occupied one building for its exhibit, required two this year for the more extended lines its enterprising business firms (largely manufacturing) invitingly presents to Hawaii's attention. The auto trade was also well to the fore with attractive booths showing latest models. These mercantile exhibits seemed especially popular with the motley crowd in the brilliancy of evening light.

Radio: Visitors to the fair had an opportunity to benefit in knowledge gained of the boon of radio service, by the operation of the well-equipped station established on the grounds by the Hawaii radio club, and profit by its generous offer to transmit all private messages gratuitously.

Live Stock: As already intimated, the very generous response of stock owners to the call of the Fair Commission to participate in competition, brought together from all the islands, not only a choice few, of the various ranches, but whole herds of blue-blood pedigreed animals, the largest and best ever shown here. This applies equally to the fine saddle horses; the choice Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey, and Ayrshire varieties of cattle; the Army and plantation mules; swine of no lowly degree, and dogs of all sorts and sizes for fancy or service, as also poultry of standard-bred varieties. Visits to the several buildings of these exhibits were a delight to other than farm-bred folks, and the judging—necessarily by experts—could have been no easy task.

The valuable cooperative aid of the federal Army was manifest on all sides, and without which a serious gap would have been felt. Beside the military display was that of aviation planes, and searchlight manipulation. Both cavalry and infantry shared in providing entertaining features, almost daily, and always the band.

Fireworks of no mean order, to the tune of $6,000 for the season, were made the nightly attraction by brilliance of rockets and set pieces. To this a Hawaiian troup of singers, or in pageant
of ancient court pomp, lent their aid, as also jiu-jitsu wrestling, class dancing, and on one occasion a sham battle, were the drawing cards to grandstand and bleacher patronage, all to band music.

The condition of the grounds was better than on the former occasion, then newly laid out, the shrubs and ornamental plants beginning to lend their attraction. Provision for supplying the multitude with meals at all hours—apart from the demonstration sample sections—were ample, as also the soft drink stalls for dry and thirsty souls. "Wikiwiki Way" with its "barkers" held forth allurements of sport and chance that seemed to be popular with the masses.

In attendance, however, there was disappointment. Though the fair held open nine days, against six of last year, the paid admissions failed to reach its number. Novelty having worn off, distance from the car line militated against travel over rough roads for the non-auto multitude.

THE NEAR EAST RELIEF AND HAWAII

By W. D. Westervelt

WHILE the late great war claimed the attention of the world the Turks commenced in 1915 their last great campaign for the extermination of the Christians living within the borders of Turkey. Literally millions were either massacred or driven from their homes. The people of entire villages among the Nestorians were completely destroyed.

An "American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief" was quickly organized with James L. Barton, secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, as its chairman.

The American Board had at this time: missions 19, mission stations 106, mission outstations 1461, and places for stated-preaching 1972.
Its workers numbered: Ordained men missionaries (8 being physicians), 178; male physicians, not ordained missionaries, 24; other male assistants, 28. The number of women was, 17 physicians, wives 220, and unmarried teachers, etc., 213, a total of Americans under the American Board of 663. Native pastors, teachers, etc., numbered 4,887. This body of benefactors toiled until October, 1919. Many of them were massacred by the Turks; many others were driven into such physical suffering and exposure that they returned to the United States to die. The mission churches and stations were quickly wiped out from almost all parts of Turkey.

Very few people realize that the Armenians have been entirely driven out from their old homes in practically all of Turkey. This means that the Turks have annihilated the Christian population from all the country included in the Aegean and Mediterranean seacoast and along the Black Sea to the borders of Russia, then along Persia to Mesopotamia and Syria back to the Mediterranean Sea at Alexandretta. This is the most awful destruction of missions, churches, towns, villages and densely populated districts ever recorded in history. The remnants of the sufferers are in Greece, Russia, Persia, Palestine and the great region shadowed by the Caucasus Mountains. In less than ten years the Christian inhabitants of hundreds of thousands of square miles have been massacred or driven out penniless to establish new homes in strange lands.

In October, 1919, by an Act of Congress of the United States, the Near East Relief was incorporated and authorized to take complete charge, under a competent executive committee, of both the securing and distribution of all aid to the stricken people who had been aided by the "American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief." Dr. James L. Barton continued as chairman of the Near East Relief. "The books of the Near East Relief, both in America and in the Near East, are audited by public accountants and an annual report is rendered to Congress."

Among the hundreds responsible for the Near East Relief organization were Ex-President Wm. H. Taft, Honorable Chas. E. Hughes, Elihu Root, Ambassadors Herrick and Morgenthau and Cleveland H. Dodge, who has been treasurer of the organiza-
tion since its inception. Most of these men are still among the sixty persons who today compose the National Board of Trustees.

America responded to the worst cry of suffering ever heard in the world. What has been accomplished? It is impossible in this article to give any full idea of results. The relief afforded hundreds of thousands of refugees who have been aided in their escape from the Turks can be illustrated by one fact:

"The Refugee Settlement Commission inaugurated a program to settle 600,000 Greek peasants in Greece, to reclaim waste areas, to absorb empty-handed, starving farmers from Turkey, to stabilize Greek exchange, and to revive production. In the first seven months of its service this Settlement Commission established 23,300 Greek families on farms, constructed 8,600 houses, distributed 8,708 draft animals, 15,228 plows, 1,000 tons of seed, and 2,400 tons of forage."

This has been done on a loan basis and not direct charity. Mr. Morgenthau says: "The general public must not get the idea that the loan will do away with need for a great charitable and philanthropic effort from the American people. The proceeds of this loan cannot be spent for temporary relief. The money is strictly for constructive purposes. None of it may be spent for food or clothing or medical relief. The refugees who are to be settled upon the land must be fed and cared for during the lean months until their first harvest. The widows and orphans who cannot possibly qualify for homes, because they are not able to carry on farm work, will still be a charge upon the charity, partly of their overburdened government and party of sympathizers throughout the civilized world.

"The statistics reveal a rather unusual, if not unprecedented, achievement in the way of child placement. In 1923 our records show that 14,159 children were placed in homes, apprenticed, or otherwise brought into comparatively normal social and economic relationships. During the year under review, 1924, approximately 12,000 additional children have been similarly placed in homes or brought to self-support, making a total of over 28,000 children thus placed within two years' time. The significance of this is perhaps better appreciated when one realizes that this means the placing out of one child on an average of every ten
minutes of each working day throughout the two years, and in every instance personal consideration is given to the individual child, and the safeguarding of his future. Personal inspection, as well as later supervision, is given to every home or environment in which the child is placed. When one notes that one of the largest child welfare organizations in America has placed only 3,225 children in the prosperous homes of this country in 25 years time, one realizes the task involved in finding homes for 12,000 orphan children in a single year in the midst of the social and economic chaos of the Near East. Many of these children have been placed with distant relatives in refugee camps; and in the opinion of some committeemen and overseas workers the outplacing has been too drastic for the good of the children, but it has been necessitated by financial limitations.

"During the twelve months from January 1 to December 31 of 1924, the service of Near East Relief reached 554,978 persons, of whom the great majority were women and children, and many of whom belonged to races or nationalities that had no legal claim upon the land that had given them haven. Many different trades, such as carpentering, printing, tailoring, farming with tractors and multiple plows, and many other occupations have been taught in the orphanages. Over 15,000 acres of land in one location is cultivated by an orphanage with the aid of American agricultural implements. The possibility of cultivating large tracts of land by good machinery has led to many large investments with American manufacturers by the Russian and Persian governments and their farming population, and also to the laying aside of ancient methods of cultivation of the soil in many regions surrounding the work of the Near East Relief."

The foregoing statements are scarcely a beginning of the recital of the full results, and yet they alone justify the expenditures of the following amounts.

I have not been able to locate figures for the years from 1915 to 1919, but the Near East Relief since the beginning of its operations in 1919 to Dec. 31, 1924, has disbursed a total of $77,537,820.00 “not including flour secured through the United States Grain Corporation and the American Relief Administration, valued at $12,800,000.00, which would bring the total relief
administered to $90,337,820.00. Nor does this include the value of buildings and real estate loaned to the Near East Relief by various governments. These grants save the Near East Relief many thousands of dollars every year."

What has been done in the Hawaiian Islands? Kauai, Maui and Hawaii have given largely every year, and Oahu has directed the campaign.

Since the organization of the Near East Relief in 1919 the island contributions have amounted to $164,358. The yearly gifts have been:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gifts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>$21,716.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>$24,467.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>$36,297.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>$19,789.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>$27,555.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>$17,535.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>$17,200.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Hawaiian Trust Company has banked and forwarded all the above contributions without charge for their services.

Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt and their assistants on the other islands have met all the local expenses of the various campaigns, therefore all the money contributed in these Islands has gone directly into the Near East Relief work. In addition to the money contributed, many boxes of warm, cast-off clothing have been sent from the island people to the Armenian refugees and orphanages.

Central Union Anniversary.—“The Church in a Garden” celebrated its first anniversary May 18, 1925, in a unique manner—a garden fete in the afternoon, attended by the band; an exhibit of articles reminiscent of its pioneer days; athletic games, etc., followed by a buffet supper; after which an organ recital was given in the church and an historic address by Hon. A. F. Judd. The day’s events closed with a pageant of folk-dances on the lawn under the big tree.
AVIATION MISHAPS

Apart from the Pioneer Pacific flight, already dealt with, the following events may be said to show the "percentage" indicative of the increased activity this year in Hawaiian plane practice:

A navy plane with two officers crashed to earth near the Wheeler Field Railroad crossing, Jan. 29th, and was seriously damaged. Both fliers were badly bruised and suffered from shock.

Another plane fell with a crash into a Moanalua fish pond, Feb. 20th, resulting in the death of one officer and serious injuries to his companion.

Lt. C. Elleman was killed March 27th by a nose dive of his plane at Wheeler Field, and his body badly burned. His companion, Sgt. Meserick, miraculously escaped with but slight injuries.

Lts. Curtin and Lyon, and Machinist Sargent, naval fliers, returning from a Kauai flight April 10th had a narrow escape, their plane being forced down in mid-channel 35 miles from Kauai and were eleven hours battling the waves in their wrecked plane before their rescue, after dark, by the Teal, which with other naval craft, had been sent out from Pearl Harbor in search, on learning their plight by companion fliers.

A seaplane of U. S. S. Concord was forced down near the Rice beach home, Spreckelsville, Maui, May 15th. Its three occupants were fortunately unhurt. The plane, badly damaged, was towed to Kahului.

In the navy maneuvers off Maui, a plane catapulted from U. S. S. New Mexico. By motion of the ship as the plane shot forth, it struck the water as another heavy wave sent it nose-diving into the sea with its occupants. Quick aid rescued the men, one of whom received some injury.

At Hilo, June 19th, Lt. E. A. Adams, of U. S. S. Tennessee, crashed to the ground from a great height through a stalled engine, sustaining serious injuries. The plane was badly wrecked.

In a plane collision in battle practice, June 23d, Lt. Com. N. B. Chase was killed in a fall of 1000 feet near Ewa, the plane being a total wreck.
Lt. L. C. Cotlett, a Luke Field aviator, was killed July 18th when his plane fell 200 feet and crashed into the reef off Fort Kamehameha.

Three deaths occurred July 23d in the collision of two planes setting out from Luke Field, and another falling in Kipapa Gulch through striking into a high tension wire spanning the gulch; all within an hour. The victims of the mishaps were Lt. C. L. Morse, Lt. J. A. Wyatt and Sgt. Peter Meulen. Yet another, in seeking to locate the fallen plane, also struck the high tension wire and crashed to the ground, wrecking it, its two fliers sustaining severe injuries.

A navy plane with pilot and photographer aboard, in greeting the arrival of Rear Admiral Moffett, Aug. 14th, fell from a height of 150 feet into the sea and sank. The occupants managed to get clear of the wreck, one suffering a broken leg, and were picked up by the pilot's launch.

A seaplane of the Pearl Harbor station, returning from Hilo, Aug. 25th, with its pilot and one passenger, was forced down in the Molokai channel. An accompanying plane reporting the mishap, the U. S. S. Pelican went to their aid at dusk, and towed them to its station.

A navy plane with Lt. W. H. Buracher and four others on search for the lost PN9-1, was forced down in the Hawaii channel Sept. 2d and was fortunately picked up, after four hours drenching by heavy seas, by the U. S. S. Sunnadin. Another patrol plane was forced down in Kahului bay, Sept. 3d, through a broken connecting rod. The crew were taken off by Submarine 17.

Nov. 5th a Loening plane, in which were Sgt. A. A. Porter, Sgt. H. McCracken, and Pvt. Fred. Smith, in an afternoon Luke Field practice, fell suddenly from a 1000-foot height and crashed to the ground in a cleared cane field on the peninsular opposite the Pearl Harbor hospital in a nose drive. All three men were instantly killed.

A Martin bomber, in which were five fliers, through stalled motors was forced into the surf November 23d, off Waimea, Oahu, whereby Capt. K. H. Görman and Lt. H. C. Brandt were drowned. The others were fortunately able to swim ashore.
LEAHI HEIAU (TEMPLE): PAPA-ENA-ENA

By Thomas G. Thrum. Compiled by request.

Among the many heiaus in Honolulu's vicinity, of ancient time, that Oahu traditions have preserved to us, that of Papa-ena-ena at the western base of Leahi, or Diamond Head, occupies a prominent place, partly from its more recent period, and partly its connection with the edicts of Kamehameha I during the prevalence of the plague (mai okuu) about the year 1804, which sadly decimated his army and caused him to abandon his projected invasion of Kauai.

The time of Papaenaena’s construction, or to which of Oahu’s rulers it is to be accredited, is nowhere shown in the native accounts; nor when it succeeded the activities of the Apuakehau (Waikiki) temple, Helumoa, on whose altar Kauhi-a-Kama, a high chief of Maui, was offered in sacrifice with great indignities by the Oahu chiefs, about the middle of the 16th Century. Many years later, Kahekili, a noted descendant and king of Maui, with an invading army avenged this outrage in the sanguinary battle of Niuhelewai, Kapalama, defeating King Kahahana and conquering the island. This was in 1783, and it is not unlikely that the heiau of Papaenaena was erected by Kahekili in recognition of his victory, and ignoring the hitherto important and prominent temple of Helumoa, at Apuakehau, whose altar was so defiled by the ignominious treatment of his illustrious ancestor.

For the description and dimensions of Papaenaena, the size of which is an evidence of its importance, we are indebted to the writings of early visitors rather than to native historians, as will be seen by the following:

Rev. C. S. Stewart in his “Residence at the Sandwich Islands” (p. 297), writing in 1824, states:

“I visited a large heiau which had often attracted my attention, situated about a mile above the bay and groves of Waikiki, immediately under the promontory of Diamond Hill. It seems
well located for the cruel and sanguinary immolations of the heathen—standing far from every habitation—and being surrounded by a wide extent of dark lava, partly decomposed and slightly covered with an impoverished and sunburnt vegetation. It is the largest and most perfect ruin of the idolatry of the islands I have yet seen; and was the most distinguished temple on Oahu. By a rough measurement, I made its length forty, and its breadth twenty yards. The walls, of dark stone, are perfectly regular and well built, about six feet high, three feet wide at the foundation, and two feet at the top. It is enclosed only on three sides—the oblong area—formed by the walls being open on the west. From this side there is a descent by three regular terraces or very broad steps, the highest having five small kou trees planted upon it at regular distances from one another.

“Pieces of coconut shells and fragments of human bones were discoverable in different parts of the area. It was at this place that ten men were doomed to be sacrificed about twenty years since, for the recovery of our late patroness, Keopuolani, then dangerously ill, in the neighboring groves of Waikiki.

“The terraces of the heiau command a beautiful prospect of the bay and plantations of Waikiki, of the plain and village of Honolulu, rendered more picturesque by the lofty embankments of Fort Hill [Punchbowl] on one side, and the tall masts of the shipping on the other.”

“Sandwich Island Notes, by a Haole,” (p. 94), writing in 1851, records the following:

“Just beyond Waikiki stand the remains of an ancient heiau or pagan temple. It is a huge structure, nearly quadrangular, and is composed merely of a heavy wall of loose lava stones, resembling the sort of enclosure commonly called a cattle-pen. The altars were rudely reared in the same way, and composed of the same materials as the walls of the main enclosure. This heiau was placed at the very foot of Diamond crater, and can be seen at some distance from the sea. Its dimensions externally are 130 by 70 feet. The walls I found to be from six to eight feet high, eight feet thick at the base, and four at the top. On climbing the broken wall near the sea, and by carefully looking over the interior, I discovered the remains of three altars located
at the western extremity, and closely resembling parallelograms. I searched for the remains of human victims once immolated on these altars, but found none; for they had returned to their primitive dust, or been carried away by curious visitors."

Kotzebue's "Voyage of Discovery," p. 250, says, as related by M. Marin:

"A nephew of the king had been found in the arms of the queen, Kaahumanu. He himself escaped, but his garment, which he left behind, discovered him. Three days after this deed he was seized and strangled by the nobles of the kingdom. A soldier on duty announced to the king the punishment and crime at the same time. This was the regular order. Kamehameha regretted the poor youth, and shed tears."

This event and attendant circumstances receives more attention in the native accounts than does the temple itself.

Tyerman & Bennet (Vol. II, p. 49) describe the sacrifices that were offered at this temple during the great pestilence of 1804 as follows:

"During the plague the king repaired to the great marae [heiau] at Wytiti to conciliate the god, whom he supposed to be angry. The priests recommended a ten days' tabu, the sacrifice of three human victims, four hundred hogs, as many coconuts, and an equal number of branches of plantains. Three men, who had been guilty of the enormous turpitude of eating coconuts with the old queen (the present king's mother) were accordingly seized and led to the marae. But there being yet three days before the offerings could be duly presented, the eyes of the victims were scooped out, the bones of their arms and legs were broken, and they were then deposited in a house, to await the coup de grace on the day of sacrifice. While these maimed and miserable creatures were in the height of their suffering, some persons, moved by curiosity, visited them in prison, and found them neither raving nor desponding, but sullenly singing the national hula, as though they were insensible of the past, and indifferent to the future. When the slaughtering time arrived, one of them was placed under the legs of the idol, and the other two were laid with the hogs and fruit upon the altar-frame. They were then
beaten with clubs upon the shoulders till they died of the blows. This was told us by an eye-witness of the murderous spectacle.

Of Papaenaena Heiau. Translated from the *Kuokoa* of Aug. 4, 1869:

"After the death of Kanihonui the mind of Kaahumanu dwelt thereon; she could not readily dismiss the thought. This event was preceded by the death of Keeauumoku, the father of this chiefess, by the plague; therefore she was sent to a disconcerting place, but to no purpose. And because it gave her no rest, she thought to take the government from the king and the young prince by the process of war.

"But prior to the time for conference relative to the war, a great surfing day at Kapua, Waikiki, was proclaimed, i.e., the flag announced the fine surf at that place, and it afforded an unobstructed view of the Leahi heiau, where was placed the dead body of Kanihonui, till the end of the ceremonies connected therewith as practiced in those days. It is said that Kaleiheana alone was the watcher over the dead body till its decomposition.

"On the day of announcement all the chiefs, chiefesses, nobles, and the young prince also, gathered together, as the king had summoned all his people from near and far to be ready. And so it was that he sent a messenger after them who would report to him their conferences. It is said that Kenopu was the messenger; also, that Kapua held three main attractions; these were surfing, the many gathered to participate therein, and the bringing with them of intoxicating liquor. This was their idle pleasure there till evening.

"Before the procession set out for Honolulu, Kaahumanu was constantly weeping and gazing continually toward Leahi during the assembling of the chiefs. There, too, was Kalaimoku, caring for his sister in her despondency. And thus it was the young prince was before them and the chiefs at the time when Kalaimoku asked him, whilst the chiefs were assembled together: 'What think you? Let us take the government from your father, and you be the king, and your father be put to death?'

"When the child heard these words he bent forward and thought deeply of the question's meaning. Straightening himself up and looking at the assembly, he replied: 'I do not want
my father put to death.' By this answer all the chiefs who were gathered together at that time were greatly gratified."

S. M. Kamakau, in the *Kuokoa* of Aug. 3, 1867, gives the same account of sacrifices at Papaenaena as related by Tyerman & Bennet, with the following description of the temple and services:

"At the time of the sacrifices already related, the king was unwell, therefore he required sleep for his recovery at the place where they were resting. They called the house where he was sojourning the drum house, for there were kept the drums of the gods, to be beaten regularly every morning at dawn by their keepers. It was said that sounds emanated from that house even when the amen of the king was not given.

"Description of the house: The ends and back of the house were fastened from top to bottom; the posts in front were left as a veranda, and it stood facing the anuu (scaffold structure) and the row of images already mentioned, between which was the altar; but small leaves was the thatch of three of these houses; a very small house was the fourth. One large house was called Mana, an open halau kind of structure, whose front and its opening faced the opening of the paehumu (imaged enclosure) of the inner temple. The oven-house was the third, which stood on the left of the Mana, but superior to it, with its front turned, as also its opening, toward the back of the drum house. This house was superior to the Mana house, on its right. In the space between the two was the small house, a yard and a half in length, and whose height and breadth were equal to its half. Two images were at its front, one standing on each side of the doorway. It was called the Waiea, and there the ceremonies by the king and priest were held, at midnight, before cock-crowing, while the multitude of people were outside the imaged enclosure and at the place where the images stood at the sides of the entrance. Thus were the images stood on the right within the enclosure entrance. If the time was propitious in performing their ceremonies in the Waiea house, at the close perhaps of the prayer of the priest, he would question the king, and the king might answer that it was good; it ascended favorably. When the people without heard the answer of the king, they too joined in the response: "The prayer
has ascended," etc., to assure all those sitting near attending the Loulu service that the ceremonies were approved, whereupon all learning this rejoiced. The baking of pigs was the duty next morning.

"If hulahula was the service, which pertained to the Ku cult, that belonged to the luakini [temple] whose enclosure was of *oa* wood, and posts of ohia only, and whose serving priests were called Kanalu, of which order was Hewahewa and attendants."

Papaenaena, following the overthrow of idolatry in 1819, naturally went gradually to ruin, and about 1856 it was demolished entirely by Kanaina, and its stones used for fence and road work at Waikiki.

The Italian villa, "La Pietra," of Mr. Walter F. Dillingham now occupies the site of this famous temple.

---

NEW HAWAIIANA, 1924-5

SINCE last issue, the following new Hawaiiana demands registration, among which an increase of local poetic rivals in lauding Hawaii's praises is seen.


"Around the Horn to the Sandwich Islands and California, 1845-50," by C. S. Lyman, a 12mo of 328 pages, with map and 16 illustrations, from the Yale University Press. Pages 58 to 200 relate to Hawaii, condensed from his original diary.


"The Bright Islands," by Padraic Colum, is his second volume of Hawaiian folk-tales, illustrated by Miss J. M. Fraser, issued by the Yale University Press, uniform with his first volume.

"Pageant of the Trees," is a small 4to booklet of 38 pages, being 25 local poems by Jane Comstock (Mrs. Adna Clark).
“Paradise Loot,” by Don Blanding, a collection of 38 poems with several illustrations in keeping with his “Leaves from a Grass House;” a small 4to of 57 pages, from the Star-Bulletin Press.

“Window Pictures in Fair Hawaii,” by Julia Walcott Cockroft, is a collection of 58 poetic tributes inspired by Maui experiences; a 4to booklet of 64 pages, by the Maui Publishing Co.

“ Impressions of Hawaii,” as shown in a collection of 33 poems on its 44 pages, by A. Antoinette Peck, published by the Advertiser Publishing Co.

“ An Isle and a Moon,” by Lila McLaine, a narrow booklet of 22 poems on its 23 pages.

The issues of the Bishop Museum for the year, all in the Bulletin series, are as follows:

“ Juan Fernandez and Hawaii,” by C. Skottsberg, No. 16, of 47 pages.

“Music in the Marquesas,” by E. S. C. Handy and Jane L. Winne, No. 17, of 51 pages.

“String Figures from the Marquesas and Society Islands,” by Willowdean C. Handy, No. 18, of 92 pages of text with many figures, and four plates.

“Tropical Cyclones of the Pacific,” by Stephen S. Visher, No. 20, of 163 pages, with maps and diagrams.


“Archeology of the Marquesas Islands,” by Ralph Linton, No. 23, of 187 pages text, with maps and plans, and 15 pages plates.

As special publication, No. 20, is the “Diary of Andrew Bloxam,” naturalist of the Blonde on her visit to Hawaii, 1824-5; of 96 pages and 9 plates.

UNUSUAL HAIL STORM.—An unusually heavy hail storm occurred March 12th, 1925, on windward Kauai, which lasted half an hour, most severely about Kilauea, then changing to rain. Hail fell also at Eleele, followed by a heavy electric storm. Olaa, on Hawaii, experienced the same, and of like duration.
EARLY PACIFIC ISLANDS REPORTS

A Convenient Reference List

FEW people, comparatively, are aware of the amount of interesting information relating to Polynesia that is to be found in the early volumes of The Friend. In its first quarter century, under Rev. S. C. Damon, it is a veritable mine of valuable first-hand South Sea lore, revealing ancient customs and conditions—when the peoples of many of the principal islands of the southern and western Pacific were emerging from paganism toward the plane of civilization and Christianity—not to be obtained from any other source, and may be found to contain not a little that might dovetail into the series of Polynesian ethnological studies and researches being put forth in the last few years. While some of the articles are by transient visitors or voyagers, and possibly liable to erroneous impressions from too brief an acquaintance, others again are by residents who present the result of investigation and experience which carries weight.

In confirmation of the above statement, the following reference list will conveniently direct the searcher to the year and month’s issue of the more important articles of the various islands, as also the subjects dealt with.

SOUTH SEAS

MARQUESAS

1844. Feb. Sketch of Marquesas Islands conditions.
1859. Aug. Morning Star’s visit to Marquesas and Tahiti.

SOCIETY ISLANDS

1846. April. Conflict at Huahine.
EARLY PACIFIC REPORTS

RAROTONGA


SAMOA

1845. Aug. and Nov. Letters on existing and changing conditions.
1849. April. Summarized conditions, with extracts from "Samoan Reporter."

FIJI


GALLAPAGOS ISLANDS

1847. April 15. Visit to Albemarle Island.
      May 15. Account of a Terrapin hunt.

PITCAIRN ISLAND


WESTERN PACIFIC

MICRONESIA

1845. May. Description of Strong's Island.
      Remarkable ruins on Ascension, surveyed by L. H. Gulick.
      Harbors on Ascension, by L. H. Gulick.
1858. Jan. The Nanakin (highest chief) of Ascension.
      Mar.-April. Fauna and flora of Ponape or Ascension, by L. H. Gulick.
      Nov. Cruise of Morning Star to Kingsmill and Caroline Islands.


LADROKE ISLANDS

1848. Dec. Sketch of Rotu, one of the group.

RETROSPECT FOR 1925

CONGRATULATORY

Yet again is Hawaii privileged to record a year of uninterrupted prosperity and material progress, confirming the view of its being a highly favored land. Though the rainfall has been far from normal, neither agricultural nor pastoral interests appear to have suffered, since advance is recorded in each of our main industries, with the cheering outlook that 1926 promises to be still better. Labor conditions have been comparatively peaceful throughout. Building and business activities have gone along hand in hand, and skilled and other labor have had no cause to complain of enforced idleness.

This benefit is shown by increased home owners; more and latest style autos and other comforts, yet increasing bank deposits over those of 1924, $2,815,181.

With the increased steam lines, and the special World Tours' steamships, we have been gratified to welcome a larger body of tourists, which, with the summer visits of the U. S. Fleet, has won many new friends to sing abroad the praises of Hawaii.

Summarizing our statistical pages presents the following gratifying figures of commercial progress:

The total value of all imports for the fiscal year 1925 is $82,679,058, an increase of $2,676,711 over that of 1924, due to building activities and extra supplies for the many added visitors,
etc. Exports show a total value of $102,016,882 which, though a decline of $6,615,341 from that of 1924, leaves us still $19,337,824 to the good for the year.

Considering that the returns for our sugar exports were nearly ten million dollars less, for a larger amount exported by 100,497 tons, the explanation is seen to be in lower market rates prevailing throughout the year. Pineapples, bananas and coffee show growth in values from larger exports, though the latter, only, was favored by a rising market.

WEATHER

The Islands passed through another rainy season with little evidence of change from the dry summer of 1924, as last reported (excepting brief refreshings in October and November), and for the three months following, the record shows the range to be from 40 to 75 per cent below normal in rainfall. March was a wet and windy month, the windiest March in the past 20 years' records. Thunder was frequent throughout the group during the month, but more general during the middle part.

Up to this point the temperature range was above normal, but modified somewhat in April, since which time the months have ranged at the average, or slightly above.

Our summer showers have been few and far between, and for the most part occurred during the night. Following the dry winter period, this told seriously on the city's water supply, that produced the official cautionary notice restricting users to irrigation hours.

For the nine months up to October, Honolulu's rainfall was but 54 per cent of normalcy. November opens more promising.

LEGISLATIVE

The 13th territorial legislature convened, according to law, and early gave diligent heed to petitions for stipendiary awards for past services of petitioner, or deceased relative, resulting in swelling the budget materially. The pioneer lady member (of Kauai) gave a favorable impression. For prospective needs another loan bill for $3,525,000 was introduced and became law. The house
bills for the session totalled 496, of which 267 were tabled, 100 held by the senate, four by the governor, and 125 became law. Total expense of the session is $124,737.57.

The legislature closed tardily after several reversals of the clock hands, so that the midnight hour struck as the gray streaks of dawn was awaking the city.

COUNTY ELECTIONS

Elections for the counties of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, for their officials and supervisors November 10th, resulted in the continuance of the present incumbents on both Maui and Kauai, and made but three changes in the board of supervisors on Hawaii. This gives a clean Republican sweep, save two Bourbons on the big island.

Oahu's election takes place next year, when she hopes to profit by the experiences of her mistakes of the past.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

While certain improvement projects in hand seem to make little headway, yet progress is claimed on all works of magnitude that 1923 fell heir to.

Honolulu's waterfront changes are going forward according to schedule. The construction of Pier 11 was awarded to E. J. Lord at opening of April, on a bid of $143,504, and the dredging in its vicinity to the Hawaiian Dredging Co. for $56,412. Contracts for the erection of Aloha tower to complete plans of Piers 8, 9, 10 went to the National Construction Co. (builders of the pier sheds) for $160,000. This was to have been 172 feet high, with 12½-foot clock faces on its four sides, and time-ball atop, but as the work progressed, in response to popular desire, an additional story of 12 feet is being added, to make its height 184 feet.

Demolition of the Allen block and the old coral building adjoining on Queen street, with others yet to follow, gives promise of a great change to our waterfront.

The territory secures from the Bishop estate over 100 acres in Kapalama basin, and fishing rights therein, an important step
several titles acquired. The city also pays $88,000 for sundry strips for the widening of Bishop street.

Business is pushing out on King and on Beretania streets, and a number of residence properties have brought high figures; the Hustace lots, in two sales, realized $149,500; the Universal Motors Co. secures the former Parmelee property at $50,000; the Union Oil Co. secures a corner at Keeaumoku street for $25,000, and the Anderson home opposite, brought $37,000. In the city proper, the Young Hotel acquires the Y. W. C. A. adjoining properties at $125,000; the Hatch lot at King and Smith realized $205,000, and a Queen street parcel sells to G. F. Larsen for $21,000. These are but a few of the outstanding transfers.

Residence sales throughout the city and suburbs have been frequent, with a wide range in values, and new sections are opening up and sharing in the demand for new home sites.

Growing interest is manifest in windward Oahu beach properties. The Mokulua tract of nearly 200 acres, adjoining Lanikai—which opened up last year—changed hands at $130,000, for subdivision. Lots in this section of Koolau are attractive and sales frequent; only lately ten were noted as one month’s record, at prices ranging from $1335 to $2157. At this writing notice is given of a sale of 266 government lots in the Waimanalo Beach tract, to take place December 14th, upset prices on which range from $733 to $2937.

Last legislature favored the government’s purchase of all private rights to the Kapiolani park sea frontage to throw its beach open to the public. Steps are being taken toward that end.

A DIAMOND JUBILEE

The Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu celebrated the 75th anniversary of its formation in a special reminiscent-historical meeting, October 15th, in the Young Hotel pavilion, to which the general public was invited, on which occasion Mr. Wm. R. Castle, Jr., chief of the European division of the State department, Washington, gave a masterly address on the “Foreign Policy of the Administration.”
rial church, on Fort street, and several school buildings are completed, as also the library building of the University of Hawai‘i, as mentioned elsewhere.

Important new projects in hand are the Seaside Hotel, at Waikiki, to cost $1,500,000 or more; the territorial office building, on Punchbowl street, under contracts for $390,000; the Cooke Art Museum costing some $328,000 (for which two fine homes were sacrificed); a three-story laboratory to the Bishop Museum, to cost $58,500, and ground is struck for the Bank of Hawaii’s new building, to cost approximately $500,000.

In the residence sections and suburbs, homes are multiplying rapidly, many naturally of the small, low bungalow type, for the moderate householder, and others again where taste and architect’s skill are beautifying their respective localities, notably so in Manoa, Upper Nuuanu, Alewa and Pacific Heights, as also Waikiki. A two-story stone residence, costing $57,290, is going up at Kaalawai, and a number in the valleys range in cost from $12,500 to $17,000, as per reported transactions.

And this activity is general. Ewa plantation has added hall attractions, 37 dwellings, and a new two-story $20,000 residence for its manager. Kaneohe and the newly opened up beach properties are showing the spirit of the times. Wailuku, Maui; Hilo, Hawaii, and Lihue, Kauai, are all reported indulging in like manner.

REAL ESTATE

There have been several notable features attending the real estate market during the year evincing confidence, that warrants the advancing tendency in values, and it is doubtful if Honolulu has ever experienced a busier year in realty transactions.

Sales of the various town and country properties of the Banning estate, by auction, at upset prices, attracted much attention and evident competition, for in nearly every case lots brought far more than upset values. The total real property sales of this estate, so far made, realized $443,633.50 for these Islands, and a larger amount in California.

The City Hall site is enlarged to give it a clear Punchbowl street frontage from King to Hotel, costing $243,791 for the
several titles acquired. The city also pays $88,000 for sundry strips for the widening of Bishop street.

Business is pushing out on King and on Beretania streets, and a number of residence properties have brought high figures; the Hustace lots, in two sales, realized $149,500; the Universal Motors Co. secures the former Parmelee property at $50,000; the Union Oil Co. secures a corner at Keeaumoku street for $25,000, and the Anderson home opposite, brought $37,000. In the city proper, the Young Hotel acquires the Y. W. C. A. adjoining properties at $125,000; the Hatch lot at King and Smith realized $205,000, and a Queen street parcel sells to G. F. Larsen for $21,000. These are but a few of the outstanding transfers.

Residence sales throughout the city and suburbs have been frequent, with a wide range in values, and new sections are opening up and sharing in the demand for new home sites.

Growing interest is manifest in windward Oahu beach properties. The Mokulua tract of nearly 200 acres, adjoining Lanikai—which opened up last year—changed hands at $130,000, for subdivision. Lots in this section of Koolau are attractive and sales frequent; only lately ten were noted as one month's record, at prices ranging from $1335 to $2157. At this writing notice is given of a sale of 266 government lots in the Waimanalo Beach tract, to take place December 14th, upset prices on which range from $733 to $2937.

Last legislature favored the government's purchase of all private rights to the Kapiolani park sea frontage to throw its beach open to the public. Steps are being taken toward that end.

A DIAMOND JUBILEE

The Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu celebrated the 75th anniversary of its formation in a special reminiscent-historical meeting, October 15th, in the Young Hotel pavilion, to which the general public was invited, on which occasion Mr. Wm. R. Castle, Jr., chief of the European division of the State department, Washington, gave a masterly address on the "Foreign Policy of the Administration."
President Galt of the Chamber and Ed Towse gave its historic changes, with reminiscent humor, and Jos. Kamakau the added local tone of Hawaiian songs.

PELE STILL SULKING

Lava inactivity still prevails at the volcano of Kilauea, though bluish vapor and steam are noticeable at times; evidence of heat being marked following rain storms. Slight shocks of earthquake, with occasional avalanching of the side walls of Halemaumau's pit are practically the only reported changes taking place. The area of the pit at close of October was given as 3500 by 3000 feet across and 1300 feet deep. It was thought some change might occur during the equinox; but goddess Pele remained undisturbed.

NOTED STEAMSHIP VISITORS

The Red Star liner Belgenland, 27,000 tons, John Bradshaw, commander, arrived December 30, 1924, with 461 passengers on a world tour, and was accorded an unusual welcome demonstration by a fleet of 27 army planes, delegations of lei decorators and prominent citizens. The Hawaiian band and a vast throng gathered at the waterfront, to witness the successful docking of the largest commercial vessel ever entering the port.

World touring California, Cunard liner, Jas. Blaikie, commander, arrived February 11th with some 600 passengers, and met with the usual aloha lei-decorating reception.

The new Aorangi, Capt. R. Crawford, the largest Diesel-driven ship, of the Canadian-Australasian line, arrived February 13th on her maiden voyage, south bound, with some 620 passengers.

Canadian-Pacific liner Empress of France, from the Orient, arrived April 24th with 332 tourists. Resumed voyage after a two days stay, to touch at Hilo en route.

Cunard liner Franconia, Capt. G. W. Melsan, arrived May 4th with 364 passengers for a two and a half days stay, then left for Hilo en route for San Francisco. Her sister ship the Carinthia, pride of the Cunard fleet, arrived November 3rd from New York, via Hilo, with 377 passengers on their world tour. She too was
met off port by the Chamber of Commerce Aloha committee, lei girls and the band, and greeted by a group of army and navy airplanes off Diamond Head. She was but twelve hours in port, as she departed at midnight.

VISITING YACHTS

Motor yacht Ohio, E. W. Scripps, owner, on her second world cruise, arrived May 3rd from the colonies. She is of 513 gross tons, in command of Capt. M. G. Heimbrod, and has a crew of 30 men. A secretary, nurse, and three readers attend upon the owner. Left port on 7th for Hilo.

Schr. yacht Goodwill, with Mr. and Mrs. Keith Spalding, returned here July 3rd from its South Seas cruise, and after a week's rest left for San Pedro.

Schr. yacht Idalia, Capt. P. Parker, from Tahiti, en route to San Francisco, returning from the summer race, in which she was second, arrived for a brief stay August 24th.

Schr. yacht Eloise, Com. J. C. Piver, another of the racing fleet to Tahiti, arrived August 25th en route for San Francisco, and became involved with Customs officials over its non-manifested liquor stock; was seized and threatened with confiscation, but subsequently released on orders from Washington.

JAPANESE NAVAL VISITORS

A trio of Japanese training ships arrived February 25th from Vancouver, B. C., comprising the flagship Asama, with Vice Admiral Saburo Hyakutake commanding; the Id suma, and Yakumo. They were given a welcome of unusual demonstration by federal and territorial officials, a large fleet of bedecked sampans and by resident Japanese. Receptions were the order for several days, and on March 3d they departed for Japan with an Aloha waterfront demonstration.

HOLIDAY OBSERVANCES

Kamehameha Day. This national holiday is becoming more and more the day of days for Hawaiians' observance. The increasing native societies, of both sexes, cooperated not only in
its colorful parade feature and literary exercises, but in pageant and song, gave an evening of free entertainment at the capitol and grounds, with special features for the “strangers within our gates.”

It all tends to engender the Aloha-aina spirit, and the addresses, in both English and Hawaiian, eulogized Kamehameha, the “Napoleon of the Pacific,” as a worthy example of industry, perseverance, justice, compassion and forethought.

The “Glorious Fourth” took on something of former patriotic enthusiasm this year, and a like spirit prevailed at various points on the other islands. A new event was a public recognition of new citizens who became of age since last Fourth. At 9:15 the parade, largely military, started from Aala park and marched along Beretania street to Thomas Square, where patriotic exercises were held, Dr. Ray L. Wilbur, of Stanford University, being orator of the day. Sports prevailed after noon. The regatta feature of the day was held this year at Hilo, honors being won by the Myrtles.

Regatta Day also was unusually full of interesting events, in which the Healaniis won the senior race. Other honors were well distributed. Contestants this year were: Kunalu, Healani, Hilo, Honolulu, Myrtle, Navy and Police.

An evening Hawaiian entertainment consisting of pageantry, tableaux, music and dances, with addresses by Governor Farrington, Chas. B. Dwight and Rev. A. Akana, to commemorate the centennial of the ascent of Kamehameha III to the throne, was given by the Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors Society in the capitol grounds June 6th.

Armistice Day had its usual colorful parade, assembling this year at Thomas Square and marching along Beretania to the capitol grounds where exercises were held. Gen. E. M. Lewis was the speaker of the occasion.

MUSICAL TREATS

Among the somewhat frequent entertainments during the year were the following notable events:

Passing through for the Colonies, March 9th, Mme. Galli-Curci gave a noon concert at the Princess theater to a crowded
RE1

ROSPECT FOR 1925

audience, whose hearts were won by the dulcet voice and gracious charm of the gifted diva. Again on return, July 17th, an afternoon concert was given at Aloha Park before a large gathering of appreciative enthusiasts.

Fritz Kreisler, noted pianist, gave a series of three afternoon concerts at the Princess in April to full houses, and again in August at the Hawaii Theater.

Zacharewitsch, violinist, gave two concerts during his short visit here in the early part of the year.

Jules Falk, famed violinist, gave two of his noted concerts recently, at the Mission Memorial, his second, in response to call, being of more familiar, popular airs.

Music lovers enjoyed the treat of Messrs. Althouse and Middleton's short concert season at the Princess, which closed November 17th.

Both the Symphony and Choral Societies have each delighted crowded houses on several occasions during the year. The latter society opened the 1925-26 season by a concert at Mission Memorial November 17th.

A week of Chas. King's musical play, "The Prince of Hawaii," to full houses at Ye Liberty, and several performances of "Pele and Lohiau," at Aloha Park, were ambitious attempts of Hawaiian entertainment during the summer.

CHURCH CHOIR CONTESTS

What is becoming a feature of the annual conventions of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association is the competitive song contests of the leading choirs of the native churches of the several islands. The contest this year carried cash prizes of $100, $50 and $25, and was held in the temporary tabernacle, Punchbowl street. Nine choirs contesting were:

Lihue choir, Kauai, Henry Waiau, leader, winning first prize; Haili choir, Hilo, Harry Naope, leader, winning second prize; Kawaiahao, Oahu, Miss L. K. Kawaihui, leader, and combined Maui, Moses Panui, leader, divided honors on the third prize. Other churches represented were: Opihikao, Puna, Hawaii, and Kaumakapili, Kalihi-Moanalua, Makua and Waikane, of Oahu.
The contest was close and the tabernacle crowded to the doors. Governor Farrington made the awards, and gave one of his usual encouraging addresses on Hawaiian music, and hoped the future biggest event here will be its annual song festival.

Another contest of Oahu choirs took place October 3rd at the Mission Memorial hall, in which five churches were represented, Kawaiaha'ow taking first place and Kaumakapili second.

**FIRES**

Since our last record the principal occurrences have been as follows:

A three-story residence at entrance to Manoa valley was badly damaged by fire December 26th, an early morning blaze, in which one man was badly burned while rescuing the occupants.

Fire of unknown origin did much damage December 27th to the Walker Bros. factory at South street. Quick work of the firemen saved the congested neighborhood. One fireman was hurt.

Residence of Chas. Bellina, at Kuliouou, was entirely destroyed January 3rd. Origin unknown.

Explosion of oil stove caused the loss by fire of the Waimea beach home of A. E. Nelson January 3rd; loss placed at $7,000.

A midnight fire at Fort Kamehameha destroyed an auto building and army motor vehicles; loss placed at $75,000.

An apartment fire at Engleside premises on May 1st was, fortunately, quickly controlled.

Fire from unknown cause destroyed the stables of the Maui Polo Association May 3rd, with its stock of 14 ponies, save one only rescued from the flames.

An internal fire destroyed the tailoring stock of store in the McCandless building, King street, July 9th; loss estimated at $10,000, on which there was $4,500 insurance.

The fine residence and furnishings of C. Spitzer, on the Makiki-Roundtop road, was destroyed on the evening of August 12th; loss placed at $25,000; partly insured.

Hilo had a serious fire September 7th, and loss of one life, by an explosion of the Standard Oil Co.'s distillate tank, which raged ten hours before firemen and volunteers got control.
A Kalihi cottage burned down September 13th; loss said to be $5,000; partially insured. Nothing was saved of its uninsured furnishings, valued at $2,000.

An evening fire ruined the second-story outfitting of the Pacific Bank building, next to the fishmarket, September 24th. One fireman was badly hurt. The congested district called out the entire fire-fighting force.

The Waikiki Social club building was completely gutted in an early morning blaze October 6th. Adjoining cottages narrowly escaped.

Kauai suffered a $14,000 loss by fire of laborers’ quarters of the McBryde plantation on night of October 21st, and two store buildings at Waimea the following night.

Four houses were destroyed from an oil lamp explosion November 4th, near Schofield Barracks, that called out the fire-fighting force of the post. One Filipino was badly burned in rescuing his children, and one of the army men was hurt in being knocked off the roof.

MARINE MISHAPS

Motor yacht Hawaii broke from its moorings at Waialua December 14th, and beached near Haleiwa, eventually going to pieces.

S. S. Taiyo Maru, en route here from Yokohama, rescued five local fishermen, April 9th, from their sampan, badly damaged in recent gales, in the vicinity of Midway Island.

Two naval craft starting out for practice from Pearl Harbor, October 6th, came in collision, the tender Widgeon fouling the submarine R-8 as it was submerging, and tore away her upper structures. The crew were all rescued uninjured, and the damaged craft towed back to moorings.

The navy tug and a seaplane rescued three men on the night of August 1st in their drifting launch off Waikiki, that had been battling 13 hours against heavy seas, having gone out to recover a boat that had broken away from its moorings.

NEW BANK HOMES

The S. M. Damon building, for the Bank of Bishop & Co. and allied interests, and the First National Bank building, mentioned:
in last issue as in progress, have had completion and the house-warming of each, on being moved into, are red letter days in their history.

The Bank of Bishop & Co., Bishop Trust Co. and Bishop Insurance Agency moved into their new home Monday, November 9th. The occasion was memorable for the change to so spacious, complete and handsome a structure specially equipped with the most modern devices for its public service. The lavish floral display betokened the spirit of welcome with which the officials of the establishment greeted the throng of congratulators that filed in and out throughout the day.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING

The University of Hawaii new Library building, mentioned in our last issue as in progress, was completed early in the year, and is a fine four-story, well lighted structure, 64x130 feet, that harmonizes well with its two companions. It was formally opened March 19th, Governor Farrington, members of the legislature and various officials attending. On May 8th it was thrown open to the general public for evening benefits and reference to its educational works, already comprising some 35,000 volumes.

JAPANESE MEMORIAL CHURCH

The corner-stone of the new Japanese Memorial M. E. church, corner of Fort and Vineyard streets, was laid April 19 by visiting Bishop Chas. W. Burns with appropriate ceremonies in memory of the late Bishop M. C. Harris, the pioneer in church work among that race here, establishing the first Christian Japanese church in Honolulu in 1887. The cost of the building is placed at $72,235.

NEW LEPROSY CURATIVE

In addition to the great benefit of Chaulmoogra oil treatment of leprosy, as practiced by the board of health, the use of radium has given very successful results in a series of experiments that have been carried on at the Kalihi Leper Receiving hospital for over six months past by Drs. M. H. Neil and R. P. Sendidge,
during which they announce that "in all cases treated with the metallic element, the leprous nodules disappeared." It is the intent to extend the scope of this work to determine the permanence of its effect. So far as now known this is the first use of radium in leprosy.

**Kawaiahao's Appeal**

Kawaiahao church being found to have all its interior woodwork honeycombed by white ants and borers, supposedly introduced about a decade ago from the Philippines, was condemned the early part of October, and ordered closed against all services, by authority of the building inspector and the fire chief, until it has been made safe. Repairs were at once entered upon for internal reconstruction in concrete and steel, and roof of slate or copper shingles, that will likely cost $100,000 to preserve the historic edifice, which sum is to be met by public subscription.

**Evangelistic Services**

A season of special evangelistic services, conducted by Dr. F. E. Oliver, for which a large temporary tabernacle was erected on Punchbowl street, near Beretania, opened auspiciously March 8th with a large attendance and continued several weeks with afternoon and nightly meetings in which Kawaiahao church frequently joined.

**Pali Fatality**

Another pali fatality in the Waianae range occurred July 4th when David Kahaulelio, a Kamehameha student, on a hunting trip with a companion in the Makua section, slipped and fell some 500 feet to his death. The body, terribly mangled, was brought to town by a party of searchers—fellow students and police. Burial on the 8th was with military honors.

**A Trapper's Narrow Escape**

An outing party consisting of Miss Margaret Smith, her brother and a friend set out Sunday, August 16, for a tramp through the upper reaches of the mountain range at the head of
Manoa valley. All went well till mid-afternoon when the young lady of the party slipped out of sight to land on a ledge, where, with aid of a fallen tree she was saved from a precipitous cliff-drop of several hundred feet. Directing her companions for certain helpers familiar with the range, assuring them she was safe meanwhile, and on the advance party of rescuers locating her perilous position about 10 p. m. she pluckily shouted to them to await daylight lest danger befall them, and spent the night on a bed of ferns.

At early dawn Edwin Peterson and A. H. Tarleton, led by a Japanese knowing the valley nooks, worked their way to a position above her ledge, and with ropes hauled her up at 10 a. m. (as witnessed by the army of rescuers below), and conducted her to safety during the afternoon, where, at the foot of Waiakeakua falls, the relief party with sustenance met her, and soon she was greeted by a host of would-be helpers from Fort DeRussy, police department, college, and many others, drawn by the common bond of sympathy, and extended hearty congratulations on the rescue, without injury, from an all-night perilous situation.

TROUT EGGS INTRODUCED

Five million ayu eggs, a species of trout, were brought from Japan by Dr. C. Ishikawa, recently, half of which are being planted out in the fresh water streams of these Islands, the rest being destined for the mainland. Dr. David Starr Jordan, Alexr. Hume Ford and H. L. Kelley, the fish and game warden, interested in their introduction, met the famed scientist on arrival. Early thereafter 150,000 were planted out on Oahu, the first practical work of the Pan-Pacific Research Institute, and 50,000 each went to Kauai and to Hawaii by first opportunities.

MORE BLOODED STOCK

A shipment of fine blooded stock arrived from Seattle June 30th, of which there were 110 head of Guernseys for the new Hind-Clarke dairy, Waialae, and 20 Ayrshires for Geo. P. Cooke's Molokai ranch. This is said to be the largest shipment brought to the Islands.

Another lot of 100 Guernsey cows from Seattle came for the Hind-Clarke dairy November 3rd.
RETROSPECT FOR 1925

RADIO CELEBRATION

The Advertiser office KGU station celebrated its third anniversary by a special program sent out on its new 500 watt set, one feature being Governor Farrington's aloha address to the governors of all the states in the Union, which, with a varied and attractive Hawaiian musical entertainment was broadcast, to the delight of radio fans near and far.

NEW TUG BOAT

Young Brothers' new tug Mahoe, built to their order in Seattle, to serve the needs of this port, said to be the largest Diesel engine tug in the world, arrived June 4th. She is equipped with two Diesel engines of 360 h.p. each, is 120 feet in length, and 24.6 feet beam, and of 220 tons.

LAHAINA'S TOWN HALL

The oldest public building on Maui, in Lahaina, a coral structure of Kamehameha III period, is being remodeled in modern style to house the town's several public offices, to cost some $25,000. On completion it will provide quarters for the post-office, court room, clerks and sheriff's offices, water department and tax office.

RECORD SUGAR CROPS

Among the various sugar plantations exceeding the estimates for their 1925 crop, the following are shown as "banner" crops for each concern:

Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., 67,726 tons.
Oahu Sugar Co., 65,031 tons.
Ewa Plantation Co., 51,746 tons.
Maui Agricultural Co., 40,711 tons.
Olaa Sugar Co., 33,921 tons.
Onomea Sugar Co., 27,776 tons.

FINANCIAL CAMPAIGNS

The Community Welfare Campaign for 1925, to obtain $425,000 for 23 institutions, began Dec. 1, 1924, and secured $3,000 above their quota, with a day to spare in their drive.

Y. W. C. A. building drive to raise $350,000 went over the top in three days effort.
The Near East fell somewhat short of their quota of $20,000. St. Louis College drive reached $200,000 in a four-day’s campaign.

Chinese Mass-Educational Movement, $20,000 in three days, was largely among Orientals.

The sum of $400,000 will be required for the Community chest for the coming year.

**NECROLOGY**

Since our last issue another long list of well-known residents have passed to their reward:

Dr. W. T. Monsarrat (63); Mother Mary Lawrence (83); J. A. McLennan (59); Mrs. H. A. Coleman (77); Mrs. J. E. Gurney (78); Dr. Jos. Howard (55); Mrs. Robt. Lewers (80); J. Farnsworth (86); A. A. Young (52); J. F. Brown (70); E. W. Jordan (75); P. C. Dubois (84); Danl. Lyons, Alberni (72); Mrs. M. S. Cathcart (63); Geo. Freeland, Maui; Mrs. J. M. Whitney (87); Mrs. A. K. (Sorenson) McLane (55); W. K. McPherson (73); Dr. W. E. Slater (58); S. R. Jordan (46); Mary S. Parker (89); Mrs. E. F. Osborn (76); T. B. Brandt, Kauai (63); Donald Forbes (53); S. B. Rose (77); Mrs. E. L. Barnard (95); Saml. Dowsett (46); Mrs. R. M. Greig (62); F. S. Dunn (79); Jno. A. Palmer (69); Capt. S. A. Crosby (55); Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Kona; Leon Maltere (72); Mrs. J. W. King (77); W. S. Terry, Hilo (69); C. V. Dudoit (84); Arthur Reynolds (62); H. G. W. Foster (60); Mrs. Geo. A. Brown (56); Dr. L. H. Hemenway (83); Mrs. F. R. Day (65); Mrs. H. A. Campbell (92); Judge C. F. Clemons (54); R. A. Jordan (83); A. M. Brown (58); C. S. Jackson (51); Judge A. D. Larnach (53); Capt. E. Piltz (74); C. F. Peterson (55); E. F. Deinert, Maui; Wm. H. McClellan (54); Jas. Guild (58); John A. Scott (77); H. M. Ballou (59); Mrs. H. L. Shaw, Oregon; E. L. Marshall (76); John Neill, Kauai (87); J. F. Bowler (72); A. A. Young, Jr., Cal. (20).
List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only; those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; all others are plantations complete, owning their own mills. (Corrected to November 15, 1924.)

<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</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa Plantation</td>
<td>Ewa, Oahu</td>
<td>J. F. Renton</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay &amp; Robinson*</td>
<td>Makaweli, Kauai</td>
<td>S. Robinson</td>
<td>H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grove Farm*</td>
<td>Nawaiwili, 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>Makaweli, 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>Honolulu Plantation Co.</td>
<td>Halawa, Oahu</td>
<td>Alvah Scott</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honokaa Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Honokaa, Hawaii</td>
<td>W. P. Naquin</td>
<td>F. A. Schaefer &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>Kaiwiki 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>Koolau Agricultural Co.*</td>
<td>Hamulau, Oahu</td>
<td>R. Hutchinson</td>
<td>Theo. H. Davies &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laie Plantation*</td>
<td>Laie, Oahu</td>
<td>E. W. Greene</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Laupahoehoe, Hawaii</td>
<td>A. J. Watt</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makee Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Kealia, Kauai</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui Agricultural Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Paia, Maui</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Wahiawa, Kauai</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niulii Mill &amp; Plantation</td>
<td>Kohala, Hawaii</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Waipahu, Oahu</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olaa Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Olaa, Hawaii</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olowalu Co.</td>
<td>Olowalu, Maui</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onomea Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.*</td>
<td>Hamakua, Hawaii</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Sugar Mill†</td>
<td>Kukuihaele, Hawaii</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepeekeo Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Lahaina, Maui</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puakea Plantation Co.</td>
<td>Kohala, Hawaii</td>
<td>H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiawa Agricultural Co.</td>
<td>Waialua, Oahu</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waianae Plantation</td>
<td>Waianae, Oahu</td>
<td>J. M. Dowsett, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailaua Milling Co.†</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailea Milling Co.†</td>
<td>Wailea, Oahu</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Wailuku, Maui</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Waimanalo, Oahu</td>
<td>Geo. Chalmers, Jr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea Sugar Mill Co.</td>
<td>Waimea, Kauai</td>
<td>L. A. Paye</td>
<td>Americans Factors, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SUGAR CROPS

#### HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, IN TONS, 1921-1925

From Tables Prepared for Hawaiian Planters' Association by its Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

Prior years of this table, originating in 1891, will be found in Annuals since 1901.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production of Hawaii</td>
<td>197,064</td>
<td>228,954</td>
<td>188,362</td>
<td>235,568</td>
<td>269,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of Maui</td>
<td>115,599</td>
<td>122,847</td>
<td>113,069</td>
<td>155,364</td>
<td>169,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of Oahu</td>
<td>125,462</td>
<td>153,777</td>
<td>147,663</td>
<td>188,582</td>
<td>202,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of Kauai</td>
<td>101,071</td>
<td>102,499</td>
<td>96,512</td>
<td>121,969</td>
<td>184,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>539,196</td>
<td>609,077</td>
<td>545,606</td>
<td>701,433</td>
<td>776,072</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hawaii Plantations.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plantation</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waiakea Mill Co</td>
<td>8,371</td>
<td>7,247</td>
<td>5,612</td>
<td>6,957</td>
<td>10,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii Mill Co</td>
<td>2,951</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>1,639</td>
<td>1,669</td>
<td>3,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo Sugar Co</td>
<td>17,528</td>
<td>18,332</td>
<td>16,154</td>
<td>21,714</td>
<td>23,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onomea Sugar Co</td>
<td>17,488</td>
<td>22,884</td>
<td>18,475</td>
<td>21,430</td>
<td>27,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepeekeo Sugar Co</td>
<td>9,509</td>
<td>11,007</td>
<td>9,540</td>
<td>10,969</td>
<td>14,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honomu Sugar Co</td>
<td>8,830</td>
<td>9,560</td>
<td>18,057</td>
<td>9,383</td>
<td>9,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakalau Plantation Co</td>
<td>17,281</td>
<td>18,471</td>
<td>13,990</td>
<td>16,023</td>
<td>17,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laupahoehoe Sugar Co</td>
<td>13,277</td>
<td>14,520</td>
<td>9,389</td>
<td>14,199</td>
<td>14,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiwiki Sugar Co</td>
<td>5,141</td>
<td>6,940</td>
<td>5,286</td>
<td>7,102</td>
<td>7,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiwiki Milling Co</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>295</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamakua Mill Co</td>
<td>8,715</td>
<td>11,675</td>
<td>8,183</td>
<td>14,533</td>
<td>14,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paauhau S. Plant. Co</td>
<td>8,029</td>
<td>11,092</td>
<td>9,743</td>
<td>9,623</td>
<td>12,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honokaa Sugar Co</td>
<td>5,729</td>
<td>8,553</td>
<td>7,391</td>
<td>8,565</td>
<td>9,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Sugar Mill</td>
<td>5,354</td>
<td>6,495</td>
<td>5,298</td>
<td>7,355</td>
<td>7,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niulii Mill and Plant.</td>
<td>1,568</td>
<td>2,183</td>
<td>1,737</td>
<td>2,803</td>
<td>2,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halawa Plantation</td>
<td>1,709</td>
<td>2,501</td>
<td>2,369</td>
<td>2,860</td>
<td>3,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala Sugar Co</td>
<td>4,964</td>
<td>5,701</td>
<td>3,681</td>
<td>7,512</td>
<td>7,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Mill Co</td>
<td>1,636</td>
<td>3,363</td>
<td>2,003</td>
<td>5,170</td>
<td>4,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawi Mill and Plant.</td>
<td>4,762</td>
<td>4,592</td>
<td>3,541</td>
<td>8,656</td>
<td>10,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kona Development Co</td>
<td>4,219</td>
<td>3,137</td>
<td>2,714</td>
<td>1,457</td>
<td>2,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutchinson S. Plant. Co</td>
<td>5,737</td>
<td>6,709</td>
<td>5,453</td>
<td>8,759</td>
<td>10,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Agricul. Co</td>
<td>15,004</td>
<td>18,669</td>
<td>18,643</td>
<td>17,001</td>
<td>19,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puakea Plantation</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>899</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olaa Sugar Co</td>
<td>26,731</td>
<td>29,071</td>
<td>25,695</td>
<td>29,330</td>
<td>33,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailea Milling Co</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>3,341</td>
<td>2,592</td>
<td>2,958</td>
<td>4,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crescent City Milling Co</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                        | 197,064  | 228,954  | 188,362  | 235,568  | 269,125  |
### HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1921-1925—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plantations</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maui Plantations.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kipahulu Sugar Co.</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>1,401</td>
<td>487</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaeleku Plantation Co.</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>3,972</td>
<td>2,421</td>
<td>4,558</td>
<td>6,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui Agricultural Co.</td>
<td>18,365</td>
<td>25,326</td>
<td>20,043</td>
<td>32,249</td>
<td>40,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Comml. &amp; S. Co.</td>
<td>48,500</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>44,050</td>
<td>63,258</td>
<td>67,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku Sugar Co.</td>
<td>15,513</td>
<td>14,167</td>
<td>15,447</td>
<td>18,029</td>
<td>17,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olowalu Co.</td>
<td>1,884</td>
<td>1,741</td>
<td>1,888</td>
<td>2,289</td>
<td>2,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>26,016</td>
<td>26,240</td>
<td>28,733</td>
<td>34,981</td>
<td>35,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiku F. &amp; Pkg. Corp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>115,599</td>
<td>123,847</td>
<td>113,069</td>
<td>155,364</td>
<td>169,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oahu Plantations.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo Sugar Co.</td>
<td>3,303</td>
<td>2,477</td>
<td>2,290</td>
<td>7,067</td>
<td>8,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laie Plantation</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>1,551</td>
<td>1,574</td>
<td>1,870</td>
<td>1,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahuku Plantation Co.</td>
<td>5,150</td>
<td>7,550</td>
<td>6,515</td>
<td>9,037</td>
<td>11,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wai'alua Agric. Co.</td>
<td>28,077</td>
<td>30,594</td>
<td>27,933</td>
<td>36,001</td>
<td>32,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wainanae Co.</td>
<td>6,502</td>
<td>5,330</td>
<td>5,609</td>
<td>5,704</td>
<td>6,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa Plantation Co.</td>
<td>26,330</td>
<td>39,208</td>
<td>38,896</td>
<td>46,315</td>
<td>50,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apokaa Sugar Co.</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>1,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Sugar Co.</td>
<td>39,602</td>
<td>47,756</td>
<td>46,220</td>
<td>58,917</td>
<td>64,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Plantation Co.</td>
<td>13,694</td>
<td>17,491</td>
<td>16,187</td>
<td>21,315</td>
<td>23,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koolau Agricultural Co.</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>1,121</td>
<td>1,398</td>
<td>1,399</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Pineapple Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Packing Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>125,462</td>
<td>153,777</td>
<td>147,663</td>
<td>188,532</td>
<td>202,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kauai Plantations.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiluaea S. Plant. Co.</td>
<td>4,280</td>
<td>4,003</td>
<td>3,711</td>
<td>5,219</td>
<td>6,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makee Sugar Co.</td>
<td>13,639</td>
<td>14,959</td>
<td>12,872</td>
<td>16,641</td>
<td>18,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lihue Plantation Co.</td>
<td>12,747</td>
<td>14,421</td>
<td>13,670</td>
<td>18,531</td>
<td>22,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grove Farm Plantation.</td>
<td>4,040</td>
<td>4,069</td>
<td>4,140</td>
<td>5,897</td>
<td>4,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koloa Sugar Co.</td>
<td>8,379</td>
<td>5,380</td>
<td>6,069</td>
<td>9,550</td>
<td>11,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde Sugar Co.</td>
<td>14,021</td>
<td>14,149</td>
<td>11,822</td>
<td>15,186</td>
<td>18,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Sugar Co.</td>
<td>19,915</td>
<td>18,741</td>
<td>18,874</td>
<td>24,541</td>
<td>24,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay &amp; Robinson</td>
<td>3,703</td>
<td>4,337</td>
<td>5,454</td>
<td>4,256</td>
<td>3,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea Sugar Mill Co.</td>
<td>1,858</td>
<td>2,111</td>
<td>2,193</td>
<td>2,198</td>
<td>2,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kekaha Sugar Co.</td>
<td>14,675</td>
<td>18,898</td>
<td>16,015</td>
<td>18,495</td>
<td>19,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kipu Plantation</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>1,431</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>1,455</td>
<td>1,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>101,071</td>
<td>102,499</td>
<td>96,512</td>
<td>121,969</td>
<td>134,493</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1926
CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 1, 1925

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

W. R. Farrington.................. Governor
Raymond C. Brown.................. Secretary
Wm. B. Lymer....................... Attorney-General
Henry C. Hapai..................... Treasurer
Lyman H. Bigelow.................. Supt. Public Works
C. T. Bailey....................... Comr. Public Lands
Thos. Treadway.................... Auditor
C. S. Judd.......................... Executive Officer
Board of Agriculture and Forestry
John C. Lane........................ High Sheriff
Walter R. Dunham................. Secretary to the Governor

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

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Senators.
Hawaii—F. A. K. Akina, S. L. Desha,
J. W. Russell, W. C. Vamata
Maui—A. F. Tavares, H. W. Rice, H. C.
Morosman
Oahu—J. K. Jarrett, R. W. Shingle, Wm.
H. McInerny, C. H. Rose, C. F.
Chillingworth, C. N. Arnold
Kauai—Chas. A. Rice, H. K. Aki

Representatives.
Hawaii—N. K. Lyman, G. H. Vicars, E.
da Silva, Wm. Kamau, L. Wishard, W.
E. Vredenburg, H. I. Kaweowchi, J. R.
Smith
Maui—M. G. Paschoal, M. R. Perreira,
L. L. Joseph, Thos. Holstein, G. W.
Maioho, D. K. Kahoeokele
Oahu—Francis I. Brown, T. H. Petrie,
O. P. Soares, E. P. Low, R. A. Vitou-
sek, W. W. Chamberlain, C. H. Holt,
G. H. Holt, Jr., R. N. Mosman, S. P.
Correa, J. C. Anderson, J. Kumalae
Kauai—Clem Gomes, A. Q. Marcallino,
Mrs. Rosalie Keliinoi, W. K. Hussey

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAI'I.

Department Staff.
Col. P. M. Smoot.................. Adjutant General
Capt. E. M. Bolton, Asst. Adjutant General
Maj. Frank F. Reiss............... Q. M. Corps
Capt. F. L. Morong............... Med. Corps
Capt. Francis Xavier............ Ord. Officer

Office Staff.
Hazel Samson.................... Clerk and Stenographer

DEPARTMENT OF JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.
Chief Justice..................... Emil C. Peters
Associate Justice............... Antonio Perry
Associate Justice.............. Alexander Lindsay, Jr.

Circuit Courts.
First Judge, First Circuit, Oahu................. Frank Andrade
Second Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.............. Ray J. O'Brien
Third Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.............. James J. Banks
Fourth Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.............. John R. Desha
Second Circuit, Maui................ Dan H. Case
Third Circuit, Hawaii................ Jas. W. Thompson
Fourth Circuit, Hawaii........ Homer L. Ross
Fifth Circuit, Kauai........ Wm. C. Achi, Jr.

Clerks of Courts.
Clerk Supreme Court............. J. A. Thompson
Assistant Clerk Supreme Court........ Robt. Parker, Jr.
Stenographer Supreme Court........ Miss Kate Kelly
Asst. Stenographer.............. Sallie J. Webber
Bailiff Supreme Court............ Albert MacAulton
Librarian....................... Huron K. Ashford
Copyists............ Elizabeth Hall, Alice Kunane

Circuit Court, First Circuit.
Chief Clerk and Cashier......... Henry Smith
Assistant Clerks............. B. N. Kahaulepu
Clerks, 1st Judge................. H. A. Wilder, Wm. A. Dickson
Clerks, 2nd Judge.............. A. E. Restarick, D. K. Sherwood
Clerks, 3rd Judge.............. Wm. Hoopai, Mrs. Sarah C. Wize
Clerks, 4th Judge................. D. K. Bent, Jr., Ellen D. Smythe
Stenographers.............. J. L. Hooper, G. D. Bell
Clerks, 2nd Circuit................ Manuel Asue, J. Y. Cockett
Clerk, 3rd Circuit, Hawaii........ John Hills
Clerks, 4th Circuit, Hawaii........ A. K. Aona, R. H. Kealohio
Clerk, 5th Circuit, Kauai........ J. C. Cullen

Court Interpreters.
Hawaiian...................... J. H. Hakuola
Japanese..................... C. A. Doyle
Filipino...................... Alfred Ocampo

District Magistrates.

Oahu.
Harry Steiner......................... Honolulu
S. Hookano........................ Honolulu
Geo. K. Kekauoha............... Ewa
W. K. Rathburn................ Waianae
E. P. How........................ Koolauo
T. Bailey........................ Waialua
Henry H. Pelemer, Second Judge ........ Waialua
P. D. Kellett......................... Koolauo
Henry Cobb Adams, Second Judge........ Koolauo

1926
HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

Maui.
C. C. Conradt. Wailuku
Jack P. Kahoahana Makawao
W. H. Henning. Wailuku
G. K. Kunukau, Second Judge. Wailuku
D. K. Wallehua. Hana
John W. Kawakoa, Second Judge. Hana
Edward McCorriston Molokai
A. S. Kahoolahala Kalawao
J. D. McVeigh, Second Judge. Kalawao

Hawaii.
S. L. Desha, Jr. South Hilo
F. K. Simons North Hilo
W. P. McDougall North Kohala
W. M. S. Lindsay, South Kohala
R. H. Makekau. Hamakua
M. S. Botelho, Second Judge. Hamakua
Helen P. Kanohi, Puna
S. H. Haaheo, Second Judge. Puna
Walter H. Hayselden. Kau
Thos. N. Hae South Kona

Kauai.
C. K. Holokahiki. Lihue
J. S. Chandler. Koloa
David K. Kaouih. Hanalei
C. B. Hofgaard. Waimie
J. Werner. Kauai
H. van Giesen. Second Judge. Kauai

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNOR.
Governor. Wallace R. Farrington
Secretary to Governor. Walter R. Dunham
Stenographer. Eleanor Prendergast
Clerk. Marcelino P. Correa

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY.
Secretary. Raymond C. Brown
Chief Clerk. Henry Paio
Stenographer. Virginia Shields

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.
Belgium—Vice-Consul Vioetor H. Lappe
Brazil—Consul Antonio D. Castro
China—Consul Shiu Tsu Tan
Chile—Consul J. W. Waldron
Cuba—Consul General Gustavo Enrique Mustelier
Denmark—Consul C. Hememann
France—Consul Dr. Auguste Marques
Great Britain—Consul W. Massy Royds
Italy—Acting Consul W. Massy Royds
Japan—Consul General K. Yamasaki
The Netherlands—Consul H. M. von Holt
Norway—Consul Fred. L. Waldron
Panama—Consul Dr. Auguste Marques
Panama at Hilo—Consul J. B. Guard
Peru—Acting Consul Antonio D. Castro
Portugal—Consul General Francisco de Paula Jr.
Portugal at Hilo—Consul J. A. M. Osorio
Portugal at Wailuku—Consul Enos Vincent
Russia—Vice Consul Dr. Auguste Marques

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Attorney General Wm. B. Lymer
First Deputy. Atty. General. Margaret K. Ashford

Third Deputy. Atty. General C. B. Dwight
Stenographers Vivian Deere, Marion L. Cochran, Allene Jarret
Office Clerk Antone Manuel

BOARD OF PRISON INSPECTORS.
Oahu—J. M. Dowsett, J. W. Waldron, E. H. Wodehouse
Mau—Clinton S. Childs, Wm. Henning, A. D. Furtado
W. Hawaii—Julian Monsarrat, L. S. Aungst, A. J. Stillman
E. Hawaii—R. Sims, L. W. Branch
Kauai—E. S. Swan, Herman Wolters, S. M. Carter

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Treasurer. Henry C. Hapai
Registrar of Aeronauts. E. S. Smith
Assts. Dept. Bank Ex. H. A. Arno
Sims, Alex. Perkins, H. M. P. Rose
Clerks Louis
Keiki, Stephen Kahoopi, Timothy Lyons
Stenographers
Mrs. Alex Perkins, Lilian Hopkins
Dep. Insurance Com. E. P. Fogarty

BUreau OF CONVEYANCES.
Registrar of Conveyances. Carl Wikander
Deputy Registrar Geo. C. Kopa

ASSESsORS AND COLLECTORS.

First Division.
Charles T. Wilder. Assessor
P. J. Jarrett. Deputy First Division
M. A. Andrade. Deputy, Second Division
M. A. Andrade, Deputy, Third Division
V. A. F. H. Smith, Deputy, Fourth Division
F. F. H. Smith, Deputy, Fifth Division

Second Division, Maui.
J. H. Kunewa. Assessor
W. E. Cockett, M. C. Ross, deputies

J. M. Ambrose. deputy

H. K. T. L. Hayselden. Kauai

J. A. Medeiros. deputy

Third Division, Hawaii.
James M. Muir. Assessor
E. K. Kawai. Deputy
W. J. Stone. Deputy

South Hilo
### REGISTER AND DIRECTORY

**Fourth Division, Kauai**

- **Carlos A. Long** (Asst. Commissioner of Forestry)
- **W. K. Wailaleale** (deputy) (Koloa)
- **W. O. Crowell** (deputy)
- **N. K. Hoopii** (deputy) (Kawainui)
- **W. F. Sanborn** (deputy) (Hanalei)

**AUDITING DEPARTMENT**

- **Auditor**
- **Field Auditor**
- **Chief Clerk**
- **Stenographer**
- **Harbor Master, Honolulu**
  - Capt. W. K. Foster
  - Capt. F. W. Vannatta

**SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

- **Walter E. Wall** (Superintendent)
- **Robert D. King** (deputy) (Surveyor)
- **Herbert E. Newton** (Chief Assistant Surveyor)
- **Thos. J. K. Evans**
- **H. H. Loader**
- **James M. Dunn**
- **C. J. Otsu**
- **James Wakefield**
- **Jos. C. Iao**

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY**

- **H. P. Agee** (Pres. of the Board)
- **A. H. Rice**
- **H. M. von Holt**
- **G. G. Fuller**
- **George H. Brown**

**Division of Plant Inspection**

- **Edward M. Ehrhorn** (Chief Plant Inspector)
- **L. A. Whitney** (Asst. Plant Inspector)
- **Robert Pahau** (Fruit and Plant Inspector, Hilo, Hawaii)
- **Louis Gillin** (Fruit and Plant Inspector, Kahului, Maui)

**Division of Animal Industry**

- **Dr. P. H. Browning** (Supt. and Terr. Veterinarian)
- **Dr. L. E. Case** (Assistant Secretary)
- **Dr. J. C. Fitzgerald** (Deputy V. S., East Hawaii)
- **Dr. H. B. Elliot** (Deputy V. S., Kauai)
- **Dr. A. R. Rowat** (Deputy V. S., West Hawaii)

**Division of Entomology**

- **D. T. Fullaway** (Entomologist)

**FENCE COMMISSIONERS**

- **Honolulu**
  - **J. A. Beaven**, A. F. Clark, Eli J. Crawford
  - **Ewa and Waianae**
  - **Chas. A. Brown**, E. O. White
  - **Waialua**
  - **Ruel Kinney**
  - **North Kona**
  - **John K. Kehela, Thomas Silva, A. S. Wall**
  - **South Kona**
  - **A. L. Moses**, W. J. Rickard, J. K. White

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS**

- **Geo. Campbell**, G. J. Becker, J. T. Nakai

**DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY**

- **Geo. L. Desha**, A. F. Whitten

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

- **Supervisor**
- **Chief Clerk**
- **Stenographer**

**BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS**

- **Chairman (ex-officio)**
- **Lyman H. Bigelow**
- **Chief Clerk**
- **Stenographer**

**SUB-AGENTS**

- **C. H. W. Hitchcock; Wm. Wong, C’erk**
- **Ant. Garcia, Clerk**
- **J. M. Lydgate, Clerk**

**DIVISION OF HYDROGRAPHY**

- **Max H. Carson**
  - **Chief Hydrographer and Engineer**
  - **P. L. Sigwood** (Office Engineer)
  - **John McCombs**, P. P. Livingston
  - **V. S., Waianae**

**AUDITORS**

- **Dr. A. R. Rowat**
- **Dr. J. M. Lydgate**
- **Dr. J. O. Frelat**
- **R. Alston**

**DEPARTMENT OF Plant Inspection**

- **Edward M. Ehrhorn** (Chief Plant Inspector)
- **L. A. Whitney** (Asst. Plant Inspector)
- **Robert Pahau** (Fruit and Plant Inspector, Hilo, Hawaii)
- **Louis Gillin** (Fruit and Plant Inspector, Kahului, Maui)

**DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY**

- **Dr. P. H. Browning** (Supt. and Terr. Veterinarian)
- **Dr. L. E. Case** (Assistant Secretary)
- **Dr. J. C. Fitzgerald** (Deputy V. S., East Hawaii)
- **Dr. H. B. Elliot** (Deputy V. S., Kauai)
- **Dr. A. R. Rowat** (Deputy V. S., West Hawaii)

**DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY**

- **D. T. Fullaway** (Entomologist)

**FENCE COMMISSIONERS**

- **Honolulu**
  - **J. A. Beaven**, A. F. Clark, Eli J. Crawford
  - **Ewa and Waianae**
  - **Chas. A. Brown**, E. O. White
  - **Waialua**
  - **Ruel Kinney**
  - **North Kona**
  - **John K. Kehela, Thomas Silva, A. S. Wall**
  - **South Kona**
  - **A. L. Moses**, W. J. Rickard, J. K. White

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS**

- **Geo. Campbell**, G. J. Becker, J. T. Nakai

**DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY**

- **Geo. L. Desha**, A. F. Whitten
LAND BOARD.

A. D. Castro, Secretary
Hugh Howell, J. W. Waldron, E. Hen-
riques, T. E. Cook, Members

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION.

Gov. W. R. Farrington, chairman; Rudolph
Duncan, exec. secretary; J. F. Wai,
ley, M. J. Frank Wood, Akaiko Akana
J. Jorgensen, Engineer
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
Librarian—A. P. Taylor

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRU-
CTION.

Superintendent—Will C. Crawford
Deputy Superintendent—O. E. Long
Commissioners—John Clark, Mary L.
Rothwell (Oahu), Julian Monsarrat,
Thos. N. Haae (Hawaii), D. C. Lind-
say (Maui), Elsie H. Wilcox (Kauai)

Supervising Principal.
Honolulu—G. H. Webling
Oahu (Rural)—Miss Margaret Mossman
Maui—H. M. Wells, Fred Murphy, Asst.
Hawaii (West)—Bertha B. Taylor
Hawaii (East)—Eugene Horner
Kauai—Bernice Hundle Secretary
Asst. Secretary—Mrs. E. H. Desha
Clerk and Purchasing Agt.—H. H. Williams

Board of Industrial Schools.

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

BOARD OF HEALTH.

President—Dr. F. E. Trotter
Members—Dr. C. B. Cooper, Wm. B. Lymen
(ex-officio), D. S. Bowman, G. P.
Denison, J. D. McVeigh, J. Ordenstein
Secretary—Mae R. Weir
Public Health Officer—Jas. T. Wayson
Chief Sanitary Officer, Oahu—
A. K. Arnold
Registrar General Births, Deaths and
Marriages—Miss M. Hester Lemon
Chief Clerk—J. M. Asing
Food Commissioner, and Analyst—
M. B. Haisla
Supt. Insane Asylum—Dr. A. B. Eckerd
Supt. Leper Settlement—R. L. Cooke
Resident Physician—Dr. H. K. Marshall
Chief Sanitary Officer Hawaii—
F. B. Cook

Government Physicians.

Oahu.

Dr. H. Wood—Wai'alua
Dr. R. J. Mermod—Ewa and Wahiawa
Dr. H. B. Cooper—Ewa and Wahiawa
Dr. C. Buffett—Kookauloa
Dr. C. F. Reppun—Ko'ulaupoko
Dr. C. R. MeLean—Wai'anae

Maui.

Dr. Geo. Webb—Lahaina
Dr. A. C. Rothrock—Makawao
Dr. B. H. Pratt—Hana
Dr. G. H. Lightner—Kahului
Dr. Wm. Osmers—Wailuku
Dr. J. E. Sawyer—Punene and Kihei
Dr. F. G. Edwards—Kula and Upper Makawao
Dr. F. A. St. Sure—Haiku
Dr. E. S. Goodhue—Leekau Molokai

Hawaii.

Dr. H. S. Dickson—N. and S. Kona
Dr. R. T. Treadwell—N. Kohala
Dr. C. L. Carter—Hamakua and S. Kohala
Dr. W. A. Christen—N. and S. North Hamakua
Dr. L. L. Sexton—South Hilo
Dr. W. D. Whittman—North Hilo
Dr. Frederick Irwin—Puna
Dr. Geo. Brodrup—Kauai

Kauai.

Dr. G. P. Tuttle—Wai'ena
Dr. A. H. Waterhouse—Koloa
Dr. J. M. Kuhns—Lihue
Dr. V. A. Hart—Haena
Dr. A. H. Boyden—Kauai

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARDS.

Honolulu—H. W. Laws, A. J. Wirtz, Mal-
colm McIntyre, A. J. Campbell, W. W.
Goodeal
Hawaii—G. A. Bush, Dr. H. B. Elliot,
J. W. Webster, B. K. Baird, Otto W.
Rose (J. W. Bains, secretary)
Kauai—J. H. Gray, Dan T. Carey, R. H.
Wilson, F. N. Lufkin, Wm. F. Crockett.
Kauai—H. P. Judd, J. M. Lyday, J. B.
Fernandes, F. E. Towbridge, Chas.
Leon Lane.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BOARD
OF HEALTH.

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

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

Medical—Dr. James T. Wavson, Dr. A. L.
Davis, Dr. Guy C. Milnor
Dental—Dr. F. M. Branch, G. R. Marsily,
Jno. R. Wikeen.
Veterinary—Dr. L. E. Case, Dr. P. H.
Browning, Dr. J. C. Fitzgerald.
Optometry—Dr. A. M. Oliver, Dr. A. W.
Robarts, Dr. Paul W. Rushforth.
Osteopathy—Dr. Chas. A. Lane, Dr. Kath-
ryn L. Morelock, Dr. Emilie Dole.
Pharmacy—E. A. Burford, F. W. Wood,
A. W. Meyer.
Nursing—Janet M. Dewar, Mary Johnson,
Dr. Guy C. Milnor, Dr. R. B. Faus,
Mabel L. Smyth.
COMMISSIONERS OF INSANITY.
Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. George Herbert, L. J. Warren.

CHILD WELFARE BOARDS.
Kauai—Mrs. E. S. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. D. Baldwin, F. B. Cameron, Mrs. W. Weddick, William H. Hutton.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.
Established 1913.
Chairman ................ R. E. Woolley
Members .......... Walter Beals, A. J. Gignoux
Secretary ............. J. R. Kenny

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.
Adolph Michelson, W. P. Duval, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.
Louis Karstaedt, in the state of Pennsylvania.
Lester Ball, in the state of California.
G. S. Grossman, in Washington, D. C.
Frederick H. Seibert, in the state of New York.
P. H. Burnette for New York and California in Hawaii.
C. F. Wilcox for New York.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.
Mrs. N. L. Fraser, John Eflinger, Mrs. R. G. Thayer, Dr. A. L. Andrews, Jun. A. Hughes.

BOARD OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

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

HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

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

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

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.
A. V. Gear .................. Director

HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU.
Organized 1902.
G. S. McKenzie, chairman.
John Eflinger (Honolulu), W. H. Hussman (Hawaii), William H. Rice (Kauai), W. O. Aiken (Maui).
Geo. T. Armitage, secretary; H. H. Yost, ass't. Representative 201 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
Organized Nov. 24, 1923.
Geo. H. Angus ................ President
E. A. Knudsen .......... Vice-President
E. B. Clark .......... Secretary

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HONOLULU.
Reorganized May 27, 1914.
J. R. Galt .................. President
G. H. Angus .......... First Vice-President
W. C. McGregor, Second Vice-President
Geo. Waterhouse .......... Treasurer
E. B. Clark .......... Secretary
E. K. Brown .......... Asst. Secretary

MAUI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
President .................. C. D. Lofkin
First Vice-President .......... C. E. S. Burns
Secretary .................. J. H. Gray
Treasurer .............. J. J. Garcia

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF Hilo.
Organized
President .................. S. S. Rolf
First Vice-President ........ Dr. Milton Rice
Secretary ............. J. W. Bains
Treasurer .......... C. H. Will

KAUAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Organized 1913.
President .............. E. A. Knudsen
First Vice-President .......... J. M. Coney
Secretary .............. K. C. Hopper
Treasurer .............. J. I. Silva

PAN-PACIFIC UNION.
Incorporated 1917.
President .................. Hon. W. R. Farrington, Gov. of Hawaii
Vice-Presidents .............. Hon. Walter F. Frear, W. R. Castle, F. C. Atherton, Chung K. Al
Treasurer ............. F. E. Blake
Director .......... A. Hume Ford

HONOLULU STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE.
Organized August 8, 1898.
President .................. A. J. Campbell
Vice-President .............. Harry Armitage
Treasurer ........ Pacific Trust Co., Ltd.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.
Reorganized Nov. 18, 1895.
President .................. F. C. Atherton
1st Vice-President .......... E. H. Wodehouse
2nd Vice-President .......... John Waterhouse
Secretary-Treasurer ........ J. K. Butler
Assistant Treasurer ......... S. O. Halls Assistant Director Labor Bureau

H. A. Walker
EXPERIMENT STATION OF PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Station Staff.

H. P. Agee .................................. Director
R. C. L. Perkins ............................ 
Otto H. Swesty, F. Muir .................... Entomologists
C. E. Pemberton, Associate Entomologist
P. H. Timberlake, F. X. Williams, F. C.
Hadden .......................... Asst. Entomologists
H. L. Leon .................................. Botany and Forestry
Donald Forbes ............................. Supt. Forest Nurseries
W. R. McAlell, W. L. McCleery, W. E.
Smith ................................ Sugar Technologists
A. Brodie, Guy R. Stewart ................ Chemists
W. T. McGeorge ............................ Associate Chemist
F. Hanson, E. R. van Brocklin, C. H.
Crutchfield .............................. Asst. Chemists
J. A. Verret, H. K. Stender, Y. Kutsuna .......................... Asst. Agriculturalists
H. A. Lee ................................ Pathologist
D. A. Meek .............................. Chief Clerk
G. A. McElldowney ........................ Forest Supv., Oahu
L. W. Bryan .............................. Forest Supv., Hilo
Thelma Rothwell ............................ Librarian

HAWAIIAN PINAPPLE PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1917.

A. Horner ....................... President
P. Rodgers ............................. Vice-President
A. H. Tarleton .......................... Sec.-Treas.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR TECHNOLOGISTS.

W. P. Alexander ............................ President
L. McCleery ............................. Vice-President
G. H. W. Barrow ......................... Auditor
Irwin Spalding ............................ Auditor

HONOLULU CHAPTER AMERICAN ASSN. ENGINEERS.

Organized April 25, 1920.

President ................................ J. L. Young
Vice-President ............................ G. M. Collins
Vice-President ............................ W. C. Furer
Secretary-Treasurer ........................ S. W. King

BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS AGENCIES.

Boston .................................. C. Brewer & Co.
Philadelphia .............................. C. Brewer & Co.
New York .................................. Bruce Cartwright
San Francisco ............................. Bishop Ins. Agency

BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Jno. Waterhouse ............................ President
J. M. Macconel ............................ Vice-President
B. Froisch ............................. Sec.-Treas.
R. E. Clark ............................. Auditor

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Erected in 1860.

President ............................. E. F. Bishop
Vice-President ............................ Dr. C. B. Wood
Secretary ............................. B. Cartwright

Treasurer ....................... Hawaiian Trust Co.
Auditor ............................. Audit Co. of Hawaii
Medical Director ........................ Dr. N. P. Larsen
Superintendent ........................ G. C. Potter
Bookkeeper ............................. E. J. Rego
Head Nurse ............................. Miss H. B. Delamere
Trustees—E. F. Bishop, F. E. Spalding,
B. Cartwright, Horace Johnson, Geo.
I. Brown, J. R. Galt, Dr. C. B. Wood

LEAHI HOME.

Organized April 4, 1900.

President ............................. A. W. T. Bottomley
Vice-Presidents ...........................
Father Valent, C. R. Hemenway
Secretary ............................. P. E. Spalding
Treasurer ............................. A. G. Budge
Auditor ............................. G. P. Denison
Director ................................ Dr. A. N. Sinclair
Resident Physicians ........................
Dr. H. H. Walker, Dr. Gordon
Superintendent ........................... Robt. Anderson
Matron .............................. Mrs. B. W. L. Smith
Statistician ............................. Miss A. Taylor
Pharmacist ............................. F. R. Nugent

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Opened Nov. 24, 1909.

President ............................. S. B. Dole
Vice-President ............................. E. A. Mott-Smith
Secretary ............................. E. O. Smith
Treasurer ............................. W. O. Smith
Auditor .............................. Audit Co. of Hawaii
Superintendent ........................... Janet M. Dewar
Trustees—S. B. Dole, W. O. Smith, J. A.
Balch, Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, Geo. B. Isenberg,
E. A. Mott-Smith, Mrs. C. S. Weight

HOSPITAL FLOWER SOCIETY.

Organized February, 1890.

President ............................. Mrs. C. P. Eckart
Vice-President ............................. Mrs. A. Withington
Secretary ............................. Mrs. H. L. Dawson
Treasurer ............................. Mrs. R. C. Talbot

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION.

Established 1902.

L. Tenney Peck ............................. Chairman
Ed. Townson ............................. Vice-Chairman
B. L. Marx ............................. Treasurer
J. H. Ellis ............................. Auditor
H. W. M. Mist ............................. Asst. Treasurer
C. F. Mant ............................. Superintendent
E. Smith ............................. Asst. Superintendent

DAUGHTERS OF HAWAII.

Organized Dec. 1, 1903.

Regent ............................. Mrs. F. M. Swanzey
First Vice-Regent ........................ Mrs. C. B. Chillingworth
Second Vice-Regent ........................ Mrs. G. C. Potter
Historian ............................. Mrs. Flora Jones
Asst. Historian ........................ Miss G. Robertson
Secretary ............................. Mrs. C. W. Spitz
Treasurer ............................. Miss W. Ahrens

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII.

Board of Regents.

G. R. Hemenway ............................. Chairman
Arthur L. Dean ............................. Secretary
Regents—Dr. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. M. D.
Frear, A. G. Smith, Akaiko Akana, Geo.
I. Brown.
LIBRARY OF HAWAII.

Trustees.
C. H. Atherton.................. President
Rev. H. B. Restarick........... Vice-President
W. W. Thayer................... Treasurer
Rev. W. D. Western............... Secretary
A. Lewis, Jr., Mrs. A. L. Castle, A. C. Alexander.

Library Staff.
Edna I. Allyn.................. Librarian
Caroline P. Green.............. Reference Librarian
Claire N. Atwater, Dorothy Deacon,
F. Klammer, J. S. Stookett, Assistants
S. Maude Jones................. Assistant
Mary S. Lawrence.............. Director School Work
E. E. Zetterberg............... Children's Librarian
A. M. McClelland............... Consulting Anthropologist
Nell M. Wetter................ Cataloguer
A. M. Laughlin, A. P. Bailey, Grace
Scranton ..................... Assistants
Bess McCrea.................... Stations Librarian

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Organized Jan. 11, 1892.

President...................... Bruce Cartwright
Vice-President................. Rev. H. B. Restarick
Recording Secretary.......... E. Henriques
Cor. Secretary................ W. D. Westervelt
Treasurer..................... E. Bogardus
Librarian..................... Miss C. P. Green

KAUAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President ..................... C. B. Hofgaard
Vice-President................. E. Henriques
Sec.Treas..................... Miss E. H. Wilcox

BERINCE PAUAHI BISHOP MUSEUM.
Founded 1889. Opened June 22, 1891.

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

Museum Staff.
Herbert Ernest Gregory, Ph.D........ Director
William T. Brigham, D. Sc........ Anthroplology, Director Emeritus
Clark Wissler, Ph.D........... Consulting Anthropologist
Elmer D. Merrill, M. S........ Consulting Botanist
Stanley C. Ball, Ph.D........ Consulting Entomologist
Forest B. Brown, Ph.D........ Botanist
Gerrit P. Wilder, M. A........ Associate in Botany
Otto H. Swezy, M. S........... Consulting Entomologist
Edwin H. Bryan, M. A........ Entomologist
John F. G. Stokes, E. S. Handy, Ph.D........ Associate in Entomology
H. G. Hornbstel, T. T. Dranga, Collectors
Thomas G. Thrum............. Associate in Hawaiian Folk-lore

Kenneth Emory, B. S................ Assistant Ethnologist
C. Montague Cooke, Ph.D........ Malacologist
Marie C. Neal, A. R............. Assistant Malacologist
G. C. Munro.................. Associate in Ornithology
C. H. Edmondson, Ph.D........ Zoologist
Elizabeth B. Higgins........ Librarian
Stella M. Jones.............. Secretary
Mrs. L. Webb................ Guide to Exhibits

BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.
Organized June 28, 1899.

President Emeritus.............. S. B. Dole
President..................... A. L. Castle
Vice-President................. A. G. Smith
Secretary..................... J. D. Flint
Treasurer..................... E. W. Sutton

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

President...................... Geo. R. Carter
Vice-President................ M. M. Johnson
Secretary..................... Jared G. Smith
Treasurer..................... E. T. Winant
Registrar..................... D. S. Bowman

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
Organized March 5, 1897.

State Regent................ Mrs. Howard Clarke-Aboha Chapter Regent
................... Mrs. A. R. Keller
Vice-Regent.................. Mrs. C. S. Goodnight
Recording Secretary.......... Mrs. Wm. McCluskey
Corr. Secretary............ Mrs. J. E. T. Grigsby
Treasurer..................... Mrs. Jas. Guild
Registrar..................... Mrs. C. T. Bailey
Historian..................... Miss Harriet Forbes-Chaplain
........... Mrs. Theo. Richards

AMERICAN LEGION—HONOLULU POST NO. 1.
Organized Sept. 4, 1919.

Commander...................... A. Lester Marks
Vice-Commanders.............. L. W. Branch, W. L. Sarrao, Dr.
................................. L. L. Patterson, B. J. Peters, K. Parker
Adjudant...................... L. S. Bush
Finance Officer............... Irwin Spalding
Historian..................... Mrs. C. C. Crozier-Chaplain
Past Commander............. E. L. Branham
Master-at-Arms............... E. J. Brenham
Secretary..................... H. P. O'Sullivan
Natl. Committee-Man........ Col. A. G. Clarke

AMERICAN LEGION, WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

President...................... Mrs. B. E. Noble
Vice- Presidents............... Mrs. C. E. Frank
................................. Mrs. J. G. Smith, Mrs. N. Scott
Secretary..................... Mrs. H. F. Cooper-Chaplain
Treasurer..................... Mrs. G. Fred Bush
Chaplain..................... Mrs. W. S. Haxon
HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.
Organically Organized 1823.
Constitution revised 1862. Annual Meeting June.
President ......... Miss Grace Channon
Vice-Presidents ......... A. L. Dean, Mrs. H. A. Andrews
Chairman ......... Geo. S. Waterhouse
Vice-Chairman ......... W. P. Alexander
Secretary ......... S. H. Soper
Treasurer ......... Mrs. J. F. Doyle, Mrs. H. F. Damon
Hon. President ......... Miss A. E. Judd
Vice-Presidents ......... Mrs. H. F. Damon, Mrs. R. A. Cooke
Recording Secretary ......... Mrs. H. F. Damon
Auditor ......... W. J. Forbes
MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.
Organized 1851.
President ......... J. C. L. Satterthwaite
Vice-President ......... Rev. H. P. F. Frear
Secretary ......... Miss H. G. Forbes
Treasurer ......... Miss A. E. Judd
Auditor ......... Mrs. J. A. Mathewson
Young Men's Christian Association.
Organized 1869.
President ......... Geo. S. Waterhouse
Vice-President ......... W. P. Alexander
Chairman ......... John F. Stone
Secretary ......... H. H. Soper
Treasurer ......... Rev. H. P. F. Frear
Central Department.
Chairman ......... W. P. Alexander
Vice-Chairman ......... Rev. J. L. Hopwood
Secretary ......... Miss A. E. Judd
Treasurer ......... Mrs. R. A. Cooke
YUwai Department.
Chairman ......... Chas. R. Frazier
Secretary ......... Miss C. H. Edmondson
Executive Secretary ......... Mrs. C. H. Edmondson
ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A.
Executive Secretary ......... J. A. Hamilton
Pearl Harbor Building.
Associate Executive ......... C. W. Stetson
Young Women's Christian Association.
Organized 1900.
President ......... Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Jr., Mrs. J. A. Hamilton
Vice-President ......... Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Jr., Mrs. C. H. Edmondson
Secretary ......... Mrs. H. F. Damon
Treasurer ......... Mrs. J. L. Shepherd
FREE KINDERGARTEN AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.
Organized 1895.
President ......... Mrs. F. M. Swanzy
Vice-Presidents ......... Mrs. W. F. Frear, Mrs. F. W. Damon
Recording Secretary ......... Mrs. H. von Holt
Treasurer ......... Mrs. H. F. Damon
Social Service Bureau.
Organized June 7, 1899.
President ......... J. R. Galt
Vice-President ......... Mrs. F. E. J. Lowrey
Secretary ......... W. C. Shields
Treasurer ......... H. B. Sinclair
Strangers' Friend Society.
President ......... Mrs. A. Fuller
Vice-President ......... Mrs. R. A. Cooke
Recording Secretary ......... Miss A. E. Judd
Treasurer ......... Mrs. 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
Hon. President ......... Mrs. S. M. Damon
Vice-President ......... Mrs. H. von Holt
Secretary ......... Mrs. J. A. Mathewson
Treasurer ......... Miss Lucy K. Ward
Asst. Agent ......... Otto Ludloff
Oahu Cemetery Association.
Organized 1844.
President ......... F. J. Lowrey
Vice-President ......... S. G. Wilder
Secretary ......... F. W. Jameson
Treasurer ......... Hawaiian Trust Co.
The Outdoor Circle.
(For the beautifying of Honolulu.)
Organized May, 1912.
President ......... Miss Beatrice Castle
Vice-Presidents ......... Mrs. Robt. White, Mrs. R. A. Cooke, Mrs. H. R. Macfarlane
Secretary ......... Mrs. H. A. Walker
Treasurer ......... Mrs. F. M. Prosser
Exec. Officer ......... Mrs. Chas. Wilder
PACIFIC CLUB.
Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street, two doors below Beretania.
President ......... F. E. Thompson
Vice-President ......... Andrew Adams
Secretary ......... J. L. Fleming
Treasurer ......... H. M. Dowsett
UNIVERSITY CLUB.
Organized 1905.
President..................J. D. Dole
Secretary..................E. E. Hunter
Treasurer..................A. M. Nowell
Auditor..................H. D. Young

HARVARD CLUB.
President..................A. M. Nowell, '99
Vice-President..................A. L. Dean
Secretary-Treasurer.............J. P. Morgan, '11

SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH
Organized Dec. 9, 1919.
President..................Albert Waterhouse
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
Secretary..................J. W. de Vis-Norton
Observatory Director..................Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Jr.

HONOLULU SYMPHONY SOCIETY
Reorganized May 29, 1924.
President..................J. C. Hedemann
Vice-President..................Dr. G. F. Straub
Treasurer..................H. R. Macfarlane
Director..................E. W. Hedemann

HONOLULU CHORAL SOCIETY
Organized Sept. 15, 1924.
Honorary President..................Gov. W. R. Farrington
President..................Hugh Howell
Secretary..................T. A. Fisher
Treasurer..................Alida Perry
Director..................Rex Dunn

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF HONOLULU.
President..................R. E. Woolley
Vice-President..................J. B. Guard
Secretary..................Vilas Baird
Treasurer..................G. G. Fuller
Manager..................G. H. Isakson

ROTARY CLUB OF HONOLULU.
Organized March 4, 1915.
President..................W. G. Hall
Vice-President..................J. H. Ellis
Secretary..................J. W. Caldwell

COUNTRY CLUB.
Organized 1906.
President..................T. V. King
Vice-Presidents..................J. D. McNerny, J. H. Warren
Secretary..................G. H. Buttolph
Treasurer..................F. K. McLean

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.
President..................G. J. Waller
Vice-Presidents..................E. C. Berndt, Rev. A. V. Soares
Secretary-Treasurer..................Mrs. W. F. Frear
Superintendent..................W. C. Furer

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY CANOE CLUB.
Organized March, 1909.
President..................Mrs. F. M. Swanez
Vice-Presidents..................Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. E. M. Ehrhorn
Secretary-Treasurer..................Mrs. W. J. MacNeil

HONOLULU ART SOCIETY.
Organized Nov. 7, 1919.
President..................B. L. Marx
Vice-President..................Miss May F. Bosss
Secretary-Treasurer..................Miss H. E. A. Castle

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION.
John H. Wilson, Mayor.
Louis S. Cain, City Engineer.

HONOLULU AD CLUB.
Organized Feb. 6, 1912.
President..................John F. Stone
Honorary President..................Gov. W. R. Farrington
Vice-President..................J. D. McNerny
Secretary-Treasurer..................Mrs. E. J. Benyas, H. H. Redholl

HONOLULU PRESS CLUB.
Organized May 10, 1921.
President..................John F. Stone
Honorary President..................Gov. W. R. Farrington
Vice-President..................J. D. McNerny
Secretary-Treasurer..................Mrs. E. J. Benyas, K. B. Blackman
Historian..................Miss R. K. Thomas, Mrs. Ada G. Clarke

HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB.
Organized 1918.
President..................S. W. King
Vice-President..................Chas. Dwight
Secretary-Treasurer..................Mrs. E. Smythe
Treasurer-Treasurer-Wm. Holt

KONA IMPROVEMENT CLUB, HAWAII.
Organized 1912.
President..................Rev. D. Douglas Wallace
Vice-President..................R. V. Woods
Secretary-Treasurer..................W. D. McKillop, Robt. Wallace

HONOLULU AUTOMOBILE CLUB.
Organized Feb. 5, 1915.
President..................G. Fred Bush
Vice-President..................John Watt
Secretary-Treasurer..................John F. Stone
Manager..................LeRoy Blessing
PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Central Union Church, Congregational, cor. Beretania and Punahou; Rev. Philip A. Swartz, pastor. Sunday Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 9:40 a.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

Kalili Union Church, King street, Kalili: Dr. A. S. Baker, pastor. Sunday service at 9:45 a.m. Gospel services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Beretania and Victoria streets; Rev. G. R. Lawrence, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m.

The Christian Church, Kewalo street, Rev. Wm. C. Jones, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 9:45 a.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings, at 7:30.

Salvation Army, services held nightly at hall, 69 Beretania street, with Sunday services at the usual hour.

Roman Catholic Church, Fort street, near Beretania; Rt. Rev. Libert Boeynaems, Bishop of Xeugma. Services every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Low mass every day at 6 and 7 a.m. High mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 a.m.

St. Andrew's Cathedral, Protestant Episcopal; entrance from Emma street, near Beretania; Rt. Rev. John D. La Mothe, Bishop of the Missionary District of Honolulu; Rev. Wm. Ault, Vicar. Holy Communion, 7; Sunday school, 10; morning prayer, litany and sermon, 11; Hawaiian service, 3:30; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.

Chinese Congregation, Rev. Kang Yin Tet, Curate. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

St. Clement's Chapel, Punahou. Services on Sundays. Holy Communion 7 a.m. Morning prayer, 11 a.m.; evening prayer, 7:30 p.m. Rev. W. Maitland Woods, rector.

Epiphany Mission, Kaimuki, Rev. E. S. Freeman, priest in charge. Sunday services at 7:30 and 11 a.m. Sunday school at 10.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Punahou street. Sunday services at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 9:45.

Christian Chinese Church, Fort street; Rev. Tsui Hin Weng, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p.m.

Second Chinese Church (Congregational), Beretania street. Rev. Tse Kel 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, Keaauomo-ku 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. G. R. Weaver, Minister. Hold services at the usual hours in Mission Memorial Hall.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

Kawaiahao Church, corner King and Punchbowl streets; Rev. Akiko 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. Kahanakalani
Auditor............................................... Jas. Bicknell
Treasurer............................................. D. J. Conkling

City and County Attorney.......................... Howard Hathaway
Supervisors—W. M. Ahia, A. R. Cunha,
A. F. Clark, John Effinger, Ben Hollinger, Lester Petrie.
County Engineer...................................... Louis S. Cain
Chief Engineer Fire Department.................... Chas. H. Thurston
Asst. Engineer Fire Department.................... Wm. Blaisdell
Supt. Electric Light Dept. and Police and Fire Alarm System............. W. L. Frazee
1st Deputy County Attorney....................... J. C. Kelly
2nd Deputy County Attorney........................ Miss Carrie H. Buck
Presiding Attorney, Police Court................... Claus L. Roberts
Bandmaster Hawaiian Band................................ Mekia Kealakai
Supt. Public Parks................................... Simeon K. Akaka

COUNTY OF MAU.

Sheriff.............................................. Clement C. Crowel
Attorney............................................. E. R. Bevans

COUNTY OF KAUEI.

Sheriff................................................ W. H. Rice, Jr.
Auditor................................................ J. M. Ahana
Clerk.................................................. J. M. Kaneakua
Attorney............................................... A. G. Kaulukou
Treasurer............................................. K. C. Ahana
Supervisors—Waimea, E. Knudson; Koloa,

FEDERAL OFFICIALS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Hons. J. T. De Bolt, Wm. T. Rawlins................ Judges U. S. District Court
C. F. Parsons...................................... Acting U. S. Attorney
Oscar P. Cox.......................................... U. S. Marshal
O. F. Heine......................................... Office Dep. U. S. Marshal
A. E. Cox, H. Clarke.................................. Asst's, Office Dept. U. S. Marshal
Wm. L. Rosa.......................................... Clerk

Wm. F. Thompson, Catherine E. Parks............................ Deputy Clerks
E. J. Botts........................................ U. S. Commissioner
J. D. Flint......................................... Referee in Bankruptcy
S. Desha........................................... U. S. Commissioner, 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,
THE MANDARIN SHOP

A LITTLE GIFT STUDIO

Choice Selection of Chinese Arts

Linens, Beads, Embroideries, Gifts

Alexander Young Building, Room 30, Second Floor

Frances Kilburn Morrison Telephone 3227
## INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age Groups, Sex and Race of Population</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Sugar Exports, from 1918, Quantity and Value</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed Values Real and Personal Property, 1925</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrivals and Departures of Shipping</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Mishaps</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Deposits, Growth of</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth, by Counties, of Population, 1920</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births and Deaths by Nationalities and Counties, 1925</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonded Debt, Terr. of Hawaii</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Press Party Visit</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar, Counting House</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census Returns, 1920</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census, Latest by Islands</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Union Anniversary</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Days and Holidays</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin Shipments, 1925</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collected Taxes, 1925</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Population by Districts and Islands, 1910-1920</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race Population, 1920-1920</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Census Periods, 1866-1920</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Officials</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs Statistics, 1925</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports and Imports</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Values from U. S.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipments to U. S., Domestic 1924-1925</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity and Value Domestic Produce to the U. S., 1925</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt, Bonded, Terr. of Hawaii, 1925</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Products to Foreign Countries, 1925</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Pacific Islands Reports</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Ulupalakua Data</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports—See Customs Statistics.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Value Pineapple Products, 1918-1925</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures, Receipts and Public Debt, 1918-25</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous American Clippers Visiting Honolulu</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Officials</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Territorial Fair</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Corporations, Number and Capital, 1925</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Music</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Pineapple By-Products</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Sugar Export Statistics</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii's Annual Federal Taxation</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonded Debt, 1925</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Crops, 1921-1925</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports—See Customs Statistics.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Business, 1924</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapiolani</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai Childhood Days</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leahi Heiau, Papa-ena-ena</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legend of Hilo</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Pupu-hulu-ana</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meteorologic Observations</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moon Changes</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality, Plantation Laborers, 1925</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near East Relief and Hawaii, 1924</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Census</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Hawaiiana</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper Enterprise</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and Tonnage Vessels, all Hawaiian Ports, 1925</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Overland Distances</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pack (Annual) of Hawaiian Canned Pineapple</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Aviation Pioneers</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Islands Reports</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Relations Institute Conference</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Paganism Commercialized</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Passengers from and to Honolulu, 1925</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple Companies Operating</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation Mills and Agencies</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population in 1920 by Age Groups</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— of Hawaii, Census of 1920</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— of Islands, and of Honolulu and Hilo by Race and Sex</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Debt, etc., Territory of Hawaii</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Races of Taxpayers, 1925</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall, Principal Stations, Hawaiian Islands, 1924-1925</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts, Expenditures and Public Debt of Hawaii, 1925</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources of Hawaii, 1925</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrospect</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Building</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Choir Contests</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congratulatory</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Elections</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Jubilee</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelistic Services</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Campaigns</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fires</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday Observances</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Memorial Church</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Visitors</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawaiaha's Appeal</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahaina's Town Hall</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Mishaps</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Blooded Stock</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical Treats</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necrology</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Bank Homes</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leprosy Curative</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tug Boat</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noted Steamship Visitors</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pali Fatality</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pele Still Sulking</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Improvements</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio Celebration</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record Sugar Crops</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tramper's Narrow Escape</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout Eggs Introduced</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Library Building</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting Yachts</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 325 pages, with maps and illustrations.
- **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 Kaliuwa Falls and Kamapuaa, the famous demi-god of that glen; two illustrations, a 12mo of 29 pages, in cloth and tapa cover.

Honolulu Paper Co., Ltd., Publisher’s Agent.
To sell motor-cars that will afford the pleasure buyers hope for, to write Automobile Insurance that will guarantee them the protection they require are two of the aims of this company.
The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, Limited

FINANCIAL STANDING OF THE U. S. BRANCH

Assets .................................. $20,004,078.80
Net Surplus ............................. 5,615,900.89

BISHOP INSURANCE AGENCY, LTD.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII
Office The S. M. Damon Bldg., Honolulu. P. O. Box 3050

Sun Insurance Office of London
ESTABLISHED IN 1710

FINANCIAL STANDING OF THE U. S. BRANCH

Assets .................................. $7,322,984.10
Net Surplus ............................. 2,180,881.64

BISHOP INSURANCE AGENCY, LTD.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII
Office The S. M. Damon Bldg., Honolulu. P. O. Box 3050

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company
of London and Edinburgh
LIMITED

FINANCIAL STANDING OF THE U. S. BRANCH

Assets .................................. $14,896,377.18
Net Surplus ............................. 5,785,187.27

BISHOP INSURANCE AGENCY, LTD.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII
Office The S. M. Damon Bldg., Honolulu. P. O. Box 3050
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 The S. M. Damon Bldg., 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 The S. M. Damon Bldg., Honolulu, P. O. Box 3050

Fidelity & Deposit Company

ISSUES FIDELITY AND SURETY BONDS

FINANCIAL STANDING SEPT. 30, 1925

Assets ................................ $19,524,215.91
Liabilities ........................... 12,582,090.66
Surplus as regards policy holders... 6,942,125.25

BISHOP INSURANCE AGENCY, LTD.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII
Office The S. M. Damon Bldg., Honolulu, P. O. Box 3050
Shopping at Dimond's
Like Mainland Shopping

What you would expect to find at any large store on the coast carrying up-to-date, useful and beautiful housewares, you'll find at Dimond's. They have the largest stocks in Honolulu of domestic and foreign silverware, glassware, chinaware and the most modern kitchen and household conveniences.

Thirty years experience enables them to know the needs of Honolulu's housewives. Affiliation with large mainland stores enables them to maintain complete stocks at lowest possible prices. You'll find it a satisfaction to shop at

W.W. Dimond & Co. Ltd.
"The House of Housewares"
53-65 King Street, Honolulu

Chinese, Cutlery, Glassware, Stoves, Silverware, Refrigerators, Kitchenware, Electric Appliances.
Benson, Smith & Co. LIMITED
Wholesale and Retail Druggists
Established 1883

W. C. McGONAGLE .................. President and Manager
T. J. SMITH, Cleveland, Ohio .......... Vice-President
L. W. TRIBE .......................... Treasurer
E. A. BURFORD ...................... Secretary
GEORGE W. SMITH ..................... Director

(Member of the National Wholesale Druggists Association)
Territorial Agents for Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, Michigan
Territorial Agents for Rexall Remedies
Chemical Glassware for Sugar and Soil Analyses
MAIN STORE: FORT AND HOTEL STREETS
BRANCHES: FORT AND KING STREETS; BETHEL AND HOTEL STREETS (Hawaiian Drug Co.)

LIVINGSTON BROTHERS, REALTORS
The Livingston Brothers System Is an Aid to Selling Real Estate

Under our system, when an exclusive contract is received, a copy of the listing is sent to active members of the Honolulu Real Estate Board, and in this way Livingston Brothers obtain the immediate co-operation of several brokers and their salesmen.

This system does not cost the property owner one cent more than the regular sales commission and you can be sure of one agent advertising and all Realtors assisting. We divide our commission with the broker who finds the buyer.

With an exclusive contract, knowing that we are protected in our efforts to sell the property, we devote every possible energy toward making the sale, and call to our assistance all Realtors.

The Livingston Brothers System makes quick sales, protects the owner from extra commission claims, eliminates controversies, and it lists your property with all the high grade reputable agents, yet you deal with but the ONE AGENT whom you have employed to represent you.
Cane, pineapple, coffee, rice, taro, vegetable, banana, corn, watermelon are some of our standard brands, but we also make special fertilizers for special conditions.

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
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

MAYFLOWER KONA COFFEE
In 5-lb. tins, ready for mailing—
$2.50 per tin, plus postage.
FOR SALE BY
Henry May & Co., Ltd.
Boston Building
Fort Street, Honolulu, Hawaii

The Suit to Suit the Climate
Genuine, Preshrunk
P A L M B E A C H S U I T S
at $11.50
73-79 S. Hotel St. THE HUB Honolulu

(22)
A Line-up
That Guarantees Soundness In Hawaii's Motoring Investment

FORD
LINCOLN
HUDSON
ESSEX
Motor Cars

WHITE TRUCKS
FEDERAL TRUCKS
GOODRICH TIRES

SCHUMAN CARRIAGE CO., LTD.
“Most Complete Automobile Organization in Hawaii”
Allen & Robinson, Ltd.
Dealers in All Kinds of
LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, HARDWARE,
WALL PAPER, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.
FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS - - 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.
Rooms 410-11-12, S. M. Damon Bldg., 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 Steamers "Hawaii" and "Hornet," 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

Pina Cloth
A lovely fabric, resembling organdy, made from pineapple fibre. It is crisp and sheer, very finely woven. In exquisite plain shades, 75c yard, and dainty figured effects, $1.00 yard. (Both are 36 inches wide.)

Pongee
Oriental pongee in the natural shade. In weights suitable for women's dresses or men's shirts, 33 inches wide, $1.00, $1.25 and $2.75 yard. The heavier weight, for men's suits and women's tailored frocks, 27 inches wide, $3.50 and $4.50 yard.

We will gladly send you samples if you write us.

The Liberty House
Dry Goods of Quality
Honolulu, Hawaii

(25)
Walter Beakbane

ENGRAVER
Plate Printer,
Die Stamper
and Illuminator

1021 Alakea Street
Honolulu, T. H.

BANK and OFFICE EQUIPMENT

The Waterhouse Co., Ltd.

ALEXANDER YOUNG BUILDING, HONOLULU

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

Underwood Typewriters    National Cash Registers
Wales Adding Machines
Art Metal Office Furniture    York Safes
Vaults and Safe Deposit Boxes

James Campbell Building    Fort at Hotel Street

3 FLOORS

Specialty Shop CURTIS For Women's Wear

HONOLULU'S LEADING STORE FOR WOMEN'S APPAREL

New Garments and Millinery by Every Steamer
Telegraphic Address "YASMAR"

W. A. Ramsay, Limited
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES
Hawaiian Distributors of
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY EQUIPMENT
WORTHINGTON PUMP AND MACHINERY CORP.
PELTON WATERWHEELS  NORTHWEST CANE LOADERS
P. O. Box 1721  74 Queen Street  Honolulu, Hawaii

Union Trust Company,
LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii
November 9, 1921
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $275,000
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.
Agents for Continental Casualty Co., Accident and
Health Insurance.
We write all other lines of Insurance.

Hoffschlaeger Company, Ltd.
Import, Export and Commission
ROBERT F. LANGE, General Manager
KING, BETHDEL AND NUUANU STREETS........HONOLULU
KEAWE STREET ........................................HILO

(27)
SILVA’S TOGGERY
THE
HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
91 SOUTH KING STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii

AETNA-IZE
in the
Affiliated Aetna Companies
Every form of insurance written.
The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd.
AGENTS
Stangenwald Building Honolulu

Wholesalers and Retailers of
CANDIES
ICE CREAM
PUNCHES AND BAKERY GOODS

Main Office
Elite Building
Hotel St.
Phone 3229

RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM PARLORS
Catering is our Specialty
We rent China-ware Silver-ware and Linen

(28)
Your Friend the Printer

Of course he's your friend! Do you not look to him for assistance when you are in need of printed matter? Printing is one of the most necessary and important things in your business. Let the Advertiser Publishing Company be your friend when you are in need of new bill heads, statements, letterheads, invoice sheets, inventory blanks and the hundred and one printed forms that you need daily. Phone 3487 will bring the Printing Salesman to you.

"The Printing Salesman"

Advertiser Publishing Co. Limited
HONOLULU PAPER CO., LTD.
SUCCESSORS TO
Hawaiian News & Thrum's, Ltd.
1045 Bishop St., Young Building, Honolulu

STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, NEWSDEALERS

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

Agents Zellerbach Paper Co., American Type Founders Co., Royal Typewriters, Sundstrand Adding Machines, Marchant Calculators, Keuffel & Esser Co., Yawman & Erbe Co.

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.
HONOLULU, HAWAII

THE LARGEST BANK IN HAWAII

Commercial Savings

RESOURCES OVER $27,000,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $2,750,000
Complete Banking Service
Throughout the Territory

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

Cable Address: "TRUSTCO"

Hawaiian Trust Company
LIMITED

The Oldest and Largest Trust Company
In the Territory of Hawaii
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
OVER $2,000,000

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
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.
Atlantic Transport Line.
White Star-Dominion Line.
Leyland Line.
General Steamship Corporation.
Etc., Etc.

RAILWAYS

Western Pacific Railroad.
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
Canadian National Railways.

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.
Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Co.
Johnson-Pickett Rope Co.
United Dairy Association of Washington.
Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.
Geo. W. Sanborn & Sons.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Company.
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.

Root N. Sch. Honolulu - 3