Hawaiian Annual

for

1931

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

THOS. G. THRUM

Compiler and Publisher

FIFTY-SEVENTH ISSUE

HONOLULU, HAWAII

1930

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PRINTED IN U. S. A.

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1898 ................................ $ 35,641.63
1930 ................................ $3,618,107.47

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</tbody>
</table>

**Thos. G. Thrum**

RESEARCHER AND PUBLISHER

*The Hawaiian Annual*

HONOLULU, HAWAII
# 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>Resources of Hawaii, Hawaii's Bonded Debt, 1930</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—1930 and 1920</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Table of Population, Hawaiian Islands, 1872-1930.........</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>New 1930 Census</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births and Deaths by Nationalities, 1930</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vital Statistics by Counties, 1930</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality by Plantation Labor, June, 1930</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1930</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Construction Values, Honolulu</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Values from U. S., Comparative, 1928-1929</td>
<td>14-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin Shipments, 1929</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Domestic Merchandise Shipments to U. S., 1928-1929</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity and Value Principal Articles Domestic Produce, 1929</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Imports and Exports, Year ending Dec., 1929</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts, Expenditures and Public Debt of Hawaii</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrivals and Departures Shipping, 1930</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, 1929</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Value Pineapple Products, 1927-1929</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, 1929</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs Receipts, 1930; Taxes Collected, 1930</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Corporations, 1930, Number and Capital</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed Values Real and Personal Property by Races, 1930</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes by Divisions and Counties, 1930</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Canned Pineapple Pack and Companies, 1927-1929</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Office Statistics</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seating Capacity of Principal Churches, Theaters, etc.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Rainfall Throughout the Islands, 1929-1930</td>
<td>24-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Meteorological Observations, 1929-1930</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Sugar Crop, 1926-1930</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARTICLES

Honolulu-San Francisco Packet Service Development ................................................ 27-33
Honolulu Yesterdays ......................................................................................... 33-38
Fish Situation in Hawaii .................................................................................... 39-46
Kauai’s Development ......................................................................................... 47-49
Hawaii, “Climatic Spiritual Frontier” ................................................................ 50-54
Unusual Weather ................................................................................................. 54-57
Kelea the Surf-Rider, Legend ............................................................................. 58-62
Puna Petroglyphs (with cuts) ............................................................................. 62-67
Proposed Royal Memorial .................................................................................. 67-69
Second Pan-Pacific Women's Conference ......................................................... 69-72
St. Michael’s Church Ruins ................................................................................ 72-73
Bankruptcies in Hawaii ....................................................................................... 74-75
The Drama in Honolulu in 1930 ......................................................................... 79-92
Our Auto Penalty ................................................................................................. 75-78
Sources of Polynesian Culture .......................................................................... 93-105
Mid-Pacific Efficient Printing Plant .................................................................. 105-108
Lure of Waianae ................................................................................................. 108-112
Rare Stamp Collection ....................................................................................... 131
New Hawaiiana, 1930 ......................................................................................... 113-114
Retrospect for 1930 ............................................................................................ 115-131

REFERENCE

List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Agencies ...................................................... 132-133
Register and Directory, Territorial Officials ....................................................... 136-146
County Officials .................................................................................................. 146
Federal Officials .................................................................................................. 147
Index ................................................................................................................... 148-149

ECLIPSES

There will be five eclipses during 1931, two of the moon and three of the sun, none of which will be visible in Hawaii. The eclipses will be as follows:

Total eclipse of the moon, April 2, 1931, occurring during the daytime in Hawaii. Visible throughout the Western Pacific Ocean, Australia, Asia, Africa and Europe.

Partial eclipses of the sun April 17, September 12 and October 11, 1931, invisible in Hawaii.

Total eclipse of the moon, September 26, 1931, occurring during the daytime in Hawaii.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advertiser Publishing Co.</th>
<th>Page 26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Sugar Factors</td>
<td>Page 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
<td>Page 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Bishop &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Page 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.</td>
<td>Page 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benson, Smith &amp; Co., Druggists</td>
<td>Page 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergstrom Music Co., Pianos, etc.</td>
<td>Page 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop Trust Co.</td>
<td>Page 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd., Shipping and Commission</td>
<td>Page 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartwright &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Page 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke, Shpg &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Page 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child's Hotel and Restaurant</td>
<td>Page 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese-American Bank, Ltd.</td>
<td>Page 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyne Furniture Co.</td>
<td>Page 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtis' Specialty Shop</td>
<td>Page 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dillingham, B. F., Ltd., Ins.</td>
<td>Page 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimond &amp; Co., W. W., Housewares</td>
<td>Page 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall &amp; Son, E. O., Hdw., etc.</td>
<td>Page 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Electric Co.</td>
<td>Page 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Trust Co.</td>
<td>Page 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii Meat Co.</td>
<td>Page 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffschlaeger Co., Ltd., Importers</td>
<td>Page 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Insurance Co.</td>
<td>Page 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home of Linens</td>
<td>Page 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Iron Works Co.</td>
<td>Page 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Paper Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Page 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Photo Supply Co.</td>
<td>Page 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hub, The, Clothing</td>
<td>Page 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-Island S. N. Co.</td>
<td>Page 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-Island Airways, Ltd.</td>
<td>Page 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewers &amp; Cooke, Ltd., Lumber</td>
<td>Page 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty House, The</td>
<td>Page 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston Bros., Realtors</td>
<td>Page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandarin Shop</td>
<td>Page 149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers’ Shoe Store</td>
<td>Page 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matson Navigation Co.</td>
<td>Page 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McInerny, Ltd., M., Clothing</td>
<td>Page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McInerny Shoe Store</td>
<td>Page 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercantile Printing Co.</td>
<td>Page 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton, Lilly &amp; Company</td>
<td>Page 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Railway &amp; Land Co.</td>
<td>Page 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Guano &amp; Fertilizer Co.</td>
<td>Page 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsay, Ltd., W. A.</td>
<td>Page 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuman Carriage Co.</td>
<td>Page 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Trust Co.</td>
<td>Page 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Mortgage &amp; Guaranty Co.</td>
<td>Page 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Von Hamm-Young Co., Importers</td>
<td>Page 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waldron, Ltd., Fred. L., Commission</td>
<td>Page 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhouse Co., The, Office Equipment</td>
<td>Page 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhouse Trust Co., H.</td>
<td>Page 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAWAII'S OBSERVANCE DAYS FOR 1931

Second half of the thirty-third year and first half of the thirty-fourth year since annexation of Hawaii to the United States.
Thirty-sixth year since the downfall of the Monarchy.
The 153rd 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. 7
Lincoln's Birthday .......... Feb. 12 *Washington's Birthday .... Feb. 22
*Decoration Day .......... May 30  *Regatta Day (3rd Saturday) ..
Kamehameha Day ........ June 11  *Victory Day .......... Nov. 11
*Birthday Hawn. Republic July 4  Thanksgiving Day .......... Nov. 26
*Independence Day .... July 4  *Christmas Day .......... Dec. 25

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

Church Days

Epiphany ................ Jan. 6  Ascension Day .......... May 14
Ash Wednesday .......... Feb. 18  Whitsunday .......... May 24
First Sunday in Lent .. Feb. 22  Trinity Sunday .......... May 31
Palm Sunday .......... Mar. 26  Corpus Christi .......... June 4
Good Friday .......... Apr. 3  Advent Sunday .......... Nov. 29
Easter Sunday .......... Apr. 5  Christmas .......... Dec. 25

Moon Changes, 1931

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>New Moon</th>
<th>Full Moon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Day, Honolulu Time</td>
<td>Day, Honolulu Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>4 2:45 a.m.</td>
<td>18 8:06 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>2 1:56 p.m.</td>
<td>17 2:41 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>4 0:06 a.m.</td>
<td>18 9:21 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>2 9:25 a.m.</td>
<td>17 2:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>1 6:44 p.m.</td>
<td>17 4:58 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>31 4:03 a.m.</td>
<td>15 4:32 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>29 2:17 p.m.</td>
<td>15 1:50 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>29 2:17 a.m.</td>
<td>13 9:57 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>27 4:39 p.m.</td>
<td>11 5:56 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>26 9:15 a.m.</td>
<td>11 2:36 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>25 3:04 a.m.</td>
<td>9 12:25 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>24 8:40 p.m.</td>
<td>8 11:46 p.m.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HAWAIIAN ANNUAL
Fifty-Seventh Issue
Devoted to Statistics, Research and Progress of Hawaii

Resources of Hawaii, 1930

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, Territory, census of 1930</td>
<td>368,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of Honolulu, 1930</td>
<td>137,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed valuation, Territory</td>
<td>$417,145,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed value of real estate</td>
<td>283,902,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed value of personal property</td>
<td>133,242,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed value, Honolulu and Oahu</td>
<td>264,669,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed value, Honolulu realty</td>
<td>188,703,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed value, Honolulu personalty</td>
<td>75,956,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate-owned property in Territory</td>
<td>246,949,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individually owned property in Territory</td>
<td>142,360,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Insurance written, 1929</td>
<td>130,154,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks have credits</td>
<td>80,174,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks have commercial accounts</td>
<td>46,232,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks have savings accounts</td>
<td>33,942,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporations (1189) are capitalized at</td>
<td>311,533,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii’s sugar crop, 1930, tons</td>
<td>882,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value sugar exports, 1930</td>
<td>62,930,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value exports pineapple products, 1930</td>
<td>38,515,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value all exports</td>
<td>108,449,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value of imports</td>
<td>92,414,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value exports over imports</td>
<td>16,024,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of public debt</td>
<td>31,705,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount year’s revenue</td>
<td>12,359,805</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hawaii’s Bonded Debt, June 30, 1930

<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 4½% Bonds</td>
<td>24,025,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Bonds outstanding</td>
<td>$31,705,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Overland Distances, Island of Oahu

*(By Government Road Only)*

Revised by R. D. King, Survey Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance from New Post Office, Honolulu, to</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>Wai Kane 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>Funaluu Bridge</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haaua 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>Kapiolani Park (Entrance)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Head Lighthouse</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahalu 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>Waialua (Naval Radio Station)</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niu</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koko Head</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makapuu</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Station, Pearl Harbor</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Kamehameha</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort de Russy</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Ruger</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liliha, Corner King St</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Shafter</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moanalua Stream</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puuola Junction</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiea</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl City Junction</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa Junction</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schofield Barracks (Gate)</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahiawa R. R. Station</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua Hill</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haleiwa Hotel</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawailoa Bridge</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiamea Bridge</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paumalu</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupukea</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialae</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahuku Plantation Office</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu Mill, Waipahu</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honouliuli</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa Mill</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanakuli</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waianae Mill</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makaha</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makua</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 | 98.0 |
| Koloa, Kauai | 102.0 |
| Waimea, Kauai | 120.0 |

## Oahu Railway Distances—From Honolulu to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puuola</td>
<td>Wahiawa</td>
<td>Makua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiea</td>
<td>Honouliuli</td>
<td>Kawaihapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalauo</td>
<td>Gilbert</td>
<td>Kauaihapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiau</td>
<td>Ewa Mill</td>
<td>Puuiki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl City</td>
<td>Waialua</td>
<td>Waialua Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waipio</td>
<td>Nanakuli</td>
<td>Haleiwa Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waipahu</td>
<td>Waianae</td>
<td>Waiamea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leilehua</td>
<td>Makaha</td>
<td>Kauaihapa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Makua</th>
<th>Kauaihapa</th>
<th>Waialua</th>
<th>Waialua</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>54.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CENSUS STATISTICS

### Total Population by Districts and Islands—1930 and 1920, Comparative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>Oahu</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamakua</td>
<td>9,122</td>
<td>8,864</td>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>83,327</td>
<td>137,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Hilo</td>
<td>5,644</td>
<td>5,028</td>
<td>Ewa</td>
<td>17,899</td>
<td>25,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Hilo</td>
<td>23,888</td>
<td>20,572</td>
<td>Wai'anae</td>
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<td>1,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puna</td>
<td>7,282</td>
<td>8,284</td>
<td>Waialua</td>
<td>7,641</td>
<td>8,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kau</td>
<td>4,028</td>
<td>4,761</td>
<td>Wahiawa</td>
<td>4,302</td>
<td>18,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Kona</td>
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<td>4,728</td>
<td>Koolauola</td>
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<td>5,258</td>
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<td>North Kohala</td>
<td>6,275</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Kohala</td>
<td>1,304</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Midway</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahaina*</td>
<td>7,142</td>
<td>7,938</td>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>8,672</td>
<td>10,212</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wailuku</td>
<td>14,941</td>
<td>21,363</td>
<td>Koloa</td>
<td>7,270</td>
<td>8,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>2,436</td>
<td>Kawaihau</td>
<td>4,533</td>
<td>7,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makawao†</td>
<td>10,897</td>
<td>17,019</td>
<td>Hanalei</td>
<td>2,549</td>
<td>2,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>36,080</td>
<td>48,756</td>
<td>Lihue</td>
<td>6,223</td>
<td>7,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>1,784</td>
<td>5,032</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahoolawe</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>2,356</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Not including Lanai.  † Not including Kahoolawe.

### Comparative Table of Population, Hawaiian Islands—Census Period 1872-1930

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands</th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1884</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
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<td>17,034</td>
<td>24,991</td>
<td>26,754</td>
<td>46,843</td>
<td>55,382</td>
<td>64,895</td>
<td>73,325</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</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>
<td>48,756</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>20,671</td>
<td>29,236</td>
<td>28,068</td>
<td>31,194</td>
<td>58,504</td>
<td>81,993</td>
<td>123,496</td>
<td>202,887</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
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<td>5,634</td>
<td>8,935</td>
<td>11,643</td>
<td>20,562</td>
<td>23,744</td>
<td>29,247</td>
<td>35,806</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>2,349</td>
<td>2,581</td>
<td>8,935</td>
<td>11,643</td>
<td>20,562</td>
<td>23,744</td>
<td>29,247</td>
<td>35,806</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>2,652</td>
<td>2,504</td>
<td>1,791</td>
<td>1,784</td>
<td>5,032</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niilau</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>136</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahoolawe</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midway</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 56,897| 57,985| 60,578| 69,900| 154,001| 191,909| 255,912| 368,336|
| All Foreigners | 5,366| 10,477| 36,346| 49,368| 116,366| 153,362| 214,162|
| Hawaiian | 51,531| 47,508| 44,232| 40,622| 37,636| 38,547| 41,750|
Population of Islands, and of Honolulu and Hilo by Race and Sex, 1920
From Tables of the Bureau of Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Races</th>
<th>All Islands</th>
<th>Honolulu</th>
<th>Hilo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>11,990</td>
<td>11,733</td>
<td>4,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian-Hawaiian</td>
<td>5,528</td>
<td>5,544</td>
<td>2,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic-Hawaiian</td>
<td>3,524</td>
<td>3,431</td>
<td>1,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>13,737</td>
<td>12,265</td>
<td>4,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Rican</td>
<td>3,133</td>
<td>2,469</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>1,326</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Caucasian</td>
<td>12,309</td>
<td>7,399</td>
<td>7,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>10,197</td>
<td>7,310</td>
<td>8,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>62,644</td>
<td>46,630</td>
<td>13,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>3,498</td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td>843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>16,851</td>
<td>4,180</td>
<td>1,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>151,146</td>
<td>104,766</td>
<td>46,577</td>
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</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>
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<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>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>255,912</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

Hawaii's Annual Federal Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Revenue Office</td>
<td>$6,244,381</td>
<td>$5,606,515</td>
<td>$5,515,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom House Receipts</td>
<td>1,881,787</td>
<td>2,036,651</td>
<td>1,881,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Office Receipts</td>
<td>504,237</td>
<td>521,770</td>
<td>544,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Court Receipts</td>
<td>120,007</td>
<td>40,484</td>
<td>12,860</td>
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</table>
### Population in 1920 by Age Groups, Sex and Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Races</th>
<th>Under 20</th>
<th></th>
<th>20 to 39 Years</th>
<th></th>
<th>40 Years or over</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>4,698</td>
<td>4,814</td>
<td>3,699</td>
<td>3,856</td>
<td>3,589</td>
<td>3,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian-Hawaiian</td>
<td>3,461</td>
<td>3,421</td>
<td>1,354</td>
<td>1,518</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic-Hawaiian</td>
<td>2,556</td>
<td>2,428</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>7,851</td>
<td>7,703</td>
<td>3,559</td>
<td>3,095</td>
<td>2,322</td>
<td>1,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Rican</td>
<td>1,580</td>
<td>1,544</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Caucasian</td>
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<td>2,131</td>
<td>5,765</td>
<td>3,105</td>
<td>3,286</td>
<td>2,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>4,785</td>
<td>4,490</td>
<td>2,685</td>
<td>1,969</td>
<td>8,717</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>25,309</td>
<td>23,483</td>
<td>18,266</td>
<td>16,409</td>
<td>19,053</td>
<td>6,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>1,112</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>1,568</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>2,550</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>12,929</td>
<td>1,922</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>57,782</td>
<td>53,668</td>
<td>51,213</td>
<td>34,642</td>
<td>42,072</td>
<td>16,422</td>
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### Comparative Race Population of Hawaii, 1920-1910

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

### New 1930 Census

Work on the new census for 1930, under the supervision of Ernest B. Clark, started April 1, and closed so far as the field work was concerned May 10, resulting in the following large figures of gain throughout the territory, inclusive of the military at this enumeration. Total population of the territory 368,336. Of the main islands: Hawaii, 73,525; Maui, 48,756; Oahu, 202,887; Kauai and Ni'ihau, 35,942. Comparative revised figures by districts and islands are given on page 9. New tables of nationalities, by ages, and sex, may not be ready for this issue.

Honolulu's population is given as 137,582; Hilo, 19,468; Wailuku, 6,996; Waipahu, 5,874; Lihue, 2,398.
# HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

## Births and Deaths by Nationalities, 1930

For Fiscal Year ending June, compiled from Board of Health Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Racial Descent</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American, British, German, Russian</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>1,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-Hawaiian</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>1,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>1,157</td>
<td>4,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Rican</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,976</td>
<td>10,873</td>
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## Vital Statistics by Counties, 1930

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands, etc.</th>
<th>Est. Population</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu City</td>
<td>138,445</td>
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<td>1,721</td>
</tr>
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<td>Outer Oahu</td>
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<td>1,616</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo City</td>
<td>14,895</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii County (other)</td>
<td>58,890</td>
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<td>245</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui County</td>
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<td>1,775</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalawao County</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai County</td>
<td>36,166</td>
<td>969</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>370,620</td>
<td>10,873</td>
<td>2,401</td>
<td>3,976</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Nationality of Population Labor, June 30, 1930

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>1,269</td>
<td>Japanese, Men</td>
<td>8,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish, &quot;</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Chinese, &quot;</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese, &quot;</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>Koreans, &quot;</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiians, &quot;</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>Filipinos, &quot;</td>
<td>34,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Ricans, &quot;</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>Others, &quot;</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Men**                      | 49,532|

Women, 1,477. Minors, Regular, 384; School, 4,724.
Grand total—men, women and minors           | 56,117
### SCHOOL STATISTICS

#### School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1930

From Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Pupils</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>8,150</td>
<td>7,516</td>
<td>15,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>5,588</td>
<td>5,130</td>
<td>10,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>1,167</td>
<td>1,351</td>
<td>20,395</td>
<td>19,513</td>
<td>39,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>3,549</td>
<td>3,339</td>
<td>6,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>2,094</td>
<td>2,563</td>
<td>37,682</td>
<td>35,498</td>
<td>73,180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PUPILS, ALL AGES, PUBLIC SCHOOLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands</th>
<th>Under 6</th>
<th>7-10</th>
<th>11-15</th>
<th>Over 15</th>
<th>M.</th>
<th>F.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>1,081</td>
<td>6,798</td>
<td>6,353</td>
<td>1,434</td>
<td>8,150</td>
<td>7,516</td>
<td>15,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>4,936</td>
<td>4,280</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>5,588</td>
<td>5,130</td>
<td>10,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>2,060</td>
<td>17,217</td>
<td>16,095</td>
<td>4,572</td>
<td>20,395</td>
<td>19,513</td>
<td>39,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>3,087</td>
<td>2,849</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>3,549</td>
<td>3,339</td>
<td>6,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,327</td>
<td>32,038</td>
<td>29,641</td>
<td>7,174</td>
<td>37,682</td>
<td>35,498</td>
<td>73,180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NATIONALITY PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>3,321</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>6,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-Hawaiian</td>
<td>7,679</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>39,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
<td>2,993</td>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>1,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>6,091</td>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>3,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Rican</td>
<td>1,163</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>73,180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Building Construction Values, Honolulu

Compiled from Building Inspector’s Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>New Dwellings</th>
<th>New Business</th>
<th>Misc. and Repairs</th>
<th>Total All Bldgs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>2,439,059</td>
<td>1,249,800</td>
<td>$1,391,684</td>
<td>2,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>3,468,464</td>
<td>1,112,129</td>
<td>1,640,864</td>
<td>3,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>3,053,302</td>
<td>1,519,592</td>
<td>1,292,964</td>
<td>3,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>3,339,995</td>
<td>1,487,325</td>
<td>583,872</td>
<td>3,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925*</td>
<td>5,095,877</td>
<td>1,698,759</td>
<td>886,919</td>
<td>4,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>3,450,077</td>
<td>1,728,641</td>
<td>553,883</td>
<td>3,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>3,771,789</td>
<td>2,179,240</td>
<td>446,326</td>
<td>3,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>3,777,261</td>
<td>2,241,944</td>
<td>731,281</td>
<td>3,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>3,626,291</td>
<td>2,770,882</td>
<td>856,869</td>
<td>3,572</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Garages not included in cost.
### Import Values from United States, Comparative, for Calendar Years 1928 and 1929

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>1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Implements</td>
<td>$374,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum manufactures</td>
<td>101,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>318,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobiles and parts of</td>
<td>5,472,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books, Maps, Engravings, etc</td>
<td>1,381,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots and Shoes</td>
<td>831,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass, and manufactures of</td>
<td>286,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadstuffs</td>
<td>1,330,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooms and Brushes</td>
<td>95,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>661,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc</td>
<td>1,341,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clocks, Watches, and parts of</td>
<td>190,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>31,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa and Chocolate</td>
<td>170,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>176,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confectionery</td>
<td>497,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper, and manufactures of</td>
<td>501,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, manufactures of, and clothing</td>
<td>3,423,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthen, Stone and Chinaware</td>
<td>562,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>573,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Machinery and Instruments</td>
<td>1,704,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosives</td>
<td>141,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
<td>1,787,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibers, Textile Grasses, manufactures of</td>
<td>723,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>981,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and Nuts</td>
<td>1,521,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture of Metal</td>
<td>309,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass and Glassware</td>
<td>424,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay, Grain and Feed</td>
<td>2,627,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and Personal Effects</td>
<td>339,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India Rubber, manufactures of</td>
<td>1,995,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruments, etc, for scientific purposes</td>
<td>167,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and Steel, and manufactures of</td>
<td>1,986,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewelry and manufactures, Gold and Silver</td>
<td>482,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamps, Chandeliers, etc</td>
<td>133,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard and Compounds, etc</td>
<td>180,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead and manufactures of</td>
<td>68,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather and manufactures of</td>
<td>411,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery, Steam Engines, etc</td>
<td>3,219,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical Instruments</td>
<td>257,357</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CUSTOMS STATISTICS**

Import Values from United States for 1928-1929—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Domestic Merchandise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Stores</td>
<td>$ 23,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Cloth, Etc.</td>
<td>192,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oils: Mineral, Crude</td>
<td>3,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refined, and Residuum, etc.</td>
<td>7,469,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable</td>
<td>394,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paints, Pigments and Colors</td>
<td>979,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and manufactures of</td>
<td>2,153,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfumery, etc.</td>
<td>393,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonographs, etc.</td>
<td>731,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographic Goods</td>
<td>305,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions, etc., Beef Products</td>
<td>248,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs and other Meat Products</td>
<td>1,720,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Products</td>
<td>1,625,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice and Rice Products</td>
<td>2,952,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roofing Felt, etc.</td>
<td>126,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>56,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk and manufactures of, and artificial</td>
<td>989,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap: Toilet and other</td>
<td>626,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>20,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporting Goods</td>
<td>179,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, Molasses and Syrup</td>
<td>183,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>34,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin and manufactures of.</td>
<td>3,639,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, manufactures of</td>
<td>2,310,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toys</td>
<td>184,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables and Vegetable Products</td>
<td>1,489,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles, Cars, and parts of</td>
<td>708,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and Manufactures:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber, Shingles, etc.</td>
<td>1,932,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooks, box, etc.</td>
<td>615,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors, Sash, Blinds</td>
<td>182,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>73,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimmings, Molding and other manuf's.</td>
<td>1,172,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool manufactures.</td>
<td>857,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other articles.</td>
<td>3,091,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value merchandise shipments</td>
<td>$77,823,643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Coin Shipments, Calendar Year 1929**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Silver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bullion, refined, import</td>
<td>$ 6,485</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin, domestic, import</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin, domestic, export</td>
<td>$ 3,500</td>
<td>$ 73,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullion, refined, export</td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value Domestic Merchandise Shipments to the United States from Hawaii for Calendar Years 1928 and 1929
Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce and Finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>$4,508</td>
<td>$6,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bones, hoofs, etc</td>
<td>1,323</td>
<td>6,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeswax</td>
<td>9,064</td>
<td>9,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals, drugs, etc</td>
<td>22,236</td>
<td>6,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>982,731</td>
<td>1,323,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish, canned</td>
<td>64,775</td>
<td>219,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and nuts:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>184,531</td>
<td>201,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapples</td>
<td>25,548</td>
<td>29,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Pines</td>
<td>39,298,591</td>
<td>38,430,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared or preserved</td>
<td>80,259</td>
<td>32,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other fresh fruits</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuts</td>
<td>5,161</td>
<td>163,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides and skins</td>
<td>237,507</td>
<td>100,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>95,451</td>
<td>105,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat products, tallow</td>
<td>42,720</td>
<td>1,016,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses</td>
<td>900,631</td>
<td>5,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical Instruments</td>
<td>2,260</td>
<td>8,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and manufactures of</td>
<td>5,083</td>
<td>21,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple alcohol</td>
<td>8,911</td>
<td>1,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple stock feed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice and rice products</td>
<td>30,537</td>
<td>31,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of</td>
<td>2,540</td>
<td>2,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, brown</td>
<td>70,177,023</td>
<td>60,874,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, refined</td>
<td>1,858,797</td>
<td>1,040,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>49,578</td>
<td>52,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool, raw</td>
<td>16,112</td>
<td>44,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and manufactures of</td>
<td>4,165</td>
<td>13,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other articles</td>
<td>36,975</td>
<td>40,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value shipments Hawaiian products</td>
<td>$114,154,622</td>
<td>$103,796,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned shipments merchandise</td>
<td>2,786,204</td>
<td>2,474,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total foreign merchandise</td>
<td>15,264</td>
<td>41,507</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total shipments merchandise... $116,956,090 $106,312,833

Note.—Customs Tables are given for Calendar years instead of Fiscal years ending June 30.
### Customs Statistics

**Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Domestic Produce Shipped for Calendar Year 1929**

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>pounds</td>
<td>$60,874,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, refined</td>
<td>pounds</td>
<td>1,040,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>pounds</td>
<td>1,738,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>pounds</td>
<td>6,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits: Bananas</td>
<td>bunches</td>
<td>201,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Pineapples</td>
<td>boxes</td>
<td>29,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Pineapples</td>
<td></td>
<td>33,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserved</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuts</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,177,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeswax</td>
<td>pounds</td>
<td>9,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>pounds</td>
<td>100,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses</td>
<td>gallons</td>
<td>1,016,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides and Skins</td>
<td>pounds</td>
<td>163,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool, raw</td>
<td>pounds</td>
<td>44,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Machinery</td>
<td></td>
<td>216,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>pounds</td>
<td>52,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hawaiian Imports and Exports for Year Ending December 31, 1929**

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>$465,938</td>
<td>$26,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Oceania</td>
<td>10,749</td>
<td>9,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British India</td>
<td>1,721,455</td>
<td>656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>57,952</td>
<td>484,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>1,417,753</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>231,846</td>
<td>50,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>37,438</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>682,768</td>
<td>9,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>519,194</td>
<td>8,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>3,085,952</td>
<td>146,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>619,999</td>
<td>28,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>351,710</td>
<td>634,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>121,687</td>
<td>559,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>429,069</td>
<td>168,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shipments from and to United States</strong></td>
<td>$9,753,510</td>
<td>$2,126,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>$92,414,934</td>
<td>$108,439,103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics
For earlier years see Annuals 1896-1920

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sugar Pounds</th>
<th>Sugar Value</th>
<th>Molasses Gallons</th>
<th>Molasses Value</th>
<th>Total Export Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1,372,343,019</td>
<td>$64,613,849</td>
<td>19,827,189</td>
<td>$848,203</td>
<td>65,462,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1,752,776,646</td>
<td>68,770,346</td>
<td>16,552,584</td>
<td>763,566</td>
<td>69,533,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926*</td>
<td>1,563,071,332</td>
<td>69,827,821</td>
<td>13,807,665</td>
<td>569,946</td>
<td>70,392,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1,757,366,472</td>
<td>80,035,826</td>
<td>21,485,888</td>
<td>1,016,299</td>
<td>80,936,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928*</td>
<td>1,764,856,039</td>
<td>61,914,504</td>
<td>28,369,599</td>
<td>1,016,299</td>
<td>62,930,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hawaii’s Annual Trade Balance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Export Excess Values</th>
<th>Custom House Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>82,159,060</td>
<td>110,619,796</td>
<td>28,460,709</td>
<td>1,748,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927*</td>
<td>89,037,480</td>
<td>111,504,045</td>
<td>22,466,565</td>
<td>1,881,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928*</td>
<td>88,184,853</td>
<td>119,479,835</td>
<td>31,294,982</td>
<td>2,036,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929*</td>
<td>92,414,934</td>
<td>108,439,103</td>
<td>16,024,169</td>
<td>1,881,262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Cash Balance In Treasury</th>
<th>Public Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>$15,847,969.93</td>
<td>$15,610,482.15</td>
<td>$1,220,948.083</td>
<td>$17,990,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>15,847,969.93</td>
<td>8,815,063.47</td>
<td>2,681,460.18</td>
<td>22,070,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>10,511,032.26</td>
<td>12,293,163.52</td>
<td>1,971,804.57</td>
<td>24,210,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>10,405,773.41</td>
<td>12,708,585.21</td>
<td>2,485,744.05</td>
<td>28,585,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>11,749,009.26</td>
<td>12,924,533.84</td>
<td>2,186,657.39</td>
<td>29,760,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>12,359,805.37</td>
<td>12,685,527.11</td>
<td>8,910,220.86</td>
<td>31,705,000.00</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>1925</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>$39,101,344.22</td>
<td>$21,708,371.75</td>
<td>$60,809,715.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>44,861,828.81</td>
<td>22,989,564.24</td>
<td>67,851,393.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>47,922,072.00</td>
<td>27,102,220.00</td>
<td>75,024,292.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>48,931,629.35</td>
<td>31,278,434.34</td>
<td>80,210,063.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>43,611,426.60</td>
<td>35,424,194.59</td>
<td>78,035,619.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>46,232,391</td>
<td>33,942,357</td>
<td>80,174,748.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Calendar year.
### Arrivals and Departures of Shipping, 1930
Compiled from Board of Harbor Commissioners Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Honolulu Steam</th>
<th>Honolulu Sail</th>
<th>Hilo Vessels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>632,321</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>654,845</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>559,522</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>568,865</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>563,238</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>550,478</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>730,295</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>673,439</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>672,190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>659,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>678,109</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>727,225</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>7,595,827</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kahului reports 167 vessels of 1,032,665 tons.
Kauai reports 125 vessels of 569,543 tons.

### Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, Year Ending December 31, 1929

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, raw</td>
<td>1,799,644</td>
<td>$415,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and Nuts</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,177,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Machinery</td>
<td></td>
<td>216,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>309,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,119,242</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Export Value of Pineapple Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Pineapples</td>
<td>$45,047</td>
<td>$28,735</td>
<td>$25,548</td>
<td>$29,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Pineapples</td>
<td>34,789,534</td>
<td>34,595,326</td>
<td>40,576,082</td>
<td>38,430,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple Alcohol</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserved</td>
<td>7,594</td>
<td>93,676</td>
<td>30,259</td>
<td>32,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple Stock Feed</td>
<td></td>
<td>58,603†</td>
<td>8,911</td>
<td>1,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$34,842,200</td>
<td>$34,595,323</td>
<td>$40,690,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for 1929

<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>$130,154,495</td>
<td>$1,928,228</td>
<td>$463,640.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine</td>
<td>171,360,320</td>
<td>385,556</td>
<td>33,789.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>17,976,693</td>
<td>4,456,004</td>
<td>992,868.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident and Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>17,634</td>
<td>14,431</td>
<td>323.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employers' Liability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity and Surety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate Glass</td>
<td>8,006</td>
<td>17,367</td>
<td>202,241.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Damage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmen's Compensation</td>
<td>444,674</td>
<td>22,816.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Liability</td>
<td>34,427</td>
<td>7,459.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$319,497,310</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,151,256</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,025,212.75</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


## Customs Receipts, Fiscal Year 1930

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Customs Collections</td>
<td>$1,800,209.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonnage Taxes</td>
<td>54,822.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce Collections</td>
<td>2,174.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Tax</td>
<td>22,816.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Labor Collections</td>
<td>1,230.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Collections</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,881,262.13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Taxes Collected for Fiscal Year 1930

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Real Property</td>
<td>8,625,826.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Property</td>
<td>4,452,718.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>444,752.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>1,944,882.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties and Costs</td>
<td>76,396.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inheritance</td>
<td>174,795.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>122,545.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$15,841,870.18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Hawaiian Corporations, 1930

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Capital Before 1898</th>
<th>Capital After 1898</th>
<th>Total 1898</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>$47,080,000</td>
<td>$74,845,815</td>
<td>$121,925,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercantile</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>30,095,285</td>
<td>113,521,218</td>
<td>143,616,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8,050,000</td>
<td>7,499,960</td>
<td>15,549,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Car</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>2,855,000</td>
<td>9,355,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamship</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>3,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3,095,285</td>
<td>5,068,000</td>
<td>8,063,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings and Loan</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7,499,960</td>
<td>113,521,218</td>
<td>121,021,18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,095,285</td>
<td>4,326,000</td>
<td>5,421,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage &amp; Invest.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2,855,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>3,605,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>$94,075,286</td>
<td>$216,456,393</td>
<td>$311,533,678</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Assessed Values Real and Personal Property (by races) for 1930

<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>1,443</td>
<td>$141,057,034</td>
<td>1,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Saxons</td>
<td>5,810</td>
<td>52,881,906</td>
<td>4,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiians</td>
<td>8,223</td>
<td>23,851,034</td>
<td>3,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port. &amp; Spanish</td>
<td>3,994</td>
<td>15,055,327</td>
<td>2,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>3,070</td>
<td>15,499,245</td>
<td>2,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>4,515</td>
<td>12,889,429</td>
<td>7,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipinos</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>105,804</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>27,051</td>
<td>$261,339,781</td>
<td>22,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property exempt</td>
<td>27,789,348</td>
<td>$289,129,129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Assessed Values Real and Personal Property for 1930, 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></td>
<td>Assd. Value</td>
<td>Assd. Value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First, City &amp; County of Honolulu</td>
<td>$188,783,512</td>
<td>$75,966,025</td>
<td>$264,749,537</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second, County of Maui</td>
<td>34,486,238</td>
<td>21,908,534</td>
<td>56,394,772</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third, County of Hawaii</td>
<td>41,295,392</td>
<td>24,374,721</td>
<td>65,660,113</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth, County of Kauai</td>
<td>19,301,906</td>
<td>11,093,063</td>
<td>30,394,969</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total for Territory</td>
<td>$283,857,048</td>
<td>$133,242,343</td>
<td>$417,099,391</td>
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PACK OF HAWAIIAN CANNED PINEAPPLE
Compiled from Official Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California Packing Corporation</td>
<td>2,131,513</td>
<td>1,664,478</td>
<td>1,908,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>3,156,227</td>
<td>3,246,952</td>
<td>3,247,204</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libby, McNeill &amp; Libby, Ltd.</td>
<td>1,403,286</td>
<td>1,803,000</td>
<td>1,947,609</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>187,785</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>354,826</td>
<td>388,777</td>
<td>502,504</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kauai Fruit and Land Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>320,061</td>
<td>341,173</td>
<td>432,903</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baldwin Packers</td>
<td>378,684</td>
<td>412,406</td>
<td>426,249</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haiku Fruit &amp; Packing Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>813,627</td>
<td>575,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauwela Pineapple Company</td>
<td>478,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Fruit Co.</td>
<td>68,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>104,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>55,107</td>
<td>92,270</td>
<td>110,114</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honolulu Packing Co.</td>
<td>10,136</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Pack (cases, 2 dozen cans each)</td>
<td>8,879,252</td>
<td>8,663,056</td>
<td>9,210,240</td>
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PINEAPPLE COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company:</th>
<th>Office Location:</th>
<th>Manager:</th>
<th>Representatives:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cal. Packing Corporation</td>
<td>Honolulu, Oahu</td>
<td>G. R. Ward</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>Hawn. Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco</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. McBryde</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin Packers</td>
<td>Lahaina, Maui</td>
<td>D. T. Fleming</td>
<td>Alexander &amp; Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiku Fruit &amp; Packing Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Haiku, Maui</td>
<td>D. C. Lindsay</td>
<td>Haiku Fruit &amp; Packing Co., Ltd., San Fran.</td>
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</table>
### Value of International Money Orders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Issued at Honolulu</th>
<th>Paid at Honolulu</th>
<th>Certified to Japan by Honolulu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>$131,843.70</td>
<td>$10,008.28</td>
<td>$379,818.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>$100,036.82</td>
<td>$16,593.77</td>
<td>$313,743.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>$121,667.77</td>
<td>$15,842.40</td>
<td>$345,136.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>$118,898.01</td>
<td>$17,322.34</td>
<td>$347,588.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>$111,001.81</td>
<td>$17,388.99</td>
<td>$322,840.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>$98,894.37</td>
<td>$21,346.41</td>
<td>$294,273.65</td>
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</table>

### Value of Domestic Money Orders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Paid at Honolulu</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>$2,058,438.81</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>$1,514,444.23</td>
<td>$1,623,994.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>$1,433,836.85</td>
<td>$1,567,531.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>$1,531,069.65</td>
<td>$1,654,738.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>$1,562,349.18</td>
<td>$1,652,022.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>$1,502,932.38</td>
<td>$1,628,276.77</td>
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### Number of Articles Registered and Insured and Sent C. O. D. at Honolulu

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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>95,534</td>
<td>128,392</td>
<td>14,292</td>
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<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>80,016</td>
<td>119,446</td>
<td>15,747</td>
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<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>92,351</td>
<td>121,138</td>
<td>22,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>95,181</td>
<td>123,549</td>
<td>20,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>98,926</td>
<td>139,832</td>
<td>20,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>99,546</td>
<td>138,139</td>
<td>18,729</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Roman Catholic Cathedral, Fort street: 1,500
- Kawaiahao Church (Native), King street: 1,700
- 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
- New Palama Theater, King Street: 965
- Kaimuki Playhouse: 1,000
- McKinley Auditorium: 2,100
- Punahou Auditorium: 800
- Up-Town Theater, Maunakea street: 1,450
### Table of Rainfall, Principal Stations

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Observer</th>
<th>1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakalau</td>
<td>Hak. Sug. Co.</td>
<td>15.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo (town)</td>
<td>C. E. Martin</td>
<td>12.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honokaa</td>
<td>Hon. Sug. Co.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huleia</td>
<td>A. J. Stillman</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaumana</td>
<td>J. E. Gamalielson</td>
<td>13.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealahakua</td>
<td>Kok. Wallace</td>
<td>7.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala</td>
<td>Dr. B. D. Bond</td>
<td>2.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukui Mill</td>
<td>Hamakua Mill Co.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahinana</td>
<td>Thos. Awai</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naalehu</td>
<td>Hutch. Pin. Co</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olaa (17 miles)</td>
<td>Olaa Sug. Co.</td>
<td>11.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ookala</td>
<td>Kauhi Sug. Co.</td>
<td>4.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauahau Mill</td>
<td>Pauahau Sug. Co.</td>
<td>2.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepecko</td>
<td>Haw. Agri. Co.</td>
<td>2.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepeekeo</td>
<td>Pepeekeo S. Co.</td>
<td>14.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puakea Ranch</td>
<td>R. L. Hink</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcano Obs.</td>
<td>T. A. Jaggar, Jr.</td>
<td>7.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiakaia Mill</td>
<td>Waiakaia Mill</td>
<td>13.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>Frank Pinho</td>
<td>2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiku</td>
<td>Libby, McN. &amp; L.</td>
<td>4.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haleakula Ranch</td>
<td>Hal. Ranch Co.</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>Kaeleku Sug. Co.</td>
<td>5.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keanae Valley</td>
<td>J. H. Foss</td>
<td>12.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kula (Erevwon)</td>
<td>Mrs. D. von Tempsky</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Libby, McN. &amp; L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waituku</td>
<td>Bro. Raymond</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Light Sta.</td>
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<td>6.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa Plantation</td>
<td>J. A. Hattie</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Weather Bu.</td>
<td>Weather Bureau</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
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<td>Kahuku</td>
<td>R. Christofferson</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu W. Wks.</td>
<td>L. A. Moore</td>
<td>7.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manoa Valley</td>
<td>Miss C. Hall</td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maunawili</td>
<td>John Herd</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schofield Baracks</td>
<td>Med. Corps, U.S.A.</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waihuia Mill</td>
<td>Waihuia Agr. Co.</td>
<td>0.90</td>
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<td>Hon. Pin. Co.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo</td>
<td>Waimanalo Pltn.</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleele</td>
<td>McBryde Sug. Co.</td>
<td>2.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lihue</td>
<td>G. N. Wilcox</td>
<td>18.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealia</td>
<td>Makee Sug. Co.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Kilauea Sug. Co.</td>
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<td>4.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>E. A. Knudsen</td>
<td>3.06</td>
</tr>
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</table>
RAINFALL TABLE

Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1929-1930

J. F. Voorhees, Meteorologist. Continued from last Annual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Feet Elv.</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>Apr</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>9.10</td>
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<td>13.60</td>
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<td>6.37</td>
<td>4.92</td>
<td>11.85</td>
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<td>461</td>
<td>10.53</td>
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<td>17.88</td>
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<td>17.21</td>
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</tr>
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<td>11.63</td>
<td>15.30</td>
<td>28.46</td>
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<td>5.45</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>4.47</td>
<td>7.22</td>
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<td>10.54</td>
<td>11.64</td>
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<td>21.98</td>
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<td>9.65</td>
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<td>3.20</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>3.02</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2.08</td>
<td>1.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kahuku</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>5.35</td>
<td>2.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuuanu W. Wks.</td>
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<td>15.24</td>
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<td>10.69</td>
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<td>5.90</td>
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<td>8.26</td>
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## Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1929-1930

Compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau Records, by J. F. Voorhees, Meteorologist

(Continued from preceding Annuals.)

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DEVELOPMENT OF SAN FRANCISCO-HONOLULU PACKET SERVICE

BY THOMAS G. THRUM

THIS is a subject worthy of more than a passing glance, for it presents likewise a sketch of the development of the commercial marine of the Pacific, and indicates somewhat Hawaii's convenience, if not her importance therein, as the Crossroads.

In our present enjoyment of the palatial steamship Malolo, of the Matson Navigation Co., for our regular weekly packet service (the largest and finest in the Pacific), with others of notable efficiency, one may be pardoned to look back a bit and note a few points of interest along the road in tracing its development in the past eighty years.

The year 1850, which marks the high tide of California's gold fever, makes a good starting point for this review, though I did not arrive here till in May, 1853, but custom house and other records assist in the research. In those early years, schooners and brigs predominated in Hawaii's trade, both inter-island and foreign, and for the San Francisco packet service. There were a number of such vessels among the shipping arrivals in 1850-52, that appear transients rather than regular packets. In this latter year appear the schooners Rialto, Thos. King, master, and E. L. Frost, E. Hempstead, master; and brigs Zoe, under Richards, and Baltimore, under Capt. John Paty, as entering regular service, with the brigs Boston and Noble, and others, as transients, for San Francisco.

The brig Zoe arrived from San Francisco Jan. 17, 1852, and for a time was a regular and favorite packet; of rakish masts, and Baltimore clipper style of craft, occasionally she brought 20 passengers, which may indicate her limit of capacity. In 1854 she was outfitted here for whaling, and took her catch home that fall. She appeared here at intervals later, but changed to a bark and became a regular "blubber-hunter."

The schooner E. L. Frost was another of our packets that was lured to the whaling service several years, then into the lumber and other trade.
The *Fanny Major*, of 223 tons, is to be credited as the pioneer bark of our San Francisco packet lines. She arrived here from that port in November, 1852, Cressy master, who in turn was succeeded by Captains Jas. Green, John Paty, and G. T. Lawton, who were popular with the traveling public. In 1858, two prominent Honolulu merchants died on her on the trip to the Coast—R. C. Coady in July and Robt. Clouston, local agent of the Hudson Bay Co., in August.

Brig *Prince de Joinville* was a regular packet in 1853-4, but drifted into other trade for which she was better suited. In December, 1853, the fine schnr. *Restless*, of 191 tons, D. P. Penhallow, master, arrived from New London to enter the San Francisco trade, and became quite a favorite. Capt. Paty succeeded in its command for a while, and G. T. Lawton later.

The fine clipper schnr. *Vaquero*, of 370 tons, F. A. Newell, master, arrived from San Francisco September 27, 1854, with 46 passengers, and again December 1 with 41. Naturally she took the cream of the trade, but was unfortunately lured away for trips to the Colonies and was eventually lost on a voyage thither, never being heard from after leaving here in the summer of 1858.

Schnr. *Lady Jane* arrived from San Francisco November 6, 1854, and had a brief share of packet trade under Capt. Penhallow, and was the last of small craft aspirants.

An invasion of the sailing packet trade was attempted in 1854 by the steamship *Polynesian*, Rodgers master (said to have been built in New York for this service), which arrived from San Francisco July 21, after a nine-day trip. During her stay in port, some $30,000 interest in her was subscribed locally, but instead of her return, the *Peytonia*, Capt. Sampson, arrived, but for one or two trips only, when she, too, sought a more lucrative field.

Bark *Francis Palmer*, of 302 tons, under Capt. Paty, arrived from San Francisco January 20, 1855, specially fitted for tropic passenger service. She arrived with 38 passengers, and was a favorite with the traveling public. In turn she was commanded by Captains Wm. Stott and Jas. Green. Under the latter she was outfitted here for whaling, and sailed March 19, 1857, but after two voyages resumed her place in the Regular Dispatch Line in 1859, under Paty. On October 16 of that year an unfortunate incident occurred aboard while in port here, in the death of the
steward, a Hawaiian, through a hasty angry act of the first officer, C. A. Haton. And, strange to say, he was not convicted.

Capt. Paty, while still in command of the Palmer, was honored on his October arrival, 1860, by the gift of a flag, and a silver service suitably inscribed, in completion of his 100th passage between this port and San Francisco, and thenceforward termed Commodore. This bark was last here December 8, 1861, and Paty transfers to the Yankee.

The clipper bark Yankee, 344 tons, built in New London for this trade, with deck cabin accommodations, arrived April 6, 1855, Jas. Smith, part owner, in command, and became at once, and for many years held her place as our favorite packet under various popular commanders, of which Penhallow, Paty, Lovett, Fuller, and others, appear in due course. Many of the trips of the Yankee from the coast were made in ten days, and on one occasion she made the up trip in eleven days. Six weeks was the usual time for the round trips of the packets, but the Yankee is credited once in returning here in 34 days.

In 1859 Capt. Smith gave up his command and interest in the bark through judgment against him in San Francisco court for giving passage to one Martin Gallagher, expelled from that city by the Vigilance Committee as "a disorderly character."

The Yankee and Francis Palmer were of the Regular Dispatch Line, of which D. C. Waterman was the Honolulu agent, and McRuer & Merrill, afterward J. C. Merrill & Co., were the San Francisco agents. On the arrival of the bark Comet, under Jas. Smith, in 9 days 20 hours from San Francisco, January 6, 1861, a new addition to the line, the agency here transfers to Wilcox, Richards & Co. This bark after a short while in the service was outfitted here with a fine deck cabin for passenger comfort, and she served long and well.

Bark Glimpse, Dayton master, entered the trade in November, 1858, but was shortly lured to other service.

Few changes in regular vessels occur during the period from 1862 to 1864, though this can not be said of the masters in command, exchanges seeming to be frequent.

Bark Speedwell, Paty, master, arrived from San Francisco June 12, 1862, as, it was thought, an addition to the Regular Dispatch Line, but was sold at once to Capt. Holdsworth, our then
harbormaster, who loaded her and sailed for Hongkong October 9, en route to England, with his family. She was seen again here in later years, but as an occasional only.

Bark *Young Hector*, Paty, master, arrived from San Francisco December 8, 1862, to Wilcox, Richards & Co., as agents for the Regular Dispatch Line. She was the first vessel under Andrew Fuller's command, after several years as chief officer in the service under Paty. Her life as a regular packet was of but few years, for she was sold in San Francisco to other parties, and Fuller is transferred to the *Yankee* in 1864, and the following year to the *Comet*, when the agency for the Regular Dispatch Line here transfers to H. Hackfeld & Co., succeeding C. Brewer & Co.

In 1864 several new vessels enter the service, led by the bark *Smyrniote*, Burditt, master, arriving here February 27, pioneer of the new Hawaiian Packet Line, of which Chas. W. Brooks & Co. were the San Francisco agents, and Aldrich, Walker & Co., afterwards Walker, Allen & Co., were the local agents. The bark *Onward*, Hempstead, master, came next, in March, with the *A. A. Eldridge*, Bennett, master, in May following. The *Smyrniote* dropped from the list in November 1866; the drift of the *Eldridge* I do not recall, but the *Onward* gave place in May, 1871, to the bark *Queen Emma*, with Hempstead in command.


May 6, 1865, bark *D. C. Murray*, 454 tons, Bennett, master, arrives from San Francisco in the Hawaiian Line, to Walker, Allen & Co., and became a well-known and favorite packet in her long service in the island trade. Capt. P. P. Shepherd was in command in July, 1869. After January, 1886, she drops out of the trade.

In 1868 our two sailing packet lines meet steamer opposition in the arrival March 28, of the *Idaho*, Conner, master, after a passage of 10 days 18 hours. Her next trip is shortened to 9 days 22 hours, but on her August trip, with command transferred to Floyd, the score is 11½ days, but does better later. The *Montana*, under Godfrey, was substituted in October, and took 12½ days to come down.
April 19, 1870, the Wonga Wonga, pioneer of the Australian line of steamers arrived to connect with the Idaho. Her consort was the City of Melbourne, to meet the May trip of the San Francisco steamer, which happened to be the Ajax. Later it is the Mohongo, and then the Moses Taylor that attempt (with others sandwiched in between) to maintain a monthly connection with San Francisco.

In April, 1871, the Webb line of steamers for the Colonies is put in operation, the Nevada arriving from San Francisco April 16, en route for Sydney, followed in May by the Nebraska. This led to the Australian line of steamers, in 1871, to continue on to San Francisco, instead of transferring mails and passengers at this port.

In latter part of 1872 the service by both lines discontinues, but is opened again by the arrival of the City of Melbourne, February 6, 1874, en route for San Francisco, followed in due time by the Cyphrenes and Mikado, or Macgregor.

In 1876 the Pacific Mail enters the Australian service with the Granada, City of San Francisco, and City of New York, and the New Zealand line, Australia and New Zealand are their opponents.

For some time the steamer service, both in the direct San Francisco and Colonial lines, is marked by the frequent change of vessels, until the advent of the Spreckels steamers, built for the service, and they were the first in Honolulu history to maintain their schedule not only as to date, but hour of arrival.

Following the passage of the reciprocity treaty in 1876, many new vessels enter the list of San Francisco packets, the more prominent of which were the bark H. W. Almy, Freeman, master; bktn. Discovery, Shepherd, master; brig W. H. Meyer, Brown, master, in 1877.

Bktm. Grace Roberts, Oleson, master; Ella, Brown; bark Kala­kaua, Jenks, master; three-mst. schnr. Elsinore, Lass, master; in 1878.

Bktm. Eureka, Nordberg, master; bks. Forest Queen, Wallace, master; Lady Lampson, Marston, master, in 1879. Several of the above fleet proved fickle, and sought other service.

Schnr. Claus Spreckels, von Schmidt, master, is the pioneer in the new Oceanic line of sailing packets, which arrived here June
17, 1879, followed in due course by the John D. Spreckels, Consuelo, W. H. Dimond, Wm. G. Irwin, and Emma Claudine, all two-masters save the Dimond, and all built for the island trade. This line largely served Kahului, and several notable passages to and from the coast stand to their credit. The pioneer of the line was lost, sugar laden, near San Francisco, through heavy fog, January 21, 1908.

A few changes occur shortly following, for in 1890, other than the Oceanic Line, the San Francisco fleet embraces the Olga, Forest Queen, Discovery, Mary Winkleman, Planter, C. D. Bryant, Irmgard, and S. G. Wilder of the Hawaiian Packet Line; Andrew Welch, Lady Lampson, S. G. Wilder, Ceylon, S. C. Allen, and one or two others in the Planter's Line, and the S. N. Castle of the Merchant's Line. Of this fleet, the Olga was lost, sugar laden, May 9, 1906, on the island of Kahoolawe, and the Ceylon sank in heavy weather near Laysan Island in 1902. The S. C. Allen, after a $10,000 damage fire on the marine railway, April 5, 1913, struck on the Diamond Head reef, October 13, lumber laden, and was lost.

From about 1900 the sailing packet service is materially affected by the established and increasing steam lines of direct and through service to the Colonies and the Orient, so much so that our sailing craft has now practically disappeared.

Mention has been made of the Spreckels steamers inaugurating a dependable schedule. This was the Oceanic Line for direct service with San Francisco, which later extended to Sydney, via Samoa, with vessels built for the trade. The first of these was the Mariposa, Howard, master, which arrived from San Francisco July 31, 1883, followed by the Alameda, Morse, master, for the maintenance of a semi-monthly service. In 1900 the Sierra, Sonoma and Ventura arrive at intervals of three weeks, for the through Colonial service, displacing the four-week joint service of the Oceanic and Union S. S. Co. of New Zeland. They were twin-screw steamers of 6,000 tons each, and provided accommodation for 238 first, 80 second, and 84 third class passengers.

The Canadian-Australasian Line, making Victoria, B. C., and Auckland, N. Z., their terminals, meanwhile strengthened their service by the newer and larger steamships Niagara and Aorangi. The Japanese N. Y. K. Line of semi-monthly steamers, with San
Francisco as their eastern terminal, have also enlarged their service, and the newer established Dollar Line of around-the-world steamers, from New York and San Francisco, has passed the experimental stage in their weekly calls.

Coming now to the fleet of the Matson Navigation Co., which began in 1882, by the purchase of the schnr. *Emma Claudine* from the Spreckels Line, to which was added the bgtn. *Lurline* a little later. The first steamer of the company was the *Enterprise*, in 1902, followed by the *Lurline* in 1906, both of 25 passenger capacity. Three years later the S. S. *Wilhelmina* was built at Newport News for the line, with passenger capacity for 146, followed by the S. S. *Manoa* in 1914. Also in 1914 arrived the *Matsonia*, and in 1917, the *Maui*, sister steamships, of 252 passenger capacity, eastern built, and luxuriantly fitted for the service.

The latest addition was the *Malolo*, built in the Cramp yards, Philadelphia, for the Hawaiian trade, in 1926. Her length is 512 feet; beam, 85 feet; of 22,050 tons, with 25,000 horse power, for a speed of 21 knots for a 4½ days schedule. Her luxurious features for the comfort of passengers are of the latest ideas to accommodate 650, first class only.

Additional freighting steamers have been added to the line from time to time, so that at this writing, 22 vessels enable the company to serve our Northwest interests as also San Francisco in Hawaii's commercial development.

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**HONOLULU YESTERDAYS**

HONOLULU'S introduction to the use and comfort of ice was in a small consignment of a few tons from San Francisco, which arrived here June 22, 1852, and was sold at auction, bringing 25 cents and upward per pound.

The first cargo of ice arriving here (and the only one) came from Sitka, per brig *Noble*, in the latter part of 1853, consigned to Swan & Clifford, a prominent shipping and commission firm of that day. An icehouse had been built for it at the foot of Mauna-kea street, that afterwards was the shop of Daniel Burns, ship-
wright, and subsequently of George Emmes. The ice venture proved an unfortunate loss of several thousand dollars.

The next venture was that of C. H. Lewers (founder of the present corporation of Lewers & Cooke, Ltd.), in several importations from Boston, for which a double-walled house (the space between being filled with charcoal) was erected on the waterfront, ewa of the foot of Nuuanu street. The first shipment of 400 tons was received October 14, 1858, per ship Mountain Wave. All who could afford it at 25 cents per pound indulged in the luxury. Other shipments came in due order, for we had a regular Boston packet service in those days, but the field was small, and resulted in the ice business being discontinued after disposal of the July shipment, 1859, of 500 tons, per ship Phantom, which closed out at five cents per pound.

A TIMELY RESCUE

The British yacht Wanderer, Benjamin Boyd, owner and commander, of the London Royal Yacht Squadron, arrived from Tahiti February 21, 1850. During her passage, on the morning of February 5th, the lookout descried a whaleboat about three miles to windward, with a signal of distress flying. A very severe gale was blowing at the time and the yacht was under short sail, but she managed to beat up to the boat, near enough to hail, but at first the only intelligent word that could be heard was "Water, water!" The boat was drifting at the mercy of the waves, and all the six persons in her could do was to stretch forth their hands for help. After several attempts the Wanderer succeeded in getting sufficiently near to heave a rope to the boat, when, by means of a running bowline, the party was hauled on board. It consisted of Jose Davis, a Brazilian-African, an old resident of the Islands, and five Hawaiians, two men and three women, one of the latter being Davis' wife. They had left Molokai ten days before for Maui, but being caught in a heavy gale from the north-east, and their boat disabled, they had thus drifted some three hundred miles to the south-west. They had been nine days without water when the yacht fortunately fell in with them, subsisting entirely by sucking small pieces of pumpkin, a few of which they had in the boat, and which Davis doled out to them sparingly, and he said
he had determined when the gale abated to have made sails out of
the women’s dresses and endeavor to rig a new rudder, and by
steering by a particular star of his acquaintance he expected to
fetch the coast of South America. When they got on board the
yacht the poor creatures were exhausted from cold and thirst.
Hot tea and biscuits revived them to give an account of their mis-
fortunes.

EARLY SUNDAY LAW

In early days, in the country, and more particularly in remote
districts, the Sunday law was quite strictly observed. Editor Shel-
don relates a personal experience on this subject: “I remember as
late as the year 1851, that an elderly native woman in Kona, Ha-
waii, made a great outcry and called the police to arrest me because
I was bathing in the sea on Sunday. But the limbs of the law
said I was a foreigner and probably didn’t know any better.”

CHRISTMAS FIRST OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED

In view of the hearty and thorough observance of the Christian
festival of Christmas which now obtains in these islands, and more
particularly in Honolulu, an early writer makes the following note
thereon, in 1882:

“I am forcibly reminded of the change in this respect that has
been brought about in the lapse of some forty years. When I first
arrived here in 1846, and for many years afterwards, no special
notice was taken of Christmas Day in any of the churches, except,
of course, the Roman Catholic, which in those days had less in-
fluence among the people than at present. Residents from Euro-
pean countries and some Americans made a holiday of Christmas
because of home recollections, but it was not like Thanksgiving, a
government holiday, and the Polynesian, the official organ of gov-
ernment, suffered the anniversary to pass without a word of men-
tion, while New Years was honored with a half-column article.

“It was in the reign of Kamehameha IV that Christmas first re-
ceived Hawaiian official recognition, being proclaimed as a national
holiday, when all government offices were ordered to be closed. In
the year 1857 the king hit upon the happy idea of uniting the festi-
vals of the annual Thanksgiving (which had been adopted from
the American old-time custom) and Christmas. This appeared
to give general satisfaction, and everybody celebrated the one
day according to their own ideas, either as Thanksgiving a la
Yankee, or with Christmas cheer in British fashion. At all
events, the king’s object was attained, for the day was thor­
oughly observed as a holiday. There was no Episcopal church
here then, but the congregations of the Bethel, Fort Street and
Methodist churches united in religious services at the Methodist
chapel on Nuuanu avenue, corner of Kukui street. The day was
as mild and lovely a one as ever shone in this delightful climate,
and irresistibly set us all thinking of the contrast at that season
in ‘Fatherland.’”

FIRST S. F. STEAM-LINK EFFORT

July 21st, 1854, there arrived from San Francisco, after a nine
days’ passage, the new elegant steamer (propeller) Polynesia,
Rogers master, said by her agent to regularly engage in a line
between Honolulu and San Francisco, for which purpose she was
built. But she never made a second trip, her owners having appar­
tently found a more remunerative route to South America. Some
thirty thousand dollars were subscribed here in this steamer com­
pany’s stock. On her return to the Coast it was said her machin­
ery required alterations, so the propeller Peytona was sent in her
place in September, but she, too, made only a single trip. Thus
collapsed the hoped-for steam line to the Coast, there not being
sufficient business to support it.

CHINESE BALL

November 13th, 1856, the Chinese merchants of Honolulu and
Lahaina combined, gave a grand ball to their Majesties the King
and Queen (Kamehameha IV and Emma) in honor of their recent
marriage. It took place in the court house, and was pronounced the
most splendid affair of the kind ever seen in Honolulu. It cost the
Chinese the sum of $3,700. The names of the committee of ar­
rangements were: Asing, Yung Sheong, C. P. Samsing, Utai and
Ahee, Achu and Afong. The opening quadrille was thus made
up: Her Majesty the Queen and Mr. Yung Sheong; the King and
Mrs. Gregg; Princess Kaahumanu and Mons. Perin; Prince Ka­
mehameha and Mrs. C. R. Bishop; Mr. Wyllie and Miss Hamlin;
Captain Harvey, R. N., and Mrs. Anthon; Captain Gisolme, French navy, and Mrs. Henry Rhodes; Mr. Afong and Mrs. W. C. Parke; Mr. Ahee and Mrs. Cody; Mr. Gee Woo and Mrs. Aldrich.

Whenever the Chinese undertake anything of this sort there is nothing mean or stinted in the way of expenditure, and this first and best Chinese ball was gotten up in lavish style. The pastry and sweetmeats provided were something wonderful in variety and quantity. Two of the items for supper were six whole sheep roasted, and 150 chickens. The affair was the talk of the town for a month after.

OLD FORT REMINISCENCES

In the course of demolishing the Fort of Honolulu, in 1857, the old stone house formerly occupied by the Governor, M. Kekuanaoa, shared the fate of the surrounding walls. It was built in 1831 by Governor John Adams Kuakini (a high chief and governor of the island of Hawaii from 1820 until his death in 1845) and was the residence of Governor Kekuanaoa until the French raid of 1849, when he was forced to give it up to the “brave Poursuivantes,” who amused themselves by breaking calabashes, making characteristic sketches on the walls and recording on them their own praises. When, after wreaking their vengeance on the guns and calabashes, the French returned to their ships, the governor disdained to again occupy his desecrated domicile, and it has been subsequently used as barracks and partly as a prison until it was evacuated for the new prison at Leleo. Many recollections cluster around the old house in the Fort, and had we a poet laureate attached to our staff of government officials, we should seriously recommend the composition of an elegy on this occasion. Here, in bygone days, all who intended to enter the bond of matrimony must present themselves before the stern-visaged but fun-loving old governor for his consent to the banns; here taxes were paid in poi, fish, tapas, sandalwood and dollars; here captains came for permission to ship sailors and for help to catch runaways; here criminals and offenders of all sorts were summarily disposed of in the good old times when we had little law and less equity; in short, here was transacted all and every kind of government business, for then the governor was the factotum of the powers that be.
The first newspapers printed in these islands were the “Lama Hawaii,” issued at Lahainaluna, Maui, in February, 1834, and the “Kumu Hawaii,” at Honolulu, in October of the same year. The first English newspaper was the “Sandwich Island Gazette and Journal of Commerce,” a four-page weekly, 10x15 inches, which issued in Honolulu July 10, 1836, and ran till 1839.

Honolulu’s first daily was the “Daily Herald,” by J. J. Ayers, formerly of the San Francisco “Morning Call.” The “Herald” was a four-page qto. which appeared September 4, 1866, but it lasted only through the shipping season, discontinuing December 21 of the same year.

The “Daily Bulletin” was the next to enter the field, Feb. 1, 1882 (now “Honolulu Star-Bulletin”), hale and husky.

The Legislature of 1859 passed an Act authorizing a charter to W. H. Tiffany, Jas. S. Wethered, Henry Macfarlane, John Paty, and their associates and successors, under the name of the Honolulu Gas Co. It was to have the exclusive privilege, for the term of fifteen years, of erecting gas works, laying gas pipes in the streets and buildings in all parts of the city. All machinery, gas pipes, etc., necessary for the company were to be imported free of duty. Accordingly a company was formed, the city canvassed, and sufficient encouragement given to commence operations. The old Burdick cooperage premises, on King street, near the corner of Maunakea, was secured and works erected. Pipes were laid in the main streets, and for some months the hotels and some other buildings were lighted with gas. Mr. Tiffany, the resident manager of the company, after mortgaging the works to parties here, left for San Francisco for the purpose, as stated, of procuring necessary machinery and material. He never returned, and after a time the enterprise was abandoned, entailing a considerable loss to stockholders and those who had gone to the expense of gas fittings for their houses. In time the mortgaged property was foreclosed by public auction, and resulted, it was said, in a prominent member of the bar having a “white elephant” on his hands a long while.
POSSIBLY there is no other place in the world where commercial fishing is burdened with so many problems as right here in Hawaii. I believe we have most all that are common to the work in other places, besides a number of special problems that are strictly a local product.

Among the latter probably the most important is the bait problem. In most places the price of bait is fairly reasonable, and as a rule a simple matter to get, and having gotten his bait the fisherman proceeds to his fishing. Not so in Hawaii. Here bait must be caught to catch other bait in order to catch fish; also it costs four or five times as much as in most other places.

First it is necessary to catch several thousand nehu or iao. These fish when full grown are about three inches long and are usually
found in the little bays and inlets close inshore. They have to be caught alive, and very fine-meshed nets are required for this work. The fish must be handled very carefully when transferred from the seine to water compartments in the row boat. They are then taken to the sampan, where they are placed in bait-wells which are constructed purposely for carrying them alive. Sometimes it requires half a day or more to catch enough of these little fish to make it worth while to start for the aku grounds.

Grounds, however, is rather misleading, as aku, the ocean bonito, are pelagic fish which roam the ocean lanes at their own free will. They are found one place today, and tomorrow no place at all, or many miles from it.

Once I was out with an aku boat for three days and nights. The crew, consisting of eight men and the captain, spent fully half the time catching bait, much of it being caught at night, while the other half of the time was spent in searching the wide ocean for schools of aku. Figure for yourselves how much time that left the men for eating, sleeping, or recreation.

In the three days they succeeded in catching 1200 pounds of aku. They received five cents a pound, $60.00. It is a little awkward to divide this by nine, and three, to find out that each man’s share was a few cents over $2.00 per day. However, the men did not have to go to this trouble, as food, gas, oil and other expenses amounted to more than $60, so each man’s share was nothing for his three day’s work.

You can judge from this that aku catching is no sinecure, or that any great fortunes are made in this work. In order to make it pay the fishermen must average approximately five cents a pound, and that is a high price for bait.

The aku is used by the deep-sea fishermen to catch ulua, opakapaka, and other fishes commonly found in the markets. From this you will see the bait question is not only a problem, but rather an expensive one for our fishermen.

Another local problem and one that is entitled to serious consideration is the fact that commercial fishing plays a more important part in the welfare of the territory than most people seem to think—also that it is hanging by a pretty small thread.

If the fishermen of Oregon were to go on a strike, or anything happened to prevent their bringing in fish, the markets could be
easily supplied from California or Washington waters. Or if for any reason the fishermen of California, Oregon and Washington all refused to continue operations, the markets could be supplied with fish from British Columbia, Mexico, or the East Coast. But if our fishermen should go on a strike there would be no fresh fish for our markets. Fish shipped from the coast and which has been on ice eight or ten days is better than no fish at all; at the same time we do not relish the thought nor the flavor so well as when it is only a day or two out of the water.

Another thought in this connection is the fact that fresh fish is a more important item of diet in our climate than it is on the coast, considering the greater abundance of fruits and vegetables they have to draw on.

Not only are we depending on aliens to supply us with fresh fish, but we are doing nothing to replace the fishermen who, because of old age or death, are lost to the work. Each year the number grows less. No more of these men are allowed to be brought into the country, and few of the men born here will engage in the work. Why? In the first place because the pay is too poor; second, because the work is so hard and dangerous; and third, because the people and the government show no real sympathy for fishermen as a class—that is, no real effort has been made to help improve conditions for them, or train our own nationals for the work. We have schools where students can learn the various phases of land farming, but we have neglected to do the same for water farming. We need schools to train men in fisheries work. Before this can be done you, and the other influential people of the territory, must wake to a realization of the importance of the work and petition the legislature for necessary aid.

Undoubtedly the biggest problem, and one which is met with every place, is the consumer's belief that fish should sell at a very low price. People, generally speaking, who pay high prices for fruits, meats, vegetables and other commodities without complaint, will haggle over the price of fish.

My work as special agent for the Bureau of Fisheries during the war, took me pretty much all over the United States. Wherever I went, east, west, north or south, people and papers criticized fishermen and dealers, and not infrequently charged them with profiteering.
People continually complain to me about the high prices, but never once have I heard any credit given dealers for some of the low prices. I think you will rarely find roe selling for less than fifty cents on the mainland, yet I frequently buy it here for fifteen or twenty, and never remember an instance where a dealer asked over thirty cents. You must admit that is pretty cheap for anything as rich and delicious as roe. And some of the roe found here I prefer to any shad roe I have ever eaten.

Another thing: practically all the complaints I have heard came from haoles, or Hawaiians, who could really afford to pay the prices asked, 40c or 50c a pound, 75c at most. I have seen Chinese and Japanese pay $1.00, $1.50, and even $3.50 for fish without any grousching, unless it was because there were so few pounds to buy.

I am not sure what the average retail price is, but I believe it does not exceed 30c—certainly not over 35c. I’m not talking about mullet, or the particular kind of fish some individual prefers to buy. I’m giving you the average for all kinds.

How many ever stop to consider that fish is an unusually high grade food, comparable to game? That it is a delicacy as well as a health food. It is rare that we have a chance to buy game, but when we can, we usually consider ourselves in big luck if it does not cost over $1.00 per pound.

Why is it that so many people seem to feel that to buy fish cheaply is virtually an inalienable right?

My answer to this question is, that prior to the development of cold storage facilities fishermen had to get rid of their catch with the least possible delay. Dealers took advantage of this, the reason for which was not always dictated by greed. Fish is a perishable product which the dealer must dispose of quickly. Fish also frequently run in large schools, and one load may follow another so shortly that a dealer may find that he, after buying fish at 20c, has to compete against others who have paid 10c or less.

In illustration: A few years ago a fisherman made a big haul of akule, about 6,000 pounds. He knew this was more than the market could handle, and that if he tried to sell it all at one time, he would get but a low price. He therefore first sent in about 2,000 pounds, which the dealers bid up to 36 cents. Half an hour later he sold a second lot for 20 cents, and a little later he sold the re-
mainder at 16 cents. The last dealer was able to sell his fish at 20 cents, or nearly half what the first dealer had paid. The first dealer lost a hundred or more dollars, the second also lost considerable, whereas the third broke about even. The first two had sold considerable fish before the third got his; the demand fell off, and he, too, had to carry over a large portion two or three days before he was able to sell it all.

We thus see that the dealers occasionally get their fingers burnt, and this makes them cautious in buying. In turn they have to set a price to insure their goods moving quickly.

This gives a fairly clear picture why fish sold at such low prices prior to our modern cold storage plants.

The fact that the fishermen had to sell, and because fish so frequently run in such large schools that fishermen were able to earn a living by selling for a few cents a pound pretty well established the idea that fish were and always would be cheap. During the war, the food administration advertised: “Eat fish, they’re cheap, they feed themselves.” Never were truer words spoken than “They feed themselves.”

Game birds and animals also feed themselves, and by the same token, they, too, should be cheap. But we know they are not. Why? Because game is hard to get. Even when plentiful, it costs time and money to get and deliver to the markets.

The same is true of fish, here and elsewhere. Here in Hawaii it costs more to catch fish than any other place I know about. One reason for this is that whereas we have over 700 species, there is no great abundance of any one kind. You can readily see that it would cost less to harvest a thousand acres all in wheat than if the land was divided into fifty-acre lots, each with a different crop. The same principle applies to fishing.

Another reason is that we do not have a large supply when all varieties are included. This is due to low fertility of the water, or poor pasturage, we may say.

The animal life of the waters depends on vegetation, the same as animal life of the land. Vegetation requires sunlight. Sunlight sufficiently strong to stimulate vegetable growth does not extend to any great depth in the water. Shoals, therefore, are necessary for a luxuriant growth of marine vegetation.

A chart of these islands shows that shoals in these waters are
conspicuous by their non-existence. In fact the depths are so great that we realize that the islands are merely the peaks of some very high mountains extending many thousands of feet above the floor of the ocean. A few miles off shore from Oahu, except towards Molokai, the chart shows soundings from 6,000 to 18,000 feet.

Doubtless there are fish down there, quantities of them, but fish so strangely hideous in appearance that we would hesitate eating them should the fishermen catch them. But even if plentiful and good to eat, they could not be cheap, owing to the great cost to catch them, as it would take quite a few minutes to lower a baited line down and haul fish up from a depth of six or seven thousand feet.

Fish caught at any great depth become perfectly helpless, or actually die long before reaching the surface, to become an easy prey for sharks, as frequently happens, before the fishermen can bring them to gaff.

Still another reason for the higher prices here is the fact that in the comparatively little shoal water found about the islands there are so many coral heads and lava outcroppings that nets or seines can be used in but few places, making it necessary to catch practically all our fish with hook and line; a slow, expensive process, comparatively.

Another problem to be considered in connection with the work here is the fact that practically all the fishing is done and controlled by Japanese. This is not pleasing to either the Hawaiian or the haole, who make up the legislature. They dislike to pass laws which will benefit aliens.

In my opinion no people ever lived who had a more intimate knowledge of fish and their habits, and knew so well how to catch them as the Hawaiians. I am speaking of the older generation, and who were undoubtedly the greatest fishermen in the world. They knew their habits, waited until they would school, or they would induce them to do this by feeding them up for days or even weeks. When the time was ripe a great haul would be made, and enough taken for everybody to have fish for many days. To have made another haul the following day would have been a waste of time and food, so they did not bring in more until the fish were needed.
It thus became a custom to fish only when actually necessary, and in the course of centuries it became inherent in the Hawaiians to do the work in this way, a very proper method and suited their times perfectly, but not so for keeping the modern markets supplied, therefore the Japanese, already trained for the work, soon got control of the commercial fishing. Naturally the Hawaiians resented this, and the Japanese have been criticized and charged with the high price of fish prevailing here.

The Hawaiians are entitled to sympathy, but it is unfair to blame the Japanese for doing a necessary work no one else would do, nor is it fair to blame them for the price of fish. But people have done so, and because of this it has been hard to get laws enacted. Any measure designed to help increase the supply of fish, of necessity benefits the fishermen. Therefore some of the legislators have fought measures they believed were framed to help the Japanese fishermen. I do not blame the legislature, nor the Hawaiians, nor should the Japanese fishermen be blamed either. Nevertheless, it does make a problem the like of which I doubt exists any other place.

Statistics gathered by the Fish and Game Division of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry during the last five years, indicate that fishermen are not averaging more than $50 a month. These figures are not off more than $10 or $15, at most, yet for the sake of argument, say the average income is $75.00 per month. But ordinary laborers working on the road average close to $100. They work only eight hours a day, have no investment, there is no particular risk attached to their work, nor does it require any special training or intelligence.

Commercial fishing, on the contrary, requires intelligence and years of training for success. The hours are long, and the work dangerous to life and property to a high degree (three men and seven boats were lost last winter). Money invested by fishermen in some instances does not amount to a great deal, but in many cases it runs into thousands of dollars: one of the boats recently built cost $20,000. How many people do you know willing to invest such an amount where the risk is so great?

Much has been said about the fish trust and how it boosts the price of fish here. Does it seem logical that there can be a trust
of any commodity to which everyone is free to help himself, and free to sell wherever he wishes at whatever price he chooses?

I have been here in fisheries work for over ten years, and whereas I have heard much about the fish trust, I have never yet seen anything to convince me there is one. But possibly I am standing in with the fish trust, so let us look at the figures and hear a higher authority on the subject.

I quote from a report by David Starr Jordan, Warren B. Eversmann and John N. Cobb, printed in the U. S. Fish Commission Bulletin of 1903. These men made a thorough investigation of the fisheries here in 1900. "The most noticeable feature in this market (Honolulu) is the extremely high price charged for fishery products, exceeding any other retail market in the United States, and possibly in the world." Again: "But few of the better grades of fish sell for less than 25 cents, some selling for as much as 34 cents per pound." This was thirty years ago. I saw no mention of a fish trust to account for these high prices, nor could it be charged to the Japanese, as at that time Hawaiians outnumbered the Japanese 3 to 1.

According to the above report, the fishmen averaged about 17 cents a pound for their fish. Today, according to the best figures obtainable, the fishermen are not getting over 15 cents. The retail prices in 1900 averaged 25 cents; today, I believe it is about 30 cents, or not over 35 cents. Taking the latter as the correct figure, would mean an increase of 40 per cent in 30 years, whereas milk, which 25 to 30 years ago was 10 and 15 cents per quart, is today quoted at 20 and 30, or 100 per cent increase.

In the same report I noted the fish inspector was paid a salary of $60 a month, and the assistants $40; today inspectors are paid $125 to $150. Had there been the same advance in fishery work as in other things, the fishermen would be getting not less than 30 cents, and the retail price would average not less than 50 cents a pound. That they have not done so is conclusive evidence that there is no trust, or it has done a very poor job of boosting prices in proportion to other commodities and work.
Kauai’s Development

By Harold Coffin

Kauai, “Garden Island” of the Hawaiian group, is keeping in step with the progress of the Territory and is establishing a record for commercial and cultural development that merits the commendation of all the islands and justifies the pride of Garden Island citizens.

Major improvements in travel facilities, increased population, and a material advance in commercial output are some of the indications of the progress made by the smallest of Hawaii’s four principal islands.

The only island that Kamehameha I did not conquer in battle, Kauai has played a romantic and leading role in the early and modern history of the island group. To its credit stands the pioneering of several new industries. It is not to be forgotten that our famed Kona coffee is an aftermath of Kauai’s success that was swept away by a flood; silk, and tobacco culture, though not becoming established, was not for lack of enterprising effort; Koloa’s sugar plantation, still going strong, is the pioneer of all in the islands, while Lihue plantation led the van in the introduction of steam as its motive power.

Captain James Cook, British explorer who discovered the Islands, first landed at Waimea on the southern coast of Kauai. Commander John Rodgers on the first flight attempted from continental United States to Hawaii was brought to land at Nawiliwili, Kauai, after his seaplane had been forced down by a lack of gasoline. The plane Southern Cross, on its epoch-making flight from California to Australia in 1928 took off from the Barking Sands field on the Garden Island.

Most important of all of Kauai’s new developments is the Nawiliwili harbor, officially opened July 22, 1930. This port, developed at an approximate cost of two million dollars to the territorial and national governments, gives the island a harbor second to none in the territory. It is the result of a 25-year-old dream and 9 years of building. Many civic interests, government
officials and public-spirited individuals have contributed to its fruition, but first credit for the harbor is generally conceded to the father of the idea, the nonagenarian kamaaina of the island, George N. Wilcox.

The harbor is protected by a rubble mound breakwater approximately 2,150 feet long built along the reef that separated Nawiliwili Bay into an inner and outer harbor.

The entrance channel has a depth of 35 feet with a harbor basin 35 feet deep, 2,000 feet long protected by a filled area in addition to the breakwater protection. Modern terminal facilities have been erected—Pier 1. The wharf is 435 feet long and 82 feet wide, with a shed 260 feet long and 50 feet wide. The wharf proper is of reinforced concrete; the shed is concrete and trussed steel. Additional units are planned.

Another major travel facility improvement is the Pukapele road to the western rim of Waimea Canyon. With this fine new highway visitors can motor in comfort to the lookout point of the “Grand Canyon of Hawaii.” This road was also opened with official ceremony on July 22, 1930, although it had been open to traffic previous to that date. Kauai now has paved roads leading to the island’s main scenic attractions.

The advent of commercial aviation between the various islands has brought the Garden Island closer to Oahu, Maui and Hawaii in the point of time. With its tri-weekly air service, in addition to the regular trips of the fine inter-island passenger steamers, Kauai is just an hour and a half plane ride from Honolulu. The airport is at Hanapepe, and plans are under way for a new airport which will probably be located at Puhi just two miles from the county seat of Lihue.

These improved travel facilities are gaining for Kauai a better tourist industry, one that is growing steadily. Hawaii Tourist Bureau statistics show that one out of every sixteen visitors who come to the Territory takes the excursion to Kauai, and it is expected that this ratio will continue to shorten as more and more travelers include the Garden Island on their itineraries.

Additions have been made to the Lihue Hotel to accommodate a greater tourist traffic. Near the Kuhio Memorial Park a new hotel is operating, the small Spouting Horn Inn.
The raising of sugar cane and pineapples hold the lead, of course, as the island's two major industries. The 1929 sugar crop on that island was 170,283 tons—activity that is employing 12,000. It is estimated that Kauai's two major pineapple companies, assisted by some independent growers, will send out one million cases of canned pineapple in 1930. Production of pineapple on Kauai has been steadily increasing during the past few years, according to Dr. A. L. Dean, director of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Canners.

In addition to her large plantations, sugar mills and pineapple canneries, the Kauai of today has new banks and stores, garages and theatres; and the smaller industries are prospering, each contributing a part to the commercial life of a new Kauai. Two of the smaller industries that are doing nicely are fishing and rice growing.

A barometer of Kauai's growth is found in the United States census figures. The count in 1920 was 29,247; while the 1930 population is 35,806.

The advance that the island is making in the matter of raising vegetables and fruits has been so marked lately that in 1930 there was inaugurated an annual Produce and Flower Show. It is planned to hold this fair every April to demonstrate the productiveness of the island.

Reforestation work is progressing on Kauai, and Governor Lawrence M. Judd, following an inspection trip to the forest reserves, said that "the Board of Agriculture and Forestry deserves great praise for its work. The forests are coming back in great shape. The work in eradicating wild pigs and goats is particularly good."

Inspired by the prosperity that has resulted new enterprise and new improvements, the Kauai of 1930, gathering momentum as it grows, faces a new era.
HAWAII THE "CLIMATIC SPIRITUAL FRONTIER"

BY LORRIN A. THURSTON
Condensed from the Honolulu Advertiser, July 27, 1930

A RECENT issue of the New York Times dilates upon the surprising increase of over two million in the population of the State of California, an increase of 55 per cent in the ten-year period between 1920 and 1930. The nearest approximation to this, being in New York State, where there was an increase of approximately 26 per cent in the 10-year period ending 1910.

The article refers to California and Florida as being the "climate-blessed" states of the Union and refers to them as being the "spiritual frontiers" of the country. This title is conferred by reason of the fact that "earlier in the history of the United States the peoples of Europe came to this country; and moved from the Atlantic seaboard to the central States and the West Coast to labor, to suffer, and to conquer"; whereas now, "hundreds of thousands of California's immigrants today are elderly American men and women who have done their share of work elsewhere and have gone to the Coast to make holiday of the rest of their days."

* * * * *

I desire to call to the attention of the New York Times and of the younger and middle-aged people of the United States, as well as of the "elderly American men and women" of the country to a "climate-blessed" region and a "climatic spiritual frontier," which has existed all the time, and now exists; but which has been lost sight of and, to a considerable extent neglected, simply because it has been, until recently, somewhat difficult of access and through lack of adequate publicity.

This "climate-blessed" region—this "climatic spiritual frontier" is Hawaii!

In making this statement, I am indulging in no vainglorious boasting; but feel that I am simply doing my duty by this com-
munity and conferring a personal favor upon the people of the United States of all classes and wherever located, in affording them definite knowledge of facts which, if brought to their knowledge, they can make use of to their own personal benefit, and incidentally, to the benefit of the people of Hawaii!

As supporting evidence of these claims, I do not depend upon assertions of my own; but quote statements of residents of other “climate-blessed” regions, and statistics furnished by the U. S. Federal officials.

Los Angeles, California, has established such a reputation for making high-class claims, concerning its climate, that any concession it or its residents may make concerning any other climate than their own, can be accepted as gospel truth!

During the past few years the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has sent many “good-will” delegations of its membership to Honolulu.

The latter city has responded by receiving these delegations at luncheons, tendered on the Roof Garden of the Alexander Young Hotel, where the wealth, beauty and eloquence of the city has sought to impress the visitors with the appreciation which the Honoluluites feel toward their “climate-blessed” visitors.

Upon one such occasion, in the recent past, a Los Angeles visitor in an unusual burst of sincerity expressed his appreciation for the spirit of hospitality shown, and said:

“I want to state that I can sincerely and truthfully say that one of the principal differences between Los Angeles and Honolulu is, that Honolulu has the climate which Los Angeles claims to have!”

It is needless to say that this “sincere and truthful statement” was fully appreciated, and received by the Honolulans with cheers of appreciation and acclaim!

A summary of climatic conditions in Hawaii, for the year 1929, published by the U. S. Weather Bureau, contains the following:

“The mean temperature of Hawaii was 72.4 deg. and was 0.2 deg. higher than in 1928, 0.2 deg. lower than the previous warmest year, and 0.8 deg. warmer than the 24-year average. The coolest month was February with a mean of 68.5 deg. and the warmest month was August with a mean of 76.1 deg., making a range of 7.6 deg. There was one month, December, with less
than the average temperature, each of the other months being above average. The greatest excess was 1.7 deg. in September. All islands averaged above normal and the greatest plus departure was 1.4 deg. for Hawaii.

Note again, the fact, you unfortunate residents of the “blizzard belt” and the “torrid zone” above described that, by the official statistics of the Federal Weather Bureau, the temperature of Hawaii, for the entire 24-year period ending in 1929 was 0.8 deg. cooler than the year ending 1929, and only varied 0.8 of a deg. from the normal temperature with a range of only 10 degrees between the coolest and warmest months of any of the 24 years.

Note again that, to any one with delicate lungs or any affection related thereto, actual temperature is not so much a vital fact, as is the limit of range of temperature within any given period of twenty-four hours.

With any such narrow range of temperature as is shown above to be the difference between February and September, is it any exaggeration to claim that Hawaii is the “climatic spiritual frontier,” of the country? Or is it a misnomer to refer to Hawaii as being the “climate-blessed” section of the United States—or of the world for that matter?

I call further attention to the facts, as set forth in the official report by the U. S. Census Officials, that Hawaii’s claim to climatic supremacy is receiving recognition through the fact that since annexation, in 1898, the population, both of Honolulu and the Islands as a whole, has steadily increased as follows:

### INCREASE OF POPULATION

| Population of Honolulu in 1896 | 11,386 |
| Population of Honolulu in 1900 | 39,306 |
| An increase of approximately 245% |
| Population of Honolulu in 1910 | 52,153 |
| An increase of approximately 35% |
| Population of Honolulu in 1920 | 83,237 |
| An increase of about 59% |
| Population of Honolulu in 1930 | 137,582 |
| An increase of about 65% |
| Population of Hawaiian Islands in 1896 | 109,020 |
| Population of Hawaiian Islands in 1900 | 154,001 |
| An increase of approximately 41% |
| Population of Hawaiian Islands in 1910 | 191,909 |
| An increase of about 24% |
| Population of Hawaiian Islands in 1920 | 255,912 |
| An increase of about 33% |
| Population of Hawaiian Islands in 1930 | 386,366 |
| An increase of about 51% |
The above population figures are in addition to the members of the United States Army, which averages about 15,000; and of the Navy, which numbers anywhere from 2,500 to 45,000 when the fleet is in.

I draw attention to the further fact that Hawaii's isolation at the time of annexation, in 1898, was evidenced by the fact that communication with the United States was limited to sailing vessels and two steamers, the Alameda and Mariposa, of approximately 1800 registered tons and passenger accommodations of 100 each, operating between San Francisco and Honolulu and return once a month; and a through line from San Francisco via Honolulu to Australia and return of two steamers, the Australia and Zealandia, with the same tonnage and a capacity of 150 passengers each.

Prior to annexation steamer communication between Hawaii and other countries was limited to a few uncertain Pacific Mail steamers plying between San Francisco, Honolulu and the Orient, calling only casually at Honolulu, but not entering the harbor, and two steamers sailing on schedule between San Francisco and Honolulu of 1800 registered tons and a capacity of 100 passengers each, and to a through line of two steamers of the same tonnage and a passenger capacity of 150 each, from San Francisco to Australia and return. There are now in operation between Honolulu and various ports surrounding the Pacific, in 1930 46 steamers with a gross tonnage of 652,912 tons and a passenger carrying capacity of 8,837 first class passengers, 1,945 second, 643 third and 11,950 steerage passengers, in addition to the five around the world annual steamers of a total gross tonnage of 121,226 tons and approximate passenger accommodations for 1950.

Further illustrating the former isolation of Hawaii, is the fact that at the time of annexation in 1898, there was only one hotel in Honolulu—the "Royal Hawaiian," with total accommodations of approximately 250. This hotel has since been converted into the Army & Navy Y. M. C. A.

The present accommodation for travelers is furnished by the new Royal Hawaiian Hotel, characterized as unquestionably "the most beautiful and elaborate hotel building and premises in the world"; the Moana, Seaside, Young Hotel, Halekulani, Niumalu,
Blaisdell, Pleasanton and a score of other high class hotels and
boarding houses with a total capacity of from four to five thou­
sand, while all of the other Islands are outfitted with good ade­
quate traveller accommodations.

I submit that Hawaii's period of inaccessibility has passed; that
it is now "The Crossroads of the Pacific" and the connecting link
between the United States and every other nation facing the
Pacific.

I submit that the claim that Hawaii is the "climatic spiritual
frontier" of the world and that it is the "climate-blessed" section
of the United States is fairly substantiated without exaggeration.

UNUSUAL WEATHER

HAWAI'I'S winter season rains of 1929-1930, made up for
the deficiencies of several prior winters, the two closing
months of the year each ranging about 50 per cent above
normal rainfall, while the opening month of the new year was
also notable for high winds, closing, as with a bang, in various
parts of the islands. Kona, Hawaii, suffered severely from a
cloudburst Jan. 25, the raging waters of which burst the Holua­
loa reservoir, demolished the Mission building, causing the death
of one woman, as also two children, and serious injury to several
others in their effort to escape the flood. Several buildings were
wrecked and wide tracts of land damaged by the floods. Wind­
ward Oahu also suffered from the month's storms.

In this land of reputed "liquid sunshine" there occurs, at times,
spells of the unusual, when emphasis must be laid on the "liquid"
part of this alleged fame. Apart from the foregoing, such a
reversal from the traditional fine weather condition befell Hono­
lulu in April last, when the proverbial showers of the month gave
place on the afternoon of the 11th to several hours of rain that
verged on the torrential, especially in the Manoa and Palolo val­
lies, the latter section suffering the most serious damage from the
rushing waters, in which one Japanese young woman was swept to her death.

Nuuanu and Kalihi streams shared in the mad rush of waters, but without material damage, while the flood at the Fair Grounds and Kapahulu section invaded many homes. The rain storm was at its height from one to three p. m., by which time the increased volume and force of water down Palolo valley, tore away retaining walls, demolished peaceful homes, and swept one young woman from the veranda of her home while rescuers were making their way toward her in response to her frantic cry for help. A previous attempt to reach her was foiled by the force of the flood.

Four houses were swept away and crumpled to debris, three of which, fortunately, were unoccupied at the time. The other housed a family of nine, and was the first dwelling struck by the flood waters. The mother, intuitively, and with great courage, got her terrified children to safety before the retaining wall in her vicinity gave way to the pressure of the flood and swept the house away.

Water was several feet deep at the bridge near the Kapahulu road, stalling cars and hundreds of autos for hours till the waters subsided. It was fortunate this deluge occurred during daylight, else the loss of life and damage to property would undoubtedly have been much greater.

EARLIER RECORDED EVENTS

Early records reveal several unusual weather events far exceeding the foregoing in duration and severity, as follows:

"The winter of 1849-50 was notable for several severe storms of wind and rain which visited the islands. In the latter half of December a kona gale prevailed at Honolulu which lasted two weeks, and during which the brig Potapsco, from Boston, en route for San Francisco, that had anchored outside, went on the reef and bilged, during the night, the sea in the morning making a clean sweep over the vessel, with crew seen perched at the masts. They were rescued during the day but the vessel and cargo was almost a complete loss.

"The same gale was quite destructive on Maui and Hawaii. Twenty houses were blown down at Wailuku, and twenty-five at
Waihee, including school houses. At Makawao where a sugar plantation was located, many acres of cane were flattened and broken. In Kula and Hamakua all the school houses as well as many dwellings were prostrated. At Kohala, much injury was done in demolishing buildings, including school houses and the newly constructed church of Rev. E. Bond, at Iole. On Kauai the coffee planters' loss by the same gale was estimated at 20,000 pounds.

"On February 15 and 16, a remarkable hurricane visited Lahaina, the wind varying from E.S.E., and being the severest ever known to the oldest inhabitant. Four vessels dragged their anchors off to sea, and one, a coasting schooner, was capsized and sunk at her anchor in a sudden squall of extra fierceness, and several persons on board were drowned. When the blow was over it was found that besides an immense number of trees blown down, upwards of one hundred houses in and about Lahaina, including the king's residence, were flat with the ground.

"March 25, there was another stiff gale, with much rain, from the S.W., which lasted 36 hours. That morning, the British bark Caroline, Perry master, arrived off the port, from Adelaide, via Hobartown, en route for San Francisco. She had some 80 or more passengers aboard, among which were a number of women and children. Among the families who became prominent residents here was Wm. Humphries, a much respected citizen and for many years second clerk of the supreme court; as also Frank Spencer, who established in business as a merchant on Hotel street, later moving to the Brewer premises on Fort street, site of present Boston building, which he relinquished and moved to Waimea, Hawaii, to become its prominent wool-grower.

"The Caroline anchored to procure needed supplies of provisions and water, expecting to proceed on her voyage without delay, but during the forenoon the wind increased in force, and by 2 p. m. was blowing a Kona gale and the bark was pitching bows under at her anchors. Two hours later an attempt was made to get under way and 'claw off' shore by slipping the cables and making sail. But with the gale blowing, and heavy swell setting directly on the reef, which was near, the pilot in charge did the best thing under the circumstances, and pointed her for a place in the reef
where the surf seemed to break with less severity, some three hun­
dred yards westward of the harbor entrance. Immediately after
striking she swung broadside on the reef and commenced pounding
heavily. In a few minutes the fore and mainmast went over
carrying with them the mizzen-top-mast, which fell partly on deck,
striking and breaking the arm of the ship's surgeon, and knocking
overboard a seaman, who was drowned, the body being found by
natives the next day several miles below the wreck. Whaleboats
were busily employed in the rescue of women and children till
darkness prevailed, the wind and sea steadily increasing. Some
forty persons remained on board during the night. The next
morning and throughout the day the sea was making a clean
breach over the ship, and several boats were stove or capsized in
the attempt to reach her. Eventually all were rescued, but the
ship became a total loss, and most of her cargo was seriously
damaged. A large portion consisted of blue-gum house frames,
all sawed, morticed and tenoned ready for erection. These sold
at auction, and became noted in town for their durability.

"Another storm with disastrous results befell Maui in February,
1858. It commenced with a Kona on the 16th and wound up with
a sudden gust and whirl from the North on the 20th, and was
accompanied with floods of rain throughout. Some forty houses
were destroyed, and at Lahaina, the court house was badly dam-
aged, the church converted into a wreck, the U. S. Consul's resi-
dence unroofed, breadfruit and other trees twisted off, and bananas
and grapevines leveled. Crops were destroyed by the attendant
floods to a large extent. On the same day a waterspout broke on
the summit of the mountain between Ukumehame and Waikapu,
the torrent of water rolling down on each side bearing all before
it. That on the Waikapu side uprooted huge trees and carried
them out on the plain. The body of descending water was esti-
mated to be fifteen to twenty feet high, a mighty wall carrying
everything before it, houses, cattle, horses and crops. The destruc-
tion on the Ukumehame side was said to be even greater than at
Waikapu, all the taro lands being swept away and the valley
rendered uninhabitable through the scattered rocks and boulders."
KELEA, THE SURF RIDER

Translated from S. M. Kamakau’s Version

KELEA was a handsome chiefess, her body was symmetrical and clear skinned, sparkling were her eyes for observation, and like the wings of a bird were the folds of her hair. She was the sister of Kawao, the king of Maui, of the Hamakuapoko and Kekaha sections. Surf-riding was Kelea’s great desire. Wai-luku was her place of residence for the surfing of all chiefs with her.

In the time of Lo Lale, the resident chief of Lihue, Oahu, he sent out a delegation of his attendants to find him a wife, so they set out by canoe from Waialua on the woman search. Circuiting Molokai they found no one suitable, so they searched all around Lanai with no better success. They then set out to circuit Maui, and reaching Hana, they heard of Kelea, the sister of King Kawao, as being a specially attractive, handsome woman. Hamakuapoko was the place for surfing, and she was often to be seen indulging in the rolling surf in the early morning, a time when the sea was smooth, and exhilarating for its coolness. Surfing was her chief employment and delight. Sleeping at night she thought of the morning sport. Awaking from sleep, the sea coaxed her surfboard, so she indulged early in her pastime.

When the delegation of woman-seekers heard these expressions of Kelea’s beauty, they thought at once to secure her for their lord, so they quickly arose to fulfill their commission. The residents wished them to wait awhile, but they would not listen to such words of delay. Boarding their canoe they sailed forth from Hana.

In their sailing along and on nearing Hamakuapoko, there, ashore, what should they see; the place was crowded with people, and the chiefess was surf-riding. They (the seekers) approached and took observant position of the surfing, and when she saw them her countenance changed at being seen by these strangers, as though she was frightened, but when she heard their voices all fear vanished. They had never seen such recovered beauty in
her countenance. She showed them that she was the unexcelled of East Maui.

The seekers at once called out: "O chiefess, make your landing on this canoe." The chiefess immediately consented to their urge, probably because she saw they were all fine looking men, the ocean waves had bronzed them; their cheeks were reddened by the heavy surf foam. The chiefess knew not that this was a woman-snatching canoe, into which she was enticed.

At first they took the surf and landed ashore in fine shape, then went out and returned, making two successful landings. But in the third attempt, a strong wind arose, and the time seemed propitious for their purpose, so they headed out to sea, and made their way home. There were seekers who followed but they could not find them. They thought of Hawaii and sought them there without success, as also in their search of Oahu, and on Kauai.

When Kelea and company landed at Waialua, she was taken immediately to inland Lihue, and was taken possession of by the Lo chiefs of that place, Lo Lale at once claiming her for his wife. There were three children born to them, who became some of the ancestral chiefs of Hawaii nei.

After some ten years had passed of Kelea's residence with her high chief husband above at Lihue, she asked him one day to release her, that she might go down to Ewa for sight-seeing. The thought was reluctantly consented to by Lo Lale, for he replied: "Yes, you may go, perplexed is the residence in our upper land here, endured only through the fragrance of the kupukupu and the fine grass."

So she set forth, with a few attendant companions as befitted her station, while he bemoaned his loss in the following lament:

"Farewell my companion of the restricted plain,
At the water of Pohakea,
Above Kanehoa,
A bad cape of Maunauna,
Lihue thou art leaving,
Smell the fragrance of the grass,
And the fragrance of the kupukupu.
Waikoloa has become twisted
By the Waiopua wind, indeed."
My flower,  
As a mote in mine eyes,  
The move of the eye-ball,  
The flowing tears of mine eyes,  
O woe is me."

Kelea descended to the breadth of Keahumoa, at the rumbling stream of Waipahu, by the observation point of Ewauli, and was delighted with the view of the Lochs of Puuloa.

When they reached Halawa she asked her traveling companions: "How is this place ahead of us, is it as pleasant as that we have passed through in reaching here?" Her companions replied: "Yes, it is even more so, it is varied with groves of kou and coconut, a place where the chiefs gather for their surf-riding."

When she heard the word surf-riding, she greatly desired it, because that was her great pleasure of former years, so she said to them: "Let us go on down in our sight-seeing, that we may see the place you speak of."

Her companions replied: "If that is agreeable to you should you wish us to go down there together, it is right, for the company is yours, we simply attend in accordance with the instruction of your husband."

They came along and entered the coconut grove of Kawehewehe. The residents of the place noticed the beauty of Kelea, and entertained her and attendants with food, and shook down coconuts with which to refresh them.

The residents asked the party: "Where are you from, and where are you going?" "We have come from Ewa here, though above at Lihue," said they, "and because of our desire for sight-seeing we are roaming, and surely this is a pleasant place." The residents replied: "This is a place for indulging at ease, near by is the kou grove of Kahaloa from which to see the surf-riding of the chiefs, and the king, Kalamakua." Kelea was pleased at the surfing prospect and said to her companions: "Let us then go forward."

Entering the kou grove of Kahaloa they watched the surf-riding of the chiefs and experts. Kelea said to some of the residents: "Can a person obtain the use of a surf-board for the asking?" Surprised, they replied: "Are you an expert in surf-riding?"
“Who would not be an expert on securing a surf-board,” answered Kelea.

When the residents heard these words of Kelea they greatly wondered, because Lihue folks were credited with familiarity with cooked popolo and such like, but of surf-riding the children there knew nothing. That was because they thought she was born at Lihue, they did not know she came from Maui.

The residents said a surf-board could be readily obtained. She thereupon asked of them a board, and perhaps because they saw she was a beautiful woman it was provided her.

When Kelea obtained the board she went to the beach and rubbed the soles of her feet with sand, on account of the red dirt of Ewa, to look fresh. When she had finished cleansing her feet she entered into the sea and mounting the board she paddled out like one skilled.

As the sight-seers looked, they noticed that she acted as one experienced, she maneuvered gently without noise, and without the slightest hesitancy. On swimming out and reaching the near curling-surf, she left that for the residents and floated on out and waited for the distant surf to arise. As she was floating there, the first surf-wave arose, which she let pass, so also the second, and the third, but as the fourth surf-wave rose to break, she took it to race in. In taking the surf she showed her skill, and rode in with distinguished grace second to none, at which loud cheering burst forth from the bystanders, which quieted down and was repeated three times by all the chiefs and people, at the skill of Kelea.

At the time of Kelea’s surfing, Kalamakua, the king, was engaged with a number of his men in cultivation, not far distant. When he heard this loud cheering he was startled in mind, so he asked those with him: “What indeed is this confused noise below?” “What indeed, you may well ask. It is an expert woman at surf-riding,” said the men.

The king rose up, thinking of the chiefess of Maui, who was Kelea, so he came on down from his cultivating, and stood at the shore, gazing on the animated scene.

As Kelea rode in on the surf triumphantly, the king ran down to the beach and stood there. And as the chiefess reached the
sand she slid gracefully from her board, the king stepped forward and asked her: "Are you not Kelea?" "Yes," was the reply. The king then said: "Stand forth." And as she did so, the king took off his kihei (mantle) and wrapped it around her as a skirt, to shield her, which was the commencement of her recognition as queen. Aided probably by the surfing attractions proximate to the court of Kalamakua, she became his willing spouse. And by their living together as husband and wife there was born to them a daughter, Laielohelohe, who in turn became alike famous in Hawaiian annals.

PUNA PETROGLYPHS

By Albert S. Baker

The last article on petroglyphs by the present writer appeared in the Annual for 1922, dealing in the main with petroglyphs of Kau, following other articles in 1919 and 1920 on petroglyphs in North Kona and South Kohala. Since then Mr. Kenneth P. Emory has written considerable on the subject, with excellent illustrations, in a Bishop Museum Bulletin published in 1924, on "The Island of Lanai."

Very little has been known of petroglyphs in Puna. Mr. Stokes, in "Notes on Hawaiian Petroglyphs" in the Bishop Museum Directors' Report for 1909, gives but sixteen lines of print to a half dozen figures scattered along the shore trail east of the junction of the Volcano-Kalapana trail with a trail coming along the shore from Kau. He had also seen a few in the neighborhood of Punaluu, Kau, before going up to the Volcano from that side. This is about the same route followed by Ellis in 1823, who reports a few petroglyphs along the southern coast, both on the east and west sides."

The article in the 1922 Annual describes the Kamooalii group of petroglyphs along the lower boundary of the National Park, on the Puna trail leading in from the main road just below the Kapapala Ranch gate, but nothing has been made known, so far as
the writer can find out, of petroglyphs along the many miles between that point in Kau and where the Volcano trail strikes this same trail near the shore, some distance before Kalapana, Puna, except that Mr. Kinney, in a small book, "The Island of Hawaii," printed in 1913, speaks of a few "rock carvings" near "the ranch driving pens" at Kamoamoa, makai of the place where the trail turns mauka" to go to the Volcano. This last has led the makers of certain maps on Hawaii to label this point on the shore "Rock Pictures." I looked for these petroglyphs years ago, but could not find anything, although following Kinney's directions carefully. This last summer, however, by looking on the opposite side of the cattle pens from where Kinney locates them, we found a very few dim and evidently ancient human figures, cut on the side toward the pens of the bulge of lava which runs inland from the natural lava arch in the water, which arch is on the Kau side of the pens. Again we could not find any petroglyphs where Kinney puts them on the Kalapana side of the pens.

What led me to make a new hunt here, and for many miles beyond this point toward Kau, was a report which reached me many months ago that on a fishing trip Mr. P. C. Beamer of Hilo had seen some unusual petroglyphs back of a deserted village site on the Puna shore nearly at Apua Point, just before the Kau line. An interview with Mr. Beamer led to the finding of Mr. G. K. Pea of Kaimu, who had been with him on this fishing trip, and who used to live far up the bluff on the Volcano-Kalapana trail. Fortunately we found much more than we started out to see, for Puna also has many petroglyphs.

Driving fifty miles from the Volcano, via Olaa to Kalapana and on a couple of miles more to Kupaahu, Mr. Pea met me with horses, extra horseshoes, etc., for the rough going, and we were off for eight hours in the saddle before our return to the automobile, having ridden slowly for eighteen or twenty miles in all.

About half-way between the great Wahaula Heiau and the turn makai from the Volcano trail, was what looked to me like a freak-lava footprint, some fifteen inches long, like the freak high-heeled shoeprints in the lava at the City of Refuge at Honaunau. This, I was told, was the footprint of Niihau, a strong man in the old battles between Puna and Kau. Mr. Stokes saw this years
ago as he came down from the Volcano, and Mr. Kinney says that it is pointed out as "the footprint of Niheu, a demi-god." Soon after this we saw the petroglyphs already mentioned at Kamoamoa. The single illustration of these printed herewith shows my guide and another man! We saw one triangular human figure here with the whole triangle of the body cut out, instead of just the outline as in the others.

We crossed to the next little clump of coconut trees at a small deserted village site less than a mile beyond, but from this on gradually traveled inland, part way between shore and pali. All this part of the journey there was but scanty evidence of any trail, and when we did see a short constructed bit of ancient trail, perhaps over a hollow or up a rise, we generally found it better to ride beside it rather than upon it. The best we could do, I had two shoes pulled from my horse by the rocks. The few fishermen who travel this coast probably always go by a trail much nearer to the water.

This plain between ocean and pali was once infested with highwaymen, I was told, who even killed in order to rob, so that only strong parties of travelers went this easier way from Puna to Kau, while small parties were afraid to go this way and climbed the long high pali to go around. For a half hour before we got to Puuloa, perhaps so-called because in front of this "long hill" or pali, we saw occasional single petroglyphs, both human figures and a few other forms.

This great field of petroglyphs at Puuloa is not marked by that name on the U. S. Geological Survey Topographic Map, but is the latter part of the general region there marked "Kaena," and extending a little beyond it, before we turn down to the shore again near Kaena Point. It is in the general section of land marked "Panau Nui." The petroglyphs here are spread over a section of land perhaps a mile long by a quarter of a mile wide and at least a quarter of a mile back from the shore, wherever the rolling pahoehoe will allow. It is a most interesting region because of the variety of forms, many of them quite unique. They are not only in great variety, but are crowded into all the space and occasionally an evidently later petroglyph overlaps a more ancient one. It seems to be the main big field for this side of
the island, about half-way around from the great fields in North Kona and South Kohala. I was too lame, hot and tired to more than glance at the edge of this great field, but I did get a dozen photographs, a few being chalked to make them show better, and others as they were. I was not expecting any such mass of them.

Many of the forms are quite familiar, including the various human figures, circles and concentric rings, dots, the usual phallic symbols, etc. Triangular human bodies were the most common forms which I saw. The dots within and without the circles in the illustration given herewith are of unusual number, as are also the length of the lines from the circles in another picture. But it is really too complicated, with all kinds of marks, lines, figures, circles, outer circles, and dots, all interlacing. It is the most mixed-up field I have seen, with a great variety of symbols. I saw circles connected by lines like dumb-bells, figures like paddles, and one like the breast bone and front half ribs of a man. If only I had had more time and the energy to cover the ground I am sure that I should have seen more new forms. I was away from the Volcano fourteen hours as it was.
While I had to be satisfied with a brief visit to this great field, and with finding a few petroglyphs where I had sought them years ago at Kamoamoa, I did learn that Mr. Beamer's find was a small group two or two and a half miles beyond this great field at Puuloa and nearer the shore. I had started to visit these, but

A. S. Baker, Photo

Mr. Pea decided to show me something better, the best he knew, which he thinks only one other Caucasian has visited, anyway in recent years, and evidently he did not make it known. I was too tired to go on another five miles round trip, but three of the original fishing party agree that this field of petroglyphs, also with unusual long lines among its figures, lies back of a deserted village site of the Kahue land on a flat a little back from the water, halfway between Kaena and Apua Points, a couple of miles or so beyond the Puuloa field, as mentioned. A number of raised konane stones are also reported at this same village site. There was no evidence of a village at Puuloa.

Again, for a half mile along the water front at the site of Keauhou village, across the line in Kau, and in around a little from the point, at the Kau end of the village, a good five miles or so
from the last, are a few more petroglyphs, according to both Mr. Pea and Mr. Everett Brumaghim of the National Park Service. Mr. Brumaghim has also found a very few petroglyphs still farther on within the Park borders, perhaps still another five miles or so. These are below the trail, near the shore, on the Puna side of a small ravine, perhaps a mile beyond a green water-hole, which later I saw showing green from the end of a new trail ending on the pali above in the Kipuka of Bishop's Cave, eight miles from the Devil's Throat on the Chain of Craters Road. These petroglyphs are at the ravine beyond the place marked Kaaha on the U. S. Topographic Map to which reference has already been made. This shore trail then continues on and up through the Kamooolii petroglyphs already mentioned, perhaps roughly another five miles, and on to the Kapapala Ranch gate, as described in the 1922 Annual.

This Kau-Puna coast may look barren, and it is, indeed, very difficult to reach, but this whole strip of coast land, now deserted, is full of interest to a student of old Hawaiian life.

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THE proposition to celebrate the bi-centenary and centenary of Kings Kamehameha I and Kalakaua by a great pageant in November, 1936, should arouse general interest, as has been said in the public press. Ample time is given to consider grounds of comparison in the policy of these two monarchs, that would entitle them to like distinction and honor, as contemplated, not only for territorial observance, but for all the world to "come and see."

They alike encouraged foreign trade and commerce, it is true, but what of internal affairs? Kamehameha promulgated his "Mala­lahoa law" for the safety of old men and women and children on the highway, and banned liquor from his people, whereas Kalakaua on the other hand opened the floodgates of liquor to them,
and further blackened his administration record with opium scandal.

"LEST WE FORGET"

"History of Later Years of the Hawaiian Monarchy and Revolution of 1893," presents among various public complaints of Kalakaua's maladministration, the following particulars of the notorious Aki opium scandal case:

"An opium-license bill was introduced towards the end of the session by Kaunamano, one of the king's tools, and after a long debate carried over the votes of the ministry by a bare majority. It provided that a license for four years should be granted to 'some one applying therefor' by the minister of the interior, with the consent of the king, for $30,000 per annum." This was the legislature of 1886, and the Act "was signed by the king in spite of the vigorous protests from all classes of the community."

THE AKI CASE

"The main facts of the case, as proved before the court, are as follows: Early in November, 1886, one, Junius Kaae, a palace parasite, informed a Chinese rice-planter named Tong Kee, alias Aki, that he could have the opium license granted to him if he would pay the sum of $60,000 to the king's private purse, but that he must be in haste because other parties were bidding for the privilege. With some difficulty Aki raised the money, and secretly paid it to Kaae and the king in three instalments between December 3rd and December 8th, 1886. Soon afterwards Kaae called on Aki and informed him that one, Kwong Sam Kee, had offered the king $75,000 and would certainly get it, unless Aki paid $15,000 more. Accordingly Aki borrowed the amount and gave it to the king personally on the 11th.

Shortly after this another Chinese syndicate, headed by Chung Lung, paid the king $80,000 for the same object, but took the precaution to secure the license before handing over the money. Thereupon Aki, finding that he had lost both his money and his license, divulged the whole affair, which was published in the Honolulu papers. He stopped the payment of a note at the bank for $4,000, making his loss $71,000. Meanwhile Junius Kaae was
appointed to the responsible office of registrar of conveyances.

* * * *

“The exposure of the two opium bribes and the appointment of the king’s accomplice in the crime as registrar of conveyances helped to bring matters to a crisis, and united nearly all taxpayers not merely against the king but against the system of government under which such iniquities could be perpetrated,” and led to the revolution of June 30, 1887, which “demanded of the king the dismissal of his cabinet, the restitution of the $71,000 received as a bribe from Aki, the dismissal of Junius Kaee from the land office, and a pledge that the king would no longer interfere in politics.”

SECOND PAN-PACIFIC WOMEN’S CONFERENCE

BY WILLIAM F. KENNEDY

THE first Pan-Pacific Women’s Conference held here in August, 1928, under the presidency of Miss Jane Addams, was such a conspicuous success that it was resolved to hold a second. This second conference, sponsored by the Pan-Pacific Union, duly assembled in Honolulu, August 9th to 23rd, 1930. The Executive Committee consisted of Mrs. Julie Judd Swanzy, chairman; Mrs. C. Montague Cooke, Jr., Miss Alice C. Brown, Miss Ann Y. Satterthwaite, secretary. International chairman, Mrs. A. H. Reeve; Program secretary, Dr. Ethel Osborne. Hostesses, Mrs. Minnie Churchill, Mrs. Louise Boyum. Close upon 190 delegates and associate delegates, representing nearly all parts of the Pacific, attended the sessions, some of the prominent women being—Dame Rachel Crowdy of the League of Nations, who has been chief of the League’s Social Questions and Opium Traffic section since 1921; Mrs. Bertha K. Landes of Seattle, the first and only woman mayor of a large American city; Dr. Clara Schmitt, supervisor of the psychological clinic under the Los An-
HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

geles Board of Education; Mrs. Mary L. Bollert, dean of women at the University of British Columbia and chairman of the Canadian Delegation; Dr. Georgina Sweet and Miss Lilian Smith of Australia; Miss Jean Begg, General Secretary of the Auckland Y. W. C. A., leader of the New Zealand delegation; Dr. Zen Way Koh, China; Dr. Kameye Sadakata, Japan, is from St. Luke's International Hospital, Tokyo; Senora Consuela R. Vinda de Aldag, represented Mexico; Mrs. A. H. Reeve, Philadelphia, International chairman, is president of the International Federation of Home and School; Dr. Louise Stanley, head of the bureau of economics of the department of Agriculture, Washington; Miss Edith Burleigh, chief of the social service work of the child guidance clinic, Los Angeles.

The program of the conference embraced a wide and interesting range of subjects "all human problems" which were discussed in open forum and at round table gatherings (from which the press was excluded) with more or less freedom. The important matter of a permanent organization was finally decided upon and a strong body of officers elected for its upbuilding and control until the next meeting, three years hence.

The conference was opened in Dillingham Hall by Governor Lawrence M. Judd, who expressed his pleasure that "the women of the world" were taking their rightful place in the world affairs." Mrs. Reeve (International chairman) in her opening address stated the three underlying purposes of the conference as being: "To pool experience so that the delegates from each country may be more skillful in meeting problems within their own individual countries; to analyze effects within each country of the relationships between Pacific countries, and to devise ways and means by which the delegates can help make these efforts more favorable to human well-being; to analyze the international effects of the relationships between Pacific countries."

At the first public meeting held in Dillingham Hall on Sunday evening, August 11th, Dame Rachel Crowdy, recounted the problems, and accomplishments of the ten years of her active service in the League of Nations, the problem of the opium traffic being specially dealt with, and the efforts of the League in the suppression of the traffic in women and children.
The program included such varied subjects as Social Service Project (Miss Jean Begg), The Relation of Mental Hygiene to a Social Service Program (Miss Edith Burleigh); The White House Conference (Dr. Louise Stanley); Pre-Natal and Infancy Period—discussed in five minute speeches by Reporters from the Round Tables. Education Project (Dr. Anna Cox Brinton); Pre-School Problems (Miss Edna Noble White); Library Service in an Educational and Social Service (Miss Julia W. Merrill); Women and International Relationships (Dr. Georgina Sweet); Diet and Teeth Project—in this section the valuable conclusion reached in regard to the matter of diet and teeth were reviewed by Dr. Martha R. Jones, Dr. Nils Larsen and Dr. Pritchard.

The Cinema as a Community Factor from an educational and recreational point of view was dealt with by Mrs. Pope, and the Cinema as an Industry, by Miss Marian Mel. Standards of Living and Diet, and Standards of Living and Wages, Art Work in the Public Schools of Hawaii, Oriental Art, Mrs. Norman Schenck and Mrs. Isaac Cox; Industrial Hygiene Project (Dr. Ethel Osborne); Government Project (Mrs. George Straub); Political Responsibility of Women in World Affairs (Mrs. Edgerston Parsons); Municipal Social Service (Mrs. Bertha K. Landes).

Many resolutions were adopted and a permanent body to be known as the Pan-Pacific Women's Association was formed, the first meeting of which was named for three years hence. Mrs. Julie Judd Swanzy was appointed honorary president of the newly formed association, and Dr. Georgina Sweet of Australia, president; Mrs. A. H. Reeve, international chairman of the closing conference, as first vice-president; Dr. Mei-yung Ting of China, who attended the first conference, as second vice-president; Mrs. Charles H. Edmondson, Honolulu, treasurer; and Miss Ann Satterthwaite, secretary.

Local press criticism of what the 1930 Conference actually accomplished points out that as more than one-third of the delegates were in the teaching profession, educational matters dominated, leaving government and industry interests in the background. Objection was also taken to the exclusion of representatives of the press from all but public meetings, where the papers and proceedings were all of a cut and dried nature; the round table con-
ferences at which the discussions were open and should have been of particular interest, were only reported "by gossip of the tea-party type." Too much time is said to have been taken up with discussing little things, and the big problems facing the world too often referred by the chairman to the round tables. It is a pity that there were not some women who work present, and the suggestion is a good one that the expenses of at least one should be paid to bring her to the next conference. An actual worker's contribution to the discussions is bound to be valuable.

The way the next three years are filled in, and the wisdom with which delegates are chosen in order to secure a more widely representative gathering when the conference meets in 1933, will decide the future success or failure of these meetings.

ST. MICHAELS CHURCH RUINS

PERSONS visiting Waialua cannot fail to have noticed the old church ruins standing alone and abandoned in the cane-fields near the road not far from the crossroads at entry of the village. They are picturesque, and appeal to the passer-by in their loneliness, amid fields of waving cane in its season, or in pathetic abandon when the fields are cleared, revealing little or no adjacent ground as a respectful preservative in commemoration of personages, and events connected therewith in years long past.

A feeling of inquiry for its history naturally comes to the observer. We confess to a sufficiency of that Missourian trait as to wish to know more, and thanks to Fr. Reginald Yzendoorn, of the Catholic Mission, the following facts are gathered:

The old church of St. Michael, in Waialua, Oahu, dates back to 1853, and was blessed by Bishop Louis Maigret, Sunday, May 8, of that year, and dedicated to St. Michael. Its dimensions were 77x36 feet. The old Fathers used to say that this church was built with loose stones like the ancient heiaus of Hawaii. After some time the walls began to bulge, and to keep them together an immense anchor chain was wound around them. More-
over, several monstrous buttresses were added which gave to the building a certain peculiar aspect. It was partly destroyed by fire in 1912, and ceased to be used for services when Father Sebastian built a large and elegant wooden church with two steeples in a more central location for convenience of the plantation people, which he blessed June 9, 1912, when the old church in the cane-field was abandoned.

The two-steepled wooden church unfortunately burnt down March 10, 1921, and was replaced by the present concrete building.

Maintaining the Record.—Honolulu was long ago credited to hold a well read community. The report of the Library of Hawaii for 1929 shows a collection of 97,850 volumes, and receives 282 periodicals and 54 newspapers. Registered borrowers at close of the year were 22,107, and there were 244 cards issued for temporary library privileges to visitors. And as an information bureau it was by no means idle, the reference department having answered 10,545 questions.
BANKRUPTCIES IN HAWAII

Ed. Towse,
Chairman, Committee on Bankruptcies and Credits,
Honolulu Board of Retail Trades.

In the "old days" in Hawaii there was an excellent bankruptcy law, very seldom used. There was one notable instance that terminated happily. The case was that of a "general merchant" who was really a prince in his line. The location was Queen Street. After the usual preliminaries an auction sale was held at the store and warehouse. In two days enough cash was realized to meet all obligations and the stock looked to be about the same quantity and quality on resumption of business.

In the entire history of business in Hawaii there has been but one bank failure and it is said this was not due to local operations. Confidence has always been, as it should be, the major factor in commercial transactions in Hawaii. During the whaling era "bills" on thousands of miles and scores of days distant were "good as gold."

Honolulu is notorious as an "easy credit" town and good-natured merchants suffer accordingly.

A fortunate feature of merchandizing in the Islands is the absence of "burnupsky" incidents as well as that of unscrupulous attorneys and associates who promote bankruptcies for their own profit in many cities on the mainland.

Bankruptcies have become threateningly burdensome to Honolulu merchants. The losses are simply an "overhead" that adds to the financial burden of the community. Many of them are preceded by more or less expensive local court proceedings, the finals being always of course before the resident referee and the United States District Court. It can be accepted that the so-called assets will very rarely reach 10 per cent of the liabilities. This probably will be for many reasons, including chain stores, New York market and multiplication of restaurants and "gas" stations a banner year for bankruptcies. Here are figures, Hono-
lulu only, for the past three years and ten months. "Outer Island" cases are very few:

Liabilities 75 Bankruptcies 1927—$356,485.
  “ 75 “ 1928—385,251.
  “ 82 “ 1929—690,555.

1930—Ten months, with Blackman & Co. audit completed to July 31 and liabilities estimated at $550,000: 103 cases, total liabilities $1,376,962. The Sanderson & Co. liabilities are now approximated at $554,228. Hence the total exclusive of brokerage firms has not been abnormal.

OUR AUTO PENALTY

By LeRoy Blessing
Manager, Honolulu Automobile Club, of the American Automobile Association

No compilation of the historic accomplishments of any American community would be complete without mention of the changed system brought about by the advent of the motor vehicle, the "horseless wagon" of three decades ago.

Millions now living remember reading the description of the first mechanically driven vehicle put into service and now after a period no longer than half the span of an ordinary life we find practically every other family in the United States owning an automobile. The horse is a novelty upon almost any street of any city and one seldom has opportunity to see an old-fashioned vehicle of the buggy type. Motorization has absolutely transformed our national life.

"What has been gained or lost by this marvelous transformation?" The question was propounded by the revered publisher of the Annual. The Motor Club executive was pressed for an answer.

But few readers of this brief resume of the growth of the
motor life of the community are too young to remember the era when distances were too great to be covered on foot or through the use of the horse and carriage, which means were depended upon for our mass transportation. Those were the days of poor roads and an entirely separate community life for each locality. Interurban cars and slow traveling steam trains carried their share of the public crowds moving from town to town or across the country.

Along came the automobile and with it the demand for good roads. The unthought of increase in the number of motor vehicles made narrow streets and highways no longer to be tolerated and then came the greatest road building program in the nation's history. Cities and towns everywhere sacrificed business and residence structures in order to carry out street widening programs until practically every line of business was readjusted to meet the demands of the new motor age.

Today old and young own automobiles. Big businesses and little businesses operate motor fleets. We flit hither and thither in an hour when formerly days were required for the same trip. We travel across the continent easily in the space of a week's time and wherever our pleasure or our business requirements call us we feel that we can motor there with little or no waste of time and at no inconvenience whatever.

But all this increase in pleasure and this readjustment of our home and public life has cost us heavily in some lines. Countless millions have been expended in the new road construction operations. Many lines of business which were prosperous in the earlier days have been discontinued. More lives have been sacrificed in motor vehicle accidents than have been lost in any war. We have truly paid dearly for our experiences in this feature of our national expansion and we have weightier problems yet to solve before we can say that every man, woman and child carries the assurance of safety while using the means we have provided for their enjoyment of the avenues of traffic laid out over our splendid commonwealth.

The saddest penalty we have paid may be said to be the great loss of human life in street and highway accidents. With the good roads came reckless and heedless drivers of motor vehicles.
The blood of the dead and maimed included among their victims has made a crimson band across the continent. The more careful drivers promptly banded themselves together into organizations called "Automobile Clubs" in an effort to curb heedlessness and slaughter on the public thoroughfares.

From the birth of these organizations of careful motorists they have been behind every movement for the improvement of the highway, for more intelligent traffic laws and a more comprehensive enforcement. They have sought to eliminate the reckless and indifferent drivers and the careless and stubborn pedestrians, and volumes might be written on the changes they have wrought and the decided improvement they have brought about.

In Hawaii the organized motorists have contributed much to the betterment of general motoring conditions. For more than sixteen years the Honolulu Automobile club, the representative club in the mid-Pacific area for the great American Automobile Association, has functioned as a civic asset in the improvement of highways and the protection of those who use these traffic arteries.

Funds provided by the supporters of this organization were early diverted to the erection of warning and direction signs along the island highways. Perhaps the first steps for the adoption of Federal Aid provisions for road building in Hawaii were taken by the governing board of the motorists' association. They have sought to protect life and limb in every way and to them goes the credit for fostering the work of the Junior Police Officers, 500 lads who protect the children at street intersections in the vicinity of the public schools.

The Honolulu motor club obtained legislation for the first traffic officers' squad in their home city and much of the fine legislation now governing the use and control of the streets may be laid to their credit. This list includes the marking of the pedestrian lanes, the superelevation of curves on the highways, the white lines in the center of blind turns, the boulevard stop system, the "go-slow" rule at school buildings, the elimination of hundreds of dangerous corners, the greater protection of the pedestrian and the introduction of safety training in the primary grades of the public and parochial schools.

The Automobile club is now sponsoring a "Safety Responsibil-
ity Law” which the coming legislature will be urged to adopt to the end that the irresponsible driver may be further controlled and a higher premium will be placed upon the safe operator of a motor vehicle.

Despite the activities of the thoughtful and conscientious owners and operators of motor cars and the cooperation of the officials of the commonwealth, the accident rate continues to rise. Fifty-two deaths occurred in the year 1929 as the result of accidents in which the motor vehicle participated. In a nine-month period in 1930 forty-six deaths, a third of the number being children, have been recorded, a toll far too heavy for a community in which there should be nothing but safety and pleasure on her island highways. The situation calls for a new appraisal of the seriousness of the problem and a greater determination for an untiring effort to make the traffic lanes safe for the motorists and the pedestrian alike. The well-being of a very large percentage of our people depends upon the proper control of our travel arteries.

Motor vehicle fatalities in the United States increased from 12,500 in 1920 to 31,000 in 1929, the latter figure approaching our total casualties on the fields of battle in the Great War.

The automobile has come to be an indispensable part of our community and national life. It must not be allowed to become a menace to our safety or to hamper our business or social experiences.

The Honolulu Automobile Club, acting in conjunction with 1040 similar clubs in the great AAA family, pleads for a saner observance of the traffic regulations and for a deeper interest on the part of every motor vehicle operator, every pedestrian and every child to have regard for the other fellow and to do his or her part in saving lives and saving property.

LAGNAPPE; LAGNIAPE.—A gift made as a token of appreciation for trade by a merchant to a customer. The word is correctly pronounced la'nyap—the a's as in “art.” Literary Digest.

We do better in Hawaii. Our term for this kind of a gratuity is manu-ahi.
THE DRAMA IN HONOLULU IN 1930

STUDIES OF FOUR DISTINGUISHED VISITING PLAYERS

BY PENROSE CLIBBORN MORRIS

In the fall of the year 1929 the Consolidated Amusement Company adventured a policy of inviting Star players to lead at the Liberty Theatre with the local stock company, "The Wilbur Players", in support.

Virginia Valli paid a successful visit before Christmas. Later came Mrs. Mildred Harris Chaplin, late wife of Charlie Chaplin. Then in a praiseworthy effort to foster the cause of the legitimate drama in Honolulu, the Company brought here several eminent players of the strictly legitimate stage.

Honolulu had previously been visited by dramatic celebrities at intervals in its history.

In 1855 Edwin Booth played in the old theatre on Alakea Street, posted his own bills, and lived in the theatre for a time. Charles Mathews was here about twenty years later, playing, he said, to "a really elegant looking audience; tickets 10 shillings each; evening dresses, uniforms of every cut and country; chiefesses and ladies of every tinge in dresses of every color; flowers and jewels in profusion, satin play bills. Hawaiian women in the garden below selling bananas and peanuts by the glare of flaming torches on a sultry, tropical moonlight night. The whole thing was like nothing but a midsummer night's dream."

So there were precedents for the visits of eminent players. The list includes the illustrious names of Blanche Bates and Margaret Anglin, who gave three weeks of drama in Honolulu a few years ago.

But never before in a six months' period has there been such a galaxy of dramatic talent here as during the first half of the year 1930. From the present outlook it would seem unlikely that it will ever happen again. 43-317
The first to come was May Robson. The veteran comedienne arrived in January, 1930, and played for four weeks. She received fair support from the public, and was followed by that Prince of American players, Guy Bates Post. He arrived with his leading lady, Lilian Kemble Cooper, just before Easter. These two fine artists made a great impression among the handful of people in Honolulu who have some experience of the theatre. They played for four weeks at the Liberty and later spent some days on tour of the other islands.

Interesting plays and splendid acting made up a dramatic fare deserving of better public support than it received. But by that time the “talkies” had commenced making serious inroads on the drama both here and elsewhere. In any event the number of play-goers in Honolulu now interested in supporting four weeks of legitimate plays, even when the players include great Stars, is comparatively few. These Star players were very well supported by the Wilbur Company during their respective seasons.

In June, after the departure of the Wilbur Players, China’s foremost actor, Mei Lan Fang, paid a week’s visit to the “Liberty”, supported by his own Chinese Company. The Chinese community were strong in giving him their patronage, and his visit was a considerable artistic and financial success.

**MAY ROBSON**

May Robson was born in Australia, the daughter of a British naval officer. She received her education in England and on the Continent of Europe and came to America in 1879, where she has resided ever since, save for professional visits abroad. Miss Robson is, in private life, the wife of Dr. Augustus H. Brown. She is now well on in years, although ever young in vivacity, energy and charm. Her first appearance was at Brooklyn in 1884. She first acted in London in 1910 in “The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary”, one of the plays that she produced here. It is not necessary to detail the long list of Miss Robson’s successes. She has played continuously since 1884 in America and England. We believe there is no prominent American player at present living that can show such an honorable and distinguished stage record
of continuous playing. A history of her life would be a catalogue
of her successes upon the stage.

The plays given by Miss Robson suited her talents to perfe-
c tion. "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" is the story of a peppery
and isolated old lady living in the country, who, visiting young
relatives in New York, realizes in their innocent revelry what joy
she has herself missed, and hastens to throw in her lot with them.

Many liked Miss Robson best in the play shown during the
second week. This was "Mother's Millions", the story of an
elderly feminine financier who, while clever enough to outwit the
sages of Wall Street, had yet neglected her own children, and be-
came as a stranger to them. The tale of how the old lady suc-
cessfully fights the millionaires, and regains the lost affection of
her children, is the story of the play.

Miss Robson's third week was given to the presentation of a
light comedy entitled "Her Night Out". The fourth week saw
the first showing of a new play "Helena's Boys". Two sons of a
sensible and loving mother have become obsessed with radical
ideas. The mother pretends to adopt in conduct these very ad-
vanced notions, and shocks her boys into entering into a contract
with her that she will forego her practices if they will discard
their teachings.

These are all what Bernard Shaw would describe as "Pleasant
Plays". They are straightforward American drama for people
who like clean and not oversophisticated plays.

In all these plays Miss Robson showed herself a highly accom-
plished artiste. On and off the stage she is justly regarded as an
ornament to the profession and a wholesome and genial personal-
ity. Her acting is dignified. Her humor is part and parcel of her
personality, brisk, modern and pungent, but always refined. Miss
Robson's byplay was effective and she possessed the art nat-
urally and easily of standing still and looking on when the action
of the play called for it, thus providing shade which brought out
into strong relief the high lights of her acting. In her emotional
scenes she never forgot Hamlet's advice to the player, "In the
very torrent, tempest, and—as I may say—whirlwind of pas-
sion, you must acquire and beget a temperance, that may give it
smoothness."
Mr. Post was born in Seattle, Washington, in 1875. His father, John James Post, was of English birth, and his mother, Mary Annette Post, was of French and Dutch extraction. The actor's father was a big man of business in the lumber trade. None of the family had ever been connected in any way with the theatre, a fact in striking contrast with Mr. Post's leading lady, Miss Cooper.

Guy Bates Post was first apprenticed to a law firm, but dissatisfied with law work and feeling the dramatic urge, he soon quit his office stool and obtained a small job in connection with one of the local theatres. At this period he was not upon the stage. He rose to be treasurer of the theatre, and it was in that capacity that he met Kyrle Bellew, the famous English actor, who was the means of his introduction to the stage in a small part in "Charlotte Corday" when that play of the French Revolution was being shown in Chicago in 1893. Young Post was so overcome by stage fright on his first appearance as almost to spoil his part, but the situation was saved by the clever improvising of Kyrle Bellew. The audience saw nothing amiss. The earnest and hard-working novice soon became used to the stage and strove to develop his art. In those early days when he was a beginner, he won the praise of Kyrle Bellew for his skill in make-up. This is still one of his strong points today. The Chicago engagement was followed by years of the most arduous and trying experience, acting in almost every part of the American continent. The future Star " scorned delights and lived laborious days", and nights. He developed not only his technique, but made himself a cultured and well informed man by study and observation. This self-made superstructure was built upon the good education he had received as a boy and young man. At last Charles Frohman heard of him and gave him an engagement worthy of the powers he had by then acquired. His career as a successful actor commenced and has never waned.

To attempt to detail Mr. Post's roles would be to make a catalogue of many of the important theatrical productions of the past thirty years. He has played in Shakespearean and other
great drama with Otis Skinner, appeared with Dustin Farnum in "The Virginian", and with Mrs. Fiske as her leading man in a repertoire of great modern plays. He appeared in the "Bird of Paradise" at Daly's, New York, in 1912, and again in that city in 1914 as Omar Khayyam in "Omar the Tentmaker". This latter play was an enormous success and was performed, with Post in the title role, no less than 959 times without a break. The then famous actor first played the double part of John Chilcote, M. P. and John Loder in "The Masquerader" at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1916, and appeared in this play at New York the year following. This was the play that inaugurated the Post-Cooper season at the Liberty Theatre here.

Mrs. Katherine Cecil Thurston's novel, "The Masquerader", is a classic of its sort. The play, adapted from the novel by John Hunter Booth, was a good piece of stage craft and was excellently put on. It affords scope for strong scenes and plenty of fine acting. The audiences responded, and were good during the week it was presented.

The drama for the second week was "The Play's the Thing" by the Hungarian dramatist, Molinar. This comedy is subtle and clever, and gave an excellent opportunity to display the gifts of the visiting artists. The plot is decidedly cynical but not untrue to human nature.

During the third week was shown A. E. Thomas and Harrison Rhodes pleasant comedy "Her Friend, the King". This play gave Miss Cooper her best part, and she made the most of it. Mr. Post played the role of the exiled king of one of those mythical small monarchies in Europe that Anthony Hope used to invent for the scenes of his novels.

The fourth week saw Post as the Mexican bandit in "The Bad Man", a western play of an original turn.

The essential things needed for the making of a good actor, assuming, of course, the original talent, are said to be, first, intelligence, directed to laborious study of technique. Second, sensibility, and this Ruskin said was the great requisite for the artist. Intelligence was innate with Mr. Post. The training he acquired by his own great efforts. The sensibility he says he acquired from his mother. Post is perhaps primarily a character actor but he can
act "straight" parts with distinction. There was much subtle finesse in his acting. He is versatile to a remarkable degree. His elocution is beautiful and his diction, the "word fitly spoken", which is said to be "like apples of gold in baskets of silver"—that is to say, like a fine work of art. He has a good stage style, and a very clever faculty for make-up, enabling him to completely change his personality into his part.

All these things the public upon the mainland have long since discovered. But it remained for this distinguished actor to complete his conquest of all the States and Territories of the Union by giving Honolulu an opportunity to appraise his work. The plays performed were as carefully rehearsed as if the performances were being given in Boston, Philadelphia or New York. The players did their part. Whatever failure of complete success there was, the fault lay with the audience, or rather, it might be fairer to say with the local conditions that then existed and the impossibility of getting large audiences for legitimate drama in a small city populated by so many different races.

LILIAN KEMBLE COOPER

Miss Cooper proved herself to be such an admirable actress that it was not surprising to learn there was more to account for it than great natural aptitude and twelve years of stage experience. Acting is, before every other calling, a peculiarly hereditary talent, and Miss Cooper has a most remarkable ancestry of eminent actors and actresses, for she is of the Kemble strain. The "Royal Family" of actors may well be said to have been the Kembles, who, starting as strolling players at least 200 years ago, produced among the members of their clan some of the greatest names in stage history. Roger Kemble, the founder of this illustrious theatrical family, was born in Hereford, England, in the year 1721. He became a strolling player and married Sally, the handsome daughter of his manager, John Ward. The Wards were Irish, and the Irish blood may have strengthened in the family of Roger and Sally Kemble the instinct for the stage. There were twelve children of this marriage, eight of whom—four boys and four girls—lived to maturity. Miss Cooper, is the
great-great-granddaughter of Stephen, one of the sons of this Roger and Sally. The most remarkable members of the family were the following, all associated more or less permanently with Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres: Sarah, daughter of the above named Roger and Sally Kemble, was born in 1755. She went on the stage and later married an actor named William Siddons. Her life is one of the most colorful in the annals of the theatre, and has been made the subject of several biographies. It is always difficult to appraise the relative greatness of players, especially to compare those of different generations. But it seems probable that the verdict of dramatic history would now give the premier place among the world’s great actresses to Sarah Siddons, even above Rachel, Bernhardt, and Duse. Of Mrs. Siddons, the great English contemporary critic, William Hazlett, wrote after her retirement from the stage: “The homage she has received is greater than that which is paid to Queens. She was regarded less with admiration than with wonder, as if a being of a superior order had dropped from another sphere to awe the world with the majesty of her appearance. She raised tragedy to the skies or brought it down from thence. It was something above nature. To have seen Mrs. Siddons was an event in every one’s life.”

Mrs. Siddons died in London at the age of 76 in the year 1831. John Philip Kemble, brother of Mrs. Siddons, was one of the greatest actors of the British stage. He was possessed in a full degree of the classic good looks of the Kemble family, and had much of the majesty of bearing of his great sister. Sir Walter Scott said that “those who have had the good fortune to see Kemble and Mrs. Siddons in ‘Macbeth’ and his lady, may be satisfied they have witnessed the highest perfection of the dramatic art.” John Kemble died in the year 1823.

Charles Kemble, another brother of Mrs. Siddons, was also a distinguished actor. It is reported that he “walked, spoke, looked, fought and died like a gentleman” on the stage. Charles Kemble died in 1854.

Stephen Kemble, from whom Miss Cooper traces descent, another brother of Mrs. Siddons, was born in 1758, at a little town in Herefordshire, a few hours after his mother had played the part of Anne Boleyn in “Henry VIII”. As in this play of Shake-
speare, the birth of the Princess Elizabeth is supposed to take place, it has been observed that Stephen was born "under circumstances of dramatic propriety". Stephen’s reputation was more a social one than as an actor. He was the wit of the Kemble family. He made a name for himself at Drury Lane as "Falstaff". Being a big man he was reputed to have played the part without stuffing. Stephen married an actress named Elizabeth Satchell, who is described by a contemporary writer as "that dear and lovely innocent". Stephen was not many years a player. He became the manager of a Provincial Theatre and died in 1822. Stephen and Elizabeth Kemble had two children, one of whom was Henry Stephen Kemble, an actor of distinction, who died in 1836. He had married Miss Freize, an actress celebrated in her day. They had three children, one of whom was Agnes Kemble. She became an actress and was, we believe, famous for her great "Lady Macbeth". She married Thomas Clifford Cooper, a well known actor. Both she and her husband died in the year 1895. There were three children of this marriage who all became actors,—Frank Kemble Cooper, H. Cooper-Cliffe, and Charles Cooper. Frank Cooper was a very distinguished actor in Shakespearean and other fine dramatic and romantic parts, and especially notable for his "Romeo". He died in 1918. His brother, H. Cooper-Cliffe, whom this writer well remembers, has had a brilliant stage career in England and America. He is still living. Frank Cooper left four children—three daughters and a son. They all went on the stage and are now distinguished ornaments of the better drama. Their names are Anthony, Violet, Greta and Lilian, the last named being the subject of this sketch. These four players are the youngest generation on the stage today of Kemble blood. They are well known on the New York stage, and are all resident in America. Miss Violet Kemble Cooper is an eminent actress.

Another very famous member of the Kemble family was Frances Ann, commonly called Fanny, daughter of Charles Kemble above named. This charming woman was born in 1809 and lived until 1893, dying in her 83rd year after a lifetime of romantic interest on and off the stage. She was like all the great Kembles of "deep and serious" character and profoundly religious. Fanny Kemble married Pierce Butler, a Southern planter, and for
years lived in America on the plantation. She was a tremendous moral personality and did all in her power to alleviate the sufferings and lessen the hardships of the slave women. Several journals of great interest are records of her long and active life.

The last of the name of Kemble to appear upon the stage was Henry Kemble, a grandson of Mrs. Siddons' brother Charles. He was brother of Fanny Kemble. Henry Kemble died in 1907.

With such a weight of theatrical ancestry behind her, it is no wonder that Lilian Kemble Cooper found her natural avocation on the stage, where she and her sisters can carry on the Kemble tradition. That was a reputation for the finest dramatic art, a high moral standard and fine manners, and for the wise art of living that escapes the snare of Philistinism without falling into the pit of license. The influence of the Kembles upon the English stage has been great and lasting, and has helped to redeem it from the low social and moral condition to which it had sunk at the beginning of Mrs. Siddons' career. So great a change had taken place even in Fanny Kemble's time, and largely due to the influence of Garrick and the Kembles, that she could write of the atmosphere of self-respect which English artists breathe in common with other people. The self-respect "that with all deductions made for its vulgar alloys", is a "wholesome, purifying and preserving element * * * controlling a thousand disorders rampant in societies where it does not exist, a power which * * * saves especially the artist class of England from those worst forms of irregularity which characterize the Bohemianism of foreign, literary, artistic and dramatic life."

Miss Cooper's acting is cultured, finished and refined. It is the modern style of histrionic art, natural and unaffected. Shakespeare and the old comedies had called for a somewhat rhetorical method of acting that at times was stilted. The "grand style" is largely a thing of the past. The Ibsen plays and other modern drama helped to bring about a change in the manner of the dialogue. Long winded passages have fallen into disuse. Modern dramatic dialogue is crisp and short, and the method of delivery quiet and reserved as in real life among cultured people. To effectively deliver this dialogue is not as easy as it seems. For every good actor knows that what he has to do is not merely to walk
on and act and speak as if he were in a drawing room. A technique has to be acquired by which he learns to so act and speak upon the stage that he creates the impression among the audience of natural acting and speaking. For as Henry Irving said, "Only the raw recruit tries to hit the bull’s-eye by point blank firing and does not allow for elevation and windage." Miss Cooper is a very finished artiste in part because she succeeds in achieving this difficult effect in acting. Leaving out of discussion the part she plays in "The Play's the Thing", where the art is not to allow the lady in the actress to appear through the role of the hussy, Miss Cooper was in her other plays able to make the impression on the audience that she was not acting but merely being herself. It requires a high degree of art and personality to accomplish this. The effect produced by Miss Cooper's quiet and polished style is refreshing. Like all graceful and beautiful art it leaves a pleasant flavor in the mind, as old Plutarch wrote about the "shrubs which are cut down with the morning dew upon them, that for a long time after retain their fragrancy, perfuming the mind, and leaving a rich scent behind them." But there is strength behind the gloved hand. From her rendering of certain passages in "The Masquerader" it was evident that when occasion warrants Miss Cooper can rise to the heights as an emotional and tragic actress. And so here also the Kemble ancestry shows itself.

MEI LAN FANG

Mei Lan Fang, China's foremost actor, the idol of five hundred million people, Great Abbot of the Ching Chung Monastery, "Great King of Actors," and "The Foremost of the Pear Orchard," made his first appearance in Honolulu during the week of June 23-28, 1930. Mei Lan Fang's visit was heralded by a loud fanfare of publicity, and the engagement was sponsored by all the influential powers that be in Honolulu. If at first there was a suspicion that "methinks they do protest too much", later every one who saw Mei Lan Fang was completely reassured, realizing that the actor's fame was fully deserved.

China's great actor came of theatrical stock. His grandfather was the head of an important training school for actors. For three generations the family has lived in Peking, the training place
of China's theatrical stars. Mei Lan Fang was born October 22, 1894. He made his debut as a "tan", or personator of female parts, at the age of 11. At the age of 18 he had become very popular in Shanghai. A few years later critical Peking proclaimed him "Great King of Actors". He is now president of the Peking Actors' Association. In 1923, the last Emperor of China made him head of the Ching Chung Monastery, the highest honor one of his profession could attain. He was also accorded the title "Foremost of the Pear Orchard", meaning that he was the first actor of the land. This title originated in the legend that the Emperor Ming Huang visited the Moon several hundred years ago. There he was entertained by such perfect acting that on his return to earth he established a college for teaching acting. The palace used for this purpose was surrounded by pear trees. The actors organization, therefore, became known as "The Pear Orchard". Mei, as president of the organization, bears the title of "The Foremost of the Pear Orchard".

Mei is a "tan" actor primarily. That is to say, he usually personates female characters. Realistic impersonation of the feminine is not sought but "a highly conventionalized artistry that is far removed from all personal elements." This was a point strongly made by Dr. P. C. Chang, dean of the Nankai University, in an able lecture on the technique and traditions of the Chinese theatre, delivered at the Academy of Arts here during Mei's visit. This principle is carried through all Chinese acting. "It makes," said Dr. Chang, "a natural gesture into a stylized pattern, and executes that pattern in the most artistic manner. The Chinese Theatre," said Dr. Chang, "is not photographic, it is not simple symbolism, but it is stylistic patternism with the bases of realistic observation and beautiful execution." Here we have an understandable clue to the Chinese Theatre and its art. As it comes from one who accompanied the actor on his tour of America, we may take it that it represents the view of Mei Lan Fang himself. That Mei is recognized by his own countrymen to be the greatest exponent of Chinese acting, is evident from the honors they have conferred upon him. He began his career by playing the virtuous woman role for which is needed good singing. He then gradually perfected himself in another style—the woman
of easy virtue, and the maid-servant type. For these roles great emphasis is laid on the acting rather than the singing. Now Mei can act innumerable types and is an accomplished master of the old style classical play of China, as well as of the new.

The training of a Chinese actor commences at an early age, and is extremely severe. There are branches of technical detail to be learned by the Chinese actor that are characteristic of the Chinese theatre alone. Stage speech is marked by cadence and rhythm, and is different in a great degree from that of the street and the home. Such a difference exists in the drama of every country, but in Chinese drama the difference is much more marked. The actor moves in unison with musical accompaniment. He must be thoroughly familiar with a great mass of conventions of the stage, that serve to tell the story and describe the setting with little or no scenery. These conventions are continually changing. There is also an elaborate ritual and symbolism of stage garments and properties. With all of these he must be thoroughly familiar. He must be an accomplished dancer, fencer and singer, and a good acrobat at least for certain male parts. The competition among stage aspirants is keen. If an actor succeeds he must be able to play in hundreds of different roles. Mei, still a young man, has passed through this severe discipline, and reached the summit of fame. He is now wealthy and lives, we are told, in a large palace in Peking where he holds sway like an Oriental potentate of old, but we believe like a cultured gentleman.

To Mei is attributed the credit for various innovations and reforms in the theatre, but to detail these would involve more explanation of various aspects of Chinese drama than space permits. Why, it may be asked, is it that Mei is almost invariably a "Tan" actor? The answer seems to lie in the history of the Chinese theatre. The best actors all play female parts. Men and women players used to appear on the stage in the early days of its development in China, but owing to the immorality and scandals that ensued, an Emperor in the 18th Century issued an edict forbidding the appearance of women on the stage. Actresses reappeared during the reign of Kuang Hsii (1875-1908). After the founding of the Republic, theatres for all-female companies came into being in Peking and other large cities. Mixed companies are
to be found in Shanghai today. But no leading actor would think of appearing on the same stage with artists of the female sex. He would lose caste if he should do so. So when Mei comes to play at a Shanghai theatre where there are women artists, the actresses are given a vacation. The situation may be summarized by stating that in China today all-actor companies have the greatest prestige. All-actress companies have a popular following with the public, but not among real critical devotees of the drama, for women are not considered by the Chinese to be such good players as men. Mixed companies have not gained any position of standing as yet, and are not tolerated at all in Peking.

The Chinese drama is said by authorities to have never yet reached the level of Western drama in content, construction or manner of presentation. It appears to stand at about the level of the pre-Shakespearean dramatists. The Chinese theatre is a platform theatre like that of Shakespeare's time and stands contrasted with our picture theatre of today. The platform theatre, as found in China, is not without certain advantages. It is easier for the audience to watch the play of facial expression just as it was in the early days of European drama.

Mei Lan Fang's company is, of course, an all-actor company. Mei plays the principal female parts. He has introduced into the old drama a new type of feminine character, combining the traditional elements with the new.

Mei was seen in Honolulu in brief scenes and dances from some of his best productions. A young Honolulu born Chinese girl gave an explanation in English before the curtain rose on each scene. The music was played off stage. Large audiences, mostly of Chinese, almost filled the theatre each evening. We were informed by our Chinese neighbors in the theatre that very few Chinese present could understand the language of the plays—the Mandarin dialect. But we spoke with two gentlemen afterwards who had lived long in China and understood the Mandarin dialect perfectly. They informed us that the dialogue of the plays was clever in the extreme and full of subtle classical allusions and that the plays would not lend themselves to translation because the allusions could not be generally understood without much annotation.
Because of the lucid prefacing of the plays by the introductory explanations, all present were able to follow the general drift of the plots without difficulty. As regards the acting, it was all that had been promised and more,—a vision of exquisite and highly perfected artistry, the histrionic art of the Chinese theatre carried to its ultimate peak of perfection. It is a very significant fact and one that reflects very highly on the taste of the Chinese, that such beautiful art should be so popular among them.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Prophecy has been described as "the most gratuitous form of folly", and it seems to be entirely too premature at the present time to say what the future has in store for the drama. A great change is in its beginnings. Television and the three-dimensional color film have yet to develop. What will be the effect of the new scientific achievements and the culture and ideals of the near future upon the drama generally, what will be the result for us here? Hitherto, by reason of our remote situation, we in Hawaii have been largely cut off from the theatre. We may hope that any change must for us be a change for the better. When the drama in fuller measure comes to us, let us be ready for it by cultivating and strengthening the dramatic instinct that is latent in us all. For we need sensibility in the audience as in the actor. It will be worth while cultivating the theatre, for the drama at its greatest can be one of life's inspiration and joys. At its least, if it yet possesses anything of substance, and be not a mere "jig or tale of bawdry", it is a means whereby we get to know ourselves and others, and a great entertainment. It can be and very often is what America's great critic of the Drama, George Jean Nathan, said of it, "a fairy tale told realistically, a true story told as romance, the lullaby of disillusion, the fears and hopes and dreams and passions of those who cannot fully fear and hope and dream and flame of themselves."

As the "Annual" goes to press, the newly organized Wilbur Company is concluding its fifth week of playing at the Liberty Theatre. The company is generally admitted to be the best stock company that has ever appeared in Honolulu, and is worthily upholding the banner of legitimate drama in Hawaii.
SOURCES OF POLYNESIAN CULTURE*

BY E. S. CRAIGHILL HANDY
Ethnologist, Bishop Museum

I

The older Polynesian scholars, pioneering before the dawn of real ethnological science, failed to realize, with regard to questions of ethnic origin, a fact that has since their time become axiomatic, namely that race, culture, and speech are distinct components in the makeup of any ethnic group, and that they must be dissociated in seeking origins. It is obvious to us living here in Hawaii that a man's speaking English does not prove him to be racially an Anglo Saxon and that Mongolian ancestry may be combined with thoroughly American habits. In talking of Polynesian origins it is necessary, therefore, always to realize that the original sources from which the native physique, habits, and speech derive may be quite diverse and distinct one from the other.

The more recent studies in Polynesian ethnology have complicated the matter even further by revealing the ancient Polynesians as composite in race, in culture, and in language. In the interests of simplicity and clarity this paper will confine its discussion to one of the factors only, namely culture.

II

Tahiti, which lies in a position geographically central in relation to the rest of Polynesia, appears historically to have been the most important focus of cultural distribution in the Eastern Pacific. Consequently, an analysis of Tahitian culture may be expected to yield a sample that will contain the chief ingredients which enter into the composition of the Polynesian heritage.

* The subject discussed in this paper is dealt with in more detail in "The Problem of Polynesian Origins," recently submitted to the Bishop Museum for publication.
William Ellis, the justly famous missionary author and ethnologist, tells us in his "Polynesian Researches" that the Tahitians divided their history into an "unpolished age" and a "polished age".

Now at the time of discovery by Europeans there existed in Tahiti a class of the population who were called the manahune. These people were serfs of the chiefs or arii, and of the landed gentry known as raatira. Though they outnumbered their overlords, the manahune had no land of their own and lived either as tenants or in the seclusion of the inner valleys or on the plateaux of Tahiti. They were the "jungle dwellers" (noho vao), the woodcutters, planters, eaters of freshwater fish, and the despised menials of the lords and gentry. Says an ancient chant:  

Go to the mountains where you belong,  
Far, far away up there;  
Far away where the red skies lie,  
Away to the road of separation,  
Far away to the clustering yellow bamboos,  
Torch-fisher of the nato of Motutu,  
Picker of eels.  
Thou art the grandchild of the mountain,  
Thou slave of the arii!

Legend seems to indicate that these manahune, like the lower classes of many nations, were the descendants of an earlier population conquered by the arii. The bards of Tahiti recounted that anciently:  

There was no hui arii family upon Tahiti,  
land of warriors . . . The war lords (fatu toa)  
who owned it and their clans controlled the land.  
Because of this it was called Tahiti Manahune.

In the same legend, the conquest is graphically described:

Upon the winds did the gods [the arii] fly to Tahiti.  
The people fled away in terror  
Into caves and ravines  
Of the mountainous land,  
And upon the mountain peaks.

1 From the unpublished Memoirs of Marau Taaroa, Arii Nui of Tahiti.  
2 From "Ancient Tahiti," by Teuira Henry, p. 444.
POLYNESIAN CULTURE

Little (or South) Tahiti, first alighted on by the gods,
Land upon which settled the arii Raapoto,
While Great (or North) Tahiti had no gods.

The gods descended into the great valley and upon the plains of Tautira [the southwestern peninsula], but the people approached them not; then they gradually dispersed and settled throughout the land of Tahiti nui (northern Tahiti).

Readers of Thrum's Annual acquainted with Hawaiian lore will by now be speculating as to the possible relationship of the flesh-and-blood manahune of Tahiti with the mythical menehune of Hawaii. This interesting question may be left in their hands to conjure with. But before leaving the matter, a striking excerpt recently translated from the writings of Kamakau, the Hawaiian historian, by Mr. Thomas G. Thrum, may be quoted. Kamakau wrote that

Kahano was the one who stretched out to the border of Kahiki his hands, whereon came the race of men termed Menehunes. They were sought as people for Kahiki kuokalani. It is said that they built the walls of Oahu's fishponds and the temples of Mauoki, Kaheiki, etc.

It is interesting that it is in the interior of Tahiti, where the manahune folk lived, that the expeditions of the Bishop Museum have discovered the most solidly built stonework. It sounds very much as though the policy of importing labor into Hawaii was inaugurated long before the days of the haole!

Cultural analysis and archaeology enable the ethnologist to make approximate definitions of the culture of the old Tahitians (manahune), and of their conquerors (the arii). The manahune are now absorbed into the mass of the population of Tahiti: their distinction as a class was abolished with the coming of Christianity. But certain traits typical of the people in general in Tahiti are like those of the Marquesans and the Maori of New Zealand, who are certainly old Polynesian, whereas certain other culture elements, absent or obscure in the Marquesas and New Zealand, are essentially characteristic of the chiefs or arii in Tahiti. Contrasting elements may be illustrated by means of the following table:
From the earliest period of Pacific research, scholars have recognized the Malaysian and Asiatic affiliation of the Polynesians. An Appendix to Cook's Third Voyage compared Polynesian with Malay words. From that time until our day scholars have, almost without exception, directed their search toward South Asia and its great insular dependencies.

Taking the analysis shown in the table, it is to be noted that in the first column, the old Tahitian elements are of two sorts. The boat, dress, social organization, mode of warfare, dancing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House</th>
<th>Old Tahitian</th>
<th>Old</th>
<th>Livelihood</th>
<th>Agriculturalists: taro, potato</th>
<th>Maritime, shore dwellers. Awa drinkers</th>
<th>Arii</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boat</td>
<td>Dugout with bow and stern pieces, side-boards, outrigger</td>
<td>Keel bottom and plank sides</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dress</td>
<td>Loin cloth and mantle</td>
<td>Skirt and poncho or cape</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drum</td>
<td>Upright, with membrane or skin</td>
<td>Split log or bamboo gong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crafts</td>
<td>Woodwork, stonework, carving</td>
<td>Fibre plaiting</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art</td>
<td>Conventionalized human figure</td>
<td>Geometric or naturalistic. Printing tapa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dance</td>
<td>War and mourning dances and songs</td>
<td>Costume dance and drama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Tribal, democratic, informal</td>
<td>Dynastic, autocratic, ceremonial</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>War</td>
<td>Skulls preserved, sling and spear, hilltop stockades and forts, warriors' hall, guerilla combats</td>
<td>Armor, shark tooth and fishbone weapons, bow and arrow, organized army and navy, formal warfare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Worship</td>
<td>Tu (war), Tane (procreator), Ro’o (rain)</td>
<td>Ta’aroa, ancestor and sea god</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ancestral images and carvings, phallic symbolism, skeletal remains, venerated and secreted</td>
<td>Formless worship absent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priests, highly developed ritualism</td>
<td>Tombs venerated, burial in stone cists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mana and tapu. Elaborate temples</td>
<td>Lizard venerated. Animal embodiments of tutelary deities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lizard feared and despised</td>
<td>Inferior mythology</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lore</td>
<td>Maui (culture hero), Ti’i (first man)</td>
<td>Philosophic, evolutionary cosmogony</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
and skull cult are traits of barbaric type; whereas the agriculture, craftsmanship and art, religion and lore are typical of a relatively high order of culture. In the second column, the arii elements are for the most part such as deserve to be spoken of in terms of civilization.

Now, taking the elements thus classified, and comparing them with primitive cultures and civilizations in South Asia and its appendage, Indonesia or Malaysia, we come upon some very interesting indications.

Certain of the barbaric elements of old Tahitian custom find their parallels in vestiges of what was evidently a Neolithic phase of culture existing at a time prior to the spread of the Malay peoples and of Indian civilization into Malaysia. The veneration of skulls, for instance, is found among barbaric folk living today all the way from the Philippines and New Guinea to Burma, Assam and India.

In Indo-China and Malaysia this prehistoric phase was succeeded by a Brahmanical civilization carried by conquest, trade, and Brahman missionaries from India, apparently for the most part from South or Dravidian India. This movement started sometime before the dawn of history. In this civilization, which was already thriving in India, Malaysia, and Indo-China in the early centuries of the Christian era, is found the probable source of the highly developed priestcraft and ritualism, the extraordinary philosophic concepts in worship and myth, the use of images, phallic symbolism, temple forms, the principles of tapu and mana, craft traditions, and other old Polynesian elements characteristic of a highly elaborate sacerdotal civilization.

Finally we come to the distinctive traits of the arii phase of the Tahitian culture. Evidence of all sorts, not from Tahiti alone, but from all parts of Polynesia, indicate that these traits have been grafted upon the older culture at no very ancient date. Now, while it is impossible at present to correlate this with a single phase or locality in Malaysia or South Asia, it may be asserted with confidence that in major outlines the culture of the arii of Tahiti finds its parallels in the historic Indian civilizations that have existed and still exist in India, Malaysia, and Indo-China. These represented a fusion of the old Brahmanical civilization,
mentioned in the last paragraph, with Buddhistic culture which later—from about the fifth century A. D.—was carried through and beyond the area affected by Brahmanical culture. The interesting thing is that in the habits of the Tahitian arii we detect a mixture of traits of Brahmanical with those of Buddhistic civilization, exactly as in the case of the rajas of Malaysia and Indo-China in recent and modern times. But this is by no means the end of our complications, for careful study of the arii and their habits seems to indicate that whereas certain of the arii traits probably derive from this fused Brahmanical-Buddhistic compound, others correlate with Chinese civilization. This situation, however, presents an insurmountable difficulty. Supposing the arii ancestors to have come from Malaysia within the last millennium, it is quite possible that they may have carried Malaysian or South Asiatic traits combining Indian and Chinese elements, for this whole region of colonial Indian civilizations which we are discussing was, from the fifth to the fifteenth centuries A. D., constantly subject to influence from South China, through commercial, diplomatic, and religious intercourse.

Arii customs that find parallels in the Brahmanical-Buddhistic civilization are: dynastic traditions, conventions, insignia, and social ceremonialism; sanctity of the ruler; social classes and ethics; political and land systems; regattas, organized warfare on land and sea, and armor; costume dance, drama and chorus or orchestra; guest house and assembly halls. Traits that seem to be Chinese are head moulding, bleaching the skin, infanticide, eating pig and dog, the split drum, printing, fine mats, ceremonial drinking, social genius and honorific titles, economic bent, symbolism of numbers eight and nine, and of fish, turtle, lizard, heaven, etc.

Now the arii of Tahiti trace their origin to Ta’aroa. This is Kanaloa in Hawaiian dialect and worship. In Samoa the original form of the name is probably found: there the aliki, or chiefs, trace their descent from Tangaloa. It is rather striking, in the light of this name and of the fact that Chinese traits are conspicuous in the habits of the arii, to find that the folk who inhabit the rivers and coasts of Kwantung in South China are called the Tan-ka-lo. These people, who live entirely in boats and little villages built along the banks of rivers are probably not Chinese
in origin. Whether they were aborigines of South China who were displaced by the Cantonese when they came down from the north, who have always regarded them as savages; or whether they are an intrusive maritime or river people, it remains for future research to reveal. It may be that they are refugees from some one of the great Brahmanical-Buddhistic civilizations in Indo-China or Malaysia. If this be the case, our Polynesian Tanga-loa people were probably refugees from the same civilization, who were more fortunate in finding a new home, in that they became conquerors and not outcasts. Whatever the future reveals, and whether Tanga-loa and Tan-ka-lo are related, an interesting new problem has been tapped.

V

A glance at any map of the China Sea will show the reader that this is a great enclosed fragment of the Pacific, almost completely surrounded by land. The countries bordering this sea—Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, China, Annam—have all of them harbored from ancient times peoples and cultures closely related to the Polynesian.

Through Bashi Strait, between Luzon and Formosa, there rushes a very powerful current, known to both Chinese and Indian sailors as a monster who swallowed unwary ships and sailors, sweeping them into regions whence no sailor might return. Through this gateway, sailing sometimes voluntarily, but probably more often speeding unwillingly at the mercy of the current, have surely passed some of the "migrants" into Micronesia and Polynesia. In Oceania, the closest parallels to the traits of the Tahiti arii exist in Micronesia.

But there is another seaway that was likewise a road leading toward Polynesia. The ancient route followed by oriental navigators from the West Indian coasts, which have played an important role in oriental maritime history for three millennia, skirts the south coast of Ceylon and Sumatra. Through the Straits of Sunda ships turning north would find themselves in the China Sea; but continuing eastward a navigator would be led on to New Guinea, thence to other Melanesian islands, and ultimately into Central Polynesia.
There are several terms that ought to be deleted from the vocabulary that we use when talking of Polynesian origins. One of these is the word *migration*. There was probably never any mass movement into Polynesia in the sense that this word implies. Into the Pacific many varieties of Orientals were undoubtedly drifting, sailing, exploring, getting lost and occasionally finding themselves on the shores of some isolated island, during two, or more likely three, millenniums. During this period Malaysia and South Asia were passing through the three major phases of culture already referred to, Neolithic, Brahmanical, and Buddhistic. Perhaps we shall ultimately add to the phases that concern Polynesia, the Mohammedan. One does not use the word migration with reference to the colonization and penetration of America by Europeans, or when talking of the settlement of western America, or of the coming of *haoles* to Hawaii. Then why speak of migrations in connection with Polynesian origins?

There is another term that constitutes a serious psychological barrier, and that is *canoe*. It instantly calls to mind visions of hardy beach-boys paddling around the vast Pacific in dugouts like those seen today at Waikiki. For most Americans, I think the word evokes either a picture of tipsy modern contraptions of canvas and wood, or of a frail primitive craft made by sewing together the ends of a detached section of the bark of a birch tree. To conceive correctly the picture of pre-European Pacific seafaring we must think in terms of ships. The old seagoing craft, from sixty to a hundred feet long, built either out of sections of great hollowed tree trunks, with elevated sides and bow and stern pieces, or made entirely with hewn planks forming keel and hull; rigged to sail singly, or with two hulls lashed together pontoon-fashion with a deck and superstructure bridging them—such craft, equipped with sails and capable of carrying large numbers of warriors or passengers in addition to crew, were *ships*, not canoes. Captain Cook in Tahiti measured and drew the plan of a native hull one hundred and ten feet long.

In considering the peopling of the Pacific, however, we are concerned not only with Polynesian boats, but equally with those employed in Oriental commerce and war during the period of settlement of this region. In seagoing vessels, whose peculiarity
was, and still is, that their planks are sewn together, as are our Polynesian, the Arabs have traded from the Persian Gulf to India from the time of Solomon, and to Malaysia and China since the beginning of our era, and probably before. The importance of Arab maritime history in connection with Oceania may be great. It is far more likely that the Old Testament parallels that bound in Hawaiian lore and custom came through Arab-Mohammedanism, which began influencing Malaysia in the eighth century and gained ascendance in Java in the fifteenth, than through chance early Christian contact.

Coming to India, we find there, even before the Christian era, records of boats large enough to transport elephants to Ceylon. Just about the beginning of the Christian era Indians, coming by sea, were founding great and enduring kingdoms in Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Cambodia, and Annam. Archaeological and historical evidences indicate that the cultural influences were emanating largely from South India where there were, on both the Malabar and Coromandel coasts (southwest and southeast) powerful maritime kingdoms—Kerala, Pandhya, Chola, Pallava—which traded with Asia minor, Africa, and Rome on the west, and also the Far East. A very great maritime empire called Sri Vijaya, having its capital at what is now Palembang in East Sumatra, whose power compassed the coasts of India, Indo-China and Java, flourished in Malaysia from early in our era until the thirteenth century. The last of the great Indian-Malaysian empires had its seat in eastern Java. This was Majapahit, whose dominions extended toward Polynesia as far as New Guinea, where Polynesian ethnologists have for years been pointing to cultural parallels. Majapahit was overthrown by the Mohammedans in the fifteenth century. One cannot help wondering if the intense activity in voyaging, wars, and the like, recorded in Polynesian traditions as occurring during the period from the tenth to the fifteenth centuries may not ultimately be correlated directly with the rise and fall of these great Malaysian empires.

The Chinese were also a great maritime people. Trade with India is recorded as early as the fourth century A. D., but it was in the Tang dynasty (618 to 907 A. D.) that maritime commerce had its greatest development.
As to the size of ships that might have come, with intention or by accident, into the eastern Pacific: in the fifth century A.D., the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Fa Hien wrote that he sailed from Java to Canton as a passenger on a ship having on board two hundred Hindu traders with their goods. Ninth century bas-reliefs on the famous temple of Borobudur in Java show two-masted sailing vessels, interestingly enough with outriggers after the Polynesian manner. At a later period, but one that still concerns us, Marco Polo in the thirteenth century describes Chinese junks that traded with west India, having hulls built with thirteen bulkhead compartment, a single deck, four masts, and from fifty to sixty cabins for first class passengers (merchants). An Arab writer tells us that the largest of the Chinese junks of this period carried six hundred mariners and four hundred soldiers, and each vessel had three tenders. He refers no doubt to a war vessel.

Recently, in a talk given before the Anthropological Society of Hawaii, Mr. J. F. G. Stokes pointed out the significance of the fact that Japanese vessels have in our own times been known to be cast up on Hawaii with men still alive on them, after drifting in the Japan current all the way from the coast of Japan, by way of the north Pacific and the Northwest coasts of America. The Japanese have been building large seaworthy vessels from very early times.

It is obvious, therefore, that we should learn to think and speak in terms of ships, and, hard as it may be, deny ourselves the sentimental satisfaction of picturing the original Polynesian forefathers and mothers paddling hither in hollowed logs, contemplating the stars and chanting incantations. I have recently heard a distinguished scientist—not an ethnologist, however—exclaim, with almost a sob of emotion, "And they covered these thousands of miles in little canoes!" Auwe! Pigs, dogs, and chickens; breadfruit shoots for planting, and also banana, taros, sugar canes, paper mulberry and other useful items of agriculture and horticulture; aristocrats and commoners, men, women and children; cultured folk and cannibals; planters, fishers, artizans, builders, priests, magicians, soothsayers, doctors and dancers all with Asiatic traditions which their descendants perpetuated: such cargoes and passengers do not travel in little canoes. Many varieties of
them have sailed into Polynesia from regions in which large commercial and war ships have swarmed along coasts and across open seaways for milenia. We must be sensible and bid a fond farewell to Polynesian “migrations” and “canoes”, and grasp in its larger implications the conception of Oriental civilizations and their maritime history, of seagoing vessels, commerce, conquests and flights, exploration, and drifts.

VI

When Oriental and Oceanic maritime history in its totality, including the story of civilizations, shall have been studied and described more fully, we shall be able to discuss the interesting possibility of transference of Asiatic civilizations eastward beyond our Polynesian islands to the coasts of America. No one questions the presence of Asiatic culture in Polynesia. A number of scholars are trying to demonstrate the existence of Polynesian and Melanesian elements in aboriginal America. American anthropologists and archaeologists, however, are on the whole not sympathetic to this hypothesis, having established as a tradition a sort of scientific Monroe Doctrine in the matter. The scholars in the United States who have concerned themselves with the advanced Maya and Inca civilizations have a strong emotional complex favoring the independent origin of these cultures, which creates an unfortunate bias.

But it is probable that the psychological barrier created unconsciously in the minds even of ethnologists by talking about Polynesians migrating in canoes is the chief factor in the inability of these scholars to see the likelihood of Polynesian contact with the American coasts. One has to study in Polynesia to comprehend and appreciate the possibilities of the seagoing vessels, and the seamanship, courage and endurance of the native mariners, compared with whose exploits the ventures of the Argonauts and Norsemen seem rather tame. One has to bear in mind also the records of numerous voyagers that traversed distances approximately equal to that of Hawaii from the mainland, voyages for instance from Tahiti to New Zealand, or from Tahiti to Hawaii. People generally imagine intermediate stops at small islands en route in the course of these voyages, as at Malden and Christmas
islands, between Tahiti and Hawaii. But if you have ever traveled the Pacific in small craft with sail, you will know that to find small inconspicuous atolls is at times no easy matter in a sailing vessel even with modern navigation, and that it would probably have been easier for the old mariner chiefs in their vakas and pahis to have sailed direct to Hawaii than by way of Malden and Christmas.

There are innumerable traits in aboriginal American cultures whose parallelism with Oceanic and Asiatic traits is very difficult to explain except on the grounds of common origin or transference. At the same time there are in Polynesia many traits apparently related to American rather than to western Oceanic or Asiatic culture. In consideration of these facts, as a Pacific ethnologist with an admitted Polynesian bias, I have no hesitation in saying that for me the balance of evidence favors the likelihood of transference of culture traits from Polynesia to America and vice versa.

For the present, however, we have to leave open this interesting question, like others concerning the precise relationship of Polynesian to particular phases of Asiatic and Malaysian culture. One great attraction of Polynesian cultural research is that it promises to become a process of opening door after door on ever widening and deepening vistas of history and culture, until we find that Hawaii and Polynesia have been for a very long time, in a historic sense, a crossroads of culture.

VII

Here in Hawaii people are interested in all questions from a humanitarian angle. Some will ask, what real value has all this antiquarian research?

It is, of course, vitally related to larger considerations of culture and history. To many this does not seem very important. What more immediate practical value has it?

The answer is simple. An intimate knowledge of the background, culture, character, temperament, and physical life of the Polynesians and of other Pacific peoples like them is the prime necessity if humanity is not to perpetuate and repeat the blunders
of the past which are at this moment threatening to wipe out
native populations throughout the Pacific.

Finally, it is directly significant in this way. It has been the
habit generally to assume that the Polynesian's background was
one of simple but picturesque savagery. Suppose it shall be
proven that behind the elements of barbarism, due perhaps mainly
to backsliding in isolation, as in the comparable case of the
Kentucky mountaineers in America, lie vistas of Indian civiliza­
tion? We shall certainly then comprehend better the character
and role in the Pacific, the nature, needs and possibilities, of our
Polynesian fellow citizens whose aloha, after permeating every
phase of modern Hawaiian life, is now on the ascendant, through
Hawaii and its influence, as a great benevolent force in the Pacific
at large, and beyond.

MID-PACIFIC EFFICIENT PRINTING
PLANT

THE completion and opening of the new Advertiser Building
on February 11, 1930, marked an epoch in the annals of
Honolulu as one in which we can all take pride for its
contribution to the progress and beautification of the city. And
the throngs that availed themselves of the broad invitation to
attend the opening for inspection of the completeness of its varied
departments and uniqueness for beauty and comfort throughout
was a gratifying evidence of community interest and appreciation.

We could not help viewing the event from the historic com­
parative standpoint in its illustration of the power of the press in
the promotoin and development of the public weal.

It is but a little over a century since Kamehameha II pulled
the first sheet from the Mission press, inaugurating printing in
the Pacific. This was on January 2, 1822, and meager and primit­
tive though the printing plant was, the lesson sheets, school and
other books emanating therefrom was a notable hastening factor
in educating and civilizing the Hawaiian race. Hawaii's recogni-
tion as a pioneer printing source was the means of aiding Oregon with printer’s instruction and furnishing its first press. This was in 1839.

So much for the recognition and influence of Hawaii in pioneer days, and as it developed, commercially and politically, newspapers were early established for the advancement of public interests. Looking back over the years of the various early papers started in the promotion of public interests, the monthly *Friend* is the only one remaining, the “oldest paper west of the Rockies,” established in 1843. The *Advertiser* dates back to 1856 and marked a new era in its advent, and is a history in itself with its various changes in ownership, policies, and locations, that has resulted in its present chosen quarters in so spacious a building, specially designed to meet the needs of all its departments in serving this community, including its radio station KGU of 1000 watt transmitter, operating through radio generators of 5000 watts capacity, and located centrally in the trend of the city’s growth at the junction of King street, Kapiolani boulevard and South street.

“Your building has a rare combination; beauty and efficiency, and it is without question one of the most modern and best laid-out publishing and printing plants that it has ever been my pleasure to visit.”

The above comment is quoted, for it summarizes the general remarks made by mainland publishers and printers who have inspected the *Advertiser* Building.

The efficiency of this printing plant is shown by a “master printer” as follows:

The *Advertiser* Building houses a newspaper and printing plant, and a radio station. It is of Mediterranean renaissance style, for there is a climatic kinship between the shores of Hawaii and those of Italy, Southern France and Spain. This style is also the most appropriate to the lighting and ventilation requirements of a twenty-four hour industrial building in Hawaii. It is three stories high, 135 feet by 245 feet, with a total floor space of two acres. The entire building is occupied by the commercial printing, newspaper, bindery and radio departments.

Although the building houses both a newspaper and commercial printing plant these departments have been so successfully separ-
ated that it would be possible to divide one from the other by a partition without impairing the efficiency of either. The modern principle of a straight-line flow of work has been followed.

The two departments are as well equipped as any of the biggest plants in continental America. Three hundred men and women are employed by the Advertiser Publishing Co., Ltd.

In the newspaper there are the Local Display, National and Classified advertising departments, Circulation, Editorial, Art, Photographic, Photo-Engraving, Accounting, Promotion and Merchandising departments.

The mechanical equipment of the newspaper plant includes a 24-page Rotary Duplex press with color deck, ten linotypes, one Ludlow typograph, with flat casting, linotype and stereotype casting rooms. The display composition department also has complete series of the various standard and popular modern display type and four individual Hamilton and make-up cabinets.

The commercial and book printing department is the finest in Hawaii and occupies nearly half the floor space of the building. Some idea of its size and the volume of printing produced may be gained by the amount of business which in the course of a year will amount to over a quarter of a million dollars.

The equipment in this department includes 11 presses. There are 3 Miehle cylinder presses, 2 Miller vertical automatics, 4 job presses and 1 embosso machine. Four linotypes are in constant use and there are more than 500 fonts of type from which a customer can make a selection.

There is also a large photo-engraving department which produces zinc and copper plates and also does process color work. Its equipment includes 2 Levy process cameras, 2 well equipped dark rooms, stripping and whirling box, the new Swiegard Ideal vacuum printing box, a MacBeth "dreadnaught" printing lamp, a complete etching room and routing, beveler and planing machines and saws.

The bindery department is one of the finest of its kind in the islands. Its equipment includes 3 ruling and 1 folding machines, 3 standing presses, 1 crimping, 1 hand backer and 1 leather paring machine. There is also 1 patent-back sewing machine, 1 paging,
2 gold stamping and 2 drilling machines, 2 cutters, 2 wire stitchers, 1 Tatum punching and 2 perforating machines.

Everything from personal cards to posters generally sums up the type of printing done by the commercial printing department. Books, booklets, folders, financial reports, catalogues, house organs, binders and bookkeeping forms are a few of the types of printing produced.

And so, the fame of Hawaii in pioneering printing at the "Crossroads of the Pacific," in 1822, maintains its enviable reputation with up-to-date conveniences for efficiency, meeting the far wider demands of twentieth century business demands of today.

THE LURE OF WAIANAE

(Contributed)

THE Waianae district includes a large portion of the west coast country of the Island of Oahu. In natural features, it consists of beautiful mountains and valleys, and, in part, is bounded by about twenty miles of seacoast. This shoreline is of great variance; the formation and scenery is different at numerous points along the way—broad, sandy beaches, uplifted coral shelves, rugged cliffs, huge boulders, natural arches of lava and of coral, various kinds of spouting horns, interesting vegetation, and mysterious caves in the nearby cliffs, and beautiful clouds and azure seas greet the eyes of the pleasure seekers. It is a striking scenic symposium of mountains, sea and sky. A pounding surf, sun-flooded stretches of sandy beach at intervals along a rugged coastline, and barren mountain ridges in the background, where the trade wind clouds throw their blue and purple shadows, give the Waianae district a picturesque beauty that is different from most of the island landscapes found in Hawaii.

During the past summer and autumn, this Waianae pleasure-ground has entertained many visitors. This possibility is largely due to the building of the new highway completed to the village of Waianae, which is centrally located in the district. This new auto
road connects with a number of country roads which lead to points of particular interest. The Waianae district may also be reached by modern railway trains which pass over a well-constructed railroad along the entire scenic shore. The trip from Honolulu by either of these means of transportation will take visitors through the bustling little plantation town of Waipahu, through the Ewa cane-growing country to the objective points of Nanakuli, Maile Point, Waianae village, Makaha, Makua, and Kaena Point. The country road, as yet, does not reach the last-named place, but it may be reached by the railway train, which permits short stop-over privileges to visitors. The village of Waianae is situated in a valley near a beautiful bay where there is both deep-sea fishing and fishing from the rocks with rod or spear, as well as boating and bathing. This town is located in the center of a large sugar plantation which has an interesting sugar mill. Homesteaders occupy parts of the near-by valleys, where they produce cotton, watermelons, livestock and various other agricultural products. This town is over 32 miles from Honolulu and food supplies, ice, gasoline, etc., may be purchased there. There is a public camping-ground at Nanakuli with an excellent rest house and a good water supply. There are numerous other suitable places to camp but fresh water should be included among the supplies of those planning to picnic or camp in any of them. Mosquito nets are not generally necessary as mosquitoes are of rare occurrence in the district. In general the Waianae district is a splendid place in which to camp, fish, tramp, rest and explore for a week-end or fortnight. This interesting region of wooded mountains, green valleys and marine views causes the visitor to wonder how this all came about.

Millions of years ago, natural phenomena brought up molten lava from the interior of the earth and built a great mountain mass in the Pacific Ocean. It is believed that this mass came through a single vent and poured out as separate layers in all directions, hardening in the form of a great elliptical dome, the higher portion of which possibly reached an elevation of six or seven thousand feet. All this we verify by the demonstration of Mauna Loa, the great living volcano of Hawaii which, by its occasional lava flows, it still in the building. After thousands of years
of this kind of growth the fires of our Waianae volcano ceased and its building discontinued. Then the process of tearing down began, caused by the action of sun, wind and rain. Thus for hundreds of thousands of years the rocks were decomposing, being cut and carved, ground and carried away to the sea. Old ocean too, helped to carry away the debris; it also pounded the shore for more, and it gave place for its countless billions of coral polyps to build calcareous reefs which, in part, have been reduced to sand or other forms which it used lavishly in making beautiful beaches, dunes, promontories and ledges. Geologists tell us that there was a lifting up of the Pacific islands due to a certain change or shifting of the earth's crust. The Waianae shore appears to have been raised about twelve feet, as is indicated by the coral ledges. This upheaval appears to have been much less remote than the early part of the so-called period of tearing down after the volcanic fires ceased. Now we have the Waianae mountain range approximately 30 miles long, 8 miles wide, and its highest point, Mt. Kaala, 4030 feet in elevation above the sea. Its deep valleys extend from the main axis toward the sea on the leeward side and its windward slopes, which are not so steep, gently blend into those of the Koolau range, forming the central plateau of Oahu.

During the latter part of this long erosive period this region has accumulated a large stock of plants from other parts of the world brought by such agencies as trade winds, ocean currents, birds and man.

The writer, with several friends, has recently become interested in exploring the mountains and seacoast of Waianae, and particularly the caves of that region. One of the largest and most easy of access is that of Kaneana, the entrance of which is at the foot of a mountain ridge near the sea, where the railway line from Honolulu enters along the coast line of Makua valley. A distinct trail leads up to it from the country road near where the latter crosses the railroad. The climb up to the entrance of the cave is about a hundred feet. The trail has been made over a great mass of fallen talis from the spur of the mountain having split off shear from high above the cave entrance, which it filled to a considerable extent. This gives a very steep inward slope to the entrance. No doubt the uplifting of the shore was partially the cause of this
sloping entrance. Being unable to obtain any published information as to this cave, I made inquiry of the native residents of that locality and received some interesting legendary information as to origin of name, etc., which may be of some interest to the readers of this article.

Its name, Kaneana, is taken from the shark-man deity of ancient
time, who was chief of the ferocious man-eating species. In his
dual nature he was an ordinary man, with his shark-mouth for
attack and eating on his back between the shoulder blades. He it
was who made this cave his home.

In his youth he dwelt with men, and his chief desire was surf­
riding, and fishing for malolo (flying-fish), which would fly ashore
to be gathered up in quantity, and the turtle, which would crawl
up on the sand and could be seized by men. As he advanced in
years his shark nature developed.

In olden times a subterranean channel is said to have led into
the cave by which Kaneana made entry with his victim at high
tide, and would place the unfortunate on a certain slimy stone
for subsequent disposal at his leisure. At turn of the tide he
would disappear. This stone, with several cupped spaces on its
surface, may yet be seen.

Entering the cave, equipped with electric bulbs to illume our
way, and with string to measure distances, our party sought to
fathom its mysteries. It is spacious for some distance from the
entrance, the main channel running in a south-easterly direction
275 feet; the latter third of this distance is obtained through a
low, narrower tube. On the left-hand side, 90 feet from the
entrance and some four feet from the floor of the cave, was an
opening that led to two other smaller tubes, one reaching 90, and
the other 118 feet. Nothing was seen to indicate any part ever
having been used for burials, nor for refuge of women and chil­
dren in ancient time of war. It was clearly too exposed a cave
for either such purpose. The question suggests itself: Is not
this story of its subterranean period and shark abode but the
traditional echo of the period geologists tell us, before Waianae
arose from the ocean?

Hawaiian Pearls.—Genuine Pearls from Hawaiian waters,
found in the Pearl and Hermes Reef vicinity through the fishing
operations of the Schr. “Lanikai,” were on exhibition and sale at
the holiday season of 1929, in quite a variety of sizes, as also the
shells from which they were obtained, thus affording an oppor­tunity to procure pearls and ornaments from pearl shell to suit
one’s fancy as may be desired.
NEW HAWAIIANA, 1930

“CAPTAIN James Cook, R. N., One Hundred and Fifty Years After,” by Sir Joseph Carruthers, a clearance of certain untruths and misconceptions harmful and unjust to the reputation of the great explorer, as also to the Hawaiian race, 12mo, 316 pages, illustrated; American edition by E. P. Dutton & Co., N. Y.

“Maui,” a Few Facts About the Valley Island,” by Alice Clare and Jack Morrow, a reference book of the attractions and activities of Maui; 8vo, 142 pages.

“Charlie Chan Carries On,” by Earl Derr Biggers; another mystery story lauding Honolulu’s famous detective, 12mo, 334 pages; Bobbs-Merrill Co.

“Hawaiian Quilts,” by Stella M. Jones, an interesting brochure on this subject, with 22 plates of noted designs shown in the recent exhibit of the Academy of Arts; 52 pages, 8vo, paper; issued by the Honolulu Academy of Arts.

“The Discovery of Hawaii,” by Henry B. Restarick, a painstaking historic research, showing that Gaetano did not discover Hawaii, nor did the Spaniards know of the existence of the Hawaiian Islands before Captain Cook discovered them in 1778; 8vo, 29 pages, paper.


“Hula Moons,” by Don Blanding, a volume of 24 chapters and poems on life in Hawaii, in which the author shows he has left his heart behind, as did Mark Twain; an 8vo of 308 pages, with 12 double and other illustrations by the author. It would have been more to his credit had the sneers and slurs at missionaries and their labors for the best interests of this goodly land been omitted. Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y.

“Lava,” a Saga of Hawaii, by Armine von Tempski, an intense romance of Hawaiian ranch life, covering the severe earthquake

"Indices of Awards Made by the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles in the Hawaiian Islands," compiled and published by the office of the Commissioners of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii; a work of five years" compilation, 8 vo, 1732 pages; Star-Bulletin Press.

In the Bishop Museum Bulletin Series, 8vo, paper:

"Hawaiian Atyidae," by Chas. H. Edmonson, 36 pages, 4 plates, 4 figures. No. 66.

"Geology of the Marquesas Islands," by Lawrence J. Chubb, 71 pages, 3 plates, 17 figures. No. 68.


"Marquesas Legends," by E. S. Craighill Handy, collected by the author in the Marquesas in 1920 and 1921. 138 pages, 1 plate. No. 69.

Ethnology of Tubuai, by Robert T. Aitken, 103 pages, 12 plates, 16 figures. No. 70.


Geology of Raratonga and Atiu, by Patrick Marshall, 75 pages, 5 plates, 13 figures. No. 72.

Remarks on Pacific Fishes, by Victor Pietschmann, 24 pages, 3 plates, 4 figures. No. 73.

In the Occasional Papers Series, 8vo, paper:


Notes on Polynesian Pounders, by L. J. Bouge, 9 pages, 6 plates. No. 2.

New Hawaiian Species of Pipturus, by Vladimir Krajina, 6 pages, 3 plates. No. 3.

New Polynesian Plants, by Forest B. Brown. No. 4.

New Hawaiian Plants, by Edward L. Caum. No. 5.

"Sun Gold," a story of the Hawaiian Islands, by Alice Cooper Bailey, 12mo illus., 268 pages; Houghton Mifflin Co.
RETROSPECT FOR 1930

THAT we are part and parcel of the great world throughout at the "Crossroads of the Pacific," is plainly in evidence, from time to time, as serious events occur, or conditions prevail affecting other communities. The dull market that has long ruled for our main product is but an incident in the stagnation of trade in general pervading many lands and increasing the vast army of unemployed that seriously affects Hawaii.

The reduction, or entire absence of returns on sugar investments, and participation in the stock crash of the N. Y. market not long since, has naturally modified trade conditions at the "Crossroads," for what affects the main industry affects all.

But though the total export values fail to indicate an increased production (similarly in 1929), so that we have apparently gone behind $3,557,021; and though our imports from all lands show an increase in value of $4,230,381, we are still $11,581,610 to the good in the year's trade. Total commerce for the year shows a value of $196,211,478, a decline of $11,483,210 from that of 1929, but the marine records show Honolulu's arrivals for the period under review to have increased to 903 vessels, sail and steam, of 7,609,489 tons.

Business in general, as indicated above, has felt the world's depression. Local bankruptcies show an increase in number and amount not confined to "the trade." This in turn is calling for more caution in the credit system prevailing.

Hawaii is endeavoring to meet the conditions. Lines are being laid for new and varied industries and to utilize her products to the fullest advantage.

WEATHER

As anticipated, the islands throughout experienced a decidedly wet winter season 1929-30, in some cases resulting in much damage and with loss of life in Kona, Hawaii, and Palolo, Oahu. Windward Oahu, as also Kohala, Hawaii, suffered in a wind storm at close of January, not particularly effective elsewhere. More thunder than usual prevailed. Rains above normal con-
continued along into summer. Our spring cool weather season held longer than usual through cloudiness, which changed in May to normalcy. Midsummer months were freakish, August being the warmest known, and the closing month of the third quarter was the wettest September of record.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Completion of Nawiliwili harbor and other Kauai projects are mentioned elsewhere. Extension and repairs to Kahului breakwater contract, at $567,100, was awarded to the Kahului Railroad Co., to be completed in two years. Important projects at an expenditure of some $160,000 in National Park section of Hawaii are in progress, mainly roadwork.

Honolulu dredging to maintain a 35-foot channel has had attention, and plans are ready for Piers 13 and 14, to serve the needs of Inter-Island S. N. Co., as also early Kalihi channel and Kapalama basin improvements. Street and sewer work have continual attention for extension and upkeep, and overhead city wires are reducing. Last of the wooden buildings on St. Andrew's Cathedral property, Beretania Street, are torn down, and the early Armstrong residence, "Stonehouse," is being renovated for its historic interest.

Among public improvements to be noted is the progress made toward the beautification of our city, not only in the attractiveness of the prominent buildings of late years, but now the movement to enhance our tropic charm of palms to their setting. The successful transplanting of mature coconut trees to the street frontages of the Alexander & Baldwin, and Electric Co.'s buildings, the City Hall grounds, the Dillingham and Brewer Co. buildings, are all a tribute to the O. R.' & L. leadership in changing their idle terminal grounds to a coconut grove a few years ago. Progress is being made in the horticultural work of the Executive grounds in the plan to make it the show garden of the city, and the ornamentation of the grounds of the agriculture and forestry building is in pleasing contrast to its former condition. The same may be said of the grounds of the judiciary and territorial office building, of Kawaiahao Church and the Nata-torium.
KOLEKOLE PASS ROAD

The dangerous trail that for over fifty years was the connecting link between the Schofield Barracks section of Oahu and Waimanu has been made a military road, constructed entirely by the 8th Field Artillery corps. It was formally opened July 3rd, in a satisfactory test by motor vehicles and other army equipment, and will be maintained strictly as a military highway.

PHONE WIRES UNDERGROUND

The campaign of the Mutual Telephone Co. to place all its city wires underground is making satisfactory progress. In a report during summer it was shown that the total underground cable mileage measured 33,262.49 miles, and aerial mileage 26,677.58, while open overhead wires measure 12,412.96 miles. Of these figures, which cover all the islands, Oahu has but 6,234.76 miles open wire yet to deal with.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Heirs of the late J. M. Dowsett made the magnificent gift of the Punahou avenue home and spacious grounds to the Shriners, “to be maintained forever as a hospital for the benefit of crippled children,” in the acceptance of which, Noble J. D. McGilivray, on behalf of the Order, acknowledged it to be “the finest offering ever made to the order, anywhere, or any time.”

Extensive changes in the home, costing some $50,000, have been made to meet the requirements of its new purpose. The $100,000 bequeathed by the late J. A. McCandless for the benefit of Shriners hospitals is said will be assigned to local jurisdiction for an endowment toward its maintenance.

Thanksgiving Day, November 27, was appropriately chosen for its opening. The corner-stone-laying ceremonies on the afternoon of the 25th were carried out with impressive Masonic ritual. Following a band concert, the dedicatory exercises commenced at 11 a.m. with the flag raising ceremony and addresses, and at noon the first child was admitted and the home thrown open for inspection. Both services, to which the public were invited, were attended by large, interested and appreciative gatherings.
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Shingle, "midst their stony grief," have chosen a site at the homestead settlement, Molokai, for the erection and maintenance of a general hospital as a memorial to their son, R. W. S. Jr., recently killed through an automobile accident, on this island.

Club Merger

The University Club in July last voted to amalgamate with the older Pacific Club, on Emma street, and relinquishes their own quarters at Richards and Hotel, which, in turn, may become head club quarters for the several Pan-Pacific units.

Aviary Hopes Realized

Dreams of the late Allen Herbert, who offered to aid in the erection of an aviary at Kapiolani Park, and Prof. Wm. A. Bryan, a strong advocate for same as an adjunct to the Aquarium attraction, are coming true.

Miss Warinner has made frequent appeals through the press, and Robt. Catton, W. H. McInerny, Richard Trent, F. J. Lowrey, David Johnson and others have sought to awaken public interest for the introduction, care and liberation of song birds to replenish the waning list of Hawaii's forest attractions and have done considerable toward it. In enthusiastic support thereof the Hui Manu (Bird Society) has been formed for the introduction, propagation and protection of birds, and our "city fathers" have assigned suitable grounds near the Zoo, Kapiolani Park, and caused the erection of an aviary in units, costing, with preparation of the grounds, some $10,000. Two of the units will be reserved for the Society's importations for acclimatization before liberation, the others for public display of the city's feathered attractions.

Building

Building construction for 1930 will show a falling off in value from the figures of the year previous, which closed at $7,254,042. Activity in the trade has been fairly continuous through the several important structures entered upon last year, most of which have received their house warming.
Of new undertakings entered upon, the following are the more prominent: McKesson-Langley-Michaels drug building on South street, $110,000; Libby, McNeill & Libby, new warehouses, $100,000; Kamehameha Schools, $880,995; Police Station, $239,000; Normal School building, $129,000; Agriculture and Forestry building, $100,000; New Municipal Baths, $26,000; Federal building addition, $308,900; Leahi Home addition, $45,000; Knights of Pythias Hall, $38,700; Hawaiian Board annex, $34,000; Queen's Hospital annex, $89,261; Kress Co. building, Fort street, $250,000. Permits are issued to the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. for an additional six story warehouse, costing $475,000, and a citric acid plant at $20,000.

A number of fine homes are in course of erection in various sections, and many cottages have been built for prospective buyers of lots in the several subdivisions of both town and suburban properties as inducements toward real estate activity.

Among Hilo's changes is the fine new Bishop's branch bank, and a like improvement is under way for the Baldwin Bank at Kahului, Maui, and a municipal building at Wailuku.

**REAL ESTATE**

The real estate market throughout the year has continued the lethargic condition of 1929, resulting partly from the absence of the speculative spirit in the transactions compared with a few years previous. Still there have been a number of important transactions since last report, notably in the Waikiki section, among which are the following:

Halekulani Hotel property to Clifford Kimball, $250,000; Waikiki Tavern Co. to Waikiki Hotel Co., for some $75,000; the Dole Aqua Marine and other neighboring properties, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Fagan, $325,500; Waikiki Inn to Mrs. E. Gibson, $60,000; Mrs. E. Macfarlane properties, $112,500; a one acre lot in Ainahau tract to the Territorial Hotel Co., $21,780; Mrs. Aldrich home at Kahala, to T. H. McInerny, $8,500; Dr. W. Mead, a Diamond Head terrace lot, at $5,390; Alexander Young Estate, to Wee Golf Co., $33,000; The Hawaiian Evangelical Association, a building site for a Japanese church makai of McKinley school,
at $40,000, and the Brewer estate buys the Allen & Robinson property at Fort and Merchant at $175,000.

Judd street properties in two sales transfer at $105,000 and $55,000 respectively; Searby Estate, on Spencer street, to S. K. Young, at $23,100; Winslow home, Pacific Heights, to Mrs. E. K. Woods, $65,000; the Bellina beach land, as also Waimanalo lots, are other important transactions. Residence properties and house lots in various sections have had occasional change, a number of the latter on extra inducements.

Some interest is noted in rural lands, and in Hilo properties other than subdivisions of the Halai Hill tract. Libby, McNeill & Libby have secured a tract of Makawao land for pineapple culture at $183,675.

A transaction of special interest is the recent purchase of an Esplanade block of land by Mrs. Fagan, and presented to the government for a park, to the memory of her father, Wm. G. Irwin.

AVIATION MISHAPS

Among the mishaps attending the increased activity in aviation circles since our last record, the following are the more notable:

A Kreutzer plane of the Hawaiian Airways Co. returning from Hilo, Dec. 25, 1929, sustained damage from a forced landing near Upolu Point, through engine trouble, resulting in a bent rudder.

A torpedo plane of the naval air station, piloted by Jas. D. Myers, caught fire two miles off Diamond Head, Feb. 14, and was brought to the water from an altitude of 1,800 feet, the pilot sustaining severely burnt hands, but his two companions were uninjured as they jumped to safety in striking the water, where they were picked up by attending planes.

May 14, an army bomber, one of a fleet of 46 in a flight to Maui and Hawaii, from Luke Field, developed trouble at an elevation of 8,000 feet, and Staff Sgt. John Becker, in attempting a parachute leap—it opened prematurely and became entangled with the rigging—fell to the ocean and was lost. Three of the crew leaped at about 4,000 feet, all of whom suffered severe injuries, but were rescued from the waves later.
A torpedo plane of the naval station made a forced landing at sea, May 19, some five miles from Pearl Harbor during practice, but owing to light elevation, sustained but slight damage to one pontoon.

An army plane in formation practice at Luke Field, July 11, piloted by Lt. I. M. Atterbury, attended by Sgt. R. G. Mills, crashed from a height of some 900 ft. near Ford Island and burst into flames, killing and burning both flyers.

Lieut. M. M. Works, of Wheeler Field, in practice Aug. 18, struck a sand dune on a landing field at Puena Point, Waialua, whereby the plane was demolished and the lone flier sustained such injuries that death ensued shortly after reaching the hospital. Two days later an observation plane was wrecked in a forced landing near Wahiawa, its two occupants fortunately escaping injury.

Two navy men were hurt in a plane wreck, Nov. 12, from a forced landing at the naval air station through motor trouble, just after the take off from Ford Island.

Fires

The most important of our fire losses for the year are as follows:

The home of Alfred W. Walsh, at Woodlawn, Manoa, was wholly destroyed Jan. 1, with all its furnishings, during the absence of the family, cause unknown; loss placed at $15,000. Another unknown origin fire destroyed the Lindsay Kailua beach home during absence of its occupants, Jan. 31, with an estimated loss of $4,500.

The fire of a Japanese home in Kakaako, at 2 a. m., Feb. 7, resulted in severe injuries to one of its inmates, a 9-year-old boy, causing his death ere reaching the hospital. The house was entirely destroyed, and an adjoining store badly damaged.

One humble home at Palama was entirely destroyed from a gasoline stove explosion, March 24, and another at Kaimuki suffered severely the same evening.

The store of Yee Chan & Co. at King and Bethel streets, was entirely gutted by fire at 2 a. m., April 12, and the building rendered beyond repair; loss placed at $170,000.
A night fire in absence of the family, May 6, destroyed the quarters of Capt. L. Lamke, Schofield Barracks, no insurance.

Fire broke out on the S. S. *City of Honolulu*, at her dock about 4 p. m., May 25, that called for all the fire fighting force available; the fire tugs of Young Bros., Inter-Island, and the U. S. S. *Widgeon* assisting. After some six hours, progress in the saving effort began to be manifest, when the ship sank at the dock by which time many workers sustained injuries so as require hospital service, but fortunately there were no fatalities. By midnight the fire-fighters began to rest from their labors. The damage was such that the vessel was abandoned to the underwriters.

An afternoon fire, June 14, destroyed the cottage and furnishings of Mrs. Wm. H. Getz, Waikiki; loss placed at $5,000.

A large portion of the business district of the town of Paia, Maui, was fire swept, early July 6, from supposed incendiarism, fifteen buildings being destroyed and 150 persons rendered homeless. Loss estimated at $125,000.

August fires embrace two at the Waialua Mill, one of which destroyed two warehouses and their contents of sugar, etc., estimated at $75,000, and a later one that was subdued without serious loss. Later a night fire damaged stock and fixtures in the Davies & Co. building, estimated at $10,000. A modest home in Manoa was burnt to the ground with its contents on night of the 4th.

A suspicious fire destroyed the Winstead house, on Paki avenue on 22nd, valued at $6,500, insured. Two firemen were hurt in a collision en route to their duty.

An early morning blaze, Oct. 26, seriously damaged the Schofield Chapel and its new organ, estimated at $12,000, on which there was $5,000 insurance.

**Marine Mishaps**

Inter-island stmr. *Hualalai*, returning from Kauai, collided off Barber’s Point, April 28, with the Isthmian freighter *Santa Eulalia*, in which the latter suffered a gash in her port stern quarters, and the *Hualalai* had her bow damaged.

Stmr. *Kaala* grounded at Makaweli, Kauai, May 9th, sustaining damage to several plates that called for dry dock repairs.
Early in July the sampan *Paihei Maru*, of the Honolulu Fruit Co., out of Kauai, was reported missing, with four men aboard. Search was at once entered upon by several submarines and a fleet of 18 sampans, but without discovering a trace of the lost fruiter after many days.

_Stmr. Ventura_ arrived Aug. 26, from Sydney, having been diverted en route in response to an SOS call from the San Francisco-New Zealand liner *Tahiti*, some 600 miles away, which vessel sank on the 17th from damage through loss of propeller and shaft on 14th. The *Ventura* was fortunately able to reach her in time to rescue her 175 passengers and 142 officers and crew, all of whom were transferred without mishap just before the ship went down. All but 91 of the rescued were left at Pago Pago en route.

**World Tours**

The usual quartette of ocean liners gave us the "look see" this year, with more leisure for Honolulu sight-seeing than heretofore, this port being an admitted attraction in their itinerary.

Red Star liner *Belgenland* arrived Jan. 14, from San Francisco by way of Hilo, with 402 passengers, and afforded them the best part of two days in visiting our scenic points of interest, and Pearl Harbor.

Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Australia* arrived March 21, from the Orient, with 339 tourists, and made a stay of nearly three days, when she left for a one day’s visit at Hilo on her way home.

North German liner *Columbus*, largest in the service, arrived April 18, with 300 passengers, and spent the most of three days before leaving for Hilo.

The faithful liner *Resolute* arrived May 2, on her seventh visit to this port, with 382 tourists, for a two days stay, then left for Hilo.

Six liners are scheduled for calls here in 1931.

**Bagasse Factory**

Hawaiian Cane Products Co., Ltd., capitalized at $2,500,000, for the manufacture of insular board and other products from
bagasse, and to acquire the Cellulose corporation which formed in Hilo, Oct., 1928, has been carried through favorably. The new concern enlists the support of the various sugar agencies and will become practically a cooperative subsidiary of the Sugar Planters' Association.

The site of this pioneer insular board factory is 23 acres of land at Waiakea, Hilo, where plans for the erection of suitable buildings for the plant are going forward, the order for its special machinery having already been placed, and the services of two mainland experts for the enterprise engaged.

**Coffee Crop Outlook**

Notwithstanding the flood damage in the coffee belt of Kona, Hawaii, in Jan., 1930, the crop for this year is credited as the largest in its history, the 1929-30 output being 8,848,800 pounds, and the outlook for next season bids fair to reach 9,000,000 pounds. Our export tables show the shipments abroad for 1929 to have been 7,099,406 pounds, valued at $1,737,575. No estimate is given of local annual consumption.

**Oyster Prospects**

Following a federal survey of Hawaiian waters for the possibility of oyster culture, by Dr. P. S. Galtsoff, of the bureau of fisheries, Washington, this past summer, he was favorably impressed and deemed the outlook practicable on a commercial scale, both in the edible and pearl-shell varieties. For their propagation 172 acres of government fisheries at Kaneohe have been set aside as a basis for what is hoped, in time, will prove a new and successful industry. A visit was made to the Pearl and Hermes reef, and oyster specimens obtained which were transplanted in Pearl Harbor and Kaneohe Bay.

**Soldier Lost**

In latter part of September Pvt. Michael Rubenstein with three others from the Kilauea Military Camp set out on a tramp for the cinder cones of Kau desert. One returned early, and two
others were found two days later by a search party. Rubenstein was said to have been last seen at the shore, but though searched for several days with aid of three airplanes, no trace of him was found.

**ISLAND FAIRS**

Kauai held its first fair this year, which opened May 24, at the Lihue armory with H. D. Sloggett, chairman in charge. Much interest and enthusiasm was manifest in this first display of their garden island’s products mainly, agricultural and floral, as to promise a bigger and better exhibit on second occasion.

Maui's 13th annual fair held forth at Kahului, Oct. 9 to 11, and was larger than ever in its history in the number and variety of exhibits and attractions. It was opened by Governor Judd who flew thither for the occasion, and was attended throughout by an interested, self-satisfied throng that the valley isles lives up to its motto, "Maui no ka oi" (Maui excels).

Oahu did not reopen her county fair record, but Honolulu held a Hawaii products exhibit at the Armory, the opening week of Oct., sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, that was a flattering demonstration of the variety and extent of local manufactures. Governor Judd opened the exhibit with a congratulatory and encouraging address on the fine display of home-made products. Much interest was shown by increasing attendance throughout the week up to its close Saturday night, Oct. 4th.

**HOLIDAY OBSERVANCES**

Patriotism is lacking the enthusiastic spirit of former days. The only event to mark, Washington's birthday was the Boy Scouts' annual exhibit, at the stadium, while our observance of the Fourth was left for boat races at Hilo.

Memorial Day had its usual military parade, cemetery service and floral tributes to the departed early in the day, while sports of the afternoon rendered the day a misnomer.

Lei Day was observed with much spirit under Hawaiian Societies' auspices, and was made this year an outdoor attraction for its prize contest exhibit, on Bishop street. As May Day also,
it was observed more widely among the schools. The other islands also joined in its observance.

Kamehameha Day is being made more and more an attractive appeal to the aloha-aina spirit of Hawaiians by its colorful parade and pomp of alleged royal festivals of ancient times. The executive grounds was the scene of the morning literary exercises, and evening musical, pageant, and dance attractions, that gave pleasure to a large gathering of kamaainas and malihinis.

Heavy rain put a damper on Regatta Day events, seriously affecting the attendance, and the spirit of the rowers in the contests. The result of the several events awarded most honors to the Hilo crews, with Myrtle in second place.

Armistice Day this year was observed more impressively than usual, with its parade feature carried out at Kapiolani Park, in connection with the dedication of the War Memorial Natatorium, at Waikiki. Some 14,000 persons were estimated to be in attendance at the dedicatory services, Acting Governor Raymond C. Brown being the main speaker.

Kaiulani Banyan Tablet

With appropriate commemorative services by the Daughters of Hawaii, Oct. 16, the 55th anniversary of the birth of Princess Kaiulani saw the dedication of the memorial tablet on Kaiulani's banyan tree, Tusitala St., Waikiki, made memorable by R. L. Stevenson's beautiful tribute to "his little maid; his island rose." The tablet, in bronze, was designed and executed by Earl Schenck.

Avocado Outlook

Some success is attending the effort to market our Avocado pears abroad, a trial shipment to Australia having reached Sydney in good condition, resulting in an order for 20 crates at opening of the season. New Zealand also manifests an interest. A committee is at work investigating the possibilities of preservation of the fruit in glass, to overcome the restrictions imposed on mainland shipments, guarding against the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Hawaii's Olympic Honors

A notable event of the year was the participation of a quar-
tette of young Hawaiian athletes in the National Junior Olympic games, which held forth at Atlantic City this summer, in which they came off victorious and brought home their trophies Aug. 29th after a successful mainland tour, congratulations meeting them at all points.

The champions were met on their return here with quite a welcome demonstration at the dock, and conducted in parade to the Advertiser office (their sponsor for the competitive event), ablaze with a display of rare hibiscus blooms, for further congratulations, and where, on four tables, the various trophies of our young athletes were displayed to tell their triumphant story.

**McBryde Dam Collapse**

The Alexander dam at McBryde Sugar Co., Kauai, under construction in upper part of Wahiawa gulch, suffered a collapse March 25, about 4 p.m., without warning, and causing the death of six employees. Damage placed at $80,000. The dam was to have been 125 feet high to store 810 million gallons of water, upon which over $210,000 had been expended. Upon due investigation no blame attached to anyone for the disaster, and the work of reparation was early entered upon.

**Stmr. Likelike's End**

After 25 years of faithful inter-island service, the steamer Likelike was withdrawn, in 1929, and sold for old junk. In the progress of removal of machinery and other parts of value, she chafed and sank at the dock, and for months was a menace to the harbor shipping. Federal authorities took charge to clear the obstacle, and with much difficulty the hulk was raised sufficient to be slung between two barges and thus towed outside the harbor Aug. 11, some five miles, and sunk 240 fathoms deep.

**Unusually Heavy Seas**

Windward coasts of the islands experienced a spell of unusually heavy seas during August. Kaimu and Kalapana, in the Puna district of Hawaii, felt it severely, tons of sand being swept
over and covering the roadways on the 11th. Waikiki also reported on that and the following day the heaviest surf it had known in many moons. Only the most expert surfers ventured out on their surf-boards, the canoes were kept ashore, high and dry.

Eighth Trans-Pacific Yacht Race

Four yachts were contenders for honors and glory in the eighth Trans-Pacific Race from the Coast to Hawaii, this year (1930), from San Pedro July 4th, in which were the Enchantress, Contender, Talayha and Mollilou, and all arrived in the order named, to result, on arrival of the Mollilou and figuring out the handicaps, in declaring the Enchantress as the winner. They were enthusiastically received, and had a good time generally during their stay of several days.

A visiting yacht of the year was the private yacht Orion, of New York, owned by Julius Forstmann, from Yokohama, which arrived May 13, with a party of six, en route for home by way of the canal. She was a finely equipped craft 333 feet long and of over 40 feet beam, built in Germany and manned by German officers and crew.

Also, Aug. 26, the 80-foot ketch Oileehi, of San Diego, by way of Hilo, with its owner H. T. Horton and party of eight for a short visit, followed by the 30-foot yawl Peggy, of San Diego, from a Marquesan cruise by way of Hilo, Sept. 12.

Wee Golf

As Tom Thumb, Midget, Pee Wee, Pony, Dinky, Mina-Ture, and other diminutive terms, the new miniature golf courses are springing up all around town, and even to rooftops with a rush; no less than ten courses having opened up in the first month of its introduction, with others under consideration. Apparently Honolulu has become golf minded. One immediate benefit is the improved appearance in several hitherto unkempt properties.

Steamship Merger

Merger of the Matson Navigation Co. and the Los Angeles Steamship Co. has been announced, the consolidation aiming to
more effectively develop Hawaiian trade with all ports of the Pacific coast. An official statement is made: "While the Los Angeles S. S. Co. is owned by the Matson Nav. Co. and will be operated as a subsidiary, its headquarters will be maintained at Los Angeles and operations conducted from that port. The identity of the company and its vessels will be maintained."

Elections

The general election of Nov. 4, 1930, has come, gone, and was marked as having been fought out on closer party lines than on personal issues, and compared with other political contests, it was the cleanest, in that but one aspirant sought to win place by vile utterances that brought him quick disownment by his party.

The strength of the two political parties showed closer in the delegateship than most others, to the surprise of many. With the smoke of battle cleared away the Republican party came off victorious save for one senator, two representatives, and one supervisor. The contest for Mayor was hard fought, and for the first time brings him an almost unanimous board to work in support instead of party antagonism.

Aloha Festivals

The special annual attraction for tourists, a season of colorful sports, festivals, school pageants, floral and other features of Hawaiian life, was inaugurated in the fall of 1929. The Spring event this year was well carried out, April 9-12, closing with a well-staged Hawaiian historic pageant at the Waialae Golf grounds by a constructed grass village, portraying Hawaiian life, as a background for a pompous pageant of Kamehameha and his court, most carefully planned and successfully executed. The Fall event, November 7-9, comprised a series of pageants, opening with "The Crossroads of the Pacific," by school children, at the Stadium, and "Ke Alaula" (the dawn) by Hawaiian societies at McKinley auditorium. A water carnival on the Alawai was a night attraction, and a hukilau at Waimanalo closed the special features.
Volcano Again Active

After an absence of 18 months, activity of the Goddess Pele, at Halemaumau, Kilauea, resumed November 18th at 1:30 p.m. with a number of fire fountains, without prior notice. In about two hours the floor of the pit was half covered with molten lava and activity increased toward nightfall. Two days later another heavy flow belched forth from the east side of the volcano, adding to the molten lake now covering the pit floor. At this time it was estimated that the lake of flaming lava covered an area of 25 acres, of approximately 90 feet in depth. All indications point to a probable lengthy visit of the fickle dame, to make up in a measure for her long absence.

Storm Disaster

Following several days of unsettled weather, a heavy rainstorm was experienced throughout the group November 18th, causing serious damage, more especially in Honolulu, by the raging torrents following a cloud burst that swept down the valleys, carrying destruction and death in its wake in the Kalihi section, nine lifeless bodies having been taken from the storm ruins, two persons still missing, and 12 or more injured, mostly from exposure. Many were imperilled by the flood waters, and a number of heroic services of rescue are coming to light. Some 25 or more houses were swept away, or are in ruins, leaving 200 destitute victims. Bridges were damaged, trees uprooted, pens of pigs swept away, boulders scattered about, and flower and truck gardens washed out. Fortunately the worst of the storm was in daylight, but the raging waters continued a night of terror and devastation. Steps for relief of the homeless and afflicted were at once undertaken, and financial and material aid sought for their immediate needs and rehabilitation.

Necrology

Among those of the year who have been called from our midst to "cross the bar" are the following well known or early residents:

Mrs. J. M. Dowsett (69); Jas. C. Davis (71); J. W. Gregory (73); Miss M. J. Davis (88); Mrs. C. C. Conradt (60); J. A.
McCandless (77); J. D. McVeigh (71); C. H. Swain, Hilo, (55); Allen W. Judd, Cal., (51); Maj. W. A. Purdy (63); Mrs. M. A. Simpson (73); Rev. A. M. Soares (70); Mrs. K. L. Renton (69); W. D'Esmond, Maui, (58); G. A. Schuman, Germany, (62); M. J. Scotty, Hilo; Mrs. H. E. Roper (31); Mrs. E. J. (Wall) Hood (25); Dr. W. J. Clement (66); Miss H. Lucas (19); Jos. S. Emerson (86); Mrs. E. Spitzer; A. Horner, Sr. (66); Capt. T. K. Clarke (91); J. Lightfoot (44); E. Way (77); Huy Livingstone (56); J. Frank Woods (54); Mrs. A. S. Lebaron Gurney; Mrs. Theo. Hoffman (60); Peter Gibb (62); Sister Albertina (89); A. S. Cunningham (81); Frank Hustace (67); J. B. McSwanson, Hilo (48); O. St. John Gilbert (61); Alex. Lindsay, Kauai (89); C. K. Notley (69); J. G. Pratt, Hilo; Mrs. G. A. McEldowney; Robt. Shingle, Jr. (19); F. H. McNamara (68); Mrs. M. G. Kennedy (66); Mrs. A. W. McCarthy, Kau (82); Capt. W. C. Bruhn (70); Mrs. J. F. Gibb (63); Walter Beals, S. F. (50); Dr. A. N. Sinclair (50); W. D. McBryde, Kauai (66); Lorrin K. Smith (40); Dr. B. D. Bond, Hilo (77); Mrs. M. J. Montano (88); Mrs. P. M. Smoot (45); M. G. K. Hopkins (55); Mrs. W. O. Smith (74); Mrs. Robt. Horner (54).

RARE HAWAIIAN STAMP COLLECTION.—Kamaainas can rejoice that the notable collection of Hawaiian postage stamps of the late Henry J. Crocker of San Francisco, credited by expert philatelists as probably the finest in existence of its kind, has been purchased and brought back to their place of origin by Mr. Frank C. Atherton. Only about a year earlier he bought the famous collection of F. L. Stolz of San Francisco (since deceased), with the aim of preserving in Hawaii here a complete collection of all issues. In the acquisition of these rare treasures, together with his own gatherings of years, enriched with that of Bruce Cartwright, bought a few years ago, it is gratifying that his laudable ambition is meeting with success.
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, 1929.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Manager</th>
<th>Agents</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apokaa Sugar Co.*</td>
<td>Ewa, Oahu</td>
<td>G. F. Renton</td>
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<td>Gay &amp; Robinson*</td>
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<td>S. Robinson</td>
<td>H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>Grove Farm*</td>
<td>Nawiliwili, Kauai</td>
<td>Edwin Broadbent</td>
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<td>Hawaii Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Kohala, Hawaii</td>
<td>J. Henry Hind</td>
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<td>Hawaiian Commercial &amp; Sugar Co.</td>
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<td>F. M. Anderson</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepeekeo Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>Jas. Webster</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Lahaina, Maui</td>
<td>C. E. S. Burns</td>
<td>American Factors, Ltd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Waialua, Oahu</td>
<td>J. B. Thomson</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke, Ltd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waianae Plantation</td>
<td>Waianae, Oahu</td>
<td>E. Brecht</td>
<td>J. M. Dowsett, Ltd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wailea Milling Co.†</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>A. S. Costa</td>
<td>Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.</td>
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<td>Wailuku Sugar Co.</td>
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<td>H. B. Penhallon</td>
<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>Waimea Sugar Mill Co.</td>
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<td>L. A. Faye</td>
<td>Americans Factors, Ltd.</td>
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# HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, IN TONS, 1926-1930

*From Hawaiian Planters’ Association Tables*

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

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<th>Islands</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
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<tr>
<td>Production of Hawaii</td>
<td>278,852</td>
<td>261,971</td>
<td>299,623</td>
<td>308,132</td>
<td>290,331</td>
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<tr>
<td>Production of Maui</td>
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<td>172,043</td>
<td>192,113</td>
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<td>213,705</td>
<td>224,004</td>
<td>249,669</td>
<td>236,955</td>
<td>248,152</td>
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<td>153,315</td>
<td>163,233</td>
<td>170,233</td>
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<td>14,280</td>
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<td>Hilo Sugar Co.</td>
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<td>23,046</td>
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<tr>
<td>Onomea Sugar Co.</td>
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<td>24,927</td>
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<td>25,146</td>
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<td>19,590</td>
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<td>Niulii Mill and Plant.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>278,852</td>
<td>261,971</td>
<td>299,623</td>
<td>308,132</td>
<td>290,331</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Olowalu Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>Japanese Pineapple Co.</td>
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<td>California Packing Co.</td>
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<td>Kauai Plantations.</td>
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<td>California Packing Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>213,705</td>
<td>224,004</td>
<td>249,069</td>
<td>236,955</td>
<td>248,152</td>
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SUGAR CROPS

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1926-1930—Continued
TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1931
CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 1, 1930.

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

L. M. Judd.......................... Governor
Raymond C. Brown.................. Attorney-General
H. R. Hewitt......................... Treasurer
Lyman H. Bigelow................... Supt. Public Works
C. T. Bailey......................... Comr. Public Lands
Thos. Treadway...................... Auditor
Robt. D. King....................... Surveyor
Geo. I. Brown...................... Pres. Board of Agriculture and Forestry

Hazel E. A. M. Thomas................ Secretary
Florence F. Thomas................ Stenographer

V. S. Houston............. Delegate to Congress

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Senators.
Hawaii—E. A. K. Akina, S. L. Desha,
Sr., Robert Hind, W. K. Kamau.
Maui—G. P. Cooke, A. P. Low, H. W. Rice.
Jos. L. Sylva.

Representatives.
Hawaii—H. Ahuna, S. Akina, T. Oka,
W. J. Kimi, Evan da Silva, F. K. Aona,
G. K. Kawahao, J. R. Smith.
Kauai—C. Gomes, A. Q. Marcellino, F. W. Wichman.

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Department Staff.
Col. P. M. Smoot................. Adjutant General
Maj. Frank F. Reiss................ Asst. Adjutant General
Capt. Francis Xavier............... Clerk and Ord. Officer
Capt. Joseph Da Ville........... Clerk

Office Staff.
Hazel Samson........ Clerk and Stenographer
Capt. James T. M. Chang........ Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.
Chief Justice.................. Antonio Perry
Associate Justice............. James J. Banks
Associate Justice.............. Chas. F. Parsons

Circuit Courts.
First Judge, First Circuit, Oahu................ C. S. Davis
Second Judge, First Circuit, Oahu................ E. M. Watson
Third Judge, First Circuit, Oahu................ D. K. Case
Fourth Judge, First Circuit, Oahu............... Jas. W. Thompson
Second Circuit, Maui................ Dan H. Case
Third Circuit, Hawaii................ H. A. O'Brien
Fourth Circuit, Hawaii................ H. A. O'Brien
Fifth Circuit, Kauai................ Wm. C. Achi, Jr.

Clerks of Courts.
Clerk Supreme Court................ J. A. Thompson
Ass't Clerk Supreme Court............ Robt. Parker, Jr.
Stenographer Supreme Court............. Miss Kate Kelly
Asst. Stenographer.................. J. H. Hakuole

Circuit Court, First Circuit.
Chief Clerk and Cashier............. Arthur E. Restarick
Assistant Clerks:
1st Asst. Chief Clerk................ Sibyl Davis
2nd Asst. Chief Clerk............... D. K. Sherwood
3rd Asst. Chief Clerk............... J. Lee Kwan
Asst. Cashier and Bookkeeper........ Hilda Smith

Court Reporters.
J. L. Horner, H. R. Jordan, G. D. Bell,
Wm. S. Chillingworth.

Typist and Indexer.
Chas. K. Buchanan

Messenger and Bailiff.

District Magistrates.
Honolulu—F. W. Watanae
Ewa—J. A. Kekauoha
Waialua—Eli M. Crabbe
Ko'olau—F. W. Carter
Wai'anae—E. K. Amos

Land Court.
A. E. Steadman.................. Judge
Registrar...................... F. H. Mulholland
Assistant Registrar............. W. Akana

Court Interpreters.
Hawaiian—J. H. Hakule
Japanese—C. A. Doyle
Filipino—Alfred O'Campo

District Magistrates.
Oahu.
Harry Steiner, F. M. Brooks, Second Judge
Ferdinand Schnack, Second Judge
Honolulu—S. Hookano, Ewa
Geo. K. Kokubu, Kona
Eli M. Crabbe, Ko'olau
F. W. Carter, Waialua
Henry H. Plumer, Wahiawa
P. D. Kellett, Koolau

Henry C. Adams, Second Judge.

Ko'olau.
**DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL**

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<tr>
<th>Holder</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>H. R. Hewitt</td>
<td>Attorney-General</td>
<td>Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold T. Kay</td>
<td>Second Depty. Atty. General</td>
<td>Honolulu</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. N. Tavares</td>
<td>Third Depty. Atty. General</td>
<td>Honolulu</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. R. Mcqhee</td>
<td>Stenographers</td>
<td>Honolulu</td>
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**BOARD OF PRISON INSPECTORS**

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<th>Island</th>
<th>Inspectors</th>
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<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>M. B. Henshaw, Mrs. Bernice D. Spitz, James B. Mann</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>A. D. Partado, M. F. Calmes, J. A. Gilman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>W. Hawaii - Walter Eklund, Milton Rice, Gilbert Patten</td>
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**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNOR**

<table>
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<th>Position</th>
<th>Holder</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>L. M. Judd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary to Governor</td>
<td>Mrs. F. F. Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenographer</td>
<td>Eleanor Prendergast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>Carl M. Machado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aide</td>
<td>W. R. Dunham</td>
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</table>

**DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Raymond C. Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Clerk</td>
<td>Henry Paas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks</td>
<td>Elmer Q. Lee, A. A. Hoke, Albert Madeiros, M. Moses, R. Whitmarsh, J. Koki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Representative</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Victor H. Lappe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Antonio D. Castro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>J. W. Waldron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Y. S. Wong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Dr. Luis R. Gaspar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Carl J. Noltemann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Prof. O. Pecker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>Gerald H. Phipps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Max H. Linder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Acting Consul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>C. A. Mackintosh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>V. S. Schoenborg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>Consul General</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama at Hilo</td>
<td>Consul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Acting Consul</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Acting Consul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia at Wailuku</td>
<td>Acting Consul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia at Hilo</td>
<td>Acting Consul</td>
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**BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registrar of Conveyances</td>
<td>Carl Winkamer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Registrar</td>
<td>Geo. C. Kopa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Clerk</td>
<td>Jas. K. Ahlby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Indexer</td>
<td>W. T. Lee Kwai</td>
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**ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>Assessor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>P. J. Jarrett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>E. J. Souza, A. K. Aka; Deputies, Earl W. Fase, Wailua and Wahiawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>Harold C. Hill, Henry Cobb-Adams, Dan H. King, Koolauolo and Koolaupoko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>Henry Glass, Geo. C. Kopa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>J. I. Nishikawa, Japanese deputy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>C. C. Quon, Chinese deputy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Second Division, Maui.

J. H. Kunewa ......... Assessor
W. E. Cockett, M. C. Ross, H. Taka
nagi, deputys ........ Waialua
P. A. Almeda (deputy) .... Lahaina
F. H. Foster .......... Molokai
Yutaka Kayatani, J. Oliveira, Jr.,
deputys ........ Makawao
J. A. Medeiros (deputy) .... Hana

Third Division, Hawaii.

O. A. Pickerill .......... Assessor
E. K. Kawai (deputy) .... North Hilo
W. J. Stone (deputy) .... South Hilo
H. J. Lyman (deputy) .... Puna
Robert Wilhelm (deputy) .... Kau
W. D. Ackerman (deputy) .... N. Kau
Julian R. Yates (deputy) .... S. Kona
J. K. Notley (deputy) .... Hamakua
Samuel P. Woods (deputy) .... N. Kohala
S. Parker (deputy) .......... S. Kohala
E. M. Desha (deputy) .......... Hilo

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J. M. Lydgate ........... Assessor
W. K. Wongale (deputy) .... Koloa
W. O. Crowell (deputy) .... Niihau and Waiamea
Wm. K. Mahilona (deputy) .... Kauaihau
L. A. Waiama (deputy) .... Lihue
W. F. Sanborn (deputy) .... Hanalei
S. Yamane, Clerk ....... Waiamea
Ed Kanohe, Clerk ... Niihau and Waiamea

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Deputy Auditor ....... J. W. Vannatta
Chief Accountant ..... Alexander May
Statistician and Accountant ..... L. Y. K. Fong
Accountant ........ John Bal. Stewart Ah Ntn. A. G.
Patten, Paul Thurston, Jas. Ah Chong
Clerks ............... Chas. Joges (chief), David Kamakahi, L. K.
Lono, Benjamin Kong, Mrs. E. Asam

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Pilot, Hilo .......... Capt. Fredholm
Pilot, Port Allen ....... Capt. W. M. Good
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Herbert E. Newton ...... Deputy Surveyor
Chief Asst. .......... E. W. Hockley
Asst. Surveyors ........

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Dunn, F. H. Kanahele, Ch. Murray
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A. W. Duval .......... Asst. Forestier, Kauai

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B. A. Gallagher, Bacteriologist
Dr. J. C. Fitzgerald, Assistant

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J. E. Backus, Terr. Veterinarian, Molokai

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G. Tucker, J. N. Perez, Asst. Wardens, Hawaii
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South Kohala
...... J. S. Lemon, J. K. Kamehaku
South Hilo
Kau
Geo. Campbell, J. T. Nakai
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...... E. K. Kamehau, W. S. May
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Rosamond Fernandez, Bernard Akana,
K. Ching, C. Chung, Clerks

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Maui
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Will. C. Crawford
Deputy Superintendent.... O. E. Long
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W. E. Mitchell, East Maui
Robert M. Faulkner, West Maui
Orrin W. Robinson, Rural Oahu
Gus. H. Webling, Honolulu
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C. J. B. Lace
Assist. Secretary
E. H. Desha
Accountant
H. H. Williams
Dr. Ross B. Wiley

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Helen Pratt, Aast. Division of Research
J. R. Coxen

Director of Vocational Education
Miss Bess Exton

Supervisor, Nutrition Division
Miss Helen M. Baulken

Supervisor Dental Hygiene Division
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man, J. Platt Cooke, Mark A. Robin
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Secretary
Miss Edgarine, Nutrition Division
Miss Helen M. Baulken
Chief Clerk
J. M. Asing
Food Commissioner and Analyst
M. B. Bavos
Supt. Insane Asylum, Dr. A. B. Eckerdt
Supt. Leper Settlement, R. L. Cooke
Resident Physician, Dr. A. H. Luckie
Health Officer, Hawaii
C. Charlton
Division Officer, Maui
R. C. Lane
Division Supervisor, Kauai

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Oahu.
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Dr. R. J. Wilkins.
Dr. R. J. Mermod.
Dr. H. T. Rothwell.
Dr. C. Chinn.
Dr. J. A. Keefe.

Maui.
Dr. W. T. Dunn.
Dr. A. C. Rothrock.
Dr. M. L. Madsen.
Dr. G. H. Lightner.
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Dr. H. McCoy.
Dr. H. W. Chamberlain.
Dr. F. A. St. Sure.
Dr. A. K. Hanchett.

W. H. Chamberlain.
N. and Kona.
Dr. R. T. Treadwell.
Dr. C. L. Carter.

Hamakua and South Kohala
Dr. W. A. Christiansen, North Hamakua

L. M. Judd.

Kauai.

L. M. Judd.

Kauai.

L. M. Judd.

L. M. Judd.

L. M. Judd.

L. M. Judd.
Dr. Frederick Irwin ................. Puna
Dr. H. E. Crawford .................. Kaua‘i
Dr. T. Keay .......................... West South Hilo
Dr. R. J. Mannfield ................. Waimanalo
Dr. A. H. Waterhouse ............... Konawaena
Dr. J. M. Kuhs ....................... Hilo
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Osteopathy—Dr. Ira T. Lane, Dr. Kathyrn J. Morelock, Dr. Emily Dole.
Pharmacy—E. A. Burford, P. F. Jachumson, A. W. Meyer.
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Maui—Judge D. H. Case (ex-officio), Mrs. E. S. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. D. Baldwin, F. B. Cameron, May B. Murdock, W. H. Hutton.
Kauai—Judge W. C. Achi (ex-officio), A. Englehard, Miss Elsie Wilcox, Mrs. A. R. Glaisyer, C. B. Hofgaard, S. Takata.

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Mombers—F. C. Boyer, Harry S. Hayward
Secretary .................. J. R. Kenny

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Louis Karstaedt, in the state of Pennsylvania.
Lester Ball, in the state of California.
M. M. Campbell, District of Montreal for Hawaii.
G. S. Grossman, in Washington, D. C.
C. F. Wilcox for New York.
Antonio F. Brendard, Azores Islands.
Dorothy H. McLennan, California.

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FAIR COMMISSION

HISTORICAL COMMISSION.
G. R. Carter, H. S. Palmer, Mrs. Emma Taylor

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A. F. Bauman, E. R. Cameron, H. D. Young.

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James W. Lloyd .................. Director
H. A. Kluegel, Special Investigator
Mary A. Hart .................. Principal Clerk

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Henry P. O'Sullivan, Executive Secretary
J. F. Markham .................. Chief Clerk
Bina Mossman .................. Stenographer
J. Thomas ......................... Clerk
C. C. Lowrey, Abigail Meheula .......... Sten-Typists
H. L. Marsham .................. Bookkeeper

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(Hawaii), William H. Rice (Kauai),
Alfred Martensen (Maui), C. R. Frazier,
Territory at Large.
Geo. T. Armitage, secretary; Representa-
tive, H. K. McCann Co., 114 Sansome
Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Organized Nov. 24, 1923.
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G. Fred Bush ............ Vice-President
John A. Hamilton .......... Secretary

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R. E. Woolley ........... 1st Vice-President
K. B. Barnes .............. 2nd Vice-President
H. V. von Holt ........... Treasurer
J. A. Hamilton .......... Manager

MAUI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
President .............. L. C. Brown
Vice-President ......... Charles Savage
Secretary .......... H. J. Gray
Treasurer .......... H. Alexander

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HILO.
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Vice-President ......... Gavien A. Bush
Executive Secretary .... Dell C. Wilson
Treasurer .............. G. J. Matthias

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Vice-President .......... F. Crawford
Secretary .......... Cross
Treasurer .......... J. I. Silva

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Vice-Presidents .......... Hon. Walter F. Frear, W.
R. Castle, F. C. Atherton, Chung K. Ai
Director .............. A. Hube Ford

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Vice-President ............ W. A. Love
Secretary .......... John T. Fisher
Assistant Secretary .... D. F. Fisher
Treasurer .......... Bishop Trust Co.

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Vice-President .......... J. W. Russell

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Otto H. Swezey .......... Entomologist
C. E. Pemberton .......... Associate Entomologist
F. X. Williams, R. H. Van Zwalu-
enburg, G. H. Cassidy (Assistant Nema-
tologist), F. C. Hadden, F. A. Bianchi
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L. W. Bryan (Hawaii), George A. Mc-
Eldowney (Oahu), Albert Duvel
(Kauai) .......... Forest Supervisors
E. L. Caum .......... Asst. Botanist
Joseph E. Wist .......... Supt. Vineyard St. Nursery
Hugh W. Brodie, Colin Potter .......... Asst. in Forestry
W. R. McAllep .......... Sugar Technologist
W. L. McCleery .......... Associate Sugar Technologist
Raymond Elliot, Asst. Sugar Technologist
A. Brodie .......... Technical Chemist
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C. Ashton .......... Asst. Chemists
Guy R. Stewart .......... Chemist
W. T. McGeorge, F. E. Hance,
Fred Hansson .......... Associate Chemists
Ray Van Brocklin, L. E. Davis,
Carl W. Nesbitt, Arthur Ayres, J.
Houston Duffy, R. W. Ward
J. A. Verret .......... Agriculturalist
A. J. Mangelsdorf .......... Genetecist
J. P. Martin, Clyde C. Barnum, C. W.
Carpenter .......... Asst. Pathologists
D. M. Weller .......... Histologist
W. Twigg-Smith .......... Illustrator
Darrell Meek .......... Chief Clerk
Mabel Fraser .......... Librarian

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APPLE CANNERS
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William P. Tuttle .......... Vice-President
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Auditor .......... Young, Lamberton & Pearson

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Irwin Spalding .......... Auditors

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Secretary-Treasurer .......... W. C. Furer
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San Francisco ................................. Bishop Ins. Agency
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Vice-President ................................. Miss C. B. Wood
Secretary ...................................... Miss A. Sinclair
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
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B. Cartwright, Geo. I. Brown, J. R.
Galt, F. D. Lowrey.

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Vice-President ................................. Miss C. B. Wood
Secretary ...................................... Miss A. Sinclair
Treasurer ....................................... Hawaiian Trust Co.
Auditor ........................................... Audit Co. of Hawaii
Dr. V. D. Sezlevsky, Dr. R. N. Terlstein,
Head Physician ................................. Dr. H. H. Walker
Dr. R. Hemenway, Mr. R. Hemenway,
Statistician ...................................... Mrs. R. Hemenway
Pharmacist ....................................... Miss Olsen
Dietitian ......................................... Miss De Vries
Social Worker ...................................... Miss C. Pughe
Occupational Therapy Director ............... Miss C. Pughe

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
Open Nov. 24, 1909.
President ...................................... H. G. Dillingham
Vice-President ................................. M. B. Henshaw
Secretary ...................................... G. H. BUTTOLPH
Treasurer ....................................... John Waterhouse
Auditor ........................................... E. J. Greaney
Superintendent ................................. Miss Elizabeth McKay

SHRINERS' HOSPITAL FOR
CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Chief Surgeon ...................................... Dr. A. L. Craig
Superintendent ................................. G. Shaw, R. N.

HOSPITAL FLOWER SERVICE ASSN.
Organized February, 1890.
President ...................................... Mrs. A. Lewis
Vice-President ................................. Mrs. C. B. Wood
Secretary ...................................... Mrs. R. C. Bell
Treasurer ....................................... Miss M. Williams

SEAMEN'S INSTITUT.
Established 1902.
Wm. H. Popert ...................... Chairman
J. L. Cockburn ..................... Vice-Chairman
Geo. Bastard .................................. Secretary
Charl Masur ................................. Treasurer

DAUGHTERS OF HAWAII.
Organized Dec. 1, 1903.
Regent ......................................... Mrs. F. M. Swanson
First Vice-Regent ............................. Mrs. A. Lewis
Historian ......................................... Mrs. B. Irwin
Asst. Historian ................................. Lahlahi Webb
Secretary ....................................... Mrs. Guy Ruthwell
Treasurer ....................................... Miss M. Pfleger

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
Board of Regents.
C. R. Hemenway ................................ Chairman
David L. Crawford .................... Secretary
Regents—Dr. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. Mary D.
Frear, A. G. Smith, Akaiho Akana, Geo.
I. Brown.

LIBRARY OF HAWAII
Board of Trustees
Rt. Rev. H. B. Restarick ................ President
Mrs. A. L. Castle .................... Vice-President
A. Lewis, Jr. ................................. Treasurer
A. C. Alexander ....................... Secretary
F. E. Blake, Bruce Cartwright, W.
W. Thayer.

Library Staff
Margaret E. Newman ................ Librarian
Caroline P. Green ................ Asst. Librarian
Myrtle Coleman ...................... Head Circ. Dept.
Christal Fox, Alice P. Bailey, Juanita
Hess, Isabel Lasar, Helen F. Ellis
.... Asst. Librarians
Alice E. Burnham ................ Head Ref. Dept.
Alma S. Jonson, Alice Simpson, Eva
Blood ........................................... Asst. Librarians
Mary S. Lawrence ................ Head Teachers' Dept.
Ruth E. McKee ......................... Assistant
Lola B. Bellinger .................. Head Children's Dept.
K. McDole, Marion Lewis, Ann Pfaender
.... Assistant
Florence A. Klammer ......... Head Catalog Dept.
Ellen Shope ......................... Assistant
Laura R. Sutherland—Head Stations Dept.
Louise B. Harrison, Mrs. D. K. Wood
.... Asst. Librarians
S. Maude Jones ................ Head Bindery Dept.

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Organized Jan. 1, 1892.
President ...................................... Rev. H. B. Restarick
Vice-President ................................. W. F. Frear
Recording Secretary ........................ A. P. Taylor
Cor. Secretary ................................. R. S. Kuykendall
Treasurer ....................................... S. W. King
Librarian ....................................... Miss C. P. Green

KAUAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
President ...................................... C. B. Hofgaard
Vice-President ................................. E. A. Knudsen
Sec.-Treas. ...................................... Miss E. H. Wilcox

BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP MUSEUM.
Founded 1893. Opened June 22, 1891.
Board of Trustees.
Albert F. Judd .................. President
E. F. Bishop ..................... Vice-President
R. H. Trent ......................... Secretary
Geo. M. Collins .................... Treasurer
Geo. R. Carter, R. H. Trent, Geo. M.
Collins, C. Montague Cooke, Jr., J. K.
Clarke.
Museum Staff.

Herbert Ernest Gregory, Ph.D..... Director
A. M. Adamson......... Enomologist
Frederick C. Brown ..... Research Associate in Botany
Edwin H. Bryan..... Curator of Collections
P. H. Buck .......... Enomologist
Bruce Cartwright ........ Associate in Ethnology
Erling Christophersen ... Associate in Ethnology
C. M. Cooke, Jr. ............. Malacologist
Paul T. Diefendorf ......... Associate in Ethnology
Kenneth E. Emery ............ Zoologist

Vice-President
Treasurer
Registrar
Secretary

C.

Treasurer .......... Miss Charlotte Hall
Thomas G. Thrum ................ ..
Regent ............. Mrs. N. M. Benyas
Recording Secy. , Mrs. W. E. Wall
Corresp. Secy. ......... Mrs. L. P. Miller
Treasurer .......... Miss Charlotte Hall
Historian .......... Miss Harriet Chapell
Chaplain .......... Mrs. Laura A. Haley

HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Originally Organized 1823.
Constitution revised 1863. Annual Meeting June

President .......... Emil Berndt
Vice- Presidents ...... A. C. Alexander, Walter P. Frear
Cor. Secy. ......... Rev. H. P. Judd
Rev. Secretary ..... Rev. A. S. Baker
Treasurer ........ Rev. J. P. Erdman
Auditor .......... Young, Lambert & Pearson

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.
Organized 1871.
President .......... Mrs. Theo. Richards
Vice-Presidents ...... Mrs. W. J. Forbes,
Mrs. A. S. Baker, P. Huyler
Recording Secretary .. Mrs. G. Kinneal
Home Cor. Secy. .... Mrs. J. Fraser
Foreign Cor. Secy. .... Mrs. A. E. Judd
Treasurer .......... Mrs. R. G. Moore
Auditor ........ W. J. Forbes

MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.
Organized 1852
President .......... H. H. Hitchcock
Vice-President .... Mrs. F. E. Middlet
Secretary .......... Miss H. G. Forbes
Recorder .......... Agnes E. Judd
Treasurer .......... W. W. Chamberlain
Auditor .......... J. P. Morgan

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Organized 1889.
President .......... Dr. James L. Morgan
Vice-Presidents ...... Geo. F. Denison, Chas. A. Wolen
Secretary .......... Norman T. Booth
Treasurer .......... W. J. Forbes
Auditor .......... E. O. Andrews

ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A.
Executive Committee
Chairman .......... John W. Verhoek
Vice-Chairman ...... Chas. G. Heiser, Jr.
Treasurer .......... Mrs. A. E. Mott-Smith
Gen. Secretary .... Miss Mary L. Cady

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Organized 1900.
President .......... Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Jr.
Vice-Presidents-Mrs. F. C. Atherton
Mrs. Geo. P. Castle, Mrs. J. B. Guard
Secretary .......... Mrs. O. H. Walker
Cor. Secretary .... Mrs. W. N. Chaffee
Treasurer .......... Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith
Gen. Secretary .... Miss Robert Cady

FREE KINDERGARTEN AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.
Organized 1895.
President .......... Mrs. F. M. Swanzy
Vice-Presidents ...... Mrs. F. W. Damon
Mrs. G. P. Castle, Mrs. W. W. McFady
Recording Secy. .... Mrs. A. C. Bell
Treasurer .......... Mrs. R. C. Moore
Assistant Treasurer ...... W. J. Forbes

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

President .......... Geo. C. Carter
Vice-President ...... M. M. Johnson
Secretary-Treas. ..... Jared G. Smith
Registrar .......... D. S. Bowman

BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.
Organized June 28, 1899.

President .......... A. Withington
Vice-President ...... K. A. Vitousek
Secretary .......... J. D. Flint
Treasurer .......... E. W. Sutton

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

Regent .......... Mrs. N. M. Benyas
Vice-Regent ...... Mrs. W. E. Wall
Recording Secy. , Mrs. Jessie P. Cameron
Corresp. Secy. ......... Mrs. L. P. Miller
Treasurer .......... Miss Charlotte Hall
Historian .......... Miss Harriet Chapell
Chaplain .......... Mrs. Laura A. Haley

DIRECTORY
HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU.
Organized June 7, 1899.
President ........................................ J. R. Galt
Vice-Presidents ............... R. A. Cooke, Mrs. W. F. Swanzy, Mrs. A. C. Alexander
Treasurer .............................. Hawn Trust Co., Ltd.
Secty. and Manager ........ Margaret Bergen
Auditor ................................. Audit Co. of Hawaii

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.
Organized 1852. Annual Meeting June
President ......................................... Mrs. A. A. Young
Vice-President .................... Mrs. H. F. Damon
Secretary ......................... W. C. Shields
Treasurer ................................. H. B. Sinclair

HAWAIIAN HUMANE SOCIETY.
Originated 1897. Organized Sept., 1908.
President ........................................ Mrs. H. M. Damon
Hon. President .......... Mrs. S. M. Damon
Secretary ......................... Mrs. M. B. Carden
Treasurer ................................. Bishop Trust Co.
Executive Officer ............ Miss Lucy K. Ward
Agent ................................. M. Texeira

OAHU CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.
Organized 1844.
President ........................................ F. J. Lowrey
Vice-President .................... S. G. Wilder
Secretary ......................... Dr. W. Jamieson
Treasurer ................................. Hawaiian Trust Co.

THE OUTDOOR CIRCLE.
(For the beautifying of Honolulu.)
Organized May, 1912.
President .......... Mrs. Walter F. Dillingham
1st Vice-President .......... Mrs. Robert White
2nd Vice-President.Mrs. James A. Morgan
3rd Vice-President .......... Mrs. C. B. High
Librarian ......................... Mrs. Douglas Young
Treasurer ................................. Mrs. F. D. Lowrey

PACIFIC CLUB.
Organized 1852. Premises on Emma Street.
President ....................... A. W. T. Bottomley
Vice-President .................... W. F. Frear
Secretary ......................... C. A. Mackintosh
Treasurer ................................. O. N. Tyler

HAWAIIAN VOLCANO RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.
Organized October, 1911.
President ........................................ L. A. Thurston
Vice-President .................... W. F. Dillingham
Treasurer ................................. L. T. Peck
Secretary ......................... L. W. de Vis-Norton
Observatory Director........ Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Jr.

HONOLULU SYMPHONY SOCIETY
Reorganized May 29, 1924.
President ..................................... R. Alex. Anderson
Vice-President .................... Mrs. C. F. Damon
Secretary ................................. W. Twigg-Smith
Treasurer ................................. Chas. F. Weeber
Directors (with above officers)—Mrs. G. P. Cooke, Mrs. D. L. Crawford
Conductor ................................. Arthur Brooke

HONOLULU OPERA ASSOCIATION
Organized Aug. 28, 1928
President ..................................... Wm. A. Popert
Rec. Secretary ............. L. W. de Vis-Norton
Cor. Secretary ............. Mrs. E. M. Watson
Treasurer ................................. Mrs. Hilda McKenzie
Directors (with the above officers)..... E. A. Berndt, Geo. A. Angus, B. O. Wist
Music Director ................. Milton Seymour
Dramatic Director ............ Mrs. E. B. Lawson

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
(Specializing in Chamber Music Concerts)
President ................................. L. T. Peck
Secretary ................................. Mrs. Theo. Richards
Treasurer ................................. Arthur F. Thayer

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF HONOLULU
President ..................................... C. F. White
Vice-President .................... C. C. Pittman
Secretary ......................... H. W. Camp
Treasurer ................................. P. G. H. Deverill

ROTORY CLUB OF HONOLULU
Organized March 4, 1915.
President ..................................... C. R. Welsh
Treasurer ................................. J. H. Ellis
Secretary ................................. J. W. Caldwell

OAHU COUNTRY CLUB
Organized 1906.
President ................................. E. E. Dodge
Vice-President .................... Horace Johnson
Secretary ......................... G. H. Buttolph
Treasurer ................................. R. McCorriston

ULUNIU WOMEN'S SWIMMING CLUB
Organized March, 1909.
Hon. President .......... Mrs. F. M. Swanzy
President ................................. Mrs. A. L. Castle
Vice-Presidents ............ Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. A. Greenwell
Treasurer ................................. Mrs. W. J. MacNeil
Secretary ................................. Mrs. W. A. Wall
CITY PLANNING COMMISSION.
The Mayor (ex-officio).
Chief Eng., Dept. Public Works.
J. D. McNerny, Chairman; M. B. Carson,
R. H. Trent, G. R. Miller, M. M. Magoon,

HONOLULU AUTOMOBILE CLUB.
Organized Feb. 5, 1915.
President .................. John F. Stone
Vice-President ............ G. S. Waterhouse
Secretary ................ LeRoy Blessing
Treasurer .................. Stanley Livingston
Manager .................. LeRoy Blessing

HONOLULU AD CLUB.
Organized Feb. 6, 1913.
President .................. F. L. Allen
Vice-President ............ Mrs. M. H. Perkins
Secretary-Treasurer ........ H. F. Cooper
Auditor .................... E. S. Smith

HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB.
Organized 1918.
President .................. F. L. Akana
Vice-President ............ Mary Espinda
Secretary ................ Lillian Markham
Treasurer .................. Eva Hart

HONOLULU REALTY BOARD
Organized 1922
President .................. C. J. Pietsch
1st Vice-President .......... Percy Nottage
2nd Vice-President .......... Charles R. Frazier
Secretary .................. J. E. Hoch
Treasurer .................. Vincent Fernandez
Directors—S. W. King, E. M. Thacker,
Chester Livingston, F. E. Steere, W.
G. Matthias, C. F. Cleveland, E. H.
Williams.

PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS.
The Honolulu Advertiser, issued by the
Advertiser Pub. Co. every morning.
Raymond Coll, Managing Editor.
The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, issued every
evening (except Sundays), by the Ho-
nolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd. Riley H.
Allen, Editor.
The Weekly Times, issued every Saturday.
Edwd. P. Irwin, Editor and Publisher.
The Guide, issued every Tuesday and Fri-
day morning by the Guide Pub. Co.
New Freedom, issued every Friday. Thos.
McVeigh, Editor-Publisher.
The Friend, Organ of the Hawaiian Board,
issued monthly. Miss E. V. Warriner,
Business Manager.
The Hawaiian Church Chronicle, issued on
the first Saturday of every month.
Rt. Rev. H. B. Restarick, Editor.
The Paradise of the Pacific, issued
monthly. Mrs. E. A. Langston-Boyle,
Publisher.
The Mid-Pacific Monthly, an illustrated
descriptive magazine. Alex. Hume Ford,
Editor and Publisher.
The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist,
issued monthly under direction of Board
of Com. Agr. and Forestry.

Pacific Affairs, monthly, published by
Institute of Pacific Relations. Eliza-
beth Green, Editor.

Hawaii Educational Review, issued monthly.
E. V. Sayers, Editor.

Ke Alakai o Hawaii (native), weekly,
issued every Thursday. Jonah Kuma-
lac, Editor.

Hilo Tribune-Herald, issued daily at Hilo
by the Tribune-Herald, Ltd. F. J. Cody,
Manager; R. P. White, Editor.

The Hawaii News (Hilo), weekly, Friday.
H. C. Davies, Editor.

The Maui News, issued daily at Wailuku,

The Garden Island, issued weekly at Li-
hue, Kauai. C. J. Fern, Managing Editor.

Hoku o Hawaii, issued on Friday of each
week at Hilo. Rev. S. L. Desha, Editor.

THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, issued the
middle of December for the following
year. Thos. G. Thurm, Editor and Pub-
lisher.

PLACES OF WORSHIP
Central Union Church, Congregational, cor.
Bertanita and Punahou; Rev. C. H.
Wilson, D. D., Acting Minister; Rev.
H. P. Leomia, Associate Minister and
Director Religious Education; Rev. T.
M. Talmage, executive minister. Sun-
days services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Sunday school at 9:40 a.m. Prayer
meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

Kalili Union Church, King street, Kalili;
Rev. A. S. Baker, pastor. Sunday
school at 9:45 a.m. Gospel services at
11 a.m.

Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Bere-
tania and Victoria streets; Rev. John
Hedley, pastor. Sunday services at
11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school
at 10 a.m. Prayer meeting Wednes-
days at 7:30 p.m.

The Christian Church, Kewalo street, Rev.
F. L. Purnell, pastor. Sunday ser-
VICES at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sun-
day school at 9:45 a.m. Prayer meet-
ing Wednesday evenings, at 7:30.

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

Roman Catholic Church, Fort street, near
Bertanita; Rt. Rev. P. Alencastre,
Bishop of Arubissus, Services every Sun-
day 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 Epis-
copal; entrance from Emma street, near
Bertanita. Rt. Rev. S. H. Littell, Bishop
of the Missionary District of Honolulu;
Very Rev. Wm. Ault, Dean. Holy
Communion, 7; Sunday school, 10;
morning prayer, litany and sermon, 11;
Hawaiian service, 9:30; evening prayer
and sermon, 7:30.
Chinese Congregation, Rev. Sang Mark, Priest in charge. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

St. Clement's, Punahou. Services on Sundays, Holy Communion 7 a. m., Morning prayer, 11 a. m. Chaplain J. B. Webster in charge.

Epiphany Mission, Kaimuki, Rev. J. Lamb Doty, priest in charge. Sunday services at 7:30 and 10 a. m. Sunday school at 10.

St. Elizabeth's Mission, Palama, Rev. James Kieb, priest in charge. Sunday services 7 and 11 a.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

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

Christian Chinese Church, King street; Rev. Tse Tsai Chang, 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, Lau Tet Wan, pastor. Services at usual hours.

German Lutheran Church, Beretania street. Dr. A. Hoeppmann, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m.; Sunday school at 10 a.m.

First Baptist Church, 1306 Miller Street. L. T. McCall, acting minister. 9:45 Sunday school; 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., church service; 7 p.m., B. Y. P. U. services.

The Pilgrim Church, Rev. T. M. Talmage, 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: C. R. Webster, minister. Chapel, Keaumoku 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. O. K. Tamura, 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.

Kawaihao Church, corner King and Punchbowl streets; Rev. Akaiko Akana pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m.

Kaumakapili Church, King street, Palama; Rev. H. K. Poopoe, pastor. Sunday services at the usual hours.

CITY OFFICIALS

COUNTY OF MAUI.

Sherriff ......... Clement C. Crowell
Attorney ........ E. R. Bevans
Auditor ........ Samuel Abo, Sr.
Treasurer .......... J. P. Cockett
Clerk .......... W. F. Kaele
Supervisors—S. E. Kalama, chairman; Guy S. Goodness, P. J. Goodness, H. L. Holstein, Alvin K. Silva.

COUNTY OF HAWAII.

Sheriff ......... Samuel K. Pua
Attorney ......... H. K. Brown
Auditor ........ Archibald Hapai
Clerk .......... W. H. Beers
Treasurer .......... O. T. Shipman
Supervisors—W. R. Barringer
COUNTY OF KAUAI.

Sheriff ......... W. H. Rice, Jr.
Attorney ......... K. M. Ahana
Clerk .......... J. M. Kaneakua
Treasurer .......... A. G. Kaulukou
Supervisors—K. C. Ahana
A47

FEDERAL OFFICIALS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Hons. Wm. B. Lymer, E. K. Massoe, .... Judges U. S. District Court
S. W. Winslow, U. S. District Attorney
John Albert Matthewman, W. Z. Fairbanks, William C. Moore, ... Assistants
Oscar P. Cox, ..... U. S. Marshal
T. R. Clark, Office Dep. U. S. Marshal
H. Clarke, Lighthouse
Assts. Office Dep. U. S. Marshal
Wm. F. Thompson, Jr., Clerk
Thos. P. Cummins, Ed. Langwith...
W. D. Ouderkerk, U. S. Commissioner
Harry Steiner ....U. S. Com., Honolulu
J. D. Flint ....Referee in Bankruptcy
S. Desha, ...U. S. Commissioner, Hilo
O. T. Shipman, ...Referee, Hilo
F. A. Lufkin ....Referee, Kahului
Manuel Asue ....U. S. Com., Wailuku
Jos. C. Cullen ....U. S. Com., Lihue

Regular Terms:—At Honolulu on the second Tuesday 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
Wm. F. Thompson, Jr., Lester Petrie

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL SERVICE.

Jeanette A. Hyde ....Collector
Roger J. Taylor ....Asst. Collector
F. L. Beringer ....Actg. Appraiser
G. M. Meyers ....Dep. Col. and Cashier
R. H. Benefee, E. H. Boyen, R. T. Friedersdorf, F. L. Brewer, Examiners
H. S. Mau, Ah Sun Chung, L. Carlson ....Deputy Col. and Clerks
H. N. Kimura, Yuk Sing Hu, ...Clerks
M. McNess ....Inspectors and Clerk
M. R. Ludd ....Storekeeper
L. N. Gillin ....Dep. Collector, Kahului
R. H. Anderson ....Dep. Collector, Hilo
W. M. Gorham ....Dep. Collector, Koloa
J. H. Oliveira, Dep. Insp. in charge outside force.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.
Collector’s Office.

A. H. Tarleton ....Collector
W. G. Ashley, Jr. ....Asst. to Collector
Lee Sing ....Cashier
Nicholas F. Hackett .......

J. W. S. Chief Income Division
Kittie E. Westley ....Bookkeeper
George W. Macy ....Chief Field Division
Oren C. Wilson ....Field Deputy, Hawaii

HONOLULU POST OFFICE

J. E. Wooley ....Postmaster
Albert P. Lino, Asst. Postmaster
George T. Sullivan ....Sup't of Mails
Charles M. Wolfe ....Asst. Sup't of Mails
John A. Swain ....Postal Cashier
E. T. Gilsey ....Money Order Cashier
William Jones ....Foreman City Section
Charles E. Paalhuhi ....Foreman Mailing Section
Ernest K. Puni ....Foreman of Carriers
Arthur Grantham .......
Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.
LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Predk. A. Edgecomb ....Superintendent
C. N. Ellihar ....Asst. Superintendent
T. S. Clark ....Chief Clerk
Mrs. Rose V. Wilkins, W. C. Rendue ...

T. H. Kalawala, Keeper, Lighthouse Depot
Lighthouse Tender Kubui

W. J. H. Sieckemeyer ....Captain
Jenn H. Jensen ....First Officer
J. F. Miller ....Second Officer
M. B. Jacobson ....Chief Engineer
Ralph Carson ....1st Ass't Engineer

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

A. F. Burnett ....Dist. Director
W. A. Brazic ....Asst. Dist. Director
G. A. Erbs, J. G. Clemson, D. G. Mead
Chu Ming ....Chinese Interpreter

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

J. F. Voorhees ....Meteorologist
E. E. Lovbridge ....Observer

HAWAI’I EXPERIMENT STATION.
(Joinly with University of Hawaii)

J. M. Westgate ....Director
Willis T. Pope ....Horticulturist
J. C. Ripperstein ....Chemist
Chas. Richter ....Asst. Chemist
E. K. Lom ....Asst. Agronomist
John Castro ....Plant Propagator
H. K. Hee ....Clerk

PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED STATES
SERVICE.

S. B. Grubbs, Medical Director, U. S.
B. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer
G. D. Holdt, Passed Asst. Surgeon, U. S.
P. H. S.
W. W. Nesbit, Passed Asst. Surgeon, U. S.
P. H. S.
J. E. S. Pratt, Acting Assistant Surgeon,
U. S. P. H. S.
L. L. Sexton, Acting Assistant Surgeon,
U. S. P. H. S., Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Wm. Osmers, Acting Assistant Surgeon,
U. S. P. H. S., Kahului, Maui, T. H.
Wm. P. Dunn, Acting Assistant Surgeon,
U. S. P. H. S., Lahaina, Maui, T. H.
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# INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Groups, Sex and Race of Population</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Sugar Exports, from 1920, Quantity and Value</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed Values, Real and Personal Property, 1930</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrivals and Departures of Shipping</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Penalty, Our</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Deposits, Growth of</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankruptcies in Hawaii</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth, by Counties, of Population, 1920</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births and Deaths by Nationalities and Counties, 1930-1920</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonded Debt, Terr. of Hawaii</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Values, Terr. of Hawaii</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar, Counting House</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census Returns, 1920</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Latest by Islands</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Days and Holidays</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin Shipments, 1929</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collected Taxes, 1930</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Population by Districts and Islands, 1930-1920</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Race Population, 1920-10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Table Census Periods, 1872-1930</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Officials</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs Statistics, 1929—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports and Imports</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Values from U. S.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipments to U. S., Domestic, 1928-1929</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity and Value Domestic Produce to the U. S., 1929</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt, Bonded, Terr. of Hawaii, 1930</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Products to Foreign Countries, 1929</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drama in Honolulu, 1930</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eclipses, 1930</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports—See Customs Statistics. —Value Pineapple Products, 1926-1929</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures, Receipts and Public Debt, 1925-1930</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Officials</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Situation in Hawaii</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii, the Climatic Spiritual Frontier</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Corporations, Number and Capital, 1930</td>
<td>21</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>—Sugar Export Statistics</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Bonded Debt, 1930</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Sugar Crops, 1926-1930</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu-San Francisco Packet Service</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Yesterdays</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports—See Customs Statistics. Insurance Business, 1929</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai's Development</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ke'ele the Surf-Rider</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lure of Waimea</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Pacific Efficient Printing Plant</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meteorological Observations</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moon Changes</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality, Plantation Laborers, 1930</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Census</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hawaiiana</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and Tonnage Vessels, all Hawaiian Ports, 1930</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>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple Companies Operating</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation Mills and Agencies</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population in 1920 by Age Groups</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—of Hawaii, Census of 1930</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>Post Office Statistics</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Royal Memorial</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Debt, etc., Territory of Hawaii</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punu Petroglyphs</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall, Principal Stations, Hawaiian Islands, 1929-1930</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare Stamp Collection</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts, Expenditures and Public Debt of Hawaii, 1930</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources of Hawaii, 1930</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrospect for 1930</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloha Festivals</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviary Realized</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Mishaps</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avocado Outlook</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagasse Factory</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Club Merger</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee Outlook</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elections</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fires</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii's Olympic Honors</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday Observance</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island Fairs</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kailulani Tablet</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolekole Pass Road</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Mishaps</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde Dam Collapse</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Hospitals</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necrology</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyster Prospects</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone Wires Underground</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Improvements</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldier Lost</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamship Merger</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamer Likelike</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Disaster</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans-Pacific Yacht Race</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unusual Heavy Seas</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcano Active</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weather</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wee Golf</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Tours</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1930 | 13 |
| Seating Capacity, Principal Churches, etc. | 23 |
| Second Pan-Pacific Women's Conference | 69 |
| Sources of Polynesian Culture | 93 |
| Statistics—See also Census and Customs Tables. | |
| —Births and Deaths by Nationalities, etc., 1930 | 12 |
| —Hawaiian Sugar Exports from 1925 | 18 |
| —Vital, 1930 | 12 |
| St. Michael Church Ruins | 72 |
| Sugar Crops, Past Five Years | 134 |
| —Plantations, Mills, etc., List of | 132 |
| Summary of Insurance Business, Hawaii, 1929 | 20 |
| —Meteorological, 1929-1930 | 26 |
| —Rainfall, Principal Localities, 1929-1930 | 24 |
| Taxes by Divisions and Counties, 1930 | 21 |
| Territorial Officials | 136 |
| Unusual Weather | 54 |
| Value of Imports, Foreign, 1929 | 18 |
| —of Shipments to the U. S. from Hawaii, 1928-1929 | 16 |
| Vital Statistics, 1930, by Islands | 12 |

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