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HAWAIIAN

ANNUAL

FOR

1925

The Reference Book of Information
and Statistics Relating to the

Territory of Hawaii

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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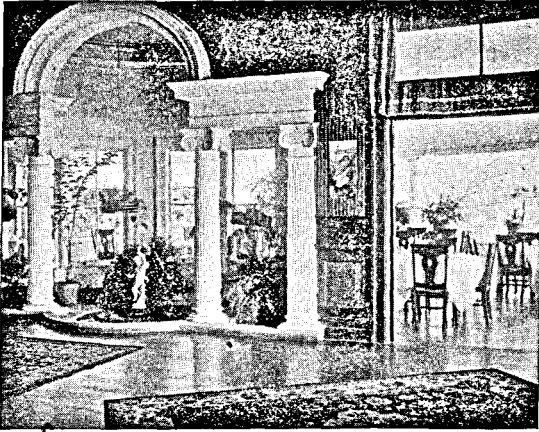
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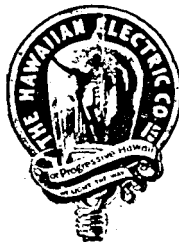
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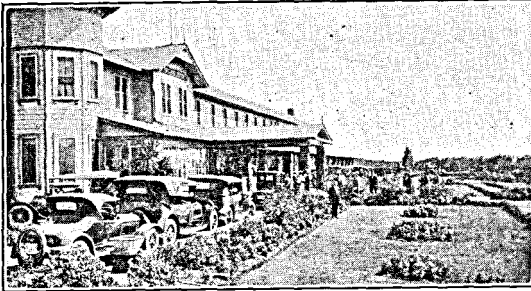
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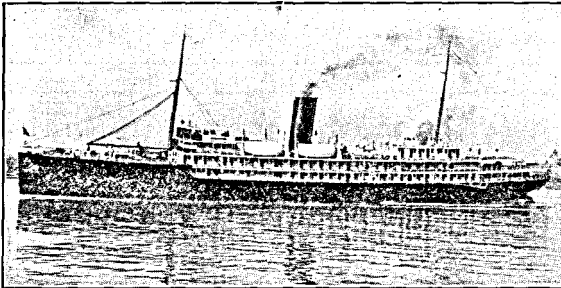
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FOR

 1925 

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

THOS. G. THRUM
Compiler and Publisher

Fifty-First Year of Publication

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HONOLULU
December, 1924

Counting House 1925 Calendar 1925

	Sunday.....	Monday.....	Tuesday.....	Wednesday....	Thursday.....	Friday.....	Saturday.....		Sunday.....	Monday.....	Tuesday.....	Wednesday....	Thursday.....	Friday.....	Saturday.....
JAN.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	JULY	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		26	27	28	29	30	31	..
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AUG.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
									23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31	..	..	..	..	..
MAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	SEPT.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..		27	28	29	30	..	..	..
APR.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	OCT.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MAY	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		29	30	..	..	..	..	..
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	DEC.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30		27	28	29	30	31

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The Hawaiian Annual
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THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

This publication, now in its second half-century, was early given first place for its reliable information pertaining to Hawaii, and is the reference hand-book in official and commercial circles, appealing alike to residents, visitors, and others seeking knowledge of this interesting Territory in Statistical, Historic, Reminiscent and Current progress; finding more therein than can be had in any other source.

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HAWAII'S OBSERVANT DAYS FOR 1925

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

Thirtieth year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

The 147th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands.

<p>*New Year.....Jan. 1 Lincoln's Birthday .....Feb. 12 *Washington's Birthday...Feb. 22 *Decoration Day.....May 30 Kamehameha Day .....June 11 *Birthday Hawn. Republic.July 4 *American Anniversary...July 4</p>	<p>Labor Day (1st Monday).Sept. 6 *Regatta Day (3rd Saturday).. Sept. 19 *Victory Day.....Nov. 11 Thanksgiving Day.....Nov. 26 *Christmas Day.....Dec. 25</p>
--	---

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

Church Days.

<p>Epiphany .....Jan. 6 Ash Wednesday.....Feb. 25 First Sunday in Lent....Mar. 15 Palm Sunday.....April 5 Good Friday.....April 10 Easter Sunday.....April 12</p>	<p>Ascension Day.....May 21 Whit Sunday.....May 31 Trinity Sunday.....June 7 Corpus Christi.....June 11 Advent Sunday.....Nov. 29 Christmas .....Dec. 25</p>
--	---

Moon Changes, 1925

Month	Full				New			
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
January	10	4	17	a. m.	24	4	15	p. m.
February	8	11	10	p. m.	23	3	42	a. m.
March	10	3	51	p. m.	24	3	53	p. m.
April	9	5	03	a. m.	23	3	58	a. m.
May	8	3	13	p. m.	22	5	18	a. m.
June	6	11	18	p. m.	21	7	47	a. m.
July	6	6	24	a. m.	20	11	10	p. m.
August	4	1	29	p. m.	19	2	45	p. m.
September	2	9	23	p. m.	18	5	42	a. m.
October	2	6	53	a. m.	17	7	36	p. m.
October	31	6	47	p. m.	..	..	..
November .....	..	..	..		16	8	28	a. m.
November	30	8	41	a. m.	..	..	..
December .....	..	..	..		15	8	35	p. m.
December	30	3	31	a. m.	..	..	..

HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

Fifty-First Issue

Devoted to Statistics, Research and Progress of Hawaii

Resources of Hawaii, 1924

Population, Territory, census of 1920.....	255,912
Estimated Population of Territory, 1924 (Board of Health) ..	307,100
Assessed valuation, Territory	\$357,002,080
Assessed value of real estate.....	212,871,428
Assessed value of personal property.....	144,130,652
Assessed value, Honolulu and Oahu.....	209,722,051
Assessed value, Honolulu realty.....	130,780,980
Assessed value, Honolulu personalty.....	78,941,071
Corporate-owned property in Territory.....	248,016,296
Individually owned property in Territory.....	108,985,794
Amount Insurance written.....	240,947,460
Banks have credits.....	56,495,762
Banks have commercial accounts.....	33,257,399
Banks have savings accounts.....	23,238,363
Corporations (809) are capitalized at.....	249,452,795
Sugar exports for 1924, tons.....	585,694
Hawaii's sugar crop, 1924, tons.....	709,000
Value sugar exports, 1924.....	74,520,983
Estimated pineapple pack, 1924 (cases).....	6,000,000
Value exports pineapple products, 1924.....	28,292,485
Total value all exports.....	108,632,223
Total value of imports.....	80,000,347
Excess value exports over imports.....	28,631,876
Amount of Public Debt.....	18,585,000
Total amount year's Revenue.....	15,440,493

Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1924

Public Improvement 3½% Bonds	\$ 200,000
Public Improvement 4% Bonds	7,680,000
Public Improvement 4½% Bonds	10,210,000
Public Improvement 5% Bonds	495,000
Total Bonds outstanding.....	\$18,585,000

Overland Distances, Island of Oahu

(By Government Road Only)

Revised by R. D. King, Survey Department

DISTANCES FROM NEW POST OFFICE, HONOLULU, TO

	Miles		Miles
Cor. Judd and Nuuanu.....	1.6	Liliha, Corner King St.....	1.0
Nuuanu, Country Club Entrance	2.8	Fort Shafter	3.3
Pali	6.9	Moanalua Stream	3.7
Waimanalo Fork	8.3	Puuloa Junction	4.1
Waimanalo Mill	13.2	Aiea	7.7
Waimanalo Landing	14.9	Pearl City Junction.....	10.9
Kailua Beach	13.3	Ewa Junction	12.1
Kaneohe Court House.....	11.9	Schofield Barracks (Gate)....	20.3
Heeia (Naval Radio Station)..	12.5	Wahiawa R. R. Station.....	20.7
Kahaluu	15.1	Waialua Hill	29.8
Kaalaea	15.6	Haleiwa Hotel	30.8
Waiahole Bridge	18.4	Kawailoa Bridge	32.9
Waikane Post Office.....	19.3	Waimea Bridge	35.2
Kualoa	21.5	Paumalu	36.0
Kaaawa	23.8	Pupukea	38.0
Kahana Bridge	26.2	Waialea	39.7
Punaluu Bridge	28.3	Kahuku Plantation Office.....	45.0
Hauula Bridge	31.1	Oahu Mill, Waipahu.....	14.8
Iaie Middle	34.5	Honouliuli	18.4
Kahuku Plantation Office.....	37.0	Ewa Mill	20.8
Moana Hotel	3.3	Nanakuli	26.9
Kapiolani Park (Entrance)....	3.8	Waianae Mill	33.1
Diamond Head Lighthouse....	5.3	Makaha	35.0
Kahala and Isenberg Road....	7.5	Makua	40.4
Kaimuki Car Line (Terminus)	4.6		
Kaimuki Hill Reservoir.....	4.7	HONOLULU BY WATER TO	
Waialae	5.9	Lahaina, Maui	72.0
Wailupe (Naval Radio Station)	7.5	Kahului, Maui	90.0
Niu	8.5	Hana, Maui	128.0
Koko Head	11.5	Mahukona, Hawaii	134.0
Makapuu	14.5	Kawaihae, Hawaii	144.0
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor..	7.8	Kealahou, Hawaii	157.0
Fort Kamehameha	9.4	Hilo, Hawaii	192.0
Fort de Russy.....	3.0	Nawiliwili, Kauai	98.0
Fort Ruger	5.0	Koloa, Kauai	102.0
		Waimea, Kauai	120.0

OAHU RAILWAY DISTANCES.—FROM HONOLULU TO

	Miles		Miles		Miles
Puuloa	6.0	Wahiawa	24.0	Makua	40.0
Aiea	8.0	Hoaehoe	14.0	Kawaihapai	49.0
Kalauao	9.0	Honouliuli	15.0	Mokuleia	51.0
Waiau	10.0	Ewa Mill	17.0	Puuiki	53.0
Pearl City.....	11.0	Gilbert	21.0	Waialua	55.0
Waipio	13.0	Nanakuli	27.0	Haleiwa Hotel....	55.0
Waipahu	13.0	Waianae	32.0	Waimea	61.0
Leilehua	26.0	Makaha	34.0	Kahuku	70.0

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

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

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

Islands	1866	1872	1878	1884	1890	1900	1910	1920
Hawaii.....	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,994	26,754	46,843	55,382	64,895
Maui.....	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357	24,797	28,623	36,080
Oahu.....	19,799	20,671	29,236	28,068	31,194	58,504	81,993	123,496
Kauai..	6,299	4,961	5,634	*8,935	11,643	20,562	23,744	29,247
Molokai	2,299	2,349	2,581	} 2614	2,652	2,504	1,791	1,784
Lanai	394	348	214		174	619	131	185
Niihau.....	325	233	177		216	172	208	191
Kahoolawe.....							2	3
Midway.....							35	31
Total....	62,959	56,897	57,985	80,578	89,900	154,001	191,909	255,912
All Foreigners	4,194	5,366	10,477	36,346	49,368	116,366	153,362	214,162
Hawaiians.....	5,8765	51,531	47,508	44,288	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

Races	All Islands		Honolulu		Hilo	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hawaiian	11,990	11,733	4,190	4,269	395	394
Caucasian-Hawaiian	5,528	5,544	2,891	3,079	239	249
Asiatic-Hawaiian	3,524	3,431	1,579	1,523	166	176
Portuguese	13,737	13,265	4,941	5,037	916	920
Porto Rican	3,133	2,469	430	411	62	60
Spanish	1,326	1,104	333	303	26	30
Other Caucasian	12,309	7,399	7,591	5,079	386	305
Chinese	16,197	7,310	8,428	4,955	456	206
Japanese	62,644	46,630	13,490	11,032	2,728	2,121
Korean	3,498	1,452	843	476	56	37
Filipino	16,851	4,180	1,660	453	372	113
All other	409	249	201	133	9	9
Total	151,146	104,766	46,577	36,750	5,811	4,620

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

Race	Number	Race	Number
Hawaii	136,349	Italy	60
Philippine Islands	18,728	Japan	60,690
Porto Rico	2,581	Korea	3,498
U. S., exclusive of above	10,816	Norway	141
Atlantic Islands	121	Pacific Islands	170
Australia	159	Poland	58
Austria	124	Portugal	5,794
Canada	472	Russia	342
China	11,164	Scotland	667
Denmark	83	Spain	1,396
England	747	Sweden	108
France	112	Switzerland	50
Ireland	204	All other countries	438
		Total	255,912

Hawaii's Annual Federal Revenue

Sources	1922	1923	1924
Internal Revenue Office	\$15,520,853	\$ 4,123,987	\$ 5,795,242
Custom House Receipts	1,076,163	1,500,653	1,543,911
Post Office Receipts	315,116	335,403	367,144
District Court Receipts	61,591	38,041	12,081

Population in 1920 by Age Groups, Sex and Race

Races	Under 20		20 to 39 Years		40 Years or over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hawaiian	4,698	4,814	3,699	3,856	3,589	3,057
Caucasian-Hawaiian	3,461	3,421	1,354	1,518	712	604
Asiatic-Hawaiian	2,556	2,428	676	781	289	218
Portuguese	7,851	7,703	3,559	3,095	2,322	1,860
Porto Rican	1,580	1,544	800	575	749	349
Spanish	791	683	245	267	290	154
Other Caucasian	3,244	2,131	5,765	3,105	3,286	2,156
Chinese	4,785	4,490	2,685	1,969	8,717	850
Japanese	25,309	23,483	18,266	16,409	19,053	6,732
Korean	808	765	1,112	495	1,568	192
Filipino	2,550	2,040	12,929	1,922	1,360	217
All other	149	166	123	50	137	33
Total	57,782	53,668	51,213	34,642	42,072	16,422

Comparative Race Population of Hawaii, 1920-1910

Courtesy Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.

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

*Decrease.

Of the total increase since 1910 in the population of the Territory as a whole (64,003), as shown by the above statement, the Japanese and Filipinos contributed fully three-fourths,—29,599 and 18,670, respectively. The figures show a considerable decrease since 1910 in the number of pure-blood Hawaiians—from 26,041 in 1910 to 23,723 in 1920—but a large gain in part-Hawaiians.

Of the total population of Hawaii in 1920, the males numbered 151,146, or 59.1 per cent, and the females 104,766, or 40.9 per cent. In 1910 the corresponding figures were: males, 123,099, or 64.1 per cent; females, 68,810, or 35.9 per cent. The ratio of males to females was 144.3 to 100 in 1920, as against 178.9 to 100 in 1910.

Births and Deaths by Nationalities, 1924

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

Nationality	Deaths	Births	Est. Popltn.
American, British, German, Russian...	257	453	34,272
Chinese	309	800	24,522
Filipino	636	1,375	39,608
Hawaiian	791	594	21,271
Part-Hawaiian	284	1,346	20,950
Japanese	1,388	5,820	125,368
Korean	93	258	5,817
Portuguese	341	1,060	26,791
Porto Rican	86	314	6,347
Spanish	13	74	1,939
Other	20	25	215
Total	4,218	12,128	307,100

Vital Statistics by Counties, 1924

Islands, etc.	Est. Popltn. 1924	Births	Mrrgs.	Deaths
Honolulu City	97,000	4,470	1,991	1,603
Outer Oahu	59,500	2,086	169	599
Hilo City	11,230	469	261	290
Hawaii County (other)	61,800	2,153	277	634
Maui County	43,242	1,719	288	680
Kalawao County	581	17	10	38
Kauai County	33,747	1,214	190	374
Totals	307,100	12,128	3,186	4,218

Nationality of Plantation Labor, June 30, 1924

Courtesy Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association

Nationality	No.	Nationality	No.
Americans, Men	1,151	Japanese, Men	12,781
Spanish, "	89	Chinese, "	1,394
Portuguese, "	1,804	Koreans, "	990
Hawaiians, "	645	Filipinos, "	19,475
Porto Ricans, "	1,072	Others, "	198
		Total Men	39,599

Women, 3,250. Minors, Regular, 704; School, 4,400.

Grand total, men, women and minors 47,953

SCHOOL STATISTICS

13

School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1924

From Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Class	Schools	Teachers			Pupils		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Public Schools.	176	189	1,431	1,620	26,526	25,031	51,557
Private Schools.	64	117	354	471	5,058	4,499	9,557
Total.....	240	306	1,785	2,091	31,584	29,530	61,114

AGES ALL PUPILS, ALL SCHOOLS

Public	Under 6	7—10	11—15	Over 15	Total
Hawaii	931	5,930	4,753	806	12,420
Maui	647	3,407	2,722	399	7,175
Oahu	1,729	11,632	10,145	2,554	26,060
Kauai	535	2,628	2,410	329	5,902
Total Public.....	3,842	23,597	20,030	4,088	51,557
Private.....	2,481	2,032	2,669	2,377	9,587
Total All Schools	6,323	25,629	22,699	6,465	61,144

NATIONALITY PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

Race	Public	Race	Public
Hawaiian.....	3,447	Chinese.....	5,035
Part-Hawaiian.....	5,267	Japanese.....	25,858
Anglo-Saxon.....	1,668	Korean.....	920
Spanish.....	5,698	Filipino.....	1,756
Portuguese.....	1,062	Others.....	528
Porto Rican.....		Total.....	51,557

Races of Income Tax Payers, Collections for the Fiscal Year 1924

Corporations, firms, etc.....	\$1,536,686.12
Anglo-Saxons.....	204,817.46
Hawaiians	18,749.80
Japanese	10,382.32
Portuguese and Spanish.....	10,807.86
Chinese	13,151.29
Filipino.....	41.35
Total	\$1,794,636.20

Import Values from United States, Comparative, for Fiscal Years Ending June, 1923 and 1924

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Bureau of Statistics

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1923	1924
Agricultural Implements	\$ 324,948	\$ 351,829
Animals	382,644	307,936
Automobiles and parts of	3,164,154	4,493,692
Books, Maps, Engravings, etc.	782,271	876,758
Boots and Shoes	826,522	797,059
Brass, and manufactures of	202,070	280,050
Breadstuffs	2,059,905	2,047,093
Brooms and Brushes	82,632	114,315
Carriages, Cars, etc., and parts of	178,683	256,013
Cement	657,145	337,033
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.	1,033,302	895,671
Clocks, Watches, and parts of	100,216	134,117
Coal	35,894	332,623
Cocoa and Chocolate	133,662	104,973
Coffee	22,817	66,242
Confectionery	423,359	532,280
Copper, and manufactures of	153,638	299,788
Cotton, manufactures of, and clothing	3,979,003	3,845,260
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	267,823	358,801
Eggs	467,676	488,202
Electrical Machinery and Instruments	1,200,298	1,393,956
Explosives	120,423	234,387
Fertilizers	1,654,342	1,685,530
Fibers, Textile Grasses, manufactures of	312,286	460,039
Fish	793,028	854,289
Fruits and Nuts	1,062,239	1,042,196
Furniture of Metal	169,404	248,979
Glass and Glassware	345,491	428,347
Hay and Feed	138,137	1,275,740
Household and Personal Effects	155,543	139,719
India Rubber, manufactures of	1,611,559	1,424,572
Instruments, etc., for scientific purposes	152,236	82,505
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	3,072,787	2,330,760
Sheets and Plates, etc.	751,143	348,687
Builders' Hardware, etc.	484,717	1,992,169
Machinery, Machines, parts of	1,523,289	1,604,761
Nails, Spikes, Pipes, etc.	1,260,149	587,207
Jewelry and manufactures, Gold and Silver	177,906	373,367
Lamps, Chandeliers, etc.	27,659	24,063
Lard and Compounds, etc.	326,506	321,600
Lead and manufactures of	92,623	132,565
Leather and manufactures of	313,717	333,833
Machinery, Steam Engines, etc.	1,636,289	2,552,629
Musical Instruments	201,935	328,772

Import Values from United States for 1923-1924—Continued

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1923	1924
Naval Stores	\$ 50,660	\$ 57,250
Oil Cloth, Etc.....	85,315	168,581
Oils: Mineral, Crude.....	636,459	52,604
Refined, and Residuum, etc.....	6,134,524	7,762,900
Vegetable	198,827	230,164
Paints, Pigments and Colors.....	826,847	787,838
Paper and manufactures of.....	1,197,015	1,816,905
Perfumery, etc.	212,656	260,395
Phonographs, etc.	115,734	104,633
Photographic Goods	189,237	181,838
Provisions, etc., Beef Products.....	189,915	152,824
Hogs and other Meat Products.....	1,040,807	1,089,982
Dairy Products	1,275,799	1,339,177
Rice	2,530,538	3,072,285
Roofing Felt, etc.....	318,569	104,427
Salt	34,430	45,340
Silk and manufactures of.....	512,566	562,286
Soap: Toilet and other.....	406,163	534,754
Starch	12,145	11,226
Straw and Palm Leaf, manufactures of.....	146,063	191,656
Sugar, Molasses and Syrup.....	824,614	619,398
Tea	20,140	21,640
Tin and manufactures of.....	1,759,271	3,458,530
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	1,880,590	2,064,460
Toys	165,621	200,123
Vegetables	998,913	1,169,227
Wood and Manufactures:		
Lumber, Shingles, etc.....	2,568,611	2,911,062
Shooks, box	724,336	1,012,699
Doors, Sash, Blinds.....	206,747	191,569
Furniture	467,627	527,543
Trimnings, Molding and other manuf's...	428,692	621,595
Wool and manufactures of.....	838,597	897,235
All other articles.....	722,900	1,622,663
Total value merchandise shipments.....	\$60,795,799	\$71,011,469

Coin Shipments, Year Ending June 30, 1924

	Gold	Silver
Bullion, refined, import.....	\$ 35,464	\$ 599
Coin, domestic, import.....	20,424	98,700
	\$ 55,888	\$ 99,299
Coin, domestic, export.....		\$ 10,000

Value Domestic Mdse. Shipments to the United States from Hawaii for Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1923 and 1924

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

Articles	1923	1924
Animals	\$ 4,623	\$ 21,685
Bones, hoofs, etc.	1,776	2,822
Beeswax	7,144	5,122
Breadstuffs	10,555	8,704
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	30,373	20,976
Coffee	406,431	430,897
Fibers, unmanufactured—Sisal	1,800	1,637
Fish, canned	65,596	135,943
Fruits and nuts:		
Bananas	222,138	211,343
Pineapples	24,982	32,959
Canned Pines	22,321,588	28,247,410
Prepared or preserved	7,511	7,673
Nuts	7,824	3,922
Hides and skins	176,524	173,393
Honey	78,621	94,342
Meat products, tallow	30,144	29,474
Molasses	231,693	365,585
Musical Instruments	9,389	10,089
Paper and manufactures of	2,448	2,682
Pineapple juice	477	4,452
Rice	41,442	11,390
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of	756	1,658
Sugar, brown	68,346,021	73,935,808
Sugar, refined	1,239,620	585,140
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured	1,385	20,608
Vegetables	32,953	29,885
Wool, raw	117,818	42,835
Wood and manufactures of	19,146	11,919
All other articles	31,182	99,298
Total value shipments Hawaiian products	\$93,472,050	\$104,549,651
Returned shipments merchandise	2,630,063	2,382,393
Total foreign merchandise	57,629	111,768
Total shipments merchandise	\$96,159,742	\$107,043,812

Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Domestic Produce Shipped for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1924

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, and Customs Tables

Articles		Quantity	Value
Sugar, raw.....	pounds....	1,164,787,971	\$73,935,843
Sugar, refined.....	pounds....	6,600,450	585,140
Coffee.....	pounds....	2,678,882	551,864
Rice.....	pounds....	165,350	11,390
Fibers, sisal.....	tons.....	5	1,637
Fish, canned.....	pounds....	692,738	135,943
Fruits: Bananas.....	bunches....	217,745	211,343
Fresh Pineapples.....			32,959
Canned Pineapples.....			28,247,410
Nuts and Fruit.....			469,839
Pineapple Juice.....			4,452
Beeswax.....			5,122
Honey.....	pounds....	1,646,857	94,342
Molasses.....	gallons....	10,913,761	365,585
Hides and Skins.....	pounds....	2,008,980	173,393
Tallow.....	pounds....	466,745	29,474
Wool, raw.....	pounds....	120,554	42,835
Tobacco, unmanufactured leaf.....	pounds....	19,084	20,608

Hawaiian Imports and Exports for Year Ending March 31, 1924

Courtesy of Collector of Customs

Countries	Imports	Exports
Australia.....	\$ 317,520	\$ 22,032
British Oceania.....	.....	55,373
British India.....	1,326,801	125
Canada.....	111,904	296,815
Chile.....	2,221,057	.....
England.....	216,939	58,030
France.....	5,055	1,804
Germany.....	26,206	.....
Hongkong.....	719,773	15,715
Japan.....	2,535,364	198,584
Scotland.....	381	.....
Other.....	1,505,878	939,933
	\$ 8,986,878	\$ 1,588,411
United States, year ending June 30.....	71,011,469	107,043,812
Totals.....	\$79,998,347	\$108,631,223

Value of Imports from Foreign Countries Year Ending March 31, 1924

Courtesy of John F. Stone

Foodstuffs:			
Shellfish	\$	166,613	
Tea		102,197	
Beef and veal		248,812	
Mutton and lamb		60,463	
Farinaceous substances		21,361	
Eggs in shell		20,308	
Condensed and evaporated milk		4,518	
Butter		328,569	
Dried and salt fish		277,831	
Rice		59,105	
Rice flour and broken rice		23,452	
Potatoes, onions, garlic, etc.		18,717	
Canned vegetables		66,058	
Pickles and sauces		95,183	
Apples		12,718	
Dates and other preserved fruits		67,995	
Meats prepared or preserved		33,666	
Poultry		37,484	
Biscuits		16,386	
Macaroni		29,680	
Dried beans		53,012	
Prepared or preserved vegetables		373,545	
Vegetable oils including peanut, rape, olive, soya		113,044	
Mushrooms and truffles		50,216	
Other foodstuffs		186,410	
Total foodstuffs			\$2,467,343
Coal		252,118	
Jute burlap		199,891	
Jute bags		1,036,112	
China matting		56,761	
Medicinal preparations and drugs		93,436	
Earthenware and chinaware		52,337	
Firecrackers		22,363	
Toilet preparations and soaps		32,478	
Toys and dolls		15,666	
Matches		55,987	
Leather footwear		109,002	
Woolens		86,398	
Cottons		259,570	
Silks		135,247	
Paper, all kinds		48,497	
Moving picture films		41,008	
Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco		56,294	
Portland cement		168,192	
Books and pamphlets not in English		45,832	
Fertilizers:			
Phosphates	\$	164,797	
Nitrates		2,048,672	
Other fertilizers		812	2,214,281
All other			1,538,065
Total			\$8,986,878

**Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for Fiscal Year
Ending June, 1924**

Compiled from Board of Harbor Commissioners Report

Months	Honolulu				Hilo	
	Steam		Sail		No.	Tons
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons		
1923						
July	68	519,022	5	4,877	8	49,391
August	51	412,163	8	7,736	11	78,166
September	58	425,016	4	3,687	8	44,435
October	51	390,238	4	4,299	7	48,332
November	48	386,778	4	3,622	9	57,003
December	57	423,153	2	960	11	89,476
1924						
January	60	466,400	1	566	6	45,556
February	60	445,931	2	1,590	14	86,046
March	57	426,835	3	3,292	10	46,836
April	65	503,598	2	1,480	8	57,491
May	57	461,674	1	785	15	107,435
June	68	583,949	1	927	11	68,736
Total	700	5,444,757	37	33,821	118	778,913

Kahului reports 77 vessels, of 427,888 tons.
Port Allen reports 41 vessels, of 214,302 tons.

Passengers To and From Hawaii, Fiscal Year, 1924

Courtesy Immigration Service

	Aliens		Citizens		Filipinos	
	Arriv.	Depts.	Arriv.	Depts.	Arriv.	Depts.
Foreign	5,256	3,268	2,136	2,556	....	....
Mainland	828	1,194	12,754	14,174	....	2,118
Insular Possession.....	....	6	154	1,800	5,915	2,694
Total	6,084	4,468	15,044	18,530	5,915	4,812

Export Value Pineapple Products to Mainland

	1921	1922	1923	1924
Fresh Pineapples	\$ 26,098	\$ 31,086	\$ 24,982	\$ 32,950
Canned Pineapples.....	29,745,818	19,737,405	*23,064,497	28,247,410
Pineapple Juice	69,517	81,562	477	4,452
Preserved.....	.....	.....	.....	7,673
Total	\$29,841,433	\$19,850,053	\$23,094,906	\$28,292,435

* \$747,859 of this amount is foreign.

Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for 1923

Class	Amount Written	Premium	Losses and Claims Paid
Fire	\$ 84,993,572.91	\$1,225,794.32	\$ 198,583.22
Marine	144,529,105.00	400,373.57	134,866.44
Life	11,424,783.00	* 471,185.57	439,817.70
Accident and Health		126,603.12	39,773.64
Automobile		227,353.91	62,685.68
Burglary		7,472.26	531.86
Employers' Liability		7,498.95	1,325.00
Fidelity and Surety		152,118.83	9,344.52
Plate Glass		7,737.99	2,680.31
Property Damage		17,291.40	5,956.45
Workmen's Compensation		241,594.81	127,145.55
Other Liability		12,339.29	8,415.48
Total	\$240,947,460.91	\$2,897,364.02	\$1,031,125.85

* Life renewal premiums, 1923, \$2,063,659.90.

Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, Year Ending March 31, 1924

	Pounds	Value
Sugar	389	\$ 35
Coffee, raw	629,650	120,967
Fruits and Nuts		465,917
Other		978,049
		\$1,564,968

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

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Fort street	1,500
Kawaiahao Church (Native), King street	1,066
New Central Union Church, Beretania street	1,300
St. Andrew's Cathedral (Episcopal), Emma street	800
Hawaii Theatre, Bethel street	1,760
Princess Theater, Fort street	1,650
Liberty Theater, Nuuanu street	1,600
Empire Theater, Hotel street	1,000
Y. M. C. A. game hall, Hotel street at Alakea	850
Mission Memorial Auditorium, King street	600
Palama Theater (moving pictures), King street	965
Kaimuki Playhouse (moving pictures)	1,000

Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics

For earlier years see Annuals 1896-1916

Year	Sugar		Molasses		Total Export Value
	Pounds	Value	Gallons	Value	
1917	1,162,805,056	\$ 62,741,164	10,979,383	\$ 392,110	\$ 63,133,274
1918	1,080,908,797	64,108,540	14,671,477	634,671	64,743,211
1919	1,215,594,766	75,511,738	11,065,996	591,490	76,103,228
1920	1,056,413,393	118,998,848	9,605,486	491,815	119,490,663
1921	978,082,427	93,686,138	10,963,327	618,874	94,305,012
1922	1,191,632,100	45,109,258	3,686,131	204,129	45,313,387
1923	1,195,093,331	69,586,467	5,861,878	231,693	69,818,160
1924	1,171,388,032	74,530,983	10,913,761	365,585	74,896,568

Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess Export Values	Custom House Receipts
1917	\$46,358,341	\$ 75,115,983	\$28,757,642	\$ 1,169,085
1918	51,801,204	80,545,606	28,744,402	1,009,243
1919	51,895,113	98,859,311	46,964,198	858,258
1920	68,876,094	145,831,074	76,954,980	1,172,394
1921	89,885,993	131,239,887	41,353,894	1,426,716
1922	59,401,294	69,457,511	10,056,217	1,076,163
1923	68,834,622	97,432,075	28,597,453	1,500,653
1924	80,000,347	108,632,223	28,631,876	1,543,911

Receipts, Expenditures, and Public Debt of Hawaii

From Official Reports

Years	Revenue	Expenditures	Cash Balance In Treasury	Public Debt
1917	\$ 5,944,352.95	\$ 5,638,429.13	\$ 889,508.42	\$ 7,874,000.00
1918	7,208,047.73	7,441,043.45	711,517.21	8,749,000.00
1919	7,921,671.90	8,140,768.79	442,609.95	9,194,000.00
1920	10,925,406.97	10,849,601.12	506,334.53	10,894,000.00
1921	13,776,308.00	13,243,048.93	1,064,827.26	12,603,000.00
1922	13,539,016.48	13,157,124.09	1,400,567.19	14,649,000.00
1923	12,996,542.21	13,533,819.97	936,391.65	14,475,000.00
1924	15,440,493.00	14,607,373.00	1,101,979.52	18,585,000.00

Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii

Fiscal Year	No. Banks	Commercial Deposits	Savings Deposits	Total
1917	22	\$22,486,524.31	\$10,205,496.70	\$32,692,021.01
1918	23	24,620,004.80	9,892,708.08	34,512,712.88
1919	26	24,898,287.81	10,450,846.55	35,349,134.36
1920	26	36,975,335.93	15,807,778.11	52,783,114.04
1921	31	32,545,538.38	18,635,866.41	51,181,404.79
1922	28	28,379,489.19	17,863,992.17	46,243,481.36
1923	28	31,616,007.39	21,765,731.47	53,381,738.86
1924	29	33,257,399.35	23,238,363.06	56,495,762.41

Hawaiian Corporations, 1924

Tables by Courtesy of Treasury Department

Class	Number			Capital		Total
	Before August, 1898	After August, 1898	Total	Before 1898	After 1898	
Agricultural	33	63	96	\$48,930,000	\$ 47,970,815	\$ 96,900,815
Mercantile...	34	614	648	30,303,285	87,280,738	117,584,023
Railroad....	4	5	9	8,050,000	7,759,960	15,809,960
Street Car...	..	2	2	.....	2,950,000	2,950,000
Steamship...	1	2	3	5,000,000	206,000	5,206,000
Bank.....	1	10	11	1,100,000	3,250,000	4,350,000
Sav. & Loan..	..	26	26	.....	2,152,000	2,152,000
Trust.....	1	11	12	1,250,000	2,950,000	4,200,000
Insurance...	..	2	2	.....	300,000	300,000
Total.....	74	735	809	\$94,633,285	\$154,819,513	\$249,452,798

Assessed Values Real and Personal Property (by races)
for 1924

Taxpayers	Real Property		Personal Property		Total Assd. Value
	No.	Assd. Value	No.	Assd. Value	
Corporations, firms....	1,323	\$124,411,205	1,233	\$123,605,091	\$248,016,296
Anglo-Saxon.....	3,857	39,237,379	3,031	5,019,036	44,256,415
Hawaiians.....	5,581	19,995,991	2,440	2,165,365	22,161,356
Port. & Spanish.....	3,247	11,845,612	1,938	1,380,941	13,226,553
Chinese.....	1,936	10,944,085	2,165	2,960,258	13,904,343
Japanese.....	2,505	6,422,166	5,732	8,960,451	15,382,617
Filipinos.....	5	14,990	53	39,510	54,500
Totals.....	18,454	\$212,871,428	16,592	\$144,130,652	\$357,002,080

Assessed Values Real and Personal Property for 1924, by
Taxation Divisions

Taxation Divisions	Real Property	Personal Property	Total
First, City & County of Honolulu	\$130,780,980	\$ 78,941,071	\$209,722,051
Second, County of Maui.....	29,855,456	22,833,105	52,688,561
Third, County of Hawaii.....	35,266,257	27,728,816	63,995,073
Fourth, County of Kauai.....	15,968,735	14,627,660	30,596,395
Total for Territory.....	\$212,871,428	\$144,130,652	\$357,002,080

PACK OF HAWAIIAN CANNED PINEAPPLE

Compiled from the Records of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Canners

Companies	1921	1922	1923
California Packing Corporation.....	1,776,160	1,280,343	1,338,545
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	1,543,883	1,527,658	2,038,671
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Honolulu, Ltd.....	638,100	577,838	1,000,890
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	212,965	186,592	255,535
Hawaii Fruit Packers, Ltd., by Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	20,644	23,542	40,806
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	74,481	104,795	121,134
Kauai Fruit & Land Co., Ltd.....	96,746	77,757	131,725
Baldwin Packers	100,375	143,318	174,360
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	667,268	607,438	490,466
Pauwela Pineapple Company.....	108,340	154,145	149,334
Hawaii Fruit Canning Co., now Ka-la Pineapple Co.....	9,092	6,656	31,035
Honolulu Fruit Co.....	3,560	34,090	71,072
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	10,889	36,775	22,103
Warmington-Duff Co., by Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	.....	9,292	30,071
Total Pack (cases, 2 dozen cans each).....	5,262,503	4,770,239	5,895,747

PINEAPPLE COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Company:	Office Location:	Manager:	Representatives:
Cal. Packing Corporation.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	H. A. White.....	Cal. Packing Corporation, San Francisco
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	James D. Dole.....	Hawn. Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Hon., Ltd.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	L. E. Arnold.....	Libby, McNeill & Libby, S. F. & Chicago
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	Waiaua, Oahu.....	L. M. Judd.....	T. H. Davies & Co., Honolulu
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	Kapaa, Kauai.....	Albert Horner	American Factors, Ltd., Honolulu
Kauai Fruit & Land Co., Ltd.....	Lawai, Kauai.....	W. D. McBryde.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu
Baldwin Packers	Lahaina, Maui.....	D. T. Fleming.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	Haiku, Maui.....	A. F. Tavares.....	Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd., San Fran.
Pauwela Pineapple Co.....	Haiku, Maui.....	W. O. Aiken.....	Richmond Chase Co., San Jose
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	A. E. Lister.....	Prat, Low Preserving Co., Santa Clara, Cal.

TAXES BY DIVISION AND COUNTIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923

Courtesy of Auditing Department

DIVISION OF TAXES	OAHU	MAUI	HAWAII	KAUAI	TOTALS
Special territorial.....	\$ 119,268.00	.....	.....	.....	\$ 119,268.00
Real estate taxes.....	2,918,950.35	\$ 796,471.89	\$1,034,737.12	\$389,129.01	5,139,288.37
Personal property taxes.....	1,945,877.85	616,439.81	809,420.31	364,296.96	3,736,034.93
10% penalty.....	9,795.65	1,054.04	3,740.14	742.45	15,332.28
Court costs and interest.....	15,425.59	1,333.15	10,608.45	369.85	27,737.04
Bicycles.....	401.00	305.80	134.30	106.70	947.80
Automobiles.....	12.15	.....	.....	.....	12.15
Carriages, carts, etc.....	6,900.00	1,405.00	2,917.00	1,760.00	12,982.00
Brakes and sulkies.....	146.20	6.00	64.00	68.00	284.20
Road tax.....	85,123.65	25,118.72	38,655.28	20,767.91	169,665.56
Poll tax.....	42,200.07	12,547.72	19,313.66	10,376.18	84,437.63
Dog and dog tags.....	2,260.40	1,070.94	1,359.09	858.30	5,548.73
School tax.....	84,300.26	25,095.44	38,617.38	20,752.71	168,765.79
Income tax.....	1,586,775.55	132,770.98	42,038.20	23,120.66	1,784,705.39
Special income tax.....	7,932.80	21.46	1,040.90	935.65	9,930.81
Total.....	\$6,825,369.52	\$1,613,640.95	\$2,002,645.83	\$833,284.38	\$11,274,940.68

Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1923-1924

Compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau Records, by Edward A. Beals, Meteorologist
(Continued from preceding Annuals.)

MONTH	BAROMETER		RAIN-FALL	REL. HUM.		EXTREME TEM- PERATURE		MEAN TEMPERATURE			Cloud Am't	Wind Velocity
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.		8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean	Mean	Mean		
								Maximum.	Minimum.	of Max. & Min.		
July	30.03	30.01	0.25	65	67	84	71	82.1	73.5	77.8	6.2	10.8
August	30.02	30.00	0.38	66	68	85	71	82.8	73.6	78.2	5.7	9.4
September	29.98	29.97	0.82	68	70	87	71	83.5	74.6	79.0	5.0	8.8
October	30.00	30.00	2.22	70	70	85	70	82.7	73.1	77.9	5.4	9.0
November	30.00	29.99	0.40	66	68	82	66	79.9	71.2	75.6	4.8	9.9
December	30.01	30.01	7.99	74	76	81	64	76.8	68.6	72.7	6.4	10.0
January	30.04	30.04	0.12	70	68	79	60	75.9	65.2	70.6	3.0	8.0
February	30.08	30.07	1.47	70	70	80	63	76.9	67.1	72.0	5.4	8.6
March	30.07	30.06	1.29	69	69	80	63	76.1	67.3	71.7	5.1	9.4
April	30.02	30.01	12.65	74	73	79	64	77.3	67.9	72.6	6.8	8.0
May	30.05	30.05	0.58	68	70	83	67	79.4	70.0	74.7	4.8	8.1
June	30.05	30.05	0.60	65	67	84	68	81.1	71.4	76.2	4.2	8.2
Year	30.03	30.02	28.77	69	70	82	66	79.5	70.3	74.9	5.2	9.0

TABLE OF RAINFALL, Principal Stations

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports

Stations	Observer	1923					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hawaii							
Hilo (town).....	Hak. Sug. Co....	12.16	13.33	19.12	15.09	6.59	33.60
Hakalau	C. E. Martin.....	9.53	13.40	16.90	13.07	6.82	32.35
Holualoa	Kona Dev. Co....	11.49	6.42	5.13	3.66	0.36	3.53
Honokaa	Hon. Sug. Co....	3.31	11.77	4.48	6.37	3.77	18.85
Kaueleau	Jas. S. Green....	7.73	7.86	9.45	6.68	5.36	18.04
Kealakekua	Robt. Wallace....	6.42	7.03	4.27	5.46	2.21	5.77
Kohala	Dr. B. D. Bond...	4.28	5.52	3.84	4.39	4.97	9.88
Kukaiiau Mill....	A. R. Phillip....	3.25	11.52	6.63	5.23	4.27	19.12
Laupahoehoe ...	A. L. Moses....	9.20	13.99	8.41	11.21	7.85	32.71
Naalehu	Hutch. Pln. Co...	0.42	4.16	4.58	1.34	2.08	7.22
Olaa (17 miles)..	Olaa Sug. Co....	15.00	13.57	18.62	16.31	8.74	29.68
Ookala	Kaiwiki Sug. Co..	8.29	13.28	9.75	10.51	6.35	27.27
Paauhau	Paauhau Sug. Co.	3.67	10.53	3.54	8.38	3.63	17.75
Pahala	Haw. Agrl. Co....	0.57	2.83	5.72	0.17	1.12	10.07
Peppeekeo	Peppeekeo S. Co...	12.30	11.84	17.95	14.41	6.01	27.03
Ponahawai	J. E. Gamalielson.	12.54	17.00	19.48	18.41	9.58	36.39
Volcano Obs.....	T. A. Jaggar, Jr..	3.93	7.19	8.82	7.55	3.14	14.65
Waiakea Mill....	Waiakea Mill....	9.65	12.27	14.24	14.95	6.25	31.92
Waimea	Frank Pinho....	3.70	3.49	2.32	3.29	2.49	9.05
Maui							
Haiku Exp. Sta..	W. A. Baldwin..	3.66	3.16	4.59	6.93	5.56	14.11
Haleakala Ranch.	Hal. Ranch Co....	0.96	1.29	1.68	8.32	2.39	8.95
Hana	Kaeleku Sug. Co..	3.23	3.32	6.05	7.42	5.61	16.29
Keanae Valley ...	W. F. Pogue....	16.79	11.49	15.80	23.09	16.54	47.35
Kula (Erehwon)..	A. von Tempsky..	0.61	0.60	6.26	1.99	0.00	5.47
Makawao	J. E. Tavares....	1.63	2.01	2.77	6.52	3.09	9.36
Puunamalei	D. von Tempsky..	....	4.34	4.95	4.61	7.42	....
Wailuku	Bro. Robert.....	0.36	0.52	1.59	1.89	2.94	6.25
Oahu							
Electric Light Sta.	Alex. Walker....	5.62	....	5.53	8.22	3.52	26.08
Ewa Plantation ..	J. A. Hattie.....	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	8.08
Honolulu W. B...	Weather Bureau..	0.25	0.38	0.82	2.22	0.40	7.99
Kahuku	R. T. Chrstfrsn..	0.89	0.88	0.92	3.55	1.02	7.06
Kinau Street.....	W. R. Castle....	....	....	....	....	0.33	9.81
Luakaha (lower).	L. A. Moore....	6.22	....	8.81	8.04	4.45	21.03
Manoa Valley ...	Miss C. Hall....	2.20	2.59	3.25	3.73	1.76	....
Maunawili Ranch.	John Herd.....	2.56	4.78	5.74	7.38	3.35	20.66
Schofield Barracks	Med. Corps, U.S.A.	1.15	1.08	2.74	1.07	0.61	11.97
Waiialua Mill....	Waiialua Agr. Co..	0.35	1.03	1.07	1.01	0.68	13.00
Waiawa	Pearl City F. Co..	1.93	1.22	1.45	2.36	0.72	10.16
Waimalu	Hon. Pln. Co....	1.04	0.39	1.92	1.52	0.70	7.81
Waimanalo	Edwd. Todd.....	0.47	1.62	1.96	2.88	1.10	10.40
Kauai							
Eleele	McBryde Sug. Co..	0.95	0.28	0.50	2.08	0.29	5.73
Grove Farm.....	G. N. Wilcox....	2.33	2.62	2.05	2.74	2.31	8.96
Kealia	Makee Sug. Co....	1.33	1.65	1.34	2.72	3.14	10.27
Kilauea	Kilauea Sug. Co..	3.67	1.72	4.54	4.88	5.71	12.53
Kukuiula	F. S. Christian...	1.64	0.60	1.10	3.10	0.95	9.03
Waiawa	E. A. Knudsen...	0.90	0.70	0.48	2.46	0.18	5.04

RAINFALL TABLE

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Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1923-1924

E. F. Loveridge, Observer. Continued from last Annual

Stations	Feet Elv.	1924						Yearly
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
Hawaii								
Hakalau	200	3.65	9.32	7.30	19.87	5.67	3.82	149.52
Hilo	40	2.46	8.34	7.48	29.17	8.02	3.44	150.98
Holualoa	1450	1.26	2.38	2.67	4.81	7.02	7.10	55.83
Honokaa	461	1.43	8.18	4.43	6.58	2.92	0.99	73.08
Kaueleau	350	2.66	6.12	6.65	6.61	2.91	3.52	83.59
Kealakekua	1450	0.40	2.79	2.11	3.10	7.80	7.08	54.44
Kohala	537	2.03	7.39	3.17	9.52	1.98	0.55	59.52
Kukaiau	260	1.20	6.54	4.71	13.46	2.00	0.15	78.08
Laupahoehoe	110	2.86	9.79	8.24	23.23	.....	.....	.....
Naalehu	650	0.67	0.66	4.51	13.00	2.93	1.43	43.00
Olaa, Puna	1530	3.47	11.67	11.92	22.52	9.86	5.76	167.12
Ookala	400	3.32	8.94	7.87	18.59	5.83	1.28	121.28
Paaupahu Mill.	400	1.80	8.41	3.34	9.30	3.44	1.07	74.86
Pahala	850	0.31	0.69	10.93	15.77	3.15	2.23	53.56
Pepeekeo	100	4.20	7.02	8.64	18.28	6.94	3.28	137.90
Ponahawai	500	3.16	8.18	11.45	34.87	10.47	5.68	187.21
Kilauea Crater.	3984	0.18	3.85	10.41	13.27	6.83	1.39	81.21
Waiakea	50	2.96	8.48	7.31	30.95	7.34	3.43	149.75
Waimea	2700	1.85	3.60	2.34	4.46	1.60	0.58	38.97
Maui								
Haiku Exp. Sta.	700	2.31	9.06	4.85	12.61	6.35	1.85	75.04
Haleakala Ranch.	2000	0.99	11.74	3.76	13.17	5.03	0.00	58.28
Hana	200	1.81	4.66	3.37	16.05	4.94	3.56	76.31
Keanae	1000	5.71	28.06	12.10	26.95	19.17	5.09	228.14
Erehwon	4000	0.00	2.64	1.43	12.83	3.94	.....	.....
Makawao	1700	1.92	9.44	2.78	11.22	6.29	0.37	57.40
Puuomalei	1300	...	15.82	5.20	14.53	7.52	1.28	.....
Wailuku	200	0.49	3.62	1.91	7.22	2.22	0.37	29.38
Oahu								
Nuuanu Elec. Sta.	405	1.78	5.90	4.88	30.34	4.92	3.07	.....
Ewa	50	0.00	1.32	1.63	10.27	0.19	0.00	21.65
U.S. Weather Bu.	111	0.12	1.47	1.29	12.65	0.58	0.60	28.77
Kahuku	25	0.90	1.86	2.67	9.26	1.58	0.60	31.19
Honolulu	50	0.28	1.55	.....	6.85	.....	0.47	.....
Nuuanu W. Wks.	881	2.35	8.43	5.20	24.86	6.79	6.97	.....
Oahu Ave.	210	1.08	5.44	2.96	14.91	3.82	3.77	.....
Maunawili	250	1.37	6.75	3.27	22.12	6.82	2.90	87.70
Leilehua	861	0.28	2.59	6.34	17.07	2.88	0.52	48.30
Waialua	30	0.86	1.85	2.93	9.77	0.76	0.10	33.41
Ewa	675	1.06	2.59	3.12	12.73	3.81	1.60	42.75
Ewa	200	0.50	2.00	2.76	11.93	1.04	0.94	32.55
Waimanalo	25	0.22	3.94	3.12	17.96	2.63	0.84	47.14
Kauai								
Eleele	150	0.70	2.16	0.65	4.75	0.56	0.53	19.18
Lihue	200	1.61	3.66	2.35	7.80	4.45	2.04	42.92
Kealia	15	1.00	2.01	1.42	6.41	3.35	0.85	35.49
Kilauea	342	1.65	4.18	1.97	12.82	5.93	1.78	61.38
Koloa	100	1.69	1.95	1.69	6.15	1.60	1.10	30.60
Waimea	35	0.74	1.98	0.37	3.53	0.00	0.00	16.38

CHANGING HONOLULU

Not in vain the distance beacons. Forward,
forward let us range.
Let the great world spin forever down the ringing
grooves of change.

—Tennyson.

LAST issue of the ANNUAL, commemorative of its 50th anniversary, had largely to do with the progress and development of Hawaii since its advent. Its several articles illustrative of cause for jubilation called for retrospection, and the very creditable showing presented on the advancement of Hawaii met with commendable recognition in distant lands.

But standing at the threshold of the ANNUAL'S second half century and looking out across Hawaii's field, alive with various activities that dwarf any period hitherto, it may not be amiss to note the more prominent features of change that are in progress, and prospective, in our fair city.

The building improvements in the business section of Honolulu in the past few years are materially changing its appearance and character from that of a way-station to an up-to-date enterprising city of permanent character, indicative of the prosperity pervading the territory.

Our water-front aspect, with its new concrete piers and extensive two-story steel and concrete shed for passenger comfort and freight protection, to serve piers 8-9-10, has already won encomiums from experienced men of affairs of other lands; and the facilities for freight handling at the railroad wharves they acclaim as the finest in the Pacific and the equal of any eastern port. Upon completion of the clock-tower feature of the piers, planned for erection at the foot of Fort street, and elimination of old esplanade structures, as contemplated, the favorable impression of the "Cross-roads of the Pacific" will be materially enhanced. The prominent power-house and refrigerating plant of the Hawaiian Electric Co., with highest smoke-stack in the city, recently erected in its vicinity, even marks our era of up-to-dateness.

The size and character of all business structures for several years past have been progressive, being more spacious, finer finished internally and more ornamental outwardly, without lavishness, as they take on the skyscraper tendency. The presence and skill of the professional architect is thus made apparent, much of which is new to the islands, lending individuality though it may lack harmony during the transition period. Two buildings that stand out prominently in this respect are, the federal building, and the spacious Theo. H. Davies block, this latter of four stories covering an entire square, at an expenditure of over two million dollars.

It is said that when the picture of this building was shown a South-sea island official, his impression of Hawaii took a sudden change and expressed surprise at such evidence of Honolulu's commercial importance, saying: "O, that's another land from that of Pele" (Hawaii being known to them as such).

Thus it is with the new Castle & Cooke building of four stories and basement, corner of Merchant and Bishop streets, solid in character, of reinforced concrete with granitex terra cotta facing, on granite base; door and window frames in bronze, and first or main floor finished in marble, all of which will likely influence future business structures in this city. It has a frontage of 135 feet on Merchant street, and 85 feet on Bishop. Its cost will exceed \$700,000, and its ground site \$200,000 additional.

The S. M. Damon building now in course of erection on Bishop street, from King to Merchant, is to provide new homes for the Bank of Bishop & Co., the Bishop Trust Co. and Bishop Insurance Agencies and allied interests. This building will have street frontages of 71 feet on King, 230 feet on Bishop, and 87 feet on Merchant; to be four stories in height, of reinforced concrete and ornate design. The Merchant street half of the building is provided with a basement that, as in the Castle & Cooke building, required special engineering skill to overcome inflowing waters. The contract for this work was awarded to R. E. Wooley on a bid of \$749,906, to be completed November 15, 1925.

On the opposite Bishop street corner, at King, work is also in progress for the new home of the First National Bank of Hawaii, to cost some \$375,000, exclusive of vaults. This also will be a four-story concrete building, of solid character and pleasing

design. Its King street front will measure 65 feet, with 113 feet on Bishop street, and is to be completed by November, 1925.

Opposite it, on King, the Bank of Hawaii has purchased the corner of Bishop park as a site for a new bank building in the probable near future, thus bringing them all to one bank center.

Another prospective important business Bishop street structure is shown in the purchase by Alexander & Baldwin of its Merchant street corner, formerly planned as the Bishop Bank site. The Queen street end of the block changed hands in 1922 at a good figure, for a contemplated structure for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.

Among other building activities of marked importance both in appearance and in influence for the public weal completed this last year, are, the new Queen's Hospital, the Central Union church (both of which have mention in this issue), the First Church of Christ, Scientist, new addition to Leahi Home, University of Hawaii Library, costing over \$125,000, group of McKinley High school buildings, the Kuhio school, and not long since, two new theaters that would be a credit to any mainland city. And the erection of the new three-story brick Galen building, on Beretania street, marks also a step towards widening this important highway.

The recent sale of the larger portion of the Allen Estate facing on Richards street, to the Y. W. C. A., for \$238,566, promises a new and larger building specially equipped to meet its increasing service. Brewer & Co. in 1921, purchased the King-Richards corner of this block with the prospect of building and moving to the Civic Center from their Fort street quarters.

The recent extension of Bethel street, and proposed widening and extension of Bishop street, as also the new concrete King street bridge over the Nuuanu stream, indicate the prevailing spirit of progress. And this spirit in a marked degree is manifest in the store-front and show-window improvements of the shopping districts, now the order of the day.

An enlarged building of the Hawaiian Electric Co. is already in prospect, of five stories in height, to occupy the entire Gore lot adjoining them, on King and Merchant streets, plans for which are under way.

A new territorial two-story building is designed for early construction, with plan for an additional story later, to be erected on Punchbowl street, opposite Kawaiahao church, in furtherance of the Civic Center plans. The King street corner opposite the Library, that was purchased in 1921 for the site of a City Hall building, has the prospect of enlargement, steps having recently been taken for the condemnation of all adjoining properties, to give it a clear Punchbowl street frontage from King to Hotel streets.

Important changes are also to be noted in the size and permanent character of the buildings that have recently gone up in the industrial districts, notably in the Iwilei section, by the several concerns there located, whose wheels of industry and enterprise have obliterated the former unsavory character of the neighborhood.

This record of change, affecting only Honolulu's business section proper, would be incomplete without mention of street improvements, and gradual disappearance of unsightly, unkempt premises, a number of these having given place to neat Oil Service stations that are lessons in cleanliness to other than their immediate vicinities. The rapid increase of autos in the city is taxing it for stands and parking space, and has resulted in several old-time structures having been torn down and the premises devoted to this new purpose—in some cases only temporary—while waiting time for building anew.

Beyond the business lines, and looking out over the residential districts in the several suburban sections, the change that is going on, and has been for several years past, tells clearly both of an increasing population and its prosperous condition. The activity noticeable in real estate, at steadily advancing figures, and the avidity with which lots in newly opened up sections are taken, especially beach properties, all mean the one thing, increased wealth throughout the community.

The following figures of valuation of constructed buildings in Honolulu the past few years are from the records of the building inspector, giving both the number of permits issued and the cost of erection.

1922 was the high peak in the extent of building operations in Honolulu, reaching \$6,221,639, on 3143 permits issued. The

figures of valuation the following year were \$5,865,859, a slight reduction, but there were 96 more permits issued, which might indicate that costs of building material were modifying.

Figures for the year 1924, are incomplete at this writing, but for the nine months to the close of September 2917 building permits had been issued, on an estimated valuation of \$4,652,398, with the prospect of reaching the banner year result. Figures given do not include governmental construction.

In the division of the foregoing construction figures for 1922 and 1923, the values given for new buildings, exclusive of additions and repairs, were:

Business buildings \$1,112,120, and \$1,519,592, respectively.
Dwellings, \$3,468,646, and \$3,053,302, respectively.

In number, these latter showed 786 new homes of \$2,000 each or less, in value, and 499 costing over \$2,000 each, a total of 1285 in 1922, while for the year following the lesser class had 777 permits and the higher class 436, a decline of 72 in the total, but still above an average of one hundred new dwellings per month.

The building activity these figures represent, shows a steady increase of Honolulu homes, hence the rapid growth in all residential and suburban districts, on mountain slopes and in valley tracts, calling steadily for subdivisions that have in turn affected the real estate market for some time past. This expansion and upbuilding is wholly due to natural development causes, rather than any sudden boom from temporary external influences. Not in the spirit of boasting, but in recognition of the long continued favors with which Hawaii has been blessed in her industries, and the enterprise of her citizens rewarded, may we lay claim to being well fixed, both present and prospective; hence the Changing Honolulu, for growth, comfort and attractiveness.

For a number of years the annual balance of trade has stood in Hawaii's favor, the past ten years of which may be seen in the tables on page 21, which show a range of from ten to seventy-six million dollars per annum to Hawaii's credit in value of her exports over imports, a total of \$290,060,662 for the decade, or an average of a little more than twenty-nine million dollars per annum, as the reward of our enterprise and industries, not all of which, however, returns here for reinvestment. Last year the

total value of all exports was \$108,602,223, against which importations showed a valuation of \$80,000,347, leaving \$28,631,876 as Hawaii's profit in trade for 1924.

Nor is the improved change in travel, both inter-island and abroad, to be overlooked. To meet the demands for rapid movement of local produce and quick and more commodious passenger service, the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. have developed a fine fleet, giving sailings to the other islands of the group every two or three days. The *Haleakala*, new last year, specially built for the Hilo-Volcano route, of 4,000 tons capacity and provision for 288 passengers, is in marked contrast for speed and comfort over the Hilo packets of former days.

The frequency of coast mails and passenger opportunity also presents a gratifying change. With the increased Matson S. S. line, affording a regular weekly schedule; the Los Angeles line every two weeks; the Oceanic line every three weeks, connecting with the Colonies; the Canadian-Australasian line every four weeks; the Dollar round-the-world line, as also the Pacific Mail, and the T. K. K. lines every two weeks; frequent Transport opportunities, and special world-tour excursions (in their season), Honolulu keeps in close touch with the world.

So much for things tangible, of which more might be said. Of the deeper things of life much, too, might be written, illustrative of the harmony and coöperation in social welfare and other communal or even world interests. These are not virtues hidden below the surface of things in Aloha-land, but are the ruling spirit, permeating the various races within our borders. These, with the matchless climate; the charm of local customs and color; the proverbial Hawaiian hospitality; the beauty and attractiveness of our ever green mountains, and scenic beauty of the famed Pali of Nuuanu, are among the charms that never change; they lure and abide.

RAIN MEASURED IN COIN.—The two days rain of 1st July, which was very general throughout the Territory, was said by an interested party to be worth five million dollars to the sugar and pineapple growers.

HONOLULU'S MUSIC WEEK

HONOLULU'S music loving community fell readily into line for its first annual music week on May 4 to 10, 1924, in accordance with the Governor's proclamation, which outlined the origin of the movement, some four years ago in order to provide music for busy folk and for schools and hospitals. The enthusiasm with which it was received and the success met with in the eastern states led to the adoption, this year, of National Music Week, which has the approval of the president, governors, and officials of many states and cities.

Preparation for the event here was no light task, and to the Music Week Committee, formed of Honolulu's representative melody enthusiasts, of which Raymond C. Brown was chairman, and Mrs. David R. Lee the executive secretary, the public are greatly indebted for a full season of rare enjoyment in this period of musical uplift.

So complete and thorough was the planning by the committee for music to reach all classes in the community, that all the musical organizations of the city—bands, public and school; orchestras, choirs, glee clubs, etc., assisted by three bands of the army when not required for duty, were requisitioned for assignment to various available places. These embraced churches, hospitals, schools, parks, theatres, hotel and club luncheons, army and navy Y. M. C. A., the prison, and several places of business. Programs were arranged to provide attractive features at all hours of the day and evening at one place or another throughout the city. The committee found pioneering no easy task, but so successfully was the week's program carried out with "music everywhere," that their slogan: "Music for everybody, everybody for music," was well maintained.

Out of the season so crowded with more musical treats than one could embrace, there were several of pleasant memory that appealed to the masses, with others of classic line that enraptured even the untutored. This has to be said of the Schofield Music Club concert, vocal and instrumental; "Stabat Mater,"

under Prof. J. S. Wanrell's direction; the concert of Norwegian music, by Mr. I. R. Ringnes, pianist, on successive evenings at the old Central Union church; several concerts arranged for the twilight hour at same central point, as also the varied program of the massed orchestra concert with dance prelude at the Armory on the evening of the 9th. These have all been noted as distinctive, as also the massed band concert at the Executive grounds on the afternoon of the closing day, in which seven bands participated.

Several of the concerts were arranged for mass singing, in whole or in part, thus arousing, under good leaders, the spirit of song for their more complete enjoyment.

The May Festival, "An Enchanted Garden," a dance pantomime depicting the coming of Spring, composed by Mrs. Helen J. Campbell and Miss Katie Singlehurst, enacted at the Punahou campus on the afternoon of May 9th, was a delightful and musically successful entertainment.

The rendition of Hawaiian music was made a feature throughout the week, to the eminent joy and satisfaction of kamaainas (those of the soil) and appreciation of mālihinis (strangers) on each occasion, more particularly the concerts of combined choirs. At Kaumakapili church on the evening of the 6th, a concert was given by the following choirs: the Makua choir (30 voices), led by J. Naiwi; Kalihi and Moanalua (40 voices), led by J. Kealialio; Kaumakapili (30 voices), led by S. Kaalouahi; and Kawaihāo (70 voices), led by Miss L. Kawainui. This concert was repeated at Kawaihāo church on the 8th where the varied selection of Hawaiian songs, extended by merciless encores of a crowded house told the delight of the hearers.

A band concert for school children was given at the Capitol grounds on the afternoon of the 9th, followed by a serenade to Governor and Mrs. Farrington by public school children of the 7th and 8th grades, in a program of Hawaiian songs. In the forenoon of the closing day, special concerts for young folks were given at the Hawaii, Princess and Liberty theatres.

"A Night of Nations" that was staged at the Capitol grounds, Wednesday evening, the 7th, was termed by one writer as "the crowning event of the week; it alone making Music Week worth while." It certainly was for variety and length of pro-

gram, which carried to a late hour owing to insistent encores. The program embraced folk songs and dances in national costume, in which Hawaii, Japan, Scotland, Philippines, Portugal, China, Russia and America were represented, and was witnessed and listened to by the largest of the week's gatherings.

A fitting climax to the week's avalanche of music may be said to have been the Interscholastic glee club contest, given in old Central Union church, which closed the events. The contestants for championship were:

McKinley high school glee club, Carl Basler, leader;
Punahou glee club, Prof. Paul Kirkpatrick, leader;
Kamehameha glee club, Miss Grace Chapman, leader, and
Mid-Pacific boys' glee club, C. B. Adams, leader.

Each school sang three songs; one chosen for all clubs, one school song, and one of each club's own selection.

Each glee club had their host of boosters in the audience which added to the spirit of rivalry. The contestants all did well; they acquitted themselves with honor, to receive the appreciative plaudits of a crowded house. At the close of the contest part of the program, and while the judges—comprising Mrs. D. L. Crawford, Stanley Livingston and L. Tenny Peck—were comparing notes for points of excellence, for decision, Messrs. W. A. Love, O. E. Wall (violins), B. L. Marx (viola), and R. C. McLean (cello), furnished a string quartette treat of several numbers, which was followed by two songs by the University glee club, which was not in competition.

By unanimous decision of the judges, the championship honors were awarded to the Kamehameha glee club,—the audience unmistakably evincing approval. In grand finale the combined glee clubs then rendered the contesting song of the evening, led by Miss Chapman, director of the winning club.

This but partially outlines the varied musical activities of the week, but sufficiently so to indicate the happy season in which our community heartily united and thoroughly enjoyed. In the mighty influence of song, souls are lifted to broader visions of life, cares are lightened, perplexities forgotten, and lives are brightened. The memories of Honolulu Music Week will linger long as a community asset. It is hoped this innovation will lead to greater communal interest in establishing and furthering the

gift of song for its elevating influence, and that music week may be looked forward to as an annual event.

The *Advertiser*, among other things, said: "Music week was very lovely; it proved one of the happiest of all of the numerous 'Weeks' dedicated to this or that broader community interest. We vouchsafe that more lasting good came out of it, and that its concerts and musicales brought a wider range of people of all occupations into closer acquaintanceship with one another.

"There is nothing stilted, conventional or formal in the gift of song. It is a common language uniting the souls of all mankind.

"We heard sweet harmonies from unsuspected sources. We were showered with melodies in tonal floods as free as the sunshine. All Honolulu enjoyed its Music Week. Its memories will echo long."

The "Thank You" of the Musical Week Committee is worthy a more permanent place than the week's program, that it is embodied herewith for its reference value as well as for the personal interest, as may be seen:

"The Music Week Committee wishes to extend a special word of appreciation to all those who have contributed of their time and service to make Honolulu's First Annual Music Week a success. Pioneering, at best, is no easy task. Patience, perseverance and personal sacrifice have been necessary to carry on the educational work which has been required to overcome a natural apathy. The response has, however, been worth while and the committee feels that a foundation has been laid for results which will be even greater next year. It feels that Music Week will be extended into corners that could not be reached this year. When the idea and the ideals of Music Week are thoroughly understood and accepted there will be no difficulty in reaching toilers in all our industrial plants, the children on all our playgrounds and the workers in all our stores and shops. That is the goal for Music Week.

"It is extremely difficult and would be practically impossible to show personal recognition to all those who have contributed so valuably to the preparations for Music Week, but the committee desires to extend thanks and a deep sense of appreciation to the music dealers for the loan of musical instruments, pianos and records; to the directors and to the members individually of all the bands, Army, Navy and Civilian, taking part in the concerts; to all the musicians, both professional and amateur, who are giving their services free of charge to carry music to the 'shut-ins'

of our various hospitals and institutions; to Mrs. Jorgen Jorgensen for her splendid and untiring efforts in arranging literally scores of programs for the inmates and 'shut-ins' of the nineteen institutions and hospitals assigned to her care; to the Morning Music Club in promoting the Music Memory Contest and especially to the members of that club who have devoted so many hours in helping the school children prepare for the contest; to Mr. William Potter for his generosity in donating the cover design; to all the members of the music trades for their generosity,—over and above the favors already mentioned,—in printing enough of these programs to be given free to the school children, and in donating the proceeds from the sale of the remaining programs to the Music Week Committee for use in defraying the general expenses of the week; to the theatre managements and owners of halls and buildings, particularly to the managements of the Hawaii Theatre, the Princess and the Liberty, for the use of their buildings to stage the various children's concerts; to the Trustees of Central Union Church and to Mr. Gustav Schuman for the use of the old church building and equipment which will be used for concert purposes during the entire week; to the Pan-Pacific Union for the use of their offices during the long weeks of preparation; to the Boy Scouts who in joyful regiments will be there at every large event to give their help; to the newspapers and the public generally for a splendid spirit of cooperation in making Honolulu's First Annual Music Week a success."

NEW ISLAND STEAMERS

The Inter-Island Company purchased the Cuban steamer *Domingo Nazibel*, at Havana, a vessel of 1050 gross tons, to add to their fleet, taking the place of the *Mauna Loa*, withdrawn for age, the new boat taking the old one's name.

The steamer *Ambassador*, a tug-freighter of 204 gross tons, with Diesel engines of 360 h. p., comes also to the Inter-Island Co. for towage and salvage needs of the port.

To replace the lost *Bee*, the Hawaii Meat Co. secured the *Hornet*, a sister vessel, for their Kohala-Kona route, and have had built at San Francisco, for their growing West Hawaii trade, a new steamer of 850 gross tons, named the *Hawaii*, with accommodations for 90 passengers, which arrived November 13th, fitted for the service.

SOURCES OF HAWAII'S POPULAR MUSIC

UPON several occasions during Music Week one was led into reminiscent moods, mentally tracing back for the origin of Hawaiian club and choir or group singing that has developed so popularly, and was naturally made a feature of several programs. Without attempting anything exhaustive (though the subject is well worthy of it at the hand of a professional, rather than a layman), it may not be amiss to present a brief sketch.

The natural musical ability of Hawaiians has recognition far and near, and the plaintive character of their melodies is a national trait, more marked twenty-five or more years ago than in their present-day compositions, the result of higher education and foreign popular song influence.

There is no question but what Hawaiian music and its popularity is indebted, in great measure, to the Kalakaua family; the king, Liliuokalani, and Leleiohoku (the latter with his Kawaihau glee club), made their impress in this direction. Liliuokalani, the composer of many songs dear to her race, of which her "Aloha Oe" will long be sung and held to her memory in other lands, was a sweet singer, and influenced not a few of her companions.

But this subject goes further back. Royal influence in Hawaii was always a power, and it was well that this family talent for music, with which to inspire and entertain others in coming years should have had the guidance in early Royal School days, of E. G. Beckwith, under whose musical instruction there, and later at Punahou, came several song-birds of note, and grounded others, who, in turn, left a like musical influence, here and abroad, notably Sam'l C. Armstrong, in his Hampton work, and H. Rexford Hitchcock, as principal of Union school, Hilo, and later at Lahainaluna Seminary. Both of these island schools produced a number of male singers of remarkably fine voice. So impressed was Mr. Hitchcock by the excellence of his class of singers, that

“but for their one defect, to flat,” he said, “he could select a troupe to tour the states that would be a surprise.” It has been said of his Lahainaluna music classes that they were so well drilled “they could read music like a book.” Not a few of the popular Hawaiian singers that have contributed to its popularity here and abroad are graduates from that institution. Like recognition is also to be accorded to a group of St. Louis college graduates that have borne their banner abroad with high honor, from the time of the Buffalo Exposition, with John Wilson (Honolulu’s present Mayor) and his troupe of Hawaiian singers, to Ernest Kaai’s troupe now in India, putting Hawaii on the map with vocal and instrumental music.

The Hawaiian Band too has been an important factor under Captain Berger, more especially since his introduction of Hawaiian songs as an interlude in his outdoor programs—said to be unique in a military band concert.

But for the wider, broadening influence throughout the islands that, beside the famed singers of Honolulu, are having a marked influence, are a number identified with the native church choirs and Sunday-schools in various parts of the islands. The credit of this movement largely belongs to the musical training of the Kamehameha schools, which dates back only to October, 1887, when the first unit was opened.

The first principal of Kamehameha School was Rev. W. B. Oleson, who was called to it from the Hilo Boys’ school. Whether the musical influence of Hitchcock’s time was transplanted here to become the working factor it is, we do not know, but it is not unlikely, for on Mr. Oleson’s visit to the States for a corps of Kamehameha teachers, Mr. Theo. Richards was engaged. To him was assigned, among other subjects, the teaching of singing. Mr. Richards was one of an eminent New York musical family, imbued with the spirit of music to his finger tips, as the saying is, and it was not long before the class songs and yodels (this latter a nu-hou) of the Kamehameha boys became the talk of the town, and their annual concerts at Kawaihāo church were eminently popular. As years rolled by the graduates went out to the different parts of the islands, to find kindred music-loving souls, whose work is manifest in club, church choir, and Sunday school work, as already mentioned, and shown more particularly

of late years through the rivalry of contests, the leaders of each group in most cases connecting back to Kamehameha. This permeating influence throughout the Hawaiian Islands is the more marked since the annual visits of the Kamehameha glee club for several years past. Last year Kauai was visited, this year Hawaii, and everywhere the young musicians went, their fame and prestige secured them appreciative audiences throughout their tour.

On Mr. Richards' retirement, his vocal training work fell to Chas. E. King, a graduate of the school. Following him was Stanley Livingston, who has identified himself in all musical movements of a public character for years past. He in turn was succeeded by his brother Chester for several years, and a little later by Geo. Andrus. Graduates of the school of about this time that have shown their musical talent may be recalled. Among them are Lot Kaulukou, Ernest Kaai, Jos. Kekuku, Matthew H. Kane, J. Kamakau, Sam. Toomey, and Rev. Akaiko Akana.

In the girl's department, Miss Clymer (afterwards Mrs. Yarndley) was known as a capable music instructor, who in her time sent out a number of remarkably sweet singers, as have her successors. Mrs. P. C. Beamer and two daughters, whom Honolulu borrows from Hilo occasionally for concert attraction, are Kamehameha graduates. From this school too, Mrs. Chas. L. Hall comes forth, taking a place as concert singer, and prominent in choir work as soloist, or leader. Of late years Miss Grace Chapman fills the roll as music teacher in both schools, and her service as conductor of the Kamehameha glee club at the inter-scholastic contest, mentioned as closing music week, was executed with great credit.

Having so far traced out some of the causes which have contributed in the development and popularization of Hawaiian singing, a few points as evidence in support thereof may be in order.

In the latter part of 1898, a Hawaiian Choral Society was formed, with D. L. Naone, long a prominent member of the band, as president; Jonah Kumalae, a Royal School graduate, who afterwards, at the San Francisco Portola Exposition, made the ukulele famous, was its secretary; M. K. Nakuina its treasurer, and Prof. Theo. Richards its musical director. J. M. Ulunahela, Jr.,

of recognized musical ability, was also associated as a director. No mention is found of its work or length of existence.

Mr. Chas. E. King, a composer of many of the present day popular songs and music, has for several years past devoted himself to the promotion of this subject, as teacher, organizer, and director of club or group concert singing.

Mention is made from time to time of the credit to Hawaii of some sweet singer abroad who is doing good promotion work in meeting the demand for popular Hawaiian airs. There are several troupes of Hawaiian singers, as also instrumentalists, holding their individuality, others again serving as part in vaudeville entertainments, but apart from these stands out Tandy Mackenzie, the concert singer (the Hawaiian McCormack), a product of Kamehameha, doing credit to himself, his alma mater, and his home land, Hawaii.

FOOD CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

TOWARD the close of July, gradually the various delegates from the principal islands in, and lands bordering on the Pacific, gathered at Honolulu, for the fifth conference of the Pan-Pacific Union series, to be devoted to the consideration of food questions, a most vital subject, affecting all races, as evidenced by the number of distinguished officials, scientists, and specialists, delegated for mutual deliberation thereon. It was a much larger body than those that had preceded it, some 150 in all. And it was gratifying that a number of the foremost delegates brought to this conference their experience with the earlier conventions and familiarity with local conditions.

The gatherings of the conference held from August 1st to 14th, 1924. Its opening day was distinguished by a Pan-Pacific flag pageant and presentation of colors of all the Pacific nations, and banners of all the states of the Union, in front of the Executive building, at 8:30 a. m., following which, was the formal opening

of the convention in what was the throne room, Governor Far-
rington giving an address of welcome in which he laid stress on
the significance of the international character of the conference.

Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of bureau of entomology, U. S. de-
partment of agriculture, was chosen chairman of the organiza-
tion, and Dr. H. S. Palmer of the University of Hawaii, secre-
tary. Messages were read from President Calvin S. Coolidge,
as also from heads of Pacific countries, honorary officers of the
Pan-Pacific Union. After the adoption of important preliminary
measures, adjournment for lunch at the Country club, courtesy
of the Chamber of Commerce, was had, followed by various sec-
tional discussion meetings at different points, viz: "Cane culti-
vation methods," at the Planters' Experiment Station, Hunter
Freeman, of Australia, presiding; "Fisheries, Marine Biology,"
etc., at the throne room, Dr. B. W. Evermann presiding, in dis-
cussions on plan for a co-ordinated study of the food relations of
marine organisms on the problem of food conservation, partici-
pated in by Prof. Josephine E. Tilden, Dr. T. C. Frye, and Dr.
L. E. Griffin; on "Plant Quarantine needs in the Pacific," at the
Pan-Pacific Club rooms, led by C. L. Marlatt, and on "Food-
crop production and improvement," at the Central Y. M. C. A.,
of which Dr. P. J. S. Cramer was chairman.

The day closed with the Governor's reception at Washington
Place.

Saturday was devoted to an auto tour of Oahu by way of
Wahiawa, for its pineapple fields, and to Schofield Barracks for
lunch, thence to Haleiwa and on to Kahuku and "vistas of the
blue palis of Koolau," for return to the city by the famed pali
gap of Nuuanu.

Monday found the delegates all primed for the strenuous work
of the convention and supplemented with a number of public
addresses on weighty subjects. Forenoons, generally, were given
over to addresses by distinguished members of the several groups
in regular conference in the throne room, while the afternoon
sessions, for consideration of papers of the several sections, were
held at various convenient points, all of which were open to the
public.

Of the many subjects dealt with by the convention, of special
interest, locally, sugar and fish naturally took the lead, the for-

mer for Hawaii's recognized advanced scientific methods in all its features, the latter for its seriousness to us as an island community.

Among the side-treats of the convention season were the lectures of Dr. L. O. Howard on "Medical Entomology," Dr. D. Starr Jordan on "Human Brotherhood," and David G. Stead on "World Fellowship," at a club dinner at the Methodist church on Tuesday evening. Other like opportunities for diffusing knowledge (seed sowing for future harvesting) were improved upon on several occasions. In fact no luncheon or dinner took place but what the occasion was made opportune for one or more interesting and instructive addresses. Notable were the several evening popular illustrated lectures at the Army and Navy Y. of Dr. Howard on "Insect Pests;" "The distribution of plants and animals in Malaysia," by Dean E. D. Merrill; "Mammals of the Pacific," by Dr. Evermann, and "Fishes of the Hawaiian Islands," by Dr. Jordan, as also that of Hon. Geo. M. Thompson on "Mountain, valley and lake," in New Zealand, and "Travels in Siberia and Japan," by Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell.

The remark of Dr. R. Matsujima that the international conference here is a good omen, far from the strife of politics, and in what is destined to be a new center for world peace, found several responsive echoes during the convention, toward which a Section on international law was formed, with Judge Dole as chairman, to become a permanent body as an auxiliary to the Pan-Pacific Union.

In the discussion on the sugar industry, held at the Army and Navy Y., by E. W. Brandes, of Washington, D. C., M. S. Barnett, of Sydney, and H. P. Agee, with stereopticon illustrations, Hawaii was represented as a successful insect-pest and plant-cane-disease combatant. Subsequently, more emphatic encomiums were expressed on this subject.

Diverse crops as a safeguard was the key-note at an early session, presented by Dr. E. W. Allen, chief of experiment stations U. S. department of agriculture, as being of great consequence both to themselves and the world at large.

Politics were held to severely handicap agricultural experiment projects, as instanced by several delegates. Sir Joseph H. Carruthers, of Sydney, said that the "so-called 'practical' training

in agriculture was an obstruction, and the experiment a failure in Australia, as those who attend such practical schools are averse to farm work."

Protection of food fish, in the discussion on "problems of pollution," was led by Dr. B. W. Evermann, calling for coöperation by the Pacific countries for the adoption of preventive measures to protect harbors from oil and other destructive substances. New Zealand harbors were cited as suffering from this evil, while Sydney's park system had eliminated marshes essential as breeding places for certain species of fish. Dredging, to increase beach areas, was also cited as harmful.

Fishery problems in all angles, and from all countries represented, were ably advocated, several sessions being given to this subject. Local conditions came in for some plain speech at the hand of Dr. Jordan, in finding that Honolulu fish are higher priced than in any other part of the world. Mr. L. A. Thurston, by request, spoke on changed island conditions, which tended this way, and deprecated the common use of giant powder to kill fish. On a subsequent occasion, the last of the convention, Dr. Jordan devoted an evening illustrated lecture, at the Army and Navy Y. to "Fishes of the Hawaiian Islands," in which he stated that unless we had vigorous laws prohibiting the use of explosives in fishing there would certainly be a depletion of the supply. In Dr. Evermann's address on "The Conservation of the Fishery Resources of the Pacific," he said they were the richest and most varied in the world, and of all important conservation problems it is the most easily solved through mutual understanding, agreement and coöperation, among maritime nations forming this Pan-Pacific Union. Do this and nature will do the rest.

The sugar men of the delegates had an early opportunity for an inspection of "pedigreed cane stools," at the Planters' Experiment Station, which have yielded at the rate of 360 tons of cane per acre; grown from selected one-eye seed under the most favorable conditions possible, after the Shamel method. It is new to the cane-world except in Hawaii where the new system is being determined. Later, a visit was made to the Ewa and Oahu plantations, as also the Waipahu experiment field, where the Shamel mother-plots and variety, and fertilizer tests were inspected.

Soils and fertilizers came in for comparative consideration, during which the cane land conditions of Queensland, of India, the Philippines, Formosa, Fiji and Cuba were presented in comparison with Hawaii, as leading the van. Compared with from 35 to 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre in all other cane countries, Hawaii uses 120 to 175 pounds per acre on unirrigated land, and 175 to 250 pounds per acre on irrigated fields.

In considering the utilization of the Castle home, in Manoa, kindly assigned rent free by its trustees for the next two years. Sir Joseph H. Carruthers said that Australia stands ready to assist in the establishment of the Pan-Pacific Research Institute, contemplated. Such an institute should be of vast importance to the Pacific countries, to enable them to battle intelligently against insects pests, lest the danger of the cure be worse than the curse. Mr. E. M. Ehrhorn, chief of the division of plant inspection, in a most interesting talk elucidated with enlarged photographs his experiences as watch-dog at this cross-roads. High praise was accorded the work done here by him in his division. "He has worked out the finest system of plant inspection, and developed the finest equipment for its operation to be found anywhere in the world," was the expression of Dr. C. L. Marlatt, associate chief of the bureau of entomology, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

Prof. L. A. Henke, of the University of Hawaii, presented a carefully prepared paper on live stock and milk as plantation by-products, to obviate our dependency on importations, with statistics to verify his statements.

After a brief respite by a trip to Hilo and the volcano, among measures considered was a resolution proposing the exploration of New Guinea, believed to be the home origin of cane, with its 300 varieties, as also many of the worst cane pests which seem to have spread from there. The Pan-Pacific Union was therefore asked to recommend that the organizations and governments interested in the cane sugar industry "foster and finance a scientific exploration of New Guinea, to determine the unknown potentialities for good or ill to cane plants found in that little known land."

The rice problem had due consideration at several sessions, and valuable information presented, including upland variety culture, and was further dealt with by Dr. P. J. S. Cramer in his dis-

cussion on its situation in Japan, with an annual crop of nine million tons, valued at about \$900,000,000.

An outcome of the convention has been the formation of "The International Association of Cane Sugar Industry," of which H. P. Agee is made chairman, and M. S. Barnett, of Sydney, its secretary. On invitation of Dr. M. Calvino, of Cuba, its second conference will be held in Havana in 1927.

This but briefly outlines a few of the important subjects dealt with. The closing day of the convention, at both morning and afternoon sessions, was taken up with resolutions, discussions thereon and their adoption, thirty-three in number, and other concluding work, but it remained for the farewell banquet in the evening, in the blue room of the Young Hotel, to bring it to a close, by the series of some twenty addresses in the various toasts and responses, which opened by Governor Farrington, as governor of Hawaii and president of the Union, and closed by Alex. Hume Ford, its director. Among other participants in the blaze of oratory and fellowship, were: Admiral McDonald, Dr. D. Starr Jordan, Dr. L. O. Howard, Prof. Josephine E. Tilden, Sir Jos. H. Carruthers, for Australia; Dr. K. Yih, for China; Dr. K. Kishinouye, for Japan; Dr. Cramer, for Dutch East Indies; H. F. Clarke, for Fiji; H. Damiens, for Indo-China; Dr. Miguel, for Mexico; Hon. Mark Cohen, for New Zealand; Dean E. D. Merrill, for the Philippines; Dr. E. L. Griffith, for Siam; Prof. Cockerell, for Siberia; and Hon. S. B. Dole, for Hawaii.

While the speeches were largely complimentary, some to the Union that had brought them together; to the conference just closed; to Governor Farrington; Director Ford; Dr. Howard, and not forgetting the ladies of Honolulu, others dealt with more weighty matters, and some unsavory truths, notably the much-to-be-regretted conditions of county government administrations of Oahu, and of Hawaii, forcefully presented by Judge Dole.

Alex. Hume Ford, in closing, said, in part: "You have been welcomed here by every race in Hawaii, and that includes men from every country of the Pacific. . . . No conference called by the Pan-Pacific Union has been so successful and representative as this one, every country of the Pacific having sent delegates. The 150 men of many races who have conducted the first Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Convention have become warm personal

friends; they have worked as a unit, and demonstrated not only the possibility but the probability of a Pan-Pacific League of Nations. . . . Until called again to renew pleasant acquaintance in furthering Pan-Pacific Union activities, I say Aloha nui, to one and all."

The October Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union sums up the work of the Conference as follows:

The Pan-Pacific Food Conference Body Now a Permanent Organization: Every country of the Pacific was represented at the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference in Honolulu, August, 1924. For the first time at a Conference of Pan-Pacific scientists, Siberia, China, Indo-China, Siam and Mexico were represented. Indo-China sent six official delegates. China sent eight delegates, official and from her universities. One Siberian delegate attended informally and another was sent officially from Moscow. Mexico was represented officially and unofficially, while Macao, the Portuguese possession in China, sent its governor as a delegate.

There were about a hundred and fifty delegates, the majority hailing from countries of the Pacific other than America and Hawaii. This Conference was probably the most truly and typically Pan-Pacific of any ever held anywhere.

Australia sent one of the founders of the Federal Commonwealth. New Zealand sent two members of Parliament. Four of the American delegates were members of the National Academy of Science, which is the parent body of the National Research Council, which also was well represented by workers from a number of its committees.

Indo-China sent the heads of several of its important departments. Siam sent the chief adviser of its fisheries. The Philippines sent native and American born scientists. Japan, Formosa and Korea sent some of their ablest scientists. Latin America was well represented as were the islands of the Pacific and the Dutch East Indies.

Many of the delegates arrived two or three weeks in advance of the Conference and began at once organizing the work of the Conference. A permanent organization of the sugar-cane experts of the world was organized and it will hold Conferences every three years. The fishery men, representing almost every

Pacific land and region, have organized as a permanent body affiliated with the Pan-Pacific Union, as have the entomologists and plant pathologists.

These will all be on the advisory board of the Pan-Pacific Research Institute, for the foundation of which the Castle family has donated a splendid mansion surrounded by several acres of ground most beautifully located in Honolulu.

The representatives of the several Bar Associations in Pacific lands have organized into a permanent advisory committee of the Union and hope in time to perfect a permanent Pan-Pacific Bar Association.

At the opening of the Conference, messages and cables were read from the heads of many Pacific countries, who are now heads of the Pan-Pacific Union.

In every way the first Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference was the most successful of the series of Pan-Pacific Conferences yet called. Its continuance and follow-up work will be carried forward by the Pan-Pacific Research Institute and the Pan-Pacific Scientific Council of the Union.

Each of the seven sections of the Food Conservation Conference becomes a permanent committee of the Pan-Pacific Union, with power to call its own particular conference if it so desires.

Each of the committees will work from now on for the success of the Third Pan-Pacific Science Conference to be held in Japan in October, 1926.

HONOLULU LIBRARY ACTIVE

The report of the Honolulu Library for 1923 showed a large increase in books and patronage. Over eight thousand new books were added, of which 6,845 were by purchase and 1905 were gifts. Withdrawals for wear for the year were 2,079, leaving total net books in the library, 61,096.

The circulation during the year reached 226,683, a gain of 29,666 over that of 1922. In this increase, art and literature kept pace with fiction, the total adult circulation of this latter being lowered one per cent. The reference and periodical departments have shared in larger service, and the children's branch also shows large gains in each of its divisions.

NEW CENTRAL UNION CHURCH

"THE CHURCH IN A GARDEN."

(Condensed from Dr. A. W. Palmer's papers in *The Friend* of April and June, and *Honolulu Advertiser* May 18, 1924.)

THE dream of "the church in a garden" has at last come true! Why should not a Christian church in Honolulu be set in a beautiful tropical garden instead of on a noisy street corner? When the Dillingham location of eight acres with many beautiful trees and plants was selected it made possible this dream.

The church, the corner-stone of which was laid December 3, 1922, is colonial in design as a tribute to the early missionaries who came from New England a hundred years ago. Ralph A. Cram was the architect, who, after visiting Honolulu and studying the local situation heartily concurred in the choice of a colonial style of architecture and set to work to produce a beautiful spire and design an interior which should be more architectural and worshipful than the box-like interiors of many colonial churches. To meet local climatic conditions the auditorium should open out on both sides into the garden. This was done by a series of French doors which make the auditorium almost like an outdoor pavilion.

The beauty of the spire is visible from almost every part of the city. But the beauty of the interior was a revelation to almost all who entered it for the first time during the Holy Week and Easter services. White and chaste according to the best Georgian tradition, the room is still soft and pleasing to the eyes because the pews and chancel paneling are in natural redwood and because at the end of the church toward which the congregation looks, there are no windows to shine in the eyes, but only a beautiful cross with trefoil ends, and high above it the scriptural text "Love Never Faileth." All the rest of the church is in soft gray whites and grays.

The minister conducts the service from a reading desk in the center of the chancel. High above him is the choir loft which will hold a chorus of 160 voices on special occasions. At the

minister's left is the organ console and directly below him the communion table, half encircled by the curving seats for the ministers and deacons during the communion service. An attractive feature of the new church is the pulpit, which is of an old-fashioned colonial type, quite high, with a graceful sounding-board canopy above it. This is on the Kaimuki side of the church and brings the minister into close and friendly relationship to the congregation during sermon time.

The organ is located in the ewa-mauka corner and so arranged that by opening certain windows it can be heard outdoors as well as in, thus adding to the practical value of the outdoor auditorium alongside the church. This organ is a very fine one, made by the Skinner Organ Co. of Boston, Mass., and is given in memory of Joseph Platt Cooke by his wife and children. It has 32 stops including chimes and harp. Its perfection of tone and balance is largely due to the careful study and designing of it by Professor Andrews, of Oberlin College.

On the same side of the chancel as the organ and on the floor of the church will be installed later a baptismal font, the gift of Miss Jane Parke as a memorial to her mother, Annie Severance Parke.

High in the spire is an octagonal section with windows, called "The Lantern," in which a battery of electric lights are installed for lighting whenever an evening service is in progress; and below this is another section of the spire called "The Belfry," in which is installed the old church bell and the new set of Deagan Chimes. These chimes are operated electrically and can be played from a keyboard installed near the organ.

Back of the church is what is called "The Educational Quadrangle," which consists of five low one-story bungalow buildings, one for each department of the Sunday School. These all have concrete floors, cream colored ceilings and light gray walls, with gray furniture to match. Each department has an assembly room and each class a separate class-room or alcove.

Nearest Punahou street is the Senior Department building almost under the big tree, then comes the Intermediate Department which partly surrounds the old swimming pool. Next is the Primary Department and Kindergarten buildings, which are also designed for young people's meetings and other gatherings.

Finally, one comes to the large Parish house which not only houses the Junior Department and Sunday School office and supply room, but is equipped with moving picture booth, stage, dressing rooms and a thoroughly modern kitchen. In this building will enter the social life of the church—suppers, lectures and entertainments. Eight hundred can be seated and 500 served at tables.

The Manse, in which the minister's family reside, is also on the grounds and in one corner has been erected a cottage for the custodian.

The whole equipment represents eight and one-third acres of land and an investment, including the purchase of the land and the organ, of approximately \$550,000.

A new world is certainly beginning for Central Union church as it comes into full possession of the beautiful new edifice and educational buildings which have been so long anticipated.

Although the church school moved to the new quarters Easter, and services were held in the new building on Holy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter, the formal dedication, awaiting completion, did not occur until the week beginning May 18. After having held services three Sundays in the new Parish house, it was with great joy that the congregation entered into permanent possession of the new church on this date. First of all came the children and young people, who made a pilgrimage of the grounds, and as each departmental group entered the church they were greeted by the minister, who explained briefly something about the building and then sent them on their way.

The morning service at 11 o'clock was devoted to a dedication of the chimes. They remained silent until after the service began, when they pealed forth with "Holy, Holy, Holy," and after a responsive dedicatory exercise, the chimes again sounded from the belfry with the exultant notes of "Joy to the World." The "Sanctus" from Gounod's St. Cecilia Mass, sung by a choir of 150 voices conducted by Mr. Stanley Livingston, which followed, will long be remembered as one of the most beautiful and uplifting musical offerings ever sung in Honolulu. With this fine background, Dr. Swartz, president of the Pacific School of Religion, of Berkeley, California, preached a tender and

searching sermon on the text: "My house shall be called a house of prayer."

The formal service of dedication came at 3 o'clock, participated in by ministers of other races, viz: Rev. T. Okamura, Rev. Akaiko Akana, and Bishop La Mothe, representing other branches of the church, and Governor Farrington representing the community at large. An impressive feature of the service was the processional, which formed at the Parish house and marched into the church headed by the vested choir of St. Andrew's Cathedral with flag and cross. In the procession marched those mentioned above, and also the Mayor, the clergy of the city of various denominations, Dr. D. Scudder and the ministers of the church. The exercises included a beautiful responsive service of dedication, an anthem written by the minister and set to music by the organist, and a dedicatory hymn written by Phillip H. Dodge, sung over thirty-one years ago at the dedication of the old church. Dr. Swartz preached a vigorous and thoughtful sermon on the educational, prophetic and priestly function of the church.

In the evening there was only an informal hour of organ music and an address by Dr. Palmer on "The Temple of the Spirit." In spite of the crowded day, the evening service was well attended and much appreciated for its quiet and restful beauty.

Then followed a week of dedication festivities of various sorts. Monday night was the "dedication to civic welfare." A flag was presented to the church on this occasion by Mr. C. H. Atherton in memory of his father, J. B. Atherton, and notable addresses on civic righteousness were delivered by Governor Farrington and Dr. Swartz.

Tuesday the Rotary Club held its meeting in the Parish house, Dr. Palmer having been a Rotarian for many years, and on Wednesday night a splendid rendition of "The Messiah," by an augmented choir of 160 voices, constituted the dedication to music.

The dinner and entertainment complimentary to all who had been employed on the building, was a unique and very much worth-while feature of the dedication on Thursday, to which about one hundred and fifty men came together and enjoyed a first-class varied entertainment in the Parish house. Then they were invited over to the church to hear the new organ, and were

serenaded on the way by the chimes with old familiar tunes. The men entered the church with great reverence and evident pride in the edifice they had helped to build, and listened with the greatest appreciation as Mr. Carruth played number after number on the beautiful instrument.

Friday afternoon was given over to the dedication to childhood and youth. Each department of the church school held appropriate exercises in its own building and then all gathered for a closing service in the outdoor auditorium.

A second Sunday came and was devoted to the dedication of the Memorial Organ at the morning service, and of the pulpit Bible given in memory of Deacon Wm. A. Bowen at the evening service. The organ was dedicated by a special responsive service written by Dr. Palmer, who afterwards preached on "The Ministry of Music." In the evening Dr. Scudder, for many years pastor of the church, preached on "Can the Church be Saved?" The Monday evening following brought the festivities of dedication to a close with the opening recital on the Memorial Organ, an excellent and varied program being given by Mr. Wm. W. Carruth, organist of Mills College, assisted by his wife, C. K. Carruth, organist of St. Paul's church, Oakland.

CENTRAL UNION'S EARLY HISTORY

On the 18th of November, 1833, some thirteen years after the arrival of the first missionaries in Hawaii a chapel for the use of seamen, the frame of which had been brought from New London, Connecticut, was dedicated in Honolulu. English being the language used, residents who desired for themselves and their families services in their own tongue began to attend the Bethel, as it was called, and finally this stable element in the community came to compose so large a part of the regular congregation that on April 3, 1850, a church was formally organized which later took the name of the Bethel Union Church.

As the local congregation was crowding out the seamen, for whom the Bethel had been built by gifts of American Christians, a separate church was organized for residents on June 2, 1852, first known as the Second Foreign Church but ere long renamed the Fort Street Church.

CHURCHES REUNITED AFTER FIRE

With the lapse of years and the falling off in the numbers of seamen in port, the two churches came to represent identical aims and, when the edifice of the older of the two was destroyed by fire, they were reunited on November 13, 1887, under the name of the Central Union Church. The united congregation proceeded to build a new building at Beretania and Richards streets, laying the corner-stone on June 4, 1891, and dedicating it on December 4, 1892. This building served its generation until, because of the noise of street traffic and inadequate equipment, especially for social and religious educational activities, it has now been replaced by the present beautiful "church in a garden," on Beretania street, corner of Punahou.

Among the pastors of Fort Street Church were Dr. Corwin, Rev. W. Frear and Rev. J. A. Cruzan, while at Bethel Church Father Damon ministered for over forty years, followed by Rev. E. C. Oggle. The ministers of Central Union Church have been Dr. E. G. Beckwith, 1887-94, Dr. D. P. Birnie, 1895-98, Dr. W. M. Kincaid, 1898-1906, Dr. J. Walter Sylvester, 1906-07, Dr. Doremus Scudder, 1907-1916 and Dr. Palmer from 1917 to date. Assistants and associate pastors during this period have been: Miss Florence Yarrow, 1899-1907, Rev. J. P. Erdman, 1899-1902, Rev. A. C. Logan, 1903-04, Rev. E. B. Turner, 1904-07, Rev. A. A. Ebersole, 1908-16, Rev. J. L. Hopwood, 1917-18, Rev. E. T. Sherman, 1919-21, and Rev. A. E. Shattuck, the present educational director.

MOTHER TO MANY DENOMINATIONS

Central Union Church, either officially or through its members, has "mothered" many churches and social institutions including the Methodist, Christian, Bishop Memorial, Kalihi Union, Portuguese Evangelical, Chinese and Japanese churches, and last of all the Church of the Crossroads. Palama Settlement and the Free Kindergarten Association and, in large part, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are among its children.

While sending delegates to the Congregational National Council, the church is as nearly undenominational as possible and has

received members during the last twenty years from over forty-five different branches of the Christian Church!

This church naturally has a strong missionary tradition, and has contributed largely to the Hawaiian Board of Missions and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Delaporte worked for the church at Nauru in the Gilbert Islands from 1899 to 1916, Rev. and Mrs. Dean R. Wickes, since 1912, Rev. and Mrs. Rowland M. Cross, since 1918, and Miss Maude McGwigan, since 1922, are our present missionaries in China.

THE CHURCH EDIFICE

The new church is colonial in design as a tribute to the early missionaries who came from New England, bringing the Christian message to Hawaii. Ralph Adams Cram of Boston was brought to Honolulu to study our climate and conditions before drawing the final plans. This resulted in opening up the sides with French doors so that the auditorium is almost an open air lanai. The dignity and worshipful beauty of both the spire and the impressive interior are a constant joy and inspiration. The firm of Cram and Ferguson, with Emory and Webb of Honolulu as associate architects, and Charles Ingvorsen as builder, have erected the church.

The church ordinarily seats 750 on the main floor and 250 in the gallery but by placing chairs in the space outside the columns can accommodate a maximum of 1300 on special occasions. This building also contains the church office, minister's studies, choir room and church parlor.

It is good to remember that the beautiful eight-acre garden in which the church stands was for many years the home of one of its most devoted members, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, and was sold to the church just before her death with her loving approval and consent.

THE SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS

The Educational Quadrangle behind the church is surrounded by five subsidiary buildings of a simple, homelike bungalow type designed to house its social and educational activities. They pro-

vide over half an acre of floor space. Each department of the Church school has its separate bungalow. The Intermediate building is equipped with a swimming pool and other facilities for boys and girls clubs. The Parish house will seat 800, has a fully equipped kitchen, stage motion picture booth and contains the church school office.

Alongside the church is the grassy open space of the Outdoor Auditorium. Here outdoor services and rally meetings of the entire Church school can be held with the inspiration of the organ which immediately adjoins it and can be heard outdoors as well as in.

A SEA ISLAND LAND SYSTEM

By J. M. LYDGATE, M. A., B. A.

(A contribution to the "University of Toronto Monthly," of January, 1904.)

MIDWAY within the vast stretches of the North Pacific, 2,000 miles from the nearest mainland, and just within the Tropics, lie the Hawaiian Islands. Mere pinnacles of volcanic action, eight in number, they rise from the bed of the ocean and project so far above sea level that they intercept the humid Trade Winds, which temper the climate and bathe their central mountain masses and windward slopes with moisture, to which an exuberant vegetation responds. Long centuries before their discovery to civilization by Capt. Cook, in 1778—how many, tradition indicates but vaguely, perhaps a dozen—the first adventurers from the South Seas, blown out of their course, landed on the shores of Hawaii, and finding them hospitable, proceeded to make themselves at home. This first accidental immigration was reinforced, from time to time, by fresh accessions from this original Malayan stock, which has peopled the whole Pacific, until at length, by immigration and natural increase, every available spot was occupied, and a teeming population filled the land.

In accordance with savage custom, this population was divided into many tribes and clans, each owing allegiance and rendering

service to a separate chief, who not only owned all the land and natural products on which his people lived, but also claimed the products of their industry as well, a right that was frequently enforced, especially on occasions of lordly progress through his domains.

In process of time, the more warlike or successful chiefs absorbed the domains of weaker or smaller ones, until a single chief ruled an island; and then at length Kamehameha gained complete sovereignty over the whole group, about the beginning of the 19th century, and thus founded the Dynasty of the Kamehamehas, which endured for three-quarters of a century.

When foreigners first arrived in Hawaii, they found a complete and elaborate land system well established. There was no such thing as wild land, or free land, in the sense of being unappropriated; no chance for any such thing as preëmption of lands, and no room for the squatter. A dense population, agricultural rather than pastoral, filled the country, at least to the occupation of all readily available land. There were no unexplored regions, and no unclaimed territory. The food and other natural products of the land, as in all countries, gave it its value, and in all cases went with the land. Fish, sea-moss, and salt went with the sea; the vegetables and fruits, which constituted the staff of life, gave value to the agricultural zone, extending in a circling strip from the sea to the forest uplands; while wood for fuel, timber for houses and canoes, the bark of certain trees for the manufacture of clothing and cordage, and birds of great value, came from the forest stretches of the higher uplands and mountain regions, giving to them what might seem to us an undue measure of importance.

Each chief, in order that his estate might be complete, and that he need not be dependent on his neighbors—who were apt to be also his enemies—sought free access to all of these products. In other words, each estate must secure a portion of seashore, for fish and salt; a portion of low land, with water-rights, for agriculture, and a portion of forest and mountain for timber and birds.

Accordingly, each island was divided into long, narrow wedge-shaped strips, running from the sea to the mountains like sectors of a circular pie. And so essential was this requirement that

sometimes, in cases where the crowding of the lands towards the interior threatened to cut a land off, it would still cling to its place, though diminished to a mere trail for miles; and in other cases it secured its rights in the different zones, but as disconnected bits, perhaps miles apart.

Of course there were no surveys, nor any designation or description of lands by metes and bounds. Lands were known by name and were demarcated, where possible, by some natural boundary, some stream, or ravine, or mountain-ridge. Failing these, they recognized some ancient roadway, or some arbitrary line from point to point of well-known locality, as the bounds of the land. As the feudal tenants of each land enjoyed the exclusive benefits of that land, under their feudal lord, they were naturally jealous of outside infringement, and were well versed as to the exact boundaries within which they had exclusive rights and their neighbors had none. A more or less continuous state of warfare, with frequent border fights, kept the boundary lines very definite and very clearly recognized. And this was true even of the dense forest and mountain regions. There were certain rare and valuable birds found in these regions, from whose feathers the royal cloaks and other insignia were made. Not more than half a dozen of these delicate and beautiful feathers could be secured from each bird, yet it took many thousands of feathers for each mantle. The birds were not killed, as a rule, but snared by means of birdlime, plucked of the coveted feathers, and then set free. This industry developed a craft of expert bird-catchers, as much at home in their domains of forest and mountain as their agricultural neighbors were on their diminutive farms, and as well versed in the bounds of these domains as were the farmers in the bounds of theirs. Modern surveys have contributed little or nothing to these ancient titles save the area in acres, and have done much to obscure and defeat the acquired skill of many generations.

These primary land divisions were known as *Ahupuaas*. The *Ahu-puaa* was originally a cairn of stones, set up at the point where the public road circling the island intersected the boundary of the land. This cairn (*ahu*) was surmounted by a rude image of a pig (*puaa*), which was almost the only large animal known to the ancient Hawaiians, and which was oftentimes the currency

in which land-rent or tribute was paid. Whence the name *Ahupuaa*. The *Ahupuaas* varied greatly in size, say from 1,000 acres to 100,000 acres, the larger ones, however, being by no means as valuable, in proportion, as their size would seem to indicate, because they often included vast tracts of mountain wilderness. Within the *Ahupuaa* there were frequently smaller divisions, known as *Ilis*, which did not necessarily belong to the same landlord, and sometimes quite overshadowed the *Ahupuaa*, of which they formed a part. Some of these *Ilis* were known as *Ili lele*—jumping *ilis*, broken fragments of land, widely scattered, yet recognized as continuing one *ili*, and often bearing the one name.

The local representative or steward of the landlord owner was known as the *Konohiki*. His rights and duties were practically those which go with that position in any land, and in common with his brethren today in Russia or Ireland, he had his failings, and was not always popular among his fellows.

This was in substance the system in existence when the islands were first discovered. No single individual of the common people owned a foot of the land he cultivated; no tributary chief owned an acre of the land on which he levied tribute; and finally, no chief whatever, no matter how exalted his station or how noble his descent, owned any one of the numerous lands he administered; the king, and the king alone, owned everything. And the king was more or less indifferent to the interests of the chiefs, according as he was more or less independent of their help in his military or other enterprises. The chiefs, in their turn, were more or less indifferent to the interests of the common people, according as they were more or less independent of the aid of these people in their enterprises. The position of the common people was consequently not by any means an enviable one, but they were not entirely without recourse, and an uncommonly cruel or selfish landlord finally met his day of reckoning in Hawaii as elsewhere.

Fortunately, the advent of civilization was of that gradual and considerate sort which recognized the existence of an established order, and did not undertake any revolutionary reconstruction, or attempt the procrustean task of imposing a rigid rectangular system upon circular and diversified islands. The gradual influx of foreigners, however, and the growing importance of business

and industrial enterprises, more and more loudly called for some reconstruction of the land system. There was, as we have seen, no provision for the actual ownership of land by either Hawaiians or foreigners, and leases were of an unsatisfactory and uncertain character, depending largely on the caprice of the king or the chiefs. Capital that stood ready to engage in various agricultural and industrial enterprises was deterred from doing so by the uncertainty of the land-tenure. Concessions made by the chiefs frequently ended in strife and bitterness, where both parties considered themselves aggrieved.

It became more and more evident that the feudal system of land-tenure was utterly at variance with the new order of things, and was an absolute bar to the development of the country in the ways of civilization. Accordingly, in 1845, on the advice of Dr. Judd, one of the leading members of the American Mission, who had long been Prime Minister to the little kingdom, the newly founded legislature passed an act constituting a "Board of Commissioners to quiet land titles," before which all persons were required to file their claims within two years, or be forever debarred. After a long and patient investigation, it was finally decided that there were "but three classes of persons having vested rights in land, viz., the king, the chiefs, and the common people; and that if the king would allow one-third to the people, one-third to the chiefs, and keep one-third for himself, he would injure no one but himself." The common people were to have substantially what they were actually occupying, what, in many cases, their labor had practically created—their small farms, garden-patches, and house-lots. These holdings were seldom larger than was required by the needs of the farmers and their families, since to have cultivated a larger area would have been but to invite the avarice of the landlord to despoil them. In principle at least, it was easy enough to set apart this third.

To divide the remainder between the king and the chiefs was not so easy. An inventory of all lands in the kingdom was made, together with some rough estimate of their values, and a disinterested commission was appointed to make the actual division, which, after much discussion and many compromises, was at length agreed on by the interested parties.

The total area of the kingdom had now been disposed of, leaving not an acre to the general government for public use, as a means of revenue, or for sale to future purchasers as sites and foundations for new enterprises. This was recognized immediately as a public misfortune, especially as the revenues of the government were exceedingly small, and its prestige very limited. Accordingly, the king, with rare wisdom and public spirit, conferred one-half of his lands upon the government, and suggested that the chiefs be required to bestow one-third of their lands in the same way, in return for an absolutely perfect title. This led to long and delicate negotiations, and many heated debates in the council, involving scenes both tumultuous and pathetic, in which the individual characters of the various chiefs came out most clearly, some to their discredit, but many to their unbounded honor. At length, however, most of the chiefs made the required surrender, though there are still lands on which the government commutation remains unpaid, and for which no royal patent of title has been issued.

Thus was accomplished one of the most remarkable revolutions of modern history—though on a stage of moderate proportions, without a drop of blood or an ounce of powder: a revolution so radical and unexpected that it seemed like a dream even when it was accomplished, and many of the common people refused to believe in the validity of the whole transaction, or the permanence of the new condition of things. This lack of faith was, in some instances, supplemented by intimidation on the part of the landlords, so that their tenants failed to take the necessary steps to secure their holdings, and thus lost them through neglect.

This division, known as *mahele* (the Hawaiian word for division), having been finally arranged, there remained the actual partition of the land throughout the kingdom, and the execution of patents warranting and describing title. This work was assigned to a Land Commissioner whose duty it was to investigate the claims of individuals, and to issue awards to those entitled to them, by metes and bounds. This involved the patient and laborious examination—oftentimes *in situ*—of the numberless claims that came before them, and the description of these claims by survey.

Over 11,000 claims were filed by the common people, scattered; of course, from one end of the islands to the other, some of them in lonely and almost inaccessible spots, and consisting frequently of several pieces, and commonly of most irregular shape. It was a gigantic task, under the conditions, to furnish careful and reliable surveys of these manifold claims. Furthermore, it must be done speedily, for any change in the occupant of the throne was liable to upset the whole matter. And withal, it must be done inexpensively. Each holder was to bear the expense of survey and the clerical cost of the Royal Patent based on it. More or less incredulous at best, he would have demurred altogether had the cost been great.

The entire foreign population was small, and, outside of the mission element, by no means given to the pursuit of scientific things. There were few men in the country competent to make thoroughly good surveys, even of the small holdings of the common people, and there was no source from which such men might be drawn, short of the Atlantic Coast of America, thousands of miles away (for it was "round the Horn" in those days), even if there had been money to warrant importing men from abroad. There were a few trained surveyors available; a number of intelligent men of fair education, members of the American Mission or their sons, who soon acquired the necessary skill; and a good many others, Hawaiians and foreigners, who, either from lack of ability, or want of painstaking fidelity, fell short of the requirements of the work, and have left a legacy of litigation and confusion to following generations. These unequal qualifications were farther developed by the lack of any general system in the conduct of the work, or any general instructions outlining methods or establishing standards. Each surveyor adopted methods and standards of his own, and, naturally, the weaker men fell far short of even the ordinary standards of good work.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that a more harmonious system could not have been adopted, or that a general survey could not have been undertaken, in connection with this reconstruction of the land system. But the need of this was not recognized then as it is now; at any rate, it was then quite out of the question, and the delay involved in such a survey might have jeopardised the whole reform. Only in later years has such a survey, in

accordance with the finest traditions, been undertaken. It is still in progress, though some 35 years have elapsed since its inauguration.

The surveys of these small holdings of the common people cost, as a rule, only \$2 or \$3 apiece, and the total expense involved in the Land Commission award and Royal Patent was not more than from \$6 to \$12 for each claimant; yet the poor natives were a long time in collecting the money to pay for their patents. These holdings of the common people are known as *Kuleanas*. They carried with them generally valuable water-rights for irrigation, and oftentimes constituted the choicest of the lands from which they were taken.

As has been said, the king surrendered one-half of his lands to the government, while he retained the rest for his own private use. For some time these lands were treated as the personal property of the king, until it began to be evident that they were in danger of being sacrificed to the private extravagance of the ruler, when the legislature intervened to make them Crown lands subject only to use, but not alienation, by the Crown. With the passing of the monarchy, these lands have fallen to the general government, and have now become a part of the public domain of the United States. The lands originally assigned to the government were mostly disposed of in comparatively small areas, generally to Hawaiians, and to such foreigners as were disposed to make their homes in Hawaii.

The chiefs' lands were partly sold to foreigners for ranch or plantation purposes, but for the most part they passed by inheritance down rapidly converging lines of descent, until they coalesced in a few large estates, the largest of which has been bequeathed as an endowment for a group of industrial schools for the education of Hawaiian children of both sexes.

The Hawaiian race is slowly passing away. Soon the mountains and valleys that have been theirs for centuries will know them no longer. They leave behind them no enduring works to preserve their memory to future generations: no temples, roads, bridges or palaces. Their poetry and their grass huts have been both alike fleeting and transitory. But one monument they will yet leave behind them for centuries to come, their impress on the land system of Hawaii, an impress which, I venture to predict, not even an iconoclastic Americanism will efface.

HAWAIIAN LAND TERMS

Collated and published by request.

A SERIES of fifteen papers, entitled "Land Matters in Hawaii," by Curtis J. Lyons, an eminent authority on the subject, was published in *The Islander*, in 1875. These can be referred to with confidence on many questions of ancient terms, customs and divisions, history of the Mahele, etc., from which the following selections are largely made.

Ancient divisions of land were the consequences of long occupancy of the soil by a dense population, wherein every piece of land had its name, as individual and characteristic as that of its cultivation.

The *unit* of land seems to have been the *Ahupuaa*,¹ which, theoretically, ran from the sea to the mountain. The main idea of the Hawaiian division of land was central or radial. Hawaiian life vibrated from *uka*, mountain, whence came wood, kapa for clothing, olona for fish-line, ti-leaf for wrappings, *ie* for ratan lashing, wild birds for food, to the *kai*, sea, whence came the *ia*, fish, and all connected therewith. *Mauka* and *makai* are therefore fundamental ideas to the native of an island, and land was divided accordingly.

The main idea of the *Ahupuaa*, or primary division, was to run a strip from the shore to the summit of the mountain, in order to give an equable share of all the different products. It therefore varied greatly in size, and was by no means any measure of area.

The subdivisions of the *Ahupuaa* were called *Ili*, where they were large enough for division. There were two features of the *ili* which are worthy of notice. The *ili* often consisted of several distinct sections of land, one for instance on the seashore, another on dry, open land or *kula*, another in the watered *kalo* patch or

Note: 1. Its name is derived from the *Ahu* or altar (literally, pile, *kuahu* being the specific term for altar), which was erected at the point where the boundary of the land was intersected by the main road, *alaloo*, which circumferented each of the islands. Upon this altar at the annual progress of the *akua makahiki* (year-god) was deposited the tax paid by the land whose boundary it marked, and also an image of a hog, *puaa*, carved out of kukui wood and stained with red ochre. From this came the name, *ahupuaa*, of the pile of stones, which title was also given to the division of land marked thereby. *The Islander*, Honolulu, July 2, 1875, p. 104.

aina loi district, and another still in the forest. These separate pieces were called *lele* (jumps), that were most common on Oahu.

The second feature is referred to in the word *ku*, short for *ili kupono*. There were two kinds of *ili*, that of the *ahupuaa* and that of the *kupono*.²

Within the *ilis* all large *kalo* patches seem to have had specific names, especially on Oahu, among which the *Koeles*, or chiefs' patches had a large share. *Kihapais* were dry land patches, with their intervening ridges, which also had their appellation. These ridges were frequently the boundaries of the *ahupuaa*, called *iwi*, bone—short for *iwi kuamoo*, backbone.³

The different districts of the islands were called *Mokus*, and on Maui some smaller divisions were called *kalana*, Lahaina being one of these.

The *Mahele*, signifying division, was an endeavor on the part of the majority of the chiefs, and especially that of Kamehameha III, to secure to all parties what, on the ordinary principles of acquiring property, seemed to belong to them. The theory adopted was, in effect, that the king, the chiefs, and the common people held each undivided shares in the whole landed estate. Legally speaking, the title of the whole was in the king, Kamehameha I, who conquered the whole and partitioned the lands among his warrior chiefs, retaining a certain revenue, in default of payment of which, the land was forfeit. The chiefs did the same to those below them.

Kamehameha III, for the common good, waived his title to the whole, under conditions, that those under the chiefs should be treated in like manner, and that a certain portion, one-third, should be given to a landed estate called Government Lands. The Land Commission was appointed to carry out the principles adopted, hear the testimony of claimants and make awards, and these awarded claims came to be known by the term of *kuleana*.

2. The *ili* of the *ahupuaa* was a subdivision for the chief holding the *ahupuaa*; *alii ai ahupuaa*. The *konohikis* of these divisions were only the agents of the said chief, all the revenues of the land "belonging to the *ahupuaa*," going to him. The *ili kupono* on the contrary, was nearly independent. The transfer of the *ahupuaa* to a new chief did not carry with it the transfer of the *ili kupono* contained within its limits. The chiefs previously holding them continued to do so, whatever the change in the *ahupuaa* chief, having their own *koeles* (chief's patches) worked by their retainers. *Islander*, July 16, p. 119.

3. *Id.*, p. 119.

The following extracts from a Hawaiian contribution on "Ancient Land Divisions," found in an early *Kuokoa*, extend somewhat the land terms in Mr. Lyons' series referred to:

"The islands are divided into several sections, called districts; such as Kohala, or Kona, etc., on Hawaii, in which are certain subdivisions termed okana (a portion); kalana (division) is another term. These also are divided into new sections known as ahupuaa (main division), within which are the ili (subdivisions). Divisions smaller than the ili are moo aina (strips), and smaller than the moo aina is the pauku (fraction). Under the pauku in size are the dry land patches named respectively kihapai, koele (chiefs' patches), hakiona, and kuakua, according to size.

"The high places in central parts of the island are termed kuahiwi (mountains or mountain summits); the mound or peak on top of the kuahiwi, whether standing singly or in a row, are called kualono (peak or peaks); such are the names of the sharp points on the mountain tops. Places of round character are crater pits; that below them, joining the kooku (slope) of the mountain is the kuahiwi (back summit), or kua mauna (back mountain) it was called, or just mauna (mountain).

"The place where trees are small below the fern belt is termed kuahea (hillock section); below it is the wao (wild place), also called waonahale (wilderness) and wao eiwa (ninth wilderness). The place where trees grew taller below the wao eiwa is the wao-maukele, and a little below it again is the waoakua (spirit region); next below that is where voices increase and, hence, called wao kanaka (people's sphere), because there the people cultivate food. Below that is apaa, and next is ilima (where this plant of the *Sida* genus is found), and below it is pahu (stake or land mark). Below pahu is kula (open country), adjoining habitations, and seaward of the village is the shore, where it joins the sea. Such was the island divisions by the ancient people of Hawaii.

"Here is another division of the island. Places that stand high up in this and that locality are called puu (mounds or peaks); if they stand in a row they are a lalani puu, or pae puu (a line or range of peaks or hills). If standing numerously together, kinikini puu, and oloalu puu (many or united hillocks) would be their term. If some are lower than others, such is an

ohua (passenger), as also ohuku (swelling), or kahua (foundation) are names applied. High places of the earth lying narrow is a lapa (ridge), or kua lapa (shoulder ridge). If the ridges are many they are called olapalapa (rough protuberances). Deep places lying lengthwise are called kahawai, awawa or owawa (streams, valleys or ditches). Lengthy, solitary places are called alanui (roads), and kuamoo (paths), and if it continues, circuiting the island, it is a highway. In places where the path is steep, it is called piina or hoopiina (ascending path), kooku (hill slope), and auku (up hill road). Descending paths are termed ihona, alu, kalua, and hooihona, and the place where men would rest is oioina (a resting place). Places where water flows continually are streams (kahawai). Inland places are kumu (source) and seaward places are called nuku (point or outlet). Where water is led to places of cultivation, that is called an auwai (watercourse); where the water joins the sea is a muliwai (river); waters borne within the land are lokos (lakes or ponds)."⁴

LIST OF LAND TERMS

- Aa, stony; broken lava.
 Aalu, a ravine; small depression.
 Ahawa, a water head.
 Ahu, a heap of stones as a mark.
 Ahua, a hillock; a bank of sand at mouth of a river.
 Ahupuaa, a main division of land.
 Aina, land; a farm or field.
 Aina loi, wet or moist taro land.
 Akea, broad; spacious.
 Aki, a high place or station.
 Akuli, a forest water hole where leaves, etc., have accumulated.
 Ala, a path or road.
 Alanui, road; highway; thoroughfare.
 Alaloo, a highway; a main road.
 Alamuku, a short or uncompleted road as to length.
 Alaololi, a narrow path or lane.
 Alu, a road descending a hill; a gutter; a ravine.
 Alualu, a rough road, full of ravines.
 Ana, to measure; to survey.
 Anapuni, to encircle.
 Apa or apaa, section of land on mountain side, below the mau or wao-kanaka.
 Apana, a fragment; a district.
 Apuupuu, hilly; rugged; uneven.
 Auauwaha, a narrow excavation; a trench.
 Auku, a path or road leading up hill.

4. Translated from S. A. Mokuleia, in *Kuokoa*, March 7, 1868.

- Auwaha, a furrow; a ditch; channel or place dug pit like. Syn. Awaa.
Auwai, a stream; a brook; a watercourse.
Awawa, a valley (also old form awaawa).
Haakoae, cliffs where the tropic-bird nests; inaccessible cliffs.
Hakuone, a small division of land, less than a koele.
Hanahanai, edge of, or projection on a steep ascent; brow of a hill.
Hoalu, a depression on flat land.
Holua, a smooth hill-side pathway for sliding down.
Honua, flat land in distinction from hill country.
Ili, a subdivision of an ahupuaa.
Iliaina, a land inheritance.
Iliku or ili kupono, a partly independent division of land within an ahupuaa, tributary to the king instead of to its chief.
Ilima, the mountain-side region below the apaa.
Iwi, bone, short for iwi kuamoo, backbone; a road, path or way.
Kahakai, seashore.
Kahawai, a brook; a stream; a ravine, wet or dry (literally waterway).
Kahua, the prepared foundation of a house; an open space.
Kalana, a smaller division of land than a moku.
Kalua, also hooihona, a descent; a slope; a road leading down hill.
Kamoku, the cut-off portion of a tract or division.
Kakapa, a small strip of adjoining land belonging to another; the outside bank of a taro patch.
Kauhuhu, the edge of a precipice.
Kihapai, dry land patches with their intervening ridges; a smaller division of land than a pauku.
Kihii, the border of a land; the corner.
Kilakila, height; magnificence, as applied to a mountain.
Kipapa, a pavement of stones.
Koele, chief's patches of land.
Konohiki, land agent of the chief of an ahupuaa.
Kooku, hill or mountain slope; path leading up hill, as piina.
Ku, short for ili kupono.
Kuahea, hillock or mountain side, in region below the kuamauna.
Kuahiwi, the summit of a mountain; mountain or mountains; backbone of mountain range.
Kuakua, a small section of land.
Kualapa, to project as a cape; a ridge of land between two ravines.
Kualono, a knoll; a peak; or protuberance on top of a mountain; a range of hills.
Kuamoo, a road or frequented path.
Kuauna, the bank of a stream; side or border of a taro patch.
Kula, dry open land; plains; place suitable for habitations; open country.
Kuleana, an awarded right; a property or business interest in anything.
Kulono, a straight ascending smooth surface, as the side of a cliff. Syn. Kumolemole.
Laa, width; breadth. Syn. Laula.
Lae, brow of a hill; a cape, or headland.
Lalani, a row.
Lalani puu, hills or hillocks in a row.
Lapa, a ridge between two depressions, or ravines.
Lapalapa, ridgy; abounding in ridges; a cluster of hillocks.
Lele, a jump; a detached lot or parcel belonging to an ili.
Lihii, a border, edge or boundary.
Lipilipi, a sharp ridge of land.
Loa, length in time, or space.
Loko, pond or lake.

- Lo'u or Lo'upali, an overhanging cliff.
 Lua, a pit.
 Mahele, a division.
 Mahinaai, a cultivated field, larger than a kihapai.
 Mau, region on mountain side next below the waoakua, where men may live.
 Mauna, a mountain; mountainous.
 Moku, a district. Mokupuni, an island.
 Moo aina, a narrow strip of land less than an ili.
 Muku, a piece cut off; shortened.
 Muliwai, a river.
 Malua, basin on a flat or plateau.
 Nahelehele, wild uncultivated land.
 Oioina, a resting place; a pile of stones.
 Oiwi, to project upward, as a mountain peak.
 Okana, a portion; a division of country of several precincts.
 Olapalapa, rough; uneven; a ridge between two ravines; rough protuberances of a precipice.
 Opaka, a ravine on a mountain side.
 Opalipali, small low precipices; place of rocky hills or gulches.
 Owaawaa, broken ground; hilly.
 Owawa, a ditch; a furrow.
 Pa, a wall, fence or enclosure.
 Pa laau, a stick or wooden fence.
 Pahu, a stake or post set in the ground for a landmark.
 Pahulu, exhausted soil.
 Paihi, sudden fault in the bed of a ravine where moisture percolates.
 Palena, a border or boundary; a dividing line between two places.
 Pali,⁵ a cliff or precipice; the side of a steep ravine; a steep hill.
 Palipali, full of precipitous hills.
 Pauku, a small lot of land next less than a moo.
 Piina, or Hoopina, an ascending path.
 Piko, the end; the extreme corner or boundary of a land; the summit of a mountain.
 Poalima, term given to chief's patches to which tenants gave their services one day in five.
 Pohakioloa, a stone landmark; a stone set in the ground to mark a division of land.
 Pohaku oki aina, land-dividing rock.
 Ponana, dry, barren land.
 Punawai, a spring of water; a well.
 Puu, a hill or mound; a peak.
 Umalu, the brow of a hill; its shadow.
 Wahi pana, a description by means of ancient names of boundaries.
 Wao, a wild place; a space on the mountain sides next below Kuakea, also called Waoeiwa, and Waonaehele, a wilderness.
 Waoakua, a desolate uninhabited place where ghosts are said to abide.
 Waokanaka, a region where people may live and till the ground.
 Waoaukele, a region on the mountain side of larger tree growth than waoeiwa.
 Wekiu, the top of a mountain, or other object.

5. In a recent land case in court, there was much contention as to the correct definition of the term *pali paa maoli*, a point in its boundary; where was it? Not at the summit of the precipitous range, as some held, but at the base; the real foundation of the pali formation, where it begins to assume the mountainous character. The following pali features were brought out in the trial:

- PALI: Piko—a peak such as the topmost part of a ridge or mountain;
 Welau—top edge or outer end of precipice overlooking lowlands;
 Walhi—sharp ridge from which water drips;
 Ku—perpendicular precipice;
 Po'i—overhanging precipice;
 Eleku—soft rock precipice;
 Lepo—dirt precipice;
 Pohaku—rocky precipice;
 Haneē—fall or falling or slide; slope formed by slides.
 Neneē—short precipices such as are found on valley sides.

RENEWING EARLY RELATIONS

A GROWING interest in Hawaii is manifest among our neighbors of the "Northwest," as both Portland and Seattle are evincing longings toward establishing direct steamship passenger service with Honolulu, and build up mutual trade relations, as the enterprising merchants of Los Angeles are doing with their newly established line of semi-monthly steamers, at a rate evidently beyond expectation.

How far the investigations so far made may influence the northern cities toward venturing in rival lines, or combining in the undertaking, has not been made public, but to an "onlooker in Venice," trade and commerce and passenger traffic would, no doubt, be materially benefited. The development of trade under the San Francisco-Seattle-Honolulu triangular service that originated with the American-Hawaiian line of freighters some twenty or more years ago, but interrupted during the war, has been improved upon with added passenger service every three weeks, by its successors, the Matson Navigation Co.

Their increasing line of steamers has doubtless attracted attention in this direction, and is emphasized since as opportune, through the quarantine restrictions on California stock and much produce from Southern ports, through the foot-and-mouth-disease epidemic that prevailed in several sections of the State this past year.

The steady increase of passenger traffic in the Northwest also calls for better and more frequent accommodation, an opportunity for Hawaii's allurements to their tourist trade. A test of the possibility of establishing a direct Portland line is being made this

summer by the Oceanic S. S. Co. by several trips of the *Carriso* for this port and Hilo, the outcome of which, however, is as yet problematical.

This new movement is encouraging, and leads us to a spell of retrospection. Apart from its commercial aspect there are other claims showing the unity of interests between Oregon and Hawaii, some of which date back to her pioneer days, that enhances the gratification at the prospect of seeing the old-time relationship renewed. Some may ridicule sandwiching sentiment with commercial projects, yet as history repeats itself, these bonds may be fanned into a profitable flame.

That Hawaii rendered material aid to Oregon in her formative days is a matter of history which they are pleased to recount,¹ and gratefully acknowledge Hawaii's help, materially and advisory,² when shipping arrivals and mails from the eastern states were more frequent at Honolulu than in the Columbia River country. More than that: Hawaii gave of her subjects from time to time in the developing trade of that early period, even to fighters against the Indians in defense of the traders and settlers,³ and some to locate and give Hawaiian names to new sections.

Just how many natives left these shores, lured thither, will never be known, but between the early traders taking them as sailors and "to man their establishments," with other later settlers and developers, the number must have been large in the aggregate. Mears, Gray, Colnet, the Pacific Trading Co.⁴ (Astor's), the Hudson Bay Co. and others, acknowledge the good qualities of Hawaiians in their service.⁵

1. First printing press in the Pacific Northwest was brought to Oregon from Hawaii, 1839. Used May 18th of that year by E. O. Hall, in printing leaflets in the Indian language. It is now in the Oregon Historical Society Museum, Portland. Horner's *Oregon*, p. 74.

2. In 1839, in response to the appeal of the Oregon Mission for aid in printing, either for men to be sent here to learn the art, or that native printers be sent to instruct them, Mr. E. O. Hall was delegated by the Mission Board to go himself, with an old press and some type and teach the art so that it can be carried on there. Gulick's *The Pilgrims of Hawaii*, p. 178.

3. A Hawaiian warned Capt. Gray of the *Columbia*, of the Indians' plot for seizures of the *Columbia* and *Adventure* and murder of their crews. Thus put on guard the Indians were kept at a safe distance. Greenhow's *Hist. of Oregon*, p. 230.

4. Astor's first Pacific Trading vessel, *Tonquin*, touched here Feb-

Trade between Honolulu and Portland and the Columbia River was, comparatively, of more moment up to reciprocity time than in later years, when other markets developed and the trend of island business concentrated. Beside the regular vessels from the lumber ports of the Sound with cargoes which contributed to Hawaii's rapid development from grass-hut conditions, we recall packets from Astoria and from Portland, notably the barkentines *Constitution*, and *J. A. Falkenberg*, to and from the latter port more particularly, and succeeded by the bark *Mattie Macleay*, with other occasional vessels, since which, direct trade relations between the two points may be said to have practically ceased, till the advent of the American-Hawaiian line referred to, which linked us with Seattle as their point of departure. This, however, benefited Washington merely in affording that State an export opportunity, not of imports of our domestic products. Both ends therefore received but one-sided benefits by the service. Hawaii's products had no new market outlet.

This has been left for the Matson Co. to develop, as stated, with two regularly assigned Seattle-Honolulu passenger and freight scheduled steamers the past few years, though still obliged to maintain a triangular service with San Francisco on their return trips, as does also the *Carriso*.

KAUAI'S MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Albert Spencer Wilcox Memorial Library, at Lihue, Kauai, was dedicated May 24th, with appropriate ceremony, attended by an interested gathering, including several notables from Honolulu. Mr. A. Lewis, Jr., gave the address of the occasion, followed by Judge S. B. Dole's paper on the early life of A. S. Wilcox, read by Mrs Wm. Henry Rice, and remarks by Frank Crawford, president of the Kauai Library Association.

ruary, 1811, en route for the Columbia, and took a dozen natives by permission of Kamehameha, for services of the Pacific Company.

The Beaver, in May, 1812, another of the Pacific Co.'s vessels, arrived in Columbia River with 26 Hawaiians. *Ib.*, pp. 296, 299.

5. Sir Geo. Simpson, of the Hudson Bay Co., mentions the courageous aid of "his half-dozen Sandwich Islanders" in a critical situation at a point on the Columbia river in a threatened attack by a band of Indians. *Journ. Round the World*, vol. 1, p. 166.

PALAMA SETTLEMENT NEW HOME

MENTION was made in our last issue of dedicatory ceremonies having taken place for Palama Settlement's new home. A paper on "Child Welfare Movement," in the ANNUAL for 1918, stated the origin of the Settlement; its aims and purposes. The following extracts, from a late issue of the *Advertiser* on the subject of the new home, sets forth the provisions being made to adequately meet the needs of the welfare work of this benevolent institution that has outgrown the limitations of its original home in reaching out to serve other needy districts of the city:

Palama settlement, after 28 years of community service, has been forced to seek adequate buildings in which to house its growing work.

The settlement maintains a staff of 20 graduate nurses and operates 18 different clinics in addition to the seven nursing centers which are situated in the following places: Kalihi Union church, Palama Settlement, Beretania mission, Royal school, Kakaako mission, St. Augustine's church, Waikiki, and St. Mary's mission, Moiliili.

Through its 11 baby clinics the Settlement has helped 1424 babies. The death rate among the infants for Honolulu under 1 year of age was 98.66 per 1000 babies, while that of the clinic babies was but 8 per 1000.

Twenty-two physicians of the city are conducting clinics in connection with the Settlement. This service is given by the physicians free of charge.

The nurses are an important factor in keeping Honolulu free from quarantinable diseases. Their work takes them into the crowded sections of our city, and as soon as a case of contagious disease is discovered, it is immediately reported to the board of health and steps taken to segregate the case if necessary.

Dr. Sweet of the U. S. Public Health service states that "the work of Palama Settlement is the best health welfare work being done in the city."

PROPERTY ATTAINED

It is to adequately house this important and growing work that some three years ago the trustees of Palama Settlement got a tract of land of some eight acres situated on Asylum road. On that tract the new plant is to be built.

In April, 1923, the Settlement—with the approval of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu—endeavored to raise a fund of \$150,000 with which to build its new plant, but owing to the illness of its head worker at that time, the campaign was not pushed very vigorously. To date \$83,782 has been obtained.

The people of the Palama neighborhood, the school children of Honolulu, as well as those benefiting directly by Palama's work, all gladly responded to the best of their financial ability, which testifies to the esteem in which this organization is held by the citizens of Honolulu.

Plans and specifications have been prepared for the new plant. The buildings are all substantial but plain. No money will be spent on frills or ornamentation. The revised estimates for the new plant are as follows:

REVISED ESTIMATES

To complete grading of land and playground for small children	\$ 8,000.00
Main Settlement buildings (an actual bid)	177,882.50
Workers' dwellings	30,000.00
Equipment	18,000.00
Engineer's fees and incidentals	16,117.50
	<hr/>
	\$250,000.00
Against this the Settlement has assets of:	
Cash and pledges	\$ 34,000.00
Realization from sale of present land and buildings	166,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$200,000.00

This leaves a balance of \$50,000 to be raised in order to complete the plant and equipment so much needed by the Settlement.

Situated on the waikiki side of Asylum road, the new Settlement will cover 8½ acres of ground.

Five buildings all in the Colonial style, will be grouped in the "work section" of the Settlement; two locker buildings; gymnasium; dispensary; administration and recreation buildings.

All of the structures will be of wood, except the gym building, which will be steel framed.

The Settlement will have its own water system, with provisions so that the fire department can draw 3,000 gallons a minute for any fire in the district.

Guy N. Rothwell, architect of the project, in a statement sets forth the following plans:

The buildings will be grouped so as to give full beauty to the Settlement.

The athletic field is $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in size, contains a quarter mile track, and baseball and football fields. Palama will have the only "true" track in the islands; a track from which world records will be officially recognized.

The gymnasium building, to contain the biggest swimming tank in the territory, 75 x 40, will seat 1200 for a meet. A full size basketball court will also be housed in the building.

A new lighting system will be used in the tank; lights will flood the place from the sides, instead of overhead. Overhead lights interfere with diving, it is claimed.

Lighting will be given through a series of electroliers on slender poles, with especially designed reflectors throwing light on the water. The tank will be finished in tile and enamelled brick, the general arrangement resembling the Punahou tank.

ROOM ARRANGEMENT

In the dispensary building, the first floor will be given over to an operating room, general dispensary, four-bed ward, baby and prenatal clinic, general lobby and waiting room, kitchen, pharmacy, bacteriological laboratory, X-ray room, skin clinic; the second floor—nerve clinic, library, nurses' room, general offices, dental clinic, doctors' conference room, eye, ear, nose and throat clinic; and the wing of the second floor entirely devoted to a venereal clinic, with a separate entrance for this wing.

The administration building will contain the general offices, library and reading room, lobby, billiard room, auditorium and

stage, which will seat 300 people. The second floor of this building will have seven club rooms, four larger rooms, two kitchens and rest rooms, and the locker buildings are most modern.

Every effort is being made to give the Settlement the best possible equipment for the \$250,000 invested.

All service to the Settlement, wiring and piping, will be underground.

The workers' cottages will be mauka of the Settlement buildings, and arranged so as to overlook the entire project.

STORY OF HAMUMU

An Old-time Legend.

ONCE upon a time a whale approached a place on the outer coast of Kohala, Hawaii, adjoining the northern bluff, where it floated, and was visited by many people who thought it stranded, and proceeded to cut into its flesh. Upon cutting the flesh of this whale, so that its blood flowed and the oil oozed out, yet it did not move. The great fish remained perfectly quiet as the people proceeded with their cutting, until a certain man named Hamumu came along, bringing with him some taro, intended as an accompaniment to the food-flesh of the whale he expected to share in, when, upon placing himself on the whale's head it stirred, and swam off with him to Kahiki.

Upon Hamumu's reaching that distant land and touching the shore, the whale assumed human form, and for the first time moved about as a man, although the body and feet were all hacked by the axes of the men resident in Hawaii, so that its blood flowed.

Hamumu was conducted to the heiau (temple), the place where the priests in Kahiki reside, and there he lived with them and was taught in all things relating to their profession; including the building of houses, laying out of temples, places of refuge, and all other things pertaining to the priestly order. And when after many months Hamumu became proficient, he returned here

from Kahiki on a coconut-shell canoe; such was the vessel of his return, for which, there were gathered and selected all the large coconuts obtainable, some four hundred in number. The meat of all these was separated through the eye of the coconuts, which were afterwards closed with a black gum composed of breadfruit-sap and burnt kukui nuts. The sealing of the eyes of the coconuts gave buoyancy to the canoe Hamumu returned on till reaching Kohala, landing at Honoipu, the place the whale took him from.

On Hamumu's return on the coconut canoe, he became an object of wonderment, and many people and chiefs gathered to question him on his strange experience, and when the chief learned that Hamumu was a priest, it at once gave him fame among them, and the chief hastened to erect a house for the god. That is said to have been the occasion for the building of the Mookini temple, at Kohala, which is standing up to the present time. To this temple belonged the Hulahula ritual, shown by the chant:

Ka Aha nana i hiki o Hulahula.
 (The ritual to prevail was Hulahula.)
 Ua weke wekea, ua kalakala ia,
 (Opening to the topmost branch, roughened,)
 Ua hemo aku la ka piko, ka piko o ka aina.
 (Releasing the center, the center of the land.)

OUR EARLY POST OFFICE.—The *Polynesian* of May 12, 1849, states: "We have heard it rumored that a post office system is about being established here in connection with that at San Francisco, by means of which a letter mailed in Honolulu will be dispatched to any post office in the United States, and vice versa, the cost of transportation to be regulated between the U. S. Post Office department and this government." This was some 18 months before the Post Office was established here by Act of the Privy Council, Dec. 21, 1850, with H. M. Whitney as postmaster, and ratified by the legislature in September, 1851, at which time provision for the issue of postage stamps was first made, and the two denominations of five and thirteen cents for letters, and two cents for papers, appeared October 1st of that year.

TRADITION OF THE SUN

From The Friend, August 1, 1850.

IT ONCE happened that the sun did not appear at Oahu. The men were sad; many of them became fools, and terrible diseases decimated the population. Numerous victims were sacrificed to the god, and during two moons the whole island lay prostrate before his altars. The king of a great country to the south (Tahiti) had taken the sun prisoner, thrust him into a very deep cavern, and closed up the entrance with immense blocks of lava. Nor did his precautions end here; he had placed at the entrance as sentinel a bird which uttered a piercing cry whenever he heard the least noise; and at the head of his intrepid warriors he was always ready to rush upon those who should dare attempt the release of the prisoner. But all this did not intimidate the powerful god of Oahu, who had been moved by the groans of his worshipers. He was a very great god. When he went from one island to another, the water reached only to his ankles; and it came only up to his knees when he went to the country of the south. It was night when he arrived at Tahiti. He advanced so softly that the bird did not hear him, and he strangled him before he could utter a cry; then removing with his powerful hands the blocks which closed up the entrance of the cavern, he seized the sun and hurled him into the air with incredible force. When he was at a certain distance from the shore, he raised a shout, which awoke the king of Tahiti and his warriors; they ran to the cavern, but their astonishment was great when they perceived that the sun had been rescued. The god of Oahu had hurled him to so great a height that they were never able to take him again. Since that time, the sun has always shone at Oahu.

HALEAKALA REST HOUSE.—Steps are in progress, sponsored by the Maui Chamber of Commerce, for the enlargement of the rest house at Haleakala's crest, by the addition of two new rooms, store room, water tank, stables for 20 or more animals, etc., with furniture and equipment at an estimated outlay of \$10,000.

THE ANNUAL NOT A GRATUITOUS PUBLICATION

OF LATE years an impression seems to have been revived that the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, as the reference book of Hawaii, is a gratuitous publication, and, said one in acknowledging its value for display and reference use, "to meet the demand for its information, it is entitled to place public libraries and information bureaus on its free list." Thanks awfully. We should be de-e-lighted, if———

The following, reprinted from our issue of 1899, is as applicable on this subject at our Fiftieth anniversary as it was on our Twenty-fifth:

"With the widening range of distribution of the ANNUAL the past few years, there seems to have grown an erroneous idea in certain circles respecting its publication, some classing it as an official hand-book for free distribution, others deeming it akin to a 'booming' pamphlet, issued in the interest of some syndicate or other, to be had for the asking, postage prepaid. Both views do us great injustice. The ANNUAL has never claimed to be official, nor sought the right of official impress, though it has long enjoyed recognition in official circles, in this and other lands, as the reliable reference book pertaining to Hawaii it professes to be. It aims to be impartial and independent, wherein the best effort has been put forth 'to diffuse abroad reliable information' of these islands for the benefit of all concerned, rather than in the interest of individual or syndicate, trusting for sufficient returns from this purely business venture to warrant the labor and outlay.

"While having such regard for this land of our adoption as to labor in this manner largely in the *pro bono publico* spirit, that after many years the ANNUAL has recognition as *the reference book of Hawaii*, it is hardly justice to expect the publisher to be at call, whether for individual or public library use, simply because they acknowledge it meets the public inquiry and its varied information can be had nowhere else. Surely in this, as in other callings in life, the laborer should be deemed worthy of his hire.

Therefore we have been mercenary enough these twenty-five years to put a modest price upon this result of our labor."

HAWAII'S HIGHWAYS AND HER TRAFFIC PROBLEM

By LEROY BLESSING,
Manager, Honolulu Automobile Club.

PERHAPS the outstanding feature of the past year in Hawaii's efforts to build roadways adequate to move the tremendously increased traffic was the adoption of the Hawaiian bill of rights by the legislators at Washington during the last session (1924), which gives to the territory her share of federal aid for roads for the first time since the Federal Aid act has been in operation. In years past, the territory has constructed its own roadways at heavy expense without any assistance from the parent government at Washington, although her people contributed generously in any undertaking requiring the cooperation of her people. This failure to share in Federal Aid funds was allowed to continue through the years despite the fact that Hawaii contributed more in customs and other federal returns to the government than did any one of nineteen states and two territories. She also contributed more than seven of these states and the two territories combined, all the states having shared in Federal Aid appropriations.

Today the assurance of the parent government has been given that henceforth Hawaii will secure her just portion of Federal Aid road funds and with the addition of a like sum from local tax monies she will be enabled to increase her road building program to adequately meet the needs of the islands. There is hardly a more pressing question before the people of Hawaii today, than that which concerns her highways and the method by which her traffic is controlled. The phenomenal growth in the number of automobiles has made the matter of the regulation of traffic in the congested areas and on the through arteries a matter of greatest importance, and as a result the best minds of the territory are

engaging themselves in some proper solution of the problem. It will be of interest to know that in 1909 there were but 278 cars registered in Honolulu. In 1912 this number had increased to 1015. In 1914 the number was 1728 and in 1916 it had leaped to 2993. Each year following there was an increase of about 1000 a year until 1922, when the number reached 9115. At the end of 1923, on the island of Oahu alone, 11,597 cars were registered, and this number has increased up to September 30, 1924, to 14,542.

It is also interesting to note that while in 1910 there were less than 1000 cars, in five years that number had increased by approximately fourteen times, and it is confidently expected that in 1933 the 30,000 mark will have been passed.

The tax compilations from motor vehicles statistics show that in 1911 \$1722 was collected from automobiles. This amount increased in 1922 to \$215,675.72. This tax within a period of 10 years will have been increased to approximately \$500,000.

The need for more concerted action on the part of the responsible citizenship to meet the conditions of growth in highway matters and transportation facilities brought into life a new organization which has grown to be one of the valuable civic assets of the territory. In the Honolulu Automobile club, an association of motor car owners laboring unselfishly for the improving of highways, for the bettering of motoring conditions, for the safety of the people and the greater convenience of those who operate automobiles, the territory has found an organization of great benefit to motorists and pedestrians alike, and territorial and municipal officials have come to recognize it as one of the most helpful agencies working to the better interests of the community in which it operates.

Controlled by a board of ten enterprising citizens of Honolulu, maintaining a full time manager and staff of office assistants, together with an attorney, the club is in position to furnish a wide service for its members and it is carrying out its announced intention of making motoring a safe and pleasant diversion, profitable and happy to all who participate.

For the convenience of its members and visiting tourists who travel with their own automobiles the club maintains a mechanical first-aid department with two experienced mechanics mounted

on motorbikes and side cars on call at any hour of the day or night. Assistance is brought to disabled cars no matter on what part of the island they are located, the Honolulu department being augmented by three garages on the windward side of the island who come to the assistance of emergency cases unable to be reached from the Honolulu area.

The club also maintains a shipping department which cares for all incoming tourists' automobiles and renders courteous service in unloading and registering these cars for operation on Honolulu's streets. In case of club members leaving for the mainland, cars are carefully loaded, and after every shipping detail has been cared for, a request is sent to mainland clubs who send representatives to the port of debarkation to assist at that point and provide maps for any mainland tour.

The Honolulu club is affiliated with the American Automobile Association and provides for its members touring the mainland every courtesy enjoyed by any member of an individual club. It also provides courtesies for A. A. A. members who visit Honolulu and looks after their every need while they are sojourning in the island. The club also contributes to the support of the National Safety Council, the great mainland organization laboring to eliminate the hazards of motoring, and following the program of the National Council, has conducted several "safety-first" drives in the city. It also sponsors the system of boy traffic cops at the schools where there are dangerous street intersections and is able to boast of the fact that since the boy cops have been in service, carrying as they do full police powers vested by the traffic department, there has not been an accident or death to a child at any one of the school buildings that could be laid to traffic infractions.

The organization cooperates closely with the official personnel of the local government. It offers its service in any line where such assistance will work to the betterment of local conditions and it considers no task too arduous to undertake if some safety measure can be promoted, some traffic evil can be eliminated or some highway can be improved. Its highest hope is to secure happy conditions surrounding the operation of the highways and the most perfect safety thrown around all the people. It can be said without fear of contradiction that the Honolulu Auto-

mobile club occupies a unique place in the public life of the city. It plays no favorites, seeks to make no enemies and has only the good of the entire community at heart. Its officers and members appreciate the value of adequate highways for the movement of the flow of traffic and it embraces every opportunity to promote any reasonable highway construction program and to secure the widening and extending of through arteries to care for the growing demands made upon them. It boasts of a service that is rendered with a smile and it seeks only to perfect as near as possible conditions affecting the motor industry in which so immense an amount of capital is invested and which has to do with such a large per cent of the general population. The Honolulu Automobile club has a future in the community. It is proud to have merited the confidence of the official personnel of the city and of the thousands of motorists who have contributed to its support and who have shared in its courtesies.

VISITORS EVER INCREASING

By GEORGE T. ARMITAGE,
Executive Secretary Hawaii Tourist Bureau

FROM persistent paid community advertising for over twenty years, the Territory of Hawaii is now reaping increasing benefits of travel through its official information and publicity organization, the Hawaii Tourist Bureau. The Territory of Hawaii and the citizens thereof in a fifty-fifty proportion are spending approximately \$100,000 a year, mostly in printer's ink, to lure travelers to Hawaii and to inform them on our attractions. In 1923, we received over 12,000 tourists, the latter naming visitors who spent two days or more in the islands, and not including 20,000 cabin passengers on through liners who visited in Honolulu for only a few hours. Thus it is seen that during 1923 approximately 1,000 tourists visited our shores every month, and since we are spending something less than \$100,000 on this business, the allotment for each visitor is around \$8.00. It is

fair to presume that these visitors spend an average of not less than ten days in our midst, at not less than \$10.00 a day. Their expenses, combined with what the steamship companies and others spend for them, therefore might be taken at \$200.00 per tourist, a conservative estimate which gives the Territory a revenue from this source alone of approximately \$2,500,000 annually in brand new dollars brought to Hawaii from the outside and left here. From these figures it may be reckoned that the amount we spend is only 1/25 or 4% of what we get, which is certainly a very good return for our money, and will show even better results for this year.

While the amount of money that our visitors spend here can only be estimated in a general way, the number of visitors themselves and various statistics concerning them are very carefully tabulated by the Bureau through the printed passenger list of every ship arriving in Honolulu and in noting the home address of passengers as listed thereon. By careful check it is possible for us to determine not only the total number of tourists we are receiving and the proportionate increase from year to year, but also the proportion carried by the different steamship companies, where the visitors come from, and what is equally important by comparison with a list of inquiries which we have received from the various magazine advertising, which periodical gives us the best results per dollar.

For several years the tabulations of local travel, which include both tourist and returning residents of the Hawaiian Islands, have been kept. These figures, which follow, show a downward trend toward the middle, accounted for by the World War, when travel fell off and passenger carrying ships in the Hawaiian service were commandeered for transporting troops on the Atlantic.

FIGURES ON CABIN ARRIVALS IN HAWAII SINCE 1916

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Local . . .	12,811	10,494	4,773	5,292	11,073	11,236	12,942	15,775
Through . .	16,700	17,947	20,233	24,426	24,901	20,547	18,202	19,492

It is only in the last few years, however, that an attempt was made to count the actual tourists. Since the count was started in 1921, a steady increase is shown as follows:

1921	1922	1923	1924
Estimated			Estimated
9,400	9,676	12,021	13,000

The most gratifying feature in the steady gain of the tourist stream to Hawaii has been the constantly increasing number of visitors in summer. This increase can be attributed to effective paid advertising more than any other one source, since this was the definite goal of several special publicity campaigns. Not long ago travelers on the mainland never dreamed of coming to Hawaii during the summer. They entertained the erroneous impression that it was intensely hot here then, while surprising as it is to many of our visitors, the fact still remains that Hawaii's summer climate is not materially warmer than her winter season, and at that, infinitely cooler than most hot spots throughout America in summer. The temperature in Honolulu, for instance, never rises higher than 87° in summer, and by constantly emphasizing this fact in our display advertising, booklets, posters, news letters, magazine articles, etc., together with other reasons why Hawaii is especially delightful in summer, the principal one being outdoor life, ripening fruits, tropical flowering trees, etc., the Bureau has been able to build up travel to the "Paradise of the Pacific" in summer to a point where it is practically equal to that during the winter.

Some people might think it a waste of money to advertise Hawaii inasmuch as it is so popular throughout the world, but upon full analysis of the situation it is seen that a large amount of that popularity is either directly or indirectly the result of paid advertising. The flow of visitors to Hawaii, therefore, will no doubt increase in direct proportion to the amount of money expended for advertising the Islands' charms, providing it is honest and judiciously used. Furthermore, while Hawaii is no doubt an idyllic country in the minds of many potential visitors to her shores, yet if the Hawaii Tourist Bureau did not continually emphasize how comparatively easy it is to make this dream trip come true, that is, how short a time is actually required for the

excursion and how comparatively inexpensive the whole trip really is, a large number of likely visitors to this Territory might dream on forever without actually cashing in on their craving. When people come to realize that the round trip from the Pacific Coast to and through the Hawaiian Islands, as delightful, romantic and charming as it really is, involves only three or four weeks time and \$300.00 to \$400.00 expense, the stream which is heavy now will become a veritable deluge.

Those of us who are directly charged with giving publicity throughout the world to Hawaii as a traveler's best bet, attribute any small degree of success we may have enjoyed to the fact that we believe in Hawaii so thoroughly ourselves. We love it as you can only love any country that you have voluntarily adopted in preference to that which theretofore was your first love—the land of your birth. We sincerely believe that we are conferring a distinct favor on anyone we attract to these shores, in the universal satisfaction and unique delights visitors always experience. Therefore our enthusiasm for Hawaii is limited only by our knowledge of the English language.

HUI O PELE

By GEORGE MELLEN

ORGANIZATION of Hui o Pele Hawaii followed a suggestion made by C. C. Moore, head of a San Francisco engineering company, which bears his name and president of the Pan-Pacific Exposition, during his initial visit to Hawaii in 1922.

On May 3, 1922, Moore was guest of honor at the regular weekly luncheon of the Honolulu Ad Club, and in the course of his postprandial remarks said that in beauty and interesting features Hawaii far exceeded his expectations. He was especially enthusiastic regarding Volcano Kilauea and thought a great opportunity for publicity was being neglected by failure to provide the visitor with a certificate, signed by a guide or some official, which could be carried home and shown to friends. He

suggested organization of an "Order of Kilauea," or a fraternity with some such name.

"Fancy what a membership in such an organization would mean in publicity," he said. "In our party alone there were representatives of twenty States. This would get your visitors organized where they would do the most good. Then when you ask for an appropriation from Congress you would have support from every State in the Union."

As evidence of faith in his idea Moore subscribed \$100 as the nucleus of a fund to defray expense of preliminaries. He requested Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii, to encourage action on the plan. The idea met with His Excellency's hearty approval and he delegated George Mellen, then editor of the Ad Club's weekly newspaper, *Welakahao*, to assist in working out details.

Ed Towse, then president of the Honolulu Ad Club, forthwith appointed a committee for the development of Moore's idea under chairmanship of Harold Yost, assistant secretary of the Hawaii Tourist Bureau at Honolulu. Before Yost had opportunity to more than outline roughly a form of organization he was transferred to the Pacific Coast branch of the Bureau and George Mellen was appointed to succeed him as chairman. Nevertheless, Yost kept in constant touch with the committee and it was due largely to his efforts that the proposed fraternity won the approval and coöperation of Thomas Boles, superintendent of Hawaii National Park in which Volcano Kilauea is situate, and through him the approval of the Federal Government.

Subsequent work of the committee was delayed pending decision on a design suitable for an emblem. Among those submitted there was none adaptable, because of realistic instead of symbolic treatment of the subject. It was now February, 1923, and anxious to get on with the work of organization, the chairman himself designed the emblem shown in the accompanying certificate, which was adopted by unanimous vote of the committee.

"Hui o Pele Hawaii" was adopted as a name for the fraternity rather than "Order of Kilauea," because the committee agreed that the name should be entirely Hawaiian and that Pele, goddess of volcanoes, and Hawaii, the Territory, had enjoyed considerable publicity while Kilauea was practically unknown. *Hui* is

Hawaiian for fraternity or company, and *o* is equal to our article of.

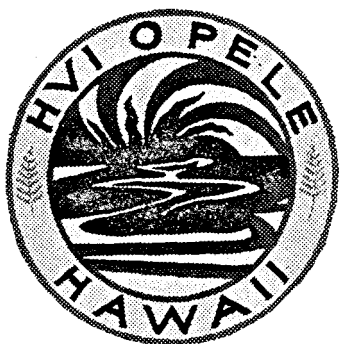
Certificate of membership was adopted in the following form, face dimensions 63/8x73/8:

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP
HUI O PELE HAWAII

Know all men by these presents:

That

of
having visited the Volcano Kilauea, in Hawaii National Park on the Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, Territory of the United States of America, and having made offering acceptable to Pele, Goddess of Volcanoes, at her fiery palace Halemaumau, which is called House of Everlasting Fire, is entitled to full active life membership in the Hui o Pele Hawaii, and is hereby granted all rights, privileges and benefits appertaining thereto. In testimony thereof we have caused the seal of our Realm to be affixed.



PELE.

Sealed
by Fire

By the Goddess

.....

KUHINA NUI,

Done in our Palace of Halemaumau
this day of, 192..

Superintendent Hawaii National Park.

In reaching a decision on an emblem, a name, a title for Pele's minister, Kuhina Nui, and on other points involving proper application of Hawaiian nomenclature and legend the committee owed much, the chairman said, to the counsel of two of its members: Judge Sanford Ballard Dole and the Rev. William D. Westervelt.

Judge Dole was born in Hawaii and was head of the Provisional Government during the revolution, president of the Republic of Hawaii following the overthrow of the monarchy and first Governor of Hawaii after the Islands became a Territory of the United States. The Rev. Westervelt is a recognized authority on Hawaiian lore and author of many books and articles on the subject.

With each certificate of membership the initiate is given a button emblem $\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter, black and red enamel on yellow gold. Charter memberships, limited to No. 200, are \$10 each, and regular memberships, from 201 upward indefinitely, are \$1 each. There are no subsequent dues nor assessments and all memberships are for life.

Of the 200 charter memberships the committee voted to set aside 10 for presentation to distinguished persons qualified for membership who had been instrumental in furthering the work of organization or who were identified with volcanology. Certificate No. 1 was made out to C. C. Moore, founder of the Hui. No. 2 to Warren G. Harding, then president of the United States, who had visited the Volcano some years previously. No. 3 was presented to Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii. No. 4 was made out to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, under the impression that he had visited the Volcano, but was ordered held when it developed that the Prince had failed to include Pele on his Hawaiian calling list when in the Islands. No. 5 went to Lorrin A. Thurston, who was instrumental in having Kilauea set aside as a National Park. Other honorable memberships were given as follows: No. 6, Stephen T. Mather, Director of National Parks; No. 7, Gilbert Grosvenor, editor National Geographic Magazine; No. 8, Thomas Boles, Superintendent Hawaii National Park; No. 10, Thomas Augustus Jaggar, Jr., famous volcanologist in charge of Hawaiian Volcano Observatory for the U. S. Government. Certificate No. 9 was spoiled and rendered void.

Membership is granted only to one who has actually gazed into the pit called Halemaumau and made an offering to Pele. It is said that she is partial to *ohelo* berries, which resemble huckleberries and are abundant in the vicinity of her abode.

Privilege of affiliation is extended, however, to include those who can establish proof of a visit prior to formation of the Hui. Many such applications have been received by mail, their claims verified by hotel registers, steamship passenger lists or other references and their certificates and emblems forwarded.

On April 10, 1923, having completed its work, the committee was, at the request of its chairman, discharged by President Towse and the Hui o Pele Hawaii turned over to the executive board of the Honolulu Ad Club as perpetual trustee. In accepting the trust, the Ad Club pledged itself to include in the duties of its president the ex-officio presidency of the Hui and in the duties of its secretary-treasurer an extension of his responsibilities to cover a like service for the adopted fraternity, all funds of the Hui to be accounted for separately from those of the Ad Club proper, and expended only for operating expenses of the Hui and for projects affecting promotion of interest in Volcano Kilauea and its environs within the National Park.

Books were opened in February, 1923, for enrollment of members. At the time this is written, September, 1924, honorable memberships number eight as detailed in a previous paragraph; charter members thirty and regular members 986, making a total enrollment of 1,024. A roster is kept by the secretary-treasurer of the Ad Club.

Applications for memberships may be made either to Thomas Boles, superintendent Hawaii National Park, Volcano Kilauea, Hawaii, T. H., or to L. W. De Vis-Norton, secretary Hawaii Volcano Research Association, Young Hotel lobby, Honolulu.

KAIMILOA, EXPLORER

The four-masted schooner *Kaimiloa*, Capt. A. E. Carter, with steam auxiliary, specially fitted for her South Sea cruising and exploration work under Bishop Museum auspices, arrived from San Francisco October 31st, with its owner, M. R. Kellum, wife and family and party of friends, to take on the local group of scientists, and equipment, for the furtherance of the Polynesian investigations that have been in progress for several years past. The vessel sailed again November 8th to take in Maui, thence to Hilo, to permit the party's visit to the volcano.

NEW HAWAIIANA, 1924

“**I**N THE Path of the Trade Winds,” by Cora Wells Thorp, is a collection of fifteen mostly re-written well-known legends of Hawaii, a 12mo of 198 pages with three illustrations from photos and twelve tail-piece cuts, attractively bound, issued by G. P. Putnam’s Sons, N. Y.

“The Human Side of Hawaii,” by Albert W. Palmer, D. D., issued by the Pilgrim Press, Boston, 12mo cloth, of 148 pages, freely illustrated, is a thoughtful presentation of the serious problem that confronts Hawaii, with its hopeful outlook of solution; the basis of a series of lectures delivered in the eastern states in 1922, “to correct the misunderstandings and set forth the real significance of Hawaii.”

“Hawaiian Historical Legends,” by W. D. Westervelt, a 12mo of 215 pages, with eight illustrations to its 21 chapters, ranging from ancient tradition to recent annexation days. Published by the F. H. Revell Co.

“Hawaii the Rainbow Land,” by Katherine Pope, an illustrated 8vo of 364 pages of re-written folk-lore and historic sketches, published by the Thos. Y. Crowell Co., N. Y.

“Hawaiian Hilltops (Flight 1),” by Genevieve Taggard, a collection of fifteen poems of Hawaiian theme, sm. qto brds., published by Wyckoff & Gelber, S. F.

“Hawaiian Stories and Wise Sayings,” collected and translated by Laura S. Green, edited by Martha W. Beckwith, issued as No. 3 of Vassar College Folk-Lore Foundation Publications, an 8vo of 65 pages, paper cover, embracing 13 stories, most of which are given also in the original vernacular.

“Early Hawaiian Churches,” is a revised issue of a complimentary edition to guests of the Hawaiian Mission Centennial in 1920, illustrated with thirty cuts of various churches and scenes, edited by Miss Ethel M. Damon, 8vo, 51 pages, paper.

“Hawaii’s Harvest,” Plantation Sketches by Jared G. Smith, B. Sc., M. A., of the various sugar estates throughout the territory; a series of personal observations gathered for, and published in the *Honolulu Advertiser* during 1923, large 8vo, 160 pages, paper.

"At the Gateways of the Day," by Padraic Colum, is the catchy title to his long looked for collection of Hawaiian legends, comprising twenty in number, rewritten for juvenile readers, under the auspices of the Hawaiian Folk-lore Commission, with five illustrations by Miss J. M. Fraser, an 8vo of 217 pages, published by the Yale University Press for the Commission.

"Slants," by Clifford Gessler, published by the Star-Bulletin; a collection of thirty poems, mostly of Hawaiian theme, illustrated with head and tail piece cuts, local in design; 8vo brds., 32 pages.

"Pathway of the Gods," by Jane Comstock (Mrs. Adna G. Clarke), a 12mo booklet of some sixty-odd poems of special Hawaiian tone, from the Star-Bulletin press; 64 pages, with decorative head and end cuts of local and Chinese scenes.

The various issues of the Bishop Museum during the year, have been, in the quarto Memoir Series:

"Material Culture of the Marquesas Islands," by Ralph Linton, vol. 8, No. 5, of 210 pages, with 44 plates of various designs.

"Marquesas Somatology, with comparative notes on Samoa and Tonga," by Louis R. Sullivan, vol. 9, No. 2, of 110 pages and 6 plates.

Issues in the Bulletin Series embrace:

"Tongan Place Names," by Ed. W. Gifford, No. 6, of 258 pages and two outline maps.

"Polynesian Decorative Designs," by Ruth H. Greiner, No. 7, of 105 pages, and 29 plates of some 150 designs.

"Tongan Myths and Tales," compiled by Ed. W. Gifford, No. 8, of 208 pages, with many in both the original and translated forms, and of several variants.

"The Native Culture in the Marquesas," by E. S. C. Handy, No. 9, of 358 pages, several maps, and six plates of many figures.

"Report of the Director," for 1923, by H. E. Gregory, No. 10, of 38 pages.

"Vocabulary of the Mangaian Language," by F. W. Christian, No. 11, 31 pages.

"The Island of Lanai," a survey of native culture, by Kenneth P. Emory, No. 12, of 129 pages letter press, illustrated with 20 figures, two maps and nine pages plates.

"Bibliography of Polynesian Botany," by E. D. Merrill, No. 13, 68 pages.

"The Characters and Probable History of the Hawaiian Rat," by Gerret S. Miller, Jr., No. 14, 11 pages.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

THOMAS BOLES, Superintendent

THE Hawaii National Park, administered by the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service, was established by Congress in August, 1916, and has the same official status as Yellowstone National Park; formally dedicated by appropriate ceremonies at the rim of the crater in July, 1921; local administration began February, 1922. The official in charge is the superintendent, whose post-office address is Volcano House, Hawaii; and to him all complaints or requests for information should be addressed.

The Hawaii National Park is open during the entire year, and consists of three sections—two of which are on the island of Hawaii, and one on Maui.

Kilauea section, 125 square miles, includes the famous Kilauea Volcano, with its lake of molten lava, which for years has attracted the traveler from the four quarters of the world, and even during periods when local earthquakes have caused this lake of lava to drain away through subterranean passages, the crater is still impressive by its tremendous avalanches or the magnificent columns of steam constantly rising from the pit. This section of the park also contains forty pit craters, many constantly steaming and two in actual eruption within the past two years. These pit craters vary in size from the "Devil's Throat," and apparently bottomless pit, only 30 feet across, to the enormous Makaopuhi, one mile across and 1,000 feet deep. The services of a guide are really not necessary; however, the National Park Service furnishes competent guides whenever parties of six or more desire to make extensive hikes.

In addition to these pits are tropical forests and vast jungles of gigantic ferns, many of them 40 feet high with fronds 25 feet long; also many miles of lava tubes and caverns, most of which are still unexplored; deserts of volcanic ash gashed with terrific earthquake cracks, many emitting steam clouds; thousands of acres of prehistoric, and also recent, lava flows with rugged and fantastic formations; sulphur banks; tree molds, where molten lava has chilled around the trunks of living trees; many of these were formed during 1923 when molten lava gushed from fresh earthquake cracks in the forest only five miles distant from the Volcano House. All these features and many more are conveniently accessible via park roads and well marked trails, with all points of interest properly signed.

Mauna Loa Summit, 28 square miles, 13,675 feet high, also on the island of Hawaii, contains Mokuaweoweo Crater, which at long irregular intervals, and at unexpected places, sends floods of lava surging to the sea. This section is connected with the Kilauea Section by a 30-mile horseback trail, which makes a very interesting three-day trip for persons accustomed to high altitude.

Haleakala Section, 34 square miles, on the island of Maui, contains Haleakala, "House of the Sun"—the world's largest extinct crater—10,000 feet high, 2,600 feet deep, 8 miles across; good automobile road to Olinda, within eight miles of the summit; good horseback trail to summit, along rim, thence down into and across floor of crater. Excellent camp sites in crater with water and forage.

Extending across the floor of this giant crater, is a row of symmetrical cinder cones, some 900 feet high, dwarfing the Egyptian Pyramids in comparison. Within this crater are also found many prehistoric structures, recently discovered, of great interest to the student of archaeology. A comfortable concrete rest house, sleeping thirty, has been built on the summit of this crater through the enterprising spirit of the citizens of Maui.

Returning to the Kilauea section, it may be said that floral abundance offsets faunal famine; many finding the forests more interesting than the volcanic features. "Kipuka Pauula" (Bird Park), a small oasis in a prehistoric lava flow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Volcano House, contains nearly every variety of Hawaiian tree.

An arboretum of several acres has been started nearby, in which many other varieties of native trees have been planted, especially the sandal-wood and other trees now almost extinct. Just beyond is a magnificent koa (Hawaiian mahogany), preserved when a prehistoric lava flow stopped within 20 feet of its base.

Although close to the Equator, Kilauea's 4,000 feet elevation provides equable climate, the days averaging 70°, the night 55°. The mean temperature for December and June differs but *three degrees*. One may hike in light clothing, but must sleep under heavy blankets. No snakes to bother the hiker, nor mosquitoes to annoy the sleeper. The frequent showers during the winter season cause no mud, the water vanishing into the porous ground to come up next day as live steam. The superintendent's office is comfortably heated by controlled steam from a nearby earthquake crack.

The National Park Service maintains a public camp site in the ohia forest, convenient to all park trails. Cooking grates and suitable drinking water is provided by the government.

Hotel accommodations are provided by Kilauea Volcano House, a well-managed, modern hotel, with 120 rooms, including several cottages delightfully located facing Kilauea Crater and within easy walking distance of all points of interest. From its windows may be seen the impressive steam column rising from the pit, or the lurid glow from the molten lava. The invigorating climate encourages the guest to remain longer and hike the trails, or try the sporty nine-hole golf course nearby with earthquake cracks for hazards.

The visits of many World Tours, and ships from American, British and Japanese Navy; the excellent and effective publicity obtained for the park through the printing and distribution of 100,000 Hawaii National Park folders by the Hawaii Tourist Bureau; the hearty cooperation of the local press of Hilo and Honolulu; and the astounding performance of Kilauea Volcano, all combine to bring the attendance up to over fifty thousand during the past season, which includes over a thousand people who visited Haleakala Crater during this period.

The many natural wonders of the park, the variety of climates, from the sultry sunshine of the South Seas to the crisp air at

Haleakala summit or perpetual snow on Mauna Loa, combined with the fact that the United States Government is backing this park, guarantees a big future for the Hawaii National Park.

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL

Courtesy of the Hospital Staff

ON THE slopes of Punchbowl Crater, in the heart of Honolulu, where the cool trade winds sweep through trees planted sixty years ago, stretches the finely proportioned group of buildings of the Queen's Hospital. The twelve acres of grounds secure sufficient privacy and afford shady walks and lawns for convalescents.

HISTORY

In 1859, through the efforts of Queen Emma Kaleleonalani, wife of Kamehameha IV, the hospital was founded and in her honor it was named. In June of the same year the first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in the Court House, His Majesty in the chair. The first building, to the cost of which the legislature contributed, was completed December, 1860. Successive legislatures made money grants for the support of the institution, usually the sum being \$20,000 at each biennial session. Queen Emma, who died in 1885, made the hospital her principal beneficiary under her will. Since 1898 there has been no assistance from the legislature, and indigent patients of the City and County of Honolulu have been received upon a contract rate per day.

ENDOWED BEDS

Besides the free care given to patients on City and County service there are thirteen endowed beds, the benefits of which are not limited to citizens of Honolulu.

As they cover all hospital expenses these beds are a great boon to those not eligible for City and County care but whose resources hardly stand the extra burden of illness.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION

By an amendment to its charter, granted June 29th, 1909, the hospital has lost its semi-public character. It is now a private corporation, its affairs being managed by a board of seven trustees. Though a private corporation, it is managed as a public trust for the benefit of the community. Membership is not restricted in number, but is confined to only those who, by the payment of \$50.00, become *life* members. No stock is issued, no dividends paid and no dues are charged beyond the initial fee of \$50.00 for life membership. Charges, so far as possible, are limited to meet the actual cost of operation.

DEVELOPMENT

Demands for greater accommodation and modern facilities have kept pace with the increase of population so that additions had to be made to the original coral buildings. Principal of these were financed by the late Charles R. Bishop, and are called "Bishop Wing" and the "Pauahi Wing," the latter named after Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, wife of the donor. In the year 1921 it was apparent that the hospital facilities were woefully inadequate. Mr. Francis M. Hatch, then president of the board of trustees, with characteristic zeal called upon the community for contributions for an enlarged and more modern hospital. His call met a generous response and \$265,000 was raised in a short time. After plans had been prepared it was found that the original subscriptions would not be sufficient. Ill health had caused the retirement of Mr. Hatch, and Mr. E. Faxon Bishop, the succeeding president of the board, again asked the people of Honolulu for more funds, and again a hearty response was made equalling the amount of first contributions. With over a half million dollars in hand work was started early in 1922. The old coral two-story building erected in 1860, was razed and in its place the new building was erected. This consists of a reinforced concrete structure in Italian renaissance design of four stories and a basement. Driving up the beautiful avenue one receives a pleasing impression of an imposing but dignified structure.

Entering the building, wide, spacious halls open on the right and left giving access to the main offices, doctors' conference

room, social service department and pharmacy. At the south end is the entrance to the emergency station, near which are four emergency and isolation rooms. At each end of the building are elevators to the floors above. In the wings on the ground floor are the male wards. On the second and third floor are the female wards and private rooms. On the fourth floor are situated the four operation rooms, the X-ray department and the pathological laboratory. Particular attention has been paid to the equipment of the X-ray and laboratory departments. With a staff of trained technicians, the laboratory is prepared to perform not only the routine examinations but to carry on research work as well. Its facilities are available to anyone desiring tests or examinations. From the fourth floor there is access to the solarium which gives ample accommodation for patients requiring heliotherapy.

A maternity department complete in every respect is on the third floor of the Pauahi wing.

The utmost care was exercised in arranging the nurses' stations, diet kitchen and utility rooms that steps might be saved and facilities provided for the comfort of patients. All the equipment is of the latest and most approved patterns.

Food is prepared in the main kitchen and distributed from a central diet kitchen provided with an automatic elevator for this special purpose. This plan brings the preparation of all trays under the direct supervision of the dietitian.

The laundry is in a separate building, from which the linen is conveyed to the linen room in the basement for distribution. An average of a hundred thousand pieces are laundered each month.

At the present time there are in service five internes, forty-one graduate nurses and forty-six students. The other employees bring the total personnel up to 200.

The hospital has a normal accommodation for 122 private and semi-private patients and for 185 ward patients, a total of 307. Many more patients could be cared for in an emergency by placing beds on the broad verandas, upon which all rooms and wards open.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Many years ago a group of women organized under the name of the Honolulu Hospital Flower Society for the purpose of carrying flowers and bringing cheer, once a week, to the patients in the wards. As time went on and the patients were getting many flowers from their own friends the Hospital Flower Society felt that the purpose no longer existed for which it had originally been organized, but sentiment proved too strong for disbandment, so the society decided to embrace a larger and more fundamental service.

In September, 1923, it was able, through the courtesy of the board of trustees, to open a social service department within the hospital, thereby adding another factor in keeping the Queen's Hospital well abreast of the best hospitals elsewhere.

The activities of the social service department are many and varied: it assists the staff by getting patients to return for re-examination at the surgical follow-up clinic, arranges for the care of families while the bread-winners are in the hospital, finds employment for those about to be discharged, convalescent care for others. It acts for relatives in distant countries in behalf of their dear ones (strangers) here, and gets transportation for others whose homes may be as far as Europe.

In a word, hospital social service aims at caring for all the many factors—home, industrial, community—related to a patient which are not the primary medical or surgical reason for bringing him to the hospital, but which may have important bearings upon his care or ultimate recovery.

TRAINING SCHOOL

The Queen's Hospital Training School for Nurses has been an accredited school for two years. It is giving the same course of instruction as the recognized schools of the mainland, and is registered in the Territorial Board of Registration.

The three months preliminary course includes five hours a day in the classroom and three hours practical work on the wards. At the end of the preliminary course the class is given examinations in the various subjects they have been studying. If they do not rank seventy-five per cent in class work and do not prove

they have nursing qualifications, they are not accepted as students in the training school. To carry on the preliminary course properly, students must be admitted to the school in classes. A class is admitted in the fall and again in the spring.

The training school is unique, for it is not only fulfilling its purpose of training young women in the care of the sick, but is at the same time making a very definite and far reaching contribution to the field of inter-racial experimentation. Its students are representatives of Hawaii's many racial groups: Hawaiian, Caucasian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, etc., working together, rooming together and proving to the world that racial tolerance is possible in a common aim. That these young women do make good in their chosen field is evidenced by the expressions of gratitude which continually come from patients who in the past have known only the service of "white" nurses.

AIMS

Cement, plaster, rooms and floors—no matter how wonderful they are—do not make a hospital. They are necessary, but spirit is also needed, a spirit which is the outgrowth of service and co-operation, and which makes the hospital more than a boarding house for sick people.

Among the requirements of the American Medical Association for inclusion in their list of approved hospitals is that a hospital must be a teaching center where all those connected with it are given an opportunity to learn more and to give better service. The Queen's Hospital is on this list of approved hospitals.

The internes (graduates from good medical universities) are getting their first year's actual experience under the guidance of staff men. Once a week they, the staff and visiting doctors (sometimes forty or more in all) meet to discuss interesting cases, difficult diagnoses, and new therapeutic problems. They discuss medical problems and new ideas which have been published in London, New York, Chicago or other centers of research.

With an eagerness to learn and a spirit of co-operation for better service the Queen's Hospital is aiming at the goal which scientific medicine considers necessary for a community hospital.

THE THIRD TERRITORIAL FAIR

Courtesy U. S. Experiment Station Staff

THE Third Territorial Fair was held in Honolulu. October 20 to 25, 1924. It was conducted by a Commission consisting of Col. R. A. Schofield, chairman, Honolulu, and one member from each county of the Territory. Acting under the authorization of the Legislature of 1923, which appropriated \$12,000 for expenses, the Commission began the development of the new fair-ground. The site consisted of about 60 acres of waste land located on Kapahulu road in the Waikiki district of Honolulu. In addition to the making of roads and the planting of shrubbery, over thirty buildings were erected, including a grandstand to accommodate 3,000 people, and bleachers for many more. The details of the exhibits were in charge of numerous committees and subcommittees. The attendance at the fair was slightly over 80,000. The fair was a success in practically every endeavor.

AGRICULTURE AND PLANT LIFE

The divisions under the above department were sugar cane, pineapples, diversified crops, vegetables, fruits, flowers and ornamental shrubbery. They occupied six standard-sized buildings of 40 x 80 feet each, with a portion of them utilizing some outside space. These exhibits were quite representative of the Territory. They showed the progress that is being made in the great number of kinds, quantity and quality of Hawaiian agricultural and horticultural products.

Sugar Cane: Among the noteworthy exhibits in this division were: (1) A collection of 326 clumps of growing sugar cane planted in ornamental arrangement among the various buildings. (2) Over a hundred varieties of cane were on display in one of the buildings. (3) A stalk of sugar cane 40 feet 6 inches long and possessing 139 internodes. (4) A stool of sugar cane weighing nearly a ton with the roots and some dirt attached.

Pineapples: Most of the pineapple companies delegated the exhibition activities to their experiment station and to their association, both putting on creditable exhibits. In addition the Ho-

nolulu Fruit Co. made an exhibit of slips, crowns and shoots for planting purposes, as well as an exhibit of ripe pineapples.

Diversified Crops: One of the objects of the fair was to call attention to the possibilities of Hawaii as regards the production of numerous crops. Growing stools of approximately 75 different species of forage crops, grasses and range plants were exhibited in specially prepared tubs, while bales of alfalfa hay and clumps of coarse fodder crops indicated the possibilities of Hawaii in the production of feed for livestock. The exhibits of the pigeon pea were especially important owing to the value of this crop in compounding balanced rations as well as for pasture purposes. Corn varieties from four of the largest islands were exhibited. Root crops, such as edible canna, cassava, sweet potatoes and taro, were well represented.

Vegetables: Prizes were awarded for approximately 50 different kinds of vegetables. The Chinese vegetables were very well represented. A collection of the ancient royal varieties of taro as well as of the other old Hawaiian varieties placed on exhibit by the Kona (Hawaii) Civic Club was especially noteworthy, notwithstanding the other creditable exhibits of commercial varieties of taro by other parties.

Fruits: Entries were made under about 100 different classifications. Probably the largest collection of banana varieties ever exhibited in the Territory was shown. The largest bunch on exhibit was of the Bluefields variety, weighing 174 pounds and containing 207 bananas. The season was a little late for most of the summer varieties of avocados, but a number of late maturing specimens were shown together with a great variety of winter avocados with hard shells, which enable them to resist the attack of the fruit-fly. Splendid specimens of many kinds of oranges, pomelos, limes and lemons were in the collection. Special mention might be made of the excellent quality of the Hawaiian oranges, and to several varieties of navel oranges. Various species of nuts were exhibited under this general heading, among them being coconuts of several varieties, macadamia nuts, and some chestnuts and English walnuts which had grown at about 3,000 feet elevation on the island of Maui.

FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY

The floral show was held under the auspices of the Outdoor Circle. A comprehensive exhibit of the numerous varieties of hibiscus was the feature of the first day of the fair. The local floral companies made special exhibits of flower baskets and sets. There were many varieties of water lilies, iris, chrysanthemums and heliotropes; also yellow poppies, pink and red plumerias, dahlias, cornflowers, snapdragons, red oleanders and African daisies. Some heath was on exhibition from the island of Maui. The ornamental shrubbery was exhibited in large tubs and pots and added materially to the newly planted shrubbery around the grounds.

LIVESTOCK

Exhibits in this department were limited for several reasons. Time and funds were not sufficient for preparing the proper accommodations for horses, cattle and swine. The occurrence of the dreaded "foot and mouth disease" in the Pacific coast states during the early part of the year caused Hawaiian livestock breeders to discourage as far as possible the moving about in the Territory of any choice animals.

The only livestock exhibited were poultry, pigeons and dogs.

The poultry section consisted of 78 entries, totaling 238 single birds and 30 pens. By breeds, there were 35 Barred Plymouth Rocks, 31 White Wyandottes, 72 Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, 76 Single Comb White Leghorns, 24 Single Comb Black Minorcas, 29 bantams, 5 capons, 8 geese, 12 ducks, 5 turkeys and 52 pairs pigeons. Miscellaneous breeds of chickens included Black Jersey Giants, Cornish, Silver Spangled Hamburg, Black Orpington, Brown Leghorn and Bare-necks. The pigeons were made up of White Kings, Silver Kings, Carneaux, Homes, different varieties of Checks and Stressers.

Dogs: The dog show at the fair was said to be the best ever held in the Territory. There were a large number of entries, consisting of the following breeds: Airedales, Bull Terriers, Bull Dogs, Boston Terriers, Collies, Fox Terriers (smooth), Fox Terriers (Wire), Irish Terriers, Scotch Terriers, Police (Shepherds), English Setters, Irish Setters, Pointers, Pomeranians, Chihuahuas, Japanese Spaniels and Pekinese.

LOCAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

The several local agricultural institutions were each interested in some special phase of agricultural activity, and special exhibits were arranged to give the public a definite idea of the work that each institution stood for in the Hawaiian Islands.

Board of Agriculture and Forestry: The Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry was represented by three of its divisions, namely forestry, entomology, and plant inspection. The forestry exhibit was a large model showing the effects of a forest cover in arresting erosion. The entomological division showed numerous insect pests, and the parasites used in combating them. The plant inspection work showed the numerous pests which have from time to time been intercepted on incoming steamers. A giant coconut-crab attracted a great deal of attention, as did also a special exhibit of several kinds of small fish which devour mosquito larva.

United States Agricultural Experiment Station: The four divisions of the Federal Experiment Station occupied separate but adjoining booths. The horticultural division featured island fruits and small fruit trees ready for setting in permanent place. Some of the out of season fruit had been kept in cold storage previous to the fair. The chemistry division exhibited numerous products made from island-grown fruits, such as guava jelly, guava paste, confectionery with guava jelly as a center. The agronomy division exhibited shock corn with the ears attached, forage crops, root crops and vegetables. The extension division featured its work with the boys' and girls' clubs, and put on a canning demonstration by some of its most efficient club members.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' EXPERIMENT STATION

This station made an excellent exhibit, bringing attention to some of the vital problems, and methods of handling them, in the production of sugar from sugar cane. Methods of water conservation, and details in reference to controlling insect pests and plant diseases were shown. Aside from the display of growing varieties of cane planted ornamentally about the buildings of the fair-ground, this station had an exhibit which filled a large section of one of the buildings. The leading feature was an

exhibit of the various chemical products of sugar cane, obtained during the milling. The water, mixed juices, bagasse, clarified juice, lime, syrup, massecuite, molasses, alcohol, raw sugar and the refined product were all shown in their respective stages of development.

The Experiment Station of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Packers: This station gave a display of their experimental field methods, showing the production of new varieties by creating seeds in fruit of seedless varieties. Also methods of perpetuating good varieties by propagation of crown sucker and slip parts of plants.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

Three booths were occupied by the University of Hawaii. The booth given over to diversified agriculture featured the livestock industry, field crops, and a three-foot shelf of books for the practical farmer. In the nutritional work the vitamine content of the common fruits, vegetables, and other food products was shown, as well as the white rats used in the vitamine determinations. Sample menus were demonstrated. The newly acquired pineapple experiment station, operated in cooperation with the local association of pineapple packers, made an excellent exhibit, showing the different stages in the production and manufacture of the canned pineapple. The method of germinating the pineapple seeds in connection with the plant-breeding work was demonstrated. A model poultry house was set up and in operation throughout the fair.

KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

The Kamehameha Schools exhibited the products of their agricultural and vocational work in an artistically arranged booth which attracted a great deal of merited attention.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS

The outstanding community exhibit was the one put on by the Kona Civic Club of the island of Hawaii. This exhibit included a collection of ancient Hawaiian food crops, varieties of taro formerly used only by the royalty, banana collection, vanilla plant

and beans, coffee exhibit showing various stages from the ripe coffee on the tree to the roasted and ground product. The edible canna and tobacco industries were also featured.

A most important exhibit was made by a local starch company, showing all the stages of the growth of the edible canna and its manufacture into commercial starch. Stress was laid on the fact that the Islands need an additional major industry, and especially one which will supply an edible product which can be exported in normal times, but which can be used to feed the local population in event of the interruption of steamer communication with the rest of the world.

An assortment of jellies and preserves made from Hawaiian-grown fruits made a very attractive collective exhibit, and bids fair to develop into a not inconsiderable industry when once the markets are properly developed and the manufacturing methods standardized.

The Boys' Garden Clubs made an attractive exhibit with their garden plots in actual operation, they having started them some months before the fair opened.

The Home Economics Division exhibited in six booths. An efficient kitchen arrangement, with actual equipment was shown. A nutrition booth in which the University of Hawaii, the Kindergarten Association and the public school nutrition workers cooperated was highly successful. A Chinese booth, in charge of some prominent Chinese women, and a Japanese booth in charge of the Japanese Women's Association attracted considerable attention. There was a booth for competitive exhibits in clothing and fancy work, and a booth for competitive food exhibits.

SCHOOL EXHIBITS

In fulfillment of the plan to make the main feature of the Territorial Fair educational, the schools throughout the Islands cooperated with the committee in charge in the display of their handiwork in art, agriculture, manual training, domestic science and daily school work, demonstrating the value of vocational training. Judges were asked to take into consideration the practicability of the project, and it was to these that awards were granted. Exhibits from grades I to IV consisted of toys,

with the gold medal awarded the maker of a little bedroom completely furnished. Pohukaina School displayed a complete outfit of clothing on living models playing with toys from the school. Ewa School produced the lauhala hat with trimmings made by pupils. The Royal School exhibited a set of toys made from telephone cable.

Hawaiian-woven handiwork made a good display. The efforts of all schools are worthy of the greatest commendation, and it is a regrettable fact that all who put forth such a great effort to make the educational exhibit a success could not have received prizes.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS

From the standpoint of financial outlay the commercial exhibits were well in the front rank. Some 57 firms cooperated in the work, and each put on an exhibit representing one or more phases of its work. In one instance, at least, an entire building of 40 x 80 feet was fully occupied by a single firm. The educational value of these exhibits was indicated by the interest displayed by the numerous school children who packed the aisles. Demonstrations and free samples of various products enabled the public to become acquainted with the up-to-date articles along many different lines. The State of Washington took over an entire building of standard size and this was completely utilized by the more progressive firms of that state in demonstrating what products it has that might with advantage be used by the Territory of Hawaii.

ARMY EXHIBITS

The Army made a really wonderful contribution toward the success of the fair, both along educational and entertainment lines. The exhibits of equipment included pursuit and observation aeroplanes, light artillery, range-finders, and various types of transport vehicles. An inter-army football game was the feature on one afternoon in front of the grandstand. The finale of the entire fair was a demonstration on the last evening of an attack by the army, the various units supporting one another as in actual warfare. The bombing, flares and rocket signals were especially spectacular.

CONCESSIONS AND ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES

The concessions occupied what was known as the Wikiwiki Way. The various sideshows were clean and interesting and entertaining. The entertainment features were much appreciated and included football, foot racing, auto racing, wild west shows with roping and steer riding contests. On one afternoon some 3,000 school children gave an exhibition of mass singing that was exceedingly well done.

UNDERLYING PURPOSES OF THE FAIR

There were a number of features that made the fair decidedly worth while as a permanent recurring event in the Islands. The educational features are perhaps the most important, giving the school children the opportunity to learn some things that can never be obtained from books, and bringing home to the older people the possibilities of the Islands outside the particular line one happens to be working along at the time. Such a fair affords an excellent opportunity for the different races and different classes of people to do constructive teamwork in a tangible way, the results of which are to a great extent immediately apparent. Such recreational facilities also do much toward alleviating a spirit of unrest which might otherwise develop under island conditions with little physical contact with the outside world as far as the bulk of the inhabitants are concerned.

HILO'S CENTENNIAL

The annual convention of the Hawaiian Board was held this year in Hilo, and was made the occasion to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the founding of the Hilo mission (Jan. 24, 1824), and the defiance of Pele by Kapiolani, December 22nd of same year.

Great preparation was made for the celebration, including feasts for the multitude, which lasted a week, and was attended by large delegations from all the islands. In the song contest, which was a feature in the week's events, the Hilo Haili church ranked first, Kauai second, and Maui third, while the fourth went to the little Makua church of Oahu.

KILAUEA VOLCANO DURING 1924

By L. W. DE VIS-NORTON

Hawaiian Volcano Research Association

THE opening of the New Year was characterized by brilliant displays of fountaining lava within the Halemaumau pit, the molten magma rising to within 152 feet below the rim. Alternate risings and fallings with the most spectacular fountains since March, 1921, with lava levels ranging from 115 to 175 feet below the rim, continued throughout the month.

Rapid rising in the early part of February brought the lava to 130 feet below the rim with fountains so high that fresh spatter was thrown over the edge. Falling lava, with earthquakes along the Puna riftline and avalanches within the pit, prevailed during the latter part of the month and ushered in an extremely quiet spell with no visible moving lava and but faint glow at night. This period of inactivity was continued through the month of March and into April.

On April 7th the Observatory at Kilauea issued a warning of possible earthquakes, and shortly after this date heavy shocks commenced in the Puna district. During the 24 hours ending at 11 a. m., April 22nd, 88 felt earthquakes were counted at Kapoho, while during the night of April 22-23 the shocks were practically continuous. At this time the ground cracked open in many places, trending roughly parallel to a line of cones and old fissures. About 200 main shocks in all were felt: land subsidences took place in some sections, automobile roads were blocked by yawning crevasses and in one place a new salt water lagoon was formed. Most of the crisis was over by April 27th, but up to the 29th there was considerable local movement in the Puna district.

Meanwhile a great subsidence was taking place at the Halemaumau pit of Kilauea. By 6th May the bottom was over 600 feet down and heavy avalanches were in progress. The Observatory instruments indicated increase of local earthquakes and this fact suggested underground lava surgings with a possible subterranean flow.

However, on May 11th Kilauea volcano entered upon an explosive phase, and this steadily increased, reaching a maximum on May 18th. Heavy explosions took place from May 11th to 24th: immense clouds of dust and ash rising to great heights; boulders were ejected in quantities and there were heavy electrical storms accompanied by pisolitic mud rains. Many strange features were noted, among them a surf-like roaring preceding explosions, while marked air concussion was felt before the larger explosions. The seismographic records of the explosion earthquakes are peculiar in that many of them instead of starting suddenly as in ordinary local earthquakes, wax gradually to a maximum and die away in the same fashion. The three greatest eruptions were on May 17th and 18th respectively. The rocks ejected showed no new lava or lava-enclosed bombs. There were no pumice fragments or droplets of lava glass or Pele's hair. The rocks were of fine or medium grain granular crystalline trap, olivine rock or gabbro and many of them were noticeably heavy.

The close of this great explosive eruption showed great changes at the Halemaumau pit which, as June opened, appeared as a vast cauldron oval in shape, about 3400x3000 feet in its two diameters, and 1330 feet in depth. The bottom area was steaming vigorously and purring noises from deep-seated gas vents could be heard occasionally. There was a rapid increase of small earthquakes from 8th to 10th June, accompanied by puffs of dust-laden clouds from Halemaumau. On June 8th there was a mud rain producing pisolitic dust balls. At 4:40 p. m. on the same day there were heavy dust showers in the Kau desert out of the volcanic cloud. Two hours previous to this a heavy earthquake shock caused an avalanche at Uwekahuna Bluff. On the night of June 12th a glowing area 600 feet long by 300 feet high was seen in the north wall of the pit 600 feet below the rim. Earthquakes continued to be numerous until June 15th. The summit crater of Mauna Loa was visited during the month, but no changes were noted.

Early in July blowing noises in Halemaumau heralded the coming back of the lava July 19th. The lava sprayed out of the talus and built a cone and floor. Active flowing ceased on July 31st.

August was an exceptionally quiet month. Occasional avalanches fell in Halemaumau, while fuming zones in the depths of the pit increased in the hotness, vigor and density of their steam jets. On the 20th a sharp earthquake, generally felt on the island of Hawaii, took place, its center being apparently in Kau near Kapapala, this implying movements on the line of ruptures along the southeast flank of Mauna Loa.

September opened with quiet conditions but with strong indications from glow, earthquakes and blowing gas vents, as well as from the working of the walls, that flowing lava might return to the pit at any moment as it did in July. Throughout the month earthquakes were extremely frequent and there was almost incessant avalanching from the walls of the Halemaumau pit. Strong wind storms swept up immense clouds of volcanic dust from the Kau Desert to the south, these giving all the appearance of another great explosive eruption.

During the month of October the crater continued dormant so far as visible molten lava was concerned. The pit at this time had dimensions of 3500x3000 feet with a depth of 1300 feet. During the first week of this month twenty-one earthquakes were recorded, but these indications of activity quieted down during the remainder of the month, although the steady sliding of small avalanches betokened some movement of the upper walls. During the last week of the month, however, the earthquake shocks rapidly increased, there being no less than forty-six during the week. One of these on October 28th was strong enough to be alarming, though its effects were felt locally only.

During the month of November the same avalanching continued and indications from a southerly tilting were that the lava column was still sinking. After the first week of the month earthquakes steadily decreased, although there was little cessation in the amount of avalanching.

RETROSPECT FOR 1924

CONGRATULATORY

THAT Hawaii is a highly favored land is further evidenced this year in the marked progress that has attended all her lines of activity. Blessed with uniform weather void of extremes, and public health free of threatened epidemics. Nor has certain plantation labor all followed the dictates of professional agitators.

The year will close as the banner year of our main products, sugar and pineapples, the market rates for which have held fair throughout the year, with less than usual fluctuations. The summing up of Hawaii's sugar crop for 1924, at October 31st, showed the amount of raw and refined sugars shipped to be 698,424 tons, and allowing an estimate of 10,000 tons, as the year's local consumption, gives the total crop as 708,424 tons, of an estimated value of \$78,000,000. Of pineapples, the pack for this year is given as six million cases, of two dozen cans each.

The customs tables, pages 14 to 17, show the steady growth of imports and exports which, in turn, have increased deep-sea shipping arrivals at our several ports of entry to 973 vessels, sail and steam, of 6,899,681 tons, of which 737 vessels of 5,478,578 tons was Honolulu's share. The value of all imports for the year is \$80,000,347, and exports \$108,632,223; a total of \$188,632,570, as against \$166,266,698 the preceding year. Our excess value of exports over imports this year is \$28,631,876, being but \$34,423 over that of 1923, owing to this year's increased importations, called for by building activities and business expansion.

This year marks also the increase of World Tours' parties, and the establishing, at San Francisco, of the Dollar Line on a regular fortnightly service, via Honolulu, with stop-over privileges.

WEATHER

Last rainy season throughout the islands, for the five months ending March, was far below normal, Honolulu's record showing a deficiency of 40%. December, however, was notable. Its

spell of good weather changed about the middle of the month to high winds, heavy rain and cool temperature, in which shipping was much affected and some damage done by stormy seas at Kahului and at Hilo. Following a rainy spell which set in just before Christmas, an electric storm broke over the city December 30th, flooding several sections and doing much damage. One life was lost.

January was unusually dry, with one exception the driest of record. This continued till near the middle of February, when a week's rain refreshed all the islands.

April was a wet month. Hanalei, Kauai, recorded 10 inches in 3 hours on the 14th. Oahu experienced a "Kona" storm on 21st-22d, with resultant damages in various parts of the city. Wahiawa also felt its severity.

Through the summer months rain was below normal on the various islands till middle of October when heavy rains fell in all sections. Following a sudden downpour in the Moanalua section of town, October 10th, a heavy cloudburst occurred on windward Oahu the next day, washing out three bridges and damaging roads, cane fields and other property. A like condition was recorded at Honokaa, Hawaii, on the 15th, when five bridges were swept away. Unusually high winds prevailed the latter part of the month.

POLITICAL

More than usual interest was manifest in the political campaign this year, with party feeling high both in the primary and regular elections. The campaign, as a whole, was the cleanest conducted of Hawaiian record, personal abuse being absent, though place on the ticket in various districts was hotly contested.

As usual, many aspirants at the primaries were invited to stay home. How much this strengthened those chosen as the ticket, or resulted in bolting, may not be known, but results indicate certain work in that direction.

While disappointing, no surprise need be felt at the election of Wm. P. Jarrett (D.) to succeed himself as delegate to congress, against Philip L. Rice (R.), seeing the latter failed to poll the full Republican vote of the primary, though Conkling, his

defeated opponent at that time, joined in electioneering in his behalf.

Elections of senators and representatives throughout the Territory gave large Republican returns, there being but two Democrats for the upper, and three for the lower house. Kauai is distinguished as sending the first woman to the legislature, Mrs. Rosalie Keliinoi, as its Republican representative.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

There is little beyond the up-keep of public works and the forwarding of various contracts to report for the year. The Waikiki reclamation project "is dragging its slow length along;" the completion of sheds of piers 8, 9, 10 is yet in the future, and the Aloha tower for it has only recently been settled upon and bids called for.

The new King street bridge over the Nuuanu stream, of reinforced concrete and much enlarged, was constructed expeditiously during summer on a contract of \$66,500. Good progress is also being made on a concrete and stone bridge over the Moanalua stream, some three feet higher than the old causeway, which, with improved road work adjacent, will cost some \$60,000.

Hawaiian Contracting Co. has the Kaimuki Improvement project, which calls for 20 miles of pavement, 37 miles sidewalk and curbing, and four miles storm drain, covering an area of 590 acres. Work began in April, to cost \$1,737,000, and has the promise of completion in August, 1925.

The Telephone company is spending a large sum in laying underground conduits for their wires in various parts of the city.

Among other island work, the Waimea river embankment, for which \$50,000 was appropriated, is completed, as is also the wharf work at Hilo, and at Kahului. Breakwater work at Kaumalapau began the latter part of March.

BUILDING NOTES

It was said at last report that building improvements for 1923 would run a close second in value to those of 1922. This was verified by a total of \$5,865,858, or \$355,780 short.

Like activity marks this passing year with a fair prospect of reaching, or eclipsing, the figures of 1922. Skilled labor has

found steady employment in completing the several large projects mentioned in our last, and others undertaken this year either as new or altered structures, for up-to-dateness mark the spirit of the times.

In the business section, the S. M. Damon building, and that of the First National Bank, on opposite corners of Bishop street at King, are in progress; the Galen building on Beretania street completed; a new wing to the Queen's Hospital begun, to cost \$85,000; a new library building to the University of Hawaii group, costing \$125,000; a two-story concrete building of the Buddhist Association, upper Fort street, \$60,000; a four-story warehouse of the American Can Co. at Iwilei; a two-story building corner Bethel and Pauahi, to cost \$42,000, and ground struck for the new enlarged terminal of the Oahu Railway Co.

The residential sections are all experiencing marked changes, both in extensions and closer building. Upper Nuuanu, Makiki Heights and Manoa are adding some fine homes. Kaimuki, that for some time past has been the banner district in amount of building improvement, is being eclipsed lately by Kapalama, the opposite side of town.

Considerable activity prevails also on the other islands. Wailuku has a new building as home of the Baldwin Bank and the Maui Electric Co., and the Baldwin Packers plan the erection of a can factory and complete equipment for their Lahaina factory.

Hilo reported summer building as brisk, with 25 permits issued in July, five of which were for structures to cost \$43,500, an extension to its hospital completed, and a new up-to-date theatre in progress.

Lihue has a new assembly hall, and on May 24th the Albert Wilcox Memorial Library building was dedicated.

REAL ESTATE

The period under review has continued the lively record of several years past. Excepting a few week's lull during summer, activity has been the market feature, and at firm or advancing figures. A number of new suburban tracts for subdivision have widened opportunity for lot selections, choice of which have

found ready buyers as a rule. Agricultural tracts have also benefited.

Our limited space can bear but the more important transfers, to outline the situation:

One hundred seventy acres on Palolo hill, partly under pineapple culture, changed hands for \$90,000, for subdivision into building lots, and streets. One hundred eleven and one-half acres, the beach portion of the Maunawili ranch, was bought by the Trent Trust Co. for \$100,000, for subdivision. Kailua (Koolāi) beach lots were put on the market in January, many of which were quickly taken at full figures owing to completion of road work in that section.

The Knudsen home and property of 16 acres, Judd street, changed hands at \$98,226, to be divided into house lots.

Manoa's attraction as the exclusive section still holds strong, its values on improved properties transferred ranging about \$10,000 or over. Kaalawai homes (leaseholds) have the wide range of \$30,000 to \$85,000 in transfers. Waikiki too commands high figures: Magoon to Territory at \$25,570; Ocean View Court, comprising 32 furnished apartments, on a 25-year lease, brought \$31,500; two lots of A. M. Brown, \$90,000; Cressaty apartments to V. Doty, at \$25,000; a Kalia lot for a group of apartments, \$31,600.

Several important sales are shown in the Nuuanu section: E. H. Wodehouse to D. A. Hatch, \$50,000; Austin to W. W. Goodale, \$21,000; 3 Vineyard street lots, \$42,000; with others of lesser amounts on Judd street and in Puunui. Kaimuki also has shared in the year's activities, and city business properties to an unusual degree, the more important being: Armstrong block, corner River and Hotel streets, \$135,000; Waterhouse building, adjoining the Boston building, Fort street, to the Brewer Estate at \$115,000; Odd Fellows building, Fort street, near King, to Robt. Horner, \$150,000; Progress block, Fort street, to A. Spitzer, \$160,000; Love building, to Robinson Estate, \$150,000; former Brewery property, Queen street, to Chinese, at \$115,000; Colonial Hotel property, to Chinese, \$100,000; Commercial Bank building, 20-year lease, to P. E. R. Strauch, \$50,000; lot, corner Bishop and Merchant streets, to Alexander & Baldwin,

\$140,000; two Iwilei parcels to the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., \$134,132; building just vacated by Castle & Cooke, to Allen & Robinson, \$232,500; Lusitana Hall property to Excelsior Lodge at \$33,000; former Korean church site, Punchbowl street, \$65,000, and the Y. W. C. A. secures the Laniakea portion of the Allen Estate, on Richards street, facing the executive grounds, at \$238,566, for the erection of their new home, and the Advertiser building from the Cooke Estate at \$160,000.

HOUSE WARMING

Formal opening of the new Castle & Cooke building took place October 1st, and was made a memorable event by the lavish floral offerings, and the crowd of admiring visitors to tender their congratulations. The Matson steamers in port dressed gay with bunting for the occasion.

The Odd Fellows new home, corner Lunalilo and Alapai streets, was dedicated with ritualistic ceremonies October 17th, and will hereafter house Excelsior Lodge No. 1, Harmony No. 3, and the Pacific and Olive Branch Rebekah Lodges Nos. 1 and 2.

HOLIDAY OBSERVANCES

Washington's birthday lacked again this year the old-time public celebration. School exercises, a band concert at the park, and a gathering at the International Institute were the main events, other than the Elks' show.

Kamehameha Day was more notable than usual owing to the growth of Hawaiian societies and fraternal orders. Though the parent Kaahumanu Society was absent on Kauai that day, celebrating with its branches, the customary morning parade, and exercises at the Kamehameha statue and in the Executive grounds were well carried out under the chairmanship of Mr. Edgar Henriques. The speakers of the day were Oscar P. Cox, in Hawaiian, on the history and times of Kamehameha, and Hon. C. F. Chillingworth, in English.

Following the literary and song-fest exercises, a general reception of the societies was held at Washington Place, by Governor and Mrs. Farrington. The day's event closed with a Hawaiian song and tableaux program in front of the Executive building

in the evening, which was largely attended and carried to a late hour.

July 4th was observed with less old-time spread-eagleism and fireworks, and more enjoyment for the young folks, notably the festivities at the Children's Hospital attending the Aloha temple of the Mystic Shrine luau, where Dr. R. N. Hatt entertained his army of unfortunates and graduates with a feast of food, fun and music the best part of the day.

The newsboys of the city were provided by the *Advertiser* with a forenoon entertainment at the Princess theater, their parade to which was led by the Hawaiian band. Others shared in furnishing refreshments for the "kiddies" after the show.

At the forenoon literary exercises held in the Executive grounds, Lieut. Com. King was orator of the day, and Miss Rose Tribe the sweet singer. This feature was in charge of the American Legion, and was led for an hour by the 55th C. A. C. band.

Regatta day this year was the most successful in its history, all of the many events starting without delay, and carried through with spirit, setting a model for future contests. The weather too was ideal, and the attendance thronged the whole water-front. The contestants were the Myrtle, Healani, Kunalu (girls), Hilo, and Navy crews in several events, as also yachts and motor boats. The Myrtles won the main events. The Kunalus also came off with honors.

Victory or Armistice Day was observed with a much larger parade than last year, being augmented by new Hawaiian and fraternal societies. Maj. Gen. Chas. T. Menoher gave the day's address to the large assembly gathered at the Executive grounds, the exercises closing at noon.

NAVAL VISITORS

French cruiser *Jeanne D'Arc* paid the Islands a visit of several weeks early in the year. A cordial welcome was given her, both here and at Hilo. Her officers and crew exchanged social amenities with us, greatly enhancing the pleasure of their visit.

Honolulu was honored by a six days visit of the British Special Squadron, from Australia, via Fiji, en route to Vancouver, com-

prising the *Hood*, England's largest and latest naval craft; *Repulse*, *Adelaide*, *Delhi*, *Dragon*, *Dauntless*, *Danae* and *Sepoy*. Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Field, in command, expressed delight with Honolulu and appreciation of the welcome that was accorded them, in return for which (contrary to plan), inspection days were early set for the public. Territorial, Army and Navy officials and the general public tendered an elaborate program of entertainment during their stay, which was duly appreciated and reciprocated.

U. S. S. *Seattle*, flagship of the fleet, arrived from San Francisco, September 9th, with Admiral Robt. E. Coontz, to complete arrangements for the visit here of the fleet of 205 battle-ships, etc., for maneuvers in 1925. After a mutually enjoyable stay of ten days, she left for a short call at Lahaina, thence to Hilo and back to the coast.

VISITING YACHTS

Schooner yacht *Goodwill*, with steam auxiliary, of 312 tons, hailing from Chicago, owned by Keith Spalding, arrived here July 17th, 13 days from San Diego, for a short stay in Hawaiian waters visiting the different islands. With the owner was Mrs. Spalding and Dr. Ball, as guest. The yacht is a beautiful craft, 165 feet long, finely furnished, and well equipped for the fishing proclivities of Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, both experts in that pastime.

Schooner yacht *Aurora*, with 90 h. p. auxiliary engine, of 96 gross tons, arrived September 19th, 14 days from Los Angeles, with its owner, R. C. Durant, and several guests aboard, expecting to spend some two weeks among the islands, but returned to the coast on 27th. The *Aurora* is a San Francisco built yacht, costing \$110,000, finely finished in hardwood, and luxuriantly furnished.

FIRES

The principal business block of Kapaa town, Kauai, was wiped out by fire, December 22, 1923, destroying 25 houses; loss placed at \$75,000, of which but about \$21,000 was insured.

A two-story dwelling on Judd hillside entrance to Manoa was mostly consumed in a midnight blaze, January 11th, from an

unknown cause. The inmates narrowly escaped by leaping from a second story window, two of whom suffered by the shock. Building and furniture insured; loss \$20,500.

Pauwela, Maui, suffered the loss of several buildings of its pineapple company there by fire January 17th, as also a large supply of mulching paper. Wailuku also suffered the loss of a residence, March 2nd.

Fire in the painting department of the Graystone Garage, Bere-tania street, January 29th, caused much damage to building and four autos; estimated at \$10,000. Prompt action of the fire department saved the property and many stored autos from destruction.

The Elks' Waikiki home suffered severe damage by fire from unknown cause on night of February 18th, toward loss on which \$57,000 insurance has been paid.

Fire from an oil-stove explosion destroyed the Waimanalo beach home of M. S. Hamman, February 24th. Loss estimated at \$4,000; partly insured.

A disastrous fire through high wind occurred February 29th in a congested section of Palama, destroying five buildings and leaving 12 families homeless. Loss placed at \$30,000; no insurance. At Moiliili, March 2nd, another oil-stove explosion caused the loss of a Japanese home; the woman of the house being seriously burned in rescuing her two children.

Schofield Barracks suffered a heavy loss by fire September 13th, estimated at \$300,000, in the destruction of a concrete storage building and its contents of ammunition; supposedly from spontaneous combustion.

A workman's home in the Palama district was wholly destroyed October 4th, and two adjoining cottages badly damaged.

Damage placed at \$18,000 befell the Moana photo studio in a fire of unknown origin October 15th.

The most disastrous fire for many years in Honolulu's business section occurred November 18th, which broke out at night-fall in the three-story brick building, corner of Queen and Kaahumanu streets, occupied jointly by the Pan-Pacific Traders and the Dowd Co., formerly known as the Makee block. The fire had such headway within, at time of discovery, that it practically

gutted all floors and felled the roof in three hours. The fire department, including the steam tug, did valiant work in confining it to its four brick walls, during which two men were injured. Estimated loss is placed at over \$100,000; partly insured.

A like internal fire broke out November 24th, in the second story of the Oahu Rice Mill, at 24 Beretania street, which, but for its corrugated iron construction would have proved disastrous in its congested neighborhood. Prompt work of the "fire-laddies" prevented a more serious loss, placed at \$20,000; partly insured.

SHIPPING MISHAPS

Schooner *Eric*, from Vancouver for Brisbane, with lumber, met with fierce gales and heavy seas which flooded the vessel and opened her seams so that she became water-logged. For over two weeks all hands were obliged to live exposed on the deck cargo as she made her way slowly toward this port, which she reached December 26, 1923.

Steamers *Virginia Dollar* and *Fuji Maru*, damaged in the heavy February storms were forced to make this port for repairs, as also the *Balto*, with loss of screw in tow of the *Elkridge* for 2,200 miles. The mate and one seaman were lost as the rescue ship made connection. March 8th the freighter *Kiso Maru*, crippled by a broken tail shaft, was towed in from 1,000 miles off Japan, repairs costing some \$15,000. The *Virginia Dollar's* repairs were completed April 19th at a cost of about \$50,000.

American freighter *Ozwego*, from Seattle for Foochow, China, arrived here April 3rd badly battered in March gales.

Steamer *Bee*, with 400 tons cargo from Honolulu for Hawaii, struck on the rocks off Honomanio point, Maui, at past midnight, April 8th, in thick weather. All hands took to the boats and were picked up after a few hours by the *Claudine*. The *Bee* likely sank during the night, as she was nevermore seen.

The submarine R-1, returning to Oahu from Kauai, getting off her course, struck hard on the reef ewa-wards of Barber's Point, near midnight of October 28th. Naval tug and other aid were quickly rendered, and the salvage dredge *Gaylord* sent to the

rescue. By their combined efforts the vessel was finally floated at dusk of 31st.

NEW ROUND WORLD TOURS

Honolulu gave its characteristic welcome to the *S. S. President Harrison*, January 12th, pioneer of the newly established Dollar line of World Tour Cruises, operating seven of the former Shipping Board "525" steamers, to maintain a fortnightly service. San Francisco is the home port of the new line and Honolulu will be the attractive port of call to each party, with stop-over privileges as desired. A delegation of the S. F. Chamber of Commerce were trade representatives making the first tour, headed by Philip S. Teller. The Inter-Island S. N. Co. are the local agents of the line.

The Cunard liner *Laconia* arrived February 6th with 700 Clark tourists, spending two days here in sightseeing, thence on to Japan.

February 17th the *S. S. Buford* arrived from San Francisco on an excursion cruise to the South Seas, with some 60 passengers. Several Honoluluans joined the party here, sailing on 19th via Hilo.

The Cunard liner *Samaria* arrived May 8th from Yokohama with 350 passengers, who were welcomed by flying planes and lei decorators, and a ball at the Moana hotel in the evening. Spending two days here she left to take in Hilo, en route for San Francisco and New York.

May 15th the *Empress of Canada*, of the Canadian Pacific line, a palatial steamer, with 300 passengers, arrived from Asiatic ports, all decked out with gay bunting. After two days spent here she left for Vancouver via Hilo, and was just in time for her passengers, on visiting the volcano, to witness the spectacular explosive outbreak.

PELE ACTIVITIES

Earthquakes and land subsidence at Puna, Hawaii, which began about April 20th, continued several days, with such severity in the Kapoho section as to damage the railroad and cause an

exodus of many laborers other than Hawaiians; meanwhile the volcano was quiet.

Sudden explosive activity of Halemaumau took place May 11th, hurling great rocks a distance of 800 feet from the crater's rim. On the 13th a terrific outburst occurred, and several sightseers narrowly escaped serious injury. This was followed by an eruption in night of 16th which sprayed red hot lava 1,000 feet in various directions. The next night it was more furious, huge rocks being hurled nearly a mile distant, accompanied with showers of mud and ashes.

Mr. T. A. Taylor, of Pahala, witnessing the eruption at about 1,800 feet from the pit was struck down by rocks, breaking both legs, and otherwise seriously hurt by hot ashes. When found, hours afterward, military aid hastened him to the Hilo hospital, but his injuries proved fatal.

Tidal waves were recorded at Nawiliwili, Kauai, and at Kaulapau, Lanai, on night of May 30th, which did considerable damage to the construction work in progress.

CAUTIONARY

An outbreak of Hoof and Mouth disease among the stock on the Coast, in the early part of the year, caused strict quarantine to be established here against the admission of animals, hay, grain, and a variety of products from ports of infected districts, as a precautionary measure. All such March imports went back on same vessels.

SPARKS' VENTURESOME VOYAGE

One Ira C. Sparks, who arrived a stowaway on one of the steamers for the Orient, desiring to visit the Holy Land, built him a boat which he named the *Dauntless*, and set sail from here January 9th. He was reported as arriving in the Philippines March 22nd without mishap, and sailing again for Singapore. August 13th the boat was found deserted near Gatusan Island, on east coast of Zamboanga, but no trace of Sparks, nor has anything since been learned of him.

OLD TIME CHANGES

An unusual number of early landmarks have given way to the march of progress during the year, most of which could furnish interesting reminiscences of the social life of Honolulu they shared in for seventy or more years, notably the Damon home-
stead on Chaplain lane, that has been sacrificed for the extension of Bethel street. It was probably built about the same time as the Bethel, in 1833, by Rev. John Deill, the first Seaman's chaplain, and succeeded by Rev. S. C. Damon in 1842.

The old Dudoit house, on Beretania street, has at last gone. It dated back, so far as can be learned, to 1835, and the connection of Capt. Dudoit with the political troubles of Hawaii as French consul, and as master mariner, gave this house prominent recognition. Among its subsequent owners it was long and popularly known as the Dickson home, and as such was the center of Honolulu's social activities.

Next in order of construction, perhaps, was the cottage on Fort street, corner of Chaplain lane, that dated back to the early 'forties, known successively as the Thompson-Cartwright-Pratt-Irwin residence. It too is no more.

Another, of about the same period, was the old Penhallow cottage on Beretania street which, in turn, was long the Macfarlane, and Saml. Savidge home. This, with more recent structures on the lot, have given way to the three-story brick Galen building, just finished.

The Makee residence, corner of Beretania and Union streets, of about 1870, as also the former residence of Dr. C. B. Cooper, on Alakea street, have both given place to business site demands.

FLOWER EXHIBIT

A very successful flower show was held May 1-2 at the Central Nuuanu Y. M. C. A., sponsored by the Outdoor Circle. The variety, for the tropics, was a surprise to many early residents who had tried in vain to coax the sweet-pea to bloom. While the hibiscus was well displayed in their marvelous variety, the whole exhibition, which included choice gleanings from Moanalu, Manoa, Tantalus and other sections (the other islands also

contributing), all was arranged with rare skill, giving an attractive display of flowers, ferns, and their lei products. The touch of Oriental art in the arrangement of several booths was conspicuous. The attendance was large and appreciative, so that the hope was expressed that it might become an annual event. Two thousand dollars was realized.

AVIATION MISHAPS

An army Martin bomber plane fell to earth with a crash at Luke Field, March 27th, and was immediately enveloped in flames, resulting in the death of four, and severely injuring the fifth member of its crew.

Lt. O. Stephens in attending the departure of the army transport *Cambrai*, July 12th, had his engine go "dead" on him and crashed into the surf outside Quarantine island, wrecking the plane, but fortunately without hurt to himself.

Seaplane 3085, with mail for Hilo, was forced down amid heavy seas in the Hawaii channel at 10:27 a. m. of October 27th through machinery mishap, and was adrift some four hours before its two passengers and crew of four were fortunately picked up by the *U. S. Ludlow*. The plane was wrecked and sunk, and the mail lost.

GOOD FRIDAY

In addition to the customary observance of Good Friday by the various churches of the city, the day was made more memorable this year by the usual Inter-Church Federation services being held at the new Central Union church, from noon till 3 p. m., conducted by various divines, with special music by an augmented choir of 150 voices, directed by Mr. Stanley Livingston.

Opening services of the new church, though not quite finished, were held Thursday afternoon, April 17th, on which occasion 100 new members were received, the sermon by Dr. Palmer being on the text, "Love Never Faileth," the church motto. Closing service of the old church, of impressive historic character, took place on Wednesday evening, April 16th.

FILIPINO STRIKE OUTCOME

An unjustifiable strike movement of Filipino laborers, the result of designing agitators, began April 1st on some of the Oahu

plantations, and gradually affected certain others on the other islands. By the middle of August the discontented and intimidated idlers numbered some 1600 at all points, with threatening aspect at Hilo, Lahaina, Kalihi and Kapaa. September 9th the strikers precipitated a riot at Hanapepe, Kauai, resisting police rescue of two intimidated men held in the strikers' camp, in which four policemen and 16 Filipinos were killed, and a number of others wounded. The rioters were finally overcome and arrested, and on trial, 60 of the 76 participants were sentenced each to four-year prison terms, the ringleaders all being beyond pale of earthly courts.

Pablo Manlapit and Cecil Basan, prominent strike agitators, were convicted September 27th of subornation of perjury, and each sentenced to two years in jail.

An "Official Statement" by the H. S. P. A., on the strike situation, is given in the *Advertiser*, November 9-14, inclusive.

NECROLOGY

Since our last, another year's record claims a larger than usual toll of early or well-known residents, as follows: Dr. J. W. Wadman, in California (66); A. A. Falke (69); Mrs. Philip Peck (70); T. G. Ballantyne (63); F. H. Hayselden (72); Mrs. A. M. Gertz (78); Capt. N. C. Neilson (75); Mrs. W. F. K. Berndt (72); Thos. A. Lillie (55); L. L. LaPierre (77); Mrs. F. W. Ghering (37); Mrs. F. F. Frear, California (88); Rev. Father Bessell (69); Alex. McKibbin, Maui (91); G. W. Lincoln (72); R. L. Halsey (67); Prof. Carl Miltner (61); Jas. T. Taylor (65); Capt. Jules Dudoit (84); Miss B. F. Bindt (40); J. A. M. Johnson (50); Jas. R. Wilson (68); Miss H. J. Damon, Paris (21); D. L. Wilson, Hilo; M. W. Gilbert (68); W. H. C. Campbell (61); Mrs. G. Schuman, in San Francisco (48); A. B. C. Dennison (53); L. Smith-Hiorth (61); Dr. Chas. Adams (77); C. W. C. Deering, in San Francisco (47); Mrs. W. F. Rogers (60); Wm. Lishman (69); R. C. Lydecker (67); Wm. Hyde Rice, Kauai (77); Mrs. K. S. Fulbrook (50); S. M. Damon (79); F. H. Redward (75); Mrs. K. Stillman (101); Dr. C. B. High (54); Dan'l Porter, Hilo (80); A. H. Johnstone (70); Mrs. W. H. Hayselden, Kau (50); Mrs. C. D. Hayselden (80);

C. M. V. Forster, Kauai (62); Mrs. C. G. Livingston (29); Mrs. E. A. Weaver, California (80); Miss Grace M. Cooke (50); Mrs. E. M. Marshall (65); Wm. T. Carden (36); D. A. Dowsett (49); Mrs. L. G. Baldwin, Maui (86); Robt. Lewers (88); Mrs. S. H. Thomson (81); Mrs. John Usborn (72); Wm. T. Paty (70).

MISCELLANEA

U. S. S. *Tanager*, Lt. Com. King, took another party of scientists this summer for a more thorough exploration of Nihoa or Bird Island. Several days were spent in excavating caves and terraces, and gathering items of ethnological and scientific interest, returning here July 18th.

Another party on the *Whippoorwill* set forth July 24th to investigate conditions, scientifically, on Jarvis, Christmas, Washington, Fanning, Bakers and Howlands Islands, returning October 7th.

By ruling of the court, Aala park belongs to the people and is not for Merry Way or Carnival uses. Judge O'Brien granted an injunction June 4th forbidding the Supervisors from permitting the exclusive use of Aala park, or any part thereof, by private organizations for the purpose of holding any pay entertainment.

Honolulu Symphony Society, somnolent for some years past, reorganized May 29th, an aftermath of Music Week, and gave its first public concert October 29th. at the Princess theatre, which was packed even to standing room. The society promises like afternoon treats monthly for the next six months.

A Choral Society is also formed by prominent members of the local musical colony, and is shaping itself for definite social and public delight with the opening of the new year.

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

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

Name	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Apokaa Sugar Co.*	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton, Jr.	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Ewa Plantation	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton, Jr.	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Gay & Robinson*	Makaweli, Kauai	S. Robinson	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Grove Farm*	Nawiliwili, Kauai	Edwin Broadbent	American Factors, Ltd.
Hakalau Plantation Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	J. M. Ross	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Halawa Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	Alexr. Black	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd
Hamakua Mill Co.	Hamakua, Hawaii	R. M. Lindsay	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd
Hawi Mill and Plantation Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	J. Henry Hind	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	Kau, Hawaii	Jas. Campsie	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	Puunene, Maui	F. F. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	Makaweli, Kauai	B. D. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Hilo Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Alexr. Fraser	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Honolulu Plantation Co.	Halawa, Oahu	Jas. Gibb	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Honokaa Sugar Co.	Honokaa, Hawaii	W. P. Naquin	F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
Honomu Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Wm. Pullar	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	Kau, Hawaii	W. Campsie	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kaeleku Sugar Co.	Hana, Maui	Geo. Gibb	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Kahuku Plantation	Kahuku, Oahu	D. E. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Kaiwiki Sugar Co.	Ookala, Hawaii	Jas. Johnston	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Kaiwiki Milling Co.†	Hilo, Hawaii	A. S. Costa	Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.
Kekaha Sugar Co.	Kekaha, Kauai	H. P. Faye	American Factors, Ltd.
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	Kilauea, Kauai	L. D. Larsen	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kipu Plantation	Lihue, Kauai	C. A. Rice	American Factors, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	Geo. C. Watt	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

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

Name.	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Koloa Sugar Co.....	Koloa, Kauai	J. T. Moir, Jr.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Kona Development Co.....	Kona, Hawaii	T. Konno	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Koolau Agricultural Co.*.....	Hauula, Oahu	J. F. Woolley.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Laie Plantation*	Laie, Oahu	A. R. Ivins.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Laupahoe Sugar Co.....	Laupahoe, Hawaii	R. Hutchinson	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Lihue Plantation Co.....	Lihue, Kauai	R. D. Moler.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Makee Sugar Co.....	Kealia, Kauai	H. Wolters	American Factors, Ltd.
Maui Agricultural Co., Ltd.....	Paia, Maui	H. A. Baldwin.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.....	Wahiawa, Kauai	F. A. Alexander.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Niuli Mill & Plantation.....	Kohala, Hawaii	J. A. McLennan.....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Oahu Sugar Co.....	Waipahu, Oahu	E. W. Greene.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Olaa Sugar Co.....	Olaa, Hawaii	A. J. Watt.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Olowalu Co.	Olowalu, Maui	Alexr. Valentine	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Onomea Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii	John T. Moir.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pauhau Sugar Plantation Co.*.....	Hamakua, Hawaii	F. M. Anderson.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pacific Development Co., Ltd.*.....	Pahoa, Hawaii	Jas. S. Green.....	Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.
Pacific Sugar Millt.....	Kukuihaele, Hawaii	W. P. Naquin.....	F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii	Jas. Webster	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.....	Lahaina, Maui	C. E. S. Burns.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Puakea Plantation Co.....	Kohala, Hawaii	J. Henry Hind.....	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Union Mill Co.....	Kohala, Hawaii	L. W. Wishard.....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Waiakea Mill Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii	W. L. S. Williams (act'g).....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Waialua Agricultural Co.....	Waialua, Oahu	J. B. Thompson.....	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Waianae Plantation	Waianae, Oahu	E. Brecht	J. M. Dowsett, Ltd.
Wailea Milling Co.†.....	Hilo, Hawaii	A. S. Costa.....	Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	Wailuku, Maui.....	H. B. Penhallow.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Waimanalo Sugar Co.....	Waimanalo, Oahu	Geo. Chalmers, Jr.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Waimea Sugar Mill Co.....	Waimea, Kauai	L. A. Faye.....	Americans Factors, Ltd.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, IN TONS, 1920-1924

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

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

Islands	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Production of Hawaii...	185,729	197,064	228,954	188,362	235,568
Production of Maui.....	136,176	115,599	123,847	113,069	155,364
Production of Oahu.....	129,572	125,462	153,777	147,663	188,532
Production of Kauai....	105,400	101,071	102,499	96,512	121,969
Grand Total.....	556,871	539,196	609,077	545,606	701,433
Hawaii Plantations.					
Waiakea Mill Co.....	3,089	8,371	7,247	5,612	6,957
Hawaii Mill Co.....	1,872	2,951	1,725	1,639	.....
Hilo Sugar Co.....	16,159	17,528	18,332	16,154	21,729
Onomea Sugar Co.....	18,871	17,458	22,884	18,475	21,430
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	9,786	9,509	11,007	9,540	10,969
Honomu Sugar Co.....	7,233	8,830	9,560	18,057	9,383
Hakalau Plantation Co..	16,559	17,281	18,471	13,990	16,023
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co..	11,433	13,277	14,520	9,339	14,199
Kaiwiki Sugar Co.....	5,707	5,141	6,940	5,286	7,102
Kaiwiki Milling Co.....	324	1,220	484	816	295
Hamakua Mill Co.....	5,524	8,715	11,675	8,183	14,533
Paauhau S. Plant. Co...	7,898	8,029	11,092	9,743	9,623
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	5,330	5,729	8,535	7,391	8,565
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	5,761	5,354	6,495	5,298	7,355
Niunii Mill and Plant...	1,502	1,568	2,183	1,737	2,803
Halawa Plantation	2,129	1,709	2,501	2,369	2,860
Kohala Sugar Co.....	4,374	4,964	5,701	3,681	7,512
Union Mill Co.....	1,819	1,636	3,363	2,003	5,170
Hawi Mill and Plant....	5,769	4,762	4,592	3,541	8,656
Kona Development Co..	2,412	4,219	3,137	2,714	1,457
Hutchinson S. Plant. Co.	6,648	5,737	6,709	5,453	8,759
Hawaiian Agricul. Co...	16,631	15,004	18,669	18,643	17,001
Puakea Plantation	1,043	537	720	411	899
Olaa Sugar Co.....	27,856	26,731	29,071	25,695	29,330
Wailea Milling Co.....	.....	803	3,341	2,592	2,958
	185,729	197,064	228,954	188,362	235,568

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1920-1924—Continued

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Maui Plantations.					
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,083	1,521	1,401	487	.....
Kaeleku Plantation Co..	5,048	3,800	3,972	2,421	4,558
Maui Agricultural Co...	26,346	18,365	25,326	20,043	32,249
Hawaiian Coml. & S. Co.	57,120	48,500	51,000	44,050	63,258
Wailuku Sugar Co.	15,218	15,513	14,167	15,447	18,029
Olowalu Co.	2,090	1,884	1,741	1,888	2,289
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd...	29,265	26,016	26,240	28,733	34,981
	136,170	115,599	123,847	113,069	155,364
Oahu Plantations.					
Waimanalo Sugar Co....	3,778	3,303	2,477	2,290	7,067
Laie Plantation	1,200	717	1,551	1,574	1,870
Kahuku Plantation Co..	6,404	5,150	7,550	6,515	9,037
Waialua Agricul. Co....	23,757	28,077	30,594	27,933	36,001
Waianae Co.	6,038	6,502	5,330	5,609	5,704
Ewa Plantation Co.	28,514	26,330	39,208	38,896	46,315
Apokaa Sugar Co.	461	962	699	1,041	907
Oahu Sugar Co.	40,829	39,602	47,756	46,220	58,917
Honolulu Plantation Co.	17,348	13,694	17,491	16,187	21,315
Koolau Agricultural Co.	1,243	1,125	1,121	1,398	1,399
	129,572	125,462	153,777	147,663	188,532
Kanai Plantations.					
Kilauea S. Plant. Co....	7,275	4,280	4,003	3,711	5,219
Makee Sugar Co.	12,302	13,639	14,959	12,872	16,641
Lihue Plantation Co....	13,507	12,747	14,421	13,670	18,531
Grove Farm Plantation.	4,533	4,040	4,069	4,140	5,897
Koloa Sugar Co.	6,977	8,379	5,380	6,069	9,550
McBryde Sugar Co.	13,768	14,021	14,149	11,822	15,186
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	20,143	19,915	18,741	18,874	24,541
Gay & Robinson.	4,000	5,703	4,337	5,454	4,256
Waimea Sugar Mill Co..	2,572	1,858	2,111	2,193	2,198
Kekaha Sugar Co.	18,541	14,675	18,898	16,015	18,495
Kipu Plantation	1,782	1,820	1,431	1,692	1,455
	105,400	101,071	102,499	96,512	121,969

TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1925

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 1, 1924

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

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

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

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Senators.

Hawaii—E. A. K. Akina, S. L. Desha,
 J. W. Russell, W. C. Vannatta.
 Maui—A. F. Tavares, H. W. Rice, H. C.
 Mossman.
 Oahu—J. K. Jarrett, R. W. Shingle, Wm.
 H. McInerny, C. H. Rose, C. F. Chil-
 lingworth, C. N. Arnold.
 Kauai—Chas. A. Rice, H. K. Aki.

Representatives.

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

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Department Staff.

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

Office Staff.

Hazel Samson.....Clerk and Stenographer

DEPARTMENT OF JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

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

Circuit Courts.

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

Clerks of Courts.

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

Circuit Court, First Circuit.

Chief Clerk and Cashier....Henry Smith
 Assistant Clerks.....B. N.
 Kahalepuna, Sibyl Davis, J. Lee Kwai
 Clerks, 1st Judge.....
H. A. Wilder, Wm. A. Dickson
 Clerks, 2nd Judge.....
A. E. Restarick, J. H. Fisher
 Clerks, 3rd Judge.....
Wm. Hoopai, Mrs. Sarah C.
 Wize, D. K. Bent, Jr., Ellen D. Smythe
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 Vice-Presidents.....Rev. H. B. Restarick, Mrs. A. Lewis, Jr., G. R. Carter
 Recording Secretary.....H. M. Ballou
 Cor. Secretary.....W. D. Westervelt
 Treasurer.....E. Bogardus
 Librarian.....Miss C. P. Green

KAUAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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

BERNICE PAUHI BISHOP MUSEUM.

Founded 1889. Opened June 22, 1891.

Board of Trustees.

Albert F. Judd.....President
 E. F. Bishop.....Vice-President
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 L. R. Sullivan, M. A.....Research Associate in Anthropology
 Elmer D. Merrill, M. S.....Consulting Botanist
 Stanley C. Ball, Ph.D.....Curator of Collections
 Forest B. Brown, Ph.D.....Botanist
 Elizabeth Brown, Ph.D.....Research Associate in Botany
 Gerrit P. Wilder, M. A.....Associate in Botany
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 H. G. Hornbostel.....Collector

Thomas G. Thrum.....Associate in Hawaiian Folk-lore
 Kenneth Emory, B. S.....Assistant Ethnologist
 C. Montague Cooke, Ph.D.....Malacologist
 Marie C. Neal, A. B.....Assistant Malacologist
 W. H. Dall, Ph.D.....Consulting Naturalist
 G. C. Munro.....Associate in Ornithology
 C. H. Edmondson, Ph.D.....Zoologist
 J. W. Thompson.....Preparator
 Elizabeth B. Higgins.....Librarian and Editor
 Stella M. Jones.....Sec. to the Director
 Mrs. L. Webb.....Guide to Exhibits

BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.

Organized June 28, 1899.

President Emeritus.....S. B. Dole
 President.....C. F. Clemons
 Vice-President.....A. L. Castle
 Secretary.....J. D. Flint
 Treasurer.....E. W. Sutton

HAWAIIAN SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized June 17, 1895.

President.....D. S. Bowman
 Vice-President.....Lyle A. Dickey
 Secretary.....Jared G. Smith
 Treasurer.....E. T. Winant
 Registrar.....G. P. Wilder

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized March 5, 1897.

State Regent.....Mrs. Howard Clarke
 Aloha Chapter Regent.....Mrs. A. R. Keller
 Vice-Regent.....Mrs. C. S. Goodnight
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs. Wm. McClusky
 Corr. Secretary.....Mrs. A. N. Lincoln
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Jas. Guild
 Registrar.....Mrs. C. T. Bailey
 Historian.....Miss M. Moore
 Chaplain.....Mrs. Theo. Richards

AMERICAN LEGION—HONOLULU BRANCH.

Organized Sept. 4, 1919.

Commander.....Robt. D. King
 Vice-Commanders.....H. P. O'Sullivan, T. L. Morgan, L. W. Branch, J. B. Lechman, Wm. Waters
 Adjutant.....V. B. Libbey
 Finance Officer.....Irwin Spalding
 Historian.....Mrs. Dorothy B. Harper
 Chaplain.....Cornelius Maher
 Master-at-Arms.....C. K. Mueller
 Past Commander.....Phillip L. Rice

AMERICAN LEGION, WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Organized Feb. 20, 1920.

President.....Mrs. J. Jorgensen
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. J. D. Barrett, Mrs. Victor Houston, Mrs. F. K. Silva
 Secretary.....Mrs. C. H. Glasspole
 Treasurer.....Mrs. G. Fred Bush
 Chaplain.....Mrs. W. S. Haxon

**HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSO-
CIATION.**

Originally Organized 1823.
Constitution revised 1863. Annual Meet-
ing June.
President.....A. L. Dean
Vice-Presidents
.....A. C. Alexander, Walter F. Frear
Cor. Secty.....Rev. H. P. Judd
Rec. Secretary.....Rev. J. L. Hopwood
Treasurer.....Theo. Richards
Auditor.....David L. Crawford

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Organized 1871.
President.....Mrs. Theo. Richards
Vice-Presidents.....Mrs.
.....J. W. Countermine, Mrs. G. H. DeKay
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. Wm. McClusky
Home Cor. Secy.....Mrs. A. S. Baker
Foreign Cor. Secy.....Miss A. E. Judd
Treasurer.....Mrs. R. G. Moore
Auditor.....W. J. Forbes

MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

Organized 1851.
President.....Ethel M. Damon
Vice-President.....W. P. Alexander
Secretary.....Mrs. R. W. Andrews
Recorder.....Agnes E. Judd
Treasurer.....W. W. Chamberlain
Auditor.....B. H. Damon

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-
CIATION.**

Organized 1869.
President.....Geo. S. Waterhouse
Vice-President.....Robert Anderson
Treasurer.....C. G. Heiser
Rec. Secretary.....F. E. Midkiff

Central Department.
Chairman.....F. E. Midkiff
Secretary.....W. H. Soper
Executive Secty.....S. B. Brainard

Nuuanu Department

Chairman.....Chas. R. Frazier
Vice-President.....C. K. Ai
Treasurer.....W. A. Love
Rec. Secy.....K. Yasumori
Executive Secty.....P. Lloyd R. Killam

ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A.

Executive Secretary.....J. A. Hamilton

Pearl Harbor Building.

Associate Executive.....C. W. Stetson

**YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-
CIATION.**

Organized 1900.
President.....Mrs. A. L. Andrews
Vice-Presidents.....Mrs.
.....C. M. Cooke, Jr., Mrs. F. C. Atherton
Secretary.....Mrs. C. H. Edmonson
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. W. F. Frear
Treasurer.....Mrs. I. J. Shepherd
Gen. Secty.....Miss Grace Channon

**FREE KINDERGARTEN AND CHIL-
DREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.**

Organized 1895.
President.....Mrs. F. M. Swanzy
Vice-President.....Mrs. W. F. Frear
Recording Secty.....Mrs. I. M. Cox
Treasurer.....Mrs. W. L. Moore

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU.

Organized June 7, 1899.
President.....J. R. Galt
Vice-Presidents
.....S. B. Dole, R. A. Cooke, Mrs.
.....F. M. 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. Fuller
Vice-President.....Mrs. A. A. Young
Secretary.....Mrs. H. F. Damon
Treasurer.....Mrs. E. W. Jordan
Auditor.....E. W. Jordan

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized 1869.
President (ex-officio).....H.B.M.'s Consul
Vice-President.....Rev. Wm. Ault
Secretary.....W. C. Shields
Treasurer.....H. B. Sinclair

HAWAIIAN HUMANE SOCIETY.

Originated 1897. Organized Sept., 1908.
President.....Mrs. W. W. Thayer
Hon. President.....Mrs. S. M. Damon
Secretary.....Mrs. A. W. Van Valkenburg
Treasurer.....Mrs. J. A. Matthevman
Agent.....Miss Lucy K. Ward
Asst. Agent.....Otto Ludloff

OAHU CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1844.
President.....F. J. Lowrey
Vice-President.....S. G. Wilder
Secretary.....F. W. Jameson
Treasurer.....Hawaiian Trust Co.

THE OUTDOOR CIRCLE.

(For the beautifying of Honolulu.)
Organized May, 1912.
President.....Miss Beatrice Castle
1st Vice-President.....Mrs. C. J. McCarthy
2d Vice-President.....A. J. Campbell
Secretary.....Mrs. A. J. Gignoux
Treasurer.....Mrs. Z. K. Myers
Exec. Officer.....Mrs. A. H. Tarleton

PACIFIC CLUB.

Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea
Street, two doors below Beretania.
President.....F. E. Thompson
Vice-President.....Andrew Adams
Secretary.....J. L. Fleming
Treasurer.....H. M. Dowsett

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Organized 1905.

President.....J. D. Dole
 Secretary.....E. E. Hunter
 Treasurer.....A. M. Nowell
 Auditor.....H. D. Young

HARVARD CLUB.

President.....Dr. Paul Withington, '09
 Vice-President.....A. M. Nowell, '99
 Secretary-Treasurer.....J. P. Morgan, '11

SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH

Organized Dec. 9, 1919.

President.....S. B. Dole
 Vice-President.....Mrs. J. M. Dowsett
 Sec.-Treas.....Donald MacIntyre

HAWAIIAN VOLCANO RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

Organized October, 1911.

President.....L. A. Thurston
 Vice-President.....C. H. Atherton
 Vice-President.....W. F. Dillingham
 Treasurer.....L. T. Peck
 Secretary.....L. W. de Vis-Norton
 Observatory Director.....Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Jr.

HONOLULU SYMPHONY SOCIETY

Reorganized May 29, 1924.

President.....J. C. Hedemann
 Vice-President.....Dr. G. F. Straub
 Secretary.....H. R. Macfarlane
 Treasurer.....E. W. Hedemann
 Director.....Alf. Hurum

HONOLULU CHORAL SOCIETY

Organized Sept. 15, 1924.

Honorary President.....Gov. W. R. Farrington
 President.....L. H. L. Hart
 Vice-President.....Chas. E. King
 Secretary.....Mrs. Jos. French
 Treasurer.....Mrs. E. E. Ienshaw
 Director.....Milton Seymour

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF HONOLULU.

Organized Aug. 30, 1906.

President.....Horace Johnson
 Vice-President.....R. E. Woolley
 Secretary.....F. B. Cosgrove
 Treasurer.....G. G. Fuller
 Manager.....C. H. Isakson

ROTARY CLUB OF HONOLULU.

Organized March 4, 1915.

President.....W. G. Hall
 Vice-President.....W. E. Givens
 Treasurer.....J. H. Ellis
 Secretary.....J. W. Caldwell

COUNTRY CLUB.

Organized 1906.

President.....T. V. King
 Vice-Presidents.....J. D. McInerny, L. J. Warren
 Secretary.....G. H. Buttolph
 Treasurer.....P. K. McLean

OUTRIGGER CANOE CLUB.

Organized May, 1908.

President.....
 Vice-President.....P. Withington
 Secretary.....A. Podmore
 Treasurer.....W. R. Ouderkirk
 Captain.....G. D. Center

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Organized March, 1909.

President.....Mrs. F. M. Swanzy
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. E. M. Ehrhorn
 Treasurer.....Mrs. W. J. MacNeil
 Secretary.....Mrs. W. A. Wall

HONOLULU ART SOCIETY.

Organized Nov. 7, 1919.

President.....B. L. Marx
 Sec.-Treas.....Miss May F. Bossi
 Director.....Miss H. E. A. Castle

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION.

John H. Wilson, Mayor.
 Louis S. Cain, City Engineer.
 J. D. McInerny, Chairman; G. P. Dennison, P. E. Spalding, A. R. Keller, H. R. Macfarlane.

HONOLULU AD CLUB.

Organized Feb. 6, 1912.

President.....K. C. Leebrick
 Vice-Presidents.....Milo Vanek, L. E. Capps
 Secretary-Treasurer.....H. Bredhoff

HONOLULU PRESS CLUB.

Organized May 10, 1921.

President.....George Mellen
 Honorary President.....Gov. W. R. Farrington
 Vice-President.....John F. Stone
 Secretary.....Dorothy R. Benyas
 Cor. Secretary.....L. G. Blackman
 Treasurer.....Rolla K. Thomas
 Historian.....Mrs. Adna G. Clarke

HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB.

Organized 1918.

President.....E. P. Low
 Vice-President.....Wm. E. Miles
 Secretary.....Jas. Goo
 Treasurer.....C. L. Roberts

KONA IMPROVEMENT CLUB, HAWAII.

Organized 1912.

President.....Rev. D. Douglas Wallace
 Vice-President.....R. V. Woods
 Secretary.....W. D. McKillop
 Treasurer.....Robt. Wallace

HONOLULU AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

Organized Feb. 5, 1915.

President.....J. T. Warren
 Vice-President.....G. Fred Bush
 Secretary.....John F. Stone
 Treasurer.....Stanley Livingston
 Manager.....LeRoy Blessing

PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS.

- The Honolulu Advertiser, issued by the Advertiser Pub. Co. every morning. Raymond Coll, Managing Editor.
- The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd. Riley H. Allen, Editor.
- The Guide, issued every Tuesday and Friday morning by the Guide Pub. Co.
- New Freedom, issued every Friday. Thos. McVeigh, Editor-Publisher.
- The Friend, Organ of the Hawaiian Board, issued monthly. Miss E. V. Warriner, Business Manager.
- The Hawaiian Church Chronicle, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rt. Rev. John D. La Mothe, Editor.
- The Paradise of the Pacific, issued monthly. Mrs. E. A. Langton-Boyle, Publisher; Will Sabin, Editor.
- The Mid-Pacific Monthly, an illustrated descriptive magazine. Alex. Hume Ford, Editor and Publisher.
- The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, issued monthly under direction of Board of Com. Agr. and Forestry.
- Hawaii Educational Review, issued monthly. E. V. Sayers, Editor.
- The Kuokoa (native), weekly, issued every Thursday morning by the Advertiser Pub. Co., Ltd. Solomon Hanohano, Editor.
- O Luso (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturdays. G. P. Afonso, Editor.
- Hilo Tribune-Herald, issued daily at Hilo by the Tribune-Herald, Ltd. F. J. Cody, Manager; V. Hinkley, Editor.
- The Maui News, issued daily at Wailuku, Maui. Jos. H. Gray, Editor.
- The Garden Island, issued weekly at Lihue, Kauai. K. C. Hopper, Managing Editor.
- Hoku o Hawaii, issued on Friday of each week at Hilo. Rev. S. L. Desha, Editor.
- THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos. G. Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

- Central Union Church, Congregational, cor. Beretania and Punahou; Dr. Herbert Manchester, acting pastor. Sunday Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:40 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.
- Kalihi Union Church, King street, Kalihi; Dr. A. S. Baker, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Gospel services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
- Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Beretania and Victoria streets; Rev. G. R. Lawrence, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.
- The Christian Church, Kewalo street, Rev. Wm. C. Jones, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings, at 7:30.
- Salvation Army, services held nightly at hall, 69 Beretania street, with Sunday services at the usual hour.
- Roman Catholic Church, Fort street, near Beretania; Rt. Rev. Libert Boeynaems, Bishop of Zeugma. Services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Low mass every day at 6 and 7 a. m. High mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 a. m.
- St. Andrew's Cathedral, Protestant Episcopal; entrance from Emma street, near Beretania. Rt. Rev. John D. La Mothe, Bishop of the Missionary District of Honolulu; Rev. Wm. Ault, Vicar. Holy Communion, 7; Sunday school, 10; morning prayer, litany and sermon, 11; Hawaiian service, 3:30; evening prayer, and sermon, 7:30.
- Chinese Congregation, Rev. Kong Yin Tet, Curate. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
- St. Clement's Chapel, Punahou. Services on Sundays. Holy Communion 7 a. m. Morning prayer, 11 a. m.; evening prayer, 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. Maitland Woods, rector.
- Epiphany Mission, Kaimuki, Rev. E. S. Freeman, priest in charge. Sunday services at 7:30 and 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10.
- First Church of Christ, Scientist, Punahou street. Sunday services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45.
- Christian Chinese Church, Fort street; Rev. Tsui Hin Weng, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
- Second Chinese Church (Congregational), Beretania street, Rev. Tse Kei Yuen, pastor. Services at usual hours.
- German Lutheran Church, Beretania street. Dr. A. Hoermann, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.
- Portuguese (Protestant) Mission; Rev. A. V. Soares, pastor. Services every Sabbath at the usual hour. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Chapel situated corner of Punchbowl and Miller streets.
- Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, Chapel on King street, near Thomas Square; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching in Hawaiian at 11 a. m.; in English at 7:30 p. m.
- Seventh Day Adventists; Rev. L. L. Hutchinson, pastor. Chapel, Keeaumoku street. Sabbath school Saturdays at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11. Wednesday prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Japanese Union Church (connected with Hawaiian Board Missions); Rev. T. Hori, pastor. Sunday services at 10 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7 p. m.

Korean Methodist Church, Rev. W. C. Pang, pastor; Liliha street. Services at usual hours.

Japanese Methodist Church, Rev. C. Nakamura, pastor. Hold services in chapel on River street, near St. Louis College.

Japanese Church, corner Kinau and Pensacola streets, Rev. T. Okumura, pastor. Hold regular services at the usual hours.

Church of the Cross-roads, Rev. G. R. Weaver, Minister. Hold services at the usual hours in Mission Memorial Hall.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

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

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

COUNTY OFFICIALS

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU.

Mayor.....John H. Wilson
 Sheriff.....David K. Trask
 Clerk.....D. Kalaokalani
 Auditor.....Jas. Bicknell
 Treasurer.....D. L. Conkling
 City and County Attorney..Wm. H. Heen
 Supervisors—W. M. Ahia, A. R. Cunha, E. W. Quinn, Ben Hollinger, W. H. McClellan, Lester Petrie.
 County Engineer.....Louis S. Cain
 Chief Engineer Fire Department.....Chas. H. Thurston
 Asst. Engineer Fire Department.....Wm. Blaisdell
 Supt. Electric Light Dept. and Police and Fire Alarm System...W. L. Frazee
 1st Deputy County Attorney.....H. E. Stafford
 2nd Deputy County Attorney..J. C. Kelly
 3rd Deputy County Attorney.....E. K. Massett
 Prosecuting Attorney, Police Court...Claus L. Roberts
 Bandmaster Hawaiian Band.....Mekia Kealakai
 Supt. Public Parks...Frank C. Benevedes

Auditor.....Charles Wilcox
 Treasurer.....J. P. Cockett
 Clerk.....W. F. Kaee
 Supervisors—S. E. Kalama, chairman; D. T. Fleming, R. A. Drummond, G. S. Goodness, F. Sommerfield.

COUNTY OF HAWAII.

Sheriff.....Samuel K. Pua
 Auditor.....H. K. Brown
 Clerk.....Archibald Hapai
 Attorney.....W. H. Beers
 Treasurer.....O. T. Shipman
 Engineer.....W. R. Barringer
 Supervisors—S. M. Spencer, chairman; J. R. Yates, A. M. Cabrinha, E. H. Lyman, Jas. Ako, A. A. Akina, D. K. Ewaliko.

COUNTY OF KAUAI.

Sheriff.....W. H. Rice, Jr.
 Auditor.....K. M. Ahana
 Clerk.....J. M. Kaneakua
 Attorney.....A. G. Kaulukou
 Treasurer.....K. C. Ahana
 Supervisors—Waimea, E. Knudsen; Koloa, J. K. Kula; Lihue, H. D. Wishard; Kawaihau, M. R. Aguiar; Hanalei, H. Peters.

COUNTY OF MAUI.

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

FEDERAL OFFICIALS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
 U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Hons. J. T. De Bolt, Wm. T. Rawlins
Judges U. S. District Court
 Fred Patterson.....Acting U. S. Attorney
 Eaton H. Magoon, J. O. Hughes.....
Assts. U. S. Attorney
 Oscar P. Cox.....U. S. Marshal
 O. F. Heine....Office Dep. U. S. Marshal
 C. Kapakui, H. Clarke.....
Assts. Office Dept. U. S. Marshal
 Wm. L. Rosa.....Clerk

Wm. F. Thompson, Francis Evans....
Deputy Clerks
 E. J. Botts.....U. S. Commissioner
 J. D. Flint.....Referee in Bankruptcy
 C. Conradt....U. S. Commissioner, Hilo
 O. T. Shipman.....Referee, Hilo
 C. D. Lufkin.....Referee, Kahului
 Regular Terms:—At Honolulu on the second Monday in April and October.
 Special Terms:—May be held at such times and places in the district as the Judge may deem expedient.
 R. N. Linn.....U. S. Court Reporter
 U. S. Jury Commissioners—W. L. Rosa, W. H. McLennan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

CUSTOMS DIVISION.

Harry E. Murray.....Collector
 Roger J. Taylor.....Asst. Collector
 Raymer Sharp.....Actg. Appraiser
 G. M. Myer.....Dep. Col. and Cashier
 F. L. Beringer, R. H. Bemrose, E. H. Boyen, R. Friedersdorff, E. A. K. Williams.....Examiners
 J. B. Gibson, E. E. Miller, Mary K. Hart, C. K. Gibson, E. S. McGrew.....Deputy Coll. and Clerks
 John W. Short, M. G. Johnson, A. Sing Mau, J. H. Oliveira, M. F. Mattson, Ah Sun Chung, H. N. Kimura, Yook Sing Hu.....Clerks
 Rebecca Chow.....Inspectress and Clerk
 M. G. Johnston.....Storekeeper
 D. C. Lindsay.....Dep. Collector, Kahului
 J. I. Arcia.....Dep. Collector, Hilo
 E. Madden.....Dep. Collector, Mahukona
 G. B. Leavitt.....Dep. Collector, Koloa

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Ralph R. Tinkham.....Superintendent
 Fredk. A. Edgecomb.....Asst. Supt.
 Theo. T. Grootenhuis.....Chief Clerk
 C. A. Knight, Mrs. A. M. Robley.....Clerks
 T. H. Kalawaia.....Keeper, Lighthouse Depot

Lighthouse Tender Kukui

Ole Eriksen.....Captain
 Gens H. Jensen.....First Officer
 Harry Thomas.....Second Officer
 Chief Engineer

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

A. E. Burnett.....Dist. Director
 W. A. Brazie.....Asst. Director
 J. G. Clemson, G. Van Hoose, H. Smaldt, H. Thomas, G. A. Erbs.....Inspectors
 Alice K. Walker, Nellie Holland, W. J. Needelman.....Clerks

C. Tajima.....Japanese Interpreter
 Chu Ming.....Chinese Interpreter
 Mrs. Y. Watanabe, Mrs. Suma Tashima.....Matrons

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

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

HAWAII EXPERIMENT STATION.

J. M. Westgate.....Director
 Willis T. Pope.....Horticulturist
 H. L. Chung.....Agronomist
 J. C. Ripperton.....Chemist
 Mabel Greene.....Extension Agent
 R. A. Goff.....Extension Agent, Hilo
 I. K. Hee.....Accountant
 Isabel G. Lynch.....Stenographer

PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED STATES
SERVICE.

E. A. Sweet, Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S.,
 Chief Quarantine Officer.
 R. P. Sundidge, P. A. Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S.
 F. A. Franke...Asst. Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S.
 W. F. James, Acting Assistant Surgeon,
 U. S. P. H. S.
 J. S. B. Pratt, Acting Assistant Surgeon,
 U. S. P. H. S.
 L. L. Sexton, Acting Assistant Surgeon,
 U. S. P. H. S., Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
 Wm. Osmer, Acting Assistant Surgeon,
 U. S. P. H. S., Kahului, Maui, T. H.
 George Webb, Acting Assistant Surgeon,
 U. S. P. H. S., Lahaina, Maui, T. H.
 A. H. Waterhouse, Acting Assistant Surgeon,
 U. S. P. H. S., Koloa, Kauai, T. H.
 R. T. Treadwell, Acting Assistant Surgeon,
 U. S. P. H. S., Mahukona, Hawaii,
 T. H.
 L. F. Kuhns, Acting Asst. Surgeon, U. S.
 P. H. S., Ahukini, Kauai.

HAWAIIAN FOLK-LORE.

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

Hawaiian Folk-tales, a collection of stories, finely illustrated, 12mo cloth, of 284 pages. 4th Edition.

More Hawaiian Folk-tales, a second series, 12mo cloth, of 325 pages, with maps and illustrations.

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

Tributes of Hawaiian Tradition, a souvenir of Oahu's noted Pali with an account of the Battle of Nuuanu, and of Kaliuwaa Falls and Kamapuaa, the famous demi-god of that glen; two illustrations, a 12mo of 29 pages, in cloth and tapa cover.

Hawaiian News & Thrum's, Ltd., Publisher's Agent.

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Hawaiian Historical Legends, by W. D. Westervelt, Ill., Revel & Co.
More Hawaiian Folk Tales, by Thos. G. Thrum, Ill., McClurg & Co.

(Condensed editorial Review notice of new Hawaiian Folk Lore in the quarterly issue of *The Journal of the Polynesian Society*, June, 1924, published at New Plymouth, N. Z.)

No part of the island world of the Pacific is so fortunate as the Hawaiian Islands in respect either of the competence of its authors who write for the general reading public or the excellence of their publications from the publisher's point of view. The two books before us are notable examples of both these points. . . . Mr. Westervelt has a vivid style and an unerring sense of the dramatic. His material is drawn from the vernacular Hawaiian press, from Fornander's works, and from the lips of old Hawaiians. In popularizing these materials, he has won for himself a position of pre-eminence in Polynesia.

Mr. Thrum also has the two characteristics of vividness and a sense of the dramatic, though not, perhaps, in the same degree as his fellow countryman. He has, however, qualities which will commend his book much more strongly to students of Polynesian ethnology and history. His thirty chapters are divided into three sections—Traditions, Legends, and Beliefs and Practices—and every statement is documented with full references. Though there will be few of his readers who will follow him in placing the Polynesian homeland in Arabia, yet there will be few also who grudge the long quotations on this point from Fornander. As in all local Polynesian collections of traditions and legends, there is a good deal that is common to other groups and a great deal that is of general interest. As an example of the former we may quote the tale of the Menehunes, and of the latter the prominent place that structures made of rough stone take in Hawaiian belief. Finally, lest we be accused of hinting that this is a work for students only, we should point out that Hawaiian Folk Tales, of which the present work is a continuation, is now in its fourth edition.

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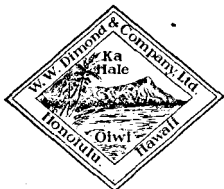
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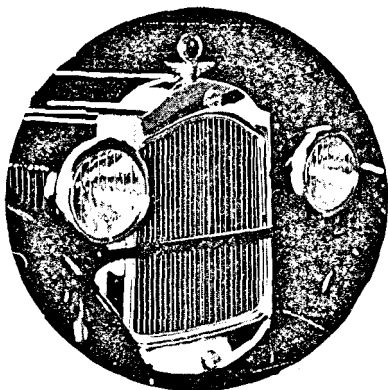
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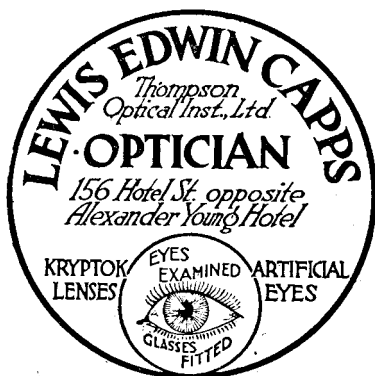
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