

HAWAIIAN

ANNUAL

FOR

1926

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

THOS. G. THRUM
Compiler and Publisher

FIFTY-SECOND ISSUE

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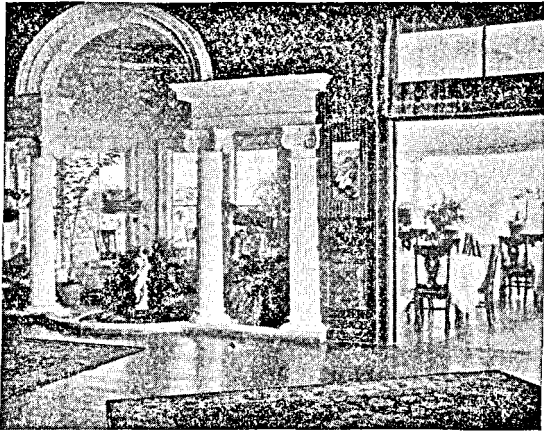
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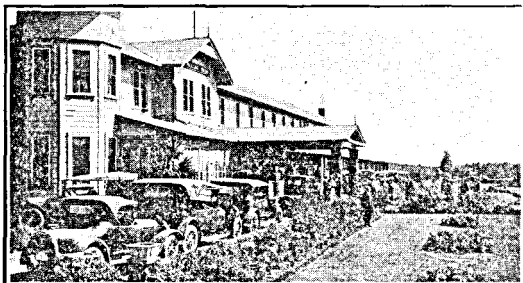
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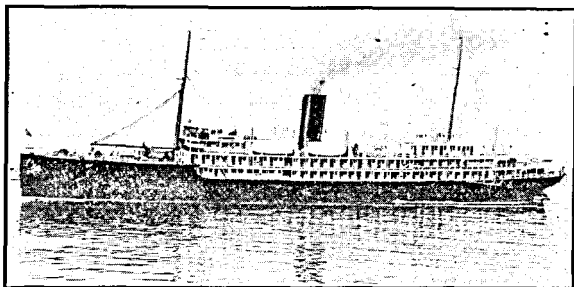
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THE
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FOR

1926

THE REFERENCE BOOK OF INFORMATION
AND STATISTICS

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

THOS. G. THRUM

Compiler and Publisher

Fifty-Second Year of Publication

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HONOLULU

December, 1925

43-316

Counting House 1926 Calendar 1926

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

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The Hawaiian Annual

HONOLULU, HAWAII

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THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

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

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Hawaii Meat Co.....	24		
Hoffschlaeger & Co., Importers	27		
Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.....	22		
Honolulu Iron Works Co.....	10		
Honolulu Paper Co., Ltd.....	30		
Hub, The, Clothing.....	22		

HAWAII'S OBSERVANCE DAYS FOR 1926

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

Thirty-first year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

The 148th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands

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

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

Courtesy of J. S. Donaghho, University of Hawaii

In 1926 there will be two eclipses, both of the sun.

1. A total eclipse of the sun, January 13, invisible in Hawaii.

2. An annular eclipse of the sun, July 9, partial at Honolulu, as follows, Honolulu time:

Beginning, 11:02 a. m.; middle, 1:02 p. m.; end, 2:51 p. m. Amount of the sun covered at the middle of the eclipse, 88%.

Moon Changes, 1926

Month	New Moon			Full Moon		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
January	13	8	4:7 p. m.	28	11	5:3 a. m.
February	12	6	50:4 a. m.	27	6	20:8 a. m.
March	13	4	50:2 p. m.	28	11	30:3 p. m.
April	12	2	26:4 a. m.	27	1	46:6 p. m.
May	11	0	25:3 p. m.	27	1	18:7 a. m.
June	9	11	38:2 p. m.	25	10	42:8 a. m.
July	9	0	36:4 p. m.	24	6	43:3 p. m.
August	8	3	18:6 a. m.	23	2	7:8 a. m.
September	6	7	14:8 p. m.	21	9	49:0 a. m.
October	6	11	43:3 a. m.	20	7	45:2 p. m.
November	5	4	4:3 a. m.	19	5	51:1 a. m.
December	4	7	41:6 p. m.	18	7	38:8 p. m.

HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

Fifty-Second Issue

Devoted to Statistics, Research and Progress of Hawaii

Resources of Hawaii, 1925

Population, Territory, census of 1920.....	255,912
Estimated Population of Territory, 1925 (Board of Health)...	323,645
Estimated Population of Honolulu, 1925.....	101,500
Assessed valuation, Territory.....	\$360,832,895
Assessed value of real estate.....	229,715,291
Assessed value of personal property.....	131,117,604
Assessed value, Honolulu and Oahu.....	214,275,164
Assessed value, Honolulu realty.....	136,199,992
Assessed value, Honolulu personalty.....	78,075,172
Corporate-owned property in Territory.....	247,772,132
Individually owned property in Territory.....	103,060,763
Amount Insurance written.....	261,185,703
Banks have credits.....	60,809,716
Banks have commercial accounts.....	39,101,344
Banks have savings accounts.....	21,708,372
Corporations (851) are capitalized at.....	260,871,298
Sugar exports for 1925, tons.....	686,171
Hawaii's sugar crop, 1925, tons (Sept. estimate).....	781,400
Value sugar exports, 1925.....	64,613,849
Value exports pineapple products, 1925.....	30,516,469
Total value all exports.....	102,016,882
Total value of imports.....	82,679,058
Excess value exports over imports.....	19,337,824
Amount of Public Debt.....	17,990,000
Total amount year's Revenue.....	14,644,485

Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1925

Public Improvement 4% Bonds.....	\$ 7,680,000
Public Improvement 4½% Bonds.....	10,210,000
Public Improvement 5% Bonds.....	100,000
Total Bonds outstanding.....	\$17,990,000

Overland Distances, Island of Oahu

(By Government Road Only)

Revised by R. D. King, Survey Department

DISTANCES FROM NEW POST OFFICE, HONOLULU, TO

Miles	Miles
Cor. Judd and Nuuanu..... 1.6	Liliha, Corner King St..... 1.0
Nuuanu, Country Club Entrance 2.8	Fort Shafter 3.3
Pali 6.9	Moanalua Stream 3.7
Waimanalo Fork 8.3	Puuloa Junction 4.1
Waimanalo Mill 13.2	Aiea 7.7
Waimanalo Landing 14.9	Pearl City Junction..... 10.9
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
Laie Middle 34.5	Honouliuli 18.4
Kahuku Plantation Office..... 37.0	Ewa Mill 20.8
Moana Hotel 3.3	Nanakuli 26.9
Kapiolani Park (Entrance).... 3.8	Waianae Mill 33.1
Diamond Head Lighthouse..... 5.3	Makaha 35.0
Kahala and Isenberg Road.... 7.5	Makua 40.4
Kaimuki Car Line (Terminus) 4.6	
Kaimuki Hill Reservoir..... 4.7	
Waialae 5.9	
Waiupe (Naval Radio Station) 7.5	
Niu 8.5	
Koko Head 11.5	
Makapuu 14.5	
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.. 7.8	
Fort Kamehameha 9.4	
Fort de Russy..... 3.0	
Fort Ruger 5.0	

HONOLULU BY WATER TO

Lahaina, Maui 72.0
Kahului, Maui 90.0
Hana, Maui 128.0
Mahukona, Hawaii 134.0
Kawaihae, Hawaii 144.0
Kealakekua, Hawaii 157.0
Hilo, Hawaii 192.0
Nawiliwili, Kauai 98.0
Koloa, Kauai 102.0
Waimea, Kauai 120.0

OAHU RAILWAY DISTANCES.—FROM HONOLULU TO

Miles	Miles	Miles
Puuloa 6.0	Wahiawa 24.0	Makua 40.0
Aiea 8.0	Hoaeae 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		123,496	81,993
Hamakua	9,122	9,037	Midway	31	35
	64,895	55,382	Kauai		
Maui			Waimea	8,672	7,987
Lahaina	7,142	4,787	Niihau	191	208
Wailuku	14,941	11,742	Koloa	7,270	5,769
Hana	3,100	3,241	Kawaihau	4,533	2,580
Makawao	10,900	8,855	Hanalei	2,549	2,457
	36,083	28,625	Lihue	6,223	4,951
Molokai	1,784	1,791		29,438	23,952
Lanai	185	131	Total whole group	255,912	191,909

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

Islands	1866	1872	1878	1884	1890	1900	1910	1920
Hawaii....	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,994	26,754	46,843	55,382	64,895
Maui.....	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357	24,797	28,623	36,080
Oahu.....	19,799	20,671	29,236	28,068	31,194	58,504	81,993	123,496
Kauai....	6,299	4,961	5,634	*8,935	11,643	20,562	23,744	29,247
Molokai..	2,299	2,349	2,581	} 2614	2,652	2,504	1,791	1,784
Lanai....	• 394	348	214		174	619	131	185
Niihau....	325	233	177		216	172	208	191
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	1923	1924	1925
Internal Revenue Office	\$ 4,123,987	\$ 5,795,242	\$ 5,749,433
Custom House Receipts	1,500,653	1,543,911	1,854,403
Post Office Receipts	335,403	367,144	434,946
District Court Receipts	38,041	12,081	50,865

Population in 1920 by Age Groups, Sex and Race

Races	Under 20		20 to 39 Years		40 Years or over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hawaiian	4,698	4,814	3,699	3,856	3,589	3,057
Caucasian-Hawaiian	3,461	3,421	1,354	1,518	712	604
Asiatic-Hawaiian	2,556	2,428	676	781	289	218
Portuguese	7,851	7,703	3,559	3,095	2,322	1,860
Porto Rican	1,580	1,544	800	575	749	349
Spanish	791	683	245	267	290	154
Other Caucasian	3,244	2,131	5,765	3,105	3,286	2,156
Chinese	4,785	4,490	2,685	1,969	8,717	850
Japanese	25,309	23,483	18,266	16,409	19,053	6,732
Korean	808	765	1,112	495	1,568	192
Filipino	2,550	2,040	12,929	1,922	1,360	217
All other	149	166	123	50	137	33
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, 1925

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

Nationality	Deaths	Births	Est. Populat'n
American, British, German, Russian...	460	234	35,880
Chinese	834	292	24,851
Filipino	1,806	834	49,335
Hawaiian	588	714	21,145
Part-Hawaiian	1,496	264	22,182
Japanese	6,186	1,168	128,068
Korean	243	81	5,956
Portuguese	1,086	283	27,470
Porto Rican	315	107	6,382
Spanish	78	17	1,946
Other	17	23	430
Total	13,109	4,017	323,645

Vital Statistics by Counties, 1925

Islands, etc.	Est. Population	Births	Marriages	Deaths
Honolulu City	101,500	4,792	1,840	1,581
Outer Oahu	64,300	2,220	212	573
Hilo City	11,750	598	220	324
Hawaii County (other)	64,740	2,249	245	545
Maui County	45,445	1,968	362	602
Kalawao County	590	16	5	49
Kauai County	35,320	1,266	199	343
Total	323,645	13,109	3,083	4,017

Nationality of Plantation Labor, June 30, 1925

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

Nationality	No.	Nationality	No.
Americans, Men	1,193	Japanese, Men	12,741
Spanish, "	77	Chinese, "	1,363
Portuguese, "	1,781	Koreans, "	877
Hawaiians, "	574	Filipinos, "	24,595
Porto Ricans, "	1,066	Others, "	183
		Total Men	44,450

Women, 3,005. Minors, Regular, 645; School, 5,338.

Grand total—men, women and minors 53,438

School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1925

From Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Class	Schools	Teachers			Pupils		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Public Schools.	175	222	1,497	1,719	28,256	26,788	55,044
Private Schools.	65	128	334	462	5,180	4,692	9,872
Total.....	240	350	1,831	2,181	33,436	31,480	64,916

AGES ALL PUPILS, ALL SCHOOLS

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

NATIONALITY PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

Race	Public	Race	Public
Hawaiian.....	3,375	Chinese.....	5,273
Part-Hawaiian.....	5,596	Japanese.....	28,363
Anglo-Saxon.....	1,816	Korean.....	1,032
Spanish.....	315	Filipino.....	1,945
Portuguese.....	5,704	Others.....	582
Porto Rican.....	1,043	Total.....	55,044

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

Corporations, firms, etc.....	\$1,733,957.47
Anglo-Saxons.....	203,385.64
Hawaiians	23,015.34
Japanese	10,533.82
Portuguese and Spanish.....	11,408.37
Chinese	10,895.42
Filipino.....	172.35
Total	\$1,993,168.41

Import Values from United States, Comparative, for Fiscal Years Ending June, 1924 and 1925

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Bureau of Statistics

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1924	1925
Agricultural Implements	\$ 351,829	\$ 440,723
Animals	307,936	249,063
Automobiles and parts of	4,493,692	4,857,633
Books, Maps, Engravings, etc.	876,758	919,959
Boots and Shoes	797,059	806,004
Brass, and manufactures of	280,050	320,534
Breadstuffs	2,047,093	2,456,693
Brooms and Brushes	114,315	101,235
Carriages, Cars, etc., and parts of	256,013	489,046
Cement	337,033	66,788
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.	895,671	1,003,427
Clocks, Watches, and parts of	134,117	186,530
Coal	332,023	99,616
Cocoa and Chocolate	104,973	134,032
Coffee	66,242	47,183
Confectionery	532,280	600,023
Copper, and manufactures of	299,788	254,571
Cotton, manufactures of, and clothing	3,845,260	3,964,124
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	358,801	275,123
Eggs	488,202	546,726
Electrical Machinery and Instruments	1,393,956	1,560,601
Explosives	234,387	186,412
Fertilizers	1,685,530	1,524,061
Fibers, Textile Grasses, manufactures of	460,039	630,814
Fish	854,289	1,022,975
Fruits and Nuts	1,042,196	1,214,988
Furniture of Metal	248,979	277,771
Glass and Glassware	428,347	405,825
Hay and Feed	1,275,740	1,374,465
Household and Personal Effects	139,719	209,824
India Rubber, manufactures of	1,424,572	1,580,850
Instruments, etc., for scientific purposes	82,505	99,022
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	2,330,760	2,863,513
Sheets and Plates, etc.	348,687	509,849
Builders' Hardware, etc.	1,992,169	1,429,534
Machinery, Machines, parts of	1,604,761	.....
Nails, Spikes, Pipes, etc.	587,207	1,495,072
Jewelry and manufactures, Gold and Silver	373,367	277,118
Lamps, Chandeliers, etc.	24,063	25,435
Lard and Compounds, etc.	321,600	197,231
Lead and manufactures of	132,565	190,283
Leather and manufactures of	333,833	237,438
Machinery, Steam Engines, etc.	2,552,629	2,806,296
Musical Instruments	328,772	276,316

Import Values from United States for 1924-1925—Continued

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1924	1925
Naval Stores	\$ 57,250	\$ 41,694
Oil Cloth, Etc.....	168,581	169,116
Oils: Mineral, Crude.....	52,604	223,000
Refined, and Residuum, etc.....	7,762,900	7,678,420
Vegetable	230,164	300,215
Paints, Pigments and Colors.....	787,838	926,285
Paper and manufactures of.....	1,816,905	1,727,687
Perfumery, etc.	260,395	309,803
Phonographs, etc.	104,633	125,662
Photographic Goods	181,838	249,208
Provisions, etc., Beef Products.....	152,824	157,769
Hogs and other Meat Products.....	1,089,982	1,405,468
Dairy Products	1,339,177	1,310,272
Rice	3,072,285	3,437,188
Roofing Felt, etc.....	104,427	145,009
Salt	45,340	40,528
Silk and manufactures of.....	562,286	673,714
Soap: Toilet and other.....	534,754	610,886
Starch	11,226	14,435
Straw and Palm Leaf, manufactures of.....	191,656	189,034
Sugar, Molasses and Syrup.....	619,398	256,105
Tea	21,640	26,505
Tin and manufactures of.....	3,458,530	3,638,336
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	2,064,460	2,360,234
Toys	200,123	216,191
Vegetables	1,169,227	1,246,218
Wood and Manufactures:		
Lumber, Shingles, etc.....	2,911,062	2,402,874
Shooks, box, etc.....	1,012,699	945,216
Doors, Sash, Blinds.....	191,569	232,595
Furniture	527,543	671,627
Trimnings, Molding and other manuf's....	621,595	471,779
Wool and manufactures of.....	897,235	835,661
All other articles.....	1,622,663	1,668,434
Total value merchandise shipments.....	\$71,011,469	\$73,021,929

Coin Shipments, Year Ending June 30, 1925

	Gold	Silver
Bullion, refined, import.....	\$ 20,102	\$ 1,277
Coin, domestic, import.....	20,396	81,000
	\$ 40,498	\$ 82,277
Coin, domestic, export.....		\$ 50

Value Domestic Mdse. Shipments to the United States from Hawaii for Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1924 and 1925

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

Articles	1924	1925
Animals	\$ 21,685	\$ 22,464
Bones, hoofs, etc.	2,822	1,303
Beeswax	5,122	9,458
Breadstuffs	8,704	12,388
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	20,976	34,372
Coffee	430,897	986,868
Fibers, unmanufactured—Sisal.	1,637	5,513
Fish, canned	135,943	67,890
Fruits and nuts:		
Bananas	211,343	236,735
Pineapples	32,959	45,578
Canned Pines	28,247,410	30,218,983
Prepared or preserved.	7,673	8,247
Nuts	3,922	1,898
Hides and skins.	173,393	151,768
Honey	94,342	98,037
Meat products, tallow.	29,474	33,734
Molasses	365,585	848,293
Musical Instruments	10,089	15,060
Paper and manufactures of.	2,682	4,924
Pineapple juice	4,452	.....
Rice	11,390	24,147
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.	1,658	1,192
Sugar, brown	73,935,808	63,632,662
Sugar, refined	585,140	981,152
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured.	20,608	2,770
Vegetables	29,885	32,759
Wool, raw	42,835	73,772
Wood and manufactures of.	11,919	11,131
All other articles.	99,298	64,710
Total value shipments Hawaiian products.	\$104,549,651	\$ 97,627,432
Returned shipments merchandise.	2,382,393	2,853,552
Total foreign merchandise.	111,768	31,352
Total shipments merchandise.	\$107,043,812	\$100,512,336

Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Domestic Produce Shipped for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1925

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, and Customs Tables

Articles		Quantity	Value
Sugar, raw.....	pounds.....	1,357,442,999	\$63,632,697
Sugar, refined.....	pounds.....	14,900,020	981,152
Coffee.....	pounds.....	4,965,286	1,314,591
Rice.....	pounds.....	396,765	24,595
Fibers, sisal.....	tons.....	30	5,513
Fish, canned.....	pounds.....	283,897	67,890
Fruits: Bananas.....	bunches.....	236,347	236,735
Fresh Pineapples.....	boxes.....	14,614	45,886
Canned Pineapples.....	pounds.....	.....	30,461,448
Preserved.....	.....	.....	9,135
Nuts and Fruit.....	.....	.....	1,898
Beeswax.....	pounds.....	33,324	9,458
Honey.....	pounds.....	1,618,248	98,037
Molasses.....	pounds.....	19,827,189	848,203
Hides and Skins.....	gallons.....	1,465,070	151,768
Tallow.....	pounds.....	472,680	33,734
Wool, raw.....	pounds.....	172,597	73,772
Tobacco, unmanufactured leaf.....	pounds.....	3,463	2,770
Sugar Machinery.....	pounds.....	.....	616,270

Hawaiian Imports and Exports for Year Ending March 31, 1925

Courtesy of Collector of Customs

Countries	Imports	Exports
Australia.....	\$ 236,249	\$ 10,547
British Oceania.....	493	101,614
British India.....	1,223,438	2,176
Canada.....	63,072	259,088
Chile.....	2,339,460	.....
England.....	174,879	1,500
France.....	10,218	1,000
Germany.....	140,514	105
Hongkong.....	670,512	10,083
Japan.....	2,717,443	125,947
New Zealand.....	809,120	27,688
Philippines.....	383,988	903,053
Other.....	887,743	61,745
	\$ 9,657,129	\$ 1,504,546
United States, year ending June 30.....	73,021,929	100,512,336
Totals.....	\$ 82,679,058	\$102,016,882

Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics

For earlier years see Annuals 1896-1916

Year	Sugar		Molasses		Total Export Value
	Pounds	Value	Gallons	Value	
1918	1,080,908,797	\$ 64,108,540	14,671,477	\$ 634,671	\$ 64,743,211
1919	1,215,594,766	75,511,738	11,065,996	591,490	76,103,228
1920	1,056,413,393	118,998,848	9,605,486	491,815	119,490,663
1921	978,082,427	93,686,138	10,963,327	618,874	94,305,012
1922	1,191,632,100	45,109,258	3,686,131	204,129	45,313,387
1923	1,195,093,331	69,586,467	5,861,878	231,693	69,818,160
1924	1,171,388,032	74,530,983	10,913,761	365,585	74,896,568
1925	1,372,343,019	64,613,849	19,827,189	848,203	65,462,052

Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess Export Values	Custom House Receipts
1918	\$51,801,204	\$ 80,545,606	\$28,744,402	\$ 1,009,243
1919	51,895,113	98,859,311	46,964,198	858,258
1920	68,876,094	145,831,074	76,954,980	1,172,394
1921	89,885,993	131,239,887	41,353,894	1,426,716
1922	59,401,294	69,457,511	10,056,217	1,076,163
1923	68,834,622	97,432,075	28,597,453	1,500,653
1924	80,000,347	108,632,223	28,631,876	1,543,911
1925	82,679,058	102,016,882	19,337,824	1,854,403

Receipts, Expenditures, and Public Debt of Hawaii

From Official Reports

Years	Revenue	Expenditures	Cash Balance In Treasury	Public Debt
1918	\$ 7,208,047.73	\$ 7,441,043.45	\$ 711,517.21	\$ 8,749,000.00
1919	7,921,671.90	8,140,768.79	442,609.95	9,194,000.00
1920	10,925,406.97	10,849,601.12	506,334.53	10,894,000.00
1921	13,776,308.00	13,243,048.93	1,064,827.26	12,603,000.00
1922	13,539,016.48	13,157,124.09	1,400,567.19	14,649,000.00
1923	12,996,542.21	13,533,819.97	936,391.65	14,475,000.00
1924	14,644,485.42	14,607,373.16	1,102,080.52	18,585,000.00
1925	15,847,969.93	15,610,482.15	1,220,948.83	17,990,000.00

Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii

Fiscal Year	No. Banks	Commercial Deposits	Savings Deposits	Total
1918	23	\$24,620,004.80	\$ 9,892,708.08	\$34,512,712.88
1919	26	24,898,287.81	10,450,846.55	35,349,134.36
1920	26	36,975,335.93	15,807,778.11	52,783,114.04
1921	31	32,545,538.38	18,635,866.41	51,181,404.79
1922	28	28,379,489.19	17,863,992.17	46,243,481.36
1923	28	31,616,007.39	21,765,731.47	53,381,738.86
1924	29	33,257,399.35	23,238,363.06	56,495,762.41
1925	29	39,101,344.22	21,708,371.75	60,809,715.97

**Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for Fiscal Year
Ending June, 1925**

Compiled from Board of Harbor Commissioners Report

Months	Honolulu				Hilo	
	Steam		Sail		Vessels	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
July	62	459,084	1	1,527	10	76,331
August	64	517,771	2	1,543	16	111,751
September	65	499,988	5	3,642	11	76,680
October	51	409,405	1	1,527	11	78,993
November	60	488,168	1	663	8	58,944
December	57	475,142	5	7,327	15	132,590
January	54	423,181	3	3,641	9	73,411
February	59	480,903	1	1,030	9	66,168
March	57	466,352	3	2,220	13	86,357
April	62	519,627	3	2,162	15	93,176
May	68	592,148	2	1,285	17	113,720
June	70	610,371	2	1,448	14	75,906
Total	729	5,942,080	29	28,015	148	1,045,027

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

Passengers To and From Hawaii, Fiscal Year, 1925

Courtesy Immigration Service

	Aliens		Citizens		Filipinos	
	Arriv.	Deprts.	Arriv.	Deprts.	Arriv.	Deprts.
Foreign	2,439	3,478	3,978	2,668	.....	.....
Mainland	971	926	13,980	13,421	.....	835
Insular Possession.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,509	3,344
Total	3,410	4,404	17,958	16,089	10,509	4,179

Export Value Pineapple Products to Mainland

	1922	1923	1924	1925†
Fresh Pineapples	\$ 31,086	\$ 24,982	\$ 32,950	\$ 45,886
Canned Pineapples.....	19,737,405	*23,064,497	28,247,410	30,461,448
Pineapple Juice	81,562	477	4,452	.....
Preserved.....	.....	.....	7,673	9,135
Total	\$19,850,053	\$23,094,906	\$28,292,485	\$30,516,469

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

Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for 1924

Class	Amount Written	Premium	Losses and Claims Paid
Fire	\$ 93,894,018.00	\$1,561,315.50	\$ 258,701.13
Marine	154,343,582.00	405,363.89	177,855.04
Life	12,948,103.00	* 537,127.96	471,505.69
Accident and Health		140,475.67	31,984.89
Automobile		221,377.25	40,117.40
Burglary		8,436.42	1,630.80
Employers' Liability		12,629.39	680.00
Fidelity and Surety		160,945.22	19,734.47
Plate Glass		7,262.00	1,241.14
Property Damage		36,063.50	7,688.23
Workmen's Compensation		294,908.76	175,029.74
Other Liability		† 89,697.91	3,469.96
Total	\$261,185,703.00	\$3,475,603.47	\$1,189,638.49

* Life renewal premiums, \$2,356,548.92. † Deduction: Livestock \$14.40.

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

	Pounds	Value
Sugar	300	\$ 35
Coffee, raw	1,253,620	327,723
Fruits and Nuts		256,210
Sugar Machinery	2,837,265	616,270
Rice	5,600	448
Other		257,170
		\$1,457,856

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

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Fort street	1,500
Kawaiahao Church (Native), King street	1,060
New Central Union Church, Beretania street	1,300
St. Andrew's Cathedral (Episcopal), Emma street	800
Hawaii Theater, Bethel street	1,760
Princess Theater, Fort street	1,650
Liberty Theater, Nuuanu street	832
Empire Theater, Hotel street	1,000
Y. M. C. A. game hall, Hotel street at Alakea	850
Mission Memorial Auditorium, King street	600
Palama Theater (moving pictures), King street	965
Kaimuki Playhouse (moving pictures)	1,000

VALUE STATISTICS

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Hawaiian Corporations, 1925

Tables by Courtesy of Treasury Department

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

Assessed Values Real and Personal Property (by races) for 1925

Taxpayers	Real Property		Personal Property		Total Assd. Value
	No.	Assd. Value	No.	Assd. Value	
Corporations, firms....	1,437	\$136,926,102	1,288	\$110,846,030	\$247,772,132
Anglo-Saxon.....	4,181	40,375,475	3,110	4,953,710	45,329,185
Hawaiians.....	6,845	20,673,138	2,636	2,209,879	22,883,017
Port. & Spanish.....	3,375	12,314,832	2,067	1,339,446	13,654,278
Chinese.....	2,151	12,039,285	2,308	3,076,293	15,115,578
Japanese.....	2,809	7,159,167	6,104	8,835,069	15,994,236
Filipinos.....	11	20,191	68	64,278	84,469
Totals.....	20,809	\$229,505,190	17,581	\$131,324,705	\$360,232,895

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

Taxation Divisions	Real Property	Personal Property	Total
First, City & County of Honolulu	\$136,199,992	\$ 78,075,172	\$214,275,164
Second, County of Maui.....	28,809,782	20,403,840	49,295,622
Third, County of Hawaii.....	47,084,459	20,854,906	67,939,365
Fourth, County of Kauai.....	17,621,058	11,701,685	29,322,744
Total for Territory.....	\$229,715,291	\$151,117,601	\$360,832,895

TAXES BY DIVISION AND COUNTIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925

Courtesy of Auditing Department

DIVISION OF TAXES	OAHU	MAUI	HAWAII	KAUAI	TOTALS
Special territorial.....	\$ 123,772.25	.....	.....	.....	\$ 123,772.25
Real estate taxes.....	3,245,997.38	\$ 823,914.60	\$1,074,425.19	\$ 409,006.72	5,553,343.89
Personal property taxes.....	2,032,499.75	612,033.89	683,206.86	334,182.25	3,661,922.75
10% penalty.....	10,973.73	1,596.40	5,389.56	301.53	18,261.22
Court costs and interest.....	13,764.59	1,716.17	14,550.48	108.47	30,139.71
Bicycles.....	19.80	.....	.....	.....	19.80
Automobiles.....	124.70	.....	.....	.....	124.70
Carriages, carts, etc.....	6,167.40	955.00	3,265.00	1,465.00	11,852.40
Brakes and sulkies.....	99.00	10.00	66.00	26.00	201.00
Road tax.....	83,998.74	27,565.23	39,047.56	20,388.32	170,999.85
Poll tax.....	41,595.17	13,772.39	19,513.22	10,186.94	85,067.72
Dog and dog tags.....	2,592.56	1,730.43	1,066.48	667.40	6,056.87
School tax.....	83,193.09	27,530.76	39,025.36	20,371.43	170,120.64
Income tax.....	1,725,217.84	189,528.76	57,277.18	25,069.70	1,997,093.48
Special income tax.....	8.95	.....	.....	.....	8.95
Total	\$7,370,024.95	\$1,700,353.63	\$1,936,832.89	\$ 821,773.76	\$11,828,985.23

PACK OF HAWAIIAN CANNED PINEAPPLE

Compiled from the Records of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Cannery

Companies	1922	1923	1924
California Packing Corporation.....	1,280,343	1,338,545	1,593,151
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	1,527,658	2,038,671	2,256,665
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Honolulu, Ltd.....	577,838	1,000,890	1,136,110
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	186,592	255,535	256,347
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	104,795	121,134	186,196
Kauai Fruit and Land Co., Ltd.....	77,757	131,725	252,693
Baldwin Packers	143,318	174,360	245,789
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	607,438	490,466	592,073
Pauwela Pineapple Company.....	154,145	149,334	124,364
Hawaii Fruit Canning Co., now Ka-la Pineapple Co.....	6,656	31,035	35,850
Honolulu Fruit Co.	34,090	71,072	61,306
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	36,775	22,103	67,892
Glace Fruit Co.....			17,539
Total Pack (cases, 2 dozen cans each).....	4,770,239	5,895,747	6,825,904

PINEAPPLE COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

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

PINEAPPLE STATISTICS

TABLE OF RAINFALL, Principal Stations

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports

Stations	Observer	1924					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hawaii							
Hakalau	Hak. Sug. Co....	13.15	10.93	7.32	30.05	6.18	2.91
Hilo (town).....	C. E. Martin....	13.00	13.48	7.92	25.08	8.86	3.54
Holualoa	Kona Dev. Co....	5.59	5.85	5.41	6.53	1.70	6.11
Honokaa	Hon. Sug. Co....	2.06	3.12	1.84	5.60	6.52	0.77
Kauleau.....	Jas. S. Green....	6.22	7.82	6.84	13.76	7.93	2.58
Kealakekua	Robt. Wallace....	5.57	6.19	6.74	3.47	2.77	3.55
Kohala	Dr. B. D. Bond...	3.65	6.38	2.92	6.70	4.92	4.80
Kukaiau Mill....	A. R. Phillip....	2.92	5.75	1.11	13.04	6.46	1.08
Laupahoehoe ..	P. B. Sanborne...	.....	.....	.....	17.58	6.32	3.23
Naalehu	Hutch. Pln. Co...	2.61	1.88	4.39	5.66	8.47	4.82
Olaa (17 miles)..	Olaa Sug. Co....	15.55	13.45	10.83	23.10	17.65	5.07
Ookala	Kaiwiki Sug. Co...	8.57	9.47	3.47	14.73	10.09	3.46
Paauhau	Paauhau Sug. Co.	2.10	2.97	1.99	5.66	6.92	1.10
Pahala	Haw. Agrl. Co....	1.12	0.88	1.75	7.73	6.54	4.23
Pepeekeo	Pepeekeo S. Co...	12.17	10.36	8.26	16.92	6.33	3.60
Ponahawai	J. E. Gamalielson.	14.88	13.51	8.82	19.96	12.61	3.45
Volcano Obs.....	T. A. Jaggar, Jr..	4.74	3.58	2.82	8.22	9.61	4.42
Waiakea Mill....	Waiakea Mill....	13.59	11.68	8.03	22.96	10.09	2.63
Waimea	Frank Pinho.....	2.82	1.55	0.98	6.14	8.95	3.40
Maui							
Haiku Exp. Sta..	W. A. Baldwin..	7.18	3.45	5.40	9.02	5.66	5.70
Haleakala Ranch.	Hal. Ranch Co...	3.03	0.81	4.80	7.18	9.22	10.90
Hana	Kaeleku Sug. Co..	5.87	3.30	7.46	6.39	1.61	5.84
Keanae Valley ...	W. F. Pogue.....	19.43	16.81	16.33	22.08	31.25	4.01
Kula (Erehwon)..	A. von Tempsky..	2.06	1.33	2.74	4.19	.....	.....
Makawao	J. E. Tavares....	2.98	1.48	3.66	9.13	8.79	7.43
Puomalei	W. O. Aiken.....	4.59	3.39	6.41	14.34	15.47	4.58
Wailuku	Bro. Robert.....	2.68	0.27	2.05	2.63	2.93	5.58
Oahu							
Electric Light Sta.	Alex. Walker....	8.67	6.44	4.53	8.66	5.49	8.70
Ewa Plantation ..	J. A. Hattie.....	0.45	0.20	0.46	0.83	1.13	4.64
Honolulu W. B...	Weather Bureau..	1.67	0.77	0.34	1.84	1.06	3.92
Kahuku	R. T. Chrstfrsn..	2.77	1.57	1.07	10.10	0.86	4.13
Kinai Street.....	W. R. Castle....	1.31	1.19	.....	1.47	1.34	.....
Luakaha (lower).	L. A. Moore.....	7.89	7.77	4.68	10.78	6.00	7.02
Manoa Valley	Miss C. Hall....	4.67	3.99	2.18	4.16	2.69	5.60
Maunawili Ranch.	John Herd.....	4.15	3.86	2.38	6.22	5.70	8.03
Schofield Barracks	Med. Corps, U.S.A.	3.02	0.86	1.23	1.81	1.00	5.14
Waialua Mill.....	Waialua Agr. Co..	2.91	0.65	0.82	3.90	0.98	5.81
Waiawa	Pearl City F. Co..	4.29	2.55	1.57	2.63	1.19	5.79
Waimalu	Hon. Pln. Co....	3.43	1.26	1.04	1.33	0.11	5.30
Waimanalo	Waimanalo Plntn.	1.95	1.06	1.08	2.78	2.15	6.24
Kauai							
Eleele	McBryde Sug. Co..	2.12	0.98	0.41	2.38	3.63	4.03
Grove Farm.....	G. N. Wilcox....	3.06	1.60	0.66	4.69	3.44	3.75
Kealia	Makee Sug. Co...	2.29	0.40	1.02	4.40	2.98	4.60
Kilauea	Kilauea Sug. Co..	3.44	2.07	2.11	10.98	3.10	7.97
Kukuiula	F. S. Christian...	2.50	1.40	0.25	3.00	1.75	4.42
Waiawa	E. A. Knudsen...	0.63	0.00	0.00	1.55	2.05	4.18

RAINFALL TABLE

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Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1924-1925

Edward A. Beals, Meteorologist. Continued from last Annual

Stations	Feet Elv.	1925						
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Yearly
Hawaii								
Hakalau	200	9.93	1.23	26.42	9.97	10.80	9.31	138.20
Hilo	40	13.76	1.92	25.64	13.68	10.22	8.60	145.70
Holualoa	1450	1.50	1.32	3.96	5.57	3.53	5.21	51.88
Honokaa	461	5.39	1.18	9.44	6.60	3.62	2.52	48.66
Kaueleau	350	8.56	3.30	15.70	6.10	7.41	7.71	93.93
Kealakekua	1450	0.68	0.87	5.46	4.56	5.95	3.48	49.29
Kohala	537	4.02	1.26	6.11	6.46	5.41	5.51	58.14
Kukaiau	260	6.90	0.87	9.48	8.41	2.39	2.46	60.87
Laupahoehoe	110	9.84	1.24	24.37	11.69	8.15	7.53	....
Naalehu	650	1.38	0.74	7.37	0.81	0.51	2.13	40.77
Olaa, Puna	1530	20.74	2.07	33.40	21.31	13.65	7.55	184.37
Ookala	400	10.55	1.95	24.82	13.64	7.70	7.17	115.62
Pauhau Mill.	400	6.35	1.01	11.41	8.20	4.17	3.02	54.90
Pahala	850	4.87	1.99	5.98	0.38	1.32	1.11	37.90
Pepeekeo	100	11.48	2.21	25.70	9.15	11.40	7.88	125.46
Ponahawai	500	21.58	1.97	32.68	10.29	14.83	12.57	167.15
Kilauea Crater.	3984	9.59	0.96	18.40	7.32	2.82	4.88	77.36
Waiakea	50	16.50	2.02	27.24	11.77	9.16	8.71	144.38
Waimea	2700	2.86	1.35	7.39	6.44	2.80	3.94	48.62
Maui								
Haiku Exp. Sta.	700	4.17	4.50	8.83	5.70	3.68	8.83	72.12
Haleakala Ranch.	2000	3.81	3.05	16.90	9.56	0.00	2.24	71.50
Hana	200	4.31	4.37	7.89	4.30	3.62	3.76	58.72
Keanae	1000	11.46	8.47	30.85	9.38	16.93	21.16	208.16
Erehwon	4000	0.00	1.05	2.93	3.31	1.51	0.10	....
Makawao	1700	3.85	2.67	14.59	10.31	1.20	1.09	67.18
Puuomalei	1480	3.89	3.34	15.86	12.05	3.21	8.11	95.24
Wailuku	200	1.09	3.16	5.62	1.09	0.58	0.79	28.47
Oahu								
Nuuanu Elec. Sta.	405	7.20	3.63	12.22	9.48	5.93	7.57	88.52
Ewa	50	0.12	0.28	2.72	0.40	0.00	0.08	11.31
U.S. Weather Bu.	111	1.58	0.36	4.16	1.54	0.61	0.28	18.13
Kahuku	25	4.38	4.14	5.61	1.79	1.10	1.29	38.81
Honolulu	50	2.50	...	6.29	3.15	0.69	0.41	....
Nuuanu W. Wks.	881	7.21	7.07	12.06	11.54	9.63	15.11	106.76
Oahu Ave.	210	4.64	1.24	8.50	7.22	3.57	3.16	51.62
Maunawili	250	5.39	5.59	7.79	8.37	4.72	4.52	66.72
Leilehua	861	3.95	0.71	4.53	2.35	1.22	0.73	26.55
Waialua	30	2.59	1.51	3.01	3.66	0.39	0.77	27.00
Ewa	675	3.79	1.44	5.99	4.48	1.28	1.72	36.72
Ewa	200	2.32	...	6.51	2.75	1.20	0.70	....
Waimanalo	25	1.90	2.06	4.75	2.20	0.90	0.90	27.97
Kauai								
Eleele	150	2.90	2.05	...	2.49	0.35	0.67	....
Lihue	200	3.70	2.49	4.55	3.02	1.73	1.73	34.42
Kealia	15	4.21	2.96	3.06	2.42	0.87	0.94	30.15
Kilauea	342	5.65	3.14	6.58	3.83	2.23	3.25	54.35
Koloa	100	3.74	1.15	5.64	3.40	3.10	3.74	34.09
Waimea	35	0.00	0.73	1.46	3.14	0.00	0.00	13.74

Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1924-1925

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

(Continued from preceding Annuals.)

MONTH	BAROMETER		RAIN-FALL	REL. HUM.		EXTREME TEMPERATURE		MEAN TEMPERATURE			Cloud Am't	Wind Velocity
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.		8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean of Max. & Min.		
July	30.07	30.06	1.67	67	67	83	71	81.2	72.8	77.0	4.9	10.5
August	30.06	30.05	0.77	65	67	85	71	81.9	73.2	77.6	4.9	10.6
September	30.04	30.03	0.34	64	65	84	72	82.4	73.7	78.0	5.4	9.8
October	30.05	30.04	1.84	68	69	83	69	81.3	72.5	76.9	5.4	9.9
November	30.05	30.04	1.06	74	71	85	63	79.2	70.0	74.6	5.5	8.6
December	29.98	29.96	3.92	73	73	83	61	78.5	68.3	73.4	4.4	8.2
January	30.05	30.05	1.58	70	71	81	63	77.3	68.0	72.6	4.5	10.0
February	30.05	30.03	0.36	75	73	82	65	77.6	68.0	72.8	4.6	6.6
March	30.03	30.02	4.16	68	69	79	62	77.1	67.4	72.2	5.1	11.3
April	30.10	30.07	1.54	66	71	80	65	76.2	68.3	72.2	6.2	11.8
May	30.07	30.07	0.61	66	69	80	68	78.3	69.9	74.1	5.8	10.0
June	30.06	30.03	0.28	69	71	82	70	80.4	72.1	76.2	5.1	10.6
Year	30.05	30.04	18.13	69	70	85	61	79.3	70.3	74.8	5.2	9.8

FAMOUS AMERICAN CLIPPERS VISITING HONOLULU

COMPILED BY THOMAS G. THRUM

THE general interest manifest in shipping, through the presence in our port, the latter part of 1924 and early part of 1925, of two fine sailing vessels—the six-masted brktn. *E. R. Stirling*, of Seattle, and the full-rigged ship *Tusitala*, of New York, the latter more particularly a type of days long past—is suggestive of other periods in Honolulu's maritime history; periods more intimately connected with the palmy days of the American clipper than most people are wont to consider. Having reached the era of steam, public interest and attention is absorbed by its rapid development and the gradual displacement of sailing vessels in the Hawaiian trade, as elsewhere.

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

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

First: China trade era; first, of the eastern states, and later of California, with Honolulu as a port of call.

Second: The whaling era; the transshipment of oil and bone via Cape Horn to the eastern states.

Third: American guano trade era, with its agency here for recruiting its vessels and providing laborers.

Fourth: Hawaii's eastern sugar fleet era.

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

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

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

Three famous clippers touched here close together in Nov., 1851, from San Francisco, en route to the Orient, viz: the *Flying Cloud* (a McKay ship), 1793 tons, Creesy master, on the 6th, passing the port saucily on her first voyage, and the *Game Cock*, 1392 tons, Hollis master, on the 15th, both reporting a 17 days passage. The latter was noted as "a beautiful clipper; a graceful beauty," and made the famous run of 19 days from here to Hongkong. The *Southern Cross*, 950 tons, Stevens master, arrived on the 8th in 14 days, en route for Calcutta. She touched here again Aug. 9, 1862, under Captain Howes, in 13 days from San Francisco, en route for China. The following year she fell a victim to the *Alabama*.

The splendid clipper ship *R. B. Forbes*, 756 tons, owned by Pearce & Hunnewell (of Boston and Honolulu), Doane master, arrived at this port Jan. 5, 1852, in a passage of 99 days from Boston, with cargo for this market. An attempt was made by this trip to introduce the honey bee into these islands, which failed, as they were destroyed in the Atlantic tropics. A few evenings before departure Captain Doane gave a ball on board his fine ship to which a large number of residents were invited.

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

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

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

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

July 31, 1852, ship *Staghound*, 1535 tons, Behm master, passed the port 10 days from San Francisco en route for China, under a perfect cloud of canvas in a fair breeze that carried her out of sight in two hours. Passed again July 30, 1853, and yet again

May 31, 1857, in command of Peterson, 15 days from San Francisco, for the Orient. This vessel was a Donald McKay creation, an original model; classed at her launching, in latter part of 1850, as "the longest and sharpest of his construction and the first of the very sharp clippers, and which marked the introduction of the clipper era to Boston." She made a number of remarkable passages, and came to an untimely end by fire of her coal cargo off Pernambuco, in Oct., 1861.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 18, 1852, bark *Pathfinder*, Macy master, 11 days from San Francisco, en route for China, and was here again Feb. 28, and Dec. 19, 1853. This was the pioneer of a new line of China packets established in San Francisco by Ogden & Hayne, to touch at this port on the outward trip. She was followed by the bark *Fanny Major*, that subsequently became one of the Honolulu-San Francisco packets, with the *Yankee* and *Francis Palmer*.

The noted ship *N. B. Palmer*, 1490 tons, Low master, passed the port Nov. 6, en route for Manila, reporting a tedious passage of 16 days from San Francisco. She was launched in March, 1851, and sailed on her first voyage to San Francisco May 6th, following, and made the run in 107 days. She made another trip to these islands in April, 1854, and loaded oil here and at Lahaina. Left April 20th for New York, and made the passage in 82 days. In Dec., 1861, she touched here again on her trip to Manila. This is the same famous clipper that Walter Murray Gibson credits with rescuing him from the authorities in Java, in Feb., 1853.

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

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

March 10, 1853, ship *John Gilpin*, 1040 tons, Doane master, from San Francisco, en route for China. This vessel, like the

famous *R. B. Forbes* and *Polynesia*, was built by Saml. Hill, for Pearce, Hunnewell and Brewer, of Boston, and served later as a favorite in the Brewer line of Boston packets. In 1858 she struck an iceberg off Cape Horn and foundered.

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

Sept. 28, 1853, ship *Golden Eagle*, 1120 tons, Fabens master, 11 days from San Francisco, for Hongkong. Was here again July 27, 1858, under Harding, 12 days passage, to load oil. Captured by the *Alabama* in Feb., 1763, and burned.

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

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

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

April 23, 1854, *Lightfoot*, 1996 tons, Pierce master, 12 days from San Francisco, for Manila. Continuing in that service she was wrecked two days out from Manila, March 10, 1857.

Oct. 9, 1854, ship *Robin Hood*, 1185 tons, Bearse master, 12 days from San Francisco. Was here again Aug., 1869, under Taylor, to load guano, and was burned at Baker's Island.

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

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

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

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

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

July 19, 1858, ship *Flying Eagle*, 1009 tons, Bates master, 9½ days from San Francisco, en route for China, and again Sept.

10, the same year, reporting 13 days, which she repeated in Sept., 1862.

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

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

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

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

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

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

July 26, 1860, ship *Morning Light*, 938 tons, Johnson master, 17 days from San Francisco, for the guano islands. This was the Philadelphia vessel built by Cramp, in 1853, termed "an out and out clipper." She was sold to the U. S. government in the fall of 1861 and equipped as a cruiser. Early in 1863, surprised by a large Confederate party off Texas, she was set on fire and destroyed.

Oct. 14, 1860, ship *Silver Star*, 1195 tons, Wade master, 13 days from San Francisco to load guano at Jarvis Island, where she was wrecked Nov. 10th.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

March 1, 1862, ship *War Hawk*, 1015 tons, Simmons master, 13 days from San Francisco, for China, and again in August,

making the passage in 11½ days. On a visit to load oil for New Bedford (said to have been in 1858), she made the trip home in 114 days. The *War Hawk* was a sister ship to the *Grace Darling*, built by Geo. W. Jackman, at Newburyport, Mass.

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

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

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

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

In 1866, Jan. 7, arrived the fine ship *Blue Jacket*, 1790 tons, Dillingham master, 14 days from San Francisco, to load oil for New Bedford. Hawaii has cause for special interest in this ves-

sel through its leaving an officer, namesake of the commander, to recover from an accident, who became the energetic and successful promoter of railroad and plantation enterprises that are growing in importance with passing years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Out of the number, as stated, were several deserving of special mention. The four-masted ship *Kenilworth*, Baker master, was

the pioneer of the eastern fleet, sailing from here March 5, 1895, with a cargo of 3999 tons of sugar, followed by the *T. F. Oaks* with 3370 tons, and later by the *Charmer*, *Tillie E. Starbuck*, the *S. P. Hitchcock* and others, comprising a fleet that year of eight vessels. In 1896, as also in 1897, there were sixteen.

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

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

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

Comment on several vessels of the fleet briefly follows:

The fine ship *Henry B. Hyde* was not so much a clipper as a graceful ship of lofty mast, the second largest sailing vessel afloat at her launching in Nov., 1864, of 2583 tons. She was built at Bath, Me., by John McDonald, for Benj. Flint, N. Y., and was largely in the grain trade from San Francisco to Liverpool. In her ten years record in that trade, 105 days was the best run out, which she did twice, and her fastest to Liverpool was 96¼ days. Her passage from here to New York, in 1897, with sugar, was made in 85 days.

The *Roanoke* is referred to as a fine model, resembling the *B. F. Packard* (both ships were here together in 1897), and is credited with the distinction of being the largest vessel made.

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

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

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

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

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

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



A Silhouette made by Mrs. Taylor, June, 1839

KAPIOLANI

By PENROSE C. MORRIS

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

(Tennyson.)

ALMOST all that has been written concerning Kapiolani, as in this poem, has related to the incident that made her famous—her defiance of the volcano goddess Pele. But to adequately measure the greatness of this remarkable woman, it is necessary to take a more comprehensive view of her whole life and character; for a fragment of a human life, shorn of its biographical setting, is seldom a typical or true sample. Perspective is lacking, and the evolution of character is not seen. Heroes and heroines are not made in a day, and behind every noble action lies a long sequence of cause and effect. This is all preeminently true of Kapiolani. Her exploit at the volcano is a glorious tradition of Hawaii. But it was an event occupying only a few hours of one day, in a life of sixty years, and the story of her life is of eternal interest. For if Kamehameha deserved to be called great because he made of Hawaii a nation, even more does the name

of Kapiolani call for remembrance, who out of imperfection was made strong, to be a pioneer among her people, in living the life of the spirit. The simple story of this Hawaiian woman is, in its essence, the tale of every life of spiritual aspiration, and hence its significance. "Religion, Society, and Nature! These," as said Victor Hugo, "are the three struggles of man. They constitute at the same time his three needs. They involve three perpetual conflicts. The mysterious difficulty of life results from all three." The life of Kapiolani is like a mirror, wherein is seen, in the most intense and vivid form, this great elemental drama. Religion, society and nature are beheld transformed, and in and through her, we see eternal life lived within the bounds of time, within the orbit of a human life; for in her case, as in the lives of those before and since who have known her secret, time does not, "like a globe of many-colored glass, stain the white radiance of eternity," but the white beams of eternal verity and glory break through untarnished and undimmed.

Kapiolani was born at Hilo, Hawaii, in the year 1781. She came into the world at a time when Kamehameha was engaged in his struggle for the conquest of Hawaii. It was not until she was fourteen years old that, for the first time in Hawaiian history, there ruled over all the islands, except Kauai, one king; and Kauai was soon to fall under the sway of the mighty Kamehameha. Kapiolani was descended from great chiefs and warriors. Her father was Keawemauhili, one of the very highest chiefs known to the heralds. He was half brother of Kalaniopuu, king of the island of Hawaii. This was the king, so well known in the story of the early period of Kamehameha's life, who visited Captain Cook on board the "Resolution" on the occasion of Cook's visit to the Islands during the winter of the year 1778. Kapiolani's father was actively engaged in the battles of this period, and was taken prisoner and confined at Napoopoo. He escaped, and later became chief of the districts of Hilo, Puna, and Kau. It was at this time that Kekikipaa, who had been one of Kamehameha's wives, "loving Keawemauhili, deserted and fled to Hilo, and became his wife." About five years later Kapiolani was born of this union. Thus it appears that it was not Kapiolani, as has been recorded, who was a wife of Kamehameha, but

her mother, Kekikipaa. Keawemauhili was fighting for Kamehameha when he was defeated and slain at the battle near Alae, Hilo. Kapiolani was an infant of two years of age when her father died. History shows that the character of Keawemauhili was grasping and imperious. So apparent were these characteristics that on account of them Kamehameha, when a young man, was preferred before Keawemauhili, in the selection for head chief of Kona, Hawaii.

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

The earliest incident on record of Kapiolani is her narrow escape from death, as a baby in arms, at the time of Kamehameha's contest with the chiefs of Hilo. The little girl's guardians, fleeing from the battle, in order to hasten their flight, threw her into a clump of bushes. The story of her rescue, by an old native chronicler, tells that a certain man, named Haaiawi, "passing that way, heard the voice of a child crying. He stood to listen, and being assured of the child's voice, he drew near and looked, and behold there was his chiefess in the bushes, deserted by her guardians. His compassion was aroused and he hurriedly grasped the child and fled to the mountains."

Before his death, Kapiolani's father directed his sister, Akahi, to take charge of his little daughter. This Akahi was a high chiefess who dwelt at Kealia, South Kona. There Akahi reared Kapiolani to maturity. Kapiolani's mother, on the death of her husband, followed Kamehameha, and her doings are not afterwards recorded.

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

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

founded on those fundamental laws of God graven on every human heart. The system collapsed before the first Christian missionary landed on the Islands.

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

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

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

When Kapiolani was yet a child, according to one authority, upon her coming of age according to another, her aunt Akahi erected for her a heiau (temple) and assigned her a priest, named Kuheleaumoku. It was at this period that an incident occurred of moment to Kapiolani. It was tabu for women to enter a temple, and bananas were for them a prohibited food, being in fact one of the sacrificial offerings to idols. History tells that Kapiolani and her girl friend Keoua, seeing an offering of a bunch of bananas on the altar, sent a boy named Mau, who was Kapiolani's favorite page, to secretly obtain a few of them. The boy obeyed, and the two girls, concealing the fruit, ran into the sea to eat the forbidden luxury. But the theft had been seen, and the priest demanded punishment. Kapiolani must suffer

poverty, loss of rank, and remain unmarried, unless a suitable expiation could be made. The priest suggested the sacrifice of the boy, Mau, and Akahi consented. The exact details as to how he met his death vary, but the account given by Kapiolani herself is likely to be the most accurate. Years after, when relating this tragic story to Mrs. Judd, Kapiolani told her that the boy was carried to the sacred inclosure at Honaunau and was seen no more. Kapiolani, in Mrs. Judd's presence, called the same old priest to come and sit by her and say what he thought of those proceedings. He replied that "Those were dark days, though we priests knew better all the time. It was power we sought over the minds of the people to influence and control them." Kapiolani asked him what he did with the boy. "He was strangled on the altar," he replied. Then Kapiolani wept and said to Mrs. Judd, "Oh, why did not Christians come sooner and teach us better things?" (See Journal of Laura Fish Judd.) But this is to anticipate perhaps twenty years. We will now return to Kapiolani, the girl at Kealia.

It was during the residence of the Court at Honolulu in the year 1805 that a great pestilence broke out, known as the Mai Okuu, probably cholera. Kamehameha was himself sick and nearly half his army perished. Kapiolani, who was with the royal party, also suffered. Her hair fell out, and she narrowly escaped death. On their recovery, Kamehameha and his entourage returned from Honolulu to Hawaii. Kapiolani was at that time in the full bloom of her young womanhood and was of stately and attractive appearance. She had many admirers among the chiefs. In the manner of the time, she lived with several men, including Kuakini, the Governor of Hawaii, and the well-known and eloquent chief, Haiha Naihe. According to a contemporary writer, she lived "in polygamy and debasing debauchery up to the time of her conversion, when she dismissed every husband but Naihe, and reformed from intoxication." Kamehameha died on May 8, 1819, when Kapiolani was about 38 years of age. According to the custom on the death of the king, anarchy was let loose and every restraint and decency was thrown aside. The native historian Kamakau says that during the period of mourning Kapiolani joined in the general riot of lawlessness,

“without considering its ignorance and shame. Such shameless actions were termed a chief’s mourning tribute.”

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

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

In the meantime, the brig “Thaddeus” had left Boston on October 23, 1819, with the first missionaries to Hawaii. The island of Hawaii was first sighted on March 30, 1820, and on reaching the land, the ship’s party learned of the death of Kamehameha, and the abolition of idolatry. Kapiolani was one of those who greeted the missionaries on board the “Thaddeus.” Afterwards, as one of them was walking on the shore, he saw, sitting on a rock, “a large finely proportioned woman, saturating her skin

with the fragrant coconut oil, and basking in a noonday tropical sun, like a seal or sea-elephant." This was Kapiolani, who, when first visited by a missionary in her home, was "lying on a mat with her two husbands, all nearly nude, and in a state of beastly intoxication." (Journals of Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Judd.)

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

As the months passed at Honolulu, the Hawaiian nobles, by association with the missionaries, were becoming used to the refinements of civilization. Kapiolani's name is mentioned as being one of those who commenced using foreign articles of clothing and furniture, and applying herself to leading a higher life, not alone externally, but in mind and spirit. When the day came to return to Kaawaloa, Kapiolani was very anxious that a teacher should be sent to accompany her, and reside in her district. But this wish could not be gratified until later. Kapiolani and her husband, on their return home, actively engaged themselves in preparing the way for a missionary by building a place of worship on the beach 60 feet by 30 feet in size, and a residence for the coming teacher. They frequently sent a boat or canoe on Saturday to Kailua, fifteen miles away, to bring one of the missionaries to preach to them on the following Sunday, and on Monday had him brought back again. Finally in the month of April, 1824, Mr. Samuel Ely was sent to Kaawaloa as a resident missionary. In November, 1823, the king had left the

Islands, on a visit to England, and at parting had urged the people to attend to the Christian teaching. This advice was largely heeded, and there was a definite improvement in general moral conduct. According to Kamakau, Kapiolani at this period put away her sinful pleasures, and gave up most of her time to mental development. This historian, however, intimates that at first Kapiolani was satisfied with outward formalities, and the living of a higher moral life, and cared little for a deeper religion, believing Christianity to be a matter well adapted for and useful to the people, but not of much concern to herself. This was for Kapiolani only a passing and temporary phase. After the coming of Mr. Ely, she appears to have been definitely attracted to the religious life, complaining of the worldliness of her associates that wearied and annoyed her, for she had her circle and was indeed the leader of it. Bingham, the contemporary missionary historian, writes of her as having "a leading mind, an ardent heart, a portly person, black hair put up in a comb, a keen black eye, and an engaging countenance," and that "she was a vice-queen in her district."

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

Kapiolani and her husband from that time encouraged education, discountenanced moral evils, and furthered the cause of Christianity and progress in every way in their power. This was particularly true of Kapiolani. Naihe helped his wife in her good work, but was slow to entirely discard the old beliefs. Kapiolani, on the other hand, was fast developing a faith in God that was tending to override the most tenacious beliefs of her

early life. The crucial test must have been the belief in the existence and power of Pele, the volcano goddess, who was still secretly worshiped on the island of Hawaii, at least in the districts near the volcano. Kapiolani had now come to be intellectually convinced that this belief was idle superstition. But the only sure indication of what belief really is, is shown by what we do. When theories are put to the acid test of practical experience, and they stand that test, and are confirmed by it, then beliefs become vital and real, part of ourselves and what we live by. Kapiolani knew that the belief in Pele still lurked in the minds of her people, and even of her husband. She accordingly made the great resolve to prove to her people, to all the people of Hawaii, and to her husband—yes, and to herself, that Pele was a thing of naught and powerless. She had the courage to stake her life and reputation on a supreme test. She would journey to the volcano and, disregarding all customary acts of respect to Pele, would defy her in her most sacred shrine, in the name of the only God.

The occasion for visiting the volcano occurred in the fall of the year 1824. Her way had been prepared by a visit of a party of missionaries to the crater in the previous year. An additional reason for making the journey just then was for the purpose of giving support to the missionaries at Hilo, who had been suffering privations and neglect. Kapiolani accordingly arranged to make a tour through the country between Kaawaloa and Hilo, a distance of considerably over one hundred miles, visiting the volcano on the way. It appears probable that the start was made from Kaawaloa, in October or November of the year 1824. Naihe and a large number of retainers accompanied Kapiolani. The journey to the volcano was made mostly on foot, by a rough path, probably along the beach trails toward South Point, and thence across the lava fields of Kau. Sixty miles of the journey was over rough lava, and how hard is such traveling and destructive to footwear, those who have tried it can testify. Kapiolani was a heavy woman weighing not far from 250 pounds. That she was not carried in the manner customary for Hawaiian women of high rank appears from the fact that the day after the volcano had been reached her feet were much swollen and lamed with the

long, rough way; such were the physical difficulties. But in addition, every possible moral pressure was brought to bear on Kapiolani to dissuade her from attempting to enter the crater. The guardians of Pele told her if she descended into the volcano, it would mean her death at the hands of the angry goddess, whom she had announced she would defy. Late in the month of December, 1824, the party approached the volcano. Mr. Goodrich, one of the missionaries from Hilo, had already arrived and was an eye witness of what occurred. The story has often been told and need not here be repeated in detail. A little past noon on Tuesday, the 21st day of December, 1824, Kapiolani approached the volcano. That is the date according to the Goodrich letters, but a close examination of dates shows that there is a certain element of doubt as to the exact day of the month. After resting the night nearby, the descent was made the following day to a ledge about 500 feet down in the pit of Halemaumau. Three or four hundred feet below that ledge the lava spouted and glowed. The great words then spoken by Kapiolani deserve to be remembered. She spoke in part as follows: "Jehovah is my God. He kindled these fires. I fear not Pele. If I perish by the anger of Pele, then you may fear the power of Pele; but if I trust in Jehovah, and He shall save me from the wrath of Pele, when I break through her tabus, then you must fear and serve the Lord Jehovah; all the gods of Hawaii are vain." Some accounts, perhaps overcolored, say that Kapiolani then broke the tabus by eating of the sacred ohelo berries, and throwing stones into the volcano pit. Overt acts were, however, unnecessary. The goddess was sufficiently defied by the mere act of entering the crater without making the proper conciliatory offerings.

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

attain the goodness of the great God, and steadily endeavored to enter Jesus' sheepfold."

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

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

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

Sometime in the "thirties," Kapiolani removed her residence from the beach to a higher elevation about two miles inland, near where Rev. Mr. Paris resided later. This move was made

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

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

Kapiolani, for more than a year before her death, suffered from a cancer of the breast. On medical advice she removed to Honolulu in March, 1841, for surgical treatment. The doctors decided that the breast must be amputated, and Kapiolani agreed. The operation was performed by Dr. Judd, in presence of Doctors Wood and Fox, without any anesthetic. It lasted about half an hour, and the ordeal was endured by this heroic woman without a tremor. During the course of the operation, Dr. Judd asked her if it pained. She replied, "It does pain, but I have fixed my mind on Christ, thinking of his pain on the Cross for me, and I am thereby enabled to endure." Kapiolani recovered from the operation, and was able to go out and make calls within a few weeks. She was preparing to leave Honolulu for Maui on May 1st, to join with the chiefs in the legislative council there, when she developed erysipelas. On May 3rd her condition was serious. She was delirious on the following day. During her delirium, it is related that she said nothing that was inconsistent with her

high moral and religious standard, but spoke continually of spiritual things. The day before her death, those around the bed asked her, "To whom shall we attach ourselves if you die?" meaning what chief should they follow. She replied, "Follow Jesus Christ." Thinking she had misunderstood, the question was repeated, but she again made the same answer. Kapiolani died about 11 a. m. on May 5, 1841. Her remains were buried in the royal vault then situated in the palace grounds at Honolulu. More than one historian has related that Kapiolani was a loyal adherent to the old New England Puritan creed. That, though true, is, however, of small account compared to the outstanding and much more significant fact that her religious faith, transcending the limits of her intellectual creed, was of the quality that is universal.

NOTE AS TO AUTHORITIES

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

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

Honolulu, T. H.

PACIFIC RELATIONS INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

(Contributed)

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

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

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

The Institute was held at historic Punahou, where the entire college plant was placed at the disposal of the gathering. Not

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fourth: What might be termed an extension course of lectures given at the Library of Hawaii, which meetings were open

to the public and were similar in structure and purpose to the public address meetings held on the campus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"With this purpose in view, 111 men and women, representing nine national and territorial groups, met on the campus of Punahou College in the city of Honolulu. Under the friendly atmo-

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

THE UNITED STATES FLEET VISITS HAWAII

By SAMUEL WILDER KING

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

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

As the western outpost of the United States of America, Hawaii is one of the most important strategic points in the scheme of national defense; and it was entirely logical that the Navy should desire to hold its maneuvers in Hawaiian waters as part of the routine training of the Fleet when assembled for collective operations.

As finally decided upon, the plans called for joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy, the Fleet acting as an attacking force, and the Army and Naval forces stationed in Hawaii acting as a defense force. When the attack was completed, the United States Fleet carried out a full schedule of training by forces and subordinate units, and visited the different islands of the group, preliminary to the trip to Australia and New Zealand, returning via Honolulu.

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

Admiral S. S. Robison, U. S. Navy, Commander in Chief, U. S. Battle Fleet, was in supreme command of the attack. Under him were the four major subdivisions of the U. S. Fleet; his own command, the Battle Fleet; the Scouting Fleet; the Control Force; and the Fleet Base Force. This armada comprised eleven battleships, ten light cruisers, sixty destroyers, eighteen submarines, five mine vessels, thirty-three auxiliary vessels, and eleven aviation squadrons, a total of one hundred thirty-seven ships. This is the largest assemblage of vessels that has ever visited Hawaii at one time, and comprised practically all of the effective seagoing ships of the United States Navy. Approximately 45,000 men and officers manned this armada, including two admirals, already mentioned, two vice-admirals, and ten rear-admirals. In round numbers, 3,000 officers, 3,500 chief petty officers, and 38,000 lower ratings. The number of men was just about half of the total strength of the Navy, ashore and afloat, and possibly three-fourths of the number of men afloat. Considered as a tourist invasion, there has never been a greater influx of curious and intelligent sightseers in the history of Hawaii.

The men of the naval service are recruited from every section of the United States and come from all walks of life. To those making their first visit Hawaii was a name to conjure with, and an opportunity to see the Islands and to visit its famous points of interest was looked forward to eagerly.

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

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

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

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

BRITISH PRESS PARTY VISIT

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

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

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

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

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

Next day's activities began at 9 a. m., motoring through various city streets to Kamehameha school grounds; to Moanalua; to the Honolulu Plantation for a brief inspection of its sugar mill at Aiea. Pearl Harbor station was next visited for a glimpse at “Uncle Sam's” Mid-Pacific naval station, thence back to town through the cannery district and up Nuuanu for a noon Pali view; after which, luncheon at the Country Club, by the Chamber of Commerce, President J. R. Galt presiding, was scheduled for 12:30.

ships, five light cruisers, twenty-six destroyers, thirteen auxiliary vessels, two mine-layers, and the Fleet Flagship *Seattle*.

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

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

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

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At this festive board Governor Farrington gave a welcoming address, embodying friendliness, goodwill, and enthusiasm, in touching on the traditional ideas of the two great nations. Referring to the World's Press congress held here in 1921, and benefits therefrom, he extended the visitors the best wishes of Hawaii for the success of their coming conference in Australia.

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

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

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

Following the luncheon, the visitors went direct to the vessel, which took its departure at 3 o'clock. A large gathering had

assembled at the pier to bid them bon voyage, and with strains from the Hawaiian band gave their parting aloha to our appreciative guests.

The British Press Party passing through comprised:

Lord Burnham, president of the Imperial Press conference, of the London Daily Telegraph.

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

Hon. John Jacob Astor, owner of the London Times.

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

Sir Percival Phillips, correspondent Daily Mail.

Lord Apsley, of the Morning Post.

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

Sir Emsley Carr, editor News of the World.

H. T. Cadbury, of the London Daily News.

David Davies, editor South Wales Daily Post.

Sir William Davies, editor Western Mail, and Evening Express, Cardiff, Wales.

Sir Roderick Jones, head of Reuter's Agency.

Capt. Anthony Eden, of the Yorkshire Post.

J. H. Findlay, of the Scotsman.

A. P. Herbert, of the London Punch.

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

Perceval Landon, correspondent Daily Mail, various countries.

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

Sir Joseph Reed, manager Newcastle Chronicle publications.

R. H. Shaw, of the London Times.

H. E. Turner, secretary Empire Press Union.

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

Ernest Woodhead, editor Huddersfield Examiner.

Brig. Gen. Victor W. Odium, publisher Vancouver Star.

J. H. Woods, editor Calgary Herald.

J. M. Emrie, manager Edmonton Journal.

J. W. Dafoe, editor Winnipeg Free Press.

W. J. Southam, manager Hamilton Spectator.

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

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

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

Basil K. Long, editor Cape Times.

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

Uley Sargent, of the Natal Mercury.

Arthur W. Moore, of the Calcutta Statesman.

H. Smiles, of the Rangoon Gazette.

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

Dr. Auguste Bartolo, of the Daily Malta Chronicle.

PACIFIC AVIATION PIONEERS

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

The crew of the PN9 No. 1, the flag-plane, comprised Comdr. John Rodgers, Lt. B. J. McConnell, W. H. Bowlin, S. R. Pope and O. G. Stantz. That of the PN9 No. 3 were: Lt. A. P. Snody, Lt. A. Girvin, N. H. Craven, C. J. Sutter and C. W. Allen.

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

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

Plane No. 1, Comdr. Rodgers, made successful progress through the night, communicating frequently to flight headquarters, "Feeling fine, all OK," which was picked up by the several guard-ships. This continued till near Honolulu's noon hour, and expectation was rife that the crowning event of its arrival was almost in sight. Then came silence; then an ominous message of fuel getting low, and again, that "We haven't gas to

last five minutes." Its position at this time was between the *Aroostook* and the *Tanager*, some 300 miles from its goal, with the weather most unpropitious, the last message received being: "We will crack up if we have to land in this rough sea without motive power."

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

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

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

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

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

Great relief and much rejoicing throughout the city, and in naval and army circles followed the receipt of the glad tidings, and aid from Pearl Harbor was at once dispatched by the destroyer *MacDonough*, in case it should be required, with in-

structions to bring the intrepid fliers to the naval station as soon as they were able. Comdr. Rodgers planned to be towed to his goal in his plane, to complete the voyage, but in this he was overruled. A good night's rest enabled them to board the *MacDonough* and, leaving Nawiliwili a little after 2 p. m. of the 11th, reached Pearl Harbor shortly after 7 o'clock; a five hours trip.

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

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

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

Commander Rodgers in his address expressed appreciation of the welcome, and corrected the erroneous impression that they had been drifting. "We were sailing," he said, "we had taken some cloth from the plane which we made into a sail, whereby we were making two knots an hour, so knew that, sooner or later, we would make port, and were about to succeed when somebody came along and found us."

The rescued plane PN9 No. 1 reached Pearl Harbor Saturday evening, Sept. 12th, having been towed from Kauai by the U. S. S. *Pelican*.

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

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

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

HAWAIIAN MUSIC

By HELEN H. ROBERTS, Yale University

BEFORE discussing the Hawaiian music of today it is necessary to say something about the Hawaiian music of the past, for it is to be doubted if there could be a wider gulf between the two. And yet, the modern product can only be understood in the light of the ancient, and to a degree bears its impress. Possibly at some period in the remote past the ancestors of the Hawaiians composed and sang simple folk-songs which were direct expressions of their daily life, musically as well as poetically. But evidently very long ago (by what agency probably will never be known but only surmised) a few well-defined styles were adopted beyond the limits of which neither music nor poetry developed further until contact with the outside world became general, about a century ago.

Religion has often played an important part in the art life of peoples, as in other lines, in some instances causing utter stagnation while in others proving the greatest inspiration. The early Hebrews were forbidden to make graven images and developed no sculpture and no painting. Arabian decorative art was purely geometrical because religious edicts forbade the creation of realistic figures. So, although of its kind it is extremely rich and beautiful, it is entirely one-sided in development. Although the Egyptians attempted much realistic art and were surprisingly adept at life-like representations in some of their sculptured objects, a certain stiffness and style of representation in their paintings, which, carried down through the centuries, hardened their graphic art into a mould which has distinguished it completely from any other, and beyond which it developed or changed scarcely at all. The causes of this hardening, if the term may be allowed, will probably remain one of the secrets of the past. It may have been started by that whimsical dame, Fashion, and unlike her have remained the same; by some religious usage; by a particularly successful piece of work which found royal favor; or by sheer inability to make a new departure beyond the limitations characterizing the early attempts of a primitive people at depicting the scenes around them.

Probably one or another or several such influences served to "set" Hawaiian musical art in the comparatively narrow mould it has assumed for untold time. As far as thought was concerned, as embodied in the texts of songs, there was a certain freedom. Thus, a person wishing to discomfit an enemy would take one of the most effective means known to him, the composition of a sarcastic song which would embody references, preferably veiled rather than outspoken (as indeed was the fashion for all types of songs) to all the discreditable points in the object of spite which it was possible to think of. There was no limit, either in number or kind, to the scurrilous allusions which could be included. But they were composed into a *mele* or chant in a more or less set way, and liberal use was made of certain forms of expression, such as stock figures of speech, which an examination of Hawaiian poetry in the mass shows to be almost hackneyed, one might say, so often are the same ones encountered, though

their beauty offers some reason for their popularity. Although there were no defined rules of prosody and no rhyming, there was a tendency in all poetic composition toward linked assonance, possibly gradually more and more relied on as a mnemonic device in the learning and recitation of very long, honorific, genealogical and more or less historical chants, but also resorted to in shorter compositions where its use is more a matter of imitation of fashion than an aid to memory, and always evidence of clever workmanship.

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

Of this form of chanting there were several variant types. Into the chants recited in wailing for the dead, the character of real wailing was introduced, making such chants sound like sobbing, very impressive to hear. In some it was the fashion to prolong the final vowels at the end of lines, where a break in continuity was to occur, with a very slight wavering of tone, such as a quarter-step interval, which was very expertly accomplished by the most proficient chanters who could almost exactly reproduce the effect again and again. Those less proficient, and they were the majority, contented themselves with clumsier effects, larger intervals in the wavering and more frequent breaths. The prolongation of final vowels at the end of every second line was a favorite style, but the lines need not be of even approximately uniform length.

A deep chest tone was much admired in these styles of chanting, the quality of which was not to be affected by enunciation of words. Hence a great abuse crept in, the mouthing of syllables so that they were scarcely distinguishable to those who were not absolutely familiar with the texts of the chants; and this, again, gave rise to another style of chanting where the tones were not so sustained and the words were recited very rapidly, without much variation in the length of syllables and entirely without expression, though clearly pronounced. No doubt those in whose honor chants were being recited which were unfamiliar to their ears, wanted to know what was being said!

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

else those which survive to the present have been much broken down. In some types, however, features like a tendency to begin on the last half of the first beat, or to split the beat into two equal parts, seem to predominate. In some there is likely to be about the same melodic content. This may be due to variations of a few stock tunes, or to a certain melodic style having been accepted. One type of *hula* has tunes which appear to be based on the first inversion of a major triad, and most of the tunes are major in feeling.

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

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

When the missionaries came the Hawaiians were surprised and delighted to hear the hymns. Here was opened to them the whole world of melodic possibilities, such as they had never before

imagined. That they are inherently musical is amply proved, not only by their excellent rhythm, about which even the earliest travellers to their shores remarked when witnessing their *hulas* and hearing the accompanying chants, but by their love of melody which once presented to them they have seized upon with such avidity. They named the new style of singing *himeni*, from the hymns through which it was first made manifest to them about 1820. Their words for song were all more directly applicable to related phenomena, like *leo*, voice, showing that it had not been differentiated enough to require a term by itself.

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

There was only one stringed instrument in the hands of the natives prior to 1879 and that was the *ukekē*, a variant of the musical bow, with two or three strings, for which the mouth served as a resonator when one end of the bow was held to it, while the strings were plucked with a bit of grass or similar plectrum. The wind instruments were well represented. First may be mentioned a bamboo flute, with two stops in addition to the embouchure. It was played, not with the mouth but with the nose, one nostril being stopped with the thumb and the flute being held to the other so that it extended forward from the player. There is no doubt but what this instrument originated with the Brahman caste in India, who, being fearful of being defiled by using the mouth as other castes did, adopted the much

more difficult method of nose playing. Probably vertical bamboo tubes, with a notch cut in the edge at one end which was held to the lips and blown on, were once used in Hawaii but the memory of them is obscure. The conch shell with the apex cut away to form the breath hole, also a very ancient Hindu instrument, was commonly employed in Hawaii for summoning people or announcing events. Its tone was very powerful and could carry two miles. Then there were the little whistles made of a small gourd, coconut shell or even the *kamani* nut, with an embouchure and two or three stops, also played with the nose. A little whistle made of a spirally twisted ribbon of *ti* leaf was exactly the same in principle as the very ancient English whit-horn, but very diminutive and lacking a separate mouthpiece which the old English horn had. Instruments of percussion consisted of large calabashes beaten with the hands, as in India, and a later type of drum with skin head, made of a hollowed log, which was brought to Hawaii from Tahiti, according to a clear tradition. There were also pairs of sticks, a smaller tapped on a larger, and a small hollowed board stamped upon in dancing, like the Andamanese soundboard, originating from a shield of a warrior, thrown on the ground, convex side up and danced upon. Large bamboo tubes closed at one end by the natural septum, were struck on the ground vertically, closed end down. Being of different lengths they produced varying tones which are said to have been pleasing. A variety of clapper made of a length of bamboo finely fringed, except for a part left entire as a handle, instead of being merely split into two sections as elsewhere in the Pacific, produced, when shaken, not a sharp clap but a soft rustle. Rattles were made of gourd or coconut shells filled with canna seed and of dogs' teeth sewed on a netted foundation which served as anklets. Pebbles held in the palm were the simple castanets, and there were humming-tops made of gourds strung on a stick. Few of these instruments were capable of producing more than two or three tones, so that the instrumental music was far more rhythmic than melodic.

It has seemed best to discuss the primitive music at such length in order that the growth of the modern music may be understood in the light of what preceded it. During the past decade or so

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

In a century of acquaintance with harmonized European music the Hawaiians have learned to sing in parts, but unless they have been well schooled in choral singing, or are singing from notes, one frequently hears harmonies which are unorthodox according to classical rules but which, though novel, are seldom displeasing and always refreshing to ears on which certain combinations of sounds have fallen so long that they are unconsciously anticipated. The Hawaiians are passionately fond of music, perhaps the more so that its possibilities have remained hidden from them through so many centuries of the development of their race. They have excellent tone quality and their voices blend beautifully. This would be expected in those who speak a language so largely composed of vowels, developed in a climate least harmful to the throat. It is these points about Hawaiians singing that have the strongest appeal to European and American ears.

In the matter of the songs they sing, when they are baldly analyzed it is found that very few are particularly interesting from the standpoint of individuality. They are all melodious, and a few have real merit, but the majority are either strongly tainted with Moody and Sankey flavor, or with that of old German folk-songs, a natural result of the Hawaiian band having been for many years under the leadership of a fine old German, Captain Henry Berger, to whom is largely due the honor of having instigated a modern Hawaiian music. He it was who guided the Hawaiians who were able to receive special musical training in the way they should go, and the compositions of Queen Liliuokalani and of King David Kalakaua, both of whom were prolific composers of songs, but not of longer and more serious pieces of music, bear testimony to this influence. These and other songs became very popular, for most of them, in addition to being highly melodious, are very sentimental, and sentiment is dear to the heart of the Hawaiians. Sung in a certain manner many of them rival "Sweet Adeline," but sung by the Hawaiians they take on a character of their own which, if they are not heard in too great number or too frequently, has undeniable charm. A few are outstandingly beautiful and will always be loved. None show much thematic development or modulation, and there are no very pretentious compositions either for voice or for instruments.

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

In place of the old primitive instruments have come the now famous *ukulele* and the steel guitar, which are often thought by tourists and those who do not know their history to be native Hawaiian instruments. They are, in fact, not more than forty-five years old in Hawaii, and owe their origin to Portugal. The first Portuguese immigrants came from Madeira in 1879 and among them three men who were partners in the instrument-making business in the old home. They brought with them the guitar and two smaller instruments, and commenced to make and sell them in their new environment. The guitar was too large and expensive for the natives to adopt generally, although it was

popular, but the two others, the *viola* and the *rajao*, were soon in the hands of the peasantry. The *viola* became known as the taro-patch fiddle, from its being found so often in the hands of the natives as they rested between exertions in their taro fields; but the *rajao* gained its title of *ukulele* in a quite different way which has been related to me as authoritative by persons who knew the circumstances intimately.

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

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

The phonograph has done much to disseminate over the world samples of Hawaiian vocal and instrumental music, and it is through this means that most of the steel guitar music has been made known. There are not many who can play the instrument with great success who have personally carried their talent abroad. The gliding tones produced by the manner of playing afforded to European ears a distinct and delightful novelty which made an instant appeal. Although some African tribes and the Japanese have a similar technique, but use shells, in Hawaii it had an independent origin and development at the hands of a Hawaiian schoolboy, Joseph Kekuku. While attending the Kamehameha School for Boys, in Honolulu, during the years 1893-5 he began experimenting with his guitar one day by trying the

effect of a comb laid on the strings, knowing, like all school boys, the effect of singing through one. The comb elicited tones of a curious and rather appealing quality, so he decided to try other things and turned to his pocket knife, holding the steel back of the knife on the strings and rubbing it up and down. The effect delighted not only him, but his schoolmates, for whose pleasure he was continually being begged to play, so that he became expert from much practice. Later, wishing a more efficient piece of metal than that embedded in his knife, he had the man in the school shop shape for him a piece of steel more easily manipulated. His playing became the talk of the school and, when later in the year he performed at a concert, the talk of the town. Others learned how to play from him, and the haunting music which the steel guitar can produce in the hands of an expert has since captured the world's attention as it did that of the first knot of school boys who heard young Joseph play.

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

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

songs outlast many seasons of popularity well on their way to a permanent place in the hearts of men.

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

EARLY ULUPALAKUA DATA

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

No mention is found of the development of what became known as the "Torbert Plantation," in sugar, or stock raising, or the potato culture he carried on for export, for the convenient shipment of which he bought the land for the road to, and landing at Makena. He also purchased from Kapaakea and wife, in

1850, a tract of 800 acres in the Ahupuaa of Kohea, Kula, some distance eastward of Honuaua.

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

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

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

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

The reputation of Rose Ranch for its hospitality was widespread and well founded. Chas. Warren Stoddard, in his "Island of Tranquil Delights," gives a testimonial to this effect, and its attraction for naval visitors, which is verified in the following:

condensed account of the visit of H. B. M's *S. Zealous*, in 1873, by Lt. S. Eardley-Wilmot, in "Our Journal in the Pacific:"

"Left Honolulu May 6th to touch at Maui before finally starting for San Francisco. . . . Reached our destination, the Makee landing, on 8th, landing in native canoes, for the surf was too high for our own boats. . . . A number of horses awaited us, so we proceeded up the mountain, and after a pleasant ride, with the exception of one shower, reached the mansion of Captain Makee, who received us most kindly, supplying clothes of his own to those who were wet. The house consisted of seven or eight detached cottages standing in the center of a large garden. At the back the hillside was covered with cane fields in which hundreds of peacocks were preserved. The cultivation of sugar is the employment of this gentleman, which article he exports largely. . . . I should mention that we brought over from Honolulu two ladies who were going to pay a visit to this family, and who came up with the advance guard of the party. In addition Captain Makee has six daughters, varying in age from ten to twenty-five, so that we sat down to dinner a very jovial party. Although in the tropics, the climate was delicious, so cool and conducive to energy that when the afternoon had been passed variously—in flirting, billiards, or riding—it was felt that a dance was necessary; so whilst we cleared the drawing-room a messenger was despatched with three horses down to the ship for some musical performers. In the interval of sending them ashore three middies, having landed, observed the patient steeds, and, struck with the coincident number soon disappeared up the hill at a gallop. . . . Accordingly, when three musicians arrived, they had to struggle up the hill on foot, and, after a long delay, were seen approaching, . . . consisting of a big fat man with a piccolo, a little thin man with a bombardon, and a boy with a cornet. The boy succumbed and had to be carried by the thin man, while the fat man brought up the rear, all in an exhausted condition. However, liquid restored them to animation, and soon our miniature ball commenced. We kept it up till nearly two in the morning, when nature compelled us to retire. As our party was large it was requisite that each bed should contain two. One, an odd number, was fortunate in having a large sofa to him-

self, so testified his joy by smoking the whole night there, and was observed in exactly the same position when some of the party got up at 4 a. m. to start for the crater; however, then he seized a just vacated couch, and wasting no time to disrobe, was instantly in a deep slumber. . . . When we [the crater party] got back at 3 p. m. we found that the remainder of the party had gone down to the ship, taking the young ladies of the house with them; and we met them returning on our way down. They were delighted with their visit to the ship, not having seen a vessel of such magnitude before, besides an opportunity of seeing and hearing the effect of our big guns, for that day we were practicing with shot and shell. We halted to say good-bye, when mutual expressions of regret passed between us, for we felt nothing could have exceeded the hospitality and kindness shown by Captain and Mrs. Makee and their charming daughters."

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

"We have met with a great misfortune, but not, I hope an irremediable one. At a $\frac{1}{4}$ past 10 this morn [Aug. 9th] I went into the office to write letters. I had just begun to write when the wind commenced to blow furiously; in five minutes later it was blowing one of the most furious hurricanes I ever experienced. The door of the office was burst in, and it took all the strength of Mr. S. and myself to close it and nail it up. Just as we had secured the door I saw the flag-staff fall, the hurricane being so terrific that trees, houses, and everything about was flying before the force of the wind. I was of course anxious to get to the dwelling-house, but could see no way of accomplishing my desire. At this time a servant who had managed to get to the office window informed me that ————— was sick. I got out of the lee window of the office and made a desperate attempt to get to the house. The air was literally full of branches of trees, barrels and shingles. It seemed as though the Furies were let loose.

I finally got into the garden where the trees were falling in every direction, when a gust of wind took and threw me ten feet, fortunately landing me on a grass plot, by which good fortune I received no injury. One of the natives came with great difficulty to my rescue, when, with great exertion, we succeeded in getting into the house. I found ————— had swooned from fright. She had been at the cottage and had, in passing from there to the house, narrowly escaped being crushed by falling trees; arrived at the house, the terrible danger through which she had passed overcame her.

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

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

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

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

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

princely scale of hospitality." The following account shows the preparations that had been made for this royal welcome:

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

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

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

"Space will not permit an extended description of this, perhaps the largest and most expensive sugar estate on the islands. The boiling works are very costly and extensive, everything being of the latest and most improved pattern. A great work has been

accomplished in tree planting, not less than 150,000 trees, mostly eucalyptus of many varieties, as also pines have been set out. The cyclone which swept over the island a few years ago destroyed many, but those now growing thriftily will number some 120,000, of from five to thirty feet in height.

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

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

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

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

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

Early in February, 1878, most of the employees of the Ulupalakua plantation with the oxen and wagons were removed to Waihee; further plantings were curtailed, and the cane acreage declined steadily year by year until March, 1883, the last sugar

crop was milled at the old Ulupalakua mill. In the fall of same year cattle were turned into the remaining fields of growing cane and Ulupalakua became a cattle ranch only.

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

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE BY-PRODUCTS

By T. F. SEDGWICK

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

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

From the years 1902 to 1907 the efforts of the packers were devoted chiefly to the erection of properly equipped canneries that would handle the crops in a more efficient and economical manner. Inventive genius was called upon, resulting in machinery and methods heretofore unknown. The packers then turned their

attention to the profitable disposition of the cannery waste. Some of the canneries had been moved from the pineapple fields to Honolulu, and although it proved very advantageous in many ways, the refuse from the canneries had to be properly disposed of, otherwise the health of the public might become endangered.

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

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

Pineapple juice contains citric acid (the acid found in oranges, lemons, limes and other citrus fruits). Treating it with lime precipitates the acid as calcium citrate, which is removed from the juice in the filter presses. It is then washed, dried, and sold in the market where it brings a fair price, and for which there is a good demand. If the citric acid were not removed, the concentrated juice would impart a too acid flavor to the preserved fruit.

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

Water	10.63	High in Vitamine A
Protein	3.62	
Fat	1.01	
Sugars	20.66	
Starch	42.15	
Fiber	18.23	
Ash	3.70	

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

A minor waste product from the pineapple industry deserves mention. In the packing process there is always a small percentage of defective cans of fruit which are discarded. The tin containers accumulate about the cannery yards to such an extent

that their disposal becomes necessary. Some of these tins have been made use of by treating them with sulphuric acid, transforming the iron of which they are composed into sulphate of iron. It has been found that Hawaiian pineapple plants growing on certain soils containing an excess of manganese are greatly benefited if the leaves are sprayed with sulphate of iron. As there is a sulphuric acid plant in Honolulu and suitable waste iron at hand, it has been found profitable to use the home made product.

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

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

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

In order to supply the canneries with tins, it is necessary to make the equivalent of approximately 150,000,000 cans a year. To do this a can factory was erected in close proximity to the largest canneries. The tin-plated sheet iron used in making the cans is cut to appropriate size and shape by machines constructed for that purpose. There is a considerable loss of tin plate during the process, especially in cutting the round covers and bottoms of the cans. This waste accumulates in quantities. At the present time it is baled and shipped to the mainland where it is de-tinned, the tin and iron again finding their way into the arts.

Each can is fitted with a narrow circular paper gasket. In order to make this gasket, sheet paper is cut to proper shape. The proportion of waste in this operation is very large, and in consequence the can manufacturer has had considerable quantities of paper on his hands. At one time burning it was his best means of disposal.

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

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

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

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

LEGEND OF PUPU-HULU-ANA

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

PUPU-HULU-ANA was the pioneer voyager, to Kahiki (foreign land), the land of America. Olo-lo-i-me-hani was its name, and this was the reason for the journey: In the time when Wai-loa was rearing his grandchild, Kapahu, at Halawa, Oahu, there dwelt a certain man above Kau-mana, named Kula-uka, who was having trouble with his younger brother, Kula-kai, which led him to a novel plan to end all disagreement.

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

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

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

When Haumea realized she had been duped, there remained but one thing for her to do, and that was, to take away all food. So she seized all the food, from Hawaii to Kauai, and removing

all her family and retainers to Nuu-mea-lani, she released the hot season, shriveling the mountain tops and parching the land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pakui replied: "There is no food here on Oahu; Haumea has taken it; things of growth, edible fruits, and all other things, they are all taken to Nuumealani for her attendants, and I am the only one left. I have been placed here as a watcher over the land until found by you two."

The men again asked: "How about Maui and Hawaii, perhaps there is food there, and probably men alive?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

When they reached the village the popolo greens were cooked and being squeezed out. They were given six balls of it, and four joints of ti, which they swallowed; and given another supply, it also was swallowed ravenously.

Olomana then said: "By the strength of you two, go for a food supply for us at Olo-lo-i-me-hani, in the land of Makalii, on receipt of which we will be preserved."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KAUAI CHILDHOOD DAYS

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

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

The teacher got 12½ cents a day, and was the only man in the district with money. The larger children worked in his taro patches.

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

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

I tell you we had to study or we caught it. The teacher had a good, tough whip of lama wood, like hickory, and he used it on the least provocation. It was not an unusual thing to grasp the child's hand with the ends of the fingers protruding and beat these

protruding ends till they bled. Another common punishment was to make us stand on one foot with one arm extended, bearing a stone, until we knew the lesson, and if the arm was lowered for an instant we got a whipping into the bargain. Oh yes, I got many a whipping, even if I was the teacher's daughter.

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

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

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

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

Yes, there were hulas in those days, but they were decent hulas; they all wore clothes, not like the modern hulas where they get more money the less they have on—so they don't wear anything.

Mr. Pease? Yes, I remember him, Mika Pi, as he was called. He was a tall man. No, he didn't chain the land out as they do now. He told them to put up sticks at the corners, and he looked at them and then told them to bring on the chicken, or pig, or turkey, or whatever else there was.

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

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

A HILO LEGEND

By THEO. KELSEY

KUKUAU and Ponahawai, street names of Hilo, were two girls who came rambling along till they reached Kalalau (the careless idler), the proper name of which is Pukihæ (inspiration hill). Searching around they looked down into the stream and saw two girls bathing, and, remarking upon their comeliness, desired to descend and make friends with them. So they started down, but, strange to say, on reaching the stream the bathing girls had disappeared. Diligent was the search, but to no purpose; they were not found. Therefore the place was called Kalalau and Wainaku (searched water), on account of the leading astray of Kukuau and Ponahawai in their fruitless search for the nymphs. Ala-pahee was the name of the pond in which the bathing girls were seen. Ponahawai is an open space in the forest where water may be found.

FOURTH TERRITORIAL FAIR

THE Fourth Territorial Fair was held earlier this year than last, and of longer duration, opening August 31 and closing September 9. In general it was larger and better on several points over the last exhibit, showing it to have profited by experience. This was notably so in the extensive exhibition of live stock, particularly in horses, mules and cattle, which was negligible last year owing largely to the cautionary steps governing animal movements, through the prevalence of the "foot and mouth disease" on the coast. This added attraction called for the erection of several new buildings for their housing, as also a large exhibition pavilion, and cottage for their caretaker.

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

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

The Federal Experiment Station provided its usual horticultural exhibit of fruit and fruit trees, fodder plants, etc., to demonstrate local possibilities by improved fruits, and new industries and products.

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

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

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

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

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

Commercial Exhibits: This feature of the fair showed a gratifying cooperative spirit by our prominent business houses toward its attractions and success, and in the various divisions or sec-

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

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

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

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

Fireworks of no mean order, to the tune of \$6,000 for the season, were made the nightly attraction by brilliance of rockets and set pieces. To this a Hawaiian troupe of singers, or in pageant

of ancient court pomp, lent their aid, as also jiu-jitsu wrestling, class dancing, and on one occasion a sham battle, were the drawing cards to grandstand and bleacher patronage, all to band music.

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

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

THE NEAR EAST RELIEF AND HAWAII

By W. D. WESTERVELT

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

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

The American Board had at this time: missions 19, mission stations 106, mission outstations 1461, and places for stated-preaching 1972.

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

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

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

Among the hundreds responsible for the Near East Relief organization were Ex-President Wm. H. Taft, Honorable Chas. E. Hughes, Elihu Root, Ambassadors Herrick and Morgenthau and Cleveland H. Dodge, who has been treasurer of the organiza-

tion since its inception. Most of these men are still among the sixty persons who today compose the National Board of Trustees.

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

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

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

“The statistics reveal a rather unusual, if not unprecedented, achievement in the way of child placement. In 1923 our records show that 14,159 children were placed in homes, apprenticed, or otherwise brought into comparatively normal social and economic relationships. During the year under review, 1924, approximately 12,000 additional children have been similarly placed in homes or brought to self-support, making a total of over 28,000 children thus placed within two years' time. The significance of this is perhaps better appreciated when one realizes that this means the placing out of one child on an average of every ten

minutes of each working day throughout the two years, and in every instance personal consideration is given to the individual child, and the safeguarding of his future. Personal inspection, as well as later supervision, is given to every home or environment in which the child is placed. When one notes that one of the largest child welfare organizations in America has placed only 3,225 children in the prosperous homes of this country in 25 years time, one realizes the task involved in finding homes for 12,000 orphan children in a single year in the midst of the social and economic chaos of the Near East. Many of these children have been placed with distant relatives in refugee camps; and in the opinion of some committeemen and overseas workers the out-placing has been too drastic for the good of the children, but it has been necessitated by financial limitations.

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

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

I have not been able to locate figures for the years from 1915 to 1919, but the Near East Relief since the beginning of its operations in 1919 to Dec. 31, 1924, has disbursed a total of \$77,537,820.00 “not including flour secured through the United States Grain Corporation and the American Relief Administration, valued at \$12,800,000.00, which would bring the total relief

administered to \$90,337,820.00. Nor does this include the value of buildings and real estate loaned to the Near East Relief by various governments. These grants save the Near East Relief many thousands of dollars every year."

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

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

1919	\$21,716.90
1920	24,467.25
1921	36,297.29
1922	19,789.50
1923	27,555.00
1924	17,535.00
1925	17,200.00

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

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

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

AVIATION MISHAPS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In a plane collision in battle practice, June 23d, Lt. Com. N. B. Chase was killed in a fall of 1000 feet near Ewa, the plane being a total wreck.

Lt. L. C. Cotlett, a Luke Field aviator, was killed July 18th when his plane fell 200 feet and crashed into the reef off Fort Kamehameha.

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

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

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

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

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

A Martin bomber, in which were five fliers, through stalled motors was forced into the surf November 23d, off Waimea, Oahu, whereby Capt. K. H. Gorman and Lt. H. C. Brandt were drowned. The others were fortunately able to swim ashore.

LEAHI HEIAU (TEMPLE): PAPA- ENA-ENA

By THOMAS G. THRUM. Compiled by request.

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

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

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

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

"I visited a large heiau which had often attracted my attention, situated about a mile above the bay and groves of Waikiki, immediately under the promontory of Diamond Hill. It seems

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

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

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

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

“Just beyond Waikiki stand the remains of an ancient heiau or pagan temple. It is a huge structure, nearly quadrangular, and is composed merely of a heavy wall of loose lava stones, resembling the sort of enclosure commonly called a cattle-pen. The altars were rudely reared in the same way, and composed of the same materials as the walls of the main enclosure. This heiau was placed at the very foot of Diamond crater, and can be seen at some distance from the sea. Its dimensions externally are 130 by 70 feet. The walls I found to be from six to eight feet high, eight feet thick at the base, and four at the top. On climbing the broken wall near the sea, and by carefully looking over the interior, I discovered the remains of three altars located

at the western extremity, and closely resembling parallelograms. I searched for the remains of human victims once immolated on these altars, but found none; for they had returned to their primitive dust, or been carried away by curious visitors."

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

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

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

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

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

beaten with clubs upon the shoulders till they died of the blows. This was told us by an eye-witness of the murderous spectacle."

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

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

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

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

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

"When the child heard these words he bent forward and thought deeply of the question's meaning. Straightening himself up and looking at the assembly, he replied: 'I do not want

my father put to death.' By this answer all the chiefs who were gathered together at that time were greatly gratified."

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

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

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

has ascended," etc., to assure all those sitting near attending the Loulu service that the ceremonies were approved, whereupon all learning this rejoiced. The baking of pigs was the duty next morning.

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

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

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

NEW HAWAIIANA, 1924-5

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

"Hawaii from the Viewpoint of a Bishop," by the Rt. Rev. Henry B. Restarick, D. D., a veritable history, of 413 pages, 25 illustrations, 12mo, from the Paradise of the Pacific Press.

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

"Between Fate and Akuas," by Maud Kino-ole Kinney, a novel of social life in Hawaii, published by Dorrance & Co., 12mo, 216 pages.

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

"Pageant of the Trees," is a small 4to booklet of 38 pages, being 25 local poems by Jane Comstock (Mrs. Adna Clark).

"Paradise Loot," by Don Blanding, a collection of 38 poems with several illustrations in keeping with his "Leaves from a Grass House;" a small 4to of 57 pages, from the Star-Bulletin Press.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Report of the Director," for 1924, by H. E. Gregory, No. 21, of 55 pages.

"Fishes of Guam, Hawaii, Samoa, and Tahiti," by Henry W. Fowler; No. 22, of 38 pages.

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

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

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

EARLY PACIFIC ISLANDS REPORTS

A Convenient Reference List

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

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

SOUTH SEAS

MARQUESAS

- 1844. Feb. Sketch of Marquesas Islands conditions.
- 1845. Jan.-June. Series of historic papers, by Rev. R. Thompson, a former English missionary.
- 1858. June. Mission Delegate's report.
- 1859. Aug. Morning Star's visit to Marquesas and Tahiti.
- 1860. June. Report of cruise of the Morning Star.
- 1861. May. Report on Mission, with Hawaiian comparative superstitions.

SOCIETY ISLANDS

- 1845. Dec. Letter of Rev. R. Thompson on deplorable conditions in Tahiti.
- Feb.-Mar., Aug.-Nov. Reports on political changes in Tahiti.
- 1846. April. Conflict at Huahine.
- Aug. Unsettled conditions at Huahine.
- 1847. Jan. The French in Tahiti.
- 1850. Dec. Letter on Mission life and conditions.

RAROTONGA

1845. Sept. A shipmaster's description of a little-known island.
 1849. Mar. Sketch of Rarotongan conditions.
 Changing conditions at Hervey Islands.
 1858. Nov. Letter of Geo. Gill.
 1859. Aug. Letter of Geo. Gill.

SAMOA

1845. Aug. and Nov. Letters on existing and changing conditions.
 1849. April. Summarized conditions, with extracts from "Samoan Reporter."
 1850. Jan. Introduction of foreign plants.
 1859. Oct. Summary report on voyages of bark John Williams.
 1860. Sept. The martyrs of Erumanga.
 1862. Mar. Letter by an eye-witness of Erumanga atrocities.

FIJI

1849. Dec. 20. Account of Fiji and Tonga, by Geo. Pritchard, British consul.

GALLAPAGOS ISLANDS

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

PITCAIRN ISLAND

1846. Jan. to April. Buffett's 20 years residence on Pitcairn's.
 1847. Oct. Report of Comdr. Woodbridge of H. B. M. S. Spy relative to Pitcairn's.
 1848. April. Report from Pitcairn's.
 1849. Mar. Present conditions at Pitcairn's.

WESTERN PACIFIC

MICRONESIA

1845. May. Description of Strong's Island.
 1846. Dec. Sketch of Sydenham Island, Kingsmill Group.
 1849. Feb. Report of conditions at Strong's Island.
 1852. Dec. Report of first trip of schr. Caroline to Micronesia.
 Remarkable ruins on Ascension, surveyed by L. H. Gulick.
 Harbors on Ascension, by L. H. Gulick.
 1858. Jan. The Nanakin (highest chief) of Ascension.
 Mar.-April. Fauna and flora of Ponape or Ascension, by L. H. Gulick.
 1859. Feb. Morning Star's second Micronesian trip.
 Mar. Descriptive letter on Ebon, by Rev. E. T. Doane.
 1860. Feb. Ebon and Ponape dialects compared, by Rev. E. T. Doane.
 Nov. Cruise of Morning Star to Kingsmill and Caroline Islands.
 Dec. Weather and winds of Apiang, by Rev. H. Bingham.

1861. Sept. to Nov. "Morning Star Papers" covering observations on the Gilbert, Marshall and Caroline Islands, by Rev. S. C. Damon.
 Nov. The Atoll of Ebon, descriptive, by Rev. E. T. Doane.
 1863. May. Various reports on Ebon and the Gilbert Islands.

LADRONE ISLANDS

1846. Sept. Report of a visit to Gregan Island.
 1847. Dec. Visit to Gregan Island.
 1848. Dec. Sketch of Rotu, one of the group.
 1849. Jan. and Oct. Sketches of Guam.

 RETROSPECT FOR 1925

CONGRATULATORY

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

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

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

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

The total value of all imports for the fiscal year 1925 is \$82,679,058, an increase of \$2,676,711 over that of 1924, due to building activities and extra supplies for the many added visitors,

etc. Exports show a total value of \$102,016,882 which, though a decline of \$6,615,341 from that of 1924, leaves us still \$19,337,824 to the good for the year.

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

WEATHER

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

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

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

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

LEGISLATIVE

The 13th territorial legislature convened, according to law, and early gave diligent heed to petitions for stipendiary awards for past services of petitioner, or deceased relative, resulting in swelling the budget materially. The pioneer lady member (of Kauai) gave a favorable impression. For prospective needs another loan bill for \$3,525,000 was introduced and became law. The house

bills for the session totalled 496, of which 267 were tabled, 100 held by the senate, four by the governor, and 125 became law. Total expense of the session is \$124,737.57.

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

COUNTY ELECTIONS

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

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

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

While certain improvement projects in hand seem to make little headway, yet progress is claimed on all works of magnitude that 1925 fell heir to.

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

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

The territory secures from the Bishop estate over 100 acres in Kapalama basin, and fishing rights therein, an important step

several titles acquired. The city also pays \$88,000 for sundry strips for the widening of Bishop street.

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

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

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

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

A DIAMOND JUBILEE

The Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu celebrated the 75th anniversary of its formation in a special reminiscent-historical meeting, October 15th, in the Young Hotel pavilion, to which the general public was invited, on which occasion Mr. Wm. R. Castle, Jr., chief of the European division of the State department, Washington, gave a masterly address on the "Foreign Policy of the Administration."

rial church, on Fort street, and several school buildings are completed, as also the library building of the University of Hawaii, as mentioned elsewhere.

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE

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

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

The City Hall site is enlarged to give it a clear Punchbowl street frontage from King to Hotel, costing \$243,791 for the

several titles acquired. The city also pays \$88,000 for sundry strips for the widening of Bishop street.

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President Galt of the Chamber and Ed Towse gave its historic changes, with reminiscent humor, and Jos. Kamakau the added local tone of Hawaiian songs.

PELE STILL SULKING

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

NOTED STEAMSHIP VISITORS

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

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

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

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

Cunard liner *Franconia*, Capt. G. W. Melsan, arrived May 4th with 364 passengers for a two and a half days stay, then left for Hilo en route for San Francisco. Her sister ship the *Carinthia*, pride of the Cunard fleet, arrived November 3rd from New York, via Hilo, with 377 passengers on their world tour. She too was

met off port by the Chamber of Commerce Aloha committee, lei girls and the band, and greeted by a group of army and navy airplanes off Diamond Head. She was but twelve hours in port, as she departed at midnight.

VISITING YACHTS

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

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

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

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

JAPANESE NAVAL VISITORS

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

HOLIDAY OBSERVANCES

Kamehameha Day. This national holiday is becoming more and more the day of days for Hawaiians' observance. The increasing native societies, of both sexes, cooperated not only in

its colorful parade feature and literary exercises, but in pageant and song, gave an evening of free entertainment at the capitol and grounds, with special features for the "strangers within our gates."

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

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

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

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

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

MUSICAL TREATS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHURCH CHOIR CONTESTS

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

Lihue choir, Kauai, Henry Waiau, leader, winning first prize; Haili choir, Hilo, Harry Naope, leader, winning second prize; Kawaiahao, Oahu, Miss L. K. Kawainui, leader, and combined Maui, Moses Panui, leader, divided honors on the third prize. Other churches represented were: Opihikao, Puna, Hawaii, and Kaunakapili, Kalihi-Moanalua, Makua and Waikane, of Oahu.

The contest was close and the tabernacle crowded to the doors. Governor Farrington made the awards, and gave one of his usual encouraging addresses on Hawaiian music, and hoped the future biggest event here will be its annual song festival.

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

FIRES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hilo had a serious fire September 7th, and loss of one life, by an explosion of the Standard Oil Co.'s distillate tank, which raged ten hours before firemen and volunteers got control.

A Kalihi cottage burned down September 13th; loss said to be \$5,000; partially insured. Nothing was saved of its uninsured furnishings, valued at \$2,000.

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

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

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

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

MARINE MISHAPS

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

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

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

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

NEW BANK HOMES

The S. M. Damon building, for the Bank of Bishop & Co. and allied interests, and the First National Bank building, mentioned

in last issue as in progress, have had completion and the house-warming of each, on being moved into, are red letter days in their history.

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

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING

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

JAPANESE MEMORIAL CHURCH

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

NEW LEPROSY CURATIVE

In addition to the great benefit of Chaulmoogra oil treatment of leprosy, as practiced by the board of health, the use of radium has given very successful results in a series of experiments that have been carried on at the Kalihi Leper Receiving hospital for over six months past by Drs. M. H. Neil and R. P. Sendidge,

during which they announce that "in all cases treated with the metallic element, the leprous nodules disappeared." It is the intent to extend the scope of this work to determine the permanence of its effect. So far as now known this is the first use of radium in leprosy.

KAWAIAHAO'S APPEAL

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

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES

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

PALI FATALITY

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

A TRAMPER'S NARROW ESCAPE

An outing party consisting of Miss Margaret Smith, her brother and a friend set out Sunday, August 16, for a tramp through the upper reaches of the mountain range at the head of

Manoa valley. All went well till mid-afternoon when the young lady of the party slipped out of sight to land on a ledge, where, with aid of a fallen tree she was saved from a precipitous cliff-drop of several hundred feet. Directing her companions for certain helpers familiar with the range, assuring them she was safe meanwhile, and on the advance party of rescuers locating her perilous position about 10 p. m. she pluckily shouted to them to await daylight lest danger befall them, and spent the night on a bed of ferns.

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

TROUT EGGS INTRODUCED

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

MORE BLOODED STOCK

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

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

RADIO CELEBRATION

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

NEW TUG BOAT

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

LAHAINA'S TOWN HALL

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

RECORD SUGAR CROPS

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

Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., 67,726 tons.

Oahu Sugar Co., 65,031 tons.

Ewa Plantation Co., 51,746 tons.

Maui Agricultural Co., 40,711 tons.

Olaa Sugar Co., 33,921 tons.

Onomea Sugar Co., 27,776 tons.

FINANCIAL CAMPAIGNS

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

Y. W. C. A. building drive to raise \$350,000 went over the top in three days effort.

The Near East fell somewhat short of their quota of \$20,000. St. Louis College drive reached \$200,000 in a four-day's campaign.

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

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

NECROLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name.	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Koloa Sugar Co.....	Koloa, Kauai	J. T. Moir, Jr.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Kona Development Co.....	Kona, Hawaii		H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Koolau Agricultural Co.*.....	Hauula, Oahu	J. F. Woolley.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Laie Plantation*	Laie, Oahu	A. R. Ivins.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.....	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii	R. Hutchinson	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Lihue Plantation Co.....	Lihue, Kauai	R. D. Moler.....	American Factors, Ltd.
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.
Niulii Mill & Plantation.....	Kohala, Hawaii	John Craik.....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Oahu Sugar Co.....	Waipahu, Oahu	E. W. Greene	American Factors, Ltd.
Olaa Sugar Co.....	Olaa, Hawaii	A. J. Watt.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Olowalu Co.	Olowalu, Maui	Alexr. Valentine	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Onomea Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii	John T. Moir.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.*.....	Hamakua, Hawaii	F. M. Anderson.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pacific Development Co., Ltd.*.....	Pahoa, Hawaii	Jas. S. Green.....	Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.
Pacific Sugar Mill†.....	Kukuihaele, Hawaii	W. P. Naquin	F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii	Jas. Webster	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.....	Lahaina, Maui	C. E. S. Burns.....	American Factors, Ltd.
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.....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Waialua Agricultural Co.....	Waialua, Oahu	J. B. Thomson.....	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Waianae Plantation	Waianae, Oahu	E. Brecht	J. M. Dowsett, Ltd.
Wailea Milling Co.†.....	Hilo, Hawaii	A. S. Costa.....	Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	Wailuku, Maui.....	H. B. Penhallow.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Waimanalo Sugar Co.....	Waimanalo, Oahu	Geo. Chalmers, Jr.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Waimea Sugar Mill Co.....	Waimea, Kauai	L. A. Faye.....	Americans Factors, Ltd.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, IN TONS, 1921-1925

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

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

Islands	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Production of Hawaii...	197,064	228,954	188,362	235,568	269,125
Production of Maui.....	115,599	123,847	113,069	155,364	169,994
Production of Oahu.....	125,462	153,777	147,663	188,532	202,460
Production of Kauai....	101,071	102,499	96,512	121,969	134,493
Grand Total.....	539,196	609,077	545,606	701,433	776,072
Hawaii Plantations.					
Waiakea Mill Co.....	8,371	7,247	5,612	6,957	10,938
Hawaii Mill Co.....	2,951	1,725	1,639	.....	.....
Hilo Sugar Co.....	17,528	18,332	16,154	21,729	23,106
Onomea Sugar Co.....	17,458	22,884	18,475	21,430	27,776
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	9,509	11,007	9,540	10,969	14,241
Honomu Sugar Co.....	8,830	9,560	18,057	9,383	9,231
Hakalau Plantation Co..	17,281	18,471	13,990	16,023	17,861
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co..	13,277	14,520	9,339	14,199	14,808
Kaiwiki Sugar Co.....	5,141	6,940	5,286	7,102	} 7,688
Kaiwiki Milling Co.....	1,220	484	816	295	
Hamakua Mill Co.....	8,715	11,675	8,183	14,533	14,241
Paaauhau S. Plant. Co...	8,029	11,092	9,743	9,623	12,274
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	5,729	8,535	7,391	8,565	9,492
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	5,354	6,495	5,298	7,355	7,171
Niuii Mill and Plant...	1,568	2,183	1,737	2,803	2,990
Halawa Plantation	1,709	2,501	2,369	2,860	3,295
Kohala Sugar Co.....	4,964	5,701	3,681	7,512	7,058
Union Mill Co.....	1,636	3,363	2,003	5,170	4,029
Hawi Mill and Plant....	4,762	4,592	3,541	8,656	10,689
Kona Development Co..	4,219	3,137	2,714	1,457	2,121
Hutchinson S. Plant. Co.	5,737	6,709	5,453	8,759	10,700
Hawaiian Agricul. Co...	15,004	18,669	18,643	17,001	19,793
Puakea Plantation	537	720	411	899	.....
Olaa Sugar Co.....	26,731	29,071	25,695	29,330	33,921
Wailea Milling Co.....	803	3,341	2,592	2,958	4,960
Crescent City Milling Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	742
	197,064	228,954	188,362	235,568	269,125

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1921-1925—Continued

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

TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1926

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 1, 1925

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 Associate Justice...Alexander Lindsay, Jr.

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ley, Mrs. J. Frank Woods, Akaiko Akana
J. Jorgensen.....Engineer
Mrs. Bina Mossman.....Stenographer
C. A. Stobie.....Accountant

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF
PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

Chairman, ex-officio....Raymond C. Brown
Commissioners.....
A. G. M. Robertson, Sanford B. Dole
Librarian.....A. P. Taylor

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRU-
CTION.

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

Supervising Principals.

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

Board of Industrial Schools.

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

BOARD OF HEALTH.

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

Government Physicians.

Oahu.

Dr. H. Wood.....Waialua
Dr. R. J. Mermod....Ewa and Wahiawa
Dr. H. B. Cooper.....Aiea
Dr. C. Buffett.....Koolauloa
Dr. C. F. Reppun.....Koolaupoko
Dr. C. R. McLean.....Waianae

Maui.

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

Hawaii.

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

Kauai.

Dr. G. P. Tuttle.....Waimea
Dr. A. H. Waterhouse.....Koloa
Dr. J. M. Kuhns.....Lihue
Dr. V. A. Harl.....Hanalei
Dr. A. H. Boyden.....Kawaihau

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARDS.

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

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BOARD
OF HEALTH.

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

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

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

COMMISSIONERS OF INSANITY.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. George Herbert,
L. J. Warren.

CHILD WELFARE BOARDS.

Oahu—Richard A. Cooke. Mrs. Mary E. Alexander, Emil Berndt, Judge J. E. Desha, Percy G. H. Deverill, Alice Hastings Cooke.
Hawaii—J. Lamb Doty, Father F. Louis, Rev. E. G. Silva, Louise A. Cogswell, Mrs. D. D. Wallace.
Maui—Mrs. E. S. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. D. Baldwin, F. B. Cameron, Mrs. W. Weddick, William H. Hutton.
Kauai—A. Englehard, Miss Elsie Wilcox, Mrs. A. R. Glaisyer, C. B. Hofgaard, L. L. Patterson.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Established 1913.

Chairman.....R. E. Woolley
Members.....Walter Beals, A. J. Gignoux
Secretary.....J. R. Kenny

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

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

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Mrs. N. L. Fraser, John Effinger, Mrs. R. G. Thayer, Dr. A. L. Andrews, Jno. A. Hughes.

BOARD OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

Honolulu—Dr. Chas. H. Edmondson, Dr. Arthur L. Dean, H. M. Whitney, H. W. Laws, C. E. S. Burns.

FAIR COMMISSION OF HAWAII.

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

HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

G. R. Carter, K. C. Leebrick, Mrs. Emma Taylor.

HAWAIIAN LEGEND AND FOLK-LORE COMMISSION.

J. R. Galt, Miss E. J. Hill, Mrs. Emma Taylor.

TERRITORIAL BOARD OF AC-COUNTANCY.

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

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

A. V. Gear.....Director

HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU.

Organized 1902.

G. S. McKenzie, chairman.
John Effinger (Honolulu), W. H. Hussman (Hawaii), William H. Rice (Kauai), W. O. Aiken (Maui).
Geo. T. Armitage, secretary; H. H. Yost, asst.; Representative 201 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Organized Nov. 24, 1923.

Geo. H. Angus.....President
E. A. Knudsen.....Vice-President
E. B. Clark.....Secretary

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HONOLULU.

Reorganized May 27, 1914.

J. R. Galt.....President
G. H. Angus.....First Vice-President
W. C. McGonagle.....Second Vice-President
Geo. Waterhouse.....Treasurer
E. B. Clark.....Secretary
E. K. Brown.....Asst. Secretary

MAUI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Organized Oct. 14, 1909.

President.....C. D. Lufkin
Vice-President.....C. E. S. Burns
Secretary.....J. H. Gray
Treasurer.....J. Garcia

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HILO.

Organized

President.....S. S. Rolf
Vice-President.....Dr. Melton Rice
Secretary.....J. W. Bains
Treasurer.....C. H. Will

KAUAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Organized 1913.

President.....E. A. Knudsen
Vice-President.....J. M. Coney
Secretary.....K. C. Hopper
Treasurer.....J. I. Silva

PAN-PACIFIC UNION.

Incorporated 1917.

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

HONOLULU STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE.

Organized August 8, 1898.

President.....A. J. Campbell
Vice-President.....Harry Armitage
Treasurer.....Pacific Trust Co., Ltd.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Reorganized Nov. 18, 1895.

President.....F. C. Atherton
1st Vice-President.....E. H. Wodehouse
2nd Vice-President.....John Waterhouse
Secretary-Treasurer.....J. K. Butler
Assistant Treasurer.....S. O. Halls
Assistant Director Labor Bureau.....H. A. Walker

EXPERIMENT STATION OF PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Station Staff.

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

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1917.

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

HAWAIIAN SUGAR TECHNOLOGISTS.

- W. P. Alexander.....President
- L. McCleery.....Vice-President
- G. H. W. Barnhart.....Secretary-Treasurer
- Irwin Spalding.....Auditor

HONOLULU CHAPTER AMERICAN ASSN. ENGINEERS.

Organized April 25, 1920.

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

BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS AGENCIES.

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

BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

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

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Erected in 1860.

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

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

LEAHI HOME.

Organized April 4, 1900.

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

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Opened Nov. 24, 1909.

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

HOSPITAL FLOWER SOCIETY.

Organized February, 1890.

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

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTH.

Established 1902.

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

DAUGHTERS OF HAWAII.

Organized Dec. 1, 1903.

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

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII.

Board of Regents.

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

LIBRARY OF HAWAII.

Trustees.

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

Library Staff.

Edna I. Allyn.....Librarian
 Caroline P. Green.....Reference Librarian
 Claire N. Atwater, Dorothy Deacon,
 F. Klammer, J. S. Stockett, Assistants
 Alice E. Burnham....Prin. Circul. Dept.
 S. Maude Jones.....Assistant
 Mary S. Lawrence.....Director School Work
 E. E. Zetterberg....Children's Librarian
 A. M. McClelland....Asst. Children's Librn.
 Nell M. Wetter.....Cataloguer
 A. M. Laughlin, A. P. Bailey, Grace
 Scranton.....Assistants
 Bess McCrea.....Stations Librarian

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized Jan. 11, 1892.

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

KAUAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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

BERNICE PAUAAHI BISHOP MUSEUM.

Founded 1889. Opened June 22, 1891.

Board of Trustees.

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

Museum Staff.

Herbert Ernest Gregory, Ph.D....Director
 William T. Brigham, D. Sc.....
Anthropology, Director Emeritus
 Clark Wissler, Ph.D.....
Consulting Anthropologist
 Elmer D. Merrill, M. S.....
Consulting Botanist
 Stanley C. Ball, Ph.D.....
Curator of Collections
 Forest B. Brown, Ph.D.....Botanist
 Gerrit P. Wilder, M. A.....
Associate in Botany
 Otto H. Swezey, M. S.....
Consulting Entomologist
 Edwin H. Brvan, M. A.....Entomologist
 John F. G. Stokes, E. S. Handy, Ph.D.....
Ethnology
 H. G. Hornbostel, T. T. Dranga...Collectors
 Thomas G. Thrum.....
Associate in Hawaiian Folk-lore

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

BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.

Organized June 28, 1899.

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

HAWAIIAN SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized June 17, 1895.

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

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized March 5, 1897.

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

AMERICAN LEGION—HONOLULU POST NO. 1.

Organized Sept. 4, 1919.

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

AMERICAN LEGION, WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Organized Feb. 20, 1920.

President.....Mrs. B. E. Noble
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. C. E. Fronk
Mrs. J. G. Smith, Mrs. N. L. Scott
 Secretary.....Mrs. H. F. Cooper
 Treasurer.....Mrs. G. Fred Bush
 Chaplain.....Mrs. W. S. 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

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs. Theo. Richards
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. D. L. Withington,
 Mrs. J. F. Doyle, Mrs. F. W. Damon
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs. P. M. Pond
 Home Cor. Secy.....Mrs. A. S. Baker
 Foreign Cor. Secy.....Miss A. E. Judd
 Treasurer.....Mrs. R. G. Moore
 Auditor.....W. J. Forbes

MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

Organized 1851.

President.....W. P. Alexander
 Vice-President.....Miss C. V. Hall
 Secretary.....Miss H. G. Forbes
 Recorder.....Agnes E. Judd
 Treasurer.....W. W. Chamberlain
 Auditor.....B. H. Damon

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-
TION.

Organized 1869.

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

Central Department.

Chairman.....John F. Stone
 Secretary.....W. H. Soper
 Executive Secty.....S. B. Brainard

Nuuanu Department

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

ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A.

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

Pearl Harbor Building.

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

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN 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-Presidents.....Mrs. W. F. Frear,
 Mrs. F. W. Damon, Mrs. G. P. Castle
 Recording Secty.....Mrs. D. Oleson
 Treasurer.....Mrs. E. Borgardus

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU.

Organized June 7, 1899.

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

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. H. von Holt
 Treasurer.....Mrs. J. A. Matthewman
 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
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. Robt. White, Mrs.
 R. A. Cooke, Mrs. H. R. Macfarlane
 Secretary.....Mrs. H. A. Walker
 Treasurer.....Mrs. F. M. Prosser
 Exec. Officer.....Mrs. Chas. Wilder

PACIFIC CLUB.

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

President.....F. E. Thompson
 Vice-President.....Andrew Adams
 Secretary.....J. L. Fleming
 Treasurer.....H. M. Dowsett

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Organized 1905.

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

HARVARD CLUB.

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

SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH

Organized Dec. 9, 1919.

President.....Albert Waterhouse
 Vice-President.....Mrs. J. M. Dowsett
 Sec.-Treas.....Donald MacIntyre

HAWAIIAN VOLCANO RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

Organized October, 1911.

President.....L. A. Thurston
 Vice-President.....C. H. Atherton
 Vice-President.....W. F. Dillingham
 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.....Rex Dunn

HONOLULU CHORAL SOCIETY

Organized Sept. 15, 1924.

Honorary President.....
Gov. W. R. Farrington
 President.....Hugh Howell
 Secretary.....T. A. Fisher
 Treasurer.....Alida Perry
 Director.....Milton Seymour

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF HONOLULU.

Organized Aug. 30, 1906.

President.....R. E. Woolley
 Vice-President.....J. B. Guard
 Secretary.....Vilas Baird
 Treasurer.....G. G. Fuller
 Manager.....C. H. Isakson

ROTARY CLUB OF HONOLULU.

Organized March 4, 1915.

President.....W. G. Hall
 Vice-President.....
 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

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

President.....G. J. Waller
 Vice-Presidents.....E. C. Berndt,
 Rev. A. V. Soares, Mrs. W. F. Frear
 Secretary.....S. Brainerd
 Treasurer.....W. C. Furer
 Superintendent.....G. H. DeKay

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY CANOE CLUB.

Organized March, 1909.

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

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The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd. Riley H. Allen, Editor.

The Weekly Times, issued every Saturday. Edwd. P. Irwin, Editor and Publisher.

The Guide, issued every Tuesday and Friday morning by the Guide Pub. Co.

New Freedom, issued every Friday. Thos. McVeigh, Editor-Publisher.

The Friend, Organ of the Hawaiian Board, issued monthly. Miss E. V. Warriner, Business Manager.

The Hawaiian Church Chronicle, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rt. Rev. John D. La Mothe, Editor.

The Paradise of the Pacific, issued monthly. Mrs. E. A. Langton-Boyle, Publisher; Chas. E. Banks, Editor.

The Mid-Pacific Monthly, an illustrated descriptive magazine. Alex. Hume Ford, Editor and Publisher.

The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, issued monthly under direction of Board of Com. Agr. and Forestry.

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

The Kuokoa (native), weekly, issued every Thursday morning by the Advertiser Pub. Co., Ltd. Solomon Hanohano, Editor.

O Luso (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturdays. G. F. Affonso, Editor.

Hilo Tribune-Herald, issued daily at Hilo by the Tribune-Herald, Ltd. F. J. Cody, Manager; V. Hinkley, Editor.

The Maui News, issued daily at Wailuku, Maui. Jos. H. Gray, Editor.

The Garden Island, issued weekly at Lihue, Kauai. K. C. Hopper, Managing Editor.

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

THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos. G. Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

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

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Second Chinese Church (Congregational), Beretania street, Rev. Tse Kei Yuen, pastor. Services at usual hours.

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

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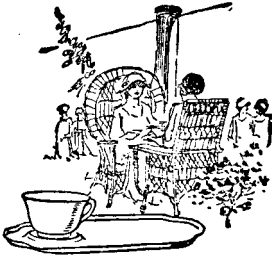
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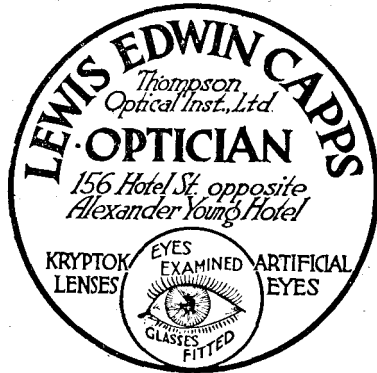
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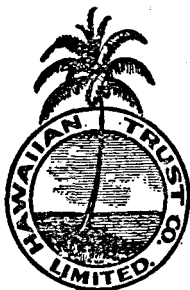
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