

HAWAIIAN

ANNUAL

FOR

1928

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

THOS. G. THRUM
Compiler and Publisher

FIFTY-FOURTH ISSUE

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1927

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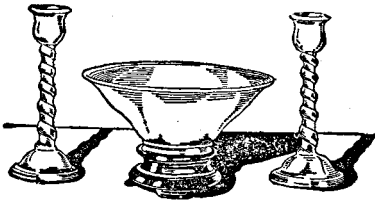
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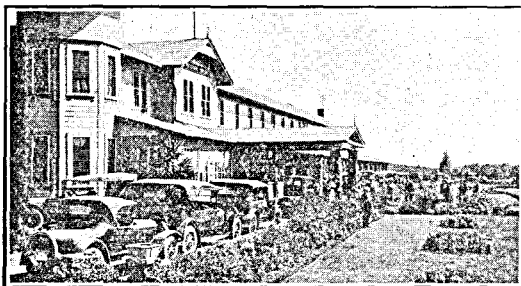
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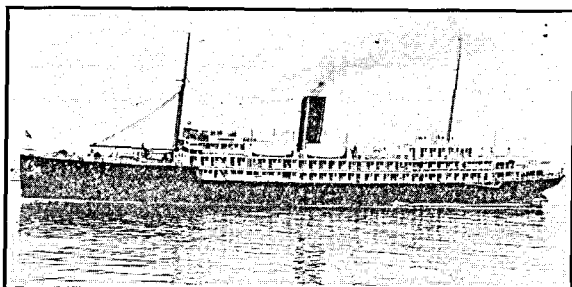
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THE
HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

FOR

 1928 

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-Fourth Year of Publication

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HONOLULU
December, 1927

43-317

Counting House 1928 Calendar 1928

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

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Moon Changes, 1928

Month	New Moon		Full Moon	
	Day,	Honolulu Time	Day,	Honolulu Time
January	22	9:49 a. m.	6	7:38 p. m.
February	20	11:11 p. m.	5	9:41 a. m.
March	21	9:59 a. m.	6	12:57 a. m.
April	19	6:55 p. m.	4	5:08 p. m.
May	19	2:44 a. m.	4	9:42 a. m.
June	17	10:12 a. m.	3	1:44 a. m.
July	16	6:06 p. m.	2	4:18 p. m.
August	15	3:19 a. m.	1	5:00 a. m.
September			30	4:04 p. m.
October	13	2:51 p. m.	29	2:12 a. m.
November	13	5:26 a. m.	28	12:13 p. m.
December	11	11:05 p. m.	26	10:36 p. m.
December	11	6:36 p. m.	26	9:25 a. m.

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HAWAII'S OBSERVANCE DAYS FOR 1928

Second half of the thirtieth year and first half of the thirty-first year since annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

Thirty-third year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

The 150th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands

*New Year	Jan. 1	*Labor Day (1st Monday).....	Sept. 3
Lincoln's Birthday.....	Feb. 12	*Regatta Day (3rd Saturday)...	
*Washington's Birthday....	Feb. 22	.....	Sept. 15
*Decoration Day.....	May 30	*Victory Day.....	Nov. 11
*Kamehameha Day.....	June 11	Thanksgiving Day	Nov. 22
*Birthday Hawn. Republic.	July 4	*Christmas Day.....	Dec. 25
*Independence Day	July 4		

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

Church Days

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Ascension Day	May 17
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 22	Whitsunday	May 27
First Sunday in Lent.....	Feb. 26	Trinity Sunday	June 3
Palm Sunday	Apr. 1	Corpus Christi	June 7
Good Friday	Apr. 6	Advent Sunday	Dec. 2
Easter Sunday	Apr. 8	Christmas	Dec. 25

Eclipses, 1928

There will be five eclipses during 1928, three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. Total eclipse of the Sun, May 19, 1928, invisible in Hawaii.
2. Total eclipse of the Moon, June 2 to 3, 1928, visible in Hawaii as follows:

Moon enters umbra, June 2, 11:48 p. m., Honolulu time.

Total eclipse begins, June 3, 1:01 a. m.

Middle of eclipse, June 3, 1:39 a. m.

Total eclipse ends, June 3, 2:17 a. m.

Moon leaves umbra, June 3, 3:32 a. m.

- 3, 4. Partial eclipses of the Sun, June 17, and Nov. 12; invisible here.

5. Total eclipse of the Moon, November 26 to 27, 1928, visible in Hawaii as follows:

Moon enters umbra, Nov. 26, 8:54 p. m., Honolulu time.

Total eclipse begins, Nov. 26, 10:03 p. m.

Middle of the eclipse, Nov. 26, 10:31 p. m.

Total eclipse ends, Nov. 26, 10:59 p. m.

Moon leaves umbra, Nov. 27, 12:09 a. m.

HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

Fifty-Fourth Issue

Devoted to Statistics, Research and Progress of Hawaii

Resources of Hawaii, 1927

Population, Territory, census of 1920.....	255,912
Estimated Population of Territory, 1927 (Board of Health)..	333,420
Estimated Population of Honolulu, 1927.....	106,600
Assessed valuation, Territory.....	\$414,064,603
Assessed value of real estate.....	272,090,635
Assessed value of personal property.....	141,973,968
Assessed value, Honolulu and Oahu.....	253,503,480
Assessed value, Honolulu realty.....	174,274,001
Assessed value, Honolulu personalty.....	79,229,479
Corporate-owned property in Territory.....	284,203,083
Individually owned property in Territory.....	127,843,520
Amount Insurance written.....	279,484,294
Banks have credits.....	75,024,292
Banks have commercial accounts.....	47,922,073
Banks have savings accounts.....	27,102,219
Corporations (817) are capitalized at.....	278,716,598
Sugar exports for 1927, tons.....	747,130
Hawaii's sugar crop, 1927, tons (Sept. estimate).....	800,000
Value sugar exports, 1927.....	59,716,596
Value exports pineapple products, 1927.....	34,842,200
Pineapple pack, 1927, cases.....	8,939,590
Total value all exports.....	100,145,620
Total value of imports.....	86,517,189
Excess value exports over imports.....	13,627,831
Amount of public debt.....	24,210,000
Total amount year's revenue.....	10,405,773

Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1927

Public Improvement 4% Bonds.....	\$ 7,680,000
Public Improvement 4½% Bonds.....	16,530,000
Total Bonds outstanding.....	\$24,210,000

Overland Distances, Island of Oahu

(By Government Road Only)

Revised by R. D. King, Survey Department

DISTANCE 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		HONOLULU BY WATER TO	
Kaimuki Hill Reservoir.....	4.7	Lahaina, Maui	72.0
Waialae	5.9	Kahului, Maui	90.0
Wailupe (Naval Radio Station) 7.5		Hana, Maui	128.0
Niu	8.5	Mahukona, Hawaii	134.0
Koko Head	11.5	Kawaihae, Hawaii	144.0
Makapuu	14.5	Kealahou, Hawaii	157.0
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.. 7.8		Hilo, Hawaii	192.0
Fort Kamehameha	9.4	Nawiliwili, Kauai	98.0
Fort de Russy.....	3.0	Koloa, Kauai	102.0
Fort Ruger	5.0	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			
Hamakua	9,122	9,037	Midway	123,496	81,993
				31	35
	64,895	55,382	Kauai		
Maui			Waimea	8,672	7,987
Lahaina	7,142	4,787	Niihau	191	208
Wailuku	14,941	11,742	Koloa	7,270	5,769
Hana	3,100	3,241	Kawaihau	4,533	2,580
Makawao	10,900	8,855	Hanalei	2,549	2,457
	36,083	28,625	Lihue	6,223	4,951
Molokai	1,784	1,791		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	24,991	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.....	58,765	51,531	47,508	44,232	40,622	37,636	38,547	41,750

* Including Niihau

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	1925	1926	1927
Internal Revenue Office	\$ 5,749,433	\$ 6,797,321	\$ 5,330,996
Custom House Receipts	1,854,403	1,748,241	1,894,253
Post Office Receipts	434,946	444,968	456,182
District Court Receipts	50,865	17,089	21,746

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	213
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, 1927

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

Nationality	Deaths	Births	Est. Populat'n
American, British, German, Russian...	243	413	34,750
Chinese	297	777	25,198
Filipino	692	1,653	52,124
Hawaiian	653	527	20,931
Part-Hawaiian	372	1,569	24,345
Japanese	1,160	5,751	132,242
Korean	60	233	6,214
Portuguese	305	999	28,417
Porto Rican	100	294	6,572
Spanish	15	47	1,774
Other	32	33	553
Total	3,929	12,296	333,420

Vital Statistics by Counties, 1927

Islands, etc.	Est. Population	Births	Marriages	Deaths
Honolulu City	106,600	4,523	1,491	1,577
Outer Oahu	64,650	2,020	188	478
Hilo City	12,394	480	190	230
Hawaii County (other)	66,160	2,110	237	565
Mauai County	47,060	1,953	302	645
Kalawao County	586	17	12	45
Kauai County	35,970	1,193	176	645
Total	333,420	12,296	2,596	3,929

Nationality of Plantation Labor, June 30, 1927

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

Nationality	No.	Nationality	No.
Americans, Men	1,275	Japanese, Men	10,688
Spanish, "	71	Chinese, "	1,142
Portuguese, "	1,621	Koreans, "	641
Hawaiians, "	573	Filipinos, "	26,526
Porto Ricans, "	931	Others, "	162
		Total Men	43,630

Women, 2,224. Minors, Regular, 572; School, 5,874.

Grand total—men, women and minors 52,300

School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1927

From Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Islands	No.	Teachers			Pupils		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Hawaii.....	66	108	393	501	7,491	6,820	14,311
Maui.....	44	65	254	319	4,698	4,297	8,995
Oahu.....	56	116	960	1,075	16,530	16,010	32,560
Kauai.....	21	48	202	250	3,300	3,062	6,362
Total.....	187	337	1,808	2,145	32,019	30,189	62,208

PUPILS ALL AGES, PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Islands	Under 6	7—10	11—15	Over 15	M.	F.	Total
Hawaii.....	1,031	6,554	5,777	949	7,491	6,820	14,311
Maui.....	649	4,296	3,427	623	4,698	4,297	8,995
Oahu.....	1,848	14,690	12,916	3,086	16,530	16,010	32,540
Kauai.....	480	2,926	2,515	441	3,300	3,062	6,362
Total....	4,008	28,466	24,635	5,099	32,019	30,189	62,208

NATIONALITY PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

Race	Pupils	Race	Pupils
Hawaiian.....	3,323	Chinese.....	5,890
Part-Hawaiian.....	6,526	Japanese.....	32,316
Anglo-Saxon.....	2,345	Korean.....	1,310
Portuguese.....	5,868	Filipino.....	2,570
Spanish.....	273	Others.....	756
Porto Rican.....	1,031	Total.....	62,208

Building Construction Values, Honolulu

Compiled from Building Inspector's Reports

Year	New Dwellings	New Business	Misc. and Repairs	Total All Bldgs.	
				Permits	Values
1920.....	\$1,397,246	\$1,148,173	\$ 857,168	1,550	\$3,402,587
1921.....	2,439,059	1,249,800	1,391,684	2,040	5,080,543
1922.....	3,468,646	1,112,129	1,640,864	3,143	6,221,639
1923.....	3,053,302	1,519,592	1,292,964	3,239	5,865,858
1924.....	3,339,995	1,487,325	583,872	3,783	5,411,192
1925*.....	5,095,877	1,698,759	886,919	4,078	7,681,555
1926.....	3,450,077	1,728,641	553,883	3,521	5,732,601

* Garages not included in cost.

Import Values from United States, Comparative, for Calendar Years 1925 and 1926

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Bureau of Statistics

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1925	1926
Agricultural Implements	\$ 406,804	\$ 415,923
Aluminum manufactures	82,784	92,978
Animals	327,778	322,511
Automobiles and parts of	4,900,539	4,511,426
Books, Maps, Engravings, etc.	1,067,716	1,799,860
Boots and Shoes	823,013	731,572
Brass, and manufactures of	318,971	337,622
Breadstuffs	1,684,612	1,442,101
Brooms and Brushes	92,995	83,478
Cement	85,901	431,279
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.	1,121,006	1,299,351
Clocks, Watches, and parts of	159,212	105,802
Coal	37,832	61,880
Cocoa and Chocolate	136,234	135,289
Coffee	44,041	74,415
Confectionery	564,746	507,978
Copper, and manufactures of	282,260	273,579
Cotton, manufactures of, and clothing	3,825,801	3,862,568
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	221,454	234,850
Eggs	519,729	475,391
Electrical Machinery and Instruments	1,492,015	1,551,029
Explosives	129,524	125,888
Fertilizers	1,565,540	1,847,376
Fibers, Textile Grasses, manufactures of	961,759	1,798,484
Fish	1,000,140	848,564
Fruits and Nuts	1,264,292	1,232,582
Furniture of Metal	263,805	295,408
Glass and Glassware	402,720	465,433
Hay, Grain and Feed	2,306,917	2,203,569
Household and Personal Effects	197,342	271,835
India Rubber, manufactures of	1,659,953	1,926,847
Instruments, etc., for scientific purposes	84,527	89,262
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	2,885,752	2,639,539
Sheets and Plates, etc.	433,635	331,171
Builders' Hardware, etc.	1,080,153	1,031,332
Nails, Spikes, Pipes, etc.	1,239,870	1,451,054
Jewelry and manufactures, Gold and Silver	305,065	363,148
Lamps, Chandeliers, etc.	26,778	21,888
Lard and Compounds, etc.	198,718	233,665
Lead and manufactures of	181,837	161,626
Leather and manufactures of	323,255	304,126
Machinery, Steam Engines, etc.	2,404,042	2,658,222
Musical Instruments	236,446	212,683

Import Values from United States for 1925-1926—Continued

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1925	1926
Naval Stores	\$ 42,444	\$ 23,917
Oil Cloth, Etc.....	151,901	141,384
Oils: Mineral, Crude.....	7,200	.....
Refined, and Residuum, etc.....	8,146,513	8,643,347
Vegetable	301,195	329,684
Paints, Pigments and Colors.....	868,000	900,067
Paper and manufactures of.....	1,717,447	1,747,591
Perfumery, etc.	306,855	337,739
Phonographs, etc.	142,096	286,314
Photographic Goods	245,601	214,624
Provisions, etc., Beef Products.....	158,067	236,864
Hogs and other Meat Products.....	1,373,216	1,332,395
Dairy Products	1,313,862	1,388,454
Rice	3,298,135	4,233,497
Roofing Felt, etc.....	71,011	87,646
Salt	40,758	44,345
Silk and manufactures of, and artificial.....	736,979	821,534
Soap: Toilet and other.....	598,408	625,377
Starch	10,227	8,705
Sporting Goods	153,401	190,543
Sugar, Molasses and Syrup.....	322,001	251,618
Tea	26,183	31,626
Tin and manufactures of.....	4,470,541	3,917,590
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	2,346,897	2,182,271
Toys	199,063	166,589
Vegetables and Vegetable Products.....	1,371,412	1,406,770
Vehicles, Cars, and parts of.....	317,214	330,730
Wood and Manufactures:		
Lumber, Shingles, etc.....	4,133,706	3,958,502
Shooks, box, etc.....	1,048,522	1,031,224
Doors, Sash, Blinds.....	231,038	179,841
Furniture	612,934	669,130
Trimmings, Molding and other manuf's...	432,774	483,469
Wood manufactures	804,131	894,844
All other articles.....	1,522,854	1,794,985
Total value merchandise shipments.....		\$76,262,624

Coin Shipments, Calendar Year 1926

	Gold	Silver
Bullion, refined, import.....	\$ 26,827	\$ 887
Coin, domestic, import.....	20,050	57,450
	\$ 46,877	\$ 58,337
Coin, domestic, export.....		71,000

Value Domestic Merchandise Shipments to the United States from Hawaii for Calendar Years 1925 and 1926

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce and Finance

Articles	1925	1926
Animals	\$ 27,795	\$ 41,624
Bones, hoofs, etc.	1,347	647
Beeswax	9,937	10,167
Breadstuffs	12,827	15,404
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	26,965	19,058
Coffee	980,012	471,560
Fibers, unmanufactured—Sisal.	4,526	.....
Fish, canned	38,887	96,136
Fruits and nuts:		
Bananas	246,097	247,703
Pineapples	43,736	45,047
Canned Pines	33,561,665	33,928,263
Prepared or preserved.	11,552	7,594
Nuts	3,784	3,899
Hides and skins.	162,990	138,748
Honey	104,070	78,520
Meat products, tallow.	36,795	29,695
Molasses	925,678	763,173
Musical Instruments	26,732	69,966
Paper and manufactures of.	10,532	39,007
Rice	7,828	5,533
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.	1,296	2,099
Sugar, brown	62,322,991	57,952,521
Sugar, refined	977,500	1,090,846
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured.	4,142	.....
Vegetables	43,775	53,890
Wool, raw	63,210	70,486
Wood and manufactures of.	10,669	13,385
All other articles.	80,716	98,635
Total value shipments Hawaiian products.	\$ 99,748,046	\$ 95,293,606
Returned shipments merchandise.	3,002,462	2,938,591
Total foreign merchandise.	30,001	28,744
Total shipments merchandise.	\$102,780,509	\$98,260,941

Note.—Customs Tables hereafter will be given for Calendar years instead of Fiscal years ending June 30.

**Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Domestic Produce
Shipped for Calendar Year 1926**

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, and Customs Tables

Articles		Quantity	Value
Sugar, raw.....	pounds....	1,475,014,040	\$57,952,549
Sugar, refined.....	pounds....	19,246,975	1,000,846
Coffee.....	pounds....	3,152,399	876,181
Rice.....	pounds....	75,010	5,533
Fruits: Bananas.....	bunches....	247,536	247,703
Fresh Pineapples.....	boxes....	11,933	45,047
Canned Pineapples.....	pounds....	.....	34,789,534
Preserved.....	.....	.....	7,594
Nuts.....	.....	.....	3,899
Beeswax.....	pounds....	33,019	10,167
Honey.....	pounds....	1,358,041	78,520
Molasses.....	gallons....	16,963,594	763,173
Hides and Skins.....	pounds....	1,421,562	138,748
Tallow.....	pounds....	361,322	29,695
Wool, raw.....	pounds....	173,301	70,486
Sugar Machinery.....	pounds....	2,394,082	420,067
Vegetables.....	pounds....	759,425	53,890

**Hawaiian Imports and Exports for Year Ending
December 31, 1926**

Courtesy of Collector of Customs

Countries	Imports	Exports
Australia.....	\$ 366,557	\$ 18,169
British Oceania.....	525	9,669
British India.....	1,270,045	1,243
Canada.....	11,513	413,808
Chile.....	2,848,006	.....
France.....	4,915	428
Germany.....	299,101	3,745
Hongkong.....	540,502	16,559
Japan.....	2,977,438	112,591
New Zealand.....	529,867	41,132
Philippines.....	370,827	757,221
United Kingdom.....	127,381	343,919
Other.....	907,888	165,595
	\$10,254,565	\$ 1,884,079
Shipments from and to United States.....	76,262,624	98,260,941
Totals.....	\$86,517,189	\$100,145,020

Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics

For earlier years see Annuals 1896-1920

Year	Sugar		Molasses		Total Export Value
	Pounds	Value	Gallons	Value	
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
1926	1,752,776,646	68,770,346	16,552,584	763,566	69,533,912
1926*	1,494,261,515	58,953,423	16,983,594	763,173	59,716,596

Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess Export Values	Custom House Receipts
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
1926	82,159,060	110,619,796	28,460,709	1,748,241
1926*	86,517,189	100,145,020	13,627,831	1,894,254

Receipts, Expenditures, and Public Debt of Hawaii

From Official Reports

Year	Revenue	Expenditures	Cash Balance In Treasury	Public Debt
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
1926	10,511,032.26	8,815,063.47	2,681,460.18	22,070,000.00
1927	10,405,773.41	12,293,163.52	1,971,804.57	24,210,000.00

Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii

Fiscal Year	No. Banks	Commercial Deposits	Savings Deposits	Total
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
1926	29	44,861,828.81	22,989,564.24	67,851,393.05
1927	29	47,922,072.00	27,102,220.00	75,024,292.00

* Calendar year.

Arrivals and Departures of Shipping, 1927

Compiled from Board of Harbor Commissioners Report

Month	Honolulu				Hilo	
	Steam		Sail		Vessels	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1926 { July.....	64	516,667	2	20	10	69,970
August.....	69	540,664	1	1,527	14	94,876
September.....	55	454,596	1	1,603	13	84,141
October.....	64	507,039	1	1,748	12	84,611
November.....	62	507,170	0	....	13	100,524
December.....	66	549,519	1	1,527	12	90,753
1927 { January.....	59	473,563	1	1,603	11	100,156
February.....	66	551,416	0	....	8	79,571
March.....	59	475,141	1	980	10	89,353
April.....	73	603,635	2	3130	10	76,637
May.....	63	513,905	0	....	12	100,821
June.....	60	487,258	0	....	12	90,476
Total.....	760	6,180,573	10	12,138	137	1,061,889

Kahului reports 109 vessels of 713,561 tons.
 Kauai ports report 85 vessels of 260,170 tons.

Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, Year Ending
 December 31, 1926

	Pounds	Value
Sugar.....	500	\$ 28
Coffee, raw.....	1,434,800	404,621
Fruits and Nuts.....	.....	861,271
Sugar Machinery.....	2,394,082	420,067
Rice.....	.....	.....
Other.....	.....	183,603
		\$1,869,590

Export Value of Pineapple Products

	1924	1925	1926*	1926†
Fresh Pineapples.....	\$ 32,950	\$ 45,886	\$ 49,280	\$ 45,047
Canned Pineapples.....	28,247,410	30,461,448	34,529,291	34,789,534
Pineapple Juice.....	4,452	.....	.....	25
Preserved.....	7,673	9,135	10,707	7,594
Total.....	\$28,292,485	\$30,516,469	\$34,589,278	\$34,842,200

* Fiscal year. † Calendar year.

Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for 1926

Class	Amount Written	Premium	Losses and Claims Paid
Fire	\$106,866,631	\$1,531,659.36	\$ 204,591.10
Marine	158,273,751	394,440.19	82,249.61
Life	14,343,912	*3,345,176.07	653,629.00
Accident and Health.....		176,623.72	46,968.77
Automobile		296,239.39	91,620.80
Burglary		11,120.29	1,226.16
Employers' Liability.....		11,679.51	1,298.02
Fidelity and Surety.....		163,054.88	92,630.84
Plate Glass		9,647.74	2,010.70
Property Damage		23,818.93	1,634.82
Workmen's Compensation...		349,097.31	189,657.64
Other Liability		23,528.89	1,989.08
Total.....	\$279,484,294	\$6,336,076.28	\$1,369,505.94

* Life renewal premiums \$2,878,015.65

Customs Receipts, Fiscal Year 1927

Duties on Imports.....	\$1,613,989.21
Fines, Penalties, Etc.....	6,169.69
All Other Customs Collections.....	2,012.94
Public Health, Etc.	10,335.45
Total Customs Collections.....	\$1,632,507.29
Tonnage Taxes	37,464.76
Commerce Collections	1,901.27
Head Tax	16,856.00
All Other Labor Collections.....	5,524.45
Total Collections	\$1,894,253.77

Taxes Collected for Fiscal Year 1927

Courtesy Treasury Department.

Real Property	\$7,578,693.78
Personal Property	4,148,005.77
Specific Property	479.20
Personal	410,501.65
Income	1,566,839.04
Penalties and Costs.....	61,045.81
Inheritance	133,456.12
Insurance	104,436.90
Total	\$14,003,878.27

Hawaiian Corporations, 1927

Tables by Courtesy of Treasury Department

Class	Number	Capital		Total
		Before 1898	After 1898	
Agricultural	93	\$48,930,000	\$66,629,815	\$115,559,815
Mercantile	650	30,203,285	93,417,638	123,620,923
Railroad	9	8,050,000	7,884,960	15,934,960
Street Car	2	.....	2,730,000	2,730,000
Steamship	3	6,500,000	206,000	6,706,000
Bank	11	1,100,000	3,000,000	4,100,000
Savings and Loan.....	22	.....	3,728,000	3,728,000
Trust	14	1,250,000	3,486,400	4,736,400
Mortgage & Invest.....	11	.....	1,250,500	1,250,500
Insurance.....	2	.....	350,000	350,000
Total.....	817	\$96,033,283	\$182,683,313	\$278,715,598

Assessed Values Real and Personal Property (by races) for 1927

Taxpayers	Real Property		Personal Property		Total Assd. Value
	No.	Assd. Value	No.	Assd. Value	
Corporations, firms..	1,403	\$163,688,369	1,378	\$120,514,714	\$284,203,083
Anglo-Saxons.....	4,900	49,221,237	3,853	6,127,469	55,348,706
Hawaiians.....	7,823	21,855,962	3,349	2,043,237	23,899,199
Port. & Spanish.....	3,773	14,080,887	2,567	1,635,207	15,616,094
Chinese.....	2,618	14,309,457	2,698	3,164,743	17,474,200
Japanese.....	3,307	8,871,087	7,463	8,537,142	17,408,229
Filipinos.....	22	45,636	87	51,456	97,092
Totals.....	23,846	\$272,072,635	21,395	\$141,973,968	\$414,046,603

Assessed Values Real and Personal Property for 1927, by Taxation Divisions

Taxation Divisions	Real Property	Personal Property	Total
First, City & County of Honolulu	\$174,274,001	\$ 79,229,479	\$253,503,480
Second, County of Maui.....	32,802,016	21,538,523	54,340,539
Third, County of Hawaii.....	45,019,017	27,573,435	72,592,452
Fourth, County of Kauai.....	19,995,601	13,632,531	33,628,132
Total for Territory.....	\$272,090,635	\$141,973,968	\$414,064,603

PACK OF HAWAIIAN CANNED PINEAPPLE

Compiled from Official Records

Companies	1924	1925	1926
California Packing Corporation.....	1,593,151	2,440,178	2,253,408
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	2,256,665	2,856,698	3,049,376
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Honolulu, Ltd.....	1,136,110	1,181,249	1,176,114
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	256,347	217,564	200,760
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	186,196	205,586	252,636
Kauai Fruit and Land Co., Ltd.....	252,693	279,743	282,746
Baldwin Packers	245,789	295,782	334,674
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	592,073	838,656	829,499
Pauwela Pineapple Company.....	124,364	162,374	353,824
Ka-la Pineapple Co.....	35,850	29,358	16,200
Honolulu Fruit Co.	61,306	105,650	116,547
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	67,892	103,280	73,806
Glace Fruit Co.....	17,539	12,462	.....
Total Pack (cases, 2 dozen cans each).....	6,825,904	8,728,580	8,939,590

PINEAPPLE COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Company:	Office Location:	Manager:	Representatives:
Cal. Packing Corporation.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	G. R. Ward.....	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
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.....	D. C. Lindsay.....	Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd., San Fran.
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	R. W. Smythe.....	Prat, Low Preserving Co., Santa Clara, Cal.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS

Courtesy Post Office Department.

Value of International Money Orders

Year	Issued at Honolulu	Paid at Honolulu	Certified to Japan by Honolulu
1923.....	\$156,355.48	\$ 13,524.66	\$512,840.09
1924.....	148,026.18	18,468.86	553,941.75
1925.....	131,843.70	10,008.28	379,818.05
1926.....	100,036.82	16,593.77	313,743.12
1927.....	121,667.77	15,842.40	345,136.91

Value of Domestic Money Orders

Year	Issued at Honolulu	Paid at Honolulu
1923.....	\$1,282,220.70	\$1,562,921.64
1924.....	1,289,589.46	1,668,508.45
1925.....	2,058,438.81	2,004,849.64
1926.....	1,514,444.23	1,623,994.61
1927.....	1,433,836.85	1,567,531.83

Number of Articles Registered and Insured and Sent C. O. D. at Honolulu

Year	No. Pes. Registered	No. Pes. Insured	No. Pes. Sent C. O. D.
1923.....	77,595	126,023	10,833
1924.....	89,436	115,955	13,343
1925.....	95,334	128,392	14,292
1926.....	80,016	119,446	15,747
1927.....	92,351	121,138	22,422

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

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Fort street.....	1,500
Kawaiahao Church (Native), King street.....	1,700
New Central Union Church, Beretania street.....	1,300
St. Andrew's Cathedral (Episcopal), Emma street.....	800
Hawaii Theater, Bethel street.....	1,760
Princess Theater, Fort street.....	1,650
Liberty Theater, Nuuanu street.....	832
Empire Theater, Hotel street.....	1,000
States Theater, Fort street.....	800
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
McKinley Auditorium.....	2,500

Table of Rainfall, Principal Stations

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports

Stations	Observer	1926					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hawaii							
Hakalau	Hak. Sug. Co....	4.33	16.75	4.99	5.31	4.01	11.61
Hilo (town)....	C. E. Martin.....	5.38	17.28	8.62	6.90	2.78	15.46
Holualoa	Kona Dev. Co....	12.31	6.41	4.00	4.04	1.20	0.25
Honokaa	Hon. Sug. Co....	2.29	5.01	2.69	5.74	5.23	1.99
Kaueleau.....	Jas. S. Green....	3.97	11.06	9.78	2.73	.....	.....
Kealakekua	Robt. Wallace....	11.43	9.27	5.19	5.99	3.77	1.19
Kohala	Dr. B. D. Bond...	4.05	4.91	2.41	1.90	3.22	1.47
Kukaiiau Mill...	A. R. Phillip....	1.17	4.97	1.65	3.24	9.13	1.26
Laupahoehoe ...	J. H. Hill.....	3.16	11.79	4.79	8.22	9.64	5.87
Naalehu	Hutch. Pln. Co....	1.00	8.38	1.11	5.31	2.36	10.30
Olaa (17 miles)..	Olaa Sug. Co....	7.33	22.13	14.92	7.74	4.11	23.68
Ookala	Kaiwika Sug. Co..	3.73	10.36	4.58	5.69	12.00	12.32
Paaupuu Mill....	Paaupuu Sug. Co..	2.13	5.59	2.86	5.26	6.22	1.82
Pahala	Haw. Agrl. Co....	0.69	8.05	0.70	6.91	1.23	8.13
Pepeekeo	Pepeekeo S. Co...	4.95	15.21	9.17	5.88	5.14	13.08
Ponahawai	J. E. Gamalielson.	7.38	19.50	9.19	6.71	3.48	18.32
Volcano Obs....	T. A. Jaggard, Jr..	2.11	13.46	4.92	4.19	1.67	16.50
Waiakea Mill....	Waiakea Mill....	5.63	18.66	11.31	5.79	2.97	15.96
Waimea	Frank Pinho.....	4.07	4.09	3.11	5.47	3.58	0.92
Maui							
Haiku.....	Pauwela P. Co....	3.57	11.29	5.72	4.08	6.55	2.30
Haleakala Ranch.	Hal. Ranch Co....	1.53	4.07	1.63	1.41	3.42	2.56
Hana	Kaeleku Sug. Co..	3.87	5.33	4.12	4.42	4.73	4.31
Keanae Valley ...	W. F. Pogue.....	8.72	24.81	10.56	8.75	12.33	8.44
Kula (Erehwon)..	A. von Tempsky..	5.64	3.76	3.65	3.94	.....	2.20
Makawao	J. E. Tavares....	2.23	4.24	1.28	2.20	4.24	2.30
Puomalei	W. O. Aiken.....	2.00	8.04	1.42	3.63	6.74	2.61
Wailuku	Bro. Raymond....	0.36	0.76	0.20	1.19	1.87	0.78
Oahu							
Electric Light Sta.	Alex. Walker....	3.55	12.71	4.81	5.05	5.19	6.42
Ewa Plantation ..	J. A. Hattie.....	0.76	0.74	0.32	3.28	0.21	0.92
U. S. Weather Bu..	Weather Bureau..	0.36	1.30	0.70	1.93	0.12	1.93
Kahuku	R. T. Chrstfrsn..	2.00	2.78	1.69	1.97	0.96	1.30
Nuanuu W. Wks..	L. A. Moore.....	6.94	14.71	6.01	9.17	3.81	8.37
Manoa Valley	Miss C. Hall....	1.83	4.65	3.25	4.68	2.22	2.02
Maunawili	John Herd.....	3.06	6.79	3.96	11.10	3.43	5.93
Schofield Barracks	Med. Corps, U.S.A.	0.31	2.98	1.95	3.48	1.47	1.14
Waialua Mill....	Waialua Agr. Co..	1.90	1.39	0.91	3.37	0.43	1.64
Waiawa	Pearl City F. Co..	0.52	4.76	2.27	2.94	0.59	2.56
Waimalu	Hon. Pln. Co....	0.81	2.29	1.71	2.43	0.00	2.54
Waimanalo	Waimanalo Plntn.	0.74	1.25	0.80	5.23	0.69	1.95
Kauai							
Eleele	McBryde Sug. Co..	1.22	1.02	3.21	0.34	0.17	4.58
Lihue	G. N. Wilcox....	3.58	1.93	3.67	5.23	2.58	4.52
Kealia	Makee Sug. Co....	2.82	1.90	2.09	2.69	0.87	3.22
Kilauea	Kilauea Sug. Co..	2.87	3.04	6.35	7.41	2.24	9.31
Koloa	F. S. Christian...	1.50	0.53	1.73	0.25	0.63	4.58
Waimea.....	E. A. Knudsen...	0.00	0.00	1.73	0.92	0.00	4.70

RAINFALL TABLE

Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1926-1927

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

Stations	Feet Elev.	1927						Yearly
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
Hawaii								
Hakalau	200	12.48	2.28	15.38	11.33	11.25	6.02	105.74
Hilo	40	13.52	2.24	19.48	10.40	12.28	6.92	123.26
Holualoa	1450	3.45	0.20	4.06	9.10	4.20	10.23	59.45
Honokaa	461	10.62	2.28	2.10	10.21	0.86	1.08	50.10
Kaueleau	350	.....	1.56	15.32	11.43	.....	.....	.....
Kealakekua	1450	3.18	1.01	4.63	14.86	5.98	7.00	73.50
Kohala	537	5.73	3.46	3.63	12.43	3.25	2.73	49.19
Kukaiau Mill	260	10.87	3.15	4.42	10.55	0.83	0.84	52.08
Laupahoehoe	110	13.73	4.87	10.72	16.18	4.88	.....	.....
Naalehu	650	2.14	0.90	8.09	9.49	1.35	1.71	52.14
Olaa (17 Miles)	1530	18.85	3.19	24.00	13.91	15.15	9.42	164.43
Ookala	400	13.28	2.53	6.27	17.23	3.56	3.64	95.19
Paaui Mill	400	12.44	2.89	3.04	11.77	1.15	1.34	56.42
Pahala	850	1.42	0.26	8.56	7.25	0.20	0.46	43.86
Pepeekeo	100	12.99	2.96	19.25	10.99	10.69	5.33	115.64
Ponahawai	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volcano Obs.	3984	9.00	2.10	18.00	6.70	6.37	3.77	88.79
Waiakea Mill	50	12.38	2.26	17.36	10.26	11.98	6.12	120.68
Waimea	2700	5.08	1.07	7.83	6.53	2.08	2.20	46.01
Maui								
Haiku	530	12.78	3.33	6.88	11.15	4.77	2.34	68.76
Haleakala Ranch	2000	7.04	4.62	5.04	7.00	2.15	0.09	40.56
Hana	200	7.34	3.52	4.67	16.86	4.45	2.65	66.27
Keanae Valley	1000	37.36	6.81	15.37	44.74	21.27	8.98	208.14
Kula (Erehwon)	4000	0.51	.....	4.63	.....	1.37	1.29	.....
Makawao	1700	6.81	3.90	5.10	7.22	2.10	0.47	42.09
Puuomalei	1480	13.21	3.87	11.97	18.48	4.61	1.76	78.34
Wailuku	200	6.35	2.88	4.98	12.26	0.39	0.72	32.74
Oahu								
Nuuanu Elec. Sta.	405	16.98	5.44	25.07	8.16	29.21	5.34	127.93
Ewa Plantation	50	1.82	3.17	4.94	2.21	2.74	0.28	21.39
U.S. Weather Bu.	111	1.83	1.74	6.67	1.41	3.58	0.24	21.81
Kahuku	25	4.03	1.58	9.28	8.15	9.26	2.50	45.50
Nuuanu W. Wks.	881	15.94	6.89	21.52	24.42	21.74	6.20	145.72
Manoa Valley	210	8.37	3.32	8.44	3.45	13.43	2.46	58.12
Maunawili	250	7.96	7.45	17.19	22.93	14.35	3.03	107.18
Schofield Barracks	861	4.84	4.49	10.80	6.77	4.31	1.19	43.73
Waihua Mill	30	3.43	1.66	9.86	5.53	3.87	1.12	35.11
Waiawa	675	4.94	3.90	8.41	2.36	7.15	2.24	42.64
Waimalu	200	3.71	4.71	6.68	3.76	5.83	1.26	34.73
Waimanalo	25	5.89	4.17	12.37	2.21	4.56	0.74	40.60
Kauai								
Elecle	150	5.65	1.93	8.47	2.02	2.17	1.17	31.95
Lihue	200	5.63	4.42	6.92	6.41	7.62	2.68	55.19
Kealia	15	4.90	2.02	7.71	5.17	4.24	1.66	39.29
Kilauea	342	9.91	2.58	15.68	12.94	9.80	3.90	46.03
Koloa	100	5.47	1.64	7.30	2.87	3.10	2.55	32.65
Waimea	35	0.24	3.77	4.83	1.50	0.26	0.00	17.95

Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1926-1927

Compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau Records, by J. F. Voorhees, 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	30.02	30.00	0.36	66	68	86	70	83.7	74.2	79.0	4.4	9.9
August	30.02	30.01	1.30	68	69	86	71	83.7	74.2	79.0	4.5	10.1
September	29.99	29.98	0.70	67	68	86	72	83.9	74.1	79.0	4.3	8.8
October	29.96	29.95	1.93	72	74	85	69	82.6	72.5	77.6	5.5	7.6
November	30.04	30.03	0.12	70	77	84	64	80.9	70.7	75.8	4.9	8.1
December	30.01	30.01	1.93	74	77	84	66	80.1	70.0	75.0	5.5	7.4
January	30.04	30.04	1.83	73	72	82	64	77.7	68.4	73.0	5.7	11.3
February	30.04	30.04	1.74	74	75	82	60	78.1	67.0	72.6	4.6	7.8
March	30.04	30.03	6.67	72	73	82	61	78.1	68.0	73.0	6.9	9.8
April	30.01	30.00	1.41	73	74	82	64	78.2	68.7	73.4	6.8	9.7
May	30.06	30.05	3.58	69	72	82	67	80.0	70.9	75.4	5.9	10.4
June	30.04	30.03	0.24	65	70	85	69	82.0	72.8	77.4	4.6	9.7
Year	30.02	30.01	21.81	70	72	86	60	80.8	71.0	75.8	5.3	9.2

AVIATION AND THE DOLE DERBY

By HENRY E. DOUGHERTY

COLONEL CHARLES LINDBERG, on May 21, 1927, set the world agog with his unparalleled feat of crossing the Atlantic Ocean, from New York to Paris, in an airplane. From that day forward aviation was the one consuming topic throughout the world. Its reaction in Hawaii was spontaneous and far-reaching. No other single spot on the globe was the center of attention so much as Hawaii as the result of the airplane.

The first big gun was fired on May 25 when James D. Dole, president and manager of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, offered \$35,000 in prizes to the first fliers to cross the Pacific from mainland America to Hawaii. The first prize was to be \$25,000, and the pilot coming in second would be awarded \$10,000. Almost immediately the great aviation stir towards Hawaii was begun. From every nook and cranny of the United States came announcements of this and that aviator who was planning to enter the Dole flight. All kinds of airplanes were described as possible entries. All kinds of letters from all kinds of people were written to Mr. Dole asking advice, seeking financial assistance and what not. In connection with his prize offer Mr. Dole, then on the mainland, said:

"The flight of Captain Lindbergh is an evidence of the starting progress being made in aeronautic. It seemed obvious that a flight from the mainland to Hawaii should be next in order and that definite action to encourage such a flight would be appropriate.

"Until recently, while I have looked upon aviation as of ultimate economic importance, it has taken the Lindbergh conquest of the Atlantic to make me realize that Hawaii in particular needs to have the future of aviation brought nearer to the present."

Then, discussing specifically his prize offer, he added: "It is natural for all of us in Hawaii, as well as all followers of aviation the world over, to hope that this contest may be doubly suc-

cessful: first, that it may cost no brave man either life or limb; and second, that the continent and Hawaii may be linked by airplane."

Mr. Dole then asked the Honolulu Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association to work out the rules and details of the flight. Accordingly, Clarence H. Cooke, president of the local chapter, became chairman of a special flight committee. Serving with him were Frank O. Boyer, Commander H. B. McComb, of Pearl Harbor; Capt. Lowell H. Smith, of Schofield; John H. Kangeter and Kenneth Barnes.

Following closely upon the appointment of this committee, Martin Jensen, a Honolulu commercial aviator, announced that he would be a contestant for the Dole prizes. Mrs. Jensen began a campaign for funds with which to finance her husband's plan. Later, Jensen left for Los Angeles to purchase a plane. Another local campaign in the interest of Harvey Lemcke, also a commercial aviator, was begun, but was later abandoned.

Then, out of the clear sky came the announcement that Lieutenants Lester Maitland and A. F. Hegenberger of the United States Army, were on their way from Dayton, Ohio, to San Francisco, in their tri-motored Fokker plane, intending to hop off for Hawaii. Meantime, Ernie Smith, an air mail pilot, was at San Francisco, planning to take off for Honolulu. The Dole committee by this time had formulated rules and regulations governing the Dole flight, and the date had been set for 12 o'clock, August 12. The Maitland and Hegenberger flight was to be sponsored by the United States army, and in no way was connected with the Dole event.

Then on June 28, with everybody on edge, both in San Francisco and in Hawaii the great Fokker plane glided down the Oakland runway and took to the air. The fliers were off for Hawaii. That was 4:40 a. m. Honolulu time. Wheeler field, where the army had made elaborate preparations to greet their daring airmen, was alive with throngs that night. The people began to arrive at 8 p. m. and they continued to arrive all night.

Major General Edward M. Lewis, commanding the Hawaiian department, and Major General William S. Smith, commanding the Hawaiian division at Schofield, made elaborate preparations

for the reception of the air Magellans. Colonel John H. Howard, commanding the air corps of the department, and Major Henry J. F. Miller, commander of Wheeler Field, carried out these orders to the letter. The vast crowds were handled with dispatch and with ease, as more than an entire regiment of infantry was pressed into military police service. The regimental band played all night long, and refreshments and sandwiches were served. Wheeler Field was brilliantly illuminated, and the occasion was a gala one.

Just before daybreak on the morning of June 29, General Lewis, General Smith, Rear Admiral John D. McDonald, commanding the Thirteenth Naval District, and W. R. Farrington, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, arrived and were ushered into the reception stand. The sun was climbing into the heavens, and it was whispered about that the fliers were overdue. There was much restlessness, and several thousand people began to leave the field.

Suddenly, and out of a cloud, literally at the back end of the field, came the great Fokker plane. It appeared over Schofield Barracks, swooped down towards Wheeler field, flying low, banked and circled, and a mighty roar went up from the crowd. The first plane in all history had crossed from mainland America to Hawaii, and Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger were instantaneous heroes. They made a perfect landing and a historic event had been marked up. They were feted for one whole week by the army, the navy and the civilian population of Oahu.

On Friday morning, July 16, 1927, Ernest Smith, pilot, and Emory Bronte, navigator, took off from the Oakland airport for Wheeler field. Throughout the day and part of the following night ships and sea and shore radio stations were in touch with their plane. Then with the streak of dawn came their S O S call—and after that there was silence. The feeling gained that they had crashed into the sea, and that feeling continued until, in the most dramatic manner, their equally dramatic arrival on the Island of Molokai was heralded. Jack Chung, wireless operator at Kaunakakai, flashed the astounding news.

Army planes took off from Luke Field and Wheeler Field for Molokai, and a few hours later the second aerial voyagers to

cross the Pacific were landed at Wheeler Field. Then followed a round of fetes and entertainments in their honor. They were the first civilian fliers to negotiate the journey. They were not eligible to participate in the Dole prizes, since the latter race had been set for August 12. Meantime, preparations for the great Dole event moved apace. By August 11 there were eight entries, and on the night of this day these men signed an agreement postponing the flight to August 16.

On Tuesday morning, August 16, 1927, four planes got into the air and headed for Wheeler field. Two finished. One plane, the winner, was piloted by Art Goebel, and the second, piloted by Martin Jensen, of Honolulu, alighted on Hawaiian soil. The other two starters, one piloted by Auggie Peddlar, and the other by Jack Frost, were never heard of again.

An enormous throng was waiting at Wheeler Field, where James D. Dole, donor of the prizes, Governor W. R. Farrington, Major General William R. Smith and other notables comprised the welcoming committee. Goebel landed at 12:24 p. m. on August 17. The demonstration from the 30,000 people present in his honor was very impressive.

Then, when the throng had grown somewhat weary, a yellow monoplane dipped out of the sky back of Schofield and dropped swiftly to the field. It was Martin Jensen's ship. The demonstration for him was equally as inspiring. Mrs. Jensen was among those who greeted him.

On August 20, Captain William Erwin, of Dallas, Texas, took off from Oakland for Hawaii, and shortly after dark that night he sent out a message, "We are in a tail spin." No further word was ever heard from his plane. He disappeared, along with Auggie Peddlar and Jack Frost. For days, weeks, and even two months thereafter, the navy conducted a comprehensive, exhaustive search for the missing fliers. But no trace of them was ever found.

Following these events, a commercial company was organized in Honolulu, with Martin Jensen as the chief pilot, and Holbrook Goodale as president. Plans of the new concern were announced, and then tragedy stalked the head of the firm. Goodale, flying a commercial plane called the Malolo, with E. S. Brooke, a

photographer, and two other passengers aboard, crashed in the vicinity of the Mormon Temple at Laie. All aboard were killed, and the plans of the aerial transport company were abandoned temporarily.

During the legislative session for 1927 an appropriation for airports at Honolulu, on Maui and Hawaii was made. The work of completing the John Rodgers airport near Honolulu has gone forward, and fields on Maui and Hawaii have likewise been nearing completion.

Richard Grace, of Hollywood, California, a movie stunt flier, came to Honolulu with his monoplane and for several days engaged in preparations for a proposed flight from Hawaii to the mainland. Commander M. B. McComb, of the naval air station at Pearl Harbor, gave him every assistance. Shortly after the Maitland and Hegenberger flight was completed, Grace took off from Barking Sands, on Kauai, for the mainland, but rudder trouble forced him to return to the field, where he crashed. He abandoned the flight and shipped his plane to Los Angeles.

BRILLIANT HOTEL INAUGURAL

A NOTABLE day for Honolulu was that of the opening of the new Royal Hawaiian hotel at the shore of Waikiki, in anticipation of the tourist demands upon the "Cross-roads of the Pacific" that loom in the near future, which will be largely influenced by this very enterprise—an adjunct to the inauguration of the palatial steamship *Malolo's* service, the latter an enlargement of the Matson Navigation Company's line, for speedier and more frequent connection with San Francisco—together with the expansion of the Los Angeles Steamship Company's line, and the increasing World Tours lines with their stated visits, all of which lead to the assurance that the end is not yet. For the fame of Hawaii's matchless climate, its scenery, its surf-riding and bathing attractions, its aloha-land spirit of hospitality, its unique success in solving the problem of mixed races,

are but a few of the strong points that are being broadcast by the steadily increasing number of new made friends among its visitors year by year. Hence, our new caravansary, and of a class equal to the best to be found in all centers of travel.

The new Royal Hawaiian hotel had its opening on February 1, 1927, and was a brilliant society event. It was invitational and some 1200 persons were received and conducted through the establishment by host and hostesses who acquainted their guests with the completeness and attractiveness of its unique and lavish appointments. And so well was everything achieved that it was likened to a service of long standing, no hitch occurring at any point. The dinner hour was preceded by music by the Hawaiian band, and during the dinner an orchestra rendered a concert program, following which a group of singing boys rendered Hawaiian melodies to the delight of all.

Dinner was succeeded by a Hawaiian pageant from the sea, representing the landing of Kamehameha, with kahili bearers, attendants and warriors, the Conqueror being greeted by princesses with their retinues bearing gifts, and accompanied by dancing maids in interpretative hulas.

Next was the opening of the ballroom, brilliantly beautiful in decorations and lighting effects. A gay throng opened the festivities at a late evening hour and carried the spirit of the occasion long past the small hours, lured by an enchanting orchestral program.

So much for the hotel's opening, but what of the building itself?

It has been likened to "A coral-pink castle set amidst a royal grove of old Hawaii." Another says: "It is a dream of two years come true, at an outlay of \$4,000,000."

Briefly, the building was designed by Warren & Wetmore, noted architects of New York city, and erected by Ralph E. Woolley, structural engineer, of this city. It is six stories high in its central part, surmounted by a 150-foot tower, and of four stories in the wings, affording a capacity of 400 rooms, with bath and balcony convenience and comfort to each, for mountain or sea view.

The main entrance is through a spacious, color-tiled loggia leading into the lobby decorated with characteristic Hawaiian scenes, a prominent feature noticeable throughout the hostelry and its premises. The lounge, 230 feet long, affords a delightful resting place in its luxurious appointments. The dining-room, octagonal in shape and open on three sides, gives upon the beach with its thrilling surfing parties. Library, smoking, billiard and other rooms indicate efficiency throughout, and so to a marked degree is its attractive and spacious ballroom, which, like the dining-room, is open on three sides for airy comfort. One end of the room provides a stage that serves for occasional entertainments.

All this mid-Pacific provision for creature comfort is located in the famous grove of coconut palms, of some ten acres in extent, between Kalakaua avenue and the beach, that once was the attraction and abiding place of Oahu and Maui kings, long before Kamehameha and his army of invasion landed in its vicinity and dispossessed Ka-lani-ku-pule. Its name, Aina-hau, signifies cool land breeze, and with its proximity to the most famous of surfing places of the island, if not the whole group, for its sport so dear to the Hawaiian heart, that the alii of both sexes naturally made it the favorite royal abiding place.

The spacious grounds are now laid out in picturesque form and made specially attractive by the artistic landscape gardening, whether viewed from the hotel, or in passing along Kalakaua avenue.

All Waikiki is rich in historic tradition, and much of romance and tragedy is identified with the hotel premises. This has been touched upon in the accounts given at the time of its opening, but a more serious event in Oahu's history connects with this locality and deserves telling.

In the Helumoa tract, covered by the coconut grove, was a very prominent heiau pookanaka (sacrificial temple), known as Apua-ke-hau, which was the site of the sacrifice of Kauhi-a-Kama, the defeated king of Maui, in his raid on Oahu, about 1610, in the reign of Ka-ihi-kapu, a deed which brought severe retribution years later when Kahekili avenged the indignities upon his ances-

tor. Fornander states:¹ "Kauhi-a-Kama landed at Waikiki and was met by the Oahu chiefs in battle, defeated and slain, and his bones exposed at the heiau of Apua-ke-hau, and great indignities were committed with his bones. The memory of the great outrage instigated his descendant, Kahekili, to the fearful massacre of the Oahu chiefs after defeating Kaha-hana in battle at Niu-hele-wai (near the Insane Asylum) and conquering the island."

This temple was long ago demolished, not a stone being left to mark the site, which was doubtless near, if not *the* actual spot now graced by the new Royal Hawaiian hotel.

PAN-PACIFIC CONFERENCE

ON EDUCATION, REHABILITATION, RECLAMATION AND RECREATION

A GREEABLE to announcement in our last issue, the Pan-Pacific Conference on Education, Rehabilitation, Reclamation and Recreation, called by the President of the United States in conformity with a joint resolution of Congress, convened in this city April 11 to 16, and gathered together some 240 officials and delegates from Washington, D. C., and many states of the Union, foreign countries and colonies, and islands in and lands bordering on the Pacific. Secretary of the Interior Hon. Hubert Work was its chairman.

The United States was represented by ten official delegates from the Department of Interior, and one each from the Treasury and Agricultural Departments, three from the Educational Department and two each from the Bureaus of Reclamation and Recreation. States and Territories had eight representatives; State Superintendents of Public Instruction, five; Delegates at large, twenty-one, of which eight were local; Educational Institutions, ninety-four in number, representing two foreign countries; and 34 states had 103 delegates, of which 92 were island resi-

¹ Polynesian Race, Vol. II, p. 208.

dents. The 46 Educational, Scientific and Technical Associations were represented by 64 delegates, of which 47 were residents, and 17 were from overseas.

Twelve foreign countries were represented by delegates as follows:

Australia	5	France	1	New Zealand	1
Chile	1	Great Britain	1	Nicaragua	1
China	2	Japan	9	Peru	2
Colombia	2	Mexico	3	Samoa	1

Delegates from abroad gathered here early in April, and, with but few exceptions, had ample time to get settled in quarters provided, "view the landscape o'er," and partake of entertainments planned previous to the Conference opening.

The program, as prepared by the general committee, began activities Thursday, April 7th, at 10 a. m., by a visit to the Hawaiian Pineapple Company's cannery, at Iwilei, followed, after an interesting inspection, by a luncheon, as guests of the company.

A garden exhibit opened at the Territorial Fair Grounds at noon, and at 1 o'clock, in connection with the flower festival and garden exhibit, from 2 to 4, was a historical pageant of races by the children of the public schools of the city that was so colorful and impressive as to draw much commendation by various speakers at the convention sessions devoted to education, notably Chancellor Chapin, of the University of Buffalo, in which he said, in part: "Whoever witnessed that spectacle must have a vivid sense of the colossal and many-sided experiment that is here in progress; an experiment not only in the amalgamation of races, but also in the reconciliation of different social and intellectual standards, in the mutual adjustment of different philosophies of life.

"What future possibilities are suggested! The elements are here at hand for fashioning a scheme of education that will incorporate the finest contributions of all the great civilizations that border on the Pacific. Indeed, such development appears to be inevitable, if Hawaii is but given a free hand by the agencies that mold the educational policies of the rest of the United States."

Friday, the 8th, from 10 till 2, was given to a military review at Schofield Barracks, followed by a reception, then luncheon. The rest of the afternoon was spent in a visit to the Oahu Sugar Company's plantation, at Waipahu.

Sunday afternoon, the 10th, from 3 to 6, an inter-racial program of folk songs and dances was given before Hon. Hubert Work and other high officials and delegates of the conference, on the grounds of the Pan-Pacific Research Institute, Manoa Valley, as an accompaniment to the laying of the corner stone of a Hawaiian building, the first of a group or series planned to house the Polynesian convention of 1928. Secretary Work, in laying the stone, dedicated its building to the cause of science.

Preceding this event was a tree planting ceremony, representatives of the various Pacific races contributing young trees indigenous to their native lands, which were planted by Secretary Work, Commissioner Mead, Director Mather and others.

CONFERENCE OPENING

The Conference had its formal opening at 9:30 a. m. of the 11th, at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, presided over by Hon. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior. Governor W. R. Farrington and Secretary Raymond C. Brown were in attendance on the platform. The delegates were out in full force, and the interest of the general public was well evidenced. Dr. K. C. Leebrick was secretary of the convention.

Governor Farrington led in an address of welcome in which a brief sketch of the progress of Hawaii in its development since the days of Kamehameha I was an admirable background, as shown by the following extracts:

Education has been defined as a process of adjustment to new environment.

Generally successful and prosperous as Hawaii has been for many generations, education has made clear the pathway of its progress.

Enjoying an enviable reputation for fostering new friendships between peoples and among nationalities slightly acquainted, Hawaii has had a happy way of assisting in making the way easier

for adjustments to new environments. Records of the past, the conditions of the present confirm our status as one of the interesting and unique proving grounds of a rapidly developing world.

This apparent touch of self-praise is rather an expression of enthusiasm that one has from knowing the makers of history who have solved problems in this laboratory of inter-racial humanities.

The very isolation of these islands has proved of the greatest value in making this a perfect laboratory. The process of adjustments could go on normally, and with a minimum of outside interference. By the incident of physical geography we have been forced to work out our own salvation.

Hawaii has received new blood from all directions. Our period of assimilation among different races runs back nearly 100 years. As a result Hawaii has radiated influence that deserves thought from those interested in what the inter-racial contacts of daily life and the climate of the tropics do to human energies and ambitions.

Hon. Hiram Bingham, successively elected lieutenant-governor and United States senator from the state of Connecticut, Hon. William R. Castle, Jr., undersecretary of state for European affairs, Hon. George F. Davies, member of the British parliament from the constituency of Yeovil, England, the late Dr. Sun Yet Sen and his son Sun Fo, are among those born and reared in Hawaii, whose names stand out as national and international figures. Their elementary school training was obtained in these islands. They are products of the Hawaiian environment. . . . Hawaii has had experience in education, reclamation and recreation.

I have reviewed what many have termed the miracles of our friendly relations among peoples of divergent ancestry, because there is so much in our history and present day condition that parallels situations in this Pacific area and other parts of the world where some very capable men and women suffering from fits of depression, declare that adjustments on a mutually satisfactory basis are impossible. Looking back over our experience we of Hawaii make bold to believe that all these things are possible. Here the achievement of old-time impossibilities has become an

incident of ordinary routine and an inspiration to renewed effort. . . . What has been done here will be repeated in its general outline in other parts of the world where good moral standards, good public schools and a reasonable amount of tolerance prevail.

This outpost is a friendly meeting place of the peoples of the Pacific, a natural center for representatives of the nations about the Pacific to meet for conference on those matters that are especially associated with the arts and pursuits of peace.

We appreciate the honor of receiving and entertaining this the first conference called in this part of the world to exchange opinions and experiences on peculiarly domestic problems. . . . Friendship has been the keynote of our adjustments in this territory. Under the influence of this conference, we look forward to this friendly spirit expanding to and permeating all parts of the Pacific area. Thus we shall reach new goals in intelligent citizenship and neighborly spirit, and gain new power in the performance of a pleasant duty.

Secretary Work followed, prefacing his address with a letter of greeting to the delegates from President Coolidge, outlining the object or purpose of the conference and welcoming them to its deliberations. The chairman's notable address, outlining the subjects for consideration, was, in part, as follows:

The basic purpose of this conference is to promote the advancement of peaceful arts and pursuits among the countries participating, to interchange knowledge on subjects of mutual interest.

.
No world power today may remain in isolation or escape the tide of modern advancement. The difference in physical and climatic conditions, and the variety in intellectual and social progress among nations, would seem to ordain a policy of independence between them, but there is nevertheless a mutuality of international interest. Each nation, for the benefit of its people, must of necessity deal with its own problems of fiscal policy, trade and commerce and the attitude of government toward industrial enterprise. Yet, certain features of individual and national life are susceptible of general application. The general treatment of economic ideas and doctrines by friendly powers,

which we expect at this conference, cannot but contribute to the hopes and aspirations of all the peoples of the Pacific, whose national destiny is influenced by modern thought.

Earnest men and women have come to understand that the progress of society is achieved by the practical application of knowledge.

The Pacific is a great combination of geographical, ethnological and political factors, extremely diverse, but within them there is a spirit of human commonalty that encourages persistent efforts toward the germination of new and exalted ideals of civilization.

.
This Pan-Pacific conference is happily a reunion of friendly nations and peoples. Your sons have studied in our schools and universities; they have contributed to our mechanical, material and social growth; they have fought under our Flag. We have come to Honolulu, our frontier in the Pacific, on a mission of amity. We would counsel and be counseled. We believe that international cooperation assiduously observed will do more to found mutual happiness and justice than all the theories evolved through the centuries.

Nowhere is the evolution of events which portend progress more in evidence than in and around the Pacific ocean. This vast sea is now one of the world's highways of commerce, and its industrial progression is challenging the attention of practical minds. It is taking its strategic place as the largest of oceans, its commonwealths among other commonwealths, its commerce among all commerce of the world.

The representatives of the United States are here assembled to learn and to impart what may mutually be beneficial to all countries alike.

One of the major subjects for discussion before this conference involves reclamation, that modern science of engineering upon which depends the productivity of much of the earth's tillable lands. In the United States our reclamation progress during the past quarter of a century has been epochal.

But while we in America were striving for the full benefits of modern reclamation, Australia was responding to the en-

gineering skill of a great builder. That engineer today is the directing head of the reclamation forces of the United States government. . . .

With all these subjects of common interest before us for free discussion, the conference should evolve foundation principles which will make the occasion internationally historic, and I now declare the Pan-Pacific conference opened for the purposes for which it was called.

Sectional Group meetings followed in the afternoon under the chairmanships of :

Educational: Hon. John J. Tigert, commissioner of education.

Reclamation: Hon. Elwood Mead, commissioner of reclamation.

Recreation: Hon. Stephen T. Mather, director of the national park service.

Daily sessions of these divisions continued under changing prominent delegates, as chairmen, until Thursday afternoon. Tuesday evening an educational session was held at the Central Grammar School, the general assembly of teachers being addressed by Hon. J. J. Tigert and other delegates.

The formal closing session of the conference took place on Saturday, the 16th, to hear the reports of committees and act upon the series of resolutions, which were duly adopted, covering educational matters in their varied aspects, principally: Reclamation; that control of waters should vest in the government, and aid be extended by sympathetic assistance in early stages of farming, etc.; Recreation; that conservative measures be maintained to preserve, as far as possible, the existence of the areas in their primal state; the preservation by all governments of places of natural and historic value; that competitive folk games of lands in, or bordering on, the Pacific ocean be held in years other than the International Olympiads; and that in view of the great value arising from the conference just held, it is believed similar conferences should be held at regular intervals.

CONFERENCE RECREATION

Recreation and sight-seeing was a not unimportant part in the agenda of the Conference delegation according to their time limit. Other than the events already mentioned, surfing at Waikiki was indulged in at close of Monday's session; at 7 p. m., a banquet at the Royal Hawaiian hotel, followed by a reception and ball in their honor.

On 13th, from 4 to 6 p. m., a visit was made to the new Honolulu Academy of Arts. The evening of the 14th, another ball was given at the hotel. Next day an auto tour of Oahu was made, with luncheon and rest at Haleiwa, as guests of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

Beginning at 1:30 p. m. of 16th, a parade and exercises of the Order of Kamehameha took place in honor of Secretary Work and delegates, with the ceremony of *hookupu* (gifts to an *alii*), at the executive grounds, followed by a luau at 5 p. m. and a water pageant in the evening.

At midnight the delegation left per *Calawaii* for a brief visit to Maui and Hawaii, where the chambers of commerce of those islands saw to it that they had a glorious good time. While at the volcano, Secretary Work officially accepted and opened to the public the new Uwekahuna observatory and laboratory of the Volcano Research Association, and also broke ground for the chain-of-craters road, commemorative of his visit.

CORRECTION:—A published statement, on two occasions, in the early part of 1927, that "Lahaina, Maui, in early days was the home of Hawaiian kings, the first white settlement and first capital of Hawaii," is erroneous in that it overlooked the period of Kamehameha I and Kamehameha II, with Kailua, Hawaii, as their seat of government. Its court and capital moved to Lahaina in 1824, during the regency of Kaahumanu, and to Honolulu in 1843, after Kamehameha III assumed the royal prerogative.

PAN-PACIFIC RELATIONS SECOND CONFERENCE

THAT Hawaii is logically a most advantageous meeting place for the consideration of inter-racial problems affecting all lands bordering on the Pacific is evidenced by the wider influence and interest manifested in successive gatherings since their inauguration by the Scientific Conference in 1921. This is shown clearly by the officially called Educational Conference recently held, and in this second conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, by the congratulatory greetings from President Coolidge, Sir James Allen, of the New Zealand council, and from the China National council, at its opening session, July 15, and the larger number of members of national influence, that brings to its body of problem-workers several well known publicists from Canada, from England, and the League of Nations.

Indicative of the growing interest and importance of these non-political, unofficial conferences to deal with international problems of world wide influence, it is encouragingly significant to find a goodly number of its members come with the former session experience, which, with the larger membership, and from wider areas, of men and women of recognized leadership in public problems, portends beneficial results from the discussions of subjects at the round-table conferences during their two-week's sessions.

Of the various groups gathered for the conference, the United States had 43 members, of which Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur was chairman (as at the former session); with E. C. Carter and Miss Catherine Porter, secretaries.

Japan had 17 members, of which Dr. Masataro Sawayanagi was chairman, and Taneo Taketa, secretary.

Canada had 16 members, of which Sir Arthur Currie was chairman, with John Nelson and Malcome Reilly, secretaries.

Hawaii had 15 members, of which Frank C. Atherton was chairman, and C. F. Loomis, secretary.

China had 14 members, of which Dr. Z. T. Yui was chairman, and L. T. Chen, executive secretary.

England had 12 members, of which Sir Frederick Whyte was chairman, with W. W. Astor and Malcolm MacDonald, secretaries.

Australia had six members, of which F. W. Eggleston was chairman, and Miss Persia Campbell, secretary.

New Zealand had four members, of which Mr. Walter Nash was secretary.

The Philippines had three members, of which Rev. N. C. Dizon was chairman.

Korea had two members, of which Prof. Yu Uck Kyum was secretary; also, Kwan Soo Paik of the Korea Daily Press, as an observer from the League of Nations.

Three other observers from the League of Nations were: S. Ooki, of the Tokio branch; H. R. Cummings, publicity department, and Wm. Caldwell, international labor office.

This gave a membership of 136 for the conference, but with the wives, daughters and other intimate connections, this second gathering is credited with some 250 co-workers linked by the bond of brotherhood to help solve the problems facing the races of all lands in, or bordering, the Pacific in a spirit of mutual helpfulness that will be an object lesson to radiate its influence of peace and goodwill throughout the globe.

The conference body first gathered at the Royal Hawaiian hotel, at a luncheon tendered by Mr. F. C. Atherton, chairman of the Hawaiian council of the Institute, who expressed aloha, while Governor Farrington, who presided, extended official welcome of the Territory to the visiting members, in which he spoke of the spirit of friendship in Hawaii that had not lessened since the discovery of the islands, and which may well come in time to serve as a radiating center of friendliness. Barriers of religious and racial intolerance have been broken down by peaceful means, yet all without loss of individuality or feeling of degradation of any race or nation, whereby we have molded their lives into our lives as friends.

Chairman F. C. Atherton, in following, touched upon the encouraging results of the Institute's first session that had been entered with grave misgivings as to its value and outcome—as pioneers blazing a new trail—but the earnestness of spirit and purpose which animated the members brought results which had hardly been hoped for. Pleasure was expressed at the number of members present who were here at its first conference, as a proof that they felt repaid therefor, to make it worth the effort and sacrifice of time and money to return to the fray.

Gratification was also expressed at the presence of many new members, to share in the study of the various problems of the Pacific area, and trusted their desire to serve by the contribution of facts of value concerning the life and spirit of their people for our better understanding, and to acquire facts and ideas from those of other countries to interpret them into the life, spirit and civilization of their own, thereby enabling us to know one another better, and with added respect that should develop genuine international friendship and goodwill.

Sir Frederick Whyte, among other things, said: "I doubt if such a body has ever assembled anywhere with the idea of pooling its experiences. It used to be the practice to wait for trouble to arise and then try to put out the fire. This institute is seeking the source of trouble so that there need be no conflagration. We of the British group will return to England with a clearer view of the origin of international difficulties and the means of solution. We are here to learn."

Dr. Yui, for the Chinese group, said: "The Chinese have never been but one nation, one people; what we are now seeking is political uniformity." Speaking on four old Chinese characters symbolizing "ascend, mountain, look, distance," he suggested that "the institute get on a high plane and take the long view of the subjects that may come to our attention."

And this subject occupied no small part in the public addresses and round table discussions of the conference at several sessions, as may be gathered from the listings hereunder, with general headquarters at Bishop hall, Punahou, few of which were open to the public. Public addresses were, for the most part, given at Mis-

sion Memorial hall, at 4 p. m., with several at Central Union church in the evening. These began on July 14th, while the general sessions of the Institute opened on evening of the 15th, and held daily thereafter, forenoons and evenings, till its close on 28th, in the following order:

"The Geography of the Pacific," by Dr. H. E. Gregory; "The Races of the Pacific," by Dr. P. H. Buck, of New Zealand; "The Pacific Problem as I See It," by Chester H. Rowell, noted writer.

16th-17th. Representatives of each Pacific country gave brief statements on Pacific relations as viewed by each, setting forth their aims, ideals and aspirations.

18th-20th. Round table discussions devoted to "China's External Political Relations," closing with the findings in connection therewith.

21st. Devoted to "Population and Food Supply," "Mandates," and "International Education," both morning and evening.

22nd. Round table discussions on "Foreign Missions," "Communications," and continuance of "Population and Food Supply," morning and evening.

23rd. Round table discussions, at both sessions, on Foreign Investments," and continuance of "Foreign Missions."

25th. Morning and evening sessions devoted to discussions on "Industrialization," and "Diplomatic Relations of the Pacific Countries."

26th-27th. Both sessions each day were devoted to discussions on "Immigration and Emigration."

28th. Round table discussions on "The Future of the Institute of Pacific Relations; its Program and Activities." Final session at 7:45 p. m., admission by card only.

The public addresses throughout the session by various members were: "Population and Supply in Japan," by Dr. Shirosi Nasu, of Imperial University, Japan; "Child Welfare," by Miss Grace Abbott, of U. S. children's bureau, Washington, D. C.; "Public Covenants Publicly Arrived at," by Dr. J. T. Shotwell, of Columbia University.

"The New British Commonwealth and the Pacific," by Duncan Hall, of Australia.

"The Religious Background of the Institute of Pacific Relations," by Archbishop E. J. Hanna, of San Francisco.

"Greek Influence in Japanese Art," by Dr. Ino Dan, of the Imperial University, Tokio; "The Pacific Problem as I See It," by Chester H. Rowell.

"Korea and Her Present Tendencies," by Miss Helen Kim, dean of Ewha College, Seoul.

"The Voyages of Polynesian Peoples," by Dr. Peter H. Buck, director of Maori hygiene, New Zealand; "The New China," by Dr. T. Z. Koo, of China.

"The Adventure in Education," by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director Institute of International Education, New York.

"The League of Nations; What it is and How it Functions," by H. R. Cummings, chief of publicity bureau, League of Nations, Geneva.

"Pacific Countries and Modern Religious Thought and Life," by Dr. John MacKay, of Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Canada; "Public Opinion and International Relations," by Ivy Lee, of New York.

"The Chinese Point of View of the So-called Material Civilization of the West," by Mrs. Sophia Chen Zen, of Government University, Peking.

"American Labor and International Relations," by Paul Scharrenberg, of California State Federation of Labor.

At the Princess Theatre, Mrs. Carrie C. Catt, president International Women's Suffrage Alliance, and Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president Mount Holyoke College, addressed the League of Women Voters on the progress of the Suffrage movement.

The foregoing activities were preceded by a trip to Waialua, with luncheon and rest at Haleiwa, and interspersed by several social receptions given in their honor, official and private, all of which were occasions of mutual pleasure.

What has been accomplished by this conference is set forth in the report thereon to President Calvin Coolidge by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University and chairman of the Institute, which is as follows:

Your cabled good wishes conveyed to the opening meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations were greatly appreciated and were fulfilled in two weeks of most profitable discussion which came to a close today [July 28]. We had gathered here 128 members, representing Australia, Canada, China, Great Britain, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines and United States. The members of the institute came as individuals and not as representing their governments or institutions. They came to study, and an expressed rule forbade any voting. The plan was to evoke rather than adopt opinions or solutions of problems.

HIGH CHARACTER

The groups from the different countries were of remarkably high character, and those from each country were able to obtain at first hand a definite conception of the thought and feeling behind the various problems confronting each of the countries concerned.

These personal contacts were invaluable, and from this meeting the members take home helpful impressions concerning their relations with the other nations bordering on the Pacific. The discussions here elicited the essential difference between this conference and official meetings of national representatives. Official meetings seek to arrive at conclusions by offering mutual concessions. Our members had no authority to make or accept concessions. We worked in full consciousness that we were simply students gathered to think together and to express ourselves frankly. This developed a technique which we hope will be of real assistance in promoting the stability of the world, through the contribution to mutual understanding which the members of our institute may make in their respective countries.

Though no conclusions were formulated and no resolutions adopted, it was clear that the primary interest of the conference revolved around problems relating to China. China sent a brilliant and highly educated group of men and women, all of whom spoke English fluently. Their value was enhanced by the fact that though all of them sympathized with the national aspirations of China, none of them were in active political life.

At the outset of the conference there were sharp differences between members from China, the United States, Japan and Great Britain, but at the close it was evident that there is an irreducible minimum of agreement possible between all those countries concerning the more fundamental problems which confront China, and that upon this minimum, which is itself substantial, it is possible to come to a further understanding of a type which would perhaps be helpful in solving the problems of tariff autonomy, extraterritoriality and foreign concessions.

CHINA STATES CASE

The Chinese were emphatic in their statements that China needs only the practical and prompt sympathy of the western world to enable her to withstand all communistic inroads and efforts to alienate the Chinese from adherence to the highest ideals of modern organized society.

Japan was represented by a no less brilliant group, who disclosed to us the liberal attitude of a large section of the Japanese people. The Japanese also made it clear that they thought that there was no present intention to agitate the problem of American immigration. The whole conference was impressed with the attitude of reasonableness and open-mindedness of the members of the Japanese group.

The British Commonwealth was represented by an extraordinarily able group, containing a cross section of the various political parties in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. These groups also manifested the effort British peoples are making to adapt their policies to the aspirations of the countries in the Pacific Ocean with which they are related. Certain English members of our conference who had intended to return home directly decided to get first hand information to add to the enlightenment gained at this conference and left today for China direct.

U. S. REPRESENTED

The United States was worthily represented. We sought to make it clear that the United States is asking nothing of any

nation but offers goodwill in seeking to aid our Oriental friends in meeting the complicated and dangerous situations with which they are confronted. All of us were gratified at the increasing evidence which each day of the conference gave of the confidence in us which the Oriental groups displayed. I think that you, yourself, Mr. President, would have been gratified at the revelations which the conference afforded of confidence in the single-mindedness of purpose of the United States toward China and Japan.

Upon adjournment, today, the members of the institute will return home full of greater faith in the avoidance of conflicts through promoting mutual human understanding.

FLOWERING CYCLE IN HONOLULU

BY MARIE C. NEAL, Bishop Museum

NATURE is lavish with color in Honolulu. Brilliant rainbows frequently arch across the sky, sea water dazzles with vivid greens and blues, and, in their season, trees, shrubs, and vines paint lawns, gardens, and avenues with bright hues. Under the influence of the tropical sun, which is seldom clouded for long periods, flowers with colors brighter than those of the rainbow are encouraged to display themselves. Many kinds come out in masses that can be seen for long distances, such as the bougainvilleas on the Tantalus road and poincianas on distant hillsides. Besides an attractive appearance many trees, when blooming—such as, white monkey pods, yellow poincianas, plumerias—fill the surrounding air with delicious perfume.

Few plants with conspicuous flowers are native. The bright flowers belong to plant immigrants, which have been brought from many countries in widely separated parts of the globe by many people. That tireless botanist, Dr. William Hillebrand, made numbers of important introductions, and additions have been

made constantly since his time. To the generous work of the Outdoor Circle the city owes thanks for many attractive rows of shrubs and trees. Among them are the long line of lovely flowering oleanders on Kalakaua avenue, the mahogany trees in the central park on the same avenue, golden showers on Pensacola street, and many poincianas. Warm lands, like Madagascar, southern Europe, Africa, Central America, South America, India, Australia, China, South Sea Islands, are the sources of most of the foreign plants—making a plant population as cosmopolitan as the human population. Several plant families are represented, chief among them being the bean family, to which the showers belong, as well as the poinciana, the monkey pod, and the St. Thomas tree.

Pictures comparing Honolulu before and after interest in ornamental plants developed would surprise many, for residents of forty years' standing or more tell of great changes. About 1880, as the city was small, no attention had been paid to its wild environs, which are now well-cultivated streets and avenues not far from the heart of the city. Such is the district east of Thomas square. This was a dry, desert-like area and so barren that from the site of the Academy of Arts a view could be had of Diamond Head and of the shore line from there to Honolulu harbor. Planting, care, and a little irrigation have wrought a transformation. Vegetation covers the area and beyond. Tall monkey pods with sturdy trunks and wide-spreading branches, stately palms, large silky oaks, and sinewy algarobas, among other trees, hide the shore view.

In the following account are embodied records of observations kept during 1924, 1925 and 1926 of the flowering times of many of the showiest trees, shrubs, and vines in Honolulu. The purpose was to make a calendar, from which fairly accurate prophecies could be made about the times of flowering. The idea of keeping the records was that of Dr. C. Montague Cooke, Jr. For three or four years I noted the changes while riding with him from Manoa Valley to the Bishop Museum and assisted him in keeping notes.

JANUARY

Our records for the three years show that on the first of January the flowering season for the new year had begun. This was evident on Wilder avenue, which is lined with poincianas—one of the first trees to come out—and in other parts of town where poincianas are planted. But while one or two of these were in good flower at this time and others were beginning, the majority did not even have buds. The pods, capsules, and other seed containers from last year's flowers were hanging on most trees, some empty of seeds, others with the seeds still green. These were particularly noticeable on the shower trees, on which they hung till flowering time. On some trees the leaves were thick and luxuriant, on others thin. Some poincianas, especially, were quite bare except for pods.

Several species of wiliwili trees were in flower at the University of Hawaii the first part of the month, on Anapuni street the last part. Bougainvilleas, some magenta, many brick-red, were in full flower. Orange bignonias were out. Some tulip trees, silky oaks, and jacarandas were beginning to show their respective red, orange, and pale-blue flowers. *Gliricidia* (close to the roadside on Manoa hill) blossomed early in January one year and quickly passed, the next year later in the month. It is pretty with its small light-pink flowers, which last, unfortunately, but a very short time. Of the baubiniias, the less common kinds, which bear snow-white and purple flowers, were in good flower, and some mock orange shrubs were out also.

FEBRUARY

In February the increased number of flowers was apparent in some plants, as poincianas and jacarandas. The purple baubiniias were still good, as were also the wiliwilis, which, however, were passing. Some bougainvilleas were passing, some beginning. In 1925 the earliest golden showers were beginning to come out this month; but in the year preceding and following they were about a month later. At the end of the month one year, a *gliricidia* was displaying many small pink flowers.

MARCH

In March spring was evident all over town. Poincianas were in bud and flower, few in full flower. Several golden showers and pink-and-white showers were beginning their beautiful annual display, and early blooming trees of possibly the most attractive shower of all, the pink, had buds opening the end of the month. The earliest, for two years at least, was one on the corner of Vancouver highway and Rocky hill road, and, curiously, one of the earliest, on School street, opposite the Hospital for the Insane, came out on the same date in 1924 and 1925, on March 14; in 1926, on March 11.

In its earliest stages, with masses of racemes of lavender buds gradually losing their hazy color in pink-petaled flowers that grow to a rich coral-pink, the pink shower tree makes a charming sight. Not until about a month after the buds appeared did many reach their prime, and then they fell off rapidly. Good examples of these trees can be seen on Captain Cook avenue and on Liholiho street.

A few rainbow showers were coming out. Bougainvilleas, magenta and crimson and brick-red, had reached their prime and were passing at the end of the month. Tulip trees were out fairly well in different parts of town; they never blossom very profusely, but they cover a long period. Jacarandas were in fair flower, and some were passing.

That unique bignonia tree on the edge of the Hillebrand Gardens, on School street, began to show its yellow flowers the 14th of the month in 1925; in 1926, the 3d. In 1924 it flowered in June.

The gliricidia had a few flowers; several wiliwilis had a few, others many. Pride of India came out fully. While the purple baubiniias were passing, the common pink ones (St. Thomas trees) were coming out.

APRIL

In April the number of poincianas, golden showers, and pink-and-white showers in flower had increased. Pink showers were passing, except for a few trees that began to flower later. When

past their prime, the fallen petals on road, walk, or lawn make a pretty pink carpet. The flowers of the pink showers and also those of many other trees reach their prime slowly and pass quickly. Some years new leaves come out rather freely with the flowers, few being in full bloom without leaves; other years the flowers come alone at first, the leaves appearing gradually later mixed with them.

After being in its prime for about two weeks, when it was an unusually beautiful sight, the bignonia tree on School street fell off rapidly and at the end of the month in 1926 had no flowers left. Then the leaves came out gradually, substituting their green for the mass of yellow flowers.

The wiliwili trees were passing. So were some jacarandas, though a few good specimens were increasing. Tulip trees and St. Thomas trees were still flowering. The crape myrtle trees bordering Lisbon street, near the pumping station on Beretania street, came out in good flower the end of the month in 1925; not until May in 1926. In April, 1926, some silky oaks were seen. The wiliwili on Kinau street, facing Makiki park, which began early in April, was flowering well by the end of the month.

MAY

Many poincianas in different parts of town were in full flower, others were increasing, a few were passing in May. Here and there an early golden shower came into full bloom. Towards the end of the month pink-and-white showers were well out and made a fine display, and a few late pink showers still had a few flowers, though most were over by the middle of the month. The rainbow showers, the offspring of a golden shower father and a pink-and-white shower mother, began to flower this month. Many tulip trees were out about town, and St. Thomas trees made a good showing. Two purple bauhinias, with their beautiful orchid colors, at 1445 Keeaumoku street, came out in fuller flower this month than since the preceding December, in 1925 having most flowers in January and May. The same year a white bauhinia on Lunalilo street, near Piikoi, also bore most flowers in January and May.

Jacarandas continued through the month, the flowers gradually decreasing on the trees and on falling to the ground increasing the carpet beneath of periwinkle-blue, which rivals in beauty the coral-pink carpet of the pink showers. The other shower trees lay lovely carpets, the poincianas gorgeous scarlet ones.

Some silky oaks were displaying their orange tasseled flowers, being in their prime this month in 1925. A wealth of pompons—pink and white—appeared on the monkey pods. The white monkey pods were in their prime, their abundance of white pompons covering the trees and loading the air for some distance in their vicinity with fragrance. Unfortunately their flowers last but a few days. One on Punahou street, near the Central Union Church, had a charming setting—its cream-white blossoms contrasted against a scarlet background of masses of poinciana blossoms.

The giant crape myrtle trees on Lisbon street were in good flower early in May, 1925, just beginning in May, 1926. The blooming period of each tree seemed to be about two weeks.

The wiliwili by Makiki Park (1415 Kinau street) and some others in different parts of town were in full flower by the end of the month. In 1925, bougainvilleas had a second flowering in May, and the same year the yellow bignonia tree on School street ended its flowering period the first week of the month.

JUNE

So far as noted, the display of flowers seemed to be greater in June than any other month. Except for a few early and late kinds, most trees, vines, and shrubs were in blossom. The poincianas were magnificent, especially the two rows lining Wilder avenue, Lusitana street, and Kamehameha avenue, and also a few striking individual trees. The latter half of the month they seemed to be in full bloom. The range of reds in poincianas is considerable, the extremes being red-orange and dark-crimson, and it was especially apparent on Lusitana street. It seems, also, that the orange flowers have a pale-yellow spot on the basal petal, the crimson a white spot.

Pink-and-white showers reached their prime about the middle of the month. Their branches were closely covered for a yard

or more with masses of bloom, which so much resemble apple blossoms that even a person without a vivid imagination could find a slight apple-blossom odor in their neighborhood. Inflorescence was usually accompanied by leaves, particularly towards the end of the month, when the flowers passed rapidly. This was not quite the case with the pink showers, which were practically past the first of June, for ordinarily their leaves did not appear thickly until the flowers were gone, and then first as a dull pink that soon changed to green as the leaves opened. Fine rows of these trees line Magellan and Piikoi streets.

The two rows of golden showers on Pensacola street had come to their prime near the end of the month; but individual trees in other parts of town had not. They were beautiful sights. Though each year on many trees leaves were mixed with flowers, which hang down in racemes looking like large, rich-yellow bunches of grapes, the flowers predominated and seemed to shed a light of their own—an illusion experienced especially on Pensacola street on a gray day.

The rainbow showers were well out the second half of the month. A few jacarandas in different parts of town still had flowers. During the middle of the month in 1926 (in May in 1925) the silky oaks began to display their orange tassels and, where growing in rows on avenues or in clumps, made a conspicuous spot of color as the inflorescence increased. The monkey pods, pink; and white, were still in full bloom the early part of the month, passing towards the end. The rare red shower blossomed throughout the month. In 1926 the giant crape myrtles, in 1925 the tulip trees continued in flower during June, and both years the wiliwili tree at 1415 Kinau street. One Pride of India was noticed in flower in 1926 early in the month. Then, too, the so-called "yellow poincianas" began to come out, brassaias towards the end of the month, when mock oranges and ordinary crape myrtles were in full flower. In 1924, June 5 to 24, the solitary bignonia tree on School street bloomed; in the two following years, in March.

Hibiscus, oleander, and Pride of Barbados shrubs, allamanda and bougainvillea vines also came out well, adding their generous

contributions to the display of the month. Some outstanding trees of June, 1926, were: single poincianas at Central Grammar School, Kaahumanu School, and near Kinau street just east of Victoria; a rainbow shower in Kamanele park, a golden shower on Manoa hill, a jacaranda on the Punahou grounds, and a pink-and-white shower at or near 2544 Jones street.

This month the famous night-blooming cereus began its display—a phenomenon about the time of occurrence of which few people agree—and the records that we kept are illuminating and surprising. They cover for nearly three years observation of a section of hedge between Wilder avenue and Hastings street on Punahou street. Each year they began about the same time and ended alike. The season in 1924 opened June 7 with about 50 flowers; in 1925, June 5 with about 50; in 1926, June 5, with about 15. But the flowering times did not come in regular waves through the season nor at the same times of the months in the three years. In 1924 the biggest displays were August 3, September 1, October 7; in 1925, July 20 and 29, August 26, September 8 and 18; in 1926, June 28, August 6 and 7. Many smaller displays came between times. The generality might be drawn that the amount of flowers increased during the first half or more of the flowering period and decreased at each display during the last month or two. In 1924 the season ended November 4 with less than a half dozen flowers; in 1925, October 28 with the same number.

JULY

Poincianas still bore crowns of dazzling-red blossoms, and some late ones were just beginning to bloom in July. Red showers continued in full flower. Golden showers, pink-and-white showers, and rainbow showers also continued in full flower, but fell off rapidly the end of the month, especially the golden showers. Blossoms on jacarandas, silky oaks, monkey pods, giant crape myrtles, wiliwilis had noticeably decreased. White monkey pods on Makiki street seemed to be having a second flowering. The yellow poincianas were in fair flower, and the kassod trees were out with their erect lemon-yellow panicles a half a foot to a foot

long, still bearing last year's pods of about the same length, carrying on after their smaller relatives, the shower trees, had finished their earlier more spectacular inflorescence.

The show places in town for the month were Wilder avenue and Lusitana street with their poincianas. Pensacola street with its golden showers, and some individual rainbow showers in different parts of town.

In 1924, on the 6th and 8th of the month, the night-blooming cereus came out quite abundantly; little the rest of the month. In 1925, on three nights in the month, about ten days apart, many came out; in 1926, few; on one night the most being less than fifty.

AUGUST

Flowering was weaker during August than July, and poincianas were by far the most prominent flowering trees of the month; a few were beginning, many were still in full bloom, many were passing rather rapidly, and a few seemed to be coming into a second flowering. Those on Lusitana street seemed to be about two weeks later than those on Wilder avenue, in 1926, at least. Many golden showers on Pensacola street had passed, and the remainder passed very rapidly during the first two weeks; but all over town numerous trees in full leafage bore some flowers. Pink-and-white showers were full of leaves, and many had a few bunches of flowers. The rainbow showers were passing, though many were in fair flower at the end of the month. In 1924, the red shower at the Government Nursery, on Keeaumoku street near King, bore many blossoms. Some flowers of the tulip trees, jacarandas, and silky oaks were out. Monkey pods were in full leafage and bore a few scattered flowers. Though most white monkey pods were past, one flowered the last week in August.

In 1924 there were one large and two smaller displays of night-blooming cereus; the next year somewhat similar ones; and in 1926 two large displays, on the 6th and 7th; a smaller one on the 24th.

SEPTEMBER

Flowers were still fewer in September. A few late poincianas were in full bloom the first week (for example, one on Kewalo street near Nowewehi street, another on Kinau near Victoria); but most had either entirely or nearly finished. A few golden showers and rainbow showers seemed to flower a second time, but most were past, the rainbow showers lasting through the month with a fair show. Several pink-and-white showers and jacarandas were flowering weakly. Many monkey pods flowered a second time the third week, and a few white monkey pods during the month.

The kassod trees were out well, as were also the yellow poincianas, tulip trees, and brassaias—the last from Australia, with red flowers at the end of branches on racemes that spread out like the arms of an octopus. Mock oranges continued this month, and some St. Thomas trees came out well the second half of the month.

The display of night-blooming cereus was somewhat similar to that of last month. Observations were not continued after September 10, 1926, when a beginning was made of cutting down the hedge on Punahou street.

OCTOBER

The fact that many trees have a long flowering period was evident when several individuals of at least six different kinds were found still in blossom: poincianas (especially on Lusitana street), yellow poincianas, kassod trees, brassaias, rainbow and golden showers. The blossoms were mostly scattered or passing, it is true, and seed pods were forming in great numbers. The flat, oblong, rich-red pods of the yellow poincianas form in clusters and add much to the ornamental effect of the stately trees, for some reason harmonizing very pleasingly with the panicles of yellow flowers and their brown-coated buds, as well as with the foliage. In general the pods are most evident with the flowers, from the end of June to the beginning of October.

The long pods of the kassod tree perhaps detract from its appearance, for they are tan, growing darker with age, and give an untidy effect. Tulip trees usually bear sheaths of large sword-like green capsules raised threateningly upwards, quite in keeping with the warlike orange-red of the large cup-shaped flowers.

As soon as the pollinated flowers of the shower trees drop, the slender curved pistils have begun their ambitious work, which takes about a year to accomplish, of lengthening out into cylindrical pods two feet long or more, packed with seeds and gum. They hang down straight and loose and add to the ornamental appearance of the trees. Pods are few or rare on rainbow showers.

Poinciana pods resemble nothing more than magnified pods of lima beans and are not an unpleasing sight at first. St. Thomas trees bear many neat, smooth, brown pods.

A rare tree, *colvillea*, only six or seven of which are known in Honolulu, flowered this month, one making an attractive showing at 2502 Nuuanu avenue, beyond Wyllie street, one at 1328 Matlock avenue. The flowers terminate the branches in short crowded cylinders, which grade from orange to orange-red.

On October 7, 1924, there was a big display of night-blooming cereus; later in the month a few small displays; in 1925, two fair showings came early in the month, a few smaller ones later, and the last one of the year on the 28th.

NOVEMBER

A few straggling blossoms were found around town in November. A few were left on the rainbow shower on Lunalilo street, just west of Keeaumoku, and on the one in Kamanele park a bunch persisted in 1926 through the month. On rainbow showers on Kewalo street, a scattered second flowering was evident. Rarely a jacaranda blossom was seen or one of a golden shower, and except for a few, like the one on Kinau street just east of Victoria, poincianas were not much commoner. Some yellow poincianas were in blossom, and as most of their pods had changed from red to black they had lost much of their attractiveness.

After a month and a half of flowering in 1926 the *colvillea* on Matlock avenue ended the middle of November. Those on

Nuuanu avenue were not seen at this time. The second half of the month poinsettias began to become evident, and bougainvilleas were beginning their display again, both magenta and brick-red.

In 1925 the hedge of night-blooming cereus on Punahou street bore four or five flowers, both the third and fourth day of the month, and then stopped for a seven-month's sleep. On November 3, 1926, a few (four or five) last flowers of the season were seen on the Wilder avenue hedge.

DECEMBER

In December the number of individual flowers and kinds of flowers exceeded those of November, for several different kinds of plants were coming out, winter being the season for a distinct group of plants to blossom.

In 1926 purple bauhinias on the beautiful lawn at 1445 Keeaumoku street were out well, especially early in the month, and on Lunalilo street near Piikoi one white bauhinia was seen in full flower. Bougainvilleas were coming out—brick-red, magenta, and a lavender one near the corner of Dominis and Keeaumoku streets.

Ixoras and ginger joined the poinsettias, which were making a glorious display, in adding their festive red to the landscape—involuntarily contributing to the holiday atmosphere. One of the show spots of the month was the hedge of dazzling double poinsettias at the corner of Heulu and Keeaumoku streets.

In 1926 tulip trees displayed many scarlet flowers, and a red-flowered Sesbania at 325 Saratoga road came out. In Thomas square some trees were flowering a second time: a few orange tassels appeared on a silky oak, a monkey pod bore a few pink bunches, a kassod tree was dotted with yellow. A few poincianas were flowering, especially one on Wilder avenue, and the beautiful one on Kinau street. Red and yellow Pride of Barbados were out.

Pods were much in evidence, for most of the ornamental trees in Honolulu are pod bearing, and many pods are attractive, especially those of the shower trees and of the monkey pods. From the branches of white monkey pods, flat tan seed cases hang

thickly, which rattle constantly in a breeze, "like women's tongues," they say in the Philippines. They cover the tree for about six months, while it is leafless. Pods of poincianas had become yellow and brown and ugly this month, when it is in good taste to remove them from the trees. On the yellow poincianas, pods had changed from red to black and were no longer attractive. The silky oak does not bear pods but has clusters of seed cases from which the winged seeds soon escape and leave black, empty, long-tipped receptacles, which add a somber tone to the trees for several months.

HONOLULU'S Y. W. C. A. ACHIEVEMENT

Dedication of Its New Edifice

IF HONOLULU had reason to be proud of its record in behalf of young men by its provision, in 1911, of a home suitable to the city's needs, by which it was credited as having the finest and best equipped Y. M. C. A. building in the United States, in proportion to the size of the city, no less so may it be congratulated at the result of the effort of its sister association of younger years in its aspiration for service in behalf of young women.

June 18th, 1927, was termed "a memorial historical event," in the dedication of the new Young Women's Christian Association building. It was this and more to the noble band of zealous women that have guided its destinies in meeting the growing needs of their sex in this rapidly developing mid-Pacific city by its call and lurement to young women for its business, professional, and other activities. The brief sketch of its 27 years since organization and reminiscences of effort, brought out at the exercises attendant on the transfer from the late home to the new, revealed not a few facts which heighten the glory of their achievement, one of those realizations of dreams come true.

Ceremonies attending the dedication were impressive. The program opened in the old building at the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets, Mrs. O. H. Walker presiding, memories of which were told by Mr. A. F. Judd.

The story of the motives of the Y. W. was shown in a ceremonial "The Crystal of Friendship," by Mrs. Irwin Shepherd as its Spirit, and Miss Evelyn Akana and attendants as the Spirit of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Jean Erdman was bearer of the keys. A chorus of girls sang *Aloha Oe* as members and attendant visitors took departure for the new home on Richards street, and locking the doors the key was handed to A. Anderson of the Alexander Young Estate, its future owners.

At the new building the key presentation and addresses were notable. Mr. Clarence Cooke presided. Miss Grace Channon, its ex-general secretary, gave a brief reminiscence of her ten years of hope and effort toward this purpose.

To A. Lewis, Jr., chairman of the building committee, was given the key of the new home by E. K. Hussey, representative of Miss Julia Morgan, its architect, which was acknowledged in fitting remarks, and in turn handed to F. C. Atherton, representing the trustees, who gave a lengthy address on various features of Y. W. C. A. work. The key then passed to Mrs. A. L. Andrews, president of the board of directors, who said, she "accepted it as a sacred trust to be administered for the best good of the women of the community." Unlocking the door the large gathering flocked in, finding the lobby banked with floral tokens bearing congratulatory messages of friends; a bright, cheery welcome. After the prayer of consecration by Bishop La Mothe, a tour of the building was next in order, which afforded to all much gratification at its completeness and sense of restfulness.

The building is attractive in the simplicity of its design and occupies a choice site on Richards street, opposite the executive building, and running through to Alakea street. It is of Italian type architecture, built of reinforced concrete, three stories high in front and two in the rear, formed around a central court and open-air swimming pool, with connecting loggias for special features of service. Its roofing is of green tile.

Its main entrance is on Richards street. The first floor contains the administration offices, information desk and telephone exchange in the main lobby, with reading and rest room, director's room, auditorium, and cafeteria in the rear, facing "Palm Alley," which connects by a driveway with Alakea street. Back of the cafeteria is the "Elizabeth Fuller" auditorium, in memory of a Hawaiian girl charter member, provided by other native girls' clubs.

The second floor provides the employment office, well equipped gymnasium, club rooms and lockers, the Cherilla Lowrey rest room and chapel, as also a community room for the service of various organizations, several of which have already arranged to there hold their stated or special gatherings.

The third floor is devoted to the educational department, where some thirty or more subjects have classes, in which nearly 1000 girls are enrolled. An elevator conveniently connects all floors.

Consecration services of the new building extended through the following week, one of thanksgiving being held on Sunday afternoon, Dr. Chas. R. Erdman, of Princeton Theological seminary, being the speaker.

Monday the cafeteria, under the management of Miss S. H. Pettee, with two assistants, opened for service; the Morning Music club, as also the Ulu Ilima club, held sessions, and at 8 p. m. a general reception was held, with Governor and Mrs. Farrington, Consuls and wives, as honor guests.

Tuesday, a forenoon board meeting of the trustees was held, followed by a staff luncheon to Miss Grace Channon, its ex-secretary, who visits the city to participate in the joy of achievement of much of her hopes and aims. In the afternoon an entertainment, with the International Institute as hostesses, was given of folk dances by Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Filipino girls.

The W. C. T. U. of Hawaii held its first annual convention in the Elizabeth Fuller hall, with delegates from other islands in attendance, Mrs. Alice Broughton presiding, to whom Mrs. W. R. Farrington presented a koa gavel, on behalf of the Society, in recognition of her activities in the temperance cause here. Mrs.

B. L. Cowie, of New Zealand, was a guest of honor, and gave an inspirational address.

In the exercises attendant on this auspicious occasion many points of interest in the quiet development of its sphere of usefulness in the community were brought out. The Association had its origin, April 30, 1900, in the home of Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. W. F. Frear presiding, when some 60 women attended, of whom 47 signed as charter members. Its first home was in the Elite building, and there grew to 128 members. From there it moved to larger quarters in the Progress block, and after two years, to more convenient rooms in the Boston building, which it occupied 13 years. The cafeteria feature was inaugurated at this location, which was its introduction to Honolulu. Its membership in 1903 was 600.

The vacated Y. M. C. A. building was bought for the Y. W. through friends and canvassed subscriptions in 1912, and was remodeled and occupied, since which time it has so grown in membership and community activities as to demand this larger new home, specially designed for its needs, the necessity of which has occupied the time and thought of its leading spirits the past five years.

Though delayed in the realization of this ideal through other more immediate demands on the community, no hope was lost in ultimate triumph, and when the opportunity presented itself to secure this most advantageous site for our purpose, the heroic effort was made to raise funds for the project.

In February, 1925, a ten-day's financial campaign was entered upon to raise the sum of \$350,000, with Lawrence M. Judd in charge of the men's division, and Mrs. E. A. R. Ross in charge of the band of women co-workers, but the liberal cooperation and response of the community enabled the campaign to close within a week, with a surplus of over \$1,350.

The building permit sanctioned a \$334,350 structure, and the contract for its erection was secured by the J. L. Young Co. It took 14 months to build. Miss Julia Morgan, of San Francisco, being its architect, who did like service for the Fernhurst home of the Association on King street, several years ago. The grounds

are laid out for an attractive garden, evincing the taste or skill of Mrs. C. J. Richards in its plan.

While the Association was thus aiming to serve the community with thoroughly equipped educational and other provisions and conveniences at its headquarters, it was no less solicitous for the home needs and comforts of many of its members. After a few years partial benefits in this regard by the opening of Engleside in 1904, a 25-year leasehold of the Castle home was presented the Association by the Castle family in 1911, with a sum in addition for its upkeep. This became known as The Homestead, and was occupied as a home by girls for some ten years. In 1921, the Atherton family presented the Association with the property on King street on which has been erected beautiful Fernhurst, with accommodations for seventy girls in ideal surroundings of shade and lawn, a memorial to Miss Kate Atherton. This, in connection with the Beach house at Waikiki, where its facilities for swimming, games and other outdoor attractions have been a feature the past decade, provides a friendly atmosphere with congenial home companions. Fernhurst is under the motherly care of Mrs. Mary Goodrich, and the Beach house is conducted by Miss Ann Satterthwaite.

The International Institute, on Nuuanu avenue, came into being in 1919, for the benefit of various transplanted families struggling in new environment, and much benefit is resulting. Miss Helen Treudley is its executive secretary.

For several years past a summer camp has been maintained at Puuiki, Waialua, through the kindness of the Waialua plantation, who furnish also all necessary wood and water. This vacation retreat, known as Halekipa, is located in a grove of ironwood trees near the beach, for its bathing attractions and possibilities for various outdoor activities, aside from educational courses observed. Needless to say, it is a thoroughly enjoyed outing by many girls during the summer season.

The work of the organization is not confined to its members, now numbering 2,500, but reaches out its helping hand to other women and girls of the community. The Association now has 22 paid secretaries on its staff, besides a number of clerical helpers

and voluntary members of various committees. Mrs. Katherine Willard Eddy has been its efficient general secretary in recent years, but resigning to enter another field of service abroad, is succeeded by Miss Lucie G. Ford, its former executive secretary.

The present board of trustees comprise: F. C. Atherton, C. H. Cooke, F. J. Lowrey, L. Tenny Peck, G. G. Fuller and Mrs. W. F. Frear.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY

SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF COOK'S DISCOVERY OF HAWAII

By HENRY B. RESTARICK

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Hawaiian Historical Society in the early part of 1926, Bruce Cartwright introduced the subject of the 150th anniversary of the discovery of Hawaii, in 1778, by Captain James Cook. He suggested that steps be taken to secure the coinage of a fifty cent piece, and possibly of postage stamps, to commemorate the event. Albert P. Taylor said that in his judgment there should be a fitting celebration, that the nations most intimately concerned with the early history of the Islands should be invited to send representatives and men-of-war, to participate in the important historic anniversary.

The matter was discussed at other meetings, and on July 20, of the same year, at a meeting of the members of the Historical Society, a preamble was read setting forth the desirability of celebrating the anniversary, and of receiving the sanction of the government of the Territory for such action.

The resolutions which were unanimously adopted appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor and present to him the desirability of such celebration. This consisted of Henry B. Restarick, President of the Society; Edgar Henriques, Secretary; A. P. Taylor, R. S. Kuykendall, members of the Board of Trustees, and Commander V. S. Houston.

A separate resolution stressed the importance of having one or two meetings, during the celebration, at which distinguished American and foreign scholars should be invited to deliver addresses dealing with the significance of the discovery, and with the place of Hawaii in the history of the world.

The Committee called on the Governor at an early opportunity and found him most favorably inclined, and later, in accordance with the resolutions presented, he appointed a committee to prepare a tentative program, and an estimate of the necessary expense to be incurred, so that he could present the matter to the legislature, which was to meet in February, 1927. This committee consisted of those already mentioned, with the addition of Bruce Cartwright, and Dr. Herbert E. Gregory. Several meetings were held and an outline of what was considered appropriate for the celebration was sent to the Governor. He embodied the suggestions made, in his communication to the legislature, and the result was a Joint Resolution which was passed towards the end of the session.

JOINT RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Territory of Hawaii, now an integral part of the United States of America, was first made known to the world by the explorations of Captain James Cook, R. N.; and

WHEREAS, his discovery of these islands occurred on the 18th day of January, 1778, when in the H. M. S. Resolution and H. M. S. Discovery sighted the Island of Oahu, and on the 20th day of January, 1778, he first set foot ashore at Waimea, Island of Kauai; and

WHEREAS, this discovery marked a turning point in the history of the islands, which led them out of the past and into communication with the rest of the world; and

WHEREAS, the explorations of this celebrated navigator and leader of the British Empire, who also made known to the world the continents of New Zealand and Australia, continued until his death, which occurred in Kealakekua Bay, Island of Hawaii, on the 14th day of February, 1779; and

WHEREAS, it is fitting that the Territory of Hawaii should celebrate the 150th anniversary of the discovery of these Islands

by Captain Cook in a manner to do honor to this bold and intrepid son of a friendly nation, and to celebrate the development and rise of this archipelago to its present position in this great commonwealth of ours;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII:

That a Sesquicentennial Celebration of the discovery of these Islands be held during the week of August 15th to 19th, 1928, and that the Governor respectfully request the President of the United States to extend a formal invitation to the Government of Great Britain, asking their participation by sending a man-of-war with delegates representing the Dominions most interested, and that the Federal Government be asked to send representatives for the occasion, with such units of the United States Fleet as may be spared, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Governor request the proper authorities to provide for the issuance of a suitable series of postage stamps commemorating the discovery of these Islands, and the issuance of a commemorative 50 cent coin.

To carry out the provisions of the Joint Resolution, the Governor was authorized to appoint a Commission of five. He named as Commissioners, Victor S. Houston, Curtis P. Iaukea, Henry B. Restarick, Albert P. Taylor and Bruce Cartwright. The Commission organized by electing Victor S. Houston as Chairman; Edgar Henriques, Executive Secretary; and Dr. Herbert E. Gregory and Professor Ralph S. Kuykendall as Advisors, with the privilege of attending all meetings and with all the rights of Commissioners except voting.

When Victor S. Houston was obliged to go to Washington for his duties as Delegate to Congress, Curtis P. Iaukea was persuaded to accept the Chairmanship, and the Governor appointed Dr. Gregory as a Commissioner. James Frank Woods was appointed on the Advisory Committee.

At first the Commission met every Thursday and carefully considered every detail of the proposed program, and tentatively prepared a budget for the expenditure of the \$20,000 which the legislature had appropriated for expenses.

At the request of the Commission the Governor appointed the Kauai Chamber of Commerce to arrange for the celebration at Waimea, and the Kona Civic Club to have charge of affairs at Kealakekua Bay. These organizations were requested by the Commission to send an estimate of the expenses which were considered necessary for a proper celebration at points named.

Bruce Cartwright was appointed chairman of the Committee on Stamps and Coin, and in due time presented designs which had been drawn by Miss Juliette May Fraser, which were accepted, and later taken to Washington by the Governor.

Henry B. Restarick and Edgar Henriques on the Committee on Transportation obtained from the Inter-Island S. S. Company a schedule for taking guests to Kauai and Kealakekua, and sight-seeing tours on the two islands.

Albert P. Taylor was appointed publicity agent, duties entailing much newspaper work, both locally and on the mainland.

Dr. Gregory and Professor Kuykendall are the Committee on selecting speakers for the different occasions, and for the literary meetings in Honolulu, when addresses will be made on the relation of Hawaii to Great Britain, France, and other countries. The relations with the United States will be of course most important. The Committee has entered into correspondence with men well versed in the subjects, in New Zealand, Australia, and Canada, but nothing definite has yet been arranged.

As far as practicable the plans are, to have a reception to the officers of the war ships, the representatives and guests, at the Executive Building with an address of welcome by the Governor. This will be on the afternoon of August 15th, and at 8 p. m. departure will be made for Kauai. At Waimea a pageant will be presented, featuring the landing of Captain Cook. The people of Kauai are to erect a monument commemorative of the discovery of the islands, and this will be dedicated. A luau will be given, after which, the guests will be driven to the Waimea canyon and other places of interest, then to Ahukini, where they will sail for Honolulu, arriving there on the morning of the 17th.

At 8 p. m. on the 17th, departure will be made for Hawaii, arriving at Kealakekua Bay next morning. There a visit will be made to the monument to Captain Cook at Kaawaloa, and a tablet

will be dedicated at the spot where he fell, which is about 150 feet from the monument. The party will then cross the Bay to Napoopoo where a monument is to be dedicated in memory of the burial of William Whatman, in the heiau, at the request of the king. Captain Cook himself read the burial service which was the first recorded Christian service held on the Hawaiian Islands.

After luncheon those who can go will be taken by automobiles to Kilauea. The return to Honolulu will be made from Hilo, and in the evening of the day of arrival a pageant will be presented in the executive grounds.

On the evening of the next day addresses will be delivered by invited speakers on the relation of Hawaii to the countries intimately associated with her early history.

While at Kealakekua it will be impracticable to visit Puhino Lono, the small heiau where the flesh of Captain Cook was taken from his bones, for it is half a mile from Kaawaloa up a steep bluff. It is interesting to know, however, that the original post with an engraved copper plate erected by Lord Byron in 1825 is still in position. Steps have been taken to preserve this by erecting a monument leaving the original post flush with the face of the monument, with the plate attached to it, embedded in cement.

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to cooperate with the commission, with George R. Carter as its chairman.

It is proposed to hold an exhibit of Cook memorabilia, during the celebration. The Commission appointed Dr. Gregory and Professor Kuykendall a committee to plan for such an exhibit, and to send out enquiries locally and abroad with the view of obtaining the loan of relics of Cook and articles connected with his voyages, including pictures, medals, etc. The Bishop Museum has consented to have the display of such an exhibit under proper guarantees that the Trustees will not be responsible for any possible damage. It is hoped to make this an interesting feature of the celebration.

Widespread interest has been shown in the celebration not only on the mainland, but in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. It will serve to bring the history and importance of Hawaii before the world as few things could have done.

THE PAEHUMU OF HEIAUS NON-SACRED

BY THOMAS G. THRUM

(Prepared for the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Historical Society,
Feb. 8, 1927)

IN VIEW of the interest in the prospective anniversary of the discovery of these islands by Captain James Cook, and in the circumstances of his tragical death at Kealakekua bay, it is deemed an appropriate time to correct some of the erroneous published accounts of the lamentable event, and place on record the grounds and authority for this refutation.

Ledyard, in the account which he has given, states that "The principal occurrence that interrupted friendly intercourse was the seizure of the images of the heiau (temple) by Captain Cook," for firewood.

Dibble, quoting this passage, says: "After making repeated inquiries, I cannot find that the people attached much importance to that circumstance, though the fact is substantiated."¹

Notwithstanding this refutation, it is not creditable to Jarves' historical researching (written about the same time) that he accepts and enlarges upon Ledyard's statement,² a writer who, in his short stay, was hardly in a position to know the different estimate in which Hawaiians held their graven images, nor, probably, the object or purpose of the paehumu images that adorned the heiau enclosures. Jarves, long resident, had the same opportunity as had Dibble, to learn the error in Ledyard's account and correct it, instead of repeating it.

Various writers, from that day to this, comparatively, have played "copy cat" with the subject, without a proper knowledge of the Hawaiians' estimate of the paehumu images or their purpose. In the absence of persons, now living, with knowledge of the ancient priesthood and their temple provisions, it is fortunate

¹ Dibble, Reprint edition, 1909, p. 25.

² Jarves, Second edition, 1844, pp. 118-119.

the native historian Kamakau, in his history of Kamehameha I,³ gives a clear account of the purposes of the paehumu and non-sacredness of its images, the translation of which is as follows:

“The reconstruction of heiaus was one of the principal duties of Kamehameha. He caused the renovation of Keikipuipui, at Kailua, which was a great work with the erection of adorning images outside of the paehumu; wooden images they were, of ohia, carved with grinning mouth and elongated head topped as with a helmet. The thighs and legs were rounded, and below the feet was the long length of timber, to secure its erection in the ground. Some 40 were the number of images of some heiaus, and 400 of certain large ones.

“These were erected outwardly of the paehumu all around the heiau, and along the road leading to the sacred drum a row of images were erected. The one standing by the sacred drum was Kukalepeonionio. This class of carved images were not images to be worshipped. No man, or even priest, indeed, bent the knee to them in worship.

“Three varieties of ohia, the hamau, pane, and ha, and the lama, were the woods used for carving these images. They were made for adornment; to be possessed of a spirit; to make the house of the god attractive when he should descend from heaven. See in the history of Umi a Liloa. When Umi sacrificed at the heiau of Moaula, at Waipio, in offering up the burnt sacrifice, the god Ku descended from heaven in the center of a black, shiny cloud, and the tongue, trembling beneath the altar, consumed and licked up the burnt offerings.

“These wooden images, set up outside of the heiau, were not restricted (*kapu*) from use as oven fuel. On some occasions they were burned as firewood by the people holding the front images. See also in the history of Kawelo at his embarking for war on Kauai, at his consecrating the heiau of Puehu, at Wai-anae. At the close of the sacrificial service he commanded that the wood of the paehumu, the fence wood, and also the images of the heiau be taken for firewood, in provision for his war on Kauai.”

³ Kuokoa, August 24, 1867.

HONOLULU HOUSE WARMINGS

AN UNUSUAL number of house warmings of new and renewed structures, which mark the progress and improvement of Honolulu, have claimed public attention during the year 1927, and elicited in each case gratifying evidence of public interest and goodwill by the floral offerings and congratulations that were manifest.

In coming years it may be of interest to know when some of these inaugurals took place, and marked the spirit of friendliness in the business community, evidence of aloha-land mutuality rather than jealous rivalry. In the account given of the opening of the new Y. W. C. A. building, June 18th, (on page 61), the congratulatory messages of the occasion were an appreciation of the pro bono publico spirit of the institution which lifted it out of the strictly business class which characterize the others.

NEW ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL

The first event of the year was the opening, on February 1st, of the new Royal Hawaiian hotel, at Waikiki. (See page 31 for account of the memorable occasion.)

HONOLULU ACADEMY OF ARTS

According to plans, as given in our last ANNUAL, the Honolulu Academy of Arts, the gift of Mrs. Charles M. Cooke, Sr., was formally thrown open and dedicated to the educational uses of the public, Friday afternoon, April 8th, with simple, appropriate ceremony, at which the gracious donor, attended by her son Clarence, welcomed the throng of visitors. Sunday afternoon following was made memorable by a complimentary recital in its central court by the Honolulu Symphony orchestra, which was largely attended.

The legislature, then in session, in appreciation, passed a resolution of thanks to Mrs. Cooke, "for her magnificent generosity and high ideals which have made such an Academy possible."

NEW BANK HOME

The new Bank of Hawaii building, a three-story structure at the corner of King and Bishop streets, was opened to the public on March 28th. The occasion was made memorable by the congratulations extended its officers and directors by its business colleagues and the general public, evidenced by floral tokens of goodwill that crowded its spacious lobby with joyous bloom.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

The new St. Francis Hospital, off Liliha street, had its opening services May 8th conducted by the Rt. Rev. Stephen Alencastre, Bishop of Arabissus, who blessed the structure and the Sisters of the Order of St. Francis and others who will carry on its work, following with an historic address upon its conception and progress to completion. The building was then thrown open to the public for inspection, during which, a concert by the St. Louis College band was rendered. This is the first Catholic institution of its kind in the islands, and was erected at a cost of over \$250,000. It is under the superintendency of the Rev. Mother Superior M. Flaviana.

KAWAIAHAO REOPENING

Historic Kawaiahao church, its interior renewed throughout, at an outlay of \$150,000, was rededicated Sunday, July 12th, by special and impressive services at 10 a. m., conducted by its pastor, Rev. A. Akana, assisted by visiting pastors. An address by Governor Farrington, translated into Hawaiian by Rev. S. L. Desha, and reports of the building and other committees were given; and an excellent musical program by the choir, aided by Tandy Mackenzie and Mrs. Chas. L. Hall, was rendered. Dedication of the new organ, a gift from C. Brewer & Co., preceded the exercises, after which the doors were thrown open to the public.

A communion service for the officials and delegates to the annual convention of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association was

observed at 3 p. m., and in the evening the service was followed by an organ recital by Mr. Vernon Robinson, with selections by the augmented choir, which closed a memorable day.

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY'S BUILDING

Next in the year's notable structural activities was the occupancy by the Hawaiian Electric Co. of their new building, a four-story structure on the gore at the civic center, adjoining their former premises. The opening day was Monday, July 25th, and its spacious office divisions and display room of electrical supplies, occupying the main floor, attractive in itself in its artistic finish and display of goods, was heightened by the generous contribution of floral offerings in celebration of the event. Congratulations and good wishes from friends and the general public engaged the officers of the corporation throughout the day.

INTER-ISLAND OFFICE CHANGE

Near the close of October, on the completion of the internal transformation of the late home of the Bank of Hawaii, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, for its new owners, the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for its office needs, they moved to their new spacious and convenient quarters, occupying two floors, with director's room on the third. The floral decorations, tributes of aloha from many friends, and congratulations attending the event, was a red-letter day in its history.

RECORD YIELD:—Scientific cultivation has gradually increased the sugar yield per acre on these islands from 4.568 tons for the year 1901, to 6.37 tons in 1925, but some credit is due to the improved heavier mills of the present day. From exceptionally fertile fields the record for a 100-acre plot is 18.09 tons of sugar per acre.

DISAPPEARING HOUSES

HONOLULU is undergoing such sweeping changes by its structural activities that one is impressed by the number of vanishing houses that have been landmarks of the city through their part in its activities, and which were reminiscent of early days with our pioneers.

It is notable that upon the erection of the new Royal Hawaiian hotel at Waikiki, in anticipation of a heavy increase of tourist traffic through the addition of palatial steamships both to the Matson Steamship Company's San Francisco and the Los Angeles Steamship Company's lines, that the first hotel of that name, erected in 1871, should be razed. It stood in spacious grounds bounded by Hotel, Richards and Beretania streets, and was sponsored by the government at its inception, to meet the needs of the city through the increasing number of visitors of that period, and which served its purpose well until the increasing fame of Waikiki beach prompted the erection of the Moana hotel at Waikiki. Some few years later this pioneer Royal Hawaiian was purchased for the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., and has since been devoted wholly to its purposes. But proving inadequate for the accommodation of the increased military and naval forces of the territory the time came for its replacement by a new and larger edifice, one specially designed to meet present and prospective requirements, and there is now in course of construction on its site a building estimated to cost \$640,000. With the demolition of the old hotel several of its adjacent cottages have also been razed, including the early Macfarlane home, later occupied by Saml. Savidge, and by others, on Beretania street, and a two-story house of colonial type on Beretania street, erected in 1898.

The erection of the Y. W. C. A. building called for the sacrifice of the former Saml. C. Allen home, on Alakea street—subsequently a place of refreshment and entertainment conducted for a time by Miss Mary Alexander, and known as "Lanikea," and the birthplace of Honolulu's Little Theater experiment. Upon

the Association relinquishing its old quarters, the adjoining Wicke premises, on Alakea street, consisting of two or three houses—one of which, framed of native wood, was found to have been originally a grass house—was also cleared of buildings. On these premises was the home of invalided Henry A. Neilson, private secretary of Kamehameha IV, following his removal from Lahaina in 1860, the innocent victim of the king's hasty use of a pistol.

A very marked change is that effected by the extension of Bishop street to Beretania and the demolition of all buildings on its site from Hotel to Beretania streets, thus removing the two-story brick Oregon block on the upper side of Hotel street, erected in 1901. Adjoining it, mauka, was the Dowsett-Monsarrat homestead, one of the landmarks of hospitality and social activities of early days that hark back to 1847, when it was the home of Jas. I. Dowsett and Mrs. Dowsett, his mother, and since then the home of the Monsarrats. Next above it, at the gore of Union street and Adams lane, was the Fairweather cottage, of even more remote date, which in turn housed many of Honolulu's prominent citizens, among whom were Capt. Thos. Spencer, Saml. Savage, C. S. Bartow and others. In the next block above, the cottages on Beretania street, erected by Jas. F. Morgan in the early '80s, and which stood in the path of street extension, occupied the site of the famous "Mansion House" of Capt. Jos. O. Carter, which was maintained by his relict as a hostelry to Honolulu merchants and shipmasters until about the early '60s.

Below it, on Garden Lane, was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Humphries. Mr. Humphries, well known as "Deacon Humphries," was long and until his death the efficient clerk of the Supreme Court. The cottage was razed a few years ago to give place to Patten Co.'s paper warehouse.

Another prominent building razed was that of the Pacific Club, on Alakea and Union streets, a comparatively modern structure which replaced the British Club, of which it was the direct successor, in 1892, at which time it assumed the new name. The club having purchased the spacious Colonial hotel premises, on Emma street (formerly the Cleghorn home), the Alakea-Union

street property was sold, the house razed and the land converted to automobile uses.

Dr. C. B. Wood's cottage office, on Beretania street, at the head of Bishop street, and the Cooper-Grossman offices on Alakea street, have also given way to the demands of our expanding automobile service.

On Fort street, opposite the Princess theater, the Chinese Protestant church, built in 1879, was razed to give way to business demands. Its trustees have purchased the Granville hotel premises, on King street, opposite McKinley high school, and plan to build a \$100,000 structure. This will call for the removal of the Granville, formerly the residence of Paul Neuman, a prominent attorney of the Kalakaua-Gibson regime.

A two-story corner building and some ten cottages that occupied the block mauka of the Library of Hawaii have been removed in anticipation of the Library's enlargement in the near future. A like fate befell 16 or more buildings opposite, on Punchbowl street, including the St. Elmo hotel cluster, to give place to the projected new City Hall.

On Beretania street, a number of dwellings are being razed to meet business demands. Already that wide thoroughfare has assumed a commercial aspect, and the reported purchase by a prominent old-time grocery firm of a new business site, about opposite Kaahumanu school, has accelerated the movement.

With the completion of the new and enlarged pumping station, at the corner of Beretania and Alapai streets, a concrete structure, the former brick building, a monument to the efficiency of the late W. E. Rowell as superintendent of public works, of the former Interior Department, about 1890, has also had to give way to the march of progress.

CUSTOM'S RETURNS:—Collections of Customs in the district of Hawaii for the calendar year 1926, was \$1,673,742.08. November was the heaviest month, with \$185,052.06, and September the lowest month, with \$91,980.42.

AIWOHIKUPUA AND HAUAILIKI

REJECTED SUITORS FOR THE HAND OF LAIEIKAWAI

UPON AI-WOHI-KU-PUA'S second return to Kauai, from Hawaii, he planned a great feast at which chiefs only, and queen Ka-ili-lau-o-ke-koa, were the invited guests. Awa was the drink provided for the occasion, and each grasped a cup and all drank together when they sat down. During their feasting the awa chewers were ordered to provide a further supply of the intoxicant which, when ready, was distributed around until all were overcome by its effects, the host himself becoming hilarious, and in this condition, addressing himself to Kaua-kahialii, the king, he told of his futile efforts on his two visits to Hawaii to obtain even sight of Lai-e-i-ka-wai, the beauty of Pali-uli. Nor was the assistance of his sisters in his behalf of any avail, so in shame at her hard-heartedness he had returned home.

Among the guests at the feast was Haua-ili-ki, the handsome youth of Mana, a prince by birth. As Aiwohikupua finished his tale of defeat, the prince stood up and said: "You went after the chiefess in a foolish way. If I stand before her eyes, without saying a word, she will come and meet me, and then you will see that we are living together."

Aiwohi said in reply: "Say, Hauailiki, I do wish that you go to Hawaii, and if you get Laieikawai you will beat all. I will furnish you with canoes and men, and if you fail in this journey I will take all your lands, but if you return with Laieikawai then you will possess all my lands. Furthermore, my executive officer is at your service."

Accordingly the canoes were made ready and Hauailiki embarked and sailed away. The voyage was long and was cheered but once, off Maka-hana-loa, by the sight of the rainbow which arched Kea-au, indicating that Laieikawai was at that place for surf riding. The voyagers arrived there the next day, but the chiefess and Aiwohi's sisters had returned to Paliuli. As Hauai-

liki landed, many people came to admire him, for his beauty far excelled all Kau-ai chiefs before him, so the people of Keaau praised him greatly.

A mist covered Keaau for some hours the next day, but when it cleared seven girls were seen sitting at the landing, one of whom was the chiefess Laieikawai, the first occasion when all the sisters accompanied her. While seated there together Hauailiki paraded to and fro before them, hoping to win the admiration of the chiefess of Paliuli on account of his fine appearance, but to no avail. Laieikawai appeared at the beach four days after the arrival of the Kauai prince, and each day he exhibited himself in the same way, but she would not even look at him, so he planned the following day to attract her by an exhibition of his manly beauty and skill in surf riding, a sport in which he was an acknowledged expert.

The day was propitious with a large gathering of men and women, for the surf condition was tempting in the extreme. Watching his opportunity to secure the plaudits of the assembly he threw aside his kapa garment and grasping his surf board of wili-wili (*Erythrina monosperma*), he went to a place visible to Laieikawai where he stood some minutes before making his plunge. At that time there arose in the sisters of Aiwohikupua a desire for the handsome prince, whereupon Mai-le-hai-wale remarked to the chiefess: "If we were not restrained under oath to our parents, I would take Hauailiki as my husband." Laieikawai said: "I also love him, but being consecrated by my foster-mother my desire is in vain."

Hauailiki did not join the residents in surf contests, but went further out that he might secure special attraction by his long and daring feats in the high surf. Much confused noise greeted him as he rode in triumphantly, in which the Aiwahi sisters joined, but Laieikawai paid no attention to it. Hoping yet to win her favor he continued his surfing exhibition till at the fifth landing, finding that still no one called him, in approval, the truth of Aiwahi's remarks as to the firmness of Laieikawai was realized, which grieved him much. He then discarded his board and swam out to the surf lines, at which the chiefess exclaimed: "Is he

crazy?" One of her companions said: "May be he is going to ride the surfs without a board."

Hauailiki reached the outer surf line and waited awhile for a suitable comber. Presently the surf seemed to arise and rub his back, and as he came in on its momentum the foam rose around him and the spume at both sides of his neck curved like the tusks of a boar. The people on shore cheered him, and for the first time Laieikawai was seen to smile. Thinking he had won her, he repeated this surfing without a board five times, still no one called him. He was sorry that he got no attention from her and ashamed because of his boasting before Aiwohikupua. In meditative mood he floated idly in the surf, and as it was nearing the time for the chiefess to return to Paliuli, to his surprise she beckoned unto him, so he rode in on a favorable surf and landed in front of her, whereupon she placed a wreath of lehua (*Metrosideros polymorpha*) around his neck, as she was wont to do with skillful surf riders. The mist then gathered and Laieikawai and her companions were wafted back to Paliuli. This was their last visit to Keaau till after Hauailiki's return to Kauai.

When Laieikawai departed for Paliuli, Hauailiki conferred with his guide, Aiwohi's counselor, and said: "I thought her only a little hard-hearted, but lo! there is no comparison, and what Aiwohikupua said of her is quite true. My handsome looks and skill in surf riding have failed. One thing only remains, and that is, that we proceed at once, this very night, to Paliuli." After a hasty meal they started for the forest with its entanglement of bushes.

On their way up they met the guard sisters, one after the other, and won each after firm resistance with much subtilty till they met the younger sister, guarding the door, resting on the wings of birds, whereat Hauailiki fell prostrate with awe. When Ka-hala-o-mapu-ana saw them she was aroused with anger and in commanding manner ordered Hauailiki to stand up and return to his place, as he had no right here, else she would summon all the birds of Paliuli to devour their flesh and return their souls to Kauai. On account of these terrible words Hauailiki's awe was overcome and he arose and quickly ran down to Keaau.

On their return from this journey, being very tired they lay down to sleep. As Hauailiki slept he dreamt of meeting Laieikawai. Awaking to realize this fact he fell asleep again and dreamt the same dream. This occurred five successive nights, during which time he became quite uneasy, so on the fifth night as he awoke he set out alone for Paliuli, but went a different way to avoid the guards.

Arriving at the house of the chiefess he beheld Kahalaomapuana fast asleep, so he crept quietly past and opened the door, which was covered with a red cloak, and there he saw Laieikawai asleep on the wings of birds. Entering he stood beside the sleeping chiefess and shook her head. As she awoke and saw Hauailiki standing at her head she was troubled in mind. She therefore quietly spoke to him saying: "You must depart at once, for I have given the question of life and death to my guards. I am sorry for you, but you must leave without delay."

Hauailiki then said: "O chiefess! give me your consent that I kiss your cheeks, for when I came the other night without your seeing me, by the power of your guards I was sent away, and reaching Keaau quite tired I fell down and slept. In my sleep we met, and have done so these several days, so I again came up for the dream's realization." Laieikawai replied: "You must return. I do not believe your story, for what is that to me? I bid you to return."

Kahalaomapuana was awakened by his low conversation and called out: "Say, Laieikawai, who is the companion with whom you are conversing?" The chiefess ceased talking, and did not reply. When the guard entered the room and beheld Hauailiki she ordered him quickly to "stand up and return, for you have no right here, therefore go at once."

He therefore stood up and went forth, feeling himself disgraced, and returned to the shore where he informed his companion of his trip to Paliuli, and realizing there was no way of securing Laieikawai he ordered the canoes to be made ready and they departed for Kauai. Reaching Wailua he saw the chiefs and people assembling, among whom were the king and queen, and Aiwohikupua. As he reached the landing he was greeted by

Aiwohi to whom he frankly acknowledged his defeat. He then told of his journey, and also of his sisters being the guards of the chiefess, whereat Aiwohi greatly rejoiced and freely declared the wager off between them, saying it was only made in the time of intoxication.

AIWOHI'S THIRD EFFORT

When Aiwohikupua learned that his sisters had become the guards of Laieikawai his hopes revived and he said within himself, I was fortunate in leaving my sisters at Hawaii for now my desire to possess her who makes my nights sleepless will be accomplished. He thereupon announced to the assembly of chiefs his determination to sail again for Hawaii, for now, with his sisters as the guards of the beauty of Paliuli, he could not fail to realize his expectations.

But Hauailiki spoke up, saying: "You will not succeed, for have I not seen the sacredness of the chiefess, and the dignity and austerity of your sisters, especially of the younger one? My firm belief is that your desire will not be fulfilled and that you will not be fortunate even if you can approach near to them." Yet, as Aiwohi's hopes were built on his confidence of aid from his sisters, he made immediate preparations for the voyage, calling together his chiefs, soldiers and paddlers, to form an imposing fleet, and directed his counselor to prepare suitable canoes. These comprised twenty double and eighty single canoes for the chiefs and soldiers, forty war canoes for the servants, and a triple canoe for himself, his counselor and immediate attendants. When all was ready they sailed away in state, the voyage occupying many days.

On arrival at Keaau the chiefess and her companions were up at Paliuli, but the powers of Waka, foster mother of Laieikawai, gave her knowledge of Aiwohi's movements, so she remarked that they must guard themselves and be watchful, and on no account go down to the shore, but to remain right there until Aiwohikupua had departed for Kauai. Kahalaomapuana thereupon quickly called for Kiha-nui-lulu-moku, their lizard god, to be near them in the coming conflict. At the same time she gathered her

sisters together in consultation for the safety of the chiefess, which resulted in the following plan:

The different sisters were to take guard stations, designated by strict kapu signs, at respective distances apart along the way, from the eldest at the outer station to the youngest as the house guard. At the approach of Aiwohikupua, the elder sister, Mai-le-hae-wa-le, was to forbid his entrance to the sacred precincts and drive him away; should he prove stubborn one of their guardian birds was to be sent to the youngest sister who would hasten and combine all in defense, and she herself would drive him off; or, should he come threatening, the god would be called upon to slay him. This plan being understood the sisters separated to occupy their respective stations in guard of the chiefess.

Toward dawn of the next morning Aiwohi and his counselor came up, and observed the sacred stations marked with white kapa. These his companion felt to be unmistakable kapu signs, but Aiwohi contended that as his sisters held the guarding power he could disregard them and press onward. So they continued on their way without meeting any cause for fear until they reached the fourth kapu-marked station, for it was yet dark. They had not proceeded far toward the last and most sacred one of all, that of the youngest sister, when they met the first guard, Maile-haewale. Aiwohi felt glad and hastened forward when he saw his elder sister, but she quickly bade him return, for they were on forbidden ground. Aiwohi thinking this was a pretense, advanced still nearer, but she again ordered him off at once, and asked: "What right have you here, and what relative have you two here?"

"What? my sisters!" exclaimed Aiwohikupua, "I thought you were my friends, and through you all I would satisfy my desire." Without further parley she sent a bird messenger to Kahalaomapuana for aid, when, instantly, she gathered all the guardians at the fourth kapu-station to meet Aiwohi.

When Aiwohikupua saw his youngest sister borne on the wings of birds, and realized she was the chief guardian of Laieikawai, he and his companion wondered at the sight. But she said to them: "You two must now return, do not linger or delay, for

the chiefess is sacred and you have not the least right in this precinct, nor can you consider us your sisters, that time has passed by your own act in deserting us," whereupon she returned home and was seen no more.

Hot anger and disappointment possessed Aiwahi at these words and, as they wended their way back to Keaau, he determined to send up a company of soldiers to slay his sisters: As they passed one of the kapu stations, behold, the lizard god lifted its tail on the stake covered with white kapa, ie-ie vines and ferns, so they hastened their steps, for it glared at them frightfully.

Upon reaching Keaau the order was given to prepare a company of soldiers to go up and slay the sisters of Aiwahi. Waka, the same day, foresaw this intent and plan and warned Kahalao-mapuana that ten strong men were being selected to come and slay them all for the anger of the brother for being sent away, therefore, to reside in readiness with our god.

The chief guardian thereupon commanded Kihanuilulumoku "to watch the mischievous thief, the great troubler below, and if his men came in force to kill them all; allow none to escape; to pursue them till all are vanquished, but to beware of Ka-lahu-moku, the great dog of Aiwohikupua, lest we be eaten up and all perish; let your strength and power be put out against Aiwohikupua." This was the commanding prayer to their god. That night the ten men were sent up to Paliuli.

In the early dawn as they neared Paliuli, the men heard the sound of wind from the lizard god and felt its force, but did not see the cause, so they continued on their way. Presently they observed the upper jaw towering above them and realized they were right in its mouth. Some tried to jump backward to avert danger, but quickly they were swallowed whole, none escaped. Two days passed by and Aiwahi, in ignorance of this event and greatly enraged at the nonreturn of his men, selected again twenty stalwarts and sent them up, but only to meet the same fate when they reached the same place, none returning. The chief again waited, and as they did not return he sent up one soldier to learn the cause and he also was killed. Thus he continued sending up men until but eight remained, and still he was in ignorance.

In perplexity he conferred with his counselor upon the cause of their nonreturn. The counselor replied: "Perhaps they saw what a beautiful place it was and so remained, or else they have all been slain by your sisters." This latter suggestion Aiwohi thought preposterous, but in order to know the situation they concluded to send the two fleet messengers, U-li-li and Aki-ke-ehi-ale, to learn what the men were doing. On their way these messengers met a birdcatcher from the woods who asked them where they were going. They replied: "We are going up to learn of our people at Paliuli; there were eight forties (320) sent up and none have returned." "They were all destroyed by the lizard god Kihanuilulumoku," said the birdcatcher, "none escaping."

When they heard this they continued on their way, but had not gone far when they heard the whistling of the wind and the noise of falling trees, indications of the presence of the lizard god, as was told them by the birdcatcher. They therefore changed to their bird form and flew up high, and on turning, behold, the upper jaw was about to cover them, but by swift flight they escaped. They were now convinced of the death of all their people as it had been told them, so they returned and informed the chief of what they had heard and seen.

Kalahumoku, the large man-eating dog of Auwohikupua, was then sent forward to kill the lizard god and slay Aiwohi's sisters. On setting forth on this service it was further instructed, "to bring Laieikawai with you."

Before the dog went up it warned the chief and those with him, as follows: "Where are you all! As I go up carefully, if the mist ascends straight and falls on the leeward side you will know that I have met Kihanuilulumoku and we have befriended each other. But if the mist cloud falls on the windward side it will show that I am fighting the lizard god, when you must all pray to your god Lani-pi-pili for victory.

"Should the mist fall here, then know that the lizard god is victorious, but if it ascends and falls toward the mountain, victory is on our side and the lizard god has fled." With this the dog, accompanied by the messengers, went up.

Reaching Paliuli the lizard god was found asleep, but it suddenly awoke, frightened by the smell of the dog, although it had passed and was nearing the first guard of the chiefess. The lizard god pursued and overtook the fabulous dog of Ka-hi-ki, and opening its jaws the lizard waged war upon it. The dog exposed its teeth at the lizard's approach, but the champion of the mountain obtained the victory and the dog barely escaped with life to its master, for its ears were gone and its tail was reduced to a stump.

During this contest the messengers returned with tidings of defeat to the chief and, looking up, Aiwohikupua noted the mist indication of the lizard god's triumph. Utterly defeated in all his schemes respecting Laieikawai, he gathered together his remnant of men and returned to Kauai, where he had to admit his disgraceful defeat, and the triumph of his sisters in their care and protection of Laieikawai, the chiefess of Paliuli.

PROPHECY OF KEKIPIOLO

Translated from Moke Manu MS. of About 1890.

ACCORDING to a well-known writer of the times of Kamehameha, he makes mention of a certain man who dwelt in the upper region of Wai-ka-ka-laua, in the Ewa district of Oahu, named Ke-kio-pilo, a prophet of the ancient time when Maile-ku-kahi reigned king of Oahu, or may be later in that of Kua-lii, the famous king who was carried in the net.¹ The day of the month, nor the year, are not stated, but no doubt he obtained the story from the recollections of old people who preserved all such to pass down orally, for writing was unknown in Hawaii in those days.

It was the custom in ancient times for the king, and the chiefs under him, to reside peacefully with their people in their respective

¹ It is said of Kualii that he lived to a great age, so that he was carried about in a net palanquin, even to the direction of battles in time of war.

land divisions, as on Oahu here. Then indeed, certain ones, as chief's agents, or landlords (*kono-hi-kis*) were appointed over the various smaller divisions, as collectors of all products of labor, and to whom certain days per month were given for the cultivation of the chief's *ko-eles*. [And woe betide those who failed to observe labor day.]

On a certain day of the *konohiki*, above *Wai-ka-ka-laua*, where many people were living, that while engaged in his work, the priest *Kekiopilo* was one of them. That was a time when all alike had to share in it, and while so engaged a very strange thing occurred: the receiving by *Kekiopilo* of a vision as he lifted his spade from digging in the soil. He was much startled thereby, so that he cried out his surprise, "*Ka-ha-ha!*" Such an expression, and in such a voice, attracted the attention of fellow-workmen that they questioned him for its unusual harshness.

Kekiopilo exclaimed: "A vision!"

They questioned again: "What was the vision like?"

The priest replied: "I saw something large like a great tree arise and move over the surface of the sea, so as to run hither and stand just below here, but not coming upon the land. And I saw many people thereon; people of bright eyes, with white skin, and rapid, unintelligible speech."

The people again asked him: "What can be the meaning of this thing in its future effect upon us?"

The priest answered his companions with frankness: "Yes, this is the second time you have asked. The god has shown me the end of the ruling of chiefs over this nation of our descendants in coming years. We will not see what I speak of, but succeeding generations, a people who will observe and declare the fulfillment of these revelations I make known unto you, and will perpetuate my name among successive generations."

Shortly after this explanation by the priest to his companions, he again revealed the truth of its prophetic fulfillment in the arrival of the first foreigners on one of the islands of this group.

These words of *Kekiopilo* became a subject of much contention among the people of the land division in their labor-day discus-

sions. This first prophecy of the priest was accepted by certain ones, while others were unbelievers.

On this eventful day, the sun was probably just right for the revelation according to the teachings of Hawaii here, and at the noon hour of foreigners in these days of advancing knowledge.

A second vision of the priest occurred on the self same day. At time of exact noon, the landlord (konohiki) stood up and called out loudly to rest and eat, and they all made preparation to eat food. While so engaged, Kekiopilo had his second vision, in the following manner:

The object he saw resembled that of his former vision in the semblance of foreigners on a growing tree, except that it was filled with hairy animals, quite unlike, of large body. And they were seen to be of goat kind, with hair of various colors. The horns and ears were long, but their voice was readily responsive to call. And these animals were seen to swim ashore to the land, and eat refuse and herbage. At this point of the vision the priest startled and exclaimed:

“Here is this vision revealed again by the god to me!”

When some of the people heard this they asked him the nature of his vision, so he told them its kind and explained the meaning of the different colors of the animals he saw, in this way:

“The white hair gets its name from the sow. Spotted, resembles the hair of some pigs at birth, etc.” Kekiopilo was the first one who called kiko-kiko (spotted), “kalakoa,” from the name of his land at Ewa. Thus he explained the first use of various names in Hawaii, from insects, and the young of animals known to the group. He said, finally:

“If this white race should arrive here the land will be filled with this kind of animals, and the rocks will remain.”²

These words of the priest, interpreting his vision, have been verified; his prophecy has surely come to pass. In this way have we the assurance:

In the first book of history printed at Lahainaluna Seminary, on Maui, the story of Captain Cook, called Lono, arrived Jan. 18,

²Intimating that rocky sections will be unaffected.

1778, from out of the ocean, off the windward shore of Oahu, and reached Kauai the next day, Jan. 19, touching at Waimea, and dropping anchor in its sandy bay. This was the very first ship, according to Hawaiian chronology, arriving at these islands, and which astonished the people, causing them to exclaim excitedly in fear: "Alas! A great branching tree! A wide spreading tree! Here it is approaching from the ocean!"

This was the fulfillment of Kekiopilo's first vision, as stated. The foreign sailors and Captain Cook, as they landed from their boat, rambled above Waimea, and met the many men, women and children on its sandy beach. In this first meeting of the Waimea people with foreigners, they termed them "curved heads" (from their cocked hats), bright eyed, loose skinned (from their clothing) and of unintelligible speech."

In this first arrival of Captain Cook, at Waimea, he became friendly with King Kaumualii and his son, descendants of Kaeokulani, the first king of Kauai, and so also the people in their mingling with the sailors.

After the death of Lono Captain Cook, at Kaawaloa, Kona, Hawaii, several years lapsed before the next arrival, that of Vancouver, also a Britisher, who established friendly relations between the Kauai government and Kamehameha I, the Napoleon of the Pacific. This is the foreigner who furnished Kamehameha with foreign articles of war; a man of Christian character in advising Kamehameha to abolish idolatry and ancestral worship; there was the true God in heaven.

Vancouver was the first foreigner who introduced cattle into these islands, bulls and cows, giving Kamehameha a pair which he landed at Kawaihae, Hawaii, from which they have spread throughout the group to Niihau. This was Kekiopilo's second vision, which he showed clearly.

By this story of this man it is really wonderful how he first knew of the source and rights of foreigners arriving here on vessels for settlement on Hawaii's soil that has continued to the present era, of which we are witnesses.

The larger part of the lands of the chiefs and the common people are now sold or mortgaged to foreigners. The rights of the

Hawaiian people are clearly understood. The white foreigners and other races residing here are the ones to observe the rules and understand all things relating to the living of the generations of Hawaiians coming on at the present time.

The writer of this narrative is witness to the fulfillment of the first part, the loss of the land to the foreigners. The people are speaking English; but are not in the projects of enterprise for internal improvement of beloved Hawaii, therefore, in observing the work of foreigners residing here, they have become the broad leaders of Hawaii nei, and there have come also many Chinese and Japanese to engage in pushing forward the enterprises of the white foreigners successfully, so there is no doubt that Hawaii is possessed by foreigners, as first seen by the priest Kekiopilo.

THE MAKING OF A LARIAT

Method of a Hawaiian Cowboy in Making His *Kaula-ili* (Hide Rope) Fifty Years Ago

BY JOHN COOPER SEARLE, SR.

FOR A choice lariat, a good even hide was essential. A dark brindle bull or steer of even color, three or four years old, was chosen as having the strongest, uniform hide, preferably in good condition, that is, not too fat nor too lean. The animal was stabbed just back of the horns, "pithed," not bled, and if the meat was not desired the carcass was let lay until swollen, usually twenty-four hours, to stretch the hide even, to facilitate the skinning operation.

This process began at the chin. A cut was made which extended to the vent: then the forelegs were split from the inside at the knees to the center of the brisket. The hind legs were then cut, down along the hamstring, turning inward. In skinning, great care is taken not to nick or cut the hide, or in removing all meat and fat therefrom.

A lot of pegs, 6 to 8 inches in length, are required to stake out the hide. First, the hide being laid hair side down, a stout peg is placed in the butt of the tail. Next, one is placed in by the ears, to stretch the hide lengthwise. Then pegs are placed in the knee of the forelegs, also in the hock of the hind legs, being careful to pull the hide straight, leaving no wrinkles after these main pegs were all set. The other pegs were then put in, and it was important they be all in line, so that the hide stretched evenly at all points, so that when finished it would be smooth and even as a drum head.

Sometimes when the hide was too fat wood ashes were spread on it and rubbed in, but never salt. The hide should not be allowed to get wet by rain or dew, so it was taken in at the close of day. After two or three days pegging out it should be ready to finish drying, hair up, without pegging, dependent on weather conditions. When properly dried it will make a crackling noise in being handled.

Next, to cut it in strips: this requires skill, practice and patience. The main points to be observed, are, not to leave a ragged edge, nor to cut or scratch the flat or hair side. Trim the hide of all uneven edges, ears, knees, tail and peg holes, leaving it a large oval. Start cutting a strip three or four inches wide, beginning at the left side and cutting in a taper toward the neck for the width needed, according to the length, weight and size of the rope desired. This strip is then cut into four of equal width. The hair is removed by close shaving, or scraping, which was frequently done with broken bottles, care being observed not to cut or scratch the strip, which might ruin the rope.

A rope is only equal to its weakest strand, so they should all be made uniform in size, for strength. All meat, or fat, and inner lining, should be removed, and each strip trimmed for the size braid intended, care being taken to give more width to a thin place than to a thick place, but if the hide has been properly treated at the start it will be sufficiently uniform.

The loop of a rope receives the most work and strain, therefore, have the four ends of the last cut of the strips (which comes from near the back of the carcass) tied together and start the

braid with said four end strips. The reason for not cutting these strips separately from the hide is to give each strip the advantage of place for strength, so that the four strips will even up, and the back of the hide, being near the loop which receives the most strain, provides for this most worked part.

The strips are rolled separately and buried in damp but not wet ground over night, to render them soft and pliable for braiding the next day.

To braid 4 strand: Number the strips 1, 2, 3, 4. Place No. 2 strip over No. 3 to left, bring No. 1 under No. 2 and No. 3 between No. 3 and No. 4 and over No. 2; bring No. 4 under to left between No. 3 and No. 1 up over No. 1 to right, and so keep on under, between, over, to right or left, as required. This starts a round braid. Haul the strands tight and keep them well closed in, without depending too much on the fingers. Lay your weight and hold the strip firm; holding the braid fast in the left hand with the fingers and thumb, lest it unravel, using your weight for tightening and thus secure an even braid, which is very important, that the strands bear their equal share of the strain it will be subject to.

If the rope is to be 30 feet in length, the loose ends must be tied up whenever a rest is taken. When the required length has been braided the ends are tied up, then a small slit in braid No. 1 is made, lengthwise, say $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, just to fit the strap or strand. Have this slit close up to the braid, then pass one of the other strands through it, pulling it up tight, then slit the one just put through. Serving all ends this way leaves them smooth. At the other end started from must be provided a loop for the rope to run through, with a piece of hide from the butt of the tail, or neck, about seven inches long by four in width. Remove the hair as done on the strands, double over the sides till they meet in the middle, flesh side in; push the end of a butcher's steel through about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from the end so that all four holes will be in line when the last fold is made, thus providing four thicknesses at the end. Reave the end of the rope through the holes on one end, then double over the other end so as to form a loop through which the rope will pass. A knot must be made

to prevent the end from slipping back through the holes. This knot is made in various ways, according to each cowboy's fancy, and, for identification of ownership, a person would slip in a five- or ten-cent piece, or braid in a strand of horse hair, so many spans from the end.

The weight or thickness of the loop was made to suit the person for whom it was intended, but in a windy district a heavy lariat was the desideratum. When completed it was then tried out by one person on horseback taking a few turns on his saddle, and a helper on the ground taking a turn around a tree or fence post, and gradually slacking the rope until it was stretched and pliable. The udder of a cow was considered the best lubricant for a hide rope, which, on being stretched out was well rubbed until supple to run smooth through the hand. The cowboys of Hawaii in those days had no gloves.

After the rope was tried out and proved good in weight, strength and luck, it was unbraided, each strand being gone over and rubbed, or pulled between two round stakes, until the strands were straight and soft. It was then rebraided with care, the strands being turned. At this final operation the rope was given a Hawaiian name, such as *Hala ole* (no miss), *Pa'a mau* (always fast), *Kc-pau* (bird lime), *Hu ka ma-ka-ni* (the humming wind), etc., and they would chant their song of praise for their rope, horse, and saddle, along with their own and family names as they would start out in early morn to be at the place of driving by daybreak. This was in the days of the long horn and racing breed of cattle, the kind brought in from Spanish-California years ago.

A cowboy's hide rope was justly prized; he might be asked for anything he had except this, or his best cow-pony. Many times their life depended on the speed of horse, or strength of saddle, or lariat. The white-face of today is a *pa-le wai-u* (milk sop) compared to the old brindles of Spanish strain.

The outfit of a cowboy comprised several ropes, for different work; the one here mentioned being a first-class special product; others were just ordinary. Generally on rainy days repair work was in order, or the making of hair ropes, saddle girths, or halters; a cowboy in those days being able to make his own outfit, and fancy ones at that.

WIDENING OUR INDUSTRIES

MACADAMIA NUT CULTURE

ANOTHER effort toward diversified industries in these islands is gradually asserting itself, gladdening the hearts of those patient pioneers of vision who plant in faith and wait patiently for due reward in coming years.

The territorial and county fairs of late years brought to public attention a new product of the fruit farm, by the exhibits of macadamia nuts from favorable lands in several parts of the islands. This new aspirant for commercial recognition, known also as the Queensland nut (*Macadamia ternifolia*), and held in high favor, had gone beyond the culture of scattered individual testings, and to the surprise of many, was doing well in various sections as a business enterprise.

The Federal experiment station report for 1919, called attention to this product as "one of the most promising of all nuts for improvement and for commercial cultivation within the tropics or subtropics. It has received little attention, however, and in fact has been almost wholly neglected, notwithstanding the fact that it is unexcelled in richness and delicacy of flavor."

This new enterprise is incorporated as the Hawaiian Macadamia Nut Co., Ltd., having a tract of about 100 acres in upper Keauhou, Kona, Hawaii, most of which is planted out and doing well under the management of James H. Pauls, at elevations varying from 600 to 2,000 feet.

Thos. C. White, of Kona, has a grove of some 10 acres that are also in fine shape, an object lesson to his neighbors and others. A Japanese concern under Y. Sasaki is also engaged in the enterprise in the same district, having an area of 61 acres set out, with promise of further plantings in the near future. The Honokaa Sugar Co., Hawaii, has now 100 acres planted, none of it yet in bearing, with more contemplated. Olaa planted out 36 trees in March, 1925, of which 35 were living this midsummer, five feet tall. Dr. Baldwin has about 5 acres planted at Haiku, Maui, and Dr. Glaisyer is planting 50 acres on Kauai.

On Oahu, at Makiki, the planted area of the Macadamia Nut Co. known as Nutridge, on the slope of Tantalus, under the care of E. S. Van Tassel, covers some 20 acres, partly in bearing, and being extended, though not doing as well as in sheltered and less windy sections. At Hoaeae, in the Ewa district, is another tract of about six acres on the Robinson estate, reported to be in fine condition. The exhibit of macadamia nuts from this section took first prize at the territorial fair in 1926 and again in 1927. At Wahiawa, Oahu, Mr. W. L. Hopper has five acres planted out, and Mr. G. G. Fuller is doing the same.

Mr. Grant Bailey, manager of the Hoaeae Ranch, kindly furnishes the following data on the infant industry: "It is difficult to say what the miscellaneous plantings of the macadamia nut are, but they must run up to 100 acres. Our planting is about six acres. Of that, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ constitute the oldest orchard now in bearing. Apparently one would have to wait about ten years before expecting commercial results on the planting. Our oldest trees are seven years old and they are just now beginning to bear. They begin to bear anywhere from three to six years, but the point is to get them to where they bear enough to begin to pay for their acreage. The oldest trees in the Territory are 43 years old and are producing very satisfactorily, which would indicate that we could expect a life of production of anywhere from 60 to 75 years from a tree."

The favorable legislation at the last session for the encouragement of the industry is giving it an impetus and leads to the expectation that new tracts found will be gradually planted out in nut trees, the cultivation of which is said to have much in its favor, in that little attention is required after the first year's care, and when they come into bearing the nuts drop from the tree when ripe, thus saving the expense of picking, as with coffee, or cotton. Trees in rat-infected districts, however, require protection against their depredations at the nut's formative period.

The federal experimental station has done much toward the propagation of the macadamia nut since its introduction into these islands many years ago by R. A. Jordan, from Queensland, Australia, and first planted out by E. W. Jordan. This must have

been somewhere along in the '80s, and specimen trees are now to be found in several parts of Honolulu and throughout the islands. At the time of the station report referred to, a few trees in bearing were growing on its lands on Mount Tantalus, and in 1918, 800 nuts of this species were sown at the station greenhouse, to be ready for distribution during the summer of 1919.

In September, 1918, a few trees were taken to Kona, Hawaii, and through the hearty cooperation of the trustees of the Bishop Estate, and the manager of the Captain Cook Coffee Co., their planting to a considerable extent was arranged for and a larger shipment sent, which were planted at various elevations, and in soil varying from typical rock land to open friable loam. The plantings varied in distances of 30 feet apart when set out between coffee trees, to 25 feet apart in especially cleared tracts.

The macadamia tree is credited with varying greatly in respect to productivity, size of nut, character of foliage and bearing age. In a recent report from Kona the average nut product was placed at from 60 to 100 bags per acre. This variance is attributed to difference in size of nut, and woody character of some trees, as yet unfruitful, but which may become productive as they get acclimatized. The plantings of the company were said to be 6000 trees at that time, and the price of nuts from 15 to 20 cents per pound. As yet these have not found a place in our exports, though mention has been made that the outlook for advance orders from eastern confectioners promised to care for all we would produce.

EARTHQUAKES:—Honolulu experienced a decided earthquake in two shocks at 4:51 and 5:59 a. m. of March 21st that was felt throughout Oahu. No damage resulted, though intense enough to rattle windows, etc., and to alarm timid folks at such unseasonable awakening. Hawaii also had a severe shock at 4:52 a. m. of March 20th that was felt all over the island.

WHENCE THE MOO OF HAWAIIAN MYTHOLOGY?

WORLD'S WORK for June, and National Geographic Magazine for August, 1927, contained articles by W. Douglas Burton, narrating the trapping of the ten-foot monster dragon lizards (*Varanus komodoensis*) of Komodo Isle, of the Dutch East Indies, the only known place of their existence. This reptile is believed to have inspired Chinese dragon mythology. A few were captured alive by the search party for the Bronx Zoo, and twelve were killed and preserved for the American Museum of Natural History, this expedition of several scientists having been sent out to verify the report of their discovery, about 1912, on this small, little known and seldom visited island.

These prehistoric reptiles, generally classed with the crocodiles of India, are said to be closely related to the giant monsters which lived on northern Australia in the stone age of man, but of which no trace now remains. The Philippines are said to possess several species of a gigantic lizard that may bear some relation to the above reptile of Komodo Isle, which may have a bearing on an important question of Hawaiian mythology, as the basis of their Moo goddess, of which there were several of universal recognition throughout the group. Has Hawaii passed through a giant reptile period, to leave no trace save in legendary myth?

It has been difficult for students of Hawaiian folk-lore to accept the three small species of skinks, or the four species of gecko (commonly referred to as lizards) known to the islands, as the deified moo (lizard) of the race; that it should hold so prominent a place in their mythology, and even in their present day superstition, and is a factor in the theory of their acquaintance with the dragon species at the place of origin of their ancestors, or in the course of their migration.

This view obtained with New Zealand's savant, S. Percy Smith, as also Judge Fornander in his investigations for the origin of the Polynesian Race; and very naturally so unless it can be

learned that at some period in ages past a species of these dragon lizards had an existence in this group, to have instilled such fear, or inspired the hopes of the race, as their stories relate. Furthermore, the moo of their mythology is an amphibious reptile, which the lizard of Hawaii is not.

The legend of Aukele-nui-a-iku gives the first mention of a giant lizard or dragon, when the hero (Aukele) is thrown by his jealous brothers into the pit of Ka-moo-i-nanea to be devoured, but proving to be related, it becomes his guardian thenceforward. The supposed scene of the story lies in some foreign land; it is not in Hawaii. Nor is it shown just when the dragon (moo) becomes the prominent deity of their mythology that should make it one of the coveted aumakuas (ancestral spirits) of subsequent generations as prevailed.

Three prominent goddesses of the moo clan of ancient time were Wali-nuu, Wali-ma-noa-noa, and Kala-mai-nuu, while the most famous of local origin was Kiha-wahine, a princess of Hana, Maui, who was transformed through Kalamainuu and became the famous lizard goddess of (comparative) modern times. These were said to be goddesses who watched over the safety of the land, and helped Kamehameha conquer and consolidate the islands into one kingdom.

The harmless little three-inch lizard known to the islands since their discovery surely could not have inspired such fear and power.

DRIEST PERIOD:—The year 1926 was the driest year in these islands since the establishing of the U. S. Weather Bureau in 1905. The average rainfall for the Territory was 50.43, being 4.04 inches less than the previous driest year, 1919, and 63% of the average for the past 22 years.

FIRE LOSS:—Honolulu's fire loss in 1926 was \$198,358., of which \$103,681 was paid by the insurance companies.

THE WM. WOLTERS STAMP COLLECTION

BY F. W. REID

THE INTERNATIONAL fame acquired by the remarkable collection of postage stamps of the late William Wolters, long resident in Honolulu, is ground sufficient for a brief account of its final disposal, this year, as per court order, more particularly with regard to its quantity and variety of Hawaiian issues for comparison and future reference by more than local philatelists.

The writer first heard of the Wolters collection some ten years ago when, as a stamp and coin dealer in Sydney, he learned from collectors returning from vacations in Hawaii of its great size and scope, and it was generally conceded that there was nothing approaching it in size or completeness among Australian collections, though there are several very fine collections in both Sydney and Melbourne.

Since locating in Honolulu, some three years ago, I have naturally heard a great deal of Mr. Wolters and his rare collection, from local philatelists who had known him and had seen all or part of his notable gathering. It was not until June, 1926, however, that I had my first acquaintance with the collection, which from then on kept me employed daily for three months.

After several years of litigation between the local heirs and the City of Bremen, Germany, to which municipality the collection had been bequeathed by Mr. Wolters, its disposition was further complicated by the custodian of enemy property (Mr. Wolters having died in 1918, during the great war) having taken charge of the collection. As it could not legally be sent to Germany, the local court, last year, gave permission to the administrators of the estate to have the collection appraised and sent to New York to be sold by auction.

Mr. Bruce Cartwright was appointed appraiser and engaged the writer as assistant in the really colossal task of examining, listing and valuing the collection, comprising over 200,000 stamps.

We found the stamps were stored in two five-foot safes, and one large deposit box in the vault of the Bishop Trust Co., where we worked four hours daily from the first week in June, 1926, for three months. The stamps were mounted in over 100 volumes of from 60 to 100 leaves each, but there were also about 100 packages of unmounted stamps in envelopes and boxes, and also many whole sheets of stamps between sheets of cardboard. There were in all 203,139 stamps, including many duplicates—in some cases, 1000 to 3000 of a kind. The total Scott's catalogue value, including damaged stamps, was a little over \$400,000, and the total amount realized at the ten auction sales was \$193,500.

While this result was somewhat disappointing, it was realized that not a few of the lots offered of a kind were in dealer quantities rather than collectors, and so broke the market. Furthermore, many of the early Hawaiian issues in the numeral series, in both the flower border and plain series, could not be classed as perfect specimens. Such stamps sold at only $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of catalogue figures, while others in very fine condition brought over catalogue quotations. The United States stamps realized over \$28,000, British Colonies \$54,583, Germany and German Colonies \$21,876, and the Hawaiians over \$24,000, the record price of the sales being for a 13 cent Hawaiian of 1851, type II, at \$2,800 (catalogue value \$2,500), while the very next lot, a similar 13 cent but with small margins and slightly damaged brought only \$410. Another 13 cent issue, type I, catalogue value \$1,500, brought \$1,350, and four others of same series, 5 cent and 13 cent, brought from \$330 to \$510 each.

Of the plain bordered Hawaiian numerals of the several denominations, colors and issues, there were 353 lots offered, in singles, pairs, blocks and sheets. Of all these, the highest price realized was \$205, for a 2 cent black on greenish blue paper. Four others in this issue realized an average of \$163.62 each. The next series in favor was the 1 cent blue on bluish white at \$201 on two occasions.

The various engraved issues, including provisionals, many of them in entire sheets, gave satisfactory returns for the most part, the choice apparently falling on the 6 cent green provisional, at \$106 for a used copy, and \$140 for an error overprint, new, while an error issue of the 10 cent red-brown, cancelled, brought \$185.

Mr. Caetano, who was secretary to Mr. Wolters and helped with the collection, states that the records kept show that a little less than \$125,000 was expended thereon by Mr. Wolters, who bought from dealers all over the world, but mostly in the United States, Germany and England.

There has never before been and probably will not be again for many years, so large and representative a collection in these islands, yet there is one Hawaiian stamp that was not represented in the collection—the 2 cent flower-bordered numeral of 1851, valued at \$10,000, of which there is but one known to exist in the Territory, in the collection formed by Mr. Thos. G. Thrum, now possessed by the Bishop Museum.

WAHIAWA'S HEALING STONE

AUTOSUGGESTION is seemingly giving remarkable healing power to a prominent lava headstone near the cemetery of the village of Wahiawa, Oahu, which is drawing people daily by the hundreds, to practically test, or to witness the efficacy of its alleged curative powers. This has been going on the past few months, with little evidence of abatement.

The fact is, that this stone, once "unhonored and unsung" as it lay in the bed of Kaukonahua gulch, was taken by George Galbraith (then land owner of that section) to mark the famous traditional royal accouchment stones of Kukaniloko on the high land of Wahiawa, not far from the main road. That was 45 years ago, and today we are told it was placed in its upright position to mark the supposed burial ground of "one of Hawaii's

rulers." That assertion lacks the support of tradition. The history of Kukaniloko is given fully in the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL for 1912, and describes the Galbraith headstone in its connection with the royal birthplace.

Two years ago the Daughters of Hawaii society assumed the care of the historic spot for its preservation, and some months thereafter had the Galbraith stone moved elsewhere, since which time it has been an attraction as a shrine, and the recipient of floral and other offerings, and is now said to be endowed with healing power.

Of the nationalities of the devotees and health seekers, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Koreans, Portuguese and Hawaiians are among the daily pilgrims to the new shrine. Homage is paid by each individual in the manner that appeals to him or her most, and in their seriousness seem wholly unconscious of the presence of onlookers.

The stone, nearly six feet high, tongue shaped, two and a third feet in width, is now imbedded in a concrete base, with a smaller shoe-shaped stone beside it, both enclosed in a wire fence. As reports of the alleged miraculous healing power became more widely diffused, the offerings of flowers and leis to grace the stone, and fruit and money at its base, increased; incense offerings by Orientals also ascend from around the enclosure.

This growing popularity led the manager of the Wahiawa Water Co. to place a box for the coin offerings, which in a few weeks reached the sum of \$600. All such offerings are being deposited in the bank, for possible future welfare work of the community.

It is interesting, yet pitiable, to hear the various accounts of the alleged legendary,* imaginary and incredulous suppositions, to warrant belief in the stone's healing properties and miracu-

* The attempt now to saddle the name of Keanini-ula-o-ka-lani upon this stone (as has been done), would embarrass its originator for his or her authority in connecting this legendary celebrity of that fabled land, Kuaihelani, who came to Waipio, Hawaii, to wed Hainakolo, the handsomest maiden in all the group, whom he took back with him to his country and then deserted her. This, the Oahu version of the story, does not show that he ever returned here.

lous power, that prayers should be burned in a barrel in its vicinity, with offerings of incense.

The daily press has kept the public informed of this modern craze, with instances of worship, supplication, and acts or tests of the afflicted for self relief, or in behalf of others, as evidences of their faith. Some climb the fence to rub the stone with some article (cloth or leaves), and then the parts of their bodies afflicted; or in making a lei offering, will take one off the stone in exchange and don it for its supposed potency, by contact, for healing.

A Japanese maid touches the stone and rubs her afflicted eyes; one mother touches the stone and rubs her hand over her little one; another mother, taking her handkerchief, touched every part of the stone with it and then applied the cloth to the face of her child. Others rub their hands, head or limbs upon it and await its healing manifestation. Some openly avow its curing power; others make repeated effort, then go away to return again in their search for relief.

Chinese and Japanese are the more faithful devotees, and cricifixes among the suspended offerings on the stone indicate Filipino worship. But, notwithstanding the throng that at times gathers about the object of their hope and desire, each one is intent on his or her quest, unmindful of the presence of others.

Hawaiian devotees have a notion that a propitious sign to a pilgrim is when, after steadily gazing upon the stone, should a misty vision of a woman and child appear, the devotee should thereupon leap the fence and place a lei offering on the stone and depart satisfied. This usually in the evening gatherings after lamplight.

Rumors concerning this Mecca and some of its devotees have been rife, and it is noted that of the various nationalities participating, dire penalties for certain sacrilegious acts have fallen only upon Filipinos. One case, for disrespect shown by pushing the stone aside on its removal, whereupon death followed quickly. In another, for the theft of the first money box containing some \$300, it is whispered about that the culprit is dead. On the other hand, a Filipino is credited with having made the first offerings

to the stone before its change from the Kukaniloko group. This latter may be true; the others are not.

Toward the close of October several foreign residents of the village petitioned the health authorities for the removal of the stone, as being a menace to the public health, which as yet has not shown grounds. It is not unlikely that the interest therein will gradually die out.

MOUNT TANTALUS GOT ITS NAME FROM PUNAHOU BOYS

THE following account, from the *Advertiser* of October 7, 1901, answers fully the inquiry made on several occasions of late:

“How did Tantalus get its name?”

The question, put to Professor Curtis J. Lyons by an *Advertiser* reporter yesterday, opened up a flood of interesting recollections of early history.

“Well, Tantalus. The story is that a lot of Punahou young fellows, in the earliest days of the school, when the oldest boys were kids, named it. Some of them got permission from their teachers to ramble up the mountain, and one Saturday afternoon started on their trip of exploration.

“It was late when they left the school, and there was no way to go. Instead of going up Forest Ridge, which used to be an open ridge, they went up Round Top. When night approached they were still some distance away, with the valley between them and the peak. The valley was covered with a thick undergrowth, and they had to give up the ascent. The boys were only youngsters of ten, but they were versed in Greek mythology, and they immediately dubbed the mountain ‘Tantalus,’ because of their tantalizing experience, the peak so near, but yet the valley between them and the summit.

“‘Tantalus’ was the Greek god who was punished by being placed in a pool of water with an insatiable thirst, but as soon as he attempted to drink, the water receded. The word ‘tantalize’ is of the same Greek origin.

“Those early boys at Punahou named a good many of the places about here. I think some of the Emersons and Gulicks were in the party that named Tantalus. I didn’t get here until a few years later. They named ‘Round Top,’ ‘Sugar Loaf,’ ‘Olympus,’ and other points about Honolulu.

“It was the Punahou College boys who were the first to play baseball in the Islands. A Boston clergyman introduced the game in the early forties, and the Punahou boys immediately took it up, and were responsible in a large measure for its present popularity and spread.”

UWEKAHUNA OBSERVATORY OPENING

From *Volcano Letter*, April 21, 1927

DURING the visit to Kilauea of the second Pan-Pacific Conference on Education and Recreation held in Honolulu, Dr. Hubert Work, U. S. Secretary of the Interior, at 9 a. m., April 19, opened to the public the new Uwekahuna Observatory and Exhibition Room of the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.

Doctor Jaggard made a short address, mentioning the fact that for eleven years past it has been the hope of the workers at the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory that some sort of a trailside museum might be provided which would make it possible to explain to travelers in an appropriate setting the fascinating mechanism of volcanoes, and at the same time show them pictures of recent activities and maps or diagrams illustrating the relation of the Hawaiian volcanoes to the surface features of the globe. Thanks to the liberality of Congress in creating the Volcanology

Section of the Geological Survey in 1926, the Research Association supplied money for the building of a small exhibit hall equipped with electric current and projection apparatus. This is now finished, and some of the best of the collections of the Observatory have been placed in display cases, the whole room being faced with large plate-glass windows that command a magnificent view southward of the whole Kau Desert and Halemaumau pit. As the buildings and equipment furnished by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association are all part of the plant of the Observatory, Dr. Jaggard took occasion to convey the new establishment to the use of the Department of the Interior through the two branches here presented, the National Park Service and the Geological Survey.

Secretary Work accepted the offering on behalf of the Department of the Interior, and short speeches were made also by Hon. Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service, and by Hon. Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii.

The new buildings are of iron, with rough stone corner posts, the smaller one housing the water tank, preparation room, and power plant, the larger one standing on the highest rim of Kilauea Crater, with a terrace in front designed to display the view that on bright mornings extends all the way from Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa around past the south point of the island in panorama, and thence eastward, including all the cones and landmarks of the Kau Desert, to Halemaumau, spread out at the feet of the observer as an enormous chasm less than a mile away. Beyond it and around is seen all the detail of Kilauea Crater and the pits Keanakakoi and Kilauea Iki, while in the distance to the east lies Puu Huluhulu, that marks the site of the new Chain of Craters Road, which Secretary Work dedicated the same morning.

It is hoped eventually to install on the terrace a large Zeiss binocular telescope. Projection apparatus for lantern slides and motion pictures have already arrived, and in a short time will be installed and in operation.

WELCOME OF THE NEW LINERS

S. S. CITY OF HONOLULU AND S. S. MALOLO

THERE is an adage that "what is worth doing is worth doing well," and this is evidently characteristic of Honolulu.

That is why she "goes over the top when worthy appeals are presented, whether for Liberty Bonds or Welfare Drives. Hence the naturalness of that spontaneity of welcome that greeted our two new steamship liners this year. We say *ours* in more than the ordinary sense, seeing the addition to the Los Angeles Co.'s line is named for our fair city, and that of the Matson line, the *Malolo*, maintains its company's noted preference for Hawaiian names for its fleet, applying it to the largest, specially constructed, and fastest steamship, for their San Francisco-Honolulu service, as described in last Annual.

It was a joyous day to all concerned that greeted the *City of Honolulu* on her arrival, June 10th, with its delegation of prominent men of affairs of Los Angeles, to congratulate us on our progress that encourages them to add another and finer steamship to their line. "Honolulu," it was said, "received its very own, and gave it a hearty typical Hawaiian welcome." A fleet of outrigger canoes greeted the vessel off port and convoyed it to the dock; the aloha committee and bevy of lei girls boarded the ship and decorated its officers and its 300 passengers with floral wreaths; airplanes droned their greetings as they circled the vessel and steam whistles did their screeching, while the band and thousands of people on the dock and points of vantage, among whom were bands of singers, demonstrated Hawaii's aloha to the newcomer. Maybe there were no happy smiling faces in that ship's complement of humanity in appreciation, if so, the photo of the group fails to reveal it.

The celebration of arrival was further observed in the evening by a banquet at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, tendered by the Chamber of Commerce to the distinguished visitors, where, after disposition of the good things provided, to the accompaniment of melodies by native singers, the governor gave an address of welcome, which was responded to by expressions of appreciation with hopes and aspirations of mutual interest, commercially and otherwise.

Delay until Nov. 21st in the arrival of the *Malolo* (through the unfortunate collision on her trial trip), instead of in midsummer as contemplated, was taken advantage of for furthering plans for her reception. In brief outline, this consisted of a series of features characteristically Hawaiian, under the charge of Princess Kawananakoa, who, with a capable body of co-workers, mapped out a welcome demonstration that surpassed in pomp and brilliancy any preceding attempt.

A fleet of outrigger canoes, with royal insignia, bearing King Kaumualii, of Kauai, and court, met and boarded the liner off port to convey Kamehameha's greetings, Kamehameha and kahili bearers and warriors, in a flotilla of 16 canoes of 100 paddlers, met the giant steamship as it entered the harbor and escorted it to its pier, which was lavishly decorated with ferns and evergreens. Hawaiian girls in tapa costume of ancient time boarded the ship off port with the welcoming committee, and decorated the official group with carnation leis and the passengers each with a fragrant wreath. Two monster floral wreaths graced the bow of the ship, and a cooked young pig was presented Captain Johnson, typical of the choice gift of olden time. Two dancers for entertainment and several groups of singers serenaded meanwhile. This was augmented at the dock as the passengers landed in picturesque manner, amid the rejoicings of a packed water front of many thousand welcomers. Music by the band, airplanes, steam whistles, flags and decorations of tropical plants demonstrated the joyous occasion.

A second and more elaborate pageant took place in the evening, attending the banquet to the distinguished guests (among whom were some 70 delegates from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce), at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, which outranked the similar ancient portrayal at the hotel's opening. On this occasion a group of 50 singers from the Hawaiian girls' club of McKinley High School, and the Lei Mamo Club, entertained, and a hookupu enacted—the bringing of gifts to royalty in early days.

Several girls stationed at the entrance to the dining room placed fresh floral wreaths on the women guests as they entered, and old-time Hawaiian chants, songs and hulas furnished a memorable entertainment that followed with dancing till the small hours of morn.

NEW HAWAIIANA

“**T**HE Helen Alexander Cook Book,” a collection of 250 recipes, largely Hawaiian, with glossary of how to do things, etc., 12mo., 216 pages, Maddox & Gray, N. Y.

“Experiences of a Medical Student in Honolulu and on the island of Oahu in 1881,” by L. Vernon Briggs, 8vo., 250 pages, freely ill., D. D. Nickerson, Boston.

“House Without a Key,” by Earl Derr Bigger, a detective story with a Waikiki setting, of 316 pages, 12mo., Grosset & Dunlop, N. Y.

“Hula, a Romance of Hawaii, by Armine von Tempsky, a realistic story of Maui ranch life, of 368 pages, 12mo., F. A. Stokes Co., N. Y.

“Hawaii’s Capacity for Self-Government all but Destroyed,” by Wm. A. Kinney, an 8vo. of 206 pages, F. L. Jensen, Salt Lake.

“Banana Culture in Hawaii,” by W. T. Pope, Bulletin No. 55 of the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station, 48 pages, paper.

“History of the Catholic Mission,” by Father Reginald Yzen-doorn. 100 years of Catholicism in Hawaii. 8vo., 254 pages, ill., leather, Star-Bulletin press.

“Hawaiian Days and Holidays and Days of Long Ago,” by Mary D. Frear, ill. by Jessie Shaw Fisher, 12mo., 50 pages of some 40 or more poetic memories and inspirations, The Stratford Co., Boston.

“Honolulu Hours,” by Betty M. Bartlett, a small booklet of verses, 26 in number, on 36 palm decorated pages, Star-Bulletin press.

“Lei of Lays,” by Bess Heath Omstead, a sm. 4to., blue and gold booklet of 36 poems, 63 pages, ill., Paradise of the Pacific press.

“Kona Legends,” by Eliza D. Maguire; 12 short stories, ill., sm. 12mo., boards, Paradise of the Pacific press.

“The Meal Ticket” of “Doc” Adams, 63 pages of prose and verse skits on passing events, with head and tailpiece ills., by R. H. Rice, 8vo., paper, Advertiser press.

"Rulers of Hawaii and History of Iolani Palace," by A. P. Taylor, ill., 12mo., paper, Advertiser press.

"Kanaka Moon," by Clifford Gessler, a 12mo. collection of poems, ill. by A. S. Macleod, 154 pages, Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y.

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

"History and Traditions of Niue," by Edwin M. Loeb, 226 pp., with map, cuts, and 12 plates. No. 32.

"The Products and Structure of Kilauea," by John B. Stone, 60 pp., with several cuts and 2 plates. No. 33.

"Polynesian Religion," by E. S. Craighill Handy, an exhaustive study of the ancient worship of the Polynesian peoples, 342 pages. No. 34.

"Geology of Kaula, Nihoa, Necker, and Gardner Islands, and French Frigate Shoal," by Harold S. Palmer, No. 35, 35 pages, with several cuts and 2 plates.

"Geology of Mangaia," by P. Marshall, No. 36, 48 pages, with ill., 2 plates and map.

"Food Values of Poi, Taro, and Limu," by Carey D. Miller, No. 37, 25 pages.

"Fishes of the Tropical Central Pacific," by Henry W. Fowler. No. 38, 33 pages, with several cuts and 1 plate.

"String Figures from Fiji and Western Polynesia," by James Hornell, No. 39, 88 pages, showing 77 diagrams of figures.

"Hawaiian Mosses," by V. F. Brotherus, No. 40, 45 pages, including 8 pages plates.

"Report of the Director for 1926," by Herbert E. Gregory, 45 pages, No. 41.

In quarto Memoir series: "Jaws and Teeth of Ancient Hawaiians," by H. G. Chappel, No. 3, vol. IX, of 20 pages, with plates XLII-XLV and five sheets of tables.

RETROSPECT FOR 1927

CONGRATULATORY

ANOTHER year is drawing to its close, which, on striking a balance, will present a goodly sum as the return for the year's business activities, notwithstanding frustrations, or delays, in carrying forward various ideal projects. How much of this may be attributed to depression of the market for our main product, sugar, which but one month scored 5 cents, can only be conjectured.

Under such adverse conditions it is fortunate that Hawaii produced a bumper sugar crop, the biggest in its history—810,000 tons, which inspires confidence in the prediction of a million ton crop in the near future.

The delay in the inauguration of the new Matson Steamship Company's ship Malolo's service, through the collision on her trial trip, had a depressing effect upon the business community. This was somewhat relieved by the addition of the specially refitted City of Honolulu, in June, to the Los Angeles line of steamers.

Transactions in real estate and building were curtailed through an increased tax rate, a situation which the Legislature failed to remedy. This check in prosperity is perhaps opportune. Survey may be made of overestimated and premature projects that, in not a few instances, are swelling our bonded indebtedness for further increase of taxation.

Summarizing commerce for the calendar year 1926 shows a total of \$186,662,209 for exports and imports, of which \$100,145,020 were exports, and \$86,517,189 were imports, leaving but \$13,627,861 as our profit for the year. Our last report, which was for the fiscal year 1926, gave a much better showing. The value of sugar was \$59,716,596; of pineapples, \$34,842,200. Here also the comparison between the calendar year and fiscal year customs figures are against us. Shipping for the fiscal year 1927, at all ports, shows 1,101 vessels, sail and steam, of which Honolulu's

share was 760 steamers of 6,180,573 tons, and 10 sail of 12,138 tons.

Growth of our shipping business is indicated by the opening of an office here of the Isthmian Steamship line in their direct freight service from the eastern states, heretofore represented by an agency. Also, the growth of our Seattle trade to warrant the Lurline's direct return service. Some direct cargoes of canned pines for Europe are also being made.

Financial conditions continue stable. The bonded debt of the Territory, as of June 30, had increased to \$24,210,000, with negotiations in progress to float loans of several millions more, on the showing of the assessed value of real and personal property, now \$414,064,603, on which the taxes realized for the fiscal year were \$14,003,878.

Other features in the year's changes will be apparent in several of the retrospect divisions, as also in the revised statistical tables.

WEATHER

Following the long spell of short rainfalls, as dealt with in last issue, the islands throughout experienced a beneficial change in December last, which was followed in January with the greatest amount of rain since 1923, which was well distributed. Strong winds and thunderstorms prevailed in the early part of the year. The February rainfall was 61 per cent normal, with Oahu as the most favored. March was above normal on all the islands, the heaviest being on Oahu and Kauai. From the 22nd there were four days of southerly wind, with frequent thunderstorms. Hail fell on all the large islands, with resultant damage in the Makawao section of Maui. This spell of hail occurred on the 22nd at Koloa, Kauai, Schofield Barracks, Oahu, and Kula, Maui; on the 23rd at Haiku, Honolulu, and Mana; and on the 24-25th on Hawaii. April temperature was somewhat warmer than usual, while its rain exceeded all prior April records except in 1918, and 1924. It was well distributed through the month, but unusually heavy on Maui, and in Kona, Hawaii, doing damage in the latter district estimated at \$100,000. May likewise was warmer and wetter than its average, being exceeded, for the group, but twice, in 1910 and 1916. June temperature for the month was uniform-

ly high, with rain below normal and irregular throughout the group. July and later months varied but little, rains favoring more than usual throughout the summer months. October took a change, but November is proving a wet month.

POLITICAL CHANGES

Public attention had an unusual season of unrest on the other islands, this being election year for county officials in the second, third and fourth counties. But despite loud voiced activities of the would-be self-sacrificing public servants, the elections made little change in any of the counties, the majority of the incumbents in each being re-elected at the primaries.

Oahu has not been sailing the smooth sea anticipated at last year's clean sweep of county officials. Disappointment has been keen over the inefficiency of the police department. Rumors of graft and bribery, implicating the higher-ups in the service, led to several changes by the board of supervisors, and the appointment of Patrick K. Gleason as sheriff, vice David L. Desha, resigned. The detective bureau came in for reorganization and is now under the charge of John N. McIntosh.

LEGISLATIVE

The fourteenth territorial legislature is credited with having "gone down as one of the least constructive legislatures we ever had," and it is also charged with an utter disregard of party pledges of economy and modification of taxes. Public interests were disregarded for personal gains; an unwarrantably large list of pensions were granted, regardless of the system enacted at the last session; and salary boosts, beyond the executive's budget submitted for their guidance, of over \$210,000 to some 130 beneficiaries, thanks to the Senate. In this there is hope of some relief by executive discretion. Then, to crown all, the balance of money appropriated for the expenses of the session was voted as gratuities to the already highly paid House officials and clerical force of its various committees—an innovation. At this ignoring of pre-election pledges, little wonder is expressed at the sigh of relief that went forth at the close of the legislature, which cost the country \$97,206.55.

There were 741 bills introduced during the session. Of these, 451 were tabled; 278 became law; two were vetoed and the veto sustained; one passed over its veto, and ten were pocket-vetoed.

The minority of its statesmen had a strenuous time in stemming the tide that seemed to possess both houses, hence the deadlock that delayed its closing five days.

REAL ESTATE

The year opened with a continuance of the interest that marked 1926, several large deals taking place. Some were speculative, others for improvement, and totaled some \$2,500,000 among but a dozen realtors for January's transactions. Following this was the reported sale of an extensive tract between Ala Moana and the proposed Kapiolani Boulevard, for improvement that contemplated dredging along its water front and creating a beach.

An area of 93 acres, of the Long Estate, in Palolo changed hands at \$300,000, for subdivision, and two Kapahulu properties brought good figures for a like purpose. The same is to be said of the extensive Paiko tract of 463 acres of farm and beach land, out at Kuliouou, recently sold for \$330,000.

A number of parcels in various sections have been opened up, or their opening contemplated, for subdivision, several of which completed their road improvements, water connections, etc., before placing them on the market. This is true of Manoa tracts, and the recently opened portion of the Kamehameha tract, Kalihi.

City business property offerings have been rare. Three Bishop street parcels, unimproved, realized \$16.25, \$25.00, and \$26.50 per square foot, and a later sale in its vicinity brought an average figure. The Strauch building, on King street, with its 24-year ground lease, changed hands at about \$100,000, to become the office home of the Honolulu Gas Company. Sales of business sites on Beretania street, at Kalihi and at Kaimuki have brought good figures.

This but touches upon the year's changes. The summer months showed a lull in transactions, but in October activity increased, with a number of important deals, in which Waikiki had a goodly share.

Interest in out of town properties continues, tracts at Niu, and at Laie, being improved and subdivided, are among the latest offerings.

BUILDING

Building throughout the year has maintained a steadiness that will run close in value to that of 1926, with less of the attractive business structures than of late, the principal buildings of this class entered upon this year being the new Army and Navy Y, costing in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, and the new office building and warehouse of the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. of four stories, to cost \$500,000. On Mauna Kea street, a new theater is being erected, a Japanese venture. A new fire station is completed at Kapiolani Park, and a two-story fraternity building is nearing its finishing stage, on Lunalilo street.

Much is being done in school extension. The additional McKinley unit, its auditorium, is nearing completion. Iolani school has erected new quarters on the former Davies property, Nuuanu valley. The St. Louis College group of buildings, at Kaimuki, are in progress. The Kalakaua Jr. High school building planned for Kalihi, a two-story structure with 51 class rooms, to serve 1,500 students, will be entered upon shortly, to cost \$150,000. New homes are going up in all residential sections, with Kaimuki perhaps leading, though Manoa shows quite a number gracing the recently opened tracts, and occupying vacancies in various sections. Moana Estates and Kalakaua Acres, Waikiki, are being dotted with attractive cottages, and a recently constructed Model Home in the former section, is drawing much attention.

The steps announced last year for important business changes along Beretania street are now proving to have been more than rumor. This with other reported building projects give promise of a busy year ahead.

Hilo reports considerable building improvement, among which are: the Order of Foresters building, two-story, of concrete, costing \$24,000; the Hawaiian Transporting Co., in which is the office of the Los Angeles Steamship Co., costing \$50,000; Buddhist temple, one of the largest on the islands, costing \$76,000; Pacific

Guano and Fertilizer Co.; and the Chung Chong building, its first unit completed at a cost of \$23,000.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

The various projects under this heading may be confined to public buildings, highways, wharves and harbor improvement, sanitation, and sewer and water projects, all of which are "dragging their slow length along," from the taxpayer's standpoint. Of public buildings, schools predominate, and extension of Beretania and Kalihi pumping stations are in their second year of alteration. Highways, roads and bridges and their needs are ever with us, and progress is being made in various directions around the island.

An extensive sewer project is under way requiring the tunneling of several streets, and carrying its outfall beyond the reef. The Waikiki beach reclamation project has been aided by a legislative appropriation of \$50,000.

Hilo is improving her harbor facilities at an outlay of \$425,585, on piers 2 and 3, and the dredging of an adjoining slip, with a further sum for its retaining wall. Recently the completion of its clear concrete road to the volcano was celebrated. Kauai's improvements are given elsewhere. Kahului is also dredging its harbor and improving the shipping facilities of the port.

HOLIDAY OBSERVANCES

Washington's Birthday, as also "the glorious Fourth," passed this year with less public demonstration of patriotism than was shown in monarchy days, a change that may be laid to the increasing number of autos, and the inclination for out-of-town freedom.

Memorial Day was observed as usual, the resting places of the dear departed, in all cemeteries, being literally snowed under with flowers.

More and more Hawaiians are making a pompous demonstration in keeping green the memory of Kamehameha I. Annually on June 11th, the various native societies gather to honor his memory in long colorful parade, to decorate his statue in front of

the judiciary building, and thence to the grounds of the Capitol for literary and musical laudations of their great king. Orations are in Hawaiian and in English, and, with the singing afford enjoyment to the large number of foreigners who join in the celebration, which generally ends at noon.

Regatta Day was again full of interest this year, the weather being fine, and new aspirants entering for rowing honors, swelling the number of contesting clubs to eight. Apart from the outboard motor events, there were nine oar contests, three being by girl crews, of which Kauai sent one. The Myrtles scored highest in the day's nine events, Hilo scoring second, Kunalu (girls) third, and Healani fourth.

Armistice Day, as usual, was observed by a military and public schools parade. The aggregation formed at Thomas Square and marched in six sections along Beretania to the Capitol grounds for review, addresses, and singing.

KAUAI'S PROGRESS

Improvements on the Garden Island, of interest to the general public, embrace: First, and by far of greatest importance, is the development of Nawiliwili harbor. The breakwater constructed by the federal authorities has been completed, reaching about 2100 feet from the south shore. Upon its completion the territorial board of harbor commissioners entered into a contract for the construction of a retaining wall to impound the dredged material to be taken from the turning basin. This contract, for the sum of \$271,000, is about 60 per cent completed, and when finished the dredging contract, railroad terminal, and wharf or wharves will be started.

Of general interest also is the beginning of a paved road to the head of the Waimea canyon, to be completed during 1928. This will be greatly enjoyed by tourists and others, as the canyon trip has become one of the scenic claims of the islands.

Furthering Kauai's reputation for good roads is the construction of wider permanent concrete bridges, spanning the Kalihiwai and Niunalu streams, taking the place of steel girder bridges.

For its agricultural development, the tunneling and ditch project of the past four years in bringing the waters of the Hanalei river

to augment the Wailua stream at its middle fork, at the 1200 foot level, with a capacity of 100 million gallons daily, is completed this year. One ditch from the main stream will supply Lihue plantation, while another ditch will serve Makee and Kapa'a. Koloa also shares in the project, tapping the west fork of the Wailua stream at the above elevation.

WAR MEMORIAL NATATORIUM

This long delayed memorial, a tribute to Hawaii's war heroes, at Kapiolani park, was completed this summer in time for the international meet of swimmers, held August 24-27. Its dedication was followed by a series of natatorial events which had drawn a number of notable athletes from abroad for competition with local stars for championship honors and world records.

The pool is located at the seashore side of the Irwin site; measures 40x110 yards with a 9-foot depth, and met the swimmers' enthusiastic approval. It is provided with concrete bleachers, and served some 7,000 people on the opening night, when Governor Farrington and other officials presided.

Following a dedicatory address by the governor, Duke Kahanamoku, Hawaii's ex-champion swimmer, who, after several years absence, had returned for the occasion, opened the pool's service by an exhibition swim. In the several events that followed, a number of new records were made and a new local champion recognized.

John Weissmuller, of Chicago, improved his national title in the 100-meter free style contest by finishing in :58 flat. In the 440 yards event he won the world's record in 4:52, beating the old Borge mark of 5:02 $\frac{3}{5}$. Again in the 880 yards relay race he finished in 9:35, clipping :07 seconds from the old record.

In the mile swim, on the 24th, Clarence ("Buster") Crabbe, of the Outrigger Canoe club, gave a spectacular race, finishing in 21:52 $\frac{3}{5}$, just six seconds behind the world record of Arne Borge, of Sweden. He also came in second in Weissmuller's 440 yards victory.

Pete Desjardins, of Florida, springboard champion, ably defended his title against several competitors.

Mariechen Wehseleu maintained her supremacy in the 440 yards event for women with little effort in 6:12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the 100 meters free style for Orientals, T. Kawamura led in 1:10 $\frac{1}{5}$, though in the boys under 15 event, in the same distance, Tom Ling finished in 1:08 $\frac{3}{5}$.

Geo. Kojac, of N. Y. Boys club, in the 220 yards backstroke lowered the old record of 2:41 $\frac{3}{5}$ in 2:36 flat.

These were among the more notable events in what the participants termed a most successful competitive gathering.

VISITING YACHTS

Visiting yachts and their owners were this year mostly of the world-tour class of pleasure seekers, from both East and West. They were:

The pleasure yacht *Sumar*, P. Madson, master; David C. Whitney, owner; a Diesel motor boat of 496 tons, 160 feet in length, with a crew of 22 men, arrived March 21st from Balboa, and after a week's stay left for Manila en route for Singapore, etc. With the owner was Mrs. Whitney and two lady companions.

The German lugger *Hamburg*, Capt. Carl Kircheiss, arrived March 26th, from Shanghai, on a tour the like of its naval namesake of last year, for the extension of German trade; a small craft with a crew of but four men. She was badly buffeted in her 53-day voyage across the Pacific. After some twenty days in port, and after undergoing repairs, she left for San Francisco.

The private yacht *Warrior*, Harrison Williams, owner, of New York, arrived April 20th, from Hong Kong, for fuel, then departed for home by way of the canal.

British steam yacht *Surprise*, Lieut. C. H. Williams, owner, arrived May 15th, from Suva, 18 months from England, on a world tour; a fine large vessel of 1144 tons. After several days in port she left for San Francisco.

The trim yacht *Goodwill*, Keith Spalding, owner, with his wife and daughter, visited us again this summer, coming by way of Christmas Island, for a short stay.

Motor yacht *Ripple*, J. Hansen, master; E. C. Wilson, of Los Angeles, owner, with his wife, two daughters and friend, on an

extended South Seas cruise, arrived from her new home port via Hilo, July 26th; a fine Krupp built craft, over 133 feet in length, of luxurious appointments for pleasure cruising. After a stay here of twelve days she sailed for Christmas Island, returning here again October 14th for a short stay.

Schr. yacht *Gwyn Wen*, also of Los Angeles, E. Overton, master and owner, with his wife, son, and friend, arrived September 20th, from a South Seas cruise by way of Hilo, for a week's stay, on her way to the coast; a fine English built craft of 65 tons net.

KOKOKAHI

For the founding of an inter-racial community project, in connection with the religious activities of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, Mr. Theodore Richards purchased from H. K. L. Castle a tract of some 35 acres of land at Kaneohe, for the sum of \$45,000, which he donated to the Honolulu Bible Teachers Training School as a Christian inter-racial convention and recreation center. Hence its name, signifying "one blood."

Plans are in progress for the erection of a club house, an auditorium, the creation of an athletic field and other community needs, around which will be grouped attractive cottages for the several races embraced in the Board's work.

VISIT OF MADAM PELE

After being quiescent since July 29, 1924, activity returned, unannounced, to Kilauea July 7, 1927, surprising visitors and attendants at the Volcano house at 1 o'clock a. m. by a glow from side streams flowing into Halemaumau, at first vigorously, but after the first week the flow gradually waned. Public interest was naturally aroused as the lake took on its wonted cone formations and fountaining activity in the struggle to rise from its present great depth. A number of excursion parties flocked thither to enjoy the sight and welcome Madam Pele back to her domain, but the jade was not to be cajoled into a long stay, for on the 19th the flow of lava ceased, and the glow from the cracks of the pit floor decreased gradually the following week.

STADIUM ENLARGED

Honolulu's new stadium, which opened last year, as described in our Retrospect (page 130), has already enlarged its sphere of usefulness by the addition of a baseball diamond to its football gridiron, and the erection of a steel and concrete grandstand 102x180 feet, and 50 feet high, with a 20-foot wire-screened extension in the center, at a cost of some \$40,000, thus affording additional seating capacity for 3,000 persons.

AVIATION MISHAPS

An army plane in maneuvers, June 6th, under Lt. T. Griffiss, developed motor trouble and was forced down in Kapiolani park, badly damaging its right wing. Fortunately the pilot escaped injury.

The Lewis Tours commercial plane, piloted by Pond Richie, in passenger service at Kahului, Maui, at the July 4th celebration, crashed to the ground from engine trouble, badly damaging the plane. The passenger escaped unhurt but the pilot was somewhat bruised.

The same day, on Kauai, Richard Grace, after several delays and mishaps in his attempted flight to San Francisco in his plane Cruizair, took off from the Barking Sands runway, but his plane came to grief through a defective stern post shortly after the start, and was badly damaged in making a landing. The plucky aviator escaped unhurt.

A sad fatality followed the rejoicings attending the successful flight of Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger from Oakland to Oahu. On their departure for home per S. S. Maui, July 6th, a pursuit squadron of six planes from Wheeler Field, as a farewell aloha, approached and circled the vessel off Waikiki. While flying in formations of three, one of the planes, piloted by Lt. Chas. L. Williams, plunged into the ocean, the pilot sinking with his plane.

The arrival of Messrs. E. Smith and E. Bronte, from Oakland, in their plane City of Oakland, July 15th, ended disastrously on Molokai in landing. After reporting dropping into the sea hundreds of miles from Maui from lack of fuel, they were able

to reach Molokai, but crashed into a grove of algaroba trees, badly wrecking the plane, but with no injury to the intrepid flyers.

A sea-plane from Pearl Harbor, engaged in search for the lost Dole fliers, was forced down through motor trouble three miles off Kaneohe, August 23rd, at near noon, without serious result.

An army plane in observation practice, September 2nd, near Wahiawa, striking a telephone wire, burst into flames and crashed to earth. Early aid rescued the observer, Sgt. J. B. Arthur, though he was badly hurt. Futile efforts were made to save its pilot, Capt. J. W. Signer, who was strapped to the seat and enveloped by the flames, from which he perished.

The biplane Malolo, of the Lewis local tours service, with Holbrook Goodale, pilot; E. S. Brooke, photographer; and two passengers, H. Haneberg and Miss Jeannette Starr (12), on a photo observation flight to Laie, Sunday, October 16th, from some unknown cause while circling the Mormon temple, dashed suddenly to earth at 11:20 a. m. from a 200-300 feet elevation with an explosion which set the plane afire, and burned its four occupants beyond recognition.

A navy sea-plane on taking off from Kahului, Maui, October 24th, was struck by a heavy wave and turned over, breaking a wing and submerging. All its occupants were rescued.

At departure of S. S. *Malolo*, Nov. 25th, two navy planes attended it in farewell aloha maneuvers, when, off Koko Head, at 5 p. m., one in which was Lt. Comdr. M. B. McComb and attendant, Lewis Anthony, developed trouble and fell into the ocean. A boat from the steamer found the lifeless body of Comdr. McComb, which was brought to port, but nothing was seen of his companion.

SHIPPING MISHAPS

Freighter *Elkton*, Capt. E. C. Schnellhardt, which left Iloilo, February 10th, sugar laden for New York, to touch at this port, radioed signals of distress on the 16th, through heavy weather, followed by silence. Four naval craft and the stmr. *Liberator* went out from Manila on search, but nothing was found nor anything further heard of or from her.

Br. stmr. *Sheaf Mead*, Capt. H. B. Rae, from Kobe for Victoria, arrived in distress, February 28th, for a new propeller blade, having lost one early on the voyage, necessitating her making this port for repairs.

Stmr. *Sonoma*, on her March trip for the Colonies arrived on the 17th much behind schedule through break of shaft and was delayed till the 23rd awaiting a new one from the Coast.

Freighter *Mana*, in docking at Kahului, stern in, May 8th, crashed into the wharf, seriously damaging her stern post and tail shaft, necessitating her being towed to this port for repairs. These completed, she loaded at Hilo and on leaving port June 2nd, grounded off Blonde Point, but sustaining no damage, she proceeded on her way to San Francisco.

Freighter *Crosskeys*, coal laden, for Port Allen, Kauai, was disabled eight miles from her destination with a cracked cylinder head, July 7th, and towed to port by the *Kilauea*. A new head was cast by the Honolulu Iron Works Co. and sent down to outfit her for her next charter.

FIRES

Other islands share in the fire record since last issue, Wailuku, Maui, having a supposed incendiary disaster in the loss of six stores December 12, 1926, estimated at \$50,000, on which there was but \$12,000 insurance. Waimea, Kauai, followed in January with a \$1500 loss of a clothes cleaning concern. Hilo, Hawaii, on the 20th, suffered a dwelling loss on which there was \$3,500 insurance. On March 25th the workshop of its boarding school was destroyed by fire, loss placed at \$3,500.

Luke Field was the scene of disaster on February 14th, in the total loss by fire of the 65th Service Squadron barracks, estimated at \$200,000; not insured.

An unoccupied two-story residence at Wahiawa, Oahu, with its furnishings was destroyed by fire of unknown origin on February 21 at 4 a. m. Insurance of \$20,000 was carried on the house, the property of A. W. Eames.

Of suspected incendiarism, five cottages and a dance hall, at Aiea water front, were destroyed March 1st; loss placed at \$5,000.

The warehouse of the Honokaa Sugar Co. on Hawaii, with 750 tons of sugar, was destroyed by fire March 3rd; valued at over \$90,000; covered by insurance.

A midnight fire on March 10th, caused a \$10,000 loss of building and stock near the R. R. station, King street, on which there was \$5,000 insurance.

Manoa had an attempted incendiary fire at 3 a. m. March 31st, that was fortunately extinguished by the activity of neighbors in securing early aid from the Makiki station.

The Wong Chee block at Kukui and River streets, suffered a fire damage of some \$3,000 among its several stores, in May. The fire department rendered quick and effective service.

The Kaimuki home of Geo. Kopa was badly damaged on June 14th, in an afternoon fire of unknown origin. The Kaimuki fire crew were severely taxed to bring it under control. Loss placed at \$8,750; partly covered by insurance.

Allen & Robinson's lumber yard suffered a loss of over \$5,000, August 17th, in a night fire that destroyed three sheds of the planing mill. Prompt work of the firemen saved the adjacent lumber piles.

The main building of the Vida Villa group, King street, was badly damaged by fire on September 2nd. Quick response of the fire department controlled it, and saved adjoining cottages. Loss partly covered by insurance.

A furnished dwelling, at Aloha lane and Young street, was destroyed on November 9th. Efficient work of the firemen prevented the flames from spreading to adjacent homes. Loss placed at \$6,000.

ANNUAL FAIRS

As was the case last year, three fairs were held, viz., Kona, Hawaii; Maui, and Oahu, and all so close together as, naturally, to have an interfering effect. Kona led off in time to benefit by the use of its principal school building for its second exhibit, September 3rd, just before the fall school opening. Honolulu followed on the week of September 5th to 10th, with the territorial fair, and Maui presented her attractions a little later.

Much progress in many lines of endeavor was shown at each, and encouragement afforded of their educational value by the splendid exhibits in the various competitive classes, and the number of blue ribbon awards as placed by mainland experts brought here to judge Oahu's and Maui's offerings.

The attendance at each is said to have been gratifying, and the side attractions of Oahu's fair were free from last year's offensiveness. Maui, as on a former occasion, had a beauty contest, which resulted in "Miss Lahaina" winning the laurels.

Returns from the territorial fair (Oahu), show a profit of \$1,758.31; this year's receipts being \$26,587.78, with expenditures of \$24,829.47.

MUSICAL NOTES

Honolulu Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Rex Dunn, closed its last season earlier than planned, through increased expenses and inconvenient hour for popular support. With B. L. Marx, president, and C. C. Hedemann, chairman of board of directors, plans are in progress for renewed effort on a broader basis of support. The first concert, still a twilight occasion, at the Princess on October 25, was an artistic treat given to a full house.

Paderewsky, famous pianist, treated Honoluluans of the Princess theatre capacity to an exceptionally fine noon concert, February 17th, while his steamer, en route for the Colonies, was in port. On his return trip to the States, July 15th, an afternoon treat was given at the park auditorium.

Mme. M. Matzenauer, contralto, of New York, gave two charming afternoon concerts during her April visit.

Professor Wanrell gave two enjoyable Stabat Mater cantatas, with local talent, at the Princess in Easter week.

Tandy Mackenzie, our island tenor par excellence, returned from his successes abroad this summer, and delighted the public, here and on the other islands, with his rich, clear voice on several occasions. At his last visit he came with a McCormick comparison. This time it is with a Caruso possibility. As he plans further study, in Italy, friends here made up a purse of \$10,000 as an appreciation of his talent and ambition.

In the Church Choir contest of the native churches of various islands (a feature of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association's annual gathering), which was held this year in the Princess theatre, the first prize went to the Haili choir of Hilo, as last year; the second to the Kawaihau choir, also as last year; third to the Kauai choir, and fourth to that of Maui.

Jascha Heifetz, noted violinist, en route from an Australian tour, on a stop-over rest here, in September, gave two delightful evening recitals at the Princess theatre to appreciative audiences.

Ignaz Friedman, famed pianist, gave two highly appreciated twilight concerts here in October, during a brief visit from the Colonies, en route to the States.

Benno Moiseiwitsch, notable Russian pianist, gave a remarkably fine twilight recital at the Princess, Nov. 22nd, to a delighted audience that (as others), would have been larger if consideration for convenience to the looked-for patronizing public was observed, rather than being sandwiched between two movie shows.

WORLD TOURS

The first of the World cruisers for 1927, the *Belgenland*, Thos. Howell, arrived from San Francisco January 8th, by way of Hilo for the pleasure of her 399 passengers. Spending three days here, she left for Japan.

Cunard liner *Franconia*, G. W. Nelson, arrived February 3rd from Los Angeles on her world tour, with 361 passengers, en voyage to principal South Sea islands, Australia and Africa. She left at midnight of the 4th for Apia.

S. S. *California*, Alexr. Collie, also by way of Los Angeles, and Hilo, with some 630 passengers, arrived February 12th for a brief visit, continuing her way westward next evening.

Canadian-Pacific S. S. *Empress of Scotland*, arrived March 30th, with 411 passengers.

Hamburg-American liner *Resolute* touched here on April 30th with 377 passengers, closing the season of special tours.

FEATHER CAPES RETURNED

After an absence of more than a century, a royal feather cape once belonging to Kamehameha II, which was taken with him to

England in L'aigle, Captain V. Starbuck, in 1824, to whom it was given, and which was traced by Robt. P. Lewis to Miss Eva Starbuck, of Temple Square, Aylesbury, Bucks, England, has been presented by her to the Archives of Hawaii, which in turn passed it over, with much ceremonial pomp, to the Bishop Museum for safe keeping with its other Kamehameha treasures.

Another, the gift of Kamehameha III to Com. J. L. Kearny, in 1843, through the public spirit of W. F. Dillingham, by his purchase of it in Washington, has also been returned to the islands for Museum care and preservation.

RODGERS AIRPORT

A dream of several years, the fruition of well-directed effort on the part of several aviation enthusiasts with vision, is realized. A tract of some 119 acres of land and 700 acres of water, between Moanalua and Pearl Harbor was acquired for an airport, and the visit here of the assistant secretary of the navy, E. P. Warner, afforded an opportune time for its establishment and dedication to Captain John Rodgers' memory by the assistant secretary, which notable event took place with appropriate ceremony on March 21st. The project has been sponsored by the Honolulu chapter of the National Aeronautic Association, and its dedication has been referred to as one in which all Hawaii may take pride.

MCKINLEY AUDITORIUM

This year also witnesses the construction of the auditorium of the McKinley high school. This is in a central position to the rear of the main buildings, off King street, and like them, of two stories, but distinguished with a dome. In its interior arrangements it is credited with being the largest and finest auditorium in the city, having a seating capacity of 2500.

MORE FILIPINOS

For the first time since the introduction of laborers in Hawaii, this year witnesses the arrival of independent, unassisted labor seekers, in a shipload of some 776 in midsummer, and another of

573 in November, from the Philippines per stmr. *Consuelo*. Some concern was felt here at this sudden invasion of labor for its effect upon those engaged throughout the islands, and steps are being taken to discourage such a wholesale influx, though, as these laborers passed well in the examination, many were engaged for Kauai as soon as released from the vessel, and others later for other directions. The newer arrivals, it is felt, will gradually find their place.

KALIHI BASIN ENTERED

The brknt. yacht *Kaimiloa*, of H. M. Kellum, resting from her South Seas cruise, is credited as being the first large craft to enter the Kalihi basin of Honolulu's harbor extension, which was accomplished June 27th at low tide and moored for a stay of several weeks. She was followed by the Standard Oil tanker *Hawaiian Standard*, October 19th, which entered the channel under its own power to dock at the company's pier for discharge of cargo.

INTER-ISLAND AIR-PLANE SERVICE

On January 30th commercial aviation was inaugurated in Honolulu, a four-passenger Ryan-Sedan type plane, under Martin Jensen's guidance, making many trips from Kapiolani park to serve an eager throng of would-be sight-seers from the air. Like trips have been afforded on various occasions. Under Jensen's piloting, a trip was made to Lahaina from this city March 27th to convey four passengers thither for the funeral service of a relative. Other commercial plane service with the other islands followed, which is leading to plans for the inauguration of regular air-plane inter-island communication.

UNITED WELFARE DRIVE

The amount¹ of the campaign for funds for next year's needs under this head was placed at \$450,000, or \$29,000 over last year's call, six new beneficiaries having been added (making 26) to what originated as a charitable list. The work, well mapped out, was divided between several teams each of men and women

for business and house to house canvass, for the week October 24-31, and resulted in securing \$453,025.

CATHOLIC CENTENNIAL

As part of the four-day centennial celebration of the arrival of the Catholic mission in these islands, an historical pageant and parade, including many floats, took place May 14th. It was of unusual interest in the gorgeousness of its appointments and for its length, requiring an hour and a half in passing. The line formed at Thomas square, starting at 2:30 p. m. and marching along Beretania to Fort, to King to the capitol grounds for appropriate exercises.

OAHU COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

The city and county of Honolulu, like the territory, has its department of public works, which came into existence May 10th, last, with the signing of the new measure therefor by Mayor Chas. N. Arnold, and the appointment of H. A. R. Austin as chief engineer, and the sundry heads of its several bureaus, by the board of supervisors upon recommendation of the mayor.

NECROLOGY

Since last record, the following unusually long list of well known and early residents have passed on to their reward:

Carl Wolters (58); Mrs. G. S. Waterhouse (53); H. F. Damon (47); Mrs. H. M. Coons (64); Dr. R. W. Anderson (69); F. S. Lyman (64); R. C. Searle, Jr. (41); Mrs. Ann McKay, Hilo, (84); Mrs. H. Bryant, Kohala, (61); Rev. W. Maitland Woods (63); Mrs. E. S. Crane (88); Mrs. E. D. Tenney (64); Mrs. E. V. Bowen (71); Dr. L. E. Capps (63); Dan McCorrison (87); E. W. Vicars, Hilo, (31); Mrs. E. F. Johnson (38); F. H. Hons (47); Mrs. A. J. Pearson (75); B. S. Denison (88); Jason Andrade (47); Mrs. M. A. Peacock (68); Robt. Hall, Kona, (79); D. B. Newell (84); H. B. Haley (41); E. H. Brown (63); A. L. C. Atkinson (59); Dr. Hubert Wood (60); Mrs. Robt. Lister (73); Chas. Wilcox, Maui, (64); B. F. Howland (49); H. G. Spencer (50); Mrs. K. S. Sorenson (83);

Miss E. I. Allyn (60); Judge P. L. Weaver (59); Thos. Ledward (70); Wm. A. Todd, Hilo (70); Wm. H. Greenwell, Kona (57); Col. Z. S. Spalding, Cal. (85); H. M. Harrison (56); Mrs. P. F. Jerganson (44); H. M. von Holt, London (63); Jno. Guild (61); Mrs. C. M. Brown (67); Dr. F. F. Hedemann (49); Prof. B. A. Tower (48); Aug. Haneberg (77); Mrs. S. H. Overend (62); Rev. H. H. Parker (93); Mrs. E. R. Cameron (37); Mrs. B. M. Bowman (45); Dr. G. J. Augur (74); Mrs. A. R. Gurrey, Jr. (52); Dr. A. R. Rowatt (66); Chas. Phillips (77); Dr. F. C. Newcombe (69); H. M. Goodale (29); E. S. Brooke, Jr. (39); J. C. Hedemann (47); Mrs. E. H. F. Wolter (71); J. H. Maby (80); L. B. Kerr, Cal.; J. P. Sisson, Hilo (85); Dr. J. M. Whitney (92); Mrs. J. R. Galt (58); A. F. McIntyre (62), J. C. Searle, Sr., Cal. (67).

HAIL STORM:—The islands were visited by an unusual fall of hail March 23rd of this year. Honolulu's share was sectional, some parts having little or none, and other sections rejoicing in the rare phenomenon, about 11:30 a. m., for several minutes, some of pigeon-egg size, and one instance reporting stones measuring 1½ inches. Kauai also had a fall of hail, but much earlier in the day. East Maui felt its severity still earlier and of longer duration. At and above Olinda they had hills of hail stones, as attested by photos of the event.

Just two years ago a like heavy hail storm occurred on Kauai, March 12th, which lasted half an hour, followed by a heavy electrical storm, and the same was experienced at Olaa, on Hawaii.

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, 1926.)

Name.	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Apokaa Sugar Co.*	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Ewa Plantation Co.	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.
Kaiwika Sugar Co.	Ookala, Hawaii	Jas. Johnston	Theo. H. Davies & Co., 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.
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. Hutchinsoe	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	E. Haneberg.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Onomea Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii	John T. Moir.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Paauihau Sugar Plantation Co.*.....	Hamakua, Hawaii	F. M. Anderson.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pacific Development Co., Ltd.*.....	Pahoa, Hawaii	Kubo.....	Pacific Dev. Co., 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., Ltd.....	Waialua, Oahu	J. B. Thomson.....	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Waianae Plantation	Waianae, Oahu	E. Brecht.....	J. M. Dowsett, Ltd.
Wailealua 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.....	American Factors, Ltd.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, IN TONS, 1923-1927

From Hawaiian Planters' Association Tables

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

Islands	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Production of Hawaii...	188,362	235,568	269,125	278,852	261,971
Production of Maui.....	113,069	155,364	169,994	158,950	172,043
Production of Oahu.....	147,663	188,532	202,460	213,705	224,004
Production of Kauai....	96,512	121,969	134,493	135,739	153,315
Grand Total.....	545,606	701,433	776,072	787,246	811,333
Hawaii Plantations.					
Waiakea Mill Co.....	5,612	6,957	10,938	11,416	11,489
Hawaii Mill Co.....	1,639	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo Sugar Co.....	16,154	21,729	23,106	24,876	21,839
Onomea Sugar Co.....	18,475	21,430	27,776	25,194	23,829
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	9,540	10,969	14,241	12,651	12,218
Honomu Sugar Co.....	18,057	9,383	9,231	10,950	9,556
Hakalau Plantation Co..	13,990	16,023	17,861	19,466	19,382
Laupahoe Sugar Co..	9,339	14,199	14,808	13,862	16,925
Kaiwiki Sugar Co.....	5,286	7,102	} 7,688	7,940	8,506
Kaiwiki Milling Co.....	816	295			
Hamakua Mill Co.....	8,183	14,533	14,241	13,931	12,800
Paauehau S. Plant. Co...	9,743	9,623	12,274	13,691	11,643
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	7,391	8,565	9,492	11,024	10,853
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	5,298	7,355	7,171	8,690	7,171
Niuli Mill and Plant....	1,737	2,803	2,990	3,751	2,234
Halawa Plantation	2,369	2,860	3,295	3,211	2,241
Kohala Sugar Co.....	3,681	7,512	7,058	7,295	7,940
Union Mill Co.....	2,003	5,170	4,029	6,300	3,517
Hawi Mill and Plant....	3,541	8,656	10,689	7,445	6,257
Kona Development Co..	2,714	1,457	2,121	1,836	.....
Hutchinson S. Plant. Co.	5,453	8,759	10,700	10,171	9,262
Hawaiian Agricul. Co...	18,643	17,001	19,793	20,786	21,242
Puakea Plantation	411	899	.....	1,693	934
Olaa Sugar Co.....	25,695	29,330	33,921	36,202	34,382
Wailea Milling Co.....	2,592	2,958	4,960	3,553	6,214
Crescent City Milling Co.	.....	.....	742	.....	.....
Homestead Plntn. Co....	.....	.....	.....	2,316	1,537
	188,362	235,568	269,125	278,852	261,971

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1923-1927—Continued

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Maui Plantations.					
Kipahulu Sugar Co.....	487	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaeleku Plantation Co...	2,421	4,558	6,026	5,614	38,891
Maui Agricultural Co...	20,043	32,249	40,711	41,675	41,920
Hawaiian Coml. & S. Co.	44,050	63,258	67,726	63,555	63,518
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	15,447	18,029	17,881	17,466	19,988
Olowalu Co.	1,888	2,289	2,065	2,262	2,437
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd...	28,733	34,981	35,395	28,378	38,891
Haiku F. & Pkng. Corp...	.....	.....	190	.....	.....
	113,069	155,364	169,994	158,950	172,043
Oahu Plantations.					
Waimanalo Sugar Co....	2,290	7,067	8,178	7,949	8,241
Laie Plantation	1,574	1,870	1,886	3,610	3,032
Kahuku Plantation Co..	6,515	9,037	11,220	10,440	12,447
Waialua Agricul. Co....	27,933	36,001	32,585	43,601	45,161
Waianae Co.	5,609	5,704	6,820	4,520	5,014
Ewa Plantation Co....	38,896	46,315	50,826	51,361	50,518
Apokaa Sugar Co.....	1,041	907	1,136	979	1,145
Oahu Sugar Co.....	46,220	58,917	64,030	62,391	65,417
Honolulu Plantation Co.	16,187	21,315	23,915	28,547	32,671
Koolau Agricultural Co.	1,398	1,399	1,552	.....	.....
Hawaiian Pineapple Co..	.....	.....	89	139	136
California Packing Co...	.....	.....	223	168	222
	147,663	188,532	202,460	213,705	224,004
Kauai Plantations.					
Kilauea S. Plant. Co....	3,711	5,219	6,280	6,279	6,712
Makee Sugar Co.....	12,872	16,641	18,597	18,151	19,008
Lihue Plantation Co....	13,670	18,531	22,434	22,934	29,781
Grove Farm Plantation.	4,140	5,897	4,755	5,265	6,067
Koloa Sugar Co.....	6,069	9,550	11,199	10,353	11,812
McBryde Sugar Co.....	11,822	15,186	18,360	16,218	16,457
Hawaiian Sugar Co....	18,874	24,541	24,856	25,339	25,990
Gay & Robinson.....	5,454	4,256	3,861	4,937	4,260
Waimea Sugar Mill Co..	2,193	2,193	2,924	2,605	2,632
Kekaha Sugar Co.....	16,015	18,495	19,535	22,179	28,710
Kipu Plantation	1,692	1,455	1,692	1,479	1,886
	96,512	121,969	134,493	135,739	153,315

TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1928

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 1, 1927

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

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

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

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Senators.

Hawaii—E. A. K. Akina, S. L. Desha,
 J. W. Russell, Robert Hind.
 Maui—A. F. Tavares, H. W. Rice, H. C.
 Mossman.
 Oahu—Wm. H. Heen, R. W. Shingle,
 Wm. H. McInerney, L. M. Judd, C. F.
 Chillingworth, F. H. Brown.
 Kauai—Chas. A. Rice, H. K. Aki.

Representatives.

Hawaii—E. da Silva, H. N. Ahuna, D
 K. Ewaliko, Thos. Pedro, Jr., G. K.
 Kawaha, E. M. Muller, C. K. Stillman.
 Maui—M. G. Paschoal, Edgar Morton,
 Wm. A. Clark, Geo. P. Cooke, P. J.
 Goodress, S. A. Sniffen.
 Oahu—T. H. Petrie, O. P. Soares, R. A.
 Vitousek, C. H. Holt, H. K. Ashford,
 C. H. Cooke, M. A. Robinson, A. K.
 Akana, N. Chillingworth, N. K. Ly-
 man, J. C. Anderson, Yew Char.
 Kauai—Clem Gomes, A. Q. Marcallino,
 L. L. Patterson, J. V. Vevelros, Jr.

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Department Staff.

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

Office Staff.

Hazel Samson.....Clerk and Stenographer
 Anna Doelvers.....Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

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

Circuit Courts.

First Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....
A. E. Steadman
 Second Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....
Albert M. Cristy
 Third Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....
E. K. Massee
 Fourth Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....
Dan H. Case
 Second Circuit, Maui.....
 Third Circuit, Hawaii.....Jas. W. Thompson
 Fourth Circuit, Hawaii.....Homer L. Ross
 Fifth Circuit, Kauai.....Wm. C. Achi, Jr.

Clerks of Courts.

Clerk Supreme Court.....J. A. Thompson
 Assistant Clerk Supreme Court.....
Robt. Parker, Jr.
 Stenographer Supreme Court.....
Miss Kate Kelly
 Asst. Stenographer.....Majorie N. Taylor
 Bailiff Supreme Court.....Gus K. Sproat

Circuit Court, First Circuit.

Chief Clerk and Cashier.....Henry Smith
 Assistant Clerks.....B. N. Kahalepuna,
 Sibyl Davis, J. Lee Kwai, Hilda Smith
 Clerks, 1st Judge.....
H. A. Wilder, Wm. A. Dickson
 Clerks, 2nd Judge.....
A. E. Restarick, D. K. Sherwood
 Clerks, 3rd Judge.....
Wm. Hoopai, Mrs. Mina D. Cain
 Clerks, 4th Judge.....
D. K. Bent, Jr., Ellen D. Smythe
 Stenographers.....
 J. L. Horner, H. R. Jordan, G. D. Bell,
 Wm. S. Chillingworth.
 Clerks, 2nd Circuit.....
Manuel Asue, J. V. Cockett
 Clerk, 3rd Circuit, Hawaii.....John Hills
 Clerks, 4th Circuit, Hawaii.....
A. K. Aona, B. H. Kelekolio
 Clerk, 5th Circuit, Kauai.....J. C. Cullen

Court Interpreters.

Hawaiian.....J. H. Hakuole
 Japanese.....C. A. Doyle
 Filipino.....Alfred O'Campo

District Magistrates.

Oahu.

Harry Steiner.....Honolulu
 Ferdinand Schnack, Second Judge.....
Honolulu
 S. Hookano.....Ewa
 Geo. K. Kekauoha.....Waianae
 W. K. Rathburn.....Koolauloa
 E. Hore.....Waialua
 Henry H. Plemmer.....Wahiawa
 P. D. Kellett.....Koolaupoko
 Henry Cobb Adams, Second Judge.....
Koolaupoko

Maui.

C. C. Conradt.....Wailuku
 Antonio Garcia, Second Judge...Wailuku
 Jack P. Kaonohi.....Lahaina
 Duncan B. Murdoch.....Makawao
 G. K. Kunukau, Second Judge..Makawao
 D. K. Wailehua.....Hana
 John W. Kawaakoa, Second Judge..Hana
 Edward McCorrison.....Molokai
 C. S. Nascimento.....Kalawao
 J. D. McVeigh, Second Judge...Kalawao
 W. F. Cooper.....Lanai

Hawaii.

S. L. Desha, Jr.....South Hilo
 Wm. H. Smith, Second Judge..South Hilo
 E. K. Simmons.....North Hilo
 W. P. McDougall.....North Kohala
 W. M. S. Lindsev.....South Kohala
 Manuel S. Botelho.....Hamakua
 Henry Lai Hipp.....Puna
 S. H. Haahoe, Second Judge.....Puna
 Walter H. Hayselden.....Kau
 Thos. N. Haae.....South Kona
 A. J. Stillman.....North Kona

Kauai.

C. K. Holokahiki.....Lihue
 J. S. Chandler.....Koloa
 Wm. P. Aarona.....Hanalei
 C. B. Hofgaard.....Waimea
 J. Werner.....Kawaihanu
 H. van Gieson, Second Judge...Kawaihanu

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

Governor.....Wallace R. Farrington
 Secretary to Governor..Walter R. Dunham
 Stenographer.....Eleanor Prendergast
 Clerk.....Carl M. Machado

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY.

Secretary.....Raymond C. Brown
 Chief Clerk.....Henry Paoa
 Clerks—Elmer Lee, A. Hook, Albert Ma-
 deiros, Edna Perry.

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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
Mrs. K. Longteaux.....	Librarian
Stella M. Jones.....	Secretary and Editor
Mrs. L. Webb.....	Guide to Exhibits
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Organized June 28, 1899.

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Secretary.....	J. D. Flint
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Organized June 17, 1895.

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Vice-President.....	M. M. Johnson
Secretary-Treas.....	Jared G. Smith
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Organized March 5, 1897.

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Aloha Chapter Regent.....	Mrs. C. T. Bailey
Vice-Regent.....	Mrs. N. M. Benyas
Hon. Vice Regent.....	Miss M. Burbank
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Organized Feb. 20, 1920.

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Vice-Presidents.....	Mrs. C. C. Crozier, Mrs. J. T. Phillips, Mrs. M. N. Perkins

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 Treasurer Mrs. W. G. Matthias
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HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Originally Organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual Meeting June.
 President Rev. J. L. Hopwood
 Vice-Presidents
 A. C. Alexander, Walter F. Frear
 Cor. Secty. Rev. H. P. Judd
 Rec. Secretary Rev. R. S. Baker
 Treasurer Rev. J. P. Erdman
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Organized 1851.

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Organized 1869.

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 Secretary J. F. Stone
 Treasurer S. Livingston
 Gen. Secretary Marle Scott

Central Department.

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

Nuuanu Department

Chairman Geo. P. Denison
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 Executive Secty. P. D. Marvin

ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A.

Executive Secretary J. A. Hamilton

Pearl Harbor Building.

Associate Executive C. W. Stetson

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Organized 1900.

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 Vice-Presidents Mrs.
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Secretary Mrs. S. Johnson
 Cor. Secretary Mrs. W. F. Frear
 Treasurer Mrs. I. J. Shepherd
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FREE KINDERGARTEN AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1895.

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 Vice-Presidents Mrs. W. F. Frear,
 Mrs. F. W. Damon, Mrs. G. P. Castle
 Recording Secty. Mrs. D. Oleson
 Treasurer Mrs. E. Borgardus

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Organized June 7, 1899.

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 Vice-Presidents R. A. Cooke, Mrs.
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 Treasurer Hawn. Trust Co., Ltd.
 Secty. and Manager Margaret Bergen
 Auditor Audit Co. of Hawaii

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Organized 1852. Annual Meeting June.
 President Mrs. A. Fuller
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Organized 1869.

President (ex-officio) H.B.M.'s Consul
 Vice-President Rev. Wm. Ault
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Originated 1897. Organized Sept., 1908.

President Mrs. J. Platt Cooke
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 Secretary Mrs. H. M. Damon
 Treasurer Mrs. J. A. Matthewman
 Agent Miss Luev K. Ward
 Custodian Joseph Camara

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Organized 1844.

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 SecretaryE. E. Hunter
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Organized Dec. 9, 1919.

PresidentAlbert Waterhouse
 Vice-PresidentMrs. J. M. Dowsett
 Sec. Treas.Donald MacIntyre

HAWAIIAN VOLCANO RESEARCH
ASSOCIATION.

Organized October, 1911.

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 Vice-PresidentC. H. Atherton
 Vice-PresidentW. F. Dillingham
 TreasurerL. T. Peck
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 Observatory Director
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 SecretaryH. R. Macfarlane
 TreasurerE. W. Hedemann
 DirectorRex Dunn

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Organized Aug. 30, 1906.

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Organized March 4, 1915.

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Organized 1906.

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 Vice-Presidents
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 TreasurerMrs. W. J. MacNeil
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 DirectorMiss H. E. A. Castle

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The Mayor (ex-officio).

Chief Eng., Dept. Public Works.

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 Robert D. King, Joseph Farrington,
 J. M. Young.

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Organized Feb. 6, 1912.

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 Vice-Presidents
Wm. C. Furer, Benj. Marx
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 AuditorE. S. Smith

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Organized May 10, 1921.

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 Honorary President
Gov. W. R. Farrington
 Vice-President
 SecretaryDorothy R. Benyas
 Cor. SecretaryL. G. Blackman
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 TreasurerL. Akana

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 SecretaryG. S. Waterhouse
 TreasurerStanley Livingston
 ManagerLeRoy Blessing

PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS.

- The Honolulu Advertiser, issued by the Advertiser Pub. Co. every morning. Raymond Coll, Managing Editor.
- The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd. Riley H. Allen, Editor.
- The 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; Will Sabin, Editor.
- The Mid-Pacific Monthly, an illustrated descriptive magazine. Alex. Hume Ford, Editor and Publisher.
- The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, issued monthly under direction of Board of Com. Agr. and Forestry.
- Hawaii Educational Review, issued monthly. E. V. Sayers, Editor.
- The Kuokoa (native), weekly, issued every Thursday morning by the Advertiser Pub. Co., Ltd. Solomon Hanohano, Editor.
- Hilo Tribune-Herald, issued daily at Hilo by the Tribune-Herald, Ltd. F. J. Cody, Manager; R. P. White, Editor.
- The Hawaii News, a Sunday paper, J. B. McSwanson, Editor.
- The Maui News, issued daily at Wailuku, Maui. Jos. H. Gray, Editor.
- The Garden Island, issued weekly at Lihue, Kauai. K. C. Hopper, Managing Editor.
- Hoku o Hawaii, issued on Friday of each week at Hilo. Rev. S. L. Desha, Editor.
- THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos. G. Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

- Central Union Church, Congregational, cor. Beretania and Punahou; Dr. Philip A. Swartz, pastor. Sunday Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:40 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.
- Kalihi Union Church, King street, Kalihi; Dr. A. S. Baker, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Gospel services at 11 a. m.
- Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Beretania and Victoria streets; Rev. E. C. Boyer, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school

- at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
- The Christian Church, Kewalo street, Dr. M. H. Fagen, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings, at 7:30.
- Salvation Army, services held nightly at hall, 69 Beretania street, with Sunday services at the usual hour.
- Roman Catholic Church, Fort street, near Beretania; Rt. Rev. P. Alencastre, Bishop of Arabissus. Services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Low mass every day at 6 and 7 a. m. High mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 a. m.
- St. Andrew's Cathedral, Protestant Episcopal; entrance from Emma street, near Beretania. Rt. Rev. John D. La Mothe, Bishop of the Missionary District of Honolulu; Rev. Wm. Ault, Vicar. Holy Communion, 7; Sunday school, 10; morning prayer, litany and sermon, 11; Hawaiian service, 9:30; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.
- Chinese Congregation, Rev. Kong Yin Tet, Curate. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
- St. Clement's Chapel, Punahou. Services on Sundays. Holy Communion 7 a. m. Morning prayer, 11 a. m.; evening prayer, 7:30 p. m. Rev. Wm. Ashe-Everest, rector.
- Epiphany Mission, Kaimuki, Rev. E. S. Freeman, priest in charge. Sunday services at 7:30 and 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10.
- First Church of Christ, Scientist, Punahou street. Sunday services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45.
- Christian Chinese Church, Fort street; Rev. Cheung Chock Lin, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
- Second Chinese Church (Congregational), Beretania street, pastor. Services at usual hours.
- German Lutheran Church, Beretania street. Dr. A. Hoermann, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.
- Portuguese (Protestant) Mission; Rev. A. V. Soares, pastor. Services every Sabbath at the usual hour. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Chapel situated corner of Punchbowl and Miller streets.
- Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, Chapel on King street, near Thomas Square: Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching in Hawaiian at 11 a. m.; in English at 7:30 p. m.
- Seventh Day Adventists; Rev. C. L. Lingenfelter, pastor. Chapel, Keeaumoku street. Sabbath school Saturdays at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11. Wednesday prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.

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

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

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

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

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

NATIVE CHURCHES.

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

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

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 Sheriff Patrick Gleason
 Deputy Sheriff Jas. F. Gilliland
 Clerk D. Kalaoukalani
 Auditor Jas. Bicknell
 Treasurer D. L. Conkling
 City and County Attorney Chas. S. Davis
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 S. P. Correa, Dai Yen Chang, M. C.
 Pacheco, Jos. L. Sylva, Geo. F. Wright.
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 Herbert A. R. Austin
 Chief Engineer Fire Department.....
 Chas. H. Thurston
 Asst. Engineer Fire Department.....
 Wm. Blaisdell
 Supt. Electric Light Dept. and Police
 and Fire Alarm System..... W. L. Frazee
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 2nd Deputy County Attorney.....
 Chas. E. Cassidy
 3rd Deputy County Atty. Geo. D. Crozier
 Prosecuting Attorney, Police Court.....
 James K. Jarrett
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 John Amasiu
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 Attorney..... E. R. Bevans

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 Judges U. S. District Court
 S. B. D. Wood..... U. S. District Attorney
 C. H. Hogg, Griffiths Wright, Charles
 S. Cassidy Assistants
 Oscar P. Cox..... U. S. Marshal
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 O. T. Shipman..... Referee, Hilo
 C. D. Lufkin..... Referee, Kahului
 Regular Terms:—At Honolulu on the sec-
 ond Monday in April and October.
 Special Terms:—May be held at such times
 and places in the district as the Judge
 may deem expedient.
 R. N. Linn..... U. S. Court Reporter
 U. S. Jury Commissioner.... W. L. Rosa

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Lee Sing.....Cashier
H. A. Maile.....Bookkeeper
George W. Macy.....Chief Field Division
Oren C. Wilson.....Field Deputy, Hawaii
W. H. Crozier, Sr.....Field Deputy, Maui

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William Jones.....Foreman City Section
Charles E. Paaluhii.....Foreman Mailing Section
Ernest K. Puni.....Foreman of Carriers
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Robert B. Warner.....Asst. Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service

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Fredk. A. Edgecomb.....Asst. Supt.
C. A. Knight.....Chief Clerk
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T. H. Kalawaia.....Keeper, Lighthouse Depot

Lighthouse Tender Kukui

W. J. H. Sietemeyer.....Captain
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J. F. Miller.....Second Officer
Harry Thomas.....Chief Engineer

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IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

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W. A. Brazie.....Asst. Director
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Alice K. Walker, Nellie Holland.....Clerks
C. Tajima.....Japanese Interpreter
Chu Ming.....Chinese Interpreter
Mrs. Y. Watanabe, Mrs. Suma Tashima.....Matrons

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U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

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F. Loveridge.....Observer

U. S. Magnetic Station.

Wallace M. Hill.....Observer

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Lt. Com. Ralph Risley, U. S. N.....Officer in Charge

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

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Hugh de Valin, F. A. Troie, P. A. Surgeons, U.S.P.H.S.
Leo. W. Tucker, P. A. Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S.
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J. M. Kuhns, Acting Asst. Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S., Ahukini, Kauai.

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STATION

N. C. Wayson, Surgeon, Director, U. S. P. H. S.
L. F. Badger, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S.

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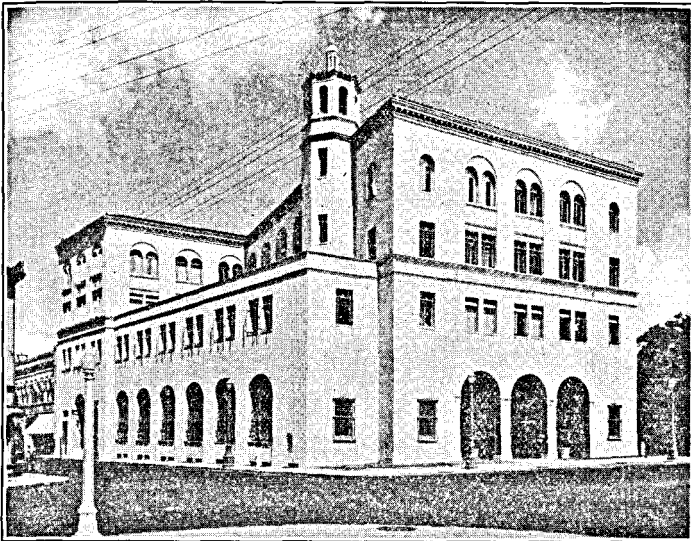
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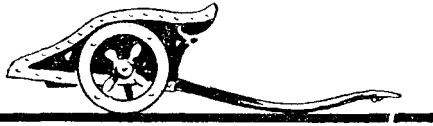
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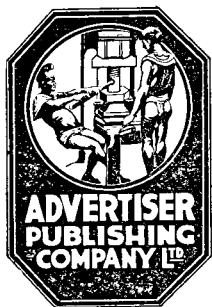
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