

HAWAIIAN

ANNUAL

FOR

1929

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

THOS. G. THRUM
Compiler and Publisher

FIFTY-FIFTH ISSUE

HONOLULU, HAWAII
1928

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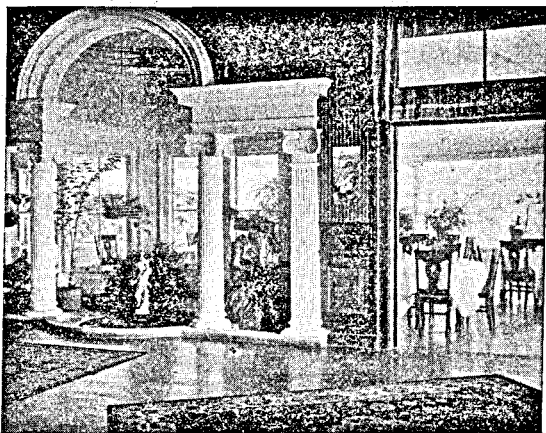
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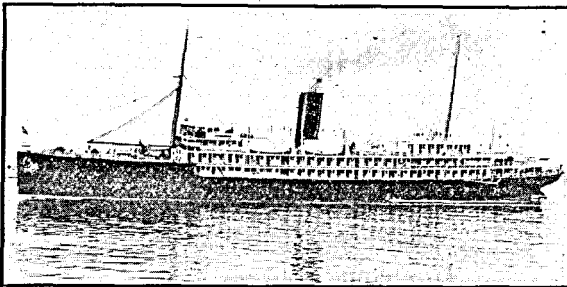
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THE
HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

FOR

 1929 

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-Fifth Year of Publication

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HONOLULU

December, 1928

43-317

Counting House 1929 Calendar 1929

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

Thos. G. Thrum

RESEARCHER AND PUBLISHER

The Hawaiian Annual

HONOLULU, HAWAII

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Eclipses, 1929

There will be two eclipses during 1929, both of the Sun. Neither one will be visible in Hawaii.

1. Total eclipse of the Sun, May 9, 1929, invisible in Hawaii. Visible from South Africa to Australia and Japan, the path of the total eclipse passing through Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula and the Philippine Islands.

2. Annular eclipse of the Sun, November 1, 1929, invisible in Hawaii. Visible in the Atlantic Ocean, Western Europe and Africa.

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HAWAII'S OBSERVANCE DAYS FOR 1929

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

Thirty-fourth year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

The 151st year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands

<p>*New Year .....Jan. 1 Lincoln's Birthday.....Feb. 12 *Washington's Birthday...Feb. 22 *Decoration Day.....May 30 *Kamehameha Day.....June 11 *Birthday Havn. Republic..July 4 *Independence Day.....July 4</p>	<p>*Labor Day (1st Monday) Sept. 2 *Regatta Day (3rd Saturday).. Sept. 21 *Victory Day.....Nov. 11 Thanksgiving Day.....Nov. 28 *Christmas Day.....Dec. 25</p>
---	--

* 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

<p>Epiphany .....Jan. 6 Ash Wednesday .....Feb. 13 First Sunday in Lent.....Feb. 17 Palm Sunday .....Mar. 24 Good Friday .....Mar. 29 Easter Sunday .....Mar. 31</p>	<p>Ascension Day .....May 9 Whitsunday .....May 19 Trinity Sunday .....May 26 Corpus Christi .....May 30 Advent Sunday .....Dec. 1 Christmas .....Dec. 25</p>
---	--

Moon Changes, 1929

Month	New Moon		Full Moon	
	Day,	Honolulu Time	Day,	Honolulu Time
January	10	1:58 p. m.	24	8:39 p. m.
February	9	7:25 a. m.	23	8:29 a. m.
March	10	10:07 p. m.	24	9:16 p. m.
April	9	10:03 a. m.	23	11:17 a. m.
May	8	7:37 p. m.	23	2:20 a. m.
June	7	3:26 a. m.	21	5:45 p. m.
July	6	10:17 p. m.	21	8:51 a. m.
August	4	5:10 p. m.	19	11:12 p. m.
September	3	1:17 a. m.	18	12:46 p. m.
October	2	11:49 a. m.	18	1:36 a. m.
November	1	1:31 a. m.	16	1:44 p. m.
December.....	30	6:18 p. m.		
	30	1:18 p. m.	16	1:08 a. m.

HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

Fifty-Fifth Issue

Devoted to Statistics, Research and Progress of Hawaii

Resources of Hawaii, 1928

Population, Territory, census of 1920.....	255,912
Estimated Population of Territory, 1928 (Board of Health)..	348,727
Estimated Population of Honolulu, 1928.....	113,000
Assessed valuation, Territory.....	\$390,558,491
Assessed value of real estate.....	258,924,338
Assessed value of personal property.....	131,634,153
Assessed value, Honolulu and Oahu.....	238,461,087
Assessed value, Honolulu realty.....	164,098,418
Assessed value, Honolulu personalty.....	74,362,669
Corporate-owned property in Territory.....	255,003,717
Individually owned property in Territory.....	135,554,774
Amount Insurance written.....	298,004,812
Banks have credits.....	80,210,063
Banks have commercial accounts.....	48,931,629
Banks have savings accounts.....	31,278,434
Corporations (1128) are capitalized at.....	295,345,098
Hawaii's sugar crop, 1928, tons.....	904,040
Value sugar exports, 1928.....	69,827,323
Value exports pineapple products, 1928.....	34,595,323
Total value all exports.....	111,504,045
Total value of imports.....	89,037,480
Excess value exports over imports.....	22,466,565
Amount of public debt.....	28,585,000
Total amount year's revenue.....	11,749,009

Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1928

Public Improvement 4% Bonds.....	\$ 7,680,000
Public Improvement 4½% Bonds.....	20,905,000
Total Bonds outstanding.....	\$28,585,000

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
			Lihue	6,223	4,951
	36,083	28,625			
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	1926	1927	1928
Internal Revenue Office	\$ 6,797,321	\$ 5,330,996	\$ 6,244,381
Custom House Receipts	1,748,241	1,894,253	1,881,787
Post Office Receipts	444,968	456,182	504,237
District Court Receipts	17,089	21,746	120,007

Population in 1920 by Age Groups, Sex and Race

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

Comparative Race Population of Hawaii, 1920-1910

Courtesy Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.

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

*Decrease.

Of the total increase since 1910 in the population of the Territory as a whole (64,003), as shown by the above statement, the Japanese and Filipinos contributed fully three-fourths,—29,599 and 18,670, respectively. The figures show a considerable decrease since 1910 in the number of pure-blood Hawaiians—from 26,041 in 1910 to 23,723 in 1920—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, 1928

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

Racial Descent	Deaths	Births	Est. Populat'n
American, British, German, Russian . . .	265	427	37,502
Chinese	343	773	25,310
Filipino	675	1,448	60,078
Hawaiian	631	420	20,720
Part-Hawaiian	374	1,713	25,984
Japanese	1,169	5,148	134,600
Korean	76	210	6,318
Portuguese	300	992	29,117
Porto Rican	110	319	6,781
Spanish	12	61	1,809
Other	37	32	548
Total	3,992	11,543	348,767

Vital Statistics by Counties, 1928

Islands, etc.	Est. Popula- tion	Births	Marri- ages	Deaths
Honolulu City	113,000	4,611	1,682	1,665
Outer Oahu	67,000	1,748	166	499
Hilo City	12,850	486	208	232
Hawaii County (other)	68,428	1,773	220	544
Maui County	49,720	1,845	304	639
Kalawao County	569	10	16	55
Kauai County	37,200	1,070	140	358
Total	348,767	11,543	2,736	3,992

Nationality of Plantation Labor, June 30, 1928

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

Nationality	No.	Nationality	No.
Americans, Men	1,292	Japanese, Men	9,849
Spanish, "	74	Chinese, "	1,038
Portuguese, "	1,675	Koreans, "	571
Hawaiians, "	568	Filipinos, "	32,149
Porto Ricans, "	816	Others, "	247
		Total Men	48,279

Women, 1,928. Minors, Regular, 485; School, 5,938.
Grand total—men, women and minors 56,630

School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1928

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.....	62	124	408	532	7,842	7,068	14,910
Maui.....	44	78	267	345	5,014	4,576	9,590
Oahu.....	58	131	1,034	1,165	17,836	17,551	35,417
Kauai.....	21	55	201	256	3,370	3,147	6,517
Total.....	185	388	1,910	2,298	34,062	32,372	66,434

PUPILS ALL AGES, PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Islands	Under 6	7-10	11-15	Over 15	M.	F.	Total
Hawaii.....	1,129	6,626	6,127	1,028	7,842	7,068	14,910
Maui.....	726	4,462	3,779	623	5,014	4,576	9,590
Oahu.....	2,014	15,512	13,952	3,939	17,536	17,581	35,417
Kauai.....	621	2,191	3,229	481	3,370	3,147	6,517
Total....	4,496	28,791	27,082	6,082	34,062	32,372	66,434

NATIONALITY PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

Race	Pupils	Race	Pupils
Hawaiian.....	5,355	Chinese.....	6,157
Part-Hawaiian.....	7,109	Japanese.....	34,621
Anglo-Saxon.....	2,974	Korean.....	1,444
Portuguese.....	5,993	Filipino.....	2,798
Spanish.....	261	Others.....	671
Porto Rican.....	1,053	Total.....	66,434

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
1927.....	3,771,789	2,179,240	446,326	3,637	6,397,363

* Garages not included in cost.

Import Values from United States, Comparative, for Calendar Years 1926 and 1927

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Bureau of Statistics

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1926	1927
Agricultural Implements	\$ 415,923	\$ 558,012
Aluminum manufactures.....	92,978	97,192
Animals	322,511	286,184
Automobiles and parts of.....	4,511,426	5,618,734
Books, Maps, Engravings, etc.....	1,799,860	1,180,491
Boots and Shoes.....	731,572	838,297
Brass, and manufactures of.....	337,622	282,022
Breadstuffs	1,442,101	1,329,337
Brooms and Brushes.....	83,478	85,519
Cement	431,279	710,730
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.....	1,299,351	1,179,539
Clocks, Watches, and parts of.....	105,802	155,698
Coal	61,880	53,375
Cocoa and Chocolate.....	135,289	152,704
Coffee	74,415	113,091
Confectionery	507,978	623,499
Copper, and manufactures of.....	273,579	350,712
Cotton, manufactures of, and clothing.....	3,862,568	4,199,330
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware.....	234,850	277,446
Eggs	475,391	493,931
Electrical Machinery and Instruments.....	1,551,029	1,665,205
Explosives	125,888	153,860
Fertilizers	1,847,376	1,541,548
Fibers, Textile Grasses, manufactures of.....	1,798,484	1,124,022
Fish	848,564	928,019
Fruits and Nuts.....	1,232,582	1,434,297
Furniture of Metal.....	295,408	283,094
Glass and Glassware.....	465,433	514,069
Hay, Grain and Feed.....	2,203,569	2,459,045
Household and Personal Effects.....	271,835	492,628
India Rubber, manufactures of.....	1,926,847	2,184,847
Instruments, etc., for scientific purposes.....	89,262	121,021
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of.....	2,639,539	2,740,508
Sheets and Plates, etc.....	331,171	378,757
Builders' Hardware, etc.....	1,031,332	848,824
Nails, Spikes, Pipes, etc.....	1,451,054	1,586,607
Jewelry and manufactures, Gold and Silver....	363,148	364,995
Lamps, Chandeliers, etc.....	24,888	26,135
Lard and Compounds, etc.....	233,665	219,333
Lead and manufactures of.....	161,626	161,636
Leather and manufactures of.....	304,126	369,426
Machinery, Steam Engines, etc.....	2 658,222	3,315,886
Musical Instruments	212.683	234,935

Import Values from United States for 1926-1927—Continued

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1926	1927
Naval Stores	\$ 23,917	\$ 28,947
Oil Cloth, Etc.....	141,384	122,074
Oils: Mineral, Crude.....		
Refined, and Residuum, etc.....	8,643,347	8,490,845
Vegetable	329,684	359,203
Paints, Pigments and Colors.....	900,067	929,181
Paper and manufactures of.....	1,747,591	2,099,498
Perfumery, etc.	337,739	370,195
Phonographs, etc.	286,314	488,919
Photographic Goods	214,624	241,247
Provisions, etc., Beef Products.....	236,864	200,192
Hogs and other Meat Products.....	1,332,395	1,525,801
Dairy Products	1,388,454	1,573,611
Rice and Rice Products.....	4,233,497	3,566,525
Roofing Felt, etc.....	87,646	123,115
Salt	44,345	51,254
Silk and manufactures of, and artificial.....	821,534	1,027,926
Soap: Toilet and other.....	625,377	693,898
Starch	8,705	23,934
Sporting Goods	190,543	174,137
Sugar, Molasses and Syrup.....	251,618	334,560
Tea	31,626	32,245
Tin and manufactures of.....	3,917,590	3,462,747
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	2,182,271	2,278,527
Toys	166,589	180,854
Vegetables and Vegetable Products.....	1,406,770	1,444,962
Vehicles, Cars, and parts of.....	330,730	685,233
Wood and Manufactures:		
Lumber, Shingles, etc.....	3,958,502	2,088,206
Shooks, box, etc.....	1,031,224	761,113
Doors, Sash, Blinds.....	179,841	194,313
Furniture	669,130	574,780
Trimnings, Molding and other manuf's... .	483,469	503,014
Wool manufactures.....	894,844	844,486
All other articles.....	1,794,985	2,455,883
Total value merchandise shipments.....	\$76,262,624	\$79,665,662

Coin Shipments, Calendar Year 1927

	Gold	Silver
Bullion, refined, import.....	\$ 17,634	\$ 125
Coin, domestic, import.....	.....	50,885
	\$ 17,634	\$ 51,010
Coin, domestic, export.....	.....	.....

Value Domestic Merchandise Shipments to the United States from Hawaii for Calendar Years 1926 and 1927

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce and Finance

Articles	1926	1927
Animals	\$ 41,624	\$ 10,123
Bones, hoofs, etc.	647	1,047
Beeswax	10,167	7,556
Breadstuffs	15,404	. . . . .
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	19,058	21,047
Coffee	471,560	1,387,720
Fish, canned	96,136	167,703
Fruits and nuts:		
Bananas	247,703	216,802
Pineapples	45,047	28,735
Canned Pines	33,928,263	33,501,587
Prepared or preserved.	7,594	93,676
All other fresh fruits. . . . .	. . . . .	673
Nuts	3,899	3,838
Hides and skins.	138,748	170,034
Honey	78,520	65,477
Meat products, tallow.	29,695	34,626
Molasses	763,173	569,946
Musical Instruments	69,966	16,509
Paper and manufactures of.	39,007	6,435
Pineapple stock feed. . . . .	. . . . .	58,603
Rice	5,533	25,923
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.	2,099	1,698
Sugar, brown	57,952,521	68,142,964
Sugar, refined	1,090,846	1,684,857
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured. . . . .	. . . . .	50
Vegetables	53,890	49,647
Wool, raw	70,486	45,735
Wood and manufactures of.	13,385	4,734
All other articles.	98,635	41,730
Total value shipments Hawaiian products.	\$ 95,293,606	\$106,369,515
Returned shipments merchandise.	2,938,591	2,832,300
Total foreign merchandise.	28,744	34,506
Total shipments merchandise.	\$98,260,941	\$109,236,321

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 1927

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, and Customs Tables

Articles		Quantity	Value
Sugar, raw.....	pounds....	1,525,625,955	\$68,142,964
Sugar, refined.....	pounds....	27,445,377	1,684,857
Coffee.....	pounds....	6,980,346	1,779,809
Rice.....	pounds....	132,000	8,051
Fruits: Bananas.....	bunches....	216,733	216,842
Fresh Pineapples.....	boxes....	9,214	28,735
Canned Pineapples.....	pounds....	422,681,088	34,595,323
Preserved.....	.....	684,958	93,676
Nuts.....	.....	78,821	3,838
Beeswax.....	pounds....	23,546	7,556
Honey.....	pounds....	1,237,252	65,477
Molasses.....	gallons....	13,876,665	569,946
Hides and Skins.....	pounds....	1,459,030	170,034
Tallow.....	pounds....	514,977	34,626
Wool, raw.....	pounds....	149,571	45,735
Sugar Machinery.....	pounds....	3,912,574	512,877
Vegetables.....	pounds....	806,863	49,647

Hawaiian Imports and Exports for Year Ending December 31, 1927

Courtesy of Collector of Customs

Countries	Imports	Exports
Australia.....	\$ 304,511	\$ 25,133
British Oceania.....	77,581	841
British India.....	1,174,625	650
Canada.....	49,098	467,036
Chile.....	1,610,768	.....
France.....	39,118	150
Germany.....	505,739	96,137
Hongkong.....	606,019	8,619
Japan.....	3,037,082	128,273
New Zealand.....	615,699	45,229
Philippines.....	381,663	839,233
United Kingdom.....	105,206	417,770
Other.....	564,706	238,643
	\$ 9,171,818	\$ 2,267,714
Shipments from and to United States.....	79,865,662	109,236,331
Totals.....	\$ 89,037,480	\$111,504,045

Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics

For earlier years see Annuals 1896-1920

Year	Sugar		Molasses		Total Export Value
	Pounds	Value	Gallons	Value	
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
1927*	1,563,071,332	69,827,821	13,867,665	569,946	70,392,067

Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess Export Values	Custom House Receipts
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
1927*	89,037,480	111,504,045	22,466,565	1,881,787

Receipts, Expenditures, and Public Debt of Hawaii

From Official Reports

Year	Revenue	Expenditures	Cash Balance In Treasury	Public Debt
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
1928	11,749,009.26	12,708,585.21	2,485,744.05	28,585,000.00

Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii

Fiscal Year	No. Banks	Commercial Deposits	Savings Deposits	Total
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
1928	31	48,931,629.35	31,278,434.34	80,210,063.69

* Calendar year.

Arrivals and Departures of Shipping, 1928

Compiled from Board of Harbor Commissioners Report

Month	Honolulu				Hilo	
	Steam		Sail		Vessels	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
July.....	73	556,070	2	3,130	17	103,942
August.....	63	521,856	..	....	13	101,469
September.....	58	494,336	1	1,748	14	102,330
October.....	68	517,955	..	....	11	89,939
November.....	64	562,015	2	3,130	14	115,445
December.....	67	579,856	..	....	13	106,721
January.....	66	559,192	..	....	13	121,313
February.....	70	603,571	1	1,527	15	124,192
March.....	80	687,724	1	1,603	20	158,252
April.....	72	633,461	..	....	15	114,604
May.....	79	660,439	1	1,565	15	134,919
June.....	81	660,599	2	3,130	16	127,654
Total.....	841	7,073,074	10	15,833	176	1,400,780

Kahului reports 136 vessels of 876,536 tons.

Kauai ports report 104 vessels of 377,837 tons.

Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, Year Ending December 31, 1927

	Pounds	Value
Coffee, raw.....	544,894	\$ 382,089
Fruits and Nuts.....	.....	1,088,736
Sugar Machinery.....	912,574	512,877
Rice.....	500	17
Other.....	.....	266,117
		\$2,249,836

Export Value of Pineapple Products

	1925*	1926*	1926†	1927
Fresh Pineapples	\$ 45,886	\$ 49,280	\$ 45,047	\$ 28,735
Canned Pineapples.....	30,461,448	34,529,291	34,789,534	34,595,326
Pineapple Juice .....	.....	.....	25	.....
Preserved.....	9,135	10,707	7,594	93,676
Pineapple Stock Feed....	.....	.....	.....	58,603
Total	\$30,516,469	\$34,589,278	\$34,842,200	\$34,595,323

* Fiscal year. † Calendar year.

Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for 1927

Class	Amount Written	Premium	Losses and Claims Paid
Fire	\$115,379,705	\$1,517,878.81	\$241,429.63
Marine	169,373,539	464,190.99	90,370.71
Life	15,251,568	3,570,791.36	917,611.81
Accident and Health		208,141.78	53,349.99
Automobile		416,335.74	88,762.86
Burglary		14,502.81	2,330.57
Employers' Liability		5,073.32	
Fidelity and Surety		158,690.16	15,028.33
Plate Glass		9,394.30	1,710.79
Property Damage		23,864.54	4,448.20
Workmen's Compensation		465,227.14	145,175.19
Other Liability		40,401.18	6,574.12
Total	\$298,004,812	\$6,844,592.33	\$1,566,592.22

* Life renewal premiums \$3,113,027.69.

Customs Receipts, Fiscal Year 1928

Duties on Imports	\$ 1,804,055.33
Fines, Penalties, Etc	4,449.42
All Other Customs Collections	1,567.77
Public Health, Etc.	7,785.00
Total Customs Collections	\$ 1,817,857.52
Tonnage Taxes	40,925.54
Commerce Collections	2,150.14
Head Tax	19,424.00
All Other Labor Collections	1,430.00
Total Collections	\$ 1,881,787.20

Taxes Collected for Fiscal Year 1928

Courtesy Treasury Department.

Real Property	\$ 8,075,089.38
Personal Property	4,279,091.34
Specific Property	28.80
Personal Income	420,920.41
Income	1,707,184.75
Penalties and Costs	69,957.09
Inheritance	215,127.34
Insurance	116,701.79
Total	\$ 14,884,100.90

Hawaiian Corporations, 1928

Tables by Courtesy of Treasury Department

Class	Number	Capital		Total
		Before 1898	After 1898	
Agricultural	94	\$47,930,000	\$ 71,700,815	\$119,630,815
Mercantile.....	676	30,195,285	103,393,638	133,588,923
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	.....	4,228,000	4,228,000
Trust	14	1,250,000	3,486,400	4,736,400
Mortgage & Invest.....	21	.....	3,340,000	3,340,000
Insurance.....	2	.....	350,000	350,000
Total.....	1,123	\$95,025,285	\$200,319,813	\$295,345,098

Assessed Values Real and Personal Property (by races) for 1928

Taxpayers	Real Property		Personal Property		Total Assd. Value
	No.	Assd. Value	No.	Assd. Value	
Corporations, firms..	1,335	\$145,524,368	1,387	\$109,479,349	\$255,003,717
Anglo-Saxons.....	5,185	49,659,145	4,041	6,326,551	55,985,696
Hawaiians.....	8,095	24,018,312	3,391	2,669,325	26,687,637
Port. & Spanish.....	3,810	14,516,196	2,619	1,645,204	16,161,400
Chinese.....	2,772	14,934,196	2,774	3,097,559	18,031,755
Japanese.....	5,701	10,207,274	7,761	8,357,149	18,564,423
Filipinos.....	26	64,847	97	59,016	123,863
Totals.....	24,914	\$258,924,338	22,070	\$151,634,153	\$390,558,491

Assessed Values Real and Personal Property for 1928, by Taxation Divisions

Taxation Divisions	Real Property	Personal Property	Total
First, City & County of Honolulu	\$164,098,418	\$ 74,362,669	\$238,461,087
Second, County of Maui.....	33,005,529	20,988,199	53,993,728
Third, County of Hawaii.....	42,529,420	24,454,433	66,983,853
Fourth, County of Kauai.....	19,290,971	11,828,852	31,319,823
Total for Territory.....	\$258,924,338	\$131,634,153	\$390,558,491

PACK OF HAWAIIAN CANNED PINEAPPLE

Compiled from Official Records

Companies	1925	1926	1927
California Packing Corporation.....	2,440,178	2,253,408	2,131,513
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	2,856,698	3,049,376	3,156,227
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Honolulu, Ltd.....	1,181,249	1,176,114	1,403,286
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	217,564	200,760	187,785
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	205,586	252,636	354,826
Kauai Fruit and Land Co., Ltd.....	279,743	282,746	320,061
Baldwin Packers	295,782	334,674	378,684
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	838,656	829,499	813,627
Pauwela Pineapple Company.....	162,374	353,824	478,000
Ka-la Pineapple Co.....	29,358	16,200	.....
Honolulu Fruit Co.	105,650	116,547	68,000
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	103,280	73,806	55,107
Glace Fruit Co.....	12,462	.....	.....
Total Pack (cases, 2 dozen cans each).....	8,728,580	8,939,590	8,879,252

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
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
1928.....	118,898.01	17,322.34	347,588.82

Value of Domestic Money Orders

Year	Issued at Honolulu	Paid at Honolulu
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
1928.....	1,531,069.65	1,664,738.14

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.
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
1928.....	95,181	123,549	20,932

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.....	2,100
Punahou Auditorium.....	1,000
Oahu Theater, Maunakea street.....	1,450

REALTY TRANSACTIONS, 1927

Courtesy Honolulu Realty Board

Locality	No. of Documents	Consideration Deeds	No. of Documents	Consideration Leases
Honolulu, Oahu.....	2,839	\$18,977,921.45	140	\$2,550,039.91
Rest of Oahu.....	454	666,409.71	33	215,765.50
Hilo, Hawaii.....	169	431,678.00	22	316,110.00
Rest of Hawaii.....	353	442,291.15	83	201,001.30
Maui.....	363	506,313.29	101	353,894.10
Kauai.....	98	208,288.74	29	58,316.15
Molokai and Lanai..	26	72,040.00	6	18,335.00
No. of Transactions	4,301	\$21,305,042.14	414	\$3,713,461.96

1. In addition to the above there were 1,299 conveyances of real estate for nominal considerations (the real value being undisclosed in the documents) which are estimated at a valuation of \$6,434,596.50, thus bringing the grand total of conveyances of real estate by deeds in the Territory for the year 1927 to \$27,739,639.64.

2. There were 139 transactions in which the considerations were undisclosed but which it is estimated will total \$1,146,830.00, making a grand total of \$4,860,291.96.

MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE

Fee Simple

On Leaseholds

Locality	No. of Documents	Consideration Deeds	No. of Documents	Consideration Leases
Honolulu, Oahu.....	3,047	\$16,873,584.90	81	\$503,445.29
Rest of Oahu.....	263	1,236,523.82	15	29,150.00
Hilo, Hawaii.....	210	612,566.25	9	42,017.00
Rest of Hawaii.....	147	327,878.49	45	94,725.45
Maui.....	219	859,341.72	45	31,256.63
Kauai.....	72	215,544.70	3	4,200.00
Molokai and Lanai..	6	8,850.00	Nil	Nil
	3,964	\$20,134,289.88	198	\$704,794.37

3. In addition, there were 345 transactions in which the amounts were undisclosed, but which are estimated to amount to \$1,650,675.00, making a grand total of \$21,784,964.88 of loans for 1927 secured by real estate mortgages.

4. In addition, there were 15 trust mortgages entered for record involving a total sum of \$5,042,000.00.

Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1927-1928

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

(Continued from preceding Annuals.)

MONTH	BAROMETER		RAIN-FALL	REL. HUM.		EXTREME TEM- PERATURE		MEAN TEMPERATURE			Cloud Am't	Wind Velocity
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.		8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean of Max. & Min.		
July	30.06	30.04	2.37	70	69	84	70	81.4	73.1	77.2	5.4	11.1
August	30.02	30.01	0.89	67	69	85	71	82.6	73.9	78.2	4.3	10.0
September	29.98	29.97	0.57	69	71	86	70	83.2	73.7	78.4	3.9	8.7
October	30.03	30.03	0.70	67	69	85	70	82.5	72.9	77.7	4.7	8.6
November	30.00	29.99	6.82	75	74	83	67	80.2	71.2	75.7	6.0	9.3
December	29.95	29.95	16.70	77	77	80	61	77.3	67.5	72.4	6.9	8.6
January	30.09	30.08	1.97	68	70	80	64	76.2	67.5	71.8	5.3	10.5
February	30.08	30.07	0.61	70	71	79	61	76.2	75.4	70.8	4.1	6.6
March	30.05	30.03	1.02	72	72	81	60	78.4	67.8	73.1	5.2	7.7
April	30.04	30.03	4.40	70	74	80	67	78.9	69.6	74.2	6.1	7.2
May	30.06	30.05	0.63	67	69	82	68	79.5	70.5	75.0	5.1	8.4
June	30.02	30.00	0.29	66	68	84	68	81.0	72.0	76.5	4.9	8.3
Year	30.03	30.02	36.87	70	71	86	60	79.8	71.3	75.1	5.2	8.8

1927
1928

RAINFALL TABLE

Table of Rainfall, Principal Stations

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports

Stations	Observer	1927					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hawaii							
Hakalau	Hak. Sug. Co....	10.73	13.53	11.79	6.09	11.25	43.75
Hilo (town).....	C. E. Martin.....	11.60	14.72	12.54	8.16	12.60	52.38
Holualoa	Kona Dev. Co....	1.83	9.11	6.69	3.25	6.65	12.80
Honokaa	Hon. Sug. Co....	6.99	3.19	3.78	2.33	8.14	7.93
Huehue.....	A. J. Stillman....	0.86	3.53	3.12	2.18	2.70	21.59
Kealakekua	Robt. Wallace....	5.68	6.17	8.84	7.39	5.19	19.10
Kohala	Dr. B. D. Bond...	5.32	5.59	4.00	2.17	4.35	16.57
Kukaiiau Mill....	A. R. Phillip.....	8.09	3.00	1.09	0.80	4.75	8.10
Mahukona.....	Thos. Awai.....	0.30	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.25	14.35
Naalehu	Hutch. Pln. Co....	0.72	5.67	9.36	4.10	1.59	25.71
Olaa (17 miles)..	Olaa Sug. Co.....	14.86	22.73	16.60	11.68	13.82	14.95
Ookala	Kaiwiki Sug. Co..	10.34	9.38	6.79	3.09	8.58	14.90
Paauhau Mill....	Paauhau Sug. Co.	7.56	3.57	3.81	1.63	8.80	7.27
Pahala	Haw. Agrl. Co....	0.25	1.53	8.60	1.18	0.86	40.52
Pepeekeo	Pepeekeo S. Co...	11.71	10.84	11.05	8.64	12.27	42.33
Puakea Ranch....	Jas. Wight.....	4.80	3.44	4.02	1.06	2.53	15.52
Volcano Obs....	T. A. Jaggard, Jr.	7.01	7.60	15.97	4.49	4.56	43.15
Waiakea Mill....	Waiakea Mill....	10.93	14.92	11.20	8.76	11.97	54.12
Waimea	Frank Pinho.....	3.94	2.88	3.19	2.11	2.87	7.84
Maui							
Haiku.....	Pauwela P. Co....	8.29	6.11	4.97	2.31	5.11	14.41
Haleakala Ranch.	Hal. Ranch Co...	4.27	2.00	3.63	0.11	1.17	12.18
Hana	Kaeleku Sug. Co..	3.59	6.15	5.84	4.11	6.31	21.68
Keanae Valley ...	J. H. Foss.....	17.54	24.90	15.99	7.96	22.91	33.14
Kula (Erehwon)..	Mrs. D. von Tempsky	0.69	...	4.66	1.04	0.00	20.11
Makawao	J. E. Tavares....	4.58	2.44	3.85	0.42	2.85	15.87
Puomalei	W. O. Aiken.....	8.84	5.72	6.26	1.56	5.74	16.53
Wailuku	Bro. Raymond....	0.24	0.36	1.02	0.21	1.60	9.67
Oahu							
Electric Light Sta.	Alex. Walker....	11.85	8.23	7.90	6.78	27.62	35.03
Ewa Plantation ..	J. A. Hattie.....	0.33	0.08	1.30	0.49	2.52	21.37
U. S. Weather Bu..	Weather Bureau..	2.37	0.89	0.57	0.70	6.82	16.70
Kahuku	R. Christoffersen..	1.64	1.84	2.19	1.32	5.56	29.80
Nuuanu W. Wks..	L. A. Moore.....	10.83	11.58	10.86	6.25	26.64	28.84
Manoa Valley	Miss C. Hall.....	8.28	3.90	3.37	2.05	20.56	10.88
Maunawili.....	John Herd.....	4.61	5.00	5.35	3.48	25.57	23.71
Schofield Barracks	Med. Corps, U.S.A.	1.82	1.15	2.52	0.56	3.70	24.25
Waialua Mill....	Waialua Agr. Co..	1.28	0.33	2.23	0.80	5.33	14.20
Waiawa	Pearl City F. Co..	3.89	1.66	2.96	2.03	3.57	25.22
Waimalu	Hon. Pln. Co....	3.49	1.14	1.02	0.64	3.03	21.52
Waimanalo	Waimanalo Plntn.	1.46	0.96	2.23	0.60	7.95	15.11
Kauai							
Eleele	McBryde Sug. Co..	2.09	0.73	0.95	0.46	2.99	13.00
Lihue	G. N. Wilcox.....	2.72	2.85	2.44	2.66	7.23	23.05
Kealia	Makee Sug. Co....	1.73	2.15	1.40	2.32	6.53	17.45
Kilauea	Kilauea Sug. Co..	4.00	4.47	3.93	3.44	8.30	21.18
Koloa.....	F. S. Christian...	2.90	1.90	1.00	1.20	2.01	13.62
Waimea.....	E. A. Knudsen...	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	11.69

RAINFALL TABLE

27

Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1927-1928

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

Stations	Feet Elv.	1928						Yearly
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
Hawaii								
Hakalau	200	8.30	4.98	3.83	4.68	6.57	7.56	133.06
Hilo	40	7.80	5.62	4.54	6.04	8.63	7.04	151.67
Holualoa	1450	0.20	1.35	....	....	5.35	6.70	....
Honokaa	461	3.73	3.05	3.78	1.75	4.57	2.00	51.24
Huehue	2020	0.18	1.60	3.92	3.82	6.40	2.73	52.63
Kealakekua	1450	1.62	3.06	2.49	4.26	3.45	8.03	75.28
Kohala	537	4.45	3.40	1.49	3.19	5.09	2.91	58.53
Kukaiua Mill	260	0.78	2.22	4.00	2.20	4.40	4.06	43.49
Mahukona	11	0.44	....	0.98	0.13	0.30	0.46	....
Naalehu	650	0.51	1.44	2.19	2.63	1.99	0.78	56.69
Olaa (17 Miles)	1530	11.39	7.25	6.27	11.14	10.92	12.73	154.34
Ookala	400	6.89	5.84	5.81	6.93	6.41	2.44	87.40
Paaubau Mill	400	5.23	3.58	4.88	2.04	4.94	2.90	51.21
Pahala	850	0.32	0.80	0.88	1.35	2.23	2.95	61.47
Pepeekeo	100	6.31	5.01	3.81	5.01	10.09	5.69	132.76
Puakea	600	4.98	2.52	2.66	3.39	4.30	3.31	52.53
Volcano Obs.	3984	6.98	2.74	2.83	5.91	5.24	7.33	113.81
Waiakea Mill	50	7.08	4.13	3.79	8.34	8.01	8.31	151.56
Waimea	2700	4.89	3.18	7.04	2.78	5.65	1.63	48.00
Maui								
Haiku	530	6.23	1.84	3.68	3.82	7.45	3.00	67.52
Haleakala Ranch.	2000	4.30	1.32	6.68	4.64	2.28	0.00	42.58
Hana	200	4.56	4.88	2.82	9.86	3.75	3.15	76.70
Keanae Valley	1000	16.95	9.12	6.49	18.87	24.09	13.81	211.77
Kula (Erehwon)	4000	0.00	1.17	1.97	3.34	0.75	3.97	....
Makawao	1700	5.87	3.88	5.51	4.53	4.20	....	....
Puuomalei	1480	....	4.47	5.29	7.92	6.63	1.24	....
Wailuku	200	1.22	3.56	1.71	2.66	1.77	0.20	29.20
Oahu								
Nuuanu Elec. Sta.	405	10.44	1.39	5.06	16.65	4.36	4.86	140.17
Ewa Plantation	50	0.31	0.54	0.59	2.03	0.30	0.36	30.22
U.S. Weather Bu.	81	1.97	0.61	1.02	3.40	0.63	0.29	33.57
Kahuku	25	1.39	1.71	2.12	3.14	1.71	1.57	53.09
Nuuanu W. Wks.	881	8.47	2.96	4.84	24.28	7.19	6.72	149.46
Manoa Valley	210	5.19	1.99	3.11	7.65	3.05	2.68	72.71
Maunawili	250	3.35	4.30	2.72	12.30	4.74	3.84	98.97
Schofield Barracks.	861	2.00	0.78	2.28	3.25	2.19	1.04	45.54
Waialua Mill	30	0.56	0.90	1.16	1.89	0.37	0.33	29.38
Waiawa	675	3.89	1.55	3.79	7.08	2.24	1.78	59.66
Waimalu	200	2.40	0.89	1.88	3.02	1.35	1.12	41.50
Waimanalo	25	0.60	2.62	1.36	7.43	1.55	0.77	42.64
Kauai								
Eleele	150	1.26	2.01	1.27	2.14	1.03	0.77	28.70
Lihue	200	2.45	2.10	1.88	6.75	1.88	1.07	57.08
Kealia	15	1.76	2.32	1.66	3.06	1.05	1.48	42.91
Kilauea	342	3.37	3.01	2.72	8.36	3.88	0.95	67.61
Koloa	100	1.36	2.04	1.10	5.09	2.05	1.29	35.56
Waimea	35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.49	15.03

In Memoriam

Charles H. Atherton An Appreciation

Though months have passed since one whose life was an exceptional example of good humor and consideration of others was taken from our midst, in his prime, there yet remains the precious memories of Charles H. Atherton, whose kindly deeds, warm sympathies and unselfish devotion of time, means, and talent for the good of others, individually, and through various public welfare organizations in religious and civic lines, evinced his unostentatious and generous character.

Naturally we mourn the loss of so exemplary a community friend. As has been said, he was a man without an enemy. Even the birds of the valley miss him, for he was wont to scatter seed and crumbs for them daily as he walked along the road. The many shut-ins who were recipients of his thoughtfulness of books, or flowers, or other fancy, to "brighten their corner," hold him in blessed memory.

"Thus it is that his memory is written not on enduring tablets of bronze but the still more enduring memory of a community," said one in writing of him.

But though we mourn our loss, Honolulu is enriched for the example of his bright, cheery demeanor, so ready with helpfulness to others in word and deed.

COOK SESQUICENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE

BY RT. REV. H. B. RESTARICK

IN THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL for 1928 there was an account of the inception of the idea for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the discovery of Hawaii by Captain James Cook, R. N. It told of the joint resolution passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii appointing the week from August 15th to the 19th for the celebration, appropriating \$20,000 for expenses, and authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of five to carry out the provisions of the resolution.

The Hon. Victor S. K. Houston was at first a member of the Commission, but when his duties called him to Washington, it consisted of Col. Curtis P. Iaukea, chairman, Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, Bishop Henry B. Restarick, Albert P. Taylor, and Bruce Cartwright. The advisory committee was Ralph S. Kuykendall, Victor S. K. Houston and James F. Woods. Edgar Henriques was elected executive secretary.

For over a year prior to the time of the celebration, the Commission held regular meetings, planning to make the event in every way a success. A large correspondence was carried on by committees and the secretary. A tentative program was adopted, which had to be changed several times, and the details were not entirely settled until the warships arrived.

Delegate Houston, cooperating with Bruce Cartwright, the committee on coins and stamps, did good work in Washington in procuring the coinage of 10,000 fifty cent pieces. The Commission arranged for the Bank of Hawaii to take charge of the distribution of the coins, setting the price at two dollars each, no one person being allowed to purchase more than five.

The Postmaster General would not give his consent to a special issue of stamps, because a number of anniversary celebrations were contemplated which had made similar requests. He did, however, at the last moment, authorize the issue of surcharged

stamps on which were printed, the word "Hawaii" and the figures "1778-1928".

Delegate Houston also saw that Congress authorized the President to invite Great Britain, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominions of New Zealand and Canada to participate by sending representatives and men-of-war.

Major-General Fox Conner, Commanding Hawaiian Department U. S. Army, and Rear-Admiral George S. Marvell, U. S. N., Commanding 14th U. S. Naval District, were directed from Washington to cooperate with the Commission. Towards the last they, or their aides, met several times with the Commission and did everything in their power to make the celebration a success. Arrangements had to be made for the part troops would take, and details had to be worked out for the disposition of the warships, the landing of marines, the firing of salutes, and many other things.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, through M. W. Mitchell, lent every aid possible in providing transportation for the guests of the Commission and others to Waimea, Kauai, and to Kealahou Bay, thence by automobile to the Volcano House and Hilo, and then to Honolulu. That all ran smoothly and pleasantly was largely due to the courtesy and hearty cooperation of the Inter-Island Company.

The work of publicity at home and on the Mainland, as well as abroad, was largely attended to by Albert P. Taylor. The efforts made to get eminent men to write papers for the literary exercises connected with the celebration took much thought and time on the part of Dr. Gregory, Mr. Kuykendall, and the writer of this article.

Without mentioning other work of the Commission and its secretary, suffice it to say, that when the time arrived for the celebration all was ready, including the presentation of the historical play of August 20th for which the special committee had been busy for months. Because August 19th came on Sunday, it was found to be legal to carry the celebration over to the 20th, and the program was so arranged.

By August 13, all the warships were here. The U. S. S. Battleship *Pennsylvania*, Captain G. W. Greenslade, brought the Hon.

Dwight F. Davis, the Secretary of War, as the special representative of the President of the United States. The Governor of Hawaii had been appointed representative of the Government of the United States, and from the first he had assisted the Commission in furthering all its plans.

Great Britain sent the fine new cruiser, the *Cornwall*, Captain the Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower. His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Mr. Gerald H. Phipps, had been commissioned to represent his country. Australia sent H. M. A. S. *Brisbane*, Captain Gerald C. Harrison; and Sir Joseph H. Carruthers K. C., etc., was the commissioned representative of the Commonwealth of Australia. Commodore G. C. T. P. Swabey, R. N., D. S. O., arrived in command of the *Dunedin* from New Zealand, and the Hon. Maurice Cohen, represented that Dominion. The honorary delegate from Canada was Judge F. W. Howay, well known as an authority on early voyages to the Northwest Coast and Hawaii.

The first function connected with the celebration was the dinner given by the Governor, at Washington Place, to the Hon. Dwight F. Davis. This was followed by a reception to the Secretary of War and the guests of the Territory.

The next day at 4 p. m. there was an exhibition of prints relating to the discovery of Hawaii, at the Academy of Arts, with an explanatory address by Albert P. Taylor, the librarian of the Archives. The same evening at 7:45, the Secretary of War gave a dinner to which were invited a number of the officers of the United States Army and Navy, and of the warships participating in the celebration, the delegates from the several countries, the members of the Commission, and a few others.

On August 15, at 1 p. m., His Britannic Majesty's Consul gave a luncheon at the Pacific Club in honor of the guests. At 8 p. m. the Commission, guests, and others, embarked on the *Waialeale* for Kauai, arriving at Waimea early the next morning.

From wireless reports it was expected that the sea at Waimea would be calm, and Admiral Marvell had sent a landing stage from Honolulu to facilitate the disembarking at the wharf, but during the night a heavy swell had come up from the south, which prevented its use. This made the landing from the warships and

the *Waialeale* seem almost hazardous, but skilful boatmen landed officers, armed marines, and civilians without accident.

International law does not permit the landing of armed forces in a foreign country without permission of the proper authority, and this had been obtained. When all were ashore they proceeded to the small park where the monument had been erected by the Kauai Historical Society and the people of the island. On the sides of a square the marines had been drawn up and seats had been provided for the officials and guests. The band played Hawaii Pono, America, Advance Australia Fair, and God Save the King. This was followed by a Hawaiian chant by Mrs. Kalahikiola Hali. Then Judge C. B. Hofgaard, president of the Kauai Historical Society, presented the monument making an appropriate address. The Hon. Victor S. K. Houston followed, as the speaker of the day. His address, which will be published in full in a book to be issued by the Commission, was given only in part. It dealt with the civilization of the Hawaiians before Cook discovered the Islands.

After two songs by a Kauai chorus, two little girls unveiled the monument, the warships fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and a large wreath was placed at the base of the monument by the representatives of Great Britain and the Dominions.

The citizens of Kauai had arranged to take care of the Commission and guests, and, at the close of the ceremonies, they had cars waiting to take them to see the sites of the island. The first thing seen, by those who cared to go, was the old Russian fort, where Mr. Kuykendall made an explanatory address. In due time luncheon was provided. All embarked for Honolulu on the *Waialeale*, at Ahukini, at 6:30 p. m. The Kauai Chamber of Commerce had been appointed by the Governor of the Territory to take charge of the celebration on Kauai, and with the cooperation of a committee of the Historical Society of the island, did excellent work, under the direction of D. S. Sloggett. All visitors were delighted at the entertainment given them.

On August 17, at 2:30 p. m., the literary exercises were held in the auditorium of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. The hour was not suitable for a large attendance, but the chief addresses will be published later. The speakers were the Governor

of Hawaii, the Hon. Dwight F. Davis, Mr. Gerald H. Phipps, who read a paper on Captain Cook, written by Sir Henry Newbolt. Judge F. W. Howay spoke on the relations of Hawaii with the Northwest Coast, Dr. F. A. Golder, Professor of History at Stanford University, on the relations of Russia and Hawaii, and Dr. Peter Buck on Hawaii in relation to greater Polynesia. A paper by Mr. George Verne Blue, Research Fellow at the Sorbonne, Paris, arrived too late to be read but will be printed.

During the exercises a memorial tablet was presented by Mrs. Benjamin Keola Pitman. It was the work of her son, Mr. T. H. Pitman, who was present with his wife and son. It was a pleasing feature of the afternoon and included music and an address of acceptance by A. P. Taylor.

At 5:30 p. m. the same day those who had been to Kauai, and others, boarded the *Haleakala* for Hawaii, reaching Kealahou Bay at daylight next morning. After breakfast a fleet of canoes went in procession around the warships. They were manned by Hawaiians in malos and capes, and on the platform of a double canoe, on which the King, Kalaniopuu, was impersonated, Governor Farrington and the Secretary of War were taken to Kaawaloa where a temporary landing stage had been erected.

When the officers and marines from the warships, and the visitors, had landed, and the troops had taken their places around the monument to Captain Cook, Dr. Herbert E. Gregory made a brief explanatory address, and then wreaths were placed around the monument by representatives of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Hawaii, and the British War Veterans.

The crowd then moved over to the spot where Captain Cook was killed, where a bronze tablet had been so placed by the Commission that it is partly under water, because Cook fell with his face in the sea. Mr. John C. Lane made an address in Hawaiian, then the tablet was unveiled and the warships fired salutes. The speaker of the occasion was the Hon. Joseph H. Carruthers, who delivered an address on Captain Cook.

All were then conveyed in small boats to Napoopoo, where the Rev. D. Douglas Wallace, on behalf of the Kona Civic Club, presented the cairn and the tablet which bore an inscription telling that William Whatman, seaman, was buried in the heiau,

Captain Cook reading the burial service, the first recorded Christian service in the Hawaiian Islands. This monumental cairn was accepted by Bishop Henry B. Restarick, who spoke of the occurrence which it commemorated and read an account of it written by one who was present.

At noon a luau was served at Konawaena school, where provision was made for seating some 400 people, over 3000 more being served in cafeteria style. All the ceremonies at Kaawaloa, Napoopoo, and Konawaena were in charge of the Kona Civic Club. The arrangements had been so well made that all went off in good order and most pleasantly. The Civic Club and people of Kona deserve great praise for the way in which their plans were carried out, and their liberality in providing material for the luau.

During the feast, music was provided and at its close a few brief speeches were made, then the Commission and visitors were taken by automobiles through Kau to the Volcano House, arriving in time for dinner. At 9:00 p. m. at Halemaumau, the pageant of "Aloha to Pele" was presented under the direction of Helen Desha Beamer.

On the morning of August 19, all were taken on a sight-seeing tour, returning to the Volcano House for luncheon. In the afternoon all left for Hilo, where, after a drive to places of interest, they embarked on the *Haleakala* at 4:00 p. m. for Honolulu.

At 8:15 p. m. on the 20th, the Historical Play, "Hawaii One Hundred and Fifty Years Ago," was presented at Hamohamo, Waikiki. The play was written by James A. Wilder and directed by Mrs. A. P. Taylor and Earl Schenck, who made the properties for the Hawaiian village. Too much praise can not be given to all those who had to do with the preparation for this play, and those who took the parts assigned to them. The list of names is too long to print here, but all concerned did their parts so well that it would be difficult to mention any one in particular. It was something never to be forgotten. As the lights were turned on, the villagers were seen at their work and sports. Then at the sound of the gun from Cook's ship the natives fled in terror. When the landing was made Cook and Vancouver entered the village escorted by marines dressed and armed in the style of

1778. The spearmen had their drill, as did the marines, and a hula was danced which was said by kamaainas to be the best they had ever seen. The play was different from anything ever presented in Honolulu and was universally pronounced to be a fitting climax to a remarkable celebration of a great historical event.

As to the cost of the celebration and the use of the \$20,000 appropriated by the Legislature, never in the history of commissions in Hawaii, can it be said that nearly the whole amount granted has been returned to the treasury of the Territory. The sales of the fifty cent coins have given a profit of some \$12,000 above the expenses for the making of the die, the cost of the bullion, and the distribution. The sale of seats for the play at Hamohamo amounted to \$3,600, all of which goes to the Territory. Then there is the gift of \$2,500 from the Commonwealth of Australia for the construction of a concrete landing at Kaawaloa, which will be at the disposal of the Department of Public Works. These three sums together show that the Territory will receive \$18,300 from the celebration, all of which will be expended for the benefit of the public in various ways. Under the law none of this amount was at the disposal of the Commission.

Accounts of the celebration were telegraphed to the chief papers in the United States and England, for there was an interest in the event in all English-speaking countries. One of the best features of the celebration was the bringing together of English-speaking people from lands bordering on the Pacific, and from Great Britain, with its interests on that ocean. None who came felt they were in a foreign land, and Americans did not look upon their visitors as foreigners. They all felt they were relations, having the same language, democratic governments, like ideals of liberty under law, and with human rights protected by the old common law, the basis of the legislation of every country represented by delegates.

As far as I can ascertain, this was the first time that the profile of any one not an American, has appeared on a United States coin, but as a French poet said 150 years ago, "Virtue's sons to every clime belong." Captain Cook belongs to the world. All nations agree that he was a great navigator, a surveyor of coasts, a maker of charts, an observer of astronomical phenomena, and

accurate describer of the customs of the peoples he visited, a just and brave man, whose death in an unpremeditated affray was deplored by the Hawaiians, shocked the civilized world, and caused universal grief. We did well to honor him in Hawaii, for he made these Islands known to the world.

WESTERN DIVISIONAL UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING IN HONOLULU

BY ELSIE KUHN BROWN

THE FIFTH Western Divisional meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America was held in Honolulu, February 7, 8 and 9, 1928. About 359 happy delegates, representing 53 organizations, were in attendance, from practically every part of the West. In addition, there were delegates from Vancouver, B. C.; Sydney, Australia; Dunedin, New Zealand; and Korea. It was truly a representative gathering.

The activities started on February 7, with a luncheon for the 55 National Councillors in attendance, and these represented nearly every part of the Western Division. Lewis A. Pierson of New York, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, talked on the duties of National Councillors, and his remarks were greatly appreciated.

In the afternoon a reception took place in the throne room of Hawaii's historic palace, the only palace of kings and queens of which our United States may boast. In the evening, at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, the delegates were shown moving pictures of the "Development of the Pacific Area." Dancing was enjoyed at the close of the first day at the Moana Hotel, on the beach at Waikiki.

On the morning of February 8, the session began at 9:00 o'clock, and the program was opened by the reading of an address

of welcome by His Excellency, Governor Wallace R. Farrington, followed by a number of short talks. In the afternoon the subject of "Trade in the Pacific Area" was discussed, followed by a paper headed "An Hawaiian Contribution to Trade and Social Relations." In the evening the annual banquet of the Western Division was held, with President Pierson as speaker, the title of his address being "Business Banded for Action."

Thursday morning, February 9, a general symposium was started on six leading Western industries, as follows: Sugar Industry, Pineapple Industry, Oil Industry Throughout the Western States, Hydro-Electric Power, Lumber, Mining.

At noon, a luncheon meeting was held under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce, and a report of the 1927 annual meeting was given, as well as a bit of the history of the development of the International Chamber of Commerce since its organization.

Thursday afternoon the following topics were considered: Social Relations in the Pacific, Trade in the Pacific Area, Our Merchant Marine, Development of Aeronautics, Construction of the West, Tourist Travel, etc.

Copies of these splendid addresses were in great demand, especially by those attending the sessions, and were obtainable some time in advance of delivery, and thus immediately placed in the hands of the Associated Press, which rendered praiseworthy service.

At the close of these sessions it was unanimously voted that the 1929 annual mid-year meeting, the sixth Western Divisional convention, be held in Pasadena, California. It was also agreed that this convention held in Honolulu was the most successful of any so far, taking into consideration the importance of the subjects considered, and their timeliness, with reference to the very rapidly growing Pacific interests. Ample time was taken in considering the vital topics and the discussions were most interesting and animated. It was unanimously declared that every detail of this convention moved along harmoniously.

The United States Chamber of Commerce is made up of a number of splendid business men who are untiring and unselfish workers in the interests of our entire country. They do all in

their power to see that business is carried on along the best lines, thus they are looked upon as leaders in the business world.

The National Chamber of Commerce is a sort of clearing house for the business interests. When they have something to say to the people, possibly through their mouthpiece "The Nation's Business," it is in accordance with their highest understanding and for the good of every one in the United States of America.

In Washington, D. C., there is a beautiful building, all paid for, the home of the United States Chamber of Commerce, where business of the greatest importance to the entire country is transacted. Business men and women are invited to make use of that building, and it will be worth the reader's time, when next in that vicinity, to learn what the National Chamber is doing and thus get acquainted with its various departments. Should you have the opportunity of visiting there, a cordial welcome will await you by the department heads. The National Chamber of Commerce has a membership of approximately 800,000 and is an organization of great influence, and with that influence come also some tremendous responsibilities.

The time is at hand when the people of the Pacific area face a marvelous opportunity. It would seem we are surely coming into our heritage. Slowly but surely the lack of knowledge displayed, some time back, by Washington bureau officials, is being overcome, and they are learning the true position Hawaii holds in the Union of states.

There is no better way in which to acquire an understanding than by personal visit and conference with business men and women who are leaders in public affairs, and that was exactly the aim and object in holding this annual meeting in Honolulu. Our visitors from the Mainland who attended these sessions went away with a very different idea of the Hawaiian Islands than they came here with, and I am sure the reaction has been of mutual benefit.

Quite frequently has our attention been called to a surprising lack of understanding with reference to Hawaii being a full-fledged territory of the United States, in the same sense that New Mexico and Arizona were territories a few years ago. Sometimes we are classed as a "possession", along with Porto Rico and the Philippines. The difference is that we are subject to all

federal laws and restrictions; Porto Rico and the Philippines are not. They control their own customs levies, make their own immigration laws and pay no income taxes, whilst freely enjoying the benefits accruing by reason of being under the Flag. Hawaii's customs, post office receipts and other internal revenues are paid into the federal treasury, and attention was called recently to the fact that the federal income taxes collected in Hawaii exceeded the collections from some sixteen states of the Union. Hawaii has always been ready to share the burden of responsibility, consequent to being an integral part of the United States.

Convincing proof of the unity of American business interests was much in evidence as a result of the interchange of ideas and viewpoints at the annual meeting of the Western Division of the National Chamber in Honolulu. One important thing accomplished during this convention is an assured cooperation with the people of Hawaii in securing federal appropriations for harbors and roads and such other work as is done by the federal government on the Mainland.

A careful outline has already been made of our island needs where federal appropriations are involved. Specific cases have been cited which it is intended to present to Congress, either directly or through our Delegate, and the officials at Washington will be kept fully informed so that they may have an opportunity of urging the Congressional delegation to support our program of work in the way of things desired.

Another thing hoped for is that the business men of the country take a more active interest in the Institute of Pacific Relations, and further the campaign which was initiated in Hawaii, the purpose of which is to bring the peoples of the entire Pacific into a much more intimate and thorough understanding.

In these days of the development of aeronautics, when distance is annihilated, every nation must share in the higher standards of living. In our international relations, unless we stamp out that feeling of racial superiority and inequality of rights, we shall retard our progress along the desired lines of trade expansion.

Many of Hawaii's visitors have, from time to time, expressed astonishment that there is no evidence of any racial problem in Hawaii. The delegates who felt free to express themselves on

this subject, after investigation, declared that those opinions they came here with had undergone a radical change. Hawaii's population is more than half Oriental, but the spirit of friendliness, so much in evidence among the different races, is such that it may well disarm suspicion. Again, the younger Oriental generation are loyal to our American ideals, and all are happy with the prospect of becoming American citizens. Many observing men of affairs have thought it strange that fears of Japan should so often be voiced; but such thoughts are those of the casual tourist, seldom by citizens or residents of Hawaii.

The native Hawaiian has breathed into these lovely islands an aloha consciousness, which is dominant in all our social and industrial life, and this very phase astonished many of our visiting representatives of the business world.

Any visitor to Hawaii's shores, who is a keen observer, will discover in Hawaii a melting pot—not so much of physical characteristics, since the different races here, as a rule, do not mix blood—but a melting pot of the mind in which racial prejudices and racial fears are welded into a general consciousness; a sort of unexpressed recognition that, after all, under the skin, humanity is much the same the whole world over.

ALOHA

Resolution passed by the Western Division, United States Chamber of Commerce, at the close of its convention here:

Those of us who have had the rare privilege of attending this fifth annual meeting of the Western Division in Honolulu, find it difficult to express in a formal resolution our appreciation of the beauty and charm of these isles and the hospitality of their people. From the time our friends boarded the ship to greet us with Alohas and fragrant-flowered leis, our stay has been one of interest, pleasure and profit. Officials of the Islands have received us in the historic palace of the kings, which now houses the executive offices of the Territory, and the officers and members of the Chamber of Commerce of the Islands have all made our stay pleasant and enjoyable.

The pleasure of our stay has not interfered with the procedure of the business of the meeting which has been to gather at first hand an understanding of the problems of the Territory. We are impressed with its resources and its opportunity for future development. We are confident that out of our meeting has grown a deeper appreciation of the solidarity of American business, and of the fact that what concerns one part of our nation is the concern of all. We are returning to the mainland with a better understanding of the problems of the Islands, which should enable American business to deal more intelligently with such problems as may arise affecting their welfare.

We express our deep appreciation of the services rendered by the press and by the many efficient committees which have arranged for our entertainment.

And we are returning to our homes with a deeper understanding of the true significance of Aloha.

CONVENTION OF PACIFIC AD CLUBS ASSOCIATION

Contributed

WITH 457 delegates in attendance, the twenty-fifth (Silver Anniversary) annual convention of the Pacific Advertising Clubs Association, held in Honolulu June 10-13, was the largest in the history of the Territory of Hawaii. By many it was regarded as productive of results far-reaching and of probable benefit to Hawaii's trade development.

A. Carman Smith, president of the Association, in a published retrospect of his impressions, voices the evident consensus of opinion among delegates. He said in part:

"This was not 'just another convention.' We had a wonderful ocean voyage, to be sure. We made many priceless personal contacts. We enjoyed a brand of hospitality in Hawaii the like of which we never experienced before. But the outstanding charac-

teristic which will make this convention echo its importance down the corridors of the future is the fact that we engaged ourselves seriously with consideration of the development of trading relations between Pacific Coast states and other countries of the Pacific.

"This convention at Honolulu must be regarded somewhat in the light of the historic conference at The Hague. The deliberations at The Hague were, of course, important to those participating, but their importance and influence have been reflected to the peoples of all nations.

"Just so will this Honolulu convention reflect its influence throughout the countries bordering the Pacific, and just so will it be recorded as the first definite and constructive step of organized advertising to lend an intelligent hand in the development of trading relations between various countries of the Pacific.

"In the years to come, when through the influence of advertising, the living and buying standards of countries bordering the Pacific will have been greatly elevated and when American trademarks will be 'buy words' in the homes of the Pacific countries we will look back with even greater appreciation upon this convention in Honolulu."

Among the 457 delegates were representatives of organized advertising from all Pacific Coast states, Australia, Japan and Hawaii. In the secretary's office of the Honolulu Ad Club are records in detail of the convention proceedings, entertainments, and the names and addresses of all delegates.

George Mellen, head of The Mellen Associates, successors to The Charles R. Frazier Company, Advertising, chairman of the Convention Committee of the Honolulu Ad Club during the year preceding the choice of Honolulu as the 1928 convention city and its president during the convention year, is authority for the statement that the Honolulu Ad Club worked persistently for more than twelve years to bring a P. A. C. A. convention to Hawaii.

"All we had to do in 1927 was to follow up the good work done by our pioneers who, as delegates to previous conventions, had imbued the membership of P. A. C. A. with the desire to convene at Honolulu. Our committee tackled the job of convincing them

that they could afford it, that Honolulu was capable of handling a big convention and that first hand knowledge of Hawaii, as the crossroads of pan-Pacific trade routes was urgently desirable."

Preparations for the convention and the care of delegates and their entertainment during the session was under the direction of Raymond C. Brown, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, and a past president of the Honolulu Ad Club. Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii, was Honorary Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. He, also, is a past president of the Ad Club, having been its first, and for seven years consecutively, its presiding officer.

A complete directory of the sub-committees and their chairmen who perfected arrangements for the convention, and those who served in conjunction with the special committees of the parent P. A. C. A. are of record in the archives of the Honolulu Ad Club.

The convention was financed by contributions from members of the Honolulu Ad Club, by the subscriptions of Honolulu commercial houses and individuals, and by the registration fee of \$10. from each delegate.

After all expenses were paid a surplus of approximately \$1,000 remained. Following publication of a notice that any subscriber could obtain a pro rata refund if desired, and there being no claims, the surplus was set aside as an emergency fund in the form of 7 per cent bonds.

SEWER INTERCEPTOR.—Official opening of the new sewer interceptor was made May 16th in the presence of territorial and city officials and prominent citizens. Its cost is placed at \$1,028,000. This huge tunnel runs from School street and Nuuanu stream to 3000 feet at sea off Kewalo basin, of a capacity to care for approximately 1,000,000 gallons of sewage to flow by gravity which heretofore has been pumped into the sea.

THE FIRST PAN-PACIFIC WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

BY MRS. WILLIS T. POPE

WITH the advancement of time, women have developed a growing interest in child welfare. The child is the center of interest around and from which radiate home and social life. It is a known fact that various cultures coming together afford a stimulus to further progress; that women have helped to stabilize civilization, and that the child is dependent upon the mother for his rudiments of culture. Modern ways of living have made it possible for women to be less restrained in asserting self expression and in broadening their interests. Out of this freer life has developed the desire for more intensive group study of possible improvement of conditions affecting child welfare.

On August 4th, 1924, a Pan-Pacific Union meeting was held in Honolulu, during which the late Honorable Mark Cohen of New Zealand conceived the idea of a Women's Conference. Mrs. F. M. Swanzy was named as chairman of the Conference committee, and Miss Jane Addams was to be invited and later accepted the invitation to be International Chairman for the First Pan-Pacific Conference of Women, to be held August 9-19th, 1928, in Bishop Hall, Punahou, City of Honolulu, T. H.

Many organizations, both national and international, have centered their interest on human problems, but notable among the organizations to be represented at this Conference was the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, whose keynote and central interest lie in child welfare, from prenatal through the growing period to parenthood, covering all such child welfare problems as home education, health, public welfare, wise use of leisure, useful citizenship, etc.

Bringing together leading women of the countries about the Pacific for the purpose of study and suggesting methods of improving existing conditions and problems common to all coun-

tries, was indeed a forward step for the advancement of peace, culture and improved world living conditions. It was appropriate that this first Pan-Pacific Women's Conference should be held in Honolulu, the Home of the Pan-Pacific Union, under whose auspices the Conference was called. In Hawaii we have a larger world racial representation than any other like area bordering the Pacific, and our rainbow of promise assures a year 'round alluring climate, vegetation and sea, hospitality and cooperative effort for the advancement of human interests. It was a meeting unique in the history of the world and the first where women have come from such distant points to discuss common interests.

By means of the Conference, opportunity was given to visit the Conference city, and it afforded invaluable contacts with other delegations and groups. There was an interchange of ideas and experiences in round-table discussions that created group ideas which were interpenetrated with reason and various national experiences. Problems brought to the Conference have taken on a diminished appearance, in many cases, because of suggestions presented as a means to their solution. Each delegate has been requested to cooperate in an endeavor to improve conditions in the country from which they have come, and report on progress made at the Second Pan-Pacific Women's Conference to be held in Honolulu, August, 1930.

Before and during the sessions, the Conference Secretary received many radiogram messages of good wishes. One, quite typical of the others, which was received from Tokio during the Conference, read: "We hope to bring about international peace through cooperation of women." Groups assembled for the purpose of uniting their efforts in solving problems common to each nation, have planted the seed of friendly relations in fertile soil that in future years will yield an abundant harvest of peace, justice and unity.

It was the original purpose of this Conference to discuss the health of the child, but, as plans developed, it was decided there should be five divisional subjects, namely, Health, Education, Industry, Government and Social Service. Many specialists and others generally interested were in delegation. Of the voting and associate delegates, Australia sent 16, China 5, Canada 1, Dutch

East India 1, Fiji 1, India 1, Japan 18, New Zealand 17, Philippines 2, Samoa 3, United States Mainland 27, and Hawaii (with many races represented) 91, totaling 183 voting and associate delegates in attendance at round-tables and committee meetings, and the general public invited to hear 15 addresses. Such subjects as "The Development of Child Hygiene in New Zealand," "Industrial Hygiene in the Philippine Islands," "The Social Significance of the Employed Woman," "Special Trends in the Field of Family Relationships," "The Influence of Women in Government," "The Legal and Political Relationships of Women in Japan," "China's Industrial Women," and many more papers, all showing intensive research, were given and discussed in open sessions.

It became the responsibility of each delegate appointed to get in touch with what is being done elsewhere in order that suggestions might be given and received. It was at the round-tables that the most valuable discussions took place, discussing child labor; mental tests to determine the fitness of the child; medical examinations necessary for all agencies that go to make up the industrial world; guarding against occupations injurious to the health; the function of the nursery school and the advantages of such schools to the child and to the educational system. The cost, management and general plan were discussed. Kindergartens were discussed and highly commended for the advantages they afford the child and the teacher in grade schools; Japan reported 935 kindergartens with 20 children per teacher, the buildings being designed according to the home-plan, with dining-room, bedroom, inside playroom, laundry and washroom, medical room, restroom, and in some schools, swimming pools. Australia reported upon the progress they are making. Influences which brought about the changes in kindergartens were discussed, modern development and helpful books were listed. The values of the kindergarten from a habit and social standpoint were discussed. Older children were discussed at other round-tables—"How to Prepare the Girl for the Adolescent Period", and Coeducation, at which it was agreed that a mixed staff of educational instructors was much better for all, and that girls should have women instructors in physical training, because men generally failed to consider the physical endurance

of the growing girl. The visiting teacher and the room-mother were considered necessary for best results in the school. Beneficial and detrimental games were listed and books suggested. This, in general, is a suggestion of the plan carried out in round-table discussions which were periods of time profitably and pleasantly spent together that would not have been possible with such an intelligent and varied national representation had the Pan-Pacific Conference of Women not been called.

Resolutions were passed to act as a guide in preparation for the next Conference in 1930. Some of the projects affecting the Pacific countries, and recommended for further study, were:

1. A correlated inquiry into costs and standards of living, with special reference to diet content.
2. A study of standards of living and wages which will make comparison possible.
3. A survey of the health of women in industry.
4. Formation of a committee of experts to conduct health research projects of value.
5. Research regarding electoral systems, women's place in political parties, effect of compulsory voting, and legislation relating to women and children.
6. That Pacific research bodies enlist in consultation with national groups to determine the best policies to be pursued in the improvement of industrial standards.
7. That the Continuation committee appoint committees to act as a clearing house for the sections Industry and Education.
8. The following are some of the resolutions adopted:
 - (a) Women in countries of the Pacific should work toward an educational program which will help to prepare social workers for more effective service.
 - (b) That this Conference urges all women to draw the attention of official agencies to the findings of the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations.
 - (c) That the Conference urges women of the Pacific Basin to do all in their power to influence their governments to carry out the recommendations of the League of Nations report on the traffic in women and children.

(d) That Will Hayes, Director of the Motion Picture Industry in the United States, be requested to confine the distribution of films in the Pacific countries to those that reflect the best and not the worst in life. A similar resolution was sent to the Director of the British Film Industry.

With these and many more suggestions given for the improvement of problems discussed, the week's Conference closed with delegates feeling they had gained much from addresses, discussions and social contacts. This is but the beginning of more intensive work women will undertake in local, national and world affairs, which will result in greater cooperation in the education and care of the child, protection of motherhood, and better understanding of civic obligations.

To forecast what effect this Conference of Women will have upon the future is hard to determine, but it is safe to say that investigation, comparison and the realization of the need of improved conditions promises a better regulated and more healthful industrial condition, more consideration given to justice in wages, character development for child, teacher and parent, and the pre-school child will be given more thought as to beneficial habits, health, educational and spiritual developments; women will be in greater numbers in law-making bodies; women police will care for the wayward girls; more school boards will be composed partly of women, and greater care given to budgeting and to nutritious foods. Because of woman's past accomplishments, it is only natural to presage the advantages her more extended services may be in civic, social, educational and spiritual undertakings. Intelligent service of capable women is needed in the home and in public affairs, to help bring about international peace.

MORE WATER.—A new pumping plant, costing \$263,000 has been erected at Kaimuki, which was "officially" opened July 18th before a body of city officials and representative men, giving great satisfaction. It is a two pump station of ten, and four million gallons capacity, respectively, taking water from eight large wells.

U. S. BATTLE FLEET VISIT OF 1928

A GAIN has Hawaii been the objective in strategic maneuvers of the U. S. Battle Fleet, as in 1925. The armada of eighty battleships appeared at dawn of April 28th and approached Honolulu from the southward in formidable array, from Waikiki to beyond Pearl Harbor, giving an excellent idea of a naval blockade. To the civilian, outsider to the strategic game to be enacted 'twixt ship and air and shore, it was an open question, as maneuvers progressed, as to results, so guarded were the official reports kept of the success or defeat of the would-be invaders. Other naval craft arrived during the siege, augmenting the fleet to over 100 vessels, including the plane-carriers *Langley* and *Lexington*, which, with a much larger number of naval planes than were used in 1925, doubtless proved their efficiency for more than observation.

Several visits of the main body of the fleet were made to Lahaina Roads for practice maneuvers, and preparation for an attack on Oahu's defenses, including Pearl Harbor naval station. This took place at dawn of May 17th, the battleships approaching the port, and 100 planes in the air in attack and defense, a spectacular array, resulting in our being, theoretically, "destroyed." After the smoke of battle and screen cleared, the fleet returned to Lahaina for further maneuvers, from whence Admiral H. A. Wiley, Commander-in-chief of the Fleet, in the U. S. S. *Texas*, took departure for San Francisco. On the 19th the Fleet returned for a week-end of rest and recreation.

Practice maneuvers off Lahaina were saddened by a plane fatality. On May 28th, at 2 p. m., a plane, in which were Lt. H. B. Reed and Ensign Albert Goble, after being catapulted from the deck of the U. S. S. *West Virginia*, and rising 200 feet, suddenly took a nose dive into the sea, both officers being lost.

Portions of the fleet visited Hilo, and met with a cordial reception. The U. S. S. *Tennessee*, Capt. Geo. Pettengill commanding, visited Port Allen, Kauai, to the great delight of the Garden Islanders.

What was done in Honolulu for the entertainment of the 35,000 Fleet visitors is shown in the following condensed report of Emil A. Berndt, Chairman of the General Fleet Committee:

“Due preparations for the coming of the Fleet were initiated and a committee selected for carrying out a program to make its stay enjoyable. When the fleet of some 106 vessels finally arrived, April 28, the organization launched took hold of its task. The U. S. S. *Texas*, in command of Admiral Wiley, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, preceded it by two days.

“Shore liberty for the enlisted men was restricted to the hours of 1:00 to 6:00 p. m. There were two reasons for this: (1) there was too much danger in transportation, and it was not worth the risk of returning men to their boats off shore after dark; (2) Honolulu is not large enough to care for twelve to fifteen thousand men that might be on leave at a time over night.

“Concessions for entertainment and amusement were opposed, and early in the program it was decided that the best policy to pursue would be to have Honolulu act as host, with the usual proverbial “Aloha” and consideration; and to be helpful in getting for the men free movement throughout town, so that climate, scenery, and typical Hawaiian atmosphere could be enjoyed, and every opportunity for widening the men’s education. Information as to trips, with complete data and special rates, was furnished to every ship.

“The Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. was Fleet Headquarters, where a daily program, which included the best of Hawaiian music, was provided. This made available contacts with citizens. The “Y” also offered a splendid place for socials and meetings which the enlisted men themselves staged. Athletics and recreation were provided for, daily, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., which were made competitive and interesting. The enlarged staff at Headquarters admirably handled the information requirements, writing facilities and social meetings. The eating and sleeping facilities of the institution were duly recognized by the men, as the center of all seemed to rest there. The shore patrol of the Fleet also made its headquarters there.

"Opportunity was given the enlisted men for sight-seeing, and citizens with their autos called daily to pick up those who cared to visit various parts of the city and island. For the patients of the hospital ship U. S. S. *Relief*, the ladies organized daily afternoon sight-seeing, a service much appreciated. The Mayor of the city permitted us to deplete the Municipal Band so that a glee club was available daily for vessels off shore, giving opportunity to all the larger ships to hear Hawaiian music. This offer was better received than anything else undertaken. If the music was desired for the afternoon, it was usually for a social; or if in the evening, it became the leading feature of a program. Vocal music was furnished on 48 occasions for the Sunday services of all Chaplains who desired it. Several groups of musicians gave concerts for Chaplains' programs during the week-day evenings. Fifty-nine week-day entertainments were sent to the boats. Twenty-two sermons were delivered by Navy Chaplains ashore.

"Mother's Day, May 13, was a big day, the ladies supplying flowers for the services of each vessel that could be reached. In the afternoon a community Mother's Day was staged in the Capitol grounds, in which the racial groups of the city participated. The "Queen Mother," Mrs. Kapiioha Elia, 103 years old, was the central figure of a beautiful program depicting Hawaii's blending of races.

"Saturday, June 2, was Governor's Day, and the afternoon was devoted to entertaining the enlisted men at Headquarters and at the Governor's reception held from 3:00 to 4:00 p. m. This was one of the outstanding features of our program.

"Then came Flag and Fleet Day, which was observed on Sunday, June 10. The churches held special services. A military mass was held in the Capitol grounds. This was a striking spectacle with unusually fine music accompanying it.

"All activities previous to this were timed in between maneuvers. Then followed "Farewell Week," with something doing all the time. The American Legion had June 6, the Masonic Orders of the city had June 6. The Filipino Community had the afternoon of June 8. The Ad Club, which was in conference, had Sunday, June 10. Kamehameha Day, June 11, brought to the

attention of our visitors our usual colorful Hawaiian observance of the Great Kamehameha's birthday. June 12, the Japanese Community contributed the unequalled Lantern Parade. June 13, Admiral L. R. de Steiguer, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Battle Fleet, staged his reception and ball. June 14, the Governor and Chamber of Commerce banqueted special guests of honor and held their farewell reception and grand ball at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. This left only June 15 for private and individual farewells, as the Fleet sailed on the morning of June 16.

"One of the most gratifying features of the entire program was the complete and cordial cooperation of the Army in every particular. The presence of an Army Chaplain to cooperate with Chaplains of the Navy facilitated the making of contacts with the proper persons of both the Army and Navy. The naval men appreciated the services of one who could 'talk their own language.' This committee could not have handled expeditiously its activities without this assistance. Therefore, to Capt. E. E. Lane, Chaplain U. S. Army, who acted as 'chief of staff,' we are very grateful.

DINNERS GIVEN UPON ARRIVAL

"The dinners given promptly after the arrival of the Fleet opened up the social season. The outstanding parties given were: Governor Farrington's, at Washington Place, on May 2; that of Admiral Marvell, Commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District, at the University Club, on May 4; that of Major General Fox Conner, at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel on May 5; and that of the Japanese Consul General, Kazue Kuwashima, at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel on May 9. They were all enjoyable occasions; and besides being marks of esteem and honor, they opened up contacts which the community craved to make the short stay of the Fleet a happy and interesting one.

DINNERS GIVEN AS FAREWELLS

"Although these were many, the two herewith noted proved to be the high lights:

"That of Admiral L. R. de Steiguer, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Battle Fleet, on his flagship, the U. S. S. *California*, on the evening of June 11. On this occasion the main deck was turned into a ballroom. The flagship was lighted in outline in honor of the event, and the battleships off port were similarly dressed.

"Then followed the dinner of Governor Farrington in conjunction with the General Fleet Committee, at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel on June 14. At this dinner there were one hundred thirty-five guests—limited only because of quarters. This festive occasion blossomed forth into a community reception and grand ball commencing at 9:00 p. m., in which event between seven and eight thousand people participated, with possibly just over a thousand of this number being officers of the Fleet.

"On the evening previous to this big affair, namely June 13, Admiral L. R. de Steiguer, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Battle Fleet, gave his reception and dance to invited guests of the city; placing the flagship and the U. S. S. *Mississippi* at Piers 9 and 10 respectively, dressing them for the occasion and providing thereon special space for dancing, while the upper decks of the piers were used for tete-a-tete tables and refreshment purposes. This great social event claimed the presence of approximately 10,000 people.

POLICING

"Excellent cooperation of the local police force and the shore patrol of the Fleet prevailed. Never before in the history of Hawaiian affairs have these two branches of law and order worked so effectively, side by side and for each other, which naturally resulted in keeping the town in a most presentable condition for our visitors, and making the problems connected with the handling of such a large and sudden increase in population most practical, with the needs of the Fleet apparently fully met.

GENERAL COOPERATION

"While on the subject of cooperation from the two branches of the service, it is proper to state that not only was the cooperation in evidence through the direct administrative sources, but wher-

ever and whenever we needed help, counsel, or man power, we received them from the Army and Navy for but the asking; and we cannot say too much in this regard which made our general activities successful and resultful. Admiral Marvell, Commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District, and Major General Fox Conner, in command of the Army, have our unreserved aloha for their readiness in placing every help in our hands to make happy the visitors.

BOY SCOUTS

“Right in line with the foregoing, the unequalled service rendered by the Boy Scouts is acknowledged. The boys were on hand early and served efficiently wherever assigned, notably so on Mother’s Day, at the Capitol grounds, as also on Kamehameha Day; and on Lantern Parade night staged by the Japanese community to show honor to our guests.

MASONIC WORK EXEMPLIFIED

“June 6 was set aside as Blue Lodge Day, and the Third Degree was given to candidates of the Fleet, with all the local lodges joining in the exemplification and celebration. The first half of the work was put on at 4:30 in the afternoon, while the last half was made the program of the evening. The Scottish Rite Cathedral was requisitioned and the evening closed with a big social in the banquet hall.

AMERICAN LEGION ENTERTAINMENT

“The American Legion, Department of Hawaii, sponsored a Fleet Inter-Ship Swimming Meet on the afternoon of June 6 at the Natatorium, Waikiki. The evening was devoted to musical entertainment and initiations. The Hawaii National Guard Armory was used and there was a big turnout for the program.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

“Another valuable service rendered the community was the accessibility of the naval radio for the exchange of messages needing prompt handling. At the outset, people wanted to know

whether their relatives were among the list of 'those present.' Later, social arrangements and business were also cleared through this source. Special mention should be made of this fact and thanks expressed to the sources that made this much appreciated short-cut available. Many dinners and meetings could not have taken place without this aid."

OPENING OF THE NEW ARMY AND NAVY "Y"

MARCH 16, 1928, was another red letter day for Hawaii by the opening of the new Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. building in this city, with attendant activities for several days following, to mark the progress in Honolulu's effort to provide for the comfort and well-being of men in the service. In the comparatively short period since the inauguration of Army and Navy "Y" work here in 1911, it has so outgrown its first (supposedly ample) home—formerly the Royal Hawaiian hotel and its adjacent buildings—as to require the present spacious and magnificent structure, designed with knowledge gained by these years of practical experience in meeting the enlarged demands upon it through recognition of its helpfulness to the larger body of troops of late years quartered in Hawaii.

The new structure has been erected and equipped to match, if not equal, any like institution in other Y. M. C. A. centers, and the encomiums bestowed on all those who have labored to this end are well deserved.

The building is 152 by 232 feet, U-shaped, the better to obtain the invigorating trade winds. It is plain in design, save at the main entrance; of concrete and stucco construction, five stories in height, with 372 rooms, and sleeping accommodations for 426 men. While the architecture is in keeping with the federal building and some later structures of the city, a few convenient features of the old Royal Hawaiian hotel (of Traphagen design) are re-

tained. Its lengthwise front faces Hotel street and stands well back from the road, affording spacious grounds for tropical ornamentation and ample roadways.

The main entrance is into a lobby 30 by 75 feet, on the right of which is a large billiard room, and on the left the cafeteria. Also on this first floor are the barber shop, tailor shop, bus office, locker rooms, mechanical and carpentry rooms, laundry, kitchen, refrigerator and storage rooms. The large gymnasium is a feature of this floor, with spectators' mezzanine gallery and the open air patio enclosing the swimming pool, 30 by 75 feet.

The second floor is gained by two broad stairways, or by elevator, to a loggia, thence through large doorways to the main social lounge, beyond which is the patio, flanked by the roofed promenade overlooking the pool. On right of the social lounge is the writing lanai, balanced by a reading lanai on the opposite side, beyond which is the library, a most restful room. An auditorium with provision for plays, motion pictures and lectures is on this floor. The upper stories are devoted to rooms and dormitories.

Among the various papers presented on the occasion of its opening were several of a historical character, from which the following excerpts are made:

FIRST VIEW OF THE FIELD

W. B. Millar, first senior secretary of the Army and Navy department of the Y. M. C. A., from 1898 to 1911, in speaking of the vast improvements in the conditions surrounding the service man in recent years, said:

"I never shall forget the days spent here upon my way to and from a visit to the Orient. At that time there was no place in Honolulu that the enlisted man felt was his own, where he would be in safe surroundings and with the right kind of influences. All hail to the men and women who have made sacrifices in order that this condition might be changed and to make possible the erection of a beautiful building and the carrying on of this work for our enlisted men as they visit this wonderful land. Once more they are giving proof of their splendid hospitality. God grant that upon this work the divine blessing may rest in richest measure in the years to come."

The history of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. movement, its introduction into Hawaii and its steady growth since then to meet the needs of the service men was told by Urban Williams, district secretary in Honolulu from 1918 to 1922, who is now state secretary of Texas.

"In 1912, the writer was passing through Honolulu en route to the Orient, and at the request of the Army and Navy department made a preliminary report on the need for work among the enlisted men stationed in Hawaii, and giving the approximate number located at the various army posts and the naval station. This report was sent to F. A. McCarl, then in charge of the Army and Navy work on the Pacific Coast.

"The need for this special activity in Hawaii was not only in the minds of the National Y. M. C. A. leaders, the officers and men stationed there, but also held by a number of Honolulu citizens. L. A. Thurston, Frank C. Atherton, James Wakefield and Emil A. Berndt were a few of the men who negotiated with McCarl and finally invited him and J. S. Tichenor, then senior secretary of the Army and Navy department, to visit Honolulu and see what could be done.

"This visit resulted in the permanent organization of the work in March, 1917, the conducting of a successful local campaign for \$100,000 which was matched by \$175,000 from the National headquarters office, and the purchase of the old Royal Hawaiian property. This equipment was converted into a permanent branch and the new quarters opened in August of that same year. A committee of management was organized with James Wakefield as chairman, W. A. Horn, executive secretary, and H. N. Mosher as associate secretary."

W. A. Horn, now at Glendale, California, who was instrumental in securing the purchase of the old Royal Hawaiian hotel for Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. purposes back in 1917, when he was sent here to open up the work for the war forces in the islands, in speaking of those days and of the campaign conducted by the Ad Club committee to raise money for the building, wrote as follows to John A. Hamilton, present executive secretary:

"It is with a great deal of pleasure that I extend to you, your Association and the city of Honolulu, my hearty congratulations

upon this new building and its equipment, which will be a blessing to our boys in the Army and Navy.

"In thinking back over the beginnings of our work there, it would be hard to express the thrill of pleasure that came to me when my old friend Fred A. McCarl, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., asked me if I would consider going to Hawaii for the Army and Navy department of the International committee, to open up a work there for the war forces in the islands.

"I had just spent three years with the boys at Mare Island Navy yard and about five months with our troops on the Mexican border, and was therefore very happy indeed to take up this new work.

"We arrived in Honolulu in March of 1917 and took up a careful study of the situation, as to needs and possible buildings, suited to meet these needs.

"We found that there was a strong desire on the part of a goodly group of citizens to do something worth while for the men in our military service, and amongst this group Lorrin A. Thurston was most enthusiastic, and to him is much of the credit due, for it was he who gave me the hearty welcome and assured me that work of this kind was badly needed and that it could be financed, if the right plans could be presented to a small group of these interested citizens.

"I shall never forget the smile on Thurston's face, when I suggested to him that we try and purchase the old Royal Hawaiian hotel (present site) property and remodel it for our work. He came back very quickly and said, "Horn, you are right; we can do it," and it was therefore at his invitation that about 18 of the leaders of the business life of Honolulu gathered together and after a short conference decided this was the thing to do, and before leaving that meeting, had pledged amongst themselves, over \$45,000 of the \$100,000 needed for the initial payment necessary, on the purchase price of \$250,000.

"After about five days of a quiet campaign, this same group went out and secured a total of over \$103,000.

"This property was secured, and the building remodeled to best suit the needs of our work as we saw them at that time, holding the dedication on November 25, 1917, with Fred B. Smith of

New York City as our speaker. Early in 1918, we opened up work for the men in the various Army posts and at the Navy yard at Pearl Harbor. And these buildings were placed in charge of men who were sent us by the National War Work council on the mainland."

Fred A. McCarl, senior secretary Army and Navy Department National Council, Y. M. C. A., spoke in part as follows:

"It is no small or insignificant event that holds our attention in Honolulu today. For 13 years, men and women of Hawaii and the mainland have been focusing their interest on the needs of the men of the service in Honolulu. These have been years of sacrificial labor and today in the dedication of this beautiful and complete Army and Navy Young Men's Christian association building we see the fruition of that sacrifice.

"It is my privilege today to be the messenger of happy felicitations on behalf of the trustees of war funds and the Army and Navy department committee, whose interest and generosity helped make this building possible. These National boards and committees charged me with the pleasant duty to express their debt of gratitude to the members of the committee of management, to the executive staff and to all citizens of Hawaii, who since 1915 and in more recent days have labored constantly and earnestly to the end that the soldiers, sailors, and marines on duty in these islands shall have the finest and best equipped army and navy Y. M. C. A. in the world. And we stand today midst these marvelous surroundings and gaze upon this beautiful building with satisfaction and confidence.

"I have no words in my vocabulary sufficiently adequate to express my own personal appreciation to the members of the original committee of five from the Ad club of Honolulu, who early in 1915 promoted interest of the citizens of Honolulu in the welfare of soldiers and sailors on duty in these islands. The members of this original committee, Governor Farrington, James Wakefield, Emil Berndt, F. W. Lowrey and Lorrin A. Thurston, deserve to have their names enscrolled in the hall of fame for their untiring efforts. The completion and dedication of this building today is the outcome of their labors. It's unfortunate that this service must be held during the absence of your splendid and efficient gov-

ernor. He has always manifested a deep interest in the men of our military and naval service in Hawaii.

"There is a note of real sadness comes to me today because of the absence of our dear departed friend, the late Archibald Young. Very few people knew or will ever know just how much we are indebted to Mr. Young for his unfailing courtesies and the assistance he offered during the early and struggling days of this organization in Honolulu. I am sure if Mr. Thurston would speak he would voice the same sentiment, and if there are any members of Mr. Young's family present today, may I assure them of the deep sense of loss, as well as the deep sense of gratitude we feel toward our departed friend."

John A. Hamilton, retiring executive secretary of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., in an address to the service men of Honolulu, spoke in part as follows:

"Half a century ago there was built in the City of Honolulu a beautiful hotel. . . . In 1917 the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. purchased it, with the help of the citizens of Honolulu, and for ten years the men of the Army, Navy and Marine corps used it as their gathering place while on leave in Honolulu.

"But, as time moved on it was found that the beautiful structure made of wood had served its usefulness, and so there has been erected a new and modern fireproof structure which will in a very much better and larger way attempt to meet the needs of the men of the service while in Hawaii.

"This building cost, including the furnishings and equipment, over \$800,000. Of this amount \$150,000 was given by the interested people of Honolulu; the balance has come from the New York office of the Y. M. C. A. and represents the gifts of the people from all over the United States. This is an indication of the interest which the American people have in service men. Especially is this true for the people of Hawaii.

"The building is a five-story concrete structure and includes sleeping accommodations for 426 men in 372 rooms. There is an open-air swimming pool 30 by 75 feet, a large gymnasium and games hall, where the inter-service indoor games will be played. You will find an excellent restaurant where you can get home cooked food. There is a modern locker room for your civilian

suit, giving you a place which is yours for your personal things under lock and key. Then you will find a sanitary barber shop, a good tailor shop and curio shop. Aside from all this you will find a billiard room, with well kept tables and equipment. Here you can spend many a happy hour under pleasant surroundings. In fact, there is waiting for you a wonderful club-house where your uniform is all you need to give you the run of the place. It is to be your home while away from home. It is at this place you will meet your friends and get acquainted with the city of Honolulu and its people. It is at this place you will write your letters home and receive your letters from your family and friends. At this place you may read the best of books, magazines and newspapers. If you want to spend your time with the playing of games you will find them in abundance in comfortable and cool quarters.

"There will be programs of entertainment in the forms of socials, musicals, pictures, vaudeville. There will be clubs to which you will be invited to become a member. A series of educational classes is in operation so as to help you to improve your rating in the service, and then Sunday and week-day classes in religious education, with meetings to which are invited the prominent men and women of the community to address the men of the service on important matters of character building."

LOCAL AVIATION OUTLOOK.—With the bringing in of three airplanes and two experienced pilots, and the opening of a school for instruction in flying at the Lewis field, off Ala Moana road, the promise of establishing a regular inter-island commercial air service is beginning to materialize. In addition, a 10-passenger trimotored cabin plane is under construction, to arrive shortly, with which to inaugurate a Honolulu-Hilo schedule.

FLIGHT OF THE "SOUTHERN CROSS"

HAWAII, as the crossroads of the Pacific, proves claim to that distinctive title, by air as by sea, in its share in the recent successful aero-flight of Capt. Chas. Kingsford-Smith and companions in their trimotored Fokker monoplane "Southern Cross", from Oakland, California, to Brisbane, Australia, via the islands of Oahu and Kauai, of Hawaii, and Suva, Fiji. This pioneer flight was long in preparation, due to wise precautions against unfavorable weather conditions, and other unforeseen obstacles, but with timely financial aid was finally able to set forth on its projected flight, and reached its Australian goal in 83 hours and 21 minutes flying time, without mishap, to receive the plaudits of welcome by vast throngs and congratulations that were worldwide.

The "Southern Cross" took off from the Oakland airport for Wheeler Field, Oahu, at 8:53 a. m., May 31, supplied with 1350 gallons of gasoline for the flight. With Capt. Kingsford-Smith in command, was Chas. P. T. Ulm, co-pilot, Australians; Lieut. H. W. Lyon, navigator, Jas. Warner, wireless operator, Americans. The departure was chronicled as less demonstrative than other take-offs for Hawaii, and more speedy.

Due to efficiency of radio aid, we were not in suspense during the flight as on former aviation experiences, for messages were broadcast at brief intervals from the plane as to speed, weather, location, working conditions, altitude, etc., whereby the world was informed of its progress practically every half hour the whole flight through. The speed of the plane varied from 70 to 90 miles an hour, so that it was expected to arrive at Wheeler Field at 10 a. m.

Preparations were made by the military authorities for their reception, and the landing field was made available for official and other welcomers of the intrepid fliers. Naturally, as the day dawned expectation was rife as the plane neared the islands, and those unable to make the trip to Wheeler Field to witness the landing, took various vantage points to glimpse its arrival. The

day was fine, with but light fleecy clouds at times drifting through the sky. A number of army planes were out for observation, and about 9 a. m. several more passed over the city in formation, headed toward Maui, and proved to be a welcoming party, for shortly afterward the “Southern Cross” came in sight from Diamond Head and flew majestically over the city with its convoy of escorting planes and landed at Wheeler Field at 9:50 a. m. after a 27-hour flight.

Whistles and sirens of welcome filled the air as the plane passed over the city, and other tokens of joyous congratulations and aloha greeted them. A perfect landing was made by Captain Smith at Wheeler Field, the plane coming to earth most gracefully before a crowd of several thousand people, and as the fliers alighted they were given an ovation, and decorated with leis.

Governor Farrington was the first to greet the fliers as they alighted, and congratulated them on the success of their wonderful voyage. With the Governor were the members of the special aloha committee, as also representatives of the National Aeronautical association, together with high army and navy officials to offer greetings. Goebel, Jensen and Capt. Lowell H. Smith, notable aviators, pressed forward with fraternal congratulations. Cameramen and reporters were present and made the most of their opportunities. Captain Lyon, Jr., the navigator, was a former Honolulu, so was kept busy on the firing line of questions.

Advance notice had been received requesting that they be spared the time and strain of an official demonstration of welcome, as it was desirous to proceed on to Kauai without delay. The party was whisked off to the Royal Hawaiian hotel for rest and recreation. Meanwhile the plane was given close attention, to remedy some trouble that had developed in the starboard engine. This defect remedied and careful inspection of all three motors by army expert aviation mechanics, to insure success, the “Southern Cross” left Wheeler Field June 2nd, at 4:30 p. m., for the Barking Sands of Mana, Kauai, and was attended by an army Fokker plane, with Captain Lowell H. Smith at the controls, and several expert mechanics for a final overhauling for the take-off for Fiji. Both planes reached the Sands at 5:57 p. m., landing gracefully,

and the voyagers were greeted heartily and garlanded with flowers.

After a good night's rest of the fliers, the plane having meanwhile been given final inspection and refueled for the next 32- or 33-hour flight of 3180 miles to Suva, all was in readiness for an early morning start, for which a large gathering of people from all parts of the island had assembled. Breakfasting at dawn, and being provisioned with sandwiches and water, Captain Smith and co-voyagers climbed to their places and at once made contact that set all the motor wheels whirring, and soon the giant plane glided down the run-way, gathering speed meanwhile, and arose to a perfect take-off at 5:20 a. m., June 3rd.

Messages from the plane about every half hour, as before, kept the world informed of its satisfactory progress with but slight weather changes to Suva, which was reached on the 5th, landing at the Albert cricket grounds at 2:20 p. m. (Suva time), a 34-hour flight, the longest ever made overseas. The intrepid fliers were tired but happy over their achievement, and their greeting by the mayor and reception committee and others was a glorious ovation. For their welcome, the governor had proclaimed a half-holiday. The weary fliers were taken at once to the Grand Pacific hotel for reception courtesies and rest. Police were necessary to control the crowds.

Some delay was experienced at Suva in finding a sufficiently lengthy field for their take-off when the plane had taken on its needed fuel supply. This was found in the Naselai beach, some three miles long, 16 miles away, and it took extra time to get a supply of gasoline there for them. An interested crowd watched the plane's take-off from Albert field, and a larger one at the final departure from the beach, at 2:55 p. m. of June 9 (Suva time), for the 1750 miles to Brisbane.

According to messages broadcast, all went well on this last ocean lap, as usual, except that it was getting colder, until about 9 p. m. they ran into a severe rain storm that lasted over two hours and drove them from their course, so that on sighting land they were 140 miles down the coast from Brisbane. Recovery was soon made and, convoyed by seven airplanes that had gone south to meet them, at 10:15 a. m.—after circling the landing field twice—

the "Southern Cross" effected a beautiful landing and taxied to an enclosure. Wild cheers from the vast throng of spectators greeted Captain Kingsford-Smith and companions as they alighted from the plane, and an enthusiastic crowd bore the four fliers on their shoulders across the field to Sir John Goodwin, Governor of Queensland, for a brief reception. Then they were obliged to lead a grand parade around the field before entering the autos awaiting them for conveyance to the city hall where a general reception was held and they were presented with the keys of the city. The governor, in complimenting Captain Smith on his achievement said: "The men of the 'Southern Cross' have inaugurated a new era in aviation. Their skill and courage, their endurance and their determination, have made world aeronautical history."

Congratulations from near and far followed quickly the news of the successful termination of the long over-ocean flight, the pioneer effort to bridge America and Australia by air. Among these was a cable message from Captain Allen Hancock, of Los Angeles, financial backer, that made possible Smith's long-planned flight, in which he transferred all claims and rights to the plane and begged its acceptance as a token of mutual friendship. "The 'Southern Cross' is my tribute to you. My presentation is to commemorate a magnificent achievement."

Loud and demonstrative as was the reception of these heroes of the air at Brisbane, with marked recognition of the share of honors due the Americans of the party, Lyon and Warner, it was much more so upon their arrival in Sydney, on Sunday, June 10th, at 3:05 p. m. Deafening cheers swept through the city on sight of the plane, and the thousands at the landing field complicated the problem of the police to reach the airship. The reception given Captain Kingsford-Smith and his companions in recognition of the feat accomplished in linking Australia and the United States by air was most marked, as also at Melbourne.

With a gift of \$25,000 from the government, wired from Canberra, Sydney planned to raise a fund of \$100,000 for the intrepid airmen.

RADIO IN HAWAII

BY M. A. MULRONY, Mem. A. I. E. E., Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII was one of the first places in the world to have wireless telegraph stations installed for commercial service. The deep-water channels between the islands and the rugged bottom of the sea in these channels have made it impracticable to have telegraph cable connections between the islands. For several years after the radio stations were installed on Maui, Oahu, and Kauai, the service was spasmodic and not always reliable. After the Mutual Telephone Company took the radio system over for operation, about 1906, many improvements were made and the service improved with the new developments, until the Hawaiian Islands now have seven radio stations furnishing radio telegraphic service between Honolulu and the outlying islands.

The United States Navy installed the first government radio station in Hawaii at the old Naval station in Honolulu, in 1906, and continued this station in operation, handling government messages to and from ships at sea until 1917.

The first transpacific high power radio station in Hawaii was built by the Federal Telegraph Company at Heeia, Oahu, and placed in regular radio communication with the mainland in 1914. This station continued in service as the first transpacific station until 1917. At the beginning of the World War it was taken over by the United States government and later purchased and developed into the present Heeia high power Naval radio station at the same site. This station gives daily service between the mainland and Honolulu, and is one of the main links in the Naval radio communication system which handles the press service across the Pacific.

In 1916 the American Marconi Company built the Kahuku high power radio station at Kahuku Point, Oahu, for communication between Honolulu, and the Orient and the mainland, and has

maintained this station, keeping pace with the latest developments in radio continuously, except for a period of about two years during the war, when the United States Navy took it over and maintained it for Naval communications. This same company constructed at Koko Head, Oahu, a large receiving station in 1916 and 1917 for radio reception from the Orient and the mainland, which was also taken over by the United States Navy during the war period. Since the war the Kahuku and Koko Head stations were taken over from the Marconi Company by the Radio Corporation of America, and are today modern high power radio receiving and transmitting stations, the equal of those of any country. These stations handle daily hundreds of commercial messages between Japan and the United States and have recently installed apparatus for transmission of pictures by radio. This equipment, while not as perfect as might be desired, is capable of sending a recognizable picture across the Pacific, and may within a short period be improved until the daily transmission of pictures by radio will be as common as the transmission of important messages.

In 1916 and 1917 the United States Navy constructed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the highest-powered radio station in the Pacific, and opened it for communication with Manila, Panama, San Francisco and Washington, D. C., in October, 1917. It has been in continuous operation since its opening and has maintained regular communication with all Pacific high power stations handling government radio messages and commercial press, with a limited commercial message business to Japan and Java.

In 1920 the United States Navy constructed at Wailupe, Oahu, the great Naval radio receiving station now in operation at this point. The Wailupe receiving station is one of the largest receiving radio stations in the world. From this station as many as a half dozen messages may be sent and received simultaneously, on the different wave lengths used. About 60 men are employed at this station and over a million words of traffic by radio have been handled in a single month.

Three distinct cycles of radio communication have taken place in Hawaii during the period since radio first came to the Islands.

From 1906 until 1914 the wireless business was confined to inter-island communication and to messages sent to and from incoming and outgoing ships and the shore stations in the Hawaiian Islands.

In 1914 radio communication was established between the mainland and Hawaii in the daytime, as well as night, by the Federal Telegraph Company. This marked the cycle of transpacific communication which has since developed into a very large volume of traffic.

In May, 1922, Governor Farrington opened KGU as the first broadcasting radio station in the Hawaiian Islands. It has been broadcasting daily since its opening date (except for short periods of shutdown for the installation of new equipment) for six years and has been improved in equipment until it is the equal of many mainland broadcasting stations. KGU broadcasting station was the first in the United States to rebroadcast the program from a distant broadcast station. In 1923 KGU broadcast for one hour the program which at the time was being broadcast by the Sweeney automobile station in Kansas City, Missouri.

It is believed that the first radio telephone to broadcast music and speech in Hawaii was set up in the Electric Shop, Honolulu, about October, 1920, by Mr. M. A. Mulrony and Mr. T. C. Hall. After preliminary tests of the music and speech transmission, Mr. Mulrony went to the residence at Pacific Heights of Mr. Tong Phong (president of the Chinese-American Bank), where the only receiver suitable for reception of speech and music on a broadcast wave length was located. For a period of nearly an hour music and speech were listened to by Mr. Mulrony, Mr. Tong Phong and members of his family. Mr. Hall remained at the Electric Shop and operated the radio telephone transmitter during the tests.

At present Hawaii has seven inter-island commercial radio stations, three high power transpacific radio stations for transmitting, two transpacific stations for receiving, one radio broadcast station, and one radio laboratory.

In May, 1928, the Federal MacKay Radio Company opened for tests their new station at Kailua, Oahu, and the receiving sta-

tion near the same site. This station is for operation on the new high frequency radio system for transpacific communication and may be developed into an important transpacific station if the new system proves reliable for daylight communication across the great distances involved. It is too soon to make any definite statements about this station, as it has not yet become an important one in the transpacific communications. It is intended to take the overflow of traffic from the cable now operated by the same company that built the radio station.

In 1924, the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. placed in operation the first automatically controlled radio telephone stations to carry on simultaneous talking and ringing between two distant points; station KRQ, at Lanai, 59 miles from Honolulu, and KYB station located in Honolulu. These stations operate as connecting links between the Honolulu and Lanai offices of the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., and the business of the company is carried on as easily over this radio telephone as over any wire-connected telephone for the same distance. The stations were designed and built in Honolulu by M. A. Mulrony for the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., and have been in regular operation for over four years, being licensed as radio telephone stations by the Federal government.

REACHING OUT.—Not a little attention has been called of late to the possibilities of further diversifying our industries, among which was a strong advocacy for the establishment of raw silk production by one who had given it several years' experience. In line with this is the reported formation of a Japanese company with a \$15,000 factory for the manufacture of silk from pineapple leaves.

The exhibit of macadamia nuts by the Hawaiian Macadamia Nut Co. at the recent Northwest display, gave evidence of the success attending its effort to establish it among our annual products with which to meet a popular demand that already looks to the advisability of establishing a plant for their treatment by roasting, salting, and packing them in glass containers for export.

THE MONEY OF HAWAII

BY BRUCE CARTWRIGHT

PRIOR to the arrival of Captain Cook in 1778, Hawaiians had no standardized medium of exchange or money. Certain articles were considered of special value, such as whale ivory, feathers of certain birds, tortoise shell, etc. All trading was done by barter.

Upon the arrival of the "haole", iron, beads, etc., were used in exchange for provisions with the Hawaiians. Attached to the Starbuck feather cloak, which has recently come to Hawaii, is a tag on which is pinned a small bunch of yellow feathers, possibly those of the "o-o" or "mamo". The tag states that three similar bunches of feathers were formerly the price of one large hog.

Sandalwood became the medium of exchange between the Hawaiian chiefs and foreign traders early in the nineteenth century. The unit being the picul ($33\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.).

Campbell, a resident in Honolulu, about 1808, says that the universal price of \$1.00 was demanded by the Hawaiians for almost everything in the way of curios and other small articles that they offered to the foreigner.

After the arrival of the missionaries in 1820, more foreigners came to Hawaii and money began to be used. Coins of the United States, France, Great Britain and Mexico, and some of the South American Republics, were the most popular.

The money of Hawaii can be roughly divided into three main groups:

1. Money issued under Government authority.
2. Tokens issued by individuals without Government authority.
3. Proofs and patterns.

I. MONEY ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT

The laws of 1846 (Chap. IV, secs. 1-2) define what the currency of the Hawaiian Islands shall be.

Dollar—valuing 100 cents American money.

Half Dollar—valuing 50 cents American money.

Quarter Dollar—valuing 25 cents American money.

Eighth Dollar—valuing 12½ cents American dollar.

Sixteenth Dollar—valuing 6¼ cents American money.

These laws authorized....the cent, a copper coin, impressed with the head of His Majesty, surrounded by the words "Kamehameha III—Ka Moi"; on the reverse, "Aupuni Hawaii".

Section II states that the Minister of Finance....shall cause to be minted, for circulation, a copper coin as described in the preceding Section....

On May 10th, 1847, an official notice appeared regarding this issue of \$1000.00 of copper coins. It states that they would be received in payment of government dues, duties, taxes, etc., at the value of one hundred to the dollar. It is believed that these coins were minted at Philadelphia. There are four "die varieties" which collectors try to obtain.

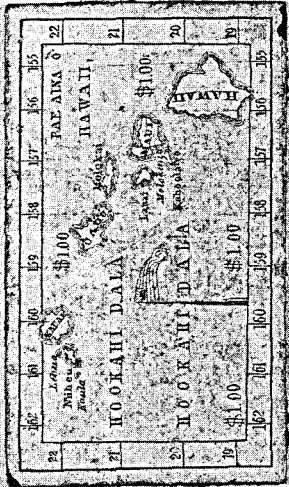
The next Government issue appeared during King Kalakaua's reign. A silver coinage to the amount of one million dollars for Hawaii was authorized by the Legislature consisting of the following values: 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, and one dollar, the first installment of which was received here December 16, 1883. These were minted in San Francisco in the following amounts of the several denominations:

Dimes	\$ 25,000
Quarters	125,000
Half Dollars	350,000
Dollars	500,000

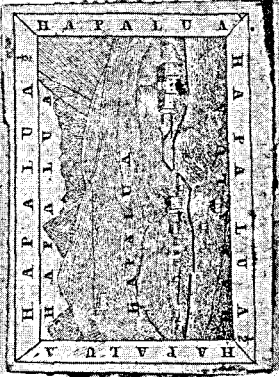
About this time a paper currency was authorized and issued.

The final Government issue was produced during the time of the Republic of Hawaii and consisted of paper currency.

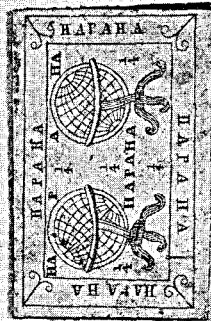
An Act of Congress approved March 7, 1928, provided for the issuance of 10,000 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain James Cook, R. N. The type was suggested by Mr. Ed. Caum of Honolulu, Miss Juliette May Frazer of Honolulu adopted the



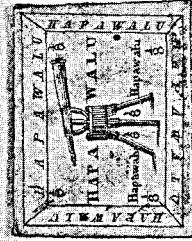
One Dollar



One Half Dollar



One Fourth Dollar



One Eighth Dol.



One Sixteenth Dollar.



Three Cents

suggested type, worked up the design and made the drawings from which the dies were made.

The obverse bears a profile bust of Captain Cook, facing to left. Above, "United States of America"—behind the head "In God We Trust". In front of the bust, "Capt. James Cook Discoverer of Hawaii". Below the bust, "1778-1928," flanked on each side by 4 triangles (from Hawaiian designs) representing the eight inhabited Islands.

The reverse shows a Hawaiian warrior chief in full regalia gaining the summit of a hill. This represents Hawaii arising from obscurity. The chief holds out his right hand in welcome. Behind him is a coconut tree, denoting romance. In the distance is a Hawaiian village of grass huts nestled along Waikiki beach, at the foot of Diamond Head—denoting history and antiquity. Under the warrior's extended arm is "E Pluribus Unum". Below the warrior chief is "Hawaiian Half Dollar".

This beautiful coin is the result of the writer's suggestion to the Trustees of the Hawaiian Historical Society in 1926, that a half-dollar be issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain James Cook in 1778.

II. TOKENS

The following letter is about all we know about tokens of Hawaii:

"Makawao, Apr. 6, 1897.

My dear Sir:

Yours of the 8th March is before me. Contents noted. The 'paper currency' you mention as issued by me in 1844 was engraved at Lahainaluna, as several other of my designs were engraved, by Rev. Lorrin Andrews. He employed several of the pupils of the 'High School' in engraving on copper plate. He also employed a native man named Kape Honi (Cape Horn), not a pupil in the school, to do all his best work, and I think he engraved the piece of which you speak. I had one or two other plates engraved at the same time; one of them a 'Hapaha', some of which I stamped with black ink— $\frac{1}{8}$ —over the other print, and I used them for 'Hapawalus'.

The occasion of printing these notes was the difficulty of finding silver hapawalus ($12\frac{1}{2}$ pieces) and hapaumis ($6\frac{1}{4}$ pieces), the latter 1/16, but called for short hapaumis, to pay the workmen I employed in doing work for the Wailuku Female Seminary, of which I was then in charge. When they had accumulated they were redeemed with silver or goods.

Hoping the above will be satisfactory, I am

Yours truly,

E. BAILEY."

To this letter was pinned a small paper token. Accompanying this letter, on another sheet of paper was pinned another similar token, and in the same handwriting was written, "First paper money used on the Hawaiian Islands, 1844."

The above letter probably refers to the square paper tokens printed in red, and the set of six "Lahainaluna tokens", printed in black.

The writer owns a small oblong token printed on a section of a theatre ticket bearing French wording. The obverse, printed in black with a fancy border, contains the printed words "Hapawalu". Across this, in ink, are someone's initials which are undecipherable. The reverse bears a round black seal printed on it with white letters, "B.L.H." in "Old English capitals."

About 1848, Ladd & Company issued currency of the size of the current United States currency, valued at \$5.00 each. A specimen owned by the writer bears the words "Lada Ma", in ink, on the obverse, and 1844, in pencil, near it. The reverse was plain.

In 1862, John Thomas Waterhouse of Honolulu issued a "white metal" token bearing a portrait of King Kamehameha with the words His Majesty—Kamehameha IV on the obverse, and a "bee-hive" on the reverse, with the words John Thomas Waterhouse, Importer, around, and Hale Maikai below the "bee-hive". This is about the size of a silver dollar, and was redeemed by Mr. Waterhouse in merchandise.

It is reported that Captain Willfong issued an oblong copper token, but I have never seen one.

In 1871, Wailuku Plantation issued tokens, in copper, valued at $12\frac{1}{2}$ and VI (cents). There are several types. The obverse bears a star with H.I. above and small stars around. The reverse has the value $12\frac{1}{2}$ or VI, with W.P. above and small stars around.

In 1879, Captain Thomas H. Hobron issued a copper token bearing the initials T.H.H. and $12\frac{1}{2}$ on the obverse and R.R.1879 on the reverse, the ground bearing ornaments and stars.

In 1880, Wailuku Plantation issued a copper token bearing the letters W.P. and date 1880 surrounded by nine stars on obverse and 1 RL in monogram on reverse. A die is in existence of still another copper issue, but of the half-rial value, of this same date,

with the letters $\begin{matrix} \text{W.P.} \\ 1880 \end{matrix}$ surrounded by a wreath. The other side of the token showed its value $\frac{1}{2}$ R.

In 1882, Haiku Plantation issued a very pretty copper token bearing the word Haiku in center, 1882 below, flanked by palm trees. The reverse has a star and the value "one rial" set on ground of radiating rays.

In 1886, Grove Ranch Plantation issued a copper token bearing the letters G.R.P. and 1886 on the obverse, with ornaments and $12\frac{1}{2}$ on the reverse with ornaments.

1891, The Kahului Railroad Co., Ltd., issued brass tokens of about the size of a 25-cent piece, of the values of 10, 15, 20, 35, 75 cents, and possibly others. The obverse bears the words The Kahului Railroad Co., Lmt'd—1891 Kahului—Maui—Hawaiian Islands, and on the reverse The Kahului Railroad Co. Good For —Cents.

The street car tokens of a later period are not included, as they were not used as small change.

All the above tokens are believed to have passed as currency in their localities and were redeemed by the issuers in merchandise, or coin.

PROOFS AND PATTERNS

Proofs.—At the time of issuance of the Kalakaua coins in 1883, proof sets of these coins in silver and bronze were struck at the San Francisco mint. Each set contains the "Hapawalu" ($\frac{1}{8}$ Dollar), although these "Hapawalus" were not issued as coins.

Patterns.—A Pattern coin is a suggested design which may or may not be adopted.

When King Kalakaua made his trip around the world in 1881, he was approached in Vienna, Austria, by officials representing the French and Belgian mints, regarding a national coinage for Hawaii. By order of Kalakaua, a pattern "5 keneta" piece was struck in nickel, bearing on the obverse a portrait of Kalakaua to left with the title "King of Sandwich Islands", and the date 1881. The reverse bore a garter surmounted by the royal crown enclosing the figure "5", with the Hawaiian motto, "Ua Mau Ke Ea o Ka Aina i Ka Pono". Owing to a mistake of the engravers the word "Au" was substituted in place "Ua". It is reported that the King was so pleased with the impression of his portrait on a coin, that he ordered several hundred pieces coined for circulation, but the coins were not popular in Hawaii, and many were destroyed, while the balance were distributed as souvenirs among the king's friends. These patterns may have circulated for a short time as currency.

When Queen Liliuokalani ascended the throne in 1891, a pattern silver dollar was made in England by Mr. R. Huth. The obverse bore a bust of Liliuokalani, with a Latin inscription "Liliuocalania Dei Gratia". The reverse shows a hemisphere containing the Hawaiian Islands with the inscription "Hawaiarum Regina—1891" in the exergue "Akahi Dala". There were 50 specimens of this pattern struck in pure silver. At the same time Mr. Huth had a \$20.00 gold pattern struck bearing the same obverse, the reverse showing within a wreath two crossed "pulo-lou" staffs surmounted with the Hawaiian crown; below "20 Dala". Four of these patterns were struck in gold. They are rareties.

After the monarchy was overthrown on January 17, 1893, Mr. Huth produced a pattern dollar. The obverse shows a bust of Princess Kaiulani to right surrounded by three dolphins, with the inscription in Latin "Caiulania Liliuocalaniae Reginae Sororis Filia". The reverse shows a hemisphere containing the Hawaiian Islands and the wording "Spes Publica. Oct. XVI. MDCCCXCIII".

Some specimens have one dolphin under the bust, others have four around the lower part of the bust. These patterns were struck in the following metals: Gold (1), Silver (50), Copper (2), Iron (3), Tin (1).

Hawaiian Proofs, and Patterns are all rare. Hawaiian Tokens are scarce, while the authorized coins are common. The paper currency of the Kingdom and Republic of Hawaii is scarce.

PULU, ITS RISE AND DECLINE

BY THOS. G. THURM

IN THE list of Hawaiian products enumerated by Captain Cook, as found on his arrival at these islands in 1778, pulu does not appear, nor is it mentioned by Vancouver who came fourteen years later, and became more familiar with the domestic life of the people and the variety of their products. This gives ground for the belief that, though known to Hawaiians, the product was not gathered for domestic use, nor had it any recognized commercial value until the early fifties.

It strikes the researcher as somewhat strange that the effort put forth by the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society several years from 1850, to foster all industries for the increase of our exports and reward enterprise, should have failed to find a spokesman for pulu as an article of domestic utility and commercial value. Though the committee assigned to discover new agricultural possibilities, to stem the receding tide of prosperity that threatened Hawaii upon the decline of the whaling industry, did learn of a forest product in the *Pepeao Akua*,¹ a decayed kukui tree fungus, as a desideratum by the Chinese on the Pacific Coast (and naturally also in China), so that product appeared toward the close of the Society's transactions, though in our customs table

¹ *Pepeao Akua* (*Hirneola polytricha*), an obsolete article of export, may be found in the "Annual" for 1914, page 201.

of exports it is simultaneous with that of pulu, in 1851, and lasted longer.

Pulu, the product of a tree fern (said to be known only to Hawaii), is described as follows:

"Hapu Ili (*Cibotum Menziesii*). Arborescent, stipes green, stout, with a ventral and two lateral furrows, tuberculate and shaggy at the base, with a straightish and long brownish yellow glossy pulu, which changes higher up into stiff long blackish hair, and as such often covers the entire stipes. . . . On all islands at heights of 2000 to 4000 feet. Ordinarily the trunk is not found higher than 4-8 feet, but in the Kohala range of Hawaii, the writer measured one of 24 feet in height and nearly 3 feet in diameter, to which the plumage would add 10-12 feet more. On Hawaii this tree, intermixed with two other species (*C. Chamissoi* and *C. glaucum*), formed extensive thickets in former times which have been nearly cleared away by the pulu gatherers, who ruthlessly sacrifice the whole tree in order to get easily at the wool."

Thus wrote Dr. Wm. Hillebrand, about 1870, as may be found more fully in his "Hawaiian Flora," page 396. Prof. Wm. A. Bryan, some forty years later, gives further information as to its uses, etc., excerpts of which follow:

"The commercial importance the pulu tree gained a few years ago through the use made of the soft, glossy, yellowish wool at the base of the young leaves, these and other large ferns have come to be known as pulu ferns, pulu being the name of the wool-like fiber from the fern. . . . In old time natives made use of it in crude attempts at embalming. Bodies buried in dry caves if wrapped in pulu were liable through its absorption to dry out and mummify."²

This, with the fact that David Malo, in his "Hawaiian Antiquities," and S. M. Kamakau, in his "Historical Series" (both eminent native writers), were alike silent on the subject of pulu, seem conclusive evidence that its adoption by Hawaiians as material for mattress and pillow to displace their sleeping mats and block pil-

² Nat. Hist. of Hawaii, Wm. A. Bryan, 1915, page 222.

low, was long after their contact with civilization, perhaps taught them by the demand for its gathering for export for such uses.

After the article had been several years in the San Francisco market, a farm journal stated its agency had become settled in the hands of Messrs. Schreiber, of Jackson street, who are credited with having the entire control of the article in that market, and who attributed its recognized superiority for mattresses to its "power to ward off noxious insects."³ A year later, another Coast journal, in dealing with the subject, among several inaccuracies, gave a wild account of pulu as being obtained from a tree growing about the height of our wild oak, the pulu being contained within a berry, opening when ripe, each tree yielding about 20 pounds of material. Its market value ranged from 15 to 20 cents per pound, 30 pounds being ample for a mattress."⁴

In 1872, following the inauguration of the San Francisco-Australian steam line, several small shipments of pulu to the Colonies were made, which attracted favorable attention, as shown in a letter from the Hawaiian consul at Melbourne, stating among other things: "A large demand exists in this market for pulu, and if it can be landed here and sold at about 6d per pound, I could introduce Hawaiian merchants desirous of extending their business in this direction to good firms here who would accept consignments to a considerable extent."⁵

By the scant mention of this product in our papers as time progressed, apparently little public interest was manifest in the industry, so that it had passed the peak of its activities before its condition and outlook as an article of commerce was worthily noticed, though briefly, in a commercial review for 1872, as follows:

"Pulu is the product of the tree fern, which grows abundantly on the mountain slopes of the principal islands, more particularly on Hawaii, and flourishes best in a region of perpetual moisture. Pulu is a silky substance which envelops the fronds of the plant, and when dried in the sun makes an excellent article for mattresses and for upholstering purposes. During the past ten years

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³ Commercial Advertiser, July 23, 1857.

⁴ Commercial Advertiser, June 3, 1858.

⁵ Hawaiian Gazette, Sept. 25, 1872.

the demand for pulu in the California market has declined, owing to the substitution of other and cheaper substances for upholstering purposes, and our exports of the article have fallen off from 738,064 pounds in 1862 to 233,803 pounds in 1870.”⁶

It remained for H. L. Sheldon, dean of the local newspaper fraternity, who had seen its brief existence from start to finish, to furnish us with its history, as given in his “Reminiscences of Honolulu”, written for the *Saturday Press* some twelve years later, as follows:

“One very important article of export twenty years ago, but which today has dropped entirely out of the list and is unheard of, was pulu, a species of moss, or rather a soft downy substance, like cotton, that grows on the large mountain ferns, which abound particularly on the island of Hawaii at an elevation of from one thousand to four thousand feet. These ferns frequently attain to fifteen feet in height. The pulu fern is found in abundance in the districts of Hamakua, Hilo, Puna and Kau, on Hawaii.

“The pulu is produced around the stalk where the stem of the leaf shoots out from the stock of the fern and only a small quantity, a few ounces, is found on each plant, the growth of about four years. The labor of gathering pulu was slow and tedious. When picked it was wet and had to be brought down to the lowlands to be dried. The natives were employed in gathering it, men, women and children, living for weeks at a time in the mountains, in crude shelter huts.

“The principal pulu dealers at the time of which I am writing were Messrs. Abel Harris & Co., consisting of the late C. C. Harris and his brother Abel, and Frank Swain, and they had depots in Honolulu, Hilo and Puna, where they had wooden presses for baling the article for shipment. The trade was reduced to a system. The bulk was sent to San Francisco, where it sold as high as 14 cents per pound, according to supply, sometimes 25 cents, being used for mattresses, pillows and upholstering purposes. Australia, Vancouver’s Island (British Columbia), and Portland, Oregon, also were customers for the article to some extent.

⁶ Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 22, 1871.

"As an article for export, it only dates back to 1851, in which year the quantity sent to San Francisco amounted to only 2,479 pounds. The following year, however, owing to the demand, the export increased to over 27,000 pounds, and went on increasing until in 1859 the annual export of pulu was over 300,000 pounds.

"It was by a mere accident that Messrs. A. Harris & Co. became engaged in the pulu trade. They had sued a store keeper on Hawaii for an account due, and, getting judgment in their favor, several thousand pounds of pulu was all they could find to satisfy it. It was then considered to be worth little or nothing as an article of merchandise. However, they tried the experiment of shipping it to San Francisco, where, after some delay, it realized 28 cents per pound. They at once decided to commence the trade in pulu, which they prosecuted with large profits for a number of years."⁷

According to the customs tables, the last year of pulu exports was 1884, with but 465 pounds, the two years previous being without any, so that practically the life of the industry had an existence of but thirty-one years, during which time it fluctuated greatly in the amount of its yearly exports, ranging generally from 200,000 to 649,000 pounds. Its best regular run, from 412,000 to 479,000 pounds, was 1872 to 1875 inclusive, after which it fluctuated widely again and rapidly declined. The record year's exports was that of 1862, as already shown.

Sheldon shows the trade here to have been in the hands of Abel Harris & Co., principally. C. A. & H. F. Poor, merchants in the Makee block, of this city, were also interested parties in the early years of the pulu trade. Thos. Spencer, on his moving to Hilo, became a prominent dealer and shipper to San Francisco, with his brothers, Obed as superintendent of pulu gatherings in Puna and Hilo, and Chas. N., at Waiohinu, in Kau. G. W. C. Jones, Chas. E. Richardson and John Kaina were prominent gatherers in the same district, but whether in the Harris or Spencer interests is not quite clear. L. E. Swain was a prominent pulu trader through windward Hawaii, with headquarters at Laupahoehoe. Considerable controversy appears to have been shared

⁷ Saturday Press, July 7, 1883.

between these and the government over leases and rights to collect pulu on unoccupied government lands, with complaints of infringements by several parties, as shown in reports of the Minister of the Interior. This state of affairs was more prevalent from 1864 to 1866, application in one case for a four-year term of lease being awarded for but one year. The first agreement with the government pertaining to the industry is in favor of C. C. Harris, in 1859, and doubtless connects with Abel Harris & Co.

This, however, presents but one side of the picture in the history of pulu. The sad part of the story lies in the fact that the industry caused homes in various sections to be broken up, the people moving up into the forests to collect the pulu. In many cases whole families were employed, who provided themselves with rude shelter huts meanwhile, to live long periods at a time in damp, if not actually rainy quarters, without regular and proper food, that resulted in colds and illness.

In no place is it shown what was paid the pulu pickers for their gatherings—labor which lured them to a service demanding such sacrifice of creature comforts as village homes at the shore permitted—whether a regular wage, or share in the amount of their collections. In either case, country settlements in those days were largely in trade.

At least one good father^s of his district bemoaned the result of the industry "in lands unplanted, houses desolate, schools neglected, and social and religious privileges cast aside." If with these disadvantages it furthermore entailed sickness and premature death in the pursuit of the industry, its loss was a blessing in disguise.

^s "Father Bond of Kohala," page 157.

INCREASED SHIPPING.—Already the prospect of a large increase of shipping for the calendar year 1928 over that of last year is flattering. Honolulu alone had a gain of more than 100 vessels over the same period of 1927. The total tonnage of 816 arrivals was 6,800,483, as against 5,770,871 tons in like period the year previous, an increase of 1,029,612 tons.

WHO OR WHAT WERE THE MENEHUNES

BY THOMAS G. THRUM

NOT a little interest has been manifest in recent years regarding the alleged race of Menehunes in the early period of Hawaii, nor is the inquiry confined to our shores as to what were they. It seems strange that a subject so popularly known throughout the islands as a race of dwarfs of remote antiquity, of remarkable activity and strength, whose labors were done at night regardless of their magnitude, character, or situation, some evidences of which are pointed out in various parts of the islands, yet they form no part in the written folk lore of Hawaii by its recognized bards. They are not mentioned in Malo's "Antiquities," nor by Kamakau, beyond crediting them here and there with the construction of certain heiaus (temples).

This absence of any written account of them, and knowing the widespread interest in the subject, led the writer, some thirty years ago, to gather the fragmentary stories concerning this race of pygmies, and, with the aid of Moke Manu, M. K. Nakuina and T. C. Polikapa, to publish them under the title of "Stories of the Menehunes," in the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL of 1895. A few years later these stories were republished in the form of illustrated brochures, by Mrs. F. R. Day, and the compiler and translator. Both publications are long since out of print. This was the first printed account of the race of dwarfs of Hawaii nei, and led the late Rev. O. H. Gulick to term the writer "father of the Menehunes."

Since that time a further account of the pygmies, given by an aged woman of Kauai, was published in the ANNUAL of 1921, and appeared also in the "*Journal of the Polynesian Society*," of New Zealand. While furnishing a more personal description of this diminutive race (learned, she said, from her grandparents), but little more than confirmatory matter was given, except the story of their building the noted fishponds of Alekoko on Kauai.

If we could give this story credence, it denotes them as contemporaneous with the stalwart Hawaiian races at the dawn of their civilization and commerce, the sandalwood days, at the opening of last century.

Again, in 1923, in the collection of "Hawaiian Legends," by the late William Hyde Rice, is a longer account of more varied doings of the race in various parts of Kauai. The party furnishing Mr. Rice the Menehune stories of this collection had worked out a very plausible and scholarly theory, claiming that it emanated from the "Kumulipo" tradition of Creation, purporting to show that after the Deluge there were three peoples: the *Menehune* (dwarfs or pygmies), the *Kenamu*, and the *Kenawa*, all of whom came to Kauai by way of the land now called New Zealand, and had their home in Hawaii, eventually emigrating thither about the time of Hema's departure in search of a birth-gift for his son. This account is the only authority we have for the story of their departure, attributed to the solicitude of their king for the purity of his race. Many of them having taken Hawaiian wives, he decided to leave the islands, so he summoned them all and took departure for New Zealand.

Unfortunately for the would-be scholar, his version will not check up, for, with the exception of Hema, all names given in his account are absent in the Kumulipo source named.

There is this peculiar feature about the Menehune legends: though they are well known throughout all the islands, and temple ruins are pointed out here and there in one's travels, as evidence of their one-time existence, it is Kauai that claims them as living and laboring there in doing marvelous works for the good of others, notably the construction of Pi's watercourse to divert a share of the Waimea stream to benefit Kikiaola lands, an engineering feat that is regarded as monumental to the present day. It is not recalled in all the activities attributed to them that any act was for their special benefit, or to the injury of others, unless we except the trait attributed to them of reaching out and snatching the roasting bananas of others from the coals, if met in their nocturnal rambles.

Though Kauai is entitled to the claim of home of the Menehunes, we find them on Molokai in fishponds and heiaus, and on

Maui and on Oahu as canoe builders, for others in each case. The story of Laka, of Maui, is a mixture of the early tradition of Hema, who sailed off to the southern seas for a koiula (birth-gift) for this expected son and was never heard from. As in that case, Laka, anxious over the long absence of his father, on advice, seeks out a tree of crescent leaf (the koa) as the proper one for a canoe in which to make his voyage. Finding one suitable, he had felled it by nightfall, but on returning the next morning he could not find it, so he felled another and met with the same result. Thus was Laka tricked several times, for on each occasion his prostrate tree was raised again. Before felling another he dug a big hole beside the tree, into which it must fall. On cutting the tree it fell into the trench as designed. Then he jumped in and lay in waiting for the party restoring his trees. In due time, as darkness came on, he heard voices and plans to raise the tree, followed by an appeal to the gods, whereupon the place filled with a band of Menehunes who endeavored to lift the tree, but could not. Laka sprang from his hiding and seizing two of the men threatened to kill them for thwarting him in securing a canoe. On promise of release they offered to build the canoe for him, willingly, providing he would build a long shed for it and furnish a feast for the men. This was done, and at midnight the Menehunes, in three lifts, bore the canoe to the shore, then sat down to their feast, which consisted of shrimps, oopu, and the young taro leaf stems. Toward dawn all had vanished to their forest hiding.

During their sojourn on Oahu they are credited with the construction of several heiaus in different parts of the island, and while in Waolani valley (above the present site of the Country Club), they came to the assistance of Kekupua in the building of a koa canoe for Kakae, the chief of Wahiawa, that his wife might voyage to Kahiki in search of a lost brother. We are not told how the Menehunes were made aware of this need and engaged to fulfill the chief's desire. But Kekupua and his men were instructed to proceed to Puunui on the night of Kane, and await the hum and noise of the Menehunes, which would be their finishing of the canoe. True to their tradition, at dark he saw these wonderful people, like ordinary but diminutive human

beings, near the slopes of Alewa, pulling the canoe down toward the Puunui stream. By this course it was brought along to near Waikahalulu, but dawn approaching they left their burden in a ditch and vanished in the then fastnesses of Waolani.

Little is gathered of the Menehunes on Hawaii. Apart from their construction of the heiau of Napule, in the Hilo district in one night, while the would-be builders and their chief slept, there is this story told of their presence in Kohala:

On a hill at Kahua is the pond of Ohialele, where it is said that if a person stamped his foot near its edge the water on the opposite side would be disturbed. The Menehunes wanted to take the water of this pond to Kohala, so they set to work and dug an auwai (watercourse) from Pololu towards the pond. The work of digging was begun about the hour that people generally go to bed. They dug to a space of about three or four fathoms from the pond when the roosters crowed. The Menehunes, averse to being seen by man, left their digging and thus the water of Ohialele remained where it is today, and traces of the auwai are said to be still visible.

Since interest has grown in the subject, very naturally those of the Garden Island, their home, desirous of preserving its folk lore, have availed themselves of every opportunity, as in the Rice collection, and treated later in a paper, by C. B. Hofgaard, read before the Kauai Historical Society, wherein he designates the race of Menehunes as "first cousins of the Gnomes of Greece, the Nisser of Norway, the dwarfs of the Catskill mountains, the Lilliputians of Swift, and the Brownies of Cox."

Of the various heiaus throughout the islands, the following are credited to these pygmy night workers:

Polihale, Kapaula, Elekunu, Malae, Poliahu and Kailioahaia on Kauai; Kiha-wahine on Niihau; Mauoki, Upo, Kukaoo, and Kapukapuakea on Oahu; Haleokane and Puukini on Maui; Napule and (some claim) Mookini on Hawaii; Pakui and Moatula on Molokai. All are of stone, with the exception of Elekuna on Kauai, which is known for many years past as but a sacred shrine, without a stone to mark it as a temple site; and Kapukapuakea on Oahu, described as of wood. The process of erecting these

heiaus is said to have been by passing the stones from hand to hand—incredible distances in several cases.

The general impression of Menehunes among the Hawaiians, when gathering these stories, was, that they were an actual race of diminutive beings, pygmies, but of marvelous strength and endurance, evidences of which are to be found, they said, in all the islands, in watercourses, fishponds, trails, and temple structures, to which one is confidently referred as conclusive.

All stories throughout the islands agree on the diminutiveness of the race, from two and a half to three feet; their great antiquity and nocturnal habits; not quarrelsome among themselves nor disturbers of others. In personal appearance they were unattractive, being stout and muscular, of hairy body, of reddish hue; nose short and thick set, with low protruding forehead covered with hair. They had large eyes hidden by long eyebrows. This description is from one who professed to have obtained it from her grandparents, who came upon them unawares in one of their mountain tramps.

They are also spoken of as honest and obedient in disposition, and of industrious character. It requires no strain of imagination to picture these care-free, honest, nimble workers, in their readiness to be of service in any good deed assigned them, as of a pleasing rather than an unattractive countenance.

But with this general belief by Hawaiians of their presence in these islands, they have no knowledge of the time of their advent, or whether they preceded the Hawaiian race, or what became of them—with the exception of the doubtful account quoted.

Coming back to the question of who or what were the Menehunes, a careful analysis of the several stories reveals discrepancies and erroneous claims which refute the ancient Hawaiian notion of their being an actual race of pygmies. Whence, or when, they had no tradition, which leads to the assumption of their mythical character as the good fairies of Hawaii.

Not so, however, to Hawaiians. They have no conception of our idea of fairy. There is no word in their language for it, nor is there a word that can be construed as synonymous, unless we accept *kupua*, which means a wizard; a witch; a demi-god. While the Hawaiian mind is familiar with cloud lands and other

mythical lands, extraordinary beings, mysterious events, etc., all are more or less involved with the *akua* (deity or spirit) idea. Between that and wizardry it has been difficult to obtain the right conception of Menehunes by Hawaiians. The suggestion of fairy is refuted at once by reference to their various deeds as *prima facie* evidence of their one-time existence.

It is likely that the various works attributed to the Menehunes were the labors of Hawaiians themselves in years long past and forgotten, and credited to the mythical race of pygmies so long that they had come to believe in them as a *bona fide* race with supernatural powers.

RUINS AT KEE, HAENA, KAUAI

FAMOUS COURT OF LOHIAU

By KENNETH P. EMORY, Ethnologist B. P. Bishop Museum

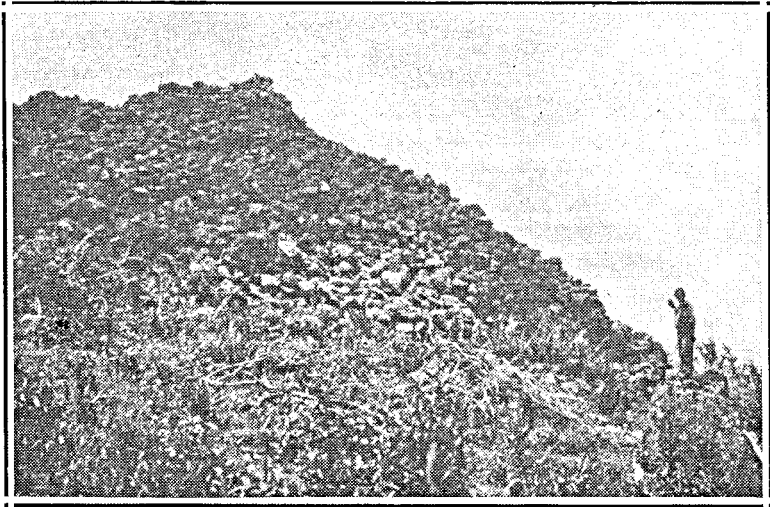
WHERE the road ends and the cliff country of Napali begins, there exists in good state of preservation three Hawaiian ruins associated with one of the best known and most picturesque legends of the islands, the love story of Hiiaka and Lohiau [which accompanies this]. Dr. N. B. Emerson, in his "Pele and Hiiaka," a myth from Hawaii (Honolulu, 1915), has rendered this tale in much of its original beauty. William H. Rice, in his "Hawaiian Legends" gives an interesting version probably belonging to Kauai, and A. Fornander has recorded an outline of the legend (Bishop Museum Memoirs, Vol. 6, pp. 343-45, Honolulu, 1919).

Two of these ruins, a heiau and dance platform just beyond the beach cottage of Mr. C. A. Brown, have been put aside for preservation, and Mr. Brown has generously provided a fund to enable the Kauai Historical Society to keep them cleared and to restore them. The third ruin, the house terrace or the heiau of Lohiau, stands at the foot of the bluff just where the road ends.

I examined these structures in 1927, and from Judge Lyle A. Dickey of Kauai, I have received valuable notes regarding their traditional history.

KA-ULU-A-PAOA HEIAU

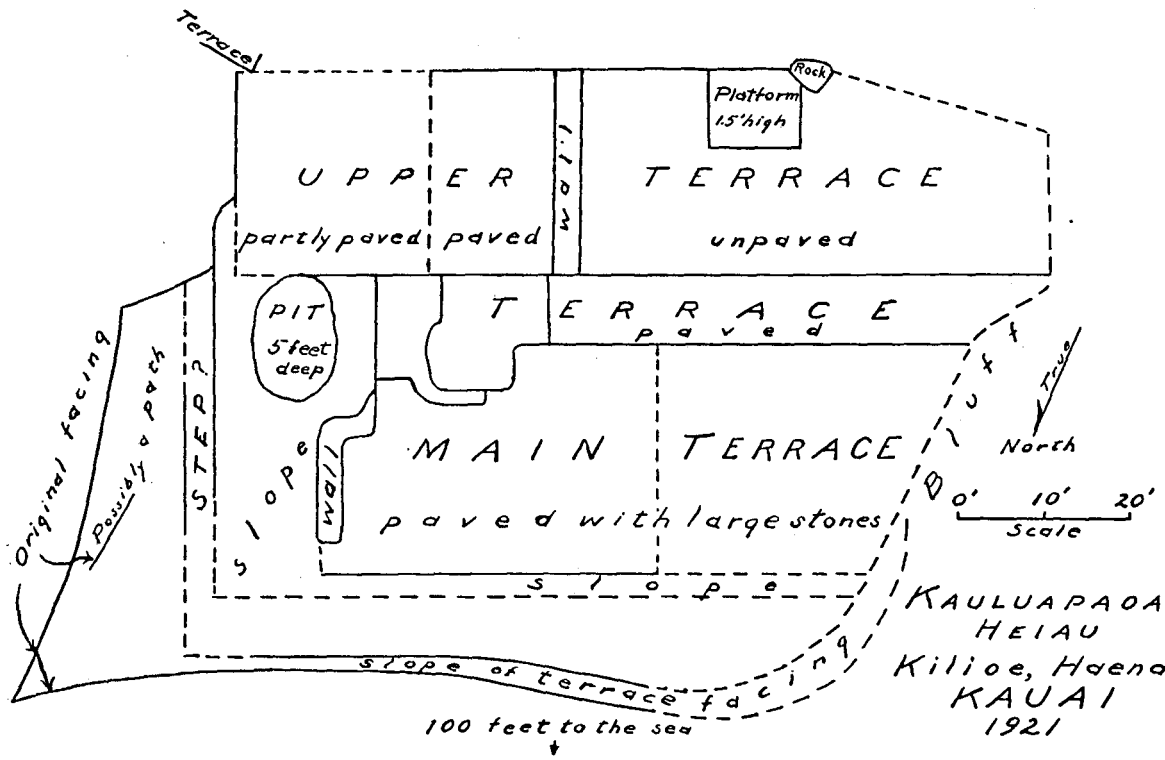
The heiau Kauluapaoa stands on the end of the short spur which is the first low land east of the cliffs of Napali. It is the one referred to by Mr. Thomas G. Thrum (*HAWAIIAN ANNUAL*



for 1917, p. 43) as heiau Kilioi. This, or rather, Kilioe, is the name of the land. The name of the heiau, Judge Dickey learned from three old natives living near by, is Kauluapaoa (Ka-ulu-a-Paoa). Paoa was the intimate friend of Lohiau (Emerson "Pele and Hiiaka," pp. 5-7). His name is given as Kahuakaipaoa (Kahuaka'i-Paoa?) by Fornander ("Bish. Mus. Mem.," Vol. 6, p. 343), and as Kaleiapaoa (Ka-lei-a-Paoa) by Rice ("Hawaiian Legends," p. 8).

PLAN OF HEIAU

The plan of this heiau structure is an unenclosed stone terrace, approximately one hundred feet long and sixty feet wide. It



KAULUAPAOA
HEIAU
Kilioe, Haena
KAUAI
1921

appears to have been built up twenty feet at the highest corner. The end of the ridge has been little more than faced (on the front and on the most conspicuous side) with large, unworked, field and beach stones. The other side is bounded by a bluff.

The retaining wall towards the sea is almost vertical, but that towards Haena village to the east slopes so gradually as to almost allow one to walk up it. Although much of the retaining wall has been dislodged, a great part of the lower facing of the seaward wall is intact, and a portion of the east wall. It is quite possible that the east retaining wall rose originally in two or three narrow terraces. A common method of supporting a high heiau terrace was to add in front several narrow terraces, each faced from the ground, then, if the outer facing fell away letting the stones behind pour forth, the facing of the next terrace would continue to support the structure. Several such supporting terraces appear traceable at the east end of the heiau. Particularly about the middle, an inner terrace facing seems to have been revealed by the collapsing of an outer terrace. Or was the outer terrace built up only about to this height to allow a passageway up this face of the foundation? The stones of the facing are of rather uniform size. They average a foot in diameter, and are laid up with care.

The top of the heiau ruin is divided off by different levels, different pavements, and by two disconnected walls short. The first section to be considered is the front part of the terrace, bounded on the east by a rough wall not more than three feet thick and three feet high, and bounded on the west by the bluff, and at the back by a terrace a foot higher. The area is paved with large stones. The eastern half is much more evenly paved than the western, and is rather sharply marked off from the latter by being a foot higher. Flat stones as large as 2 by 3 by 1 feet are conspicuous in the pavement of the eastern division. There, also, are indications of holes in which house posts or the bases of images were probably set. The low wall may not be of ancient origin; at least the several uppermost courses have been added or replaced very lately, as evidenced by the fresh, unweathered surfaces exposed in them. This corner is now used by native fishermen as an observation station.

On the outer side of the wall is a large pit, 12 by 15 feet and 2 to 5 feet deep, a rough, unlined depression, undoubtedly the refuse pit for the decomposed remains of offerings.

The low stone terrace extending across the rear of the front terrace is itself divided into three parts. The eastern end is a step six inches above the main floor and six inches below the rest of the terrace. The middle pavement is the most even and the finest of the heiau. It is natural to suppose the temple tower of scaffolding, the *lana-nuu-mamao*, stood here. This tower in most heiaus stood at one end, near if not over the refuse pit, and occupied a square about the size of this pavement. The western division of the terrace is more roughly paved than the middle section.

A third terrace rises back of the second and extends from one end to the other of the structure. It is nowhere more than a foot higher than the second; in fact, the middle section of the last is flush with it. This upper terrace is divided about equally by a wall which is three feet high in front and a foot high at the rear end. The wall appears to have been built on the terrace at the time of its erection, as the terrace fill overlaps the wall. The western half of the upper terrace is unpaved. About midway between the ends against the back of it is a solid stone platform 10 by 12 feet and 18 inches high. The stones with which the top is dressed average a foot in diameter. The eastern half of the upper terrace is also divided by being a foot lower. A loose, low, shapeless wall at present lies partly along this division, but it looks as if it had been heaped up with stones taken from the original pavement, which hereabouts is much disrupted.

KILIOE STONE

Below the heiau, on the beach, is a great stone called Kilioe, honey-combed by weathering. Here the umbilical cords of children of the neighborhood were deposited, and the remains of one tiny package, wedged into a crevice by three small sticks is still to be seen. Rocks and caves, where such were supposed to be safe from desecration, are numerous in the Hawaiian Islands. The navel cord was one of the most sacred parts of the human body, as it was the material link with the past, along which was communicated the spiritual power of ancestors. To have the cord

destroyed was, in a measure, to cut the child off from his spiritual heritage (see Handy, "Polynesian Religion"). It is the current belief of many Hawaiians that if a rat should eat the cord, the child will become a thief.

This rock was visited and described by Gilman in 1845 (Gorham D. Gilman, "Rustications on Kauai and Niihau," in 1845, "15th Annual Report Haw. Hist. Soc.," 1908, p. 52).

SITE OF LAKA'S DANCING PAVILION AND SHRINE

At the upper end of the slope above the heiau and against the base of the cliff are two successive, wide and low terraces. The first is almost entirely natural, the front being a line of bowlders and the top the natural, rocky slope, except for some stone filling along the front. The upper terrace, however, is entirely artificial. It is faced with a single course of large stones (averaging 1 by 2.5 by 3 feet), leveled with earth. On this, presumably, stood the *halau* or long building, open at least at both ends, in which dances were performed before the *kuahu* or altar to Laka, a simple frame decorated with leaves. For a description of the *halau* and the ceremonies and dances there performed, see Emerson's "Unwritten Literature of Hawaii," p. 14.

The eastern end of the earth-filled terrace is a little lower and slopes down as if forming a separate division. This end is faced with a wall four feet high which curves outward toward the back, forming the face of a short wing constructed entirely of stone. A few feet back of the level terrace rises the bluff. A small, rough platform stands against it, possibly a grave. On the lower ledges of the bluff lie numerous stones placed on bits of grass skirts, and anklets, and on remains of fern and hala wreaths; offerings to Laka. Wedged in a crevice with a small stone, I discovered a lock of human hair five inches long and loosely braided. There can be no doubt that this practice of placing offerings here has kept up until recent years, and probably to the present, as natives have been known to make a pilgrimage to this site after a hula performance to offer some trinket.

When the workmen were clearing the terrace, during my visit, one of them picked up a tortoise-shell ring which happened to fall

from the ledges above at that moment. This was regarded as a supernatural occurrence, as there was not the slightest breeze or disturbance to dislodge the ring. The natives showed some reluctance to clearing on this side of the wall, and especially at the Lohiau heiau. On the second day of clearing, while at the dancing platform, they complained of a dizzy sensation. One of them quit work on this account. They did not think my explanation—of the sun being too hot—was the whole cause.

Judge Dickey was told that the name of this dancing floor was hula platform of Kilioe.

HOUSE SITE OR HEIAU OF LOHIAU

The house site or heiau of Lohiau is a stone faced, earth and stone filled, unpaved terrace 80 feet long and 8.5 feet high at its highest part. It is built across a swale at the base of the bluff, just where the road ends. From the front of the terrace to the bluff, a distance of 54 feet, is level ground. The facing wall is unusually even for a Hawaiian wall. It is almost perpendicular, in addition to being quite straight. In 8.5 feet the wall slopes in one foot from the perpendicular. The construction is characterized by the selection of large stones, with a flat smooth face, which are exposed in the wall and supported in some instances by the comparatively small stones placed in the interstices. None of the stones show indications of having been artificially shaped.

HEAVY AUTO TOLL.—The appalling number of automobile fatalities that have occurred so far this year, 44 up to the opening of December, leads to the adoption of stringent measures by the authorities for the suppression of heedless and drunken automobile drivers who have been largely responsible for this heavy toll. Heavier jail sentences in place of light ones are advocated, and jail sentences instead of fines. In one week, recently, there were six cases before the police court in which drunken driving was charged. This, with careless driving, and speeding are among the principal causes of deaths in our midst.

HIIAKA AND LOHIAU

CONDENSED VERSION OF HAWAII'S POPULAR LEGEND

PELE, the goddess of volcanoes, was the eldest of nine sisters and five brothers, all of whom migrated from Kahiki, landing first on the island of Kauai. After a short sojourn there they set forth, touching at the various islands till reaching Hawaii, where they located, and made Kilauea their permanent home.

One day, at Pele's behest, her sisters went with her down to the seacoast of Puna, where they wandered away to the beach to fish, excepting the youngest sister, Hiiaka-i-ka-poli-o-Pele. (All of Pele's sisters were Hiiaka's of various characters, but this story has to do only with this favorite sister of Pele. As the name indicates, she becomes the famed Hiiaka of the family.)

When they were alone, Pele prepared to repose, and said to her sister: "Listen; I am going to sleep. Let no one disturb me. Your duty will be to wave the kahili over me until I myself awaken." With that she fell into a deep sleep, and her spirit heard the beating of two drums, with chanting, one by Lohiau, the other by Kauakahi.

The sounds lured her spirit along past the windward coast of Hawaii, across the channel, past Maui and Oahu, and on to Haena, Kauai, where she landed in her natural person while a dance entertainment given by Lohiau and Kauakahi was in progress, to which she was invited. Lohiau inquired of her where she was from. She replied: "Why, from Kauai here." "There is not a woman here in Kauai like you," said Lohiau, "because I am the king and have visited all around the island and know."

Pele said: "You have, of course, seen parts of Kauai, but some places you have not seen, and in one of these was I." "No, you are not even a woman of Kauai. Where do you belong?" said Lohiau, and in response to his pressing inquiries she answered, "I am from Puna, where the sun rises."

A feast was therefore made ready, but she declined Lohiau's call to come and partake, saying, "I have eaten." During the feast Lohiau's mind was in commotion through watching Pele, so that at last he gave up eating and asked her to come and stay with him. She arose, and the two went into the house and remained together three days and three nights. Lohiau, becoming very hungry, said to Pele, "Let us go and eat." She replied, "You go." Lohiau then said: "Perhaps if I go for food you will secretly leave me." "No," said Pele, "I will await your return," but as soon as he had gone she took her departure. On returning he found she had vanished; she had returned in spirit to Hawaii.

Upon her spirit reaching Puna, the body of Pele, which Hiiaka was fanning, awakened, and, with her sisters hastened to return to Kilauea, where they rested that night. The next day Pele requested each of her sisters, from the eldest down, to go and bring their husband, but for one reason or another they all refused, except the youngest.

In due time Hiiaka was outfitted for the journey, and Pauopala, a maid, was assigned as companion, and on setting forth Hiiaka chanted a mele while they disappeared. Many difficulties were encountered in their travels, both by land and by sea, all of which were surmounted by the exercise of Hiiaka's miraculous powers. At length, with Wahineomao, who had joined them on the way, they reached Haena, Kauai, the residence of the lover of Pele. As they glanced around they perceived the spirit of Lohiau beckoning them from within a cave half way up the precipice. They discerned only the hand, the spirit having been taken by two lizards. Thus Lohiau came to dwell half way up the cliff, the domicile of the lizards.

After chanting a short mele, Hiiaka said to Wahineomao, "We have no husband; he is dead; the spirit is up there in the cliffs, beckoning." She then said to her companions, "You two stay here below while I go up to rescue the spirit of our friend. In my attempt, if the lizards have the greater power and I die, you know the way back; but should I conquer them there will be no trouble."

As the day was far spent she called on the sun to stand still until she could climb the pali, and her prayer was heard. Hiiaka

climbed the precipice and when the lizards saw her they forthwith sharpened their teeth and prepared the things with which to kill her. The spirit of Lohiau was in the interior of the cave, while the lizards stood guard, one on each side of the entrance. After climbing for some time Hiiaka reached the entrance, whereupon one of the lizards leaped upon her and was soon followed by the other. Just then Hiiaka waved the end of her skirt which reduced the lizards to nothingness. Going into the cave she brought out the spirit of Lohiau and descended with it to Haena, where she joined her companions, and together they wended their way to the house of Lohiau's sister, Kahuanui, and there met Lohiau's friend, Kauakahi.

Hiiaka then applied to Lohiau's sister for his body. The sister remarked: "What benefit will it be to you? The period of usefulness when he was alive is passed, and now he is dead he is not of any use." Hiiaka replied: "I wish to see the body," and as she persisted, the sister acquiesced and all went to the house where the body lay. The sister entered first, followed by Hiiaka and her companions. Going up to where the body lay, the sister undid the wrappings and then said: "There it is."

Hiiaka declared: "I shall have to operate on him to restore his spirit, and may be within two anahulus (twenty days) you shall see him." The sister assenting, Hiiaka straightway began the operation through her supernatural powers for the return of his spirit to the lifeless body. Within one anahulu success crowned her effort so that Lohiau was able to rise and walk, and during the second anahulu he became as his former self. One day Hiiaka sent him out surf-riding, after which he was to come back and bathe in a pool of fresh water within a cave, as the final cleansing ceremony.

The following day Hiiaka said to Lohiau: "There is nothing more to do in your case. You are revived and out of danger. The next thing is to let us go." Lohiau then said to his friend Kauakahi: "Take charge of the kingdom, preserve the land, the people, and protect our sister also. I am going away." To all of which Kauakahi gave assent. When ready they entered a canoe and, sailing, arrived at Waiana'e, where they sojourned awhile, then moved to Kou (Honolulu).

The night of their arrival, Peleula, the chief of Oahu, had a kilu entertainment, and as the coming of Hiiaka and her party had been made known, a royal edict was proclaimed that all the strangers must come and visit, and share his night of enjoyment. In the evening they came and occupied a place set apart for visitors. Peleula then said: "Say, the visitors should start the game." Hiiaka replied, "No, residents first; this entertainment is not by the visitors but by the residents."

The game was commenced by a chiefess throwing the kilu at the goal nearest Hiiaka and her party, but she missed it through the stranger's influence. At the end of their inning, without scoring, Hiiaka picked up a kilu which she threw, after first chanting a mele, hitting the post and scoring one.

Peleula then called out: "Let the other woman (Wahineomao) make the next throw, but a mele must be chanted before throwing the kilu." Wahineomao replied: "From my birth until now, I have not known how to chant; I am utterly devoid of such knowledge." "That is the law of my house, chant first, then throw the kilu," said Peleula, and because of his insistence she uttered a few words, almost inaudible, and threw the kilu, and scored their second count. The other side, however, remonstrated, saying: "Yours did not sound like a chant; it was simply a talk, but throwing again in their turn, and missing the goal it was again Hiiaka's throw. Chanting her mele she threw the kilu and won as before.

At midnight the entertainment ceased and the audience was dismissed. They then took a short sleep, arising at daylight to set forth on their voyage for Hawaii. In due time they landed at Kohala, then went by way of Waimea and entered the forest of Mahiki, where they rested.

While sojourning here a new interest in Hiiaka entered the mind of Lohiau as she sat before him on the ground, a passion which pierced his heart, causing a feeling of uneasiness and shuddering to creep over his body. When Hiiaka noticed the emotions under which he was laboring she chanted a mele to comfort him.

After their rest they again went on till they emerged from the forest at the boundary of Hamakua, where Hiiaka chanted the

beauties of the distant Honokane cliffs, then continued their way to Makahanaloa, Hilo, where Hiiaka, after gazing on Puna, noticed that it was scorched with lava flows, and that her friend Hopoe had been consumed by Pele. Hiiaka said within her, "So then I have guarded your lover, while my friend you failed to protect. I am going to win your husband. I will not do so here, but right before your own eyes, that you yourself may see."

They went through Panaewa, emerging on the other side of the forest, then up to Olaa where, upon arrival, Hiiaka said to Pauopalae and Wahineomao, "You two go up ahead, and we two will follow." When they were gone Hiiaka went gathering lehua blossoms with which she braided wreaths for Lohiau and herself. In the meantime Pauopalae and Wahineomao reached the pit, which they descended, when they were immediately killed by Pele for leaving Hiiaka and Lohiau behind.

Hiiaka and Lohiau then came up to within the borders of Ka-hoalii, on the edge of the pit of Kilauea. Here Hiiaka suddenly sprang up and embraced and kissed Lohiau, when immediately loud cries were heard from the other sisters who were in the pit, saying: "Look at Hiiaka kissing your husband; look at her embracing him." While they were applauding their sister's actions, Pele remarked: "The nose is liable to be kissed by anyone," but turning to Lonomakua, the fireman of the pit, she ordered him to start the fires, which order was obeyed. Pele then directed the Hiiakas: "Say, all of you go up and scorch your sister's lover." They arose and went forth in their flaming bodies.

Ascending about half way up the cliffs the elder said to her sisters: "Say, when we reach there, if our sister's lover is a good looking man, let us only touch him with the sparks of fire, while the larger portion (the flames) we will retain." To this all were agreed, so they resumed the ascent and when they reached the top they saw that Lohiau was indeed handsome. They therefore threw only the sparks and returned to the pit below.

"Pele, aware of their course, bade them go back, saying: "Pshaw! You ascended and saw your sister's paramour a handsome man, so threw only the sparks at him and the greater portion of the fire you retained!" She then ordered them up again, but going back they did as before and returned to where Pele was

waiting. She then said to them: "You are unaccountably strange; you simply went up, but why is it that man who is babbling is not dead?" She again ordered them to go back, but still they did as before.

At last Hiiaka said to Lohiau: "Say, pray thou!" to which Lohiau replied: "What man is there who has the power to fight with fire as his opponent? If this was at my place I could present a pig, the red fish, and coconut, and pacify the anger of the god, but it must not be. As this is your place, my wife, I am powerless."

After this conversation, the sisters again appeared and performed their work as before. As on former occasions, Lohiau chanted a mele in which he intimated his ignorance of Pele being superhuman. When Pele, down in pit, heard it she answered by saying: "Of course, I am superhuman. Did you suppose otherwise? You are human, and right there you will babble until you die." She then again ordered the sisters back up the cliffs to complete their work.

Before Lohiau expired, Hiiaka in loving words said: "Do not go to windward lest I may not find you, but go to the leeward that I may meet you again." The body of Lohiau then turned into stone and laid there where he had been scorched, at the borders of Kahoalii.

Soon after this Hiiaka, thinking that Lohiau was gone into the earth in fear of the winds of the upper regions, broke through the first stratum, but finding no one there she broke through the second stratum but still found no one, so she broke through the third stratum, and here she found the god Makaawa, with his tongue hanging out. She broke through a fourth stratum which was the floor of Wakea, where she rested.

Meanwhile Pele's anger cooled and her affection for her sister returned, for she missed her from among the rest of the Hiiakas. She therefore called them all together and asked: "How may our sister be induced to return?" They replied: "There are none among us who can persuade her. If you desire her return there are only two persons who could appease her anger and quiet her. They are her own attendants, Pauopalae and Wahineomao, the companions who endured the rain, the heat, and adversities with

her." Whereupon Pele revived them. She then asked Pauopalae: "Say! which of you two can persuade Hiiaka to return?" She answered, "Wahineomao, her friend." Pele then endowed her with supernatural powers with which to seek Hiiaka and sent her away.

Wahineomao then broke through the first, second and third stratas, but found no one, so resting awhile in this latter sphere she chanted an endearing mele. Hiiaka heard the chant and said: "If this be my sisters I will not return, nor even if it were my brothers." Wahineomao chanted again, a mele in which Hiiaka plainly recognized the voice of her friend, so she turned back, and after meeting together returned to the surface, but remained away at some distance, Hiiaka not desiring to see Pele.

When Kauakahi heard of the death of his friend Lohiau, he bemoaned the loss of his chief, saying: "I am going to be avenged on Pele." He then journeyed from Kauai and came to Kilauea, where he saw the body of Lohiau turned to stone. He sat down and wept, after which he chanted a mele in which he revealed himself to the Hiiakas and to Pele. Furthermore, he spoke vile words to humiliate Pele in the presence of others, as he had vowed, thinking that by tantalizing her he would be killed, as was Lohiau, that he might join him. However, the anger of the goddess was too greatly mollified.

Pele thereafter sent Kauakahi to Mauiola, one of her brothers, to partake of food. When he reached the place Pele's brothers had already assembled together, and as they saw him they turned their faces to the wall. He entered the house and there lying before him was food and fish. He sat down and chanted prayers. At the close of his prayers the brothers turned about and asked, "Is that your deity you was praying to?" He assented, saying: "That is our deity from my grandfathers down to myself, from the greatest to the smallest of our land, Kauai," adding, "Were this my country edibles would be in abundance, but not so, I am in a strange land. Immediately the prepared meal was removed, as it was a meal of death, and good food and fish was given instead, of which he ate and was satisfied. He remained there some time, having won the affections of the entire Pele family, and on

his return to Kauai, Hiiaka, Pauopalae and Wahineomao escorted him.

Kanemilohai, one of the brothers of Pele, set sail one day from Kahiki, and when in mid-channel of Kaieiewaho he discerned the spirit of Lohiau returning on the crest of the waves. He guided his canoe, a leho shell, in the direction that the spirit was coming. When near to each other he grabbed and secured it, and took it with him to Hawaii. Going up to the pit of Pele, he noticed the form of a man lying on the ground, which resembled the spirit that was in his possession. By his supernatural power he changed it into a natural human body, and after preparing it placed the spirit that he had secured in it, reviving Lohiau who became as his former self. Lohiau looked about him, and gazing down into the pit he saw Pele, the Hiiaka sisters and all those whom he knew, so he chanted a mele setting forth his revival by Kanemilohai.

Lohiau shortly afterwards set out for Kauai, touching at Oahu on the way, where he arrived on the night of a kilu entertainment given by the chief Peleula. Hiiaka and her companions were among those invited, and, as before, they occupied the place allotted to strangers. The game opened in the usual way, and when it came to Hiiaka's turn to throw the kilu she first chanted a mele, and as she ceased she heard the voice of a man from without chanting its continuance. She said within her, "Why, the voice of this person chanting is similar to that of my husband, but it cannot be since he is dead!"

At the time that Hiiaka seized the kilu, Lohiau arrived on the outside of the house and asked a man wearing a large mantle to conceal him and not tell anyone. The mele Hiiaka sang was known by heart to Lohiau, who knew well where to resume when she ceased.

After reflection she again sang a mele which, when she ended, Lohiau chanted in the very same manner. It was now clearly evident to Hiiaka that this person was no other than her husband, twice resuscitated, so she arose and went through the assembly in search of him but failed to find him. She then went outside the halau on her quest and discovered Lohiau under the mantle of the man. Loud was the joy-wailing that possessed them all at

this reunion—hoped for by her husband, but so unlooked for by Hiiaka—that the kilu entertainment of Peleula came abruptly to an end, and gave place to the new pleasures of those reunited hearts.

In the morning the voyage to Kauai was resumed, and there they resided for some time, but afterwards the allurements of Pele and her goddess power drew Hiiaka and her companion back to Hawaii.

INAUGURATING LEI DAY

“Because I love Hawaii-nei,
The first of May I’ll wear a lei.”

OTHER lands may have their May Day with its customary May-pole festivities and choosing “who shall be Queen of the May,” a widely observed annual festival for young folks, and not confined to English-speaking communities, but only Hawaii can rejoice in Lei Day, symbolic of friendship’s aloha to all who come within its sphere of influence.

The magic spell of the floral lei, a wreath; with which of late we decorate new comers, or departing guests and friends, has made an enviable name for Hawaii by its typifying the aloha spirit of this “Paradise of the Pacific.” This beautiful custom of the people has rapidly grown into favor as the increasing number of visitors through the more frequent calls by liners and world tours have given opportunity for its observance. The welcome greetings to distinguished guests and members of various conferences, or others, lack the warmth of hospitality without this Hawaiian custom of personal lei decoration.

But it remained for one who had been touched by its beauty of thought and appropriateness for community recognition, to suggest that a day be set apart when all peoples would wear a lei, typical of the spirit of Hawaii. To Don Blanding, Honolulu and many parts of the other islands have extended congratulations

upon the happy inspiration of Lei Day on May Day, and his untiring effort toward achieving its recognition and observance.

The idea was readily accepted, and the Bank of Hawaii entered into the project with spirit, assigning the spacious quarters of its lobby for the competitive exhibit of leis of various kinds and classes, as also the court for the Lei Queen and six Princesses, representing the principal islands, with its May pole and streamers of maile. The interior of the Bank was beautifully decorated with typical tropic greenery by a committee of artists. Princess Kawananakoa also entered into the spirit of the occasion and was an enthusiastic and influential aid.

The crowning of the Lei Queen (Miss Nina Bowman) with a lei mamo, took place at 2 o'clock. The Queen and her attendant princesses were arrayed in yellow blouses and skirts of shredded green ti leaves. The Queen had a train of purple bougainvillea, and her attendants wore leis of the same. Hawaiian music by both male and female glee clubs lent additional charm to the afternoon and evening entertainment.

Some three forenoon hours were given to deliberation by the judges upon the many entries for the various prizes offered in school exhibits, and the wider range of open contests for individual, organization, professional lei makers' and florists' offerings, as also for the grand prize, confined to floral products, awards for which were announced at 8 o'clock.

The judges had no light task to perform, as, while comparatively few of the 207 leis entered in the contest won prizes, every entry merited mention. And aside from the floral offerings in competition, there was an interesting variety of leis in seed, feather, shell, ivory, fiber, and other materials, showing the readiness and ability of Hawaiians in lei making.

From the opening hour, 10 o'clock until 5 o'clock and from 7 till 9 o'clock the bank and its vicinity was thronged with interested humanity, among whom it may be said Hawaiians predominated and joined appreciatively in the happy spirit of the day.

While the Bank of Hawaii was the center of attraction, a number of other business houses were decorated with leis of all sorts and sizes, and show windows were banked with flowers, gorgeous hibiscus blossoms predominating.

But what of the day? All the city was imbued with its spirit which so filled the air that its counterpart was observed on all the other islands. Our streets seemed more alive with joyous cheer in sharing these floral tokens of comradeship, for few were those who were not bedecked with one or more leis to brighten the corner of every heart. Two steamers arrived that morn, and all passengers were decorated with leis as they came ashore. Like courtesy was accorded all guests of the Royal Hawaiian hotel by its manager.

The press of the city ably supported the idea from the start, and must share with Don Blanding and his co-workers in the honors of a success so universally acknowledged as to demand its adoption as an annual observance. It was said of it, "It is so entirely typical of the Hawaiian spirit, so completely expressive of Hawaii's nature, that it is a strange thing it has not been so observed years ago."

Another voices approval in the following:

"Lei Day is so appropriately linked with the inner life of Hawaii that it should become an established ceremony. The lei is already dear to thousands of visiting strangers. It is almost as much to them as to dwellers of this Paradise. No heart but must beat softer and gentler under the floral chain upon its breast. It symbolizes the memory line between smiles and tears. It chants welcome and farewell. And it pleads with low-voiced eloquence to be remembered.

"Hawaii has its place in the sun. And a gently smiling and temperate sun it is. With an annual Lei Day it should be distinguished by an event appropriate to no other place on earth. Having been born of love the day should be immortal. Each year it should bloom as nature blooms in the springtime all round the earth to make glad the heart of man."

FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Prospective federal improvements in the Territory calling for an expenditure of \$2,571,550 is recommended in the provisions of the new budget, largely for Pearl Harbor, among which is \$1,250,000 for improvements to channel and harbor, and \$300,000 for waterfront improvements.

STREET WIDENING

IN THESE days of city expansion, demanding new and wider thoroughfares, and a traffic of some 27,000 autos and motor vehicles, public attention is frequently called to the need of meeting these requirements in our city planning, not only to relieve the present congestion of traffic, but in anticipation of Honolulu's future growth and importance as a commercial and attractive center of world travel.

Much has been done along this line in recent years, and large sums of money have been expended in rectifying the mistakes of our early would-be city fathers. It costs money to acquire land for opening new streets and for widening existing streets, especially for the removal or demolition of modern buildings, of which Bishop street improvement project is a recent example, as also Queen and lower Fort streets.

The call appears to be ever before us. Those who have grown up with the city may realize more than others how history repeats itself in this matter. Increasing traffic made the same demands ninety years ago. But that progress was made as the city developed in importance, the first ordinance governing Honolulu streets, which appeared in "Kumu Hawaii," January 31, 1838, may prove of interest. Translated it is as follows:

STREET REGULATIONS

I, Kaahumanu II,¹ hereby proclaim to the people of other lands and those of this group, our work for this year. It will be to widen the streets of the town and divide some places [making] five streets lengthwise of the land [and] six streets the breadth of the land.

The main central road² lengthwise of the town, that is, the street running from Kikihale³ toward the church at Waiahao,⁴ to be ten fathoms in width with improvement perhaps for comfort.

¹ This was Kinau, Kuhina Nui, succeeding Kaahumanu.

² Church or King street.

³ Vicinity of River street above King.

⁴ Kawaiahao church.

Those roads joining to be six fathoms wide along the two roads in the breadth of the land, of the Fort and of Hotel, shall be six fathoms in width. Joining roads to be five fathoms wide and at corners. Such shall be our streets.

Owing to the narrowness of the streets some people have barely escaped death from the horse riders, and the king, whose is the government, narrowly escaped in the year 1834.

Owing to the narrow streets, those having the care of the town and the government have difficulty with house premises, whence perhaps is the uncleanness and stench and undue suffering. The people of the town attribute to our narrow streets the cause of offensive odors, causing perhaps dizziness and many deaths. Therefore, householders, do not obstruct with evil disposition, the duties of our street workers.

Those who will carry out this proclamation are: M. Kekuanaoa, Paki, Kanaina, J. Ii, Kaeo, Nahinu, Kalunaaina, Kuapanio, Is. Kaaoahema, Elia Kuhia, Kahekili, Kalauwalu, Kaholowaa, Kuluwailehua, Unauna, Kaapuiki, Haalilio, Palu, Kaio, Keaniani, Nohonih, Kaaiawaawa.

EARLY PALI ROAD CONSTRUCTION

In the "Kumu Hawaii" of April 26, 1837, is an account of work in progress for the improvement of the Pali road, which, translated, is as follows:

"I have a mind to relate certain changes in progress in Koolau, some of which are formidable. We are at work on the Pali road. Some projecting ledges have been cut away; some at Kapili and some at Ipuolono [bluffs]. On one side of the road a long iron railing is affixed to aid in one's ascending or descending. Men and women may now travel there without fear.

"Mr. Beers, a blacksmith, is engaged thereon. He is one of the recent missionary band that arrived on the *Hamilton* from the Columbia River. The workmen engaged on the Pali road are partly from Honolulu and partly from Koolau. Chiefs also are assisting; they paid the blacksmith for his services; eight days were consumed thereon, costing about \$40. The work is not all done; there are a number of law-breakers of the land still engaged on it."

AN INFAMOUS DEED

THE DOUBLE crime of kidnaping and murder that befel little George Gill Jamieson, ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jamieson of this city, September 18th, by the hand of Myles Fukunaga, an Hawaiian-born Japanese youth of nineteen years, brought upon Honolulu the most daringly, cold-blooded deed in its annals of crime. The community, aghast at the atrocity, was moved to deep sympathy for the stricken parents, and desiring to apprehend the perpetrator joined in search parties and contributed to a reward fund for his capture that reached some \$28,000 by the time his body was found.

Events and a confession showed it to have been a coolly premeditated deed, with revenge upon the Hawaiian Trust Company as an excuse, and desire for money the motive, hence the selection of one of its prominent officers as the victim.

The boy was called for at Punahou school about 10 a. m. by the abductor in an auto, on the pretext that his mother had met with an accident, and taken directly to Waikiki. Dismissing the auto at the Royal Hawaii hotel grounds, the boy was taken mauka to the rear of the Seaside hotel, where, among the dense bushes, he was killed, and the body laid out with a rude cross placed upon it, and a short poem on immortality in his hand. This a little after 11 a. m.

That afternoon the father received a letter notifying him that his son was kidnaped, and demanding a ransom of \$10,000 for his safe return. It was dated that same morning at 9 a. m. At near 9 p. m. a telephone message directed him to take the money to Thomas Square where he would be met and given further instructions. Doing so, he was met by a masked man who, getting into the auto with him, directed him to King street just beyond the McKinley high school where he demanded the money be counted out. Giving the man \$4,000, he demanded his boy ere handing him the balance. On pretext of getting the boy, the man vanished in the shrubbery adjoining the school premises. Failing to return, alarm was given and the police notified. With

the city aroused the next day and searching parties aiding the police in tracing the lad and his captor, the latter coolly went to and fro among them in and out of town.

Thursday, at near noon, the body of the boy was found by searchers near the Ala Wai canal. It showed evidences of a struggle, and death by strangulation nearly forty-eight hours before. Feeling in the community was tense, and close watch was kept for possible clues of the guilty party, at first thought to be more than one. A lookout for bills of numbers among those of the ransome paid revealed the criminal. The first clue came from Waialua on Friday, and on Saturday, shortly before 5 p. m. the hunted man was taken into custody by two members of the detective force on Fort street. On his arrest he at once admitted his guilt, and later made a full and free confession. His trial occupied three days and resulted in a verdict of first degree murder, as charged. Four days later he was sentenced to suffer the death penalty for his crime.

At this writing, on appeal, the supreme court, Nov. 17th, issued a writ of error calling for a review of the trial proceedings.

MORE LANDMARKS GONE

COMPLETION of the Army and Navy Y building was followed by the demolition of all remaining structures on its premises on Hotel street—the Gedge cottage on the corner of Richards, and the famous Snow cottage near Alakea, which harked back to the late 40's, an exceptionally fine type of tropic structure, built by Capt. B. F. Snow, one of Honolulu's foremost merchants and a co-worker for its benefit and protection. He was prominent in forming Honolulu's first Chamber of Commerce, and one of the organizers of the fire department, and held connection therewith up to his death. The Snow cottage was naturally a prominent social center. In time it became an annex of the Royal Hawaiian hotel, and as such more noted as the scene of "Paramount" Blount's investigations and activities in Cleve-

land's behalf for the restoration of Liliuokalani, through U. S. Minister Willis.

Within a stone's throw of the Snow cottage, at the makai ewa corner of Alakea and Hotel streets stood the late Y. W. C. A. building that was the first erected Y. M. C. A. structure of the city, the corner stone of which was laid in 1882, and occupied by it till completion of its larger new edifice across the street, when the YW's became its owner. At their removal, also to larger new quarters, as mentioned in last ANNUAL, it was taken over by the Young Hotel interests, who have now torn it down to make room for business extension.

Historic Lunalilo home, erected in 1881 on a commanding site on the Makiki slope, in accordance with the will of King Lunalilo, in which he devised all his property for the founding of a home for indigent aged Hawaiians. Though a sandstone structure, it had to give way to the march of time and the ravages of termite pests, and was burned to the ground in March last, following the removal of its inmates to the newly acquired premises near Koko Head.

The Davenport hotel, on Pensacola street, the two-story building erected in the later 80's, by Hon. Wm. C. Wilder, and long occupied as the family residence up to the passing of Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, is no more. Though the fine home is gone, a lasting reminder of the good influence of the lady of the house for the benefit of others survives in the avenue of Golden Showers she planted on both sides of Pensacola thoroughfare.

The disposal of the remaining portion of the Allen property on King street this summer, was followed by the clearance of all buildings thereon, and one adjoining Union Trust Co.'s on Alakea street. The more prominent of these, on King, was the two two-story residences, one at the corner of Richards, built by or for Thos. E. Wall, and the other, adjoining on King, for Henry H. Williams, some forty years ago, and long occupied by them. The building torn down on Alakea street, of one-story, was the first Christian Church edifice erected here for that denomination, dating from 1895, and occupied by them till forced out for a quieter and more convenient neighborhood, at Kewalo street, in 1915, since which time it has served various business purposes.

The most prominent landmark of the year to succumb is that of the old Central Union church, corner of Beretania and Richards, the corner stone of which was laid June 3, 1891, built of Kalihi lava rock by the late Robt. Lishman. Many will miss its prominent and appropriate architecture, with its stained glass windows and lofty spire, and its interior all done in natural wood finish. In its stead will be a one-story building specially designed to serve the purposes of the automobile trade as the show rooms of the Schuman Carriage Co. and will extend further on Beretania street than the old structure.

Among the changes to the Catholic church premises along what was Garden Lane, through the extension of Bishop street, is the demolition of the two-story coral building that stood on the corner at Beretania, the last of the pioneer structures of that thoroughfare. It was built by Ely Jones, early U. S. consul, about 1831 and occupied as his residence. It was known subsequently as the residence of the Danish consul, Louis Anthon, and later of Capt. James Makee, who purchased it of Jones, his one-time partner, and on erection of the Nuuanu valley home he sold this one in 1854 to John Dobson, an English merchant, from whom it became part of the adjoining Catholic premises.

NEW RESEARCH BUREAU

ONE result of the general protest voiced this year to the increasing taxation and extravagances in administrative affairs, is the organization of the Hawaii Bureau of Government Research, suggested by James D. Dole, a community organization representing every branch of business and civic life of our city, with membership also from the other islands, "a non-political, non-profit bureau organized to stimulate the economic operation of the territorial, and city and county governments, and to serve in an investigatory and remedial capacity in the solution of governmental and community problems."

Governor Farrington welcomed the organization as one of the most valuable attributes to the community and promised it the

cooperation of every department of the territorial government. He said, "he had anticipated it for more than a year, and with a sincere and earnest personnel in such an association it can do the community an immeasurable amount of good."

Officers of the bureau are: James D. Dole, president; John R. Galt, first vice-president; William C. McGonagle, second vice-president; Atherton Richards, treasurer; Samuel W. King, secretary; O. F. Goddard, director.

James D. Dole, John R. Galt, Atherton Richards and Samuel W. King compose the executive committee.

Members of the board of trustees are A. W. T. Bottomley, Antonio D. Castro, Richard A. Cooke, Walter F. Dillingham, James D. Dole, Walter F. Frear, John R. Galt, Charles R. Hemenway, Samuel W. King, A. Lewis, Jr., Frederick D. Lowrey, William C. McGonagle, Atherton Richards, John E. Russell, D. Sumida, Ed Towse and Charles Wong.

From Kauai—Albert Horner, Jr., D. A. Larsen and Frank Crawford.

From Maui—Harry A. Baldwin, D. C. Lufkin and Caleb E. S. Burns.

NEW HAWAIIANA

"FATHER BOND of Kohala," an outstanding record of a remarkable life, devoted to the well-being, spiritual and otherwise, of the people with whom he cast his lot. A Chronicle of Pioneer Life in Hawaii, gathered by Ethel M. Damon, 284 pages, ills. 8vo., published by The Friend.

"Hawaii in the World War," by Ralph S. Kuykendall, 474 pages, with 49 pages ills. 8vo., published by the Hawaiian Historical Commission, 1928.

"Dust," by Irmine von Tempsky, a good story of an attempt to reclaim barren Kahoolawe, weakened by its redundancy of "cuss words," 324 pages, 12mo., Stokes Co., N. Y.

"Yarns of a Kentucky Admiral," by Hugh Rodman, Rear Admiral U. S. N., 320 pages, 40 of which are "yarns" of his Hawaiian experiences and hearings, 8vo., Bobbs-Merrill Co.

"Everyday in the Navy." Autobiography of Rear Admiral Albert S. Baker, in which three visits to Honolulu from Kamehameha Vth to annexation days are given, an illus. 12mo. of 422 pages, R. G. Badger, Boston, publisher.

"Hawaii and the Philippines," by Frank F. Bunker, formerly engaged in Hawaiian school research and publicity work, a handbook of information, 12mo., 210 pages. Lippincott Co. publishers.

"So this is Hawaii," by Harold V. Lucas, told in verse and story, illus., and edited by Martin R. Aden, 50 pages, including 11 to the memory of Com. John Rodgers in his pioneer flight to Hawaii, Sept., 1925; 12mo., paper, Advertiser Pub. Co.

"Folk-Tales from Hawaii," collected and translated by Laura S. Green, edited by Martha W. Beckwith, an 8vo. of 126 pages, a collection of 31 mostly short stories, a number being also in the original Hawaiian. Issued by the Hawaiian Board, 1928.

"Honolulu; Sketches of Life in Honolulu from 1828 to 1861," by Laura Fish Judd, with a supplementary sketch of events to 1880; a reissue of a long out of print reliable work covering the troublous years in the formative period of Hawaiian Constitutional History; an 8vo. of 205 pages, Star-Bulletin press, 1928.

"Vagabond's House," by Don Blanding, with illustrations by the author; a collection of gems from his earlier issues of verse, with later Hawaiian tributes in like vein. 12mo., 114 pages, Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Thrilling Stories of Real Life," by Florence M. Yates, including Honolulu experiences, 12mo., 104 pages. Paradise of Pacific press.

"Hawaii," by a Tourist, (Mrs.) S. Grace Harlow, largely condensed history from Alexander, and personal observations during a several month's visit, with less error than usually attends a malihini's writing, 12mo., 200 pages, ill., West Coast Pub. Co. press, Los Angeles.

"Pioneer Days in Hawaii." Experiences of Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Ursula Emerson, by their son Rev. O. P. Emerson, 12mo. of 257 pages. Doubleday Doran press.

"The Kakaako Korrespondence of Kahuna Nui," by Bernice P. Irwin, a pamphlet of 46 pages, 8vo., ill., by H. B. Christian.

"John Cameron's Odyssey," by Andrew Farrell, a 30-year's maritime experience, mostly in the Pacific, in which Hawaii shares largely, and almost wholly in the copious notes requiring 32 pages in finer print. 461 pages, with illus., and 11 plates, 8vo. The Macmillan Co., publishers.

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

"Handcrafts of the Society Islands," by Willowdean C. Handy, 118 pages, 16 plates, 56 figures, No. 42.

"Artemisia, Scaevola, Santalum, and Vaccinium in Hawaii," by C. Skottsberg, 89 pages, 8 plates, 30 figures, No. 43.

"Vegetation of Pacific Equatorial Islands," by E. Christopher-son, 79 pages, 7 plates, 13 figures, No. 44.

"Ecology of an Hawaiian Coral Reef," by C. H. Edmondson, 64 pages, No. 45.

"Tales and Poems of Tonga," by E. E. V. Collocott, a unique collection, 169 pages, No. 46.

"Land Snails from Hawaii, Christmas Island, and Samoa," by H. A. Pilsbury, C. M. Cooke, Jr., and Marie C. Neal, 49 pages, 22 figures, No. 47.

"Ancient Tahiti," by Teaira Henry, a valuable long looked-for work of 651 pages, 2 plates, 1 figure, No. 48.

"Hawaiian shallow water Anthozoa," by A. E. Verrill, 30 pages, 5 plates, No. 49.

"Archaeology of Nihoa and Necker Islands," by Kenneth P. Emory, 124 pages, 23 plates, No. 53.

"Hawaiian String Figures," by Lyle A. Dickey, 166 pages, 2 plates, No. 54.

In quarto Memoir series: "The Morioris," by H. D. Skinner and Wm. C. Baucke, 44 pages, 7 plates, No. 5, vol. IX.

HAWAIIAN ENTERTAINMENT

MUCH encouragement to the movement in progress for establishing Hawaiian entertainments of varied character may be seen in the general appreciation manifest in their song contests, pageants, plays, dances, luaus and other presentations of the ancient life and customs of the race. More particularly is this realized in the effort to present court scenes, representing the pomp, splendor and ceremonies that were Kamehameha's, or kings and queens before him. Hence the colorful display in the Kamehameha day parades and exercises. All such are educational to the people and fosters love of country; it is entertainment unequalled for visitors, many of whom come with a desire to see the primitive life of the land and are disappointed to find Hawaii so civilized. As some view it, the good old days are past, and, unfortunately, the knowledge thereof is meager, for it is not in their text books, and those to whom it has been handed down are lessening with the passing years.

Hawaiians are natural born actors, graceful in their motions or gestures, and as a rule are self possessed. The writer has never yet seen one abashed with stage fright, man or woman. While this quality has much to commend it, there is a possibility that in the natural trait of Hawaiians to please, some may *assume* a knowledge of ancient customs, rites and ceremonies, that he or she thinks will gratify the spectator or enquirer. We see this in the jazzing of their music.

It is gratifying that one so qualified as Mr. A. F. Wall, himself a member of the Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors Society, assumed the task of organizing and directing the Hawaiian song and pageant festival which was presented, entitled "Kaa ona ka Malama," or Season of Festival, at the McKinley auditorium, by two performances, November 15 and 17, a gorgeous historic pageant portraying One Hundred Years of Hawaiian Monarchy, admittedly the most ambitious undertaking of its kind in the history of pageantry in the islands. It consisted of a series of scenes,

each one representing the court of the five Kamehameha's, Lunalilo, Kalakaua, and Liliuokalani, with the music of each period.

This entertainment was an outgrowth, among other goodly influences, of the very successful play at Hamohamo in connection with the Cook celebration, with its Hawaiian setting, which so well portrayed their village life as to foster the idea of creating and maintaining a typical Hawaiian village for the perpetuation of the arts and crafts of ancient Hawaii. This worthy object, long talked of, and greatly desired as an attraction and pleasure to the whole community, and especially so to visitors, the organization of Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors now propose to establish, and have taken steps to secure the Hamohamo site from the Liliuokalani Trust for their future home, and erect various grass houses, canoe sheds, etc., with recreation grounds and outdoor auditorium for Hawaiian entertainments. The Hawaiian Civic club and other native societies will naturally fall in line in aid of the project to establish it on a self-supporting basis, with the aid of public entertainments such as above set forth, and make "Kaa ona ka Malama Festival" an annual attraction in the fall season of the year.

HAWAII'S FEDERAL TAXES.—A recent statement credits the territory of Hawaii as having paid to the federal government through the revenue bureau a greater amount of taxes (\$6,244,382.23) than was paid by 16 states, the last fiscal year. For the fiscal year 1926-1927 in this regard Hawaii exceeded the following states: Arkansas, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming.

COSTLY EDUCATION.—The Hawaii bureau of governmental research, in a study of the subject from the June, 1928, payroll of the public schools (free), totaling \$4,678,825.56, shows it costs the taxpayer \$71.76 per pupil.

RETROSPECT FOR 1928

CONGRATULATORY

HAWAII scores another year of material progress, notwithstanding the low rates that have ruled the market for our main product throughout the season. Various causes have contributed to this end, but mainly in having produced the largest sugar crop of our history, approximately 900,000 tons. Nor has the pineapple industry met any reverse in its steady development and market widening. Coffee also has had good returns, with favorable recognition of its superiority in the world market if care is given to its grading. Exceptional weather this year has favored all agricultural effort in increase and maturing of present crops, and gives promise of material benefit toward the next.

Our customs tables, pages 14 to 20, present in detail various commercial points of interest connecting with this era of prosperity. Naturally our increased exports of \$111,504,045 has induced or required an increase of imports, amounting to \$89,037,480, leaving the comfortable balance of trade in our favor of \$22,466,565 for the calendar year 1927. For the fiscal year 1928 our trade with the mainland alone shows \$34,961,507 to our credit. This growth in trade is reflected again by the increase of shipping at all ports of entry, Honolulu's gain being 896,196 tons for the year. Attendant upon the more frequent arrivals has been an increase of visitors, among which have been several prominent conventions, commercial and educational, that bids fair for far reaching mutually beneficial results.

Other matters of congratulation may be seen in the increase in property values and revenue collected, federal and territorial; bank deposits, commercial and savings; amount of insurance written; corporation growth, etc., given in sums total on page 7, as also the not so pleasant fact that our bonded debt is mounting steadily.

WEATHER

The islands throughout have enjoyed a year of exceptionally fine weather, notably uniform, if anything, too much so for certain sections. Summing up the monthly records confirms one's impressions of its mildness; light but well distributed rains below normal being the rule in most cases, with a temperature at times slightly above the monthly average, and spells of high winds a rarity since January. It is many years since October scored so dry a month. November brought welcome rains but with blustering trades.

Weather conditions during the closing month of 1927 were the wettest December of record since 1904. Considerable damage resulted to roads, bridges and crops in various sections. On this island of Oahu Kahuku suffered the most serious damage from the electric storm of 12-14th. Hilo also suffered severely in a wind and rain storm of 25-26th estimated at \$30,000. Nineteen twenty-eight opened somewhat boisterous, but tamed down during the month with rainfall below normal, to lead in the pleasant conditions above set forth.

POLITICAL

This being territorial election year, as also for the county of Oahu, the customary warm-Hawaiian-political-campaign occupied public attention since summer, with a still larger number of Oahu aspirants for public service than offered themselves in 1926, more particularly for the position of sheriff (which numbered 19), most of whom had little experience or known qualification for the office. The primary wisely eliminated and narrowed the list for the general election, but failed to secure the continuance of the efficient services of the incumbent City and County Attorney.

The territorial election for senators and representatives drew many competitors on all the islands, to result in some surprises in the shelving of experienced war horses for new blood. Our delegate to Congress had one opponent to his re-election by way of spice.

Pledges to party-platform planks for reduced taxation, economy of administration, and halt in bond issues were pet themes that

had loud-voiced support by all candidates. It is not forgotten that like promise was vouched for at the last election by some of these same aspirants, but which resulted in reckless violation of their pledge.

When the smoke of battle cleared, the city officials were Republicans throughout, save that of mayor, and three of the seven supervisors. Of the legislative body from all the islands, the delegate to congress was re-elected by large majority; Maui, Hawaii and Kauai returned Republican members to both the upper and lower house, while Oahu failed in effecting a clean Republican sweep by sending three Democrat representatives from the fifth district.

Added interest was given this year's election from the fact of it being re-registration year. Extra effort was made that all voters secured their rights in this regard which resulted in a much larger list than heretofore. The activity of the campaign returns show that out of 28,683 registered voters in this city and county, 26,011 cast their ballots.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Steady progress is being made on the sewer project of the city, mentioned in last issue. Further tunneling of streets extend at this writing from east of Punchbowl to Punahou.

With the completion of the pier work at foot of Fort street and removal of several buildings on Queen street and the Esplanade, the city front has now a clear, broad thoroughfare for its increasing traffic. Extension and improvement of Queen street northward, is in progress to relieve King street pressure. Completion of the concrete Kamehameha highway link from Wai-ahole to Hauula is reported, as also that of Waianae from Ewa. The new Waimea bridge and road work has had delay, but will soon be in evidence.

Completion of the concrete pier in Kewalo basin facilitates the handling of pineapple shipments from Lanai and Molokai, and improvements of Kewalo basin nearing its finish, will serve the fishing fleet.

Of public buildings, besides the new city hall and Library of Hawaii addition just begun, a new court house at Wahiawa is

completed, and the insane asylum at Kaneohe, and Girls' Industrial school at Kailua, are in progress.

Maui reports the finish of the Paia section of the federal aid road, and survey of the National park road to Haleakala. Kahului enjoys improved wharfage facilities by rebuilding the old Claudine wharf in concrete, and adding length to Pier No. 2. Resumption of breakwater work on both the east and west sections is also under way.

Hawaii's road work completing the chain of craters circuit, from National Park fund, adds much to its attraction. Kuhio bay section of Hilo harbor dredging is just finished, and extension of its water system is called for. Hilo's air field, with a runway of 2000 feet, will serve for commercial planes.

Completion of the retaining wall of Nawiliwili harbor, Kauai, is reported, and federal dredging work will now follow. The upper section of the Waimea canyon road is finished, and work on the lower part begun.

Road and wharf work at Kaunakakai, Molokai, will greatly facilitate the handling of its future pineapple crops in the height of its season. Molokai boasts an airport, a four-way field, 800 feet wide, and 4000 and 3200 feet respectively, in length.

REAL ESTATE

On page 24 is presented a table of realty transactions of the territory for the year 1927 of much interest for the study of its activities, with amounts of the several islands' divisions of deeded, leased, and mortgaged properties. The total value of real estate turnovers, including leaseholds, is placed at \$32,599,931.60, while the amount of recorded encumbrances is \$27,531,759.25.

Our last review noted a lull in real estate activities as the year advanced, from which it has failed to recover, a depression due largely to the prevalent feeling over the raised assessment valuations and higher taxes, which, with the levies for improvements in progress, in some sections, is far from encouraging to the ordinary home owner. This year's activities will likely show a decline in totals, though there have been a number of important transactions, including several ranch properties on Maui, and on

Hawaii, notably the sale of Kipahulu lands of the Haiku Pineapple Co. to F. F. Baldwin for \$100,000; the Branco ranch, in Hamakua, to the Kukaiau Ranch Co. at over \$125,000, and the Woods ranch, in Kohala, to Theo. Richards et al. for some \$400,000.

Among the more important sales of city business properties have been the Catton-Neill two-story stone building, corner of Queen and Alakea streets, to Dr. C. B. Cooper for \$94,500; the Gilman Waikiki (Grey's-by-the-Sea) hotel property to Clifford Kimball for \$150,000; Makiki hotel premises to a Buddhist school organization for \$59,000; the Colonial hotel and premises to new owners at \$70,000; Mendonca building, corner of King and Smith to its tenants, the Sumitomo Bank, for \$150,000, and two properties in the Chinatown section to Chinese firms for \$145,000.

Residence properties have been fairly active, considering, and well distributed in choice for homes, elevations having preference. Fewer tracts for subdivision have been put upon the market this year, and out of town beach attractions for week-end, or summer vacationings, have not been neglected.

BUILDING

Building projects for 1927 closed better than was expected, with 3631 permits of an estimated value of \$6,392,113, an increase of \$659,539 over the year preceding. For the nine months of 1928 ending Sept. 30, there were 3001 permits issued, at an estimated cost of \$5,523,347, bidding fair to reach, if not exceed, last year's figures. This does not include government work, which this year embraced five new school buildings in the city, of 121 rooms capacity, and began the new city hall, a \$750,000 structure, and an addition to the Library of Hawaii, to cost \$300,000.

Most prominent of the business buildings of the year is that of Alexander & Baldwin, on Bishop street from Merchant to Queen, a four-story structure that will harmonize well with its neighbors. Kalakaua avenue, Kaimuki and Beretania street are making rapid strides toward attraction of business, in connection with which, chain stores by three concerns are already in the field. This movement is mostly of one-story buildings that look much like

pro tem ventures, that of Gumps' at Waikiki, and the Gladden Co. on Beretania street, both two-story, are the exceptions. The new shopping district structures, both sides of Pensacola street from Beretania to Young, nearing completion, are also of one story.

The increasing automobile trade is making new and larger quarters, as seen in the new Burgess & Johnson building on King street corner of Alakea; the alteration of former Central Union church for Schuman Carriage Co.'s display rooms, and Arnott & Hough's new concern at Dr. Wayson's premises, besides many auto accessory concerns and attractive oil stations in all directions.

Hotel and apartment accommodation is also increasing by new ventures and enlargements, with still others projected the coming year. Among other changes in progress is the Chinese Christian church building, on King street on the Granville hotel site, opposite the McKinley school; new Pawaa theater at corner of King and Punahou streets; Kapiolani Maternity Home on Punahou street; new Catholic church at Kaimuki, opposite St. Louis College; Auditorium building of Punahou school; two new units to the University of Hawaii group; American Sanitary Laundry building, and work begun on the new Kamehameha schools. Enlargement of the Waikiki Inn is finished.

Residences are going up continually in all sections of the city suburbs, with Kaimuki, as usual, leading as to number if not value.

Hilo is also showing continued building activity in office structures, hospital enlargement, two fine residences, and new hotel project. At Kailua, Kona, there has just been completed a fine new hotel to meet the needs of increasing tourist travel, of 20 rooms capacity, with provision for enlargement, which opened November 3rd.

1928 YACHT RACE

The race started from Newport Harbor, Southern California, at noon on Sunday, June 3, for Honolulu.

The yachts entered in the race this year, their specifications and owners are as follows:

Yacht	Owner	Type	Length	Sail Area
Talayha.....	Lizard Lippman.....	Sloop.....	102 feet	6278 sq. ft.
Pandora.....	H. W. Rohl.....	Yawl.....	66 feet	2800 sq. ft.
Wetona.....	Charles W. Reynolds.....	Schooner.....	63 feet	2625 sq. ft.
Teva.....	Clem W. Stose.....	Yawl.....	56 feet	2163 sq. ft.
Aafje.....	Robert Millsap.....	Schooner.....	56 feet	1884 sq. ft.
Mollilou.....	Milton Hesselberger.....	Yawl.....	56 feet	1941 sq. ft.

The handicaps upon which the corrected time of the yachts were computed are as follows:

Talayha: Started from scratch.

Pandora: 56 hours, 59 minutes, 44 seconds.

Wetona: 53 hours, 45 seconds.

Aafje 85 hours, 24 minutes, 45 seconds.

Teva: 86 hours, 37 minutes, 33 seconds.

Mollilou: 90 hours, 46 minutes, 34 seconds.

Due to a collision at the start of the race, the Mollilou lost her bowsprit and was delayed 23 hours for repairs, but not being responsible for the accident the delay did not affect her corrected time.

Of the six entrants in this the seventh yacht race from the Coast to Hawaii, the Talayha, the largest craft and only sloop of the fleet, was the first arrival, June 16th at 2:20 p. m., with loss of sails and damaged bowsprit from heavy weather. The yawl Pandora was the next, followed a few hours later by the yawl Teva, at 7:20:05 on the morning of the 19th, both also sufferers through heavy weather. The Aafje, schooner, came next, crossing the line at 2:05 a. m. of the 20th. At near midnight of same day, the schooner Wetona, followed an hour later by the yawl Mollilou, brought the race to a finish, the Lipton Cup prize going to Clem W. Stose's yacht Teva, as winner.

These latter three arrivals all reported mild weather.

Two of the yachts were navigated by women. Mrs. Charles L. Reynolds, wife of the skipper of the Wetona, is navigating that yacht. Mrs. H. W. Rohl, wife of the owner of the Pandora, is navigating the yawl.

OCEAN SPEED RECORDS

The U. S. S. *Lexington*, aircraft carrier, in her record trip from San Pedro to Honolulu, in June last, logged 700 knots the first day's run, 742 the next day, and on the last day of the trip scored 770 miles. The run to Hawaii covered 2228 nautical miles in 72 hours and 34 minutes, or three days and 34 minutes.

The record day's run of the *Malolo*, noon to noon, on her recent trip down from her Northwest tour, was 537 miles.

MUSIC

Honolulu music lovers have not been surfeited by the frequency of entertainment by visiting celebrities during the year, though there has been a variety of concerts by local and transient artists that have kept alive this divine spark within us.

Of visiting violinists the concerts of Peter Meremblum, a Russian artist, stand out as rare treats to live long in the memory of those who gained a hearing at Mission Memorial hall, or the Art Museum.

In the several Piano recitals much pleasure was given in the concerts of Madalah Masson, at Mission Memorial hall, to appreciative audiences, and that of Mme. Theodora S. Ryder, at the Y. W. C. A. and at Kamehameha. Much interest was felt in the debut of our own artist, Wm. Hughes, protege of the Morning Music Club, on a visit from his four years of Chicago study, in several recitals. He opened at the McKinley auditorium to a large audience of appreciative hearers, delighted with his progress and promise.

Vocal concerts have been more numerous, notably that of Dawn Assheton, English opera singer, with Laszlo Schwartz, Hungarian violinist, in a twilight entertainment at the Princess. Of our local singers, Mme. Eleanor Peacock opened the new Oahu Theater with a brilliant concert to a delighted audience, and was heard again in a farewell entertainment. Several concerts have been given by Blanche Hoffman, a visiting Scottish lyric soprano, and two by the noted Japanese tenor, Yoshio Fujiwara.

An Opera association has been organized for the study and presentation of light operas by local talent, under the leadership

of Milton Seymour, the first of which will be Flotow's "Martha," early in December, to be followed in the spring by "Bohemian Girl."

Last season of the Symphony Society, though shortened by the departure of Director Dunn, proved of high order and met with such appreciation as to encourage steps for its permanency, with a highly commended conductor, Arthur Brooke, from the Boston Symphony, now in charge. The new season opened October 24th to a capacity house, to their great delight. It is planned to supplement a popular entertainment between each regular symphony concert, the first of which was given at the McKinley auditorium, Sunday, November 18th, to a large, delighted audience.

STILL MORE FILIPINOS

The concern felt last year at the influx of numbers of independent Filipino labor seekers, as mentioned in our Retrospect, is revived this year by the arrival of 638 by the *Sandviken*, followed by 18 per *Tenyo Maru*, with others said to be due shortly. With our labor conditions well regulated and supplied, such numbers of new comers exploited by unscrupulous labor agencies whose interest ends with their landing here, is an injustice to them and to those already in employment here. Governor Farrington radioed Governor-General Stimson of labor conditions here being already supplied, and Commissioner Ligot has done the same, with the suggestion that labor agents be required to provide return passage for those who do not find work.

FAIRS OF 1928

The Seventh Territorial Fair held in Honolulu during the week April 30-May 5, is said to have been the best yet staged, from the standpoint of size and quality of its exhibits, but the attendance was the smallest in its history. Notwithstanding some 18,000 less patrons than last year, due partly to shorter season, the exposition closed with a net profit of \$1903.45.

Maui's Eleventh County Fair held this year October 11 to 13, maintained its reputation for increased interest and attraction; and had the distinction of being opened by President Coolidge

pressing the button in Washington. Several months before its opening its directors made known their policy that no gambling or games of chance would be permitted, such as had called forth vigorous protests on several occasions attending the territorial fairs. The party having the joy zone concessions was made to understand this. As in other respects "Maui no ka Oi."

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The year witnesses several new ventures in local journalism, each of them expecting to serve growing needs from their respective racial viewpoints, independently. *Ke Alakai o Hawaii* (Hawaii's Guide) is a weekly newspaper in Hawaiian, the venture of Jonah Kumalae and G. H. Miranda; to take the place of the *Nupepa Kuokoa* that discontinued the early part of the year. The *Alakai* will present news events, legendary and other matter of interest to native readers, and claims to start out with a list of some 3,000 subscribers.

Aloha, issued semi-monthly, in Hawaiian, with its translation in English on opposite page, by the Aloha Publishing Co., Ltd., John Matson, editor, devoted largely to reprint of ancient lore of Hawaii.

Sunshine, the Hawaii Monthly, containing fiction, articles and general reading matter designed for the family, but not confined to home consumption, its aim being to sell Hawaii abroad.

Pacific Herald, a semi-weekly paper devoted to Chinese, Korean and Japanese interests, to be published on Sunday and Thursday mornings.

HIBISCUS EXHIBITS

Following a very large and varied exhibit of hibiscus blooms, this summer, product of the late John Walker, showing the success attending his propagation and crossings, a two-day's exhibit was held August 25 and 26 at the Nuuanu Y. M. C. A. under the charge of Walter Wall, that was contributed to by hundreds of our hibiscus growers and pronounced to be "one of the largest and best ever held in Honolulu, in that there were more flowers and more variety than had ever been exhibited." Fancy forty

thousand crossings said to have been made by one exhibitor, from which he obtained four hundred varieties. Fine as was the first day's exhibit, the second was deemed still better, and elicited the hope that our marvelous hibiscus shows could be made an annual affair.

NEW LUNALILO HOME

After nearly fifty years of occupancy, the Lunalilo home for indigent aged Hawaiians has been moved from its Makiki site to near Koko Head, its trustees having acquired the extensive premises and buildings of the Marconi wireless station for this purpose and remodelled the main structure for its new use. The inmates of the home were moved February 20, which is now under the superintendency of Wm. P. Jarrett. Court action authorized the trustees to make the change and subdivide the old location for residence lots.

MONUMENT TO W. H. GREENWELL

The Japanese community of Kona, Hawaii, in expression of their esteem of the late W. H. Greenwell, have erected a marble monument to his memory, the work of a New York artist, which was unveiled with impressive ceremonies July 1st in the presence of a large gathering of people of all nationalities. The monument is a shaft of polished gray marble, having on one side the inscription "W. Henry Greenwell, born June 7, 1869, died June 17, 1927," and on the other, "As an eternal remembrance to his friendship this monument is erected by his Japanese friends. To him all people alike."

OAHU PRECIOUS STONES

This summer there was placed on exhibition a collection of precious stones that had been found in quarrying on windward Oahu, by Messrs. Herbert and Walter Hutchins and Bert S. Nott. These had been sent to mainland for treatment, and consisted of three small diamonds, and several each of opals, olivines, moonstones and Pele pearls. With the cut stones exhibited were samples also of rock in which they were found.

FIRES

Among the many calls upon the Fire Department through the year, the more serious, at least for the first half, resolved into monthly demands, prompt attention to which minimized the loss.

An afternoon fire broke out in a nest of cottages off Liliha street January 24, that fortunately was early brought under control when the fire-laddies reached the scene, so that but seven houses were seriously damaged.

Slight damage befell the City Mill from suspected incendiarism February 15. Its early discovery saved a serious loss.

A dwelling house off Nuuanu street, March 15, was destroyed by fire, at a loss of about \$5000. A neighboring cottage and garage were saved its fate.

A few days previous the services of the department were called upon to burn down the old Lunalilo Home, it having become so infested with termites as to be beyond repair.

Fire gutted a dwelling and contents opposite the Kuhio school, Waialae road, April 3, damage estimated at \$1200. A more valuable cottage of same owner, almost adjoining, was fortunately saved.

Schofield Garage had a fire of unknown origin, whereby six motorcycles, one large truck, and one Dodge touring car were destroyed with the building.

What proved a hard fire to fight occurred in the warehouse of the Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co. June 29, in which the fire chief and several of his men suffered from the smoke and fumes from the chemical compound, as also the night watchman. Loss estimated at \$20,000.

Two children (one of two years, and an infant nine days old) met death in a fire which destroyed their parents' home, Fifth avenue, Palolo valley, July 7. Its distance from water facilities was a mockery to the firemen after they reached the scene.

The Waiohinu Tavern, Kau, Hawaii, was destroyed by fire February 27, loss estimated at \$4,000, fully insured.

A midnight blaze of unknown origin, September 3rd, did serious damage to the Oriental-goods shop of Yee Yap, at 1170 Nuuanu street, which, but for the prompt efficient work of the firemen, would have involved others in its disaster.

An afternoon fire September 26, cause unknown, did serious damage to the Manoa home of Frank Bellows, despite an hour's strenuous work of the firemen. Damage is estimated at \$5,000.

AVIATION MISHAPS

Lieut. R. S. Worthington, of 18th Pursuit squadron, Wheeler Field, in taking off from Luke Field December 7, 1927, the engine of his plane failed and the machine nose-dived into the water of Pearl Harbor whereby he was drowned.

Lieut. H. R. Ballinger and Ensign Albert Cole were killed, May 18th, off Lahaina, when their plane, after being catapulted from the battleship *West Virginia*, rising to a height of 200 feet, went into a spin and sank into the sea.

Two fliers, Lieut. T. J. Redding and mechanic Pearson, narrowly escaped death when their scout plane turned completely over as they were attempting to land at the Kawailoa field, June 8th. Both men crawled from the wreckage unhurt.

Another mishap befell a trio of birdmen a little later, when their seaplane, at Pearl Harbor, after rising a few feet burst into flames. The occupants jumped clear of the burning plane and were picked up by a rescuing launch.

Lieut. Wm. H. Reddington of the aircraft *Langley* was drowned May 21st when his plane went into a nose dive. A radio operator as passenger at the time, fortunately was able to clear himself and was saved.

Sergt. C. W. Terry, of Luke Field, was killed October 1st when the plane in which he was a passenger, a Keystone bomber, plunged into the sea off Kawailoa from an altitude of 200 feet. Three others escaped uninjured.

A newly arrived airplane for Lewis' commercial service, in returning from a trial flight over the city, October 20th, was forced to land in the shallow water off Lewis field, damaging the plane somewhat, but its two occupants escaped injury.

SONG BIRD INTRODUCTION

The question of song birds for our hills and valleys of a few years ago was revived this year, and met with kindly aid and

financial support from several visitors and residents with better result. To Mr. D. M. Johnson, of the Tropical Horticultural Co., a naturalist, the islands are indebted for the promising outlook of successful effort. Thirty-two African Ring Doves led the van, which were liberated to breed in Oahu's woods. Four Mocking-birds from Mexico, and eight Pekin Nightingales came from China by way of San Francisco, to the order of F. J. Lowrey. The Mocking-birds, however, must be kept in captivity, in accordance with territorial regulations. Other varieties introduced so far, are: Meadow Lark, Peewee Lark, Willy-Wagtail and Yamagara. Other birds permitted are: Humming bird, cardinal, Tientsin lark, red-faced warbler, chickadee, brown creeper, white-breasted nuthatch, purple martin, nighthawk, bush tit, bush warbler, titmouse.

WELFARE BUDGET FOR 1929

As for 1928, the call upon the community for aid to the 25 social service agencies of this city for the coming year was \$450,000, the campaign for which was held October 26 to November 3, inclusive. The work was divided between teams of earnest men and women for house to house canvassing, as heretofore, and closed with \$1500 to spare, a gratifying result, considering the extraordinary demands of late upon the community.

JUDD ANNIVERSARY

Among the notable events of the year was the observance of the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Dr. G. P. and Mrs. Judd with the mission band per *Parthian*, from Boston, March 31, 1828, by a memorial service at Kawaiahao church, arranged by their descendants. Rev. H. P. Judd presented the account of the voyage and members of the company of 14 missionaries which comprised this the third band. Judge A. G. M. Robertson followed with an outline on the life and services of Dr. Judd, more particularly as statesman and adviser to Kamehameha III in and through the formative period of the government.

An aftermath of this service was the unveiling of a memorial tablet in Kawaiahao church, a few months later, to Dr. and Mrs. Judd, commemorative of the event.

HULIHEE PALACE DEDICATED

Historic Kailua, Hawaii, is coming into her own again, for with improvements in progress to meet increasing business and travel through Kona, there has been restored the famous Kuakini building, erected by that celebrated chief in 1837, which, after passing through several royal ownerships was assigned by Governor Farrington to the Daughters of Hawaii for their use and control as a museum. Repairs and alterations completed by the society, the building and grounds were dedicated June 10th to this service. Presentation of kahilis at the opening gave the sense of ancient pompous ceremony with attendants and old time customs observed. Mrs. F. M. Swanzy, president of the Daughters of Hawaii, gave an historic address befitting the occasion.

MARINE MISHAPS

S. S. *Niagara*, on her arrival from the Colonies, December 21, 1927, brought fourteen of the officers and crew of the three masted schooner *Doris Crane*, Capt. H. C. Davidson, burned at sea en route from Fanning Island for San Francisco and abandoned on 20th. All hands, after strenuous effort to save the vessel, whereby they suffered burns and injuries, and losing one of their number, took to the boats, and were fortunately picked up some hours later, and given care and attention.

Freighter *Steelmaker*, en route from Noumea for this port, with cargo of chrome ore, was reported March 20th as ashore at Mitchell island, of the Ellice group, but was finally rescued.

Four-masted schooner *Ella A.*, Capt. D. O. Killman, from Newcastle for Callao, Peru, with coal, was driven from her course by continuous heavy weather and sprang a leak, forcing her to head here. The vessel made land at Kekaha, Kauai, and was towed from there to this port for repairs, arriving May 7th, five months from starting on her voyage.

Island steamer *J. A. Cummins*, once the regular Waimanalo plantation packet, after several changes of ownership and long idleness, on being towed to Pearl Harbor broke adrift from her tug and came to grief off Kalihi.

SESQUI COIN AND STAMPS

Meeting the desire of the Cook Sesquicentennial Commission a fifty-cent silver coin was minted by the federal government, the first Commemorative coin ever issued for Hawaii, and of same weight and fineness as other silver halves, but 10,000 of these were issued, at Hawaii's expense, and were placed on sale July 19th at the Bank of Hawaii, at \$2.00 each, limited to five to any one person or order. This is a little higher than the customary price for commemorative issues, but at this writing they already command double this figure abroad.

In the issue of postage stamps desired, commemorative of the event, the federal government turned down the submitted designs for the two- and five-cent denominations, as requested by Hawaii, substituting in their place a supply of the current issues of carmine twos and blue fives, surcharged "Hawaii 1778-1928." These were for disposal in the territory and at the U. S. Philatelic Agency in Washington only, and went on sale August 13th. The quantity of this special issue was 5,000,000 twos and 1,000,000 fives.

NEW S. S. WAIALEALE

This new Inter-Island steamer, *Waialeale*, built especially for the "Garden Island" service (hence named for its famed mountain), arrived to take its place and fill a long-felt want in June last, to the delight of all interested parties, as evidenced by the warm welcome that was accorded it, both here and at Ahukini. The vessel is not only the largest of the Kauai steam packets, but is specially fitted with the latest comforts and conveniences for its passenger service, comparing favorably with the Haleakala on the Hilo route.

The *Waialeale* was built at San Francisco; she is 310 feet in length, fitted for 212 first class passengers, and is of 2900 gross tons capacity.

WORLD TOURS, 1928

January 7, *Belgenland*, Capt. Wm. A. Morehouse, arrived via Hilo, with 383 passengers, staying three days ere continuing on to the Orient.

February 9, The Cunard liner *Caledonia*, arrived also by way of Hilo, with 457 passengers, for a two-day's visit here en route to the Orient.

March 16, Canadian-Pacific liner *Empress of Australia*, arrived from the Orient with 333 passengers, spending two days in Honolulu, then proceeding to Hilo, for one day of its attractions.

May 1, The Hamburg-American liner *Resolute*, Capt. F. Kruze, arrived from the Orient with 360 passengers in time to share lei-day only, as she left at eventide for Hilo and San Francisco.

MALOLO'S NORTHWEST TOUR

Last, but not least, of the year's group of visitors was that of the Northwest excursionists by the November special tour of the liner *Malolo*, sponsored by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, by which a notable delegation of city officials and representative men of Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and other Northwest communities came to verify all the good things said of this Paradise of the Pacific, with an eye to the main chance of sharing in the business opportunities of this outlying territory of the Union, the importance of which they were "just awaking to," as one of their journals expressed it.

The fact that this commercial delegation drew the palatial *Malolo* from her regular San Francisco-Honolulu run to make the Northwest tour of the principal Sound cities for this special trip, is an indication of a hopeful outlook of mutual advantage. Some 320 comprised the excursion party, of which a hundred representative business men was the advance guard, having with them an exhibit of produce and manufactures of their respective sections, which was displayed at the armory during their visit.

Honolulu gave the excursionists one of her characteristic welcomes, greeting them with floral leis off port and at the dock, while whistles and sirens shrieked their courteous welcome, flags fluttered, and the band played "Aloha Oe." Their visit to the islands included a trip to Hilo for its attractions and possibilities, where they were also given a hearty welcome.

What with luncheons, banquets, pageantry of ancient Hawaii representing each successive royal court from Kamehameha I down, with the music of each reign, and sight-seeing in island

tours and various points about the city, they had a memorable time, so much so that about half of the party remained for a longer visit when the day of departure rolled around.

A NEW POSSIBLE INDUSTRY

A movement is inaugurated for the establishment of a new industry in the islands—the manufacture of paper and board products from the bagasse of our sugar mills. Careful investigation has been in progress for some time for the most suitable factory site, to benefit by the growing demand for mulching paper and board to be manufactured from cane trash that has heretofore largely gone into fuel use of each plantation.

Celotex, the name by which the bagasse board is known, is a compressed product of large possibilities. To Hilo must go the credit for its enterprise in launching the pioneer corporation for the manufacture of this product. Its president is now abroad for the selection of machinery and obtaining the latest data regarding the utilization of bagasse for various commercial products, with the prospect of an early established celotex factory, to supply not only local demand but become in time an article of export instead of import.

PALI FATALITIES

Two soldiers of Schofield Barracks in an automobile in some unaccountable way, plunged over the pali about 9 p. m. October 31st and landed on a ledge some 600 feet below, whereby one, Bruce Hallams, was killed and the other, K. B. King, suffered serious injuries. Witnesses of the plunge quickly sought aid to rescue them. Police and volunteers labored long in the hazardous work of reaching the unfortunates on a shelf of the cliff, at about 3 a. m., and again in getting them to the top. With ropes 1000 feet in length, obtained after much search, Mr. King was brought up the cliff with great difficulty and rushed to the Tripler hospital. By means of a contrived wire basket the body of Hallams, through like danger and risk, reached the top about 11 a. m. November 1st.

Three days later a party of three college students visited the scene, when one of them, Andrew Schenck, aged 14, in reaching

for a cluster of lehua blossoms at the edge of the cliff, about 11 a. m., lost his footing and fell over the precipice some 600 feet. His companions sought to rescue him, rendering first aid, then hastened for police and other helpers, and the hazardous work of a short time before was re-enacted, and the lad brought to the top and at once conveyed to the hospital, but his injuries were so serious that death ensued at 4 p. m.

NECROLOGY

Since last record the following well known and early residents have passed on:

Jos. Lightfoot (73); H. P. Roth (54); F. W. Vaille (73); John Hendrickson (73); Mrs. J. L. Richardson (52); E. H. F. Wolters (73); Mrs. H. W. Rietow (69); J. V. Peterson (37); Mrs. E. Hodgson (72); C. H. Thurston (57); Col. H. Hathaway (63); Mrs. E. T. Farmer (84); Chas. H. Atherton (60); Rev. J. C. Villiers (69); Mrs. C. B. Wood (68); Mrs. W. H. Heine (68); Mrs. A. E. Nichols (64); A. R. Gurrey, Jr. (53); R. W. Maygrove (49); S. F. Chillingworth (87); W. H. Field (60); Mrs. S. J. Grace (75); J. R. Bowman (71); G. W. Willfong, Hilo (37); H. K. Ashford (37); Mrs. R. B. Baker (83); Mrs. K. B. Porter (50); Geo. W. Smith, Cal. (69); Mrs. J. B. Gibson (56); A. H. Smith (75); R. A. Lucas, Hilo (61); W. M. Minton (74); Mrs. E. P. Kimball (86); Mrs. A. Rowe (84); C. H. Cooke, Jr., Cal. (21); C. D. Pringle (62); J. C. Axtell (77); Mrs. G. R. Ewart (83); J. B. Hackett (76); John H. Jones (53); Mrs. I. K. Blanding (79); Chris. J. Willis (59); Edgar Wood, Nova Scotia (65); Miss S. E. Pinder (80); Mrs. M. Lishman (94); Miss Lucy Peabody (88); Miss J. Sullivan; B. D. Baldwin (60); H. P. Faye, Cal. (68); Mrs. F. B. Cameron, Maui (46); J. W. Podmore (68); Mrs. Robt. McCorrison (39); Capt. P. F. Smith (66); Albert G. Smith (85); John Walker (69); Mrs. E. B. Buchanan (79); Francis Gay (76); Bishop J. D. La Mothe, Baltimore (60); Miss Eliz. Campbell (67); Mrs. S. M. Angus (80); H. B. Spencer (55); Wm. Williamson (54); Wm. W. McGowan (67).

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	J. 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	D. E. 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. Cruickshank	Jos. Herrscher
Kahuku Plantation	Kahuku, Oahu	T. G. S. Walker	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Kaiwiki Sugar Co.	Ookala, Hawaii	Jas. Johnston	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Kekaha Sugar Co.	Kekaha, Kauai	Wm. Danford	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. Hutchinson	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Lihue Plantation Co.....	Lihue, Kauai	R. D. Moler.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Makee Sugar Co.....	Kealia, Kauai	H. Wolters	American Factors, Ltd.
Maui Agricultural Co., Ltd.....	Paia, Maui	H. A. Baldwin.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.....	Wahiawa, Kauai	F. A. Alexander.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Niulii Mill & Plantation.....	Kohala, Hawaii	John Craik.....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Oahu Sugar Co.....	Waipahu, Oahu	E. W. Greene.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Olaa Sugar Co.....	Olaa, Hawaii	A. J. Watt.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Olowalu Co.	Olowalu, Maui	E. Haneberg.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Onomea Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii	John T. Moir.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.*.....	Hamakua, Hawaii	F. M. Anderson.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pacific Development Co., Ltd.*.....	Pahoa, Hawaii	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.
Wailea Milling Co.†.....	Hilo, Hawaii	A. S. Costa.....	Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	Wailuku, Maui.....	H. B. Penhallow.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Waimanalo Sugar Co.....	Waimanalo, Oahu	Geo. Chalmers, Jr.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Waimea Sugar Mill Co.....	Waimea, Kauai	L. A. Faye.....	American Factors, Ltd.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, IN TONS, 1924-1928

From Hawaiian Planters' Association Tables

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

Islands	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Production of Hawaii...	235,568	269,125	278,852	261,971	299,623
Production of Maui.....	155,364	169,094	158,950	172,043	192,113
Production of Oahu.....	188,532	202,460	213,705	224,004	249,069
Production of Kauai....	121,969	134,493	135,739	153,315	163,233
Grand Total.....	701,433	776,072	787,246	811,333	904,040
Hawaii Plantations.					
Waiakea Mill Co.....	6,957	10,938	11,416	11,489	13,550
Hilo Sugar Co.....	21,729	23,106	24,876	21,839	25,154
Onomea Sugar Co.....	21,430	27,776	25,194	23,829	24,927
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	10,969	14,241	12,651	12,218	11,917
Honomu Sugar Co.....	9,383	9,231	10,950	9,556	10,335
Hakalau Plantation Co..	16,023	17,861	19,466	19,382	19,590
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co..	14,199	14,808	13,862	16,925	16,471
Kaiwiki Sugar Co.....	7,102	} 7,688	7,940	8,506	10,177
Kaiwiki Milling Co.....	295				
Hamakua Mill Co.....	14,533	14,241	13,939	12,800	13,937
Paauhau S. Plant. Co...	9,623	12,274	13,691	11,643	13,545
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	8,565	9,492	11,024	10,853	} 23,486
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	7,355	7,171	8,690	7,171	
Niuli Mill and Plant....	2,803	2,990	3,751	2,234	3,664
Halawa Plantation	2,860	3,295	3,211	2,241	3,213
Kohala Sugar Co.....	7,512	7,058	7,295	7,940	8,436
Union Mill Co.....	5,170	4,029	6,300	3,517	5,983
Hawi Mill and Plant....	8,656	10,689	7,445	6,257	7,567
Kona Development Co..	1,457	2,121	1,836	.....	.....
Hutchinson S. Plant. Co.	8,759	10,700	10,171	9,262	12,781
Hawaiian Agricul. Co...	17,001	19,793	20,786	21,242	26,674
Puakea Plantation	899	.....	1,693	934	1,546
Olaa Sugar Co.....	29,330	33,921	36,202	34,382	40,027
Wailea Milling Co.....	2,958	4,960	3,553	6,214	4,309
Crescent City Milling Co.	.....	742	.....	.....	.....
Homestead Plntn. Co....	.....	.....	2,316	1,537	2,334
	235,568	269,125	278,852	261,971	299,623

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1924-1928—Continued

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Maui Plantations.					
Kaeleku Plantation Co...	4,558	6,026	5,614	5,289	6,007
Maui Agricultural Co...	32,249	40,711	41,675	41,920	45,326
Hawaiian Coml. & S. Co.	63,258	67,726	63,555	63,518	71,720
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	18,029	17,881	17,466	19,988	22,011
Olowalu Co.	2,289	2,065	2,262	2,437	2,588
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd...	34,981	35,395	28,378	38,891	44,461
Haiku F. & Pkng. Corp...	.....	190	.....	.....	.....
	155,364	169,994	158,950	172,043	192,113
Oahu Plantations.					
Waimanalo Sugar Co....	7,067	8,178	7,949	8,241	9,548
Laie Plantation	1,870	1,886	3,610	3,032	4,078
Kahuku Plantation Co..	9,037	11,220	10,440	12,447	12,574
Waialua Agricul. Co....	36,001	32,585	43,601	45,161	50,386
Waianae Co.	5,704	6,820	4,520	5,014	5,709
Ewa Plantation Co.....	46,315	50,826	51,361	50,518	54,369
Apokaa Sugar Co.....	907	1,136	979	1,145	1,091
Oahu Sugar Co.....	58,917	64,030	62,391	65,417	74,643
Honolulu Plantation Co.	21,315	23,915	28,547	32,671	36,552
Koolau Agricultural Co.	1,399	1,552	.....	.....	.....
Hawaiian Pineapple Co..	.....	89	139	136	119
California Packing Co...	.....	223	168	222	.....
	188,532	202,460	213,705	224,004	249,069
Kauai Plantations.					
Kilauea S. Plant. Co....	5,219	6,280	6,279	6,712	6,642
Makee Sugar Co.....	16,641	18,597	18,151	19,008	22,190
Lihue Plantation Co....	18,531	22,434	22,934	29,781	28,354
Grove Farm Plantation.	5,897	4,755	5,265	6,067	5,949
Koloa Sugar Co.....	9,550	11,199	10,353	11,812	13,381
McBryde Sugar Co.....	15,186	18,360	16,218	16,457	20,120
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	24,541	24,856	25,339	25,990	26,878
Gay & Robinson.....	4,256	3,861	4,937	4,260	4,642
Waimea Sugar Mill Co..	2,198	2,924	2,605	2,632	3,066
Kekaha Sugar Co.....	18,495	19,535	22,179	28,710	29,770
Kipu Plantation	1,455	1,692	1,479	1,886	2,243
	121,969	134,493	135,739	153,315	163,235

TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1929

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 1, 1928

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

W. R. Farrington.....Governor
 Raymond C. Brown.....Secretary
 H. R. Hewitt.....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,
 Sr., Robert Hind, W. K. Kamau.
 Maui—G. P. Cooke, A. P. Low, H. W.
 Rice.
 Oahu—F. H. Ii Brown, C. H. Cooke, W.
 H. Heen, J. K. Jarrett, W. H. Mc-
 Inerny, R. W. Shingle.
 Kauai—H. K. Aki, C. A. Rice.

Representatives.

Hawaii—A. M. Cabrinha, Wm. H. Hill,
 W. J. Kimi, Evan da Silva, F. K. Aona,
 G. K. Kawaha, J. R. Smith, C. K. Still-
 man.
 Maui—Frank Archer, W. H. Engle, P. J.
 Goodness, H. L. Holstein, M. G. Pas-
 choal, H. P. Robinson, Jr.
 Oahu—F. D. Lowrey, H. T. Mills, Ray J.
 O'Brien, T. H. Petrie, O. P. Soares,
 Roy A. Vitousek, A. K. Akana, J. C.
 Anderson, Nolle R. Smith, Yew Char,
 C. H. K. Holt, G. H. Holt, Jr.
 Kauai—A. U. Alohikea, J. H. Coney, C.
 Gomes, A. Q. Marcellino.

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.....
Clerk and Ord. Officer

Office Staff.

Hazel Samson.....Clerk and Stenographer
 Hamilton Merrill.....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. Masee
 Fourth Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....
E. M. Watson
 Second Circuit, Maui.....Dan H. Case
 Third Circuit, Hawaii.....Jas. W. Thompson
 Fourth Circuit, Hawaii.....Homer L. Ross
 Fifth Circuit, Kauai.....Wm. C. Achi, Jr.

Clerks of Courts.

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

Circuit Court, First Circuit.

Chief Clerk and Cashier.....Henry Smith
 Assistant Clerks.....Arthur E. Restarick,
 Sibyl Davis, J. Lee Kwai, Hilda Smith
 Clerks, 1st Judge.....
H. A. Wilder, Wm. A. Dickson
 Clerks, 2nd Judge.....
Lawrence R. Hole, D. K. Sherwood
 Clerks, 3rd Judge.....
Wm. Hoopai, Mrs. Mina D. Cain
 Clerks, 4th Judge.....
A. V. Hogan, Ellen D. Smythe
 Stenographers.....
 J. L. Horner, H. R. Jordan, G. D. Bell,
 Wm. S. Chillingworth.
 Typist and Indexer.....Chas. K. Buchanan
 Messenger and Bailiff.....Dee Hing Tenn
 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

Land Court

Chief Clerk.....J. H. Fisher
 Clerk.....P. H. Mulholland

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. Plemer.....Wahiawa
 P. D. Kellett.....Koolaupoko
 Henry Cobb Adams, Second Judge.....
Koolaupoko

Maui.

C. C. Conrardt.....Wailuku
 Antonio Garcia, Second Judge...Wailuku
 Jack P. Kaonohi.....Molokai
 Duncan B. Murdoch.....Makawao
 G. K. Kunukau, Second Judge..Makawao
 D. K. Wailehua.....Hana
 John W. Kawaakoa, Second Judge..Hana
 Edward McCorriston.....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
 David M. Forbes.....South Kohala
 Manuel S. Botelho.....Hamakua
 Henry Lai Hipp.....Puna
 S. H. Haaheo, 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. Arona.....Hanalei
 C. B. Hofgaard.....Waimea
 Joe Correia.....Kawaihau
 H. van Gieson, Second Judge...Kawaihau

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 Q. Lee, A. A. Hoke, Albert
 Madeiros, Edna Kernodle.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

Belgium—Consul.....Victor H. Lappe
 Brazil—Consul.....Antonio D. Castro
 Chile—Consul.....J. W. Waldron
 China—Consul.....K. Y. Tsao
 Cuba—Consul.....Dr. Luiz R. Gaspar
 Denmark—Consul General..C. Hedemann
 France—Consul.....Dr. Auguste Marques
 Great Britain—Consul..Gerald H. Phipps
 Japan—Consul General.....S. Akamatsu
 The Netherlands—Acting Consul.....
C. A. Mackintosh
 Norway—Consul.....Fred. L. Waldron
 Panama—Consul.....Dr. Auguste Marques
 Panama at Hilo—Consul.....J. B. Guard
 Peru—Acting Consul.....Antonio D. Castro
 Portugal—Consul General.....
Julio Brandao Paes
 Portugal at Hilo—Vice Consul.....
J. A. M. Osorio
 Portugal at Wailuku—Vice Consul.....
Enos Vincent
 Russia—Vice Consul..Dr. Auguste Marques

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY
 GENERAL.

Attorney-General.....H. R. Hewitt
 First Deputy. Atty. General.....
Harold T. Kay
 Second Deputy. Atty. General.....
C. N. Tavares
 Third Deputy. Atty. General..E. R. McGhee
 Stenographers.....
Flora Stevens, Ailene Jarrett
 Chief Clerk and Steno...Marion Cochrane
 Office Clerk.....Antone Manuel

BOARD OF PRISON INSPECTORS.

Oahu—H. M. Dowsett, J. W. Waldron,
 S. W. Robley.
 Maui—Clinton S. Childs, Wm. Henning, A.
 D. Furtado.
 W. Hawaii—Linzy C. Child, L. S. Aungst,
 A. J. Stillman.
 E. Hawaii—David Kalani, L. W. Branch,
 Lawrence F. Gibbons.
 Kauai—E. S. Swan, Herman Wolters, S.
 M. Carter.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer.....Henry C. Hapai
 Registrar Public Accounts...E. S. Smith
 Dep. Reg. Pub. Acct.....Henry A. Nye
 Bookkeeper and Asst. Cashier..Fred Aiu
 Dep. Bank Examiner...Henry A. Asch
 Assts. Deputy. Bank Ex.....
O. A. Pickerill, J. D. Reid,
 F. H. A. Smith, Alex. Perkins, T. Lyons
 Clerks.....Stephen Ka-
 hoopii, R. Lee, H. Adams, A. D. Morton
 Stenographers.....
Mrs. Alex. Perkins, Lillian Hopkins
 Dep. Fire Marshal.....E. P. Fogarty

BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES.

Registrar of Conveyances..Carl Wikander
 Deputy Registrar.....Geo. C. Kopa
 Chief Indexer.....Jas. K. Ahloy

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.

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Charles T. Wilder.....Assessor
 P. J. Jarrett.....Deputy, 1st Division
 A. Fernandez, I. H. Harbottle, Wm. Lar-
 sen, T. F. Lansing, S. M. Fuller, R.
 Davenport, J. F. Chillingworth, W. O.
 Watson, T. J. Lincoln, Wm. K. Lee,
 A. F. Kong, Chas. M. Barboza, M.
 T. Lyons, H. H. Kimura, Wm. T.
 Robinson, F. Awana, Deputies, Honolulu
 A. K. Akau, T. L. Havselden, A. H.
 Landgraf, K. Olds...Ewa and Waianae
 John G. Duarte, E. J. Souza.....
Waialua and Wahiawa
 Henry Cobb Adams, Dan. H. King....
Koolauloa and Koolaupoko

Bureau of Income Tax, Honolulu.

Henry Glass.....Assessor
 J. S. McKenzie, G. Norrie, E. K.
 Woodward, C. F. Field..Field Deputies
 E. L. W. Patterson.....Island deputy
 J. I. Nishikawa.....Japanese deputy
 C. C. Quon.....Chinese deputy

Second Division, Maui.

J. H. Kunewa.....Assessor
 W. E. Cockett, M. C. Ross, H. Ya-
 nagi, deputies.....Wailuku
 F. A. Almeda (deputy).....Lahaina
 F. H. Foster.....Molokai
 T. F. Tom, J. Oliveira, Jr., deputies.
 F. A. Medeiros (deputy).....Hana

Third Division, Hawaii.

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

Fourth Division, Kauai.

Carlos A. Long.....Assessor
 W. K. Waiialeale (deputy).....Koloa
 W. O. Crowell (deputy).....
 Niihau and Waimea
 Wm. K. Mahikoa (deputy).....Kawaihau
 L. A. Waiamau (deputy).....Lihue
 W. F. Sanborn (deputy).....Hanalei

AUDITING DEPARTMENT

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 Deputy Auditor.....J. W. Vannatta
 Chief Accountant.....Alexander May
 Statistician and Accountant.....
 L. Y. K. Fong
 Accountants.....
 John Bal, Stewart Ah Nin, A. G.
 Patten, Paul Thurston, Jas. Ah Chong
 Clerks.....Chas.
 Jones (chief), David Kamakahi, L. K.
 Lono, Benjamin Kong, Mrs. E. Asam
 Stenographers.....
 Mrs. T. Kahanu, Miss M. Patten
 Field Auditor.....Albert F. Lee

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Superintendent.....Lyman H. Bigelow
 Chief Clerk.....B. F. Ka-ne
 Stenographer.....Anna K. Harrison
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 Assistants. C. J. Fredholm, F. Untermann
 Pilots, Honolulu.....Capts. M. A. Mad-
 sen, Richard Nelson, Capt. E. H. Parker
 Harbor Master and Pilot, Hilo.....
 Capt. James G. Reid
 Pilot, Kahului.....Capt. G. Jennings
 Pilot, Port Allen.....Capt. W. M. Gorham
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 Herbert E. Newton.....Deputy Surveyor
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 Stenographer.....Hazel Kufferath

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 David Haughs.....Forest Nurseryman

Division of Entomology.

D. T. Fullaway.....Entomologist

Division of Plant Inspection.

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 L. Gay, M. F. Ching..Termite Inspectors
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 Fruit and Plant Inspector, Hilo, Hawaii
 Louis Gillin.....Fruit
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 L. C. Moss.....Assistant
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 Dr. Cyril Golding.....Deputy V. S., Kauai
 A. R. Glaisyer.....Asst. V. S., Kauai

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 I. H. Wilson, J. Tavares, H. Kanale..
 Asst. Wardens, Oahu
 G. Tucker, J. N. Perez.....
 Asst. Wardens, Hawaii
 E. K. Montgomery.....Asst. Warden, Maui
 R. E. Israel.....Asst. Warden, Kauai

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 Beaven, A. F. Clark, Eli J. Crawford
 Ewa and Waianae.....Geo. H. Brown
 Waialua.....
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 Hamakua.....W. J. Rickard
 South Kona.....
 A. K. Haili, E. K. Kaaua, L. P. Lincoln
 South Kohala.....
 J. S. Lemon, J. K. Kanehaku
 South Hilo.....A. J. Williamson, H. Ahuna
 Kau.....Geo. Campbell, J. T. Nakai
 North Kohala.....
 E. K. Kanehailua, W. S. May
 Puna.....H. J. Lyman, G. D. Supe
 Makawao.....Wm. Hen-
 ning, J. G. Freitas, Robt. von Tempsky
 Molokai.....Sol.
 Fuller, H. R. Hitchcock, Jas. G. Munro

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 Rachael O'Sullivan, A. S. Gilmore, Geo.
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 Rosamond Fernandez, Bernard Akana,
 L. Rathburn.....Clerks

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 Wm. Wong, Clerks.....Hawaii
 Ant. Garcia.....Maui
 J. M. Lydgate.....Kauai

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Max H. Carson.....
Chief Hydrographer and Engineer
 J. L. Lamson.....Office Engineer
 W. E. Armstrong, K. M. Kelley, K. N.
 Vaksvik, Sam Wong.....Engineers
 John Kaheaku, Paul Goo.....Computers
 Marie Davison.....Clerk

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A. D. Castro.....Secretary
 J. W. Waldron, chairman; Hugh How-
 ell, E. Henriques, Albert Horner, Jr.,
 Herbert Shipman.....Members

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 Duncan, exec. secretary; J. F. Wool-
 ley, Mrs. J. Frank Woods, Akaioka Akana
 J. Jorgensen.....Engineer
 C. A. Stobie.....Accountant

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 Commissioners.....
A. G. M. Robertson, W. O. Smith
 Librarian.....A. P. Taylor
 Edmund Hart.....Chief Clerk
 Valentine Richards.....Clerk
 Mrs. Agnes Alizzio.....Stenographer

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRU-
 CTION.

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

Supervising Principals.

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 Eugene Horner.....East Hawaii
 Miss B. E. L. Hundley.....Kauai
 W. Harold Loper.....West Hawaii
 R. E. Meyer.....East Maui
 Miss M. H. Mossman.....Rural Oahu
 Orrin W. Robinson.....West Maui
 Gus H. Welbing.....Honolulu
 Secretary.....C. B. Luce
 Assist. Secretary.....Mrs. E. H. Desha
 Accountant.....H. H. Williams

Board of Examiners

Oren E. Long, Mrs. N. L. D. Fraser,
 Miss M. H. Mossman, W. McCluskey,
 Jas. A. Wilson.

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Judge E. M. Watson, Mrs. Betty von Holt,
 Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Father Valen-
 tin Franckx, May T. Wilcox, J. P. Mor-
 gan, C. S. Crane.

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 G. P. Denison, J. D. McVeigh, J.
 Ordenstein.
 Secretary.....Mae R. Weir
 Public Health Officer.....Jas. T. Wayson
 Chief Sanitary Officer, Oahu.....
A. K. Arnold
 Registrar General Births, Deaths and
 Marriages.....Miss M. Hester Lemon
 Chief Clerk.....J. M. Asing
 Food Commissioner and Analyst.....
M. B. Bairos
 Supt. Insane Asylum, Dr. A. B. Eckerdt
 Supt. Leper Settlement.....R. L. Cooke
 Resident Physician, Dr. R. L. McArthur
 Chief Sanitary Officer Hawaii.....
C. Charlock
 Chief Sanitary Officer Maui.....R. C. Lane
 Chief Sanitary Officer Kauai.....
A. P. Christian

Government Physicians.

Oahu.

Dr. A. L. Davis.....Waialua
 Dr. R. J. Mermod.....Ewa and Wahiawa
 Dr. H. B. Cooper.....Aiea
 Dr. C. Buffett.....Koolauloa
 Dr. C. Chinn.....Koolauloko
 Dr. C. R. McLean.....Waianae

Maui.

Dr. W. T. Dunn.....Lahaina
 Dr. A. C. Rothrock.....Makawao
Hana
 Dr. G. H. Lightner.....Kahului
 Dr. Wm. Osmers.....Wailuku
 Dr. J. E. Sawyer.....Puunene and Kihei
 Dr. F. G. Edwards.....
Kula and Upper Makawao
 Dr. F. A. St. Sure.....Haiku
 Dr. E. S. Goodhue.....Leeward Molokai

Hawaii.

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

Kauai.

Dr. R. J. Mansfield.....Waimea
 Dr. A. H. Waterhouse.....Koloa
 Dr. J. M. Kuhns.....Lihue
 Dr. V. A. Harl.....Hanalei
 Dr. A. H. Boyden.....Kawaihau

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 Hawaii—G. A. Bush, Dr. H. B. Elliot, J. W. Webster, B. K. Baird, Otto W. Rose (J. W. Bains, secretary).
 Maui—J. H. Gray, Dan T. Carey, R. H. Wilson, Wm. F. Crockett, Mrs. W. M. Weddick.
 Kauai—H. H. Brodie, J. M. Lydgate, J. B. Fernandes, J. P. Clapper, Cecil H. Gates.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BOARD OF HEALTH.

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 T. E. Wall.

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 M. T. Kelly.....Chief Clerk
 Jeanette Bush.....Asst. Clerk
 K. O'Dowda Bush.....Librarian-Stenog.
 A. E. Notley.....Stenographer

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 Dental—Dr. F. M. Branch, Jno. R. Wilken, F. K. Sylva.
 Veterinary—Dr. L. E. Case, Dr. R. A. Gallagher, Dr. J. C. Fitzgerald.
 Optometry—Dr. A. M. Glover, Dr. R. S. Komenaka, Dr. Paul W. Rushforth.
 Osteopathy—Albert O. Scharff, Dr. Kathryn I. Morelock, Dr. Emily Dole.
 Pharmacy—E. A. Burford, P. F. Josherman, A. W. Meyer.
 Nursing—Janet M. Dewar, Mary Johnson, Dr. James A. Morgan, Dr. R. B. Faus, Mabel L. Smyth.

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Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. George Herbert,
 C. D. Pratt.

CHILD WELFARE BOARDS.

Oahu—Richard A. Cooke, Mrs. Marv E. Alexander, Father V. H. Franck, Judge E. M. Watson, Percy G. H. Deverill, Alice Hastings Cooke.
 Hawaii—C. H. Hitchcock, Father F. Louis, Rev. E. G. Silva, Kate S. Lowson, Mrs. Aileen A. Stillman.
 Maui—Mrs. E. S. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. D. Baldwin, F. B. Cameron, May B. Murdock.
 Kauai—A. Englehard, Miss Elsie Wilcox, Mrs. A. R. Glaisyer, C. B. Hofgaard, S. Takata.

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Established 1913.

Chairman.....Walter Beall
 Members.....F. O. Boyer, A. J. Gignoux
 Secretary.....J. R. Kenny

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

Adolph Michelson, W. P. Duval, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.
 Louis Karstaedt, in the state of Pennsylvania.
 Lester Ball, in the state of California.

G. S. Grossman, in Washington, D. C.
 P. H. Burnette for New York and California in Hawaii.

C. F. Wilcox for New York.

Antonio F. Bradford, Azores Islands.
 Dorothy H. McLennan, California.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE HOME FOR PEEBLE-MINDED.

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

FAIR COMMISSION OF HAWAII.

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

HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

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

TERRITORIAL BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY.

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

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

J. W. Lloyd.....Director

COMMISSION ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY

H. G. Dillingham, H. A. Baldwin, C. G. Heiser, C. F. Damon, S. M. Spencer.

HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU.

Organized 1902.

Ralph E. Woolley, chairman.
 A. G. Budge (Honolulu), W. H. Hussman (Hawaii), William H. Rice (Kauai), Alfred Martinsen (Maui).
 Geo. T. Armitage, secretary; Representative, H. K. McCann Co., 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Organized Nov. 24, 1923.

James Henderson.....President
 G. Fred Bush.....Vice-President
 John A. Hamilton.....Secretary

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HONOLULU.

Reorganized May 27, 1914.

G. Fred Bush.....President
 Riley H. Allen.....Vice-President
 John Mason Young.....Second Vice-President
 Geo. G. Fuller.....Treasurer
 J. A. Hamilton.....Secretary
 E. K. Brown.....Asst. Secretary

MAUI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Organized Oct. 14, 1909..

President.....Wm. A. Baldwin
 Vice-President.....D. H. Case
 Secretary.....J. H. Gray
 Treasurer.....J. Garcia

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HILO.

Organized

President.....James Henderson
 Vice-President.....W. H. Smith
 Secretary.....G. H. Scruton
 Treasurer.....G. J. Matthias

KAUAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Organized 1913.

PresidentA. Horner, Jr.
Vice-PresidentW. F. Sanborn
Secretary.....K. C. Hopper
Treasurer.....J. I. Silva

PAN-PACIFIC UNION.
Incorporated 1917.

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

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Organized August 8, 1898.

President.....Cyril F. Damon
Vice-President.....F. W. Wichman
Secretary.....H. R. Macfarlane
Treasurer.....Trent Trust Co., Ltd.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Reorganized Nov. 18, 1895.

President.....R. A. Cooke
1st Vice-President.....J. W. Waldron
2nd Vice-President.....J. M. Dowsett
Secretary-Treasurer.....J. K. Butler
Assistant Treasurer.....S. O. Halls
Assistant Director Labor Bureau.....
W. Pflueger
Auditor.....John Waterhouse

EXPERIMENT STATION OF PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Station Staff.

H. P. Agee.....Director
R. C. L. Perkins, F. Muir.....Consulting Entomologists
Otto H. Swezey.....Entomologist
C. E. Pemberton.....Associate Entomologist
F. X. Williams, R. H. Van Zwaluwenburg, G. H. Cassidy (Assistant Nematologist), F. C. Hadden.....Asst. Entomologists
H. L. Lyon.....Botany and Forestry
L. W. Bryan (Hawaii), George A. McEldowney (Oahu), Albert Duvel (Kauai).....Forest Supervisors
E. L. Caum.....Asst. Botanist
Joseph E. Wist.....Supt. Vineyard St. Nursery
Hugh W. Brodie, Colin Potter.....Assts. in Forestry
W. R. McAllep.....Sugar Technologist
W. L. McCleery.....Associate Sugar Technologist
Raymond Elliot.....Asst. Sugar Technologist
A. Brodie.....Technical Chemist
H. A. Cook, H. F. Bomonti, John Whelan.....Asst. Chemists
Guy R. Stewart.....Chemist
W. T. McGeorge, F. E. Hance, Fred Hansson.....Associate Chemists
F. Ray Van Brocklin, L. E. Davis, Carl W. Nesbitt, Arthur Ayres, J. Houston Duffy, Roy Overstreet.....Asst. Chemists
J. A. Verret.....Agriculturist
A. J. Mangelsdorf.....Geneticist

J. P. Martin, Clyde C. Barnum, C. W. Carpenter.....Asst. Pathologists
D. M. Weller.....Histologist
W. Twigg-Smith.....Illustrator
Darrell Meek.....Chief Clerk
Mabel Fraser.....Librarian

ASSOCIATION OF HAWAIIAN PINE-APPLE CANNERS

Organized 1917.

K. B. Barnes.....President
J. P. Cooke.....Vice-President
R. G. Beel.....Sec-Treas.
A. H. Tarleton.....Exec-Sec.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR TECHNOLOGISTS.

J. S. B. Pratt, Jr.....President
J. P. Foster, G. H. W. Barnhart.....Vice-Presidents
S. S. Peck.....Secretary-Treasurer
Irwin Spalding.....Auditor

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII

Organized April 25, 1920.

PresidentHugh Howell
Vice-PresidentsFredk. Ohrt, L. M. Whitehouse
Secretary-Treasurer.....W. C. Furer

BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS AGENCIES.

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

BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

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

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL

Erected in 1860.

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

LEAHI HOME.

Organized April 4, 1900.

President.....A. W. T. Bottomley
Vice-PresidentsFather Valentin, C. R. Hemenway
Secretary.....P. E. Spalding
Treasurer.....A. G. Budge
Auditor.....G. P. Denison
Director.....Dr. A. N. Sinclair
Resident Physicians Dr. H. H. Walker,
Dr. J. W. Fennell, Dr. R. N. Terlstein

Superintendent.....Robt. Anderson
 Head Nurse.....Miss A. Sinclair
 Statistician.....Miss Irene Riehl
 Pharmacist.....F. R. Nugent
 Dietitian.....Miss Oisen
 Social Worker.....Miss Frantz

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Opened Nov. 24, 1909.

President.....H. G. Dillingham
 Vice-President.....Mrs. E. Bogardus
 Secretary.....M. B. Henshaw
 Treasurer.....John Waterhouse
 Auditor.....G. P. Wilcox
 Superintendent.....Miss Elizabeth McKay

HOSPITAL FLOWER SERVICE ASSN.

Organized February, 1890.

President.....Mrs. F. J. Lowrey
 Vice-President.....Mrs. Cyril Damon
 Secretary.....Mrs. R. C. Bell
 Treasurer.....Miss M. Williams

SEAMEN'S INSTITUT. H.

Established 1902.

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

DAUGHTERS OF HAWAII.

Organized Dec. 1, 1903.

Regent.....Mrs. F. M. Swanzy
 First Vice-Regent.....Mrs. G. C. Potter
 Second Vice-Regent.....Mrs. B. Walbridge
 Historian.....Jane Winne
 Asst. Historian.....Lahilahi Webb
 Secretary.....Mrs. C. W. Spitz
 Treasurer.....Miss W. Ahrens

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII.

Board of Regents.

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

LIBRARY OF HAWAII

Board of Trustees

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

Library Staff

Margaret E. Newman.....Librarian
 Caroline P. Green.....Asst. Librarian
 Myrtle Coleman.....Head Cir. Dept.
 Alice P. Bailey, Ruth E. McKee.....
 Assistants
 Alice E. Burnham.....Head Ref. Dept.

Alma S. Jonson, Christal Fox.....Assistants
 Chester S. Kiehm.....Periodical Clerk
 Mary S. Lawrence.....Head Educat'nl Dept.
 Helen O'Connor.....Assistant
 Lola B. Bellingher.....Head Children's Dept.
 Ruth M. Fressle, Koon Heen Mau.....
 Assistants
 Florence A. Klammer.....Head Stations Dept.
 Mrs. Ann M. Pfaender, Melvia Shingle.....
 Assistants
 Laura R. Sutherland.....Head Catalog. Dept.
 Maud L. Moseley.....Assistant
 S. Maude Jones, Dorothy Wood.....
 Bindery Dept.

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized Jan. 11, 1892.

President.....Rev. H. B. Restarick
 Vice-President.....W. F. Frear
 Recording Secretary.....E. Henriques
 Cor. Secretary.....R. S. Kuykendall
 Treasurer.....S. W. King
 Librarian.....Miss C. P. Green

KAUAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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

BERNICE PAUAAHI BISHOP MUSEUM.

Founded 1889. Opened June 22, 1891.

Board of Trustees.

Albert F. Judd.....President
 E. F. Bishop.....Vice-President
 Secretary
 J. M. Dowsett.....Treasurer
 W. O. Smith, Geo. R. Carter, R. H. Trent
 Geo. Collins

Museum Staff.

Herbert Ernest Gregory, Ph. D.....
 Director
 W. C. Bennett.....Asst. Ethnologist
 Forest B. H. Brown.....
 Research Associate in Botany
 Edwin H. Bryan.....Curator of Collections
 P. H. Buck.....Ethnologist
 Bruce Cartwright.....Associate in Ethnology
 Erling Christophersen.....Botanist
 C. M. Cooke.....Malacologist
 Paul T. Diefendorfer.....Associate in Ethnology
 Charles H. Edmondson.....Zoologist
 Kenneth P. Emory.....Ethnologist
 Henry W. Fowler.....Consulting Ichthyologist
 E. S. C. Handy.....Ethnologist
 Willowdean Handy.....Associate in Polynesian Folkways
 Hans Hornbostel.....Collector
 J. F. Illingworth.....
 Research Associate in Entomology
 Stella M. Jones.....Secretary
 Robert P. Lewis.....Associate in Ethnology
 Kathryn Lonctaux.....Librarian
 Elmer D. Merrill.....Consulting Botanist
 E. P. Mumford.....Entomologist
 George C. Munro.....Associate in Ornithology
 Marie C. Neal.....Asst. Malacologist
 J. Henry Stimson.....Research
 Associate in Polynesian Linguistics

John F. G. Stokes.....Research Associate in Ethnology
 Otto H. Swezey.....Consulting Entomologist
 Thomas G. Thrum.....Associate in Hawaiian Folk-lore
 W. M. Walker.....Assistant Ethnologist
 Lahlilahi Webb.....Guide to Exhibits
 Gerrit P. Wilder.....Botanist
 Clark Wissler.....Consulting Anthropologist
 Frederick Wood-Jones.....Anthropologist

BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.

Organized June 28, 1899.

President.....R. B. Anderson
 Vice-President.....A. Withington
 Secretary.....J. D. Flint
 Treasurer.....E. W. Sutton
 Auditor.....C. D. Pratt

HAWAIIAN SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized June 17, 1895.

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

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized March 5, 1897.

State Regent.....Mrs. Howard Clarke
 Aloha Chapter Regent.....Mrs. W. E. Wall
 Vice-Regent.....Mrs. N. M. Benyas
 Hon. Vice Regent.....Mrs. Jas. Bergstrom
 Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. Jas. Guild
 Recording Secretary.....Miss M. Forbes
 Treasurer.....Mrs. W. H. Cameron
 Registrar.....Mrs. A. O. Burkland
 Historian.....Miss Harriet Forbes
 Chaplain.....Mrs. W. R. Haley

HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Originally Organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual Meeting June.

President.....Emil Berndt
 Vice-Presidents.....A. C. Alexander, Walter F. Frear
 Cor. Secty.....Rev. H. P. Judd
 Rec. Secretary.....J. R. Killam
 Treasurer.....Rev. J. P. Erdman
 Auditor.....Young, Lambertson & Pearson

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs. Theo. Richards
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. W. J. Forbes, Mrs. P. A. Swartz, Mrs. A. S. Baker, P. Huyler
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs. G. Kinnear
 Home Cor. Secy.....Mrs. J. Fraser
 Foreign Cor. Secy.....Miss A. E. Judd
 Treasurer.....Mrs. R. G. Moore
 Auditor.....W. J. Forbes

MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

Organized 1851.

President.....Mrs. J. P. Morgan
 Vice-President.....Mrs. H. H. Hitchcock
 Secretary.....Miss H. G. Forbes
 Recorder.....Agnes E. Judd
 Treasurer.....W. W. Chamberlain
 Auditor.....B. H. Damon

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1869.

President.....J. L. Hopwood
 Secretary.....J. F. Stone
 Treasurer.....S. Livingston
 Gen. Secretary.....Marle Scott

Central Department.

Chairman.....John F. Stone
 Secretary.....Geo. H. Kellerman
 Executive Secty.....S. B. Brainard
 Treasurer.....J. B. Guard

Nuuanu Department

Chairman.....Geo. P. Denison
 Treasurer.....Chas. Wong
 Executive Secty.....P. D. Marvin

ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A.

Chairman.....Jas. Wakefield
 Vice-Chairman.....John Waterhouse
 Treasurer.....F. D. Lowrey
 Executive Secretary.....E. O. Andrews

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1900.

President.....Mrs. A. L. Andrews
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Jr., Mrs. F. C. Atherton, Mrs. Geo. P. Castle
 Secretary.....Mrs. W. Pohlman
 Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. U. S. Wild
 Treasurer.....Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith
 Gen. Secretary.....Miss Lucie Ford

FREE KINDERGARTEN AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1895.

President.....Mrs. F. M. Swanzy
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. F. W. Damon, Mrs. G. P. Castle, Mrs. W. McKay
 Recording Secty.....Mrs. A. C. Bell
 Treasurer.....Mrs. R. C. Moore

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU.

Organized June 7, 1899.

President.....J. R. Galt
 Vice-Presidents.....R. A. Cooke, Mrs. F. M. Swanzy, Mrs. A. C. Alexander
 Treasurer.....Hawn, Trust Co., Ltd.
 Secty. and Manager.....Margaret Bergen
 Auditor.....Audit Co. of Hawaii

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting June.
 President.....Mrs. A. Fuller
 Vice-President.....Mrs. A. A. Young
 Secretary.....Mrs. H. F. Damon
 Treasurer.....Mrs. E. W. Jordan

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized 1869.

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

HAWAIIAN HUMANE SOCIETY.

Originated 1897. Organized Sept., 1908.

President.....Mrs. H. M. Damon
 Hon. President.....Mrs. S. M. Damon
 Secretary.....Mrs. Donald Ross
 Treasurer.....Bishop Trust Co.
 Agent.....Miss Lucy K. Ward
 Custodian.....Mrs. H. Kaslam

OAHU CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1844.

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

THE OUTDOOR CIRCLE.

(For the beautifying of Honolulu.)

Organized May, 1912.

President.....Mrs. E. B. Newcomb
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. S. M. Linden,
 Mrs. R. Williams, Mrs. R. White
 Secretary.....Mrs. D. Young
 Treasurer.....Mrs. A. J. Gignoux
 Exec. Officer.....Mrs. Chas. Wilder

PACIFIC CLUB.

Organized 1852. Premises on Emma Street, formerly the Colonial

President.....A. W. T. Bottomley
 Vice-President.....F. C. Atherton
 Secretary.....C. A. Mackintosh
 Treasurer.....O. N. Tyler

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Organized 1905.

President.....W. F. Frear
 Secretary.....E. E. Hunter
 Treasurer.....A. M. Nowell
 Auditor.....H. D. Young

SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH

Organized Dec. 9, 1919.

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

HAWAIIAN VOLCANO RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

Organized October, 1911.

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

HONOLULU SYMPHONY SOCIETY

Reorganized May 29, 1924.

President.....R. Alex. Anderson
 Secretary.....Atherton Richards
 Treasurer.....Atherton Richards
 Director.....Arthur Brooks

HONOLULU OPERA ASSOCIATION

Organized Aug. 28, 1928

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

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

(Specializing in Chamber Music Concerts)

President.....L. T. Peck
 Secretary.....Mrs. Theo. Richards
 Treasurer.....Arthur F. Thayer

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF HONOLULU.

Organized Aug. 30, 1906.

President.....A. H. Armitage
 Vice-President.....J. M. Grainger
 Secretary.....C. C. Crozier
 Treasurer.....C. T. Littlejohn, Jr.

ROTARY CLUB OF HONOLULU.

Organized March 4, 1915.

President.....Ralph Woolley
 Treasurer.....J. H. Ellis
 Secretary.....J. W. Caldwell

OAHU COUNTRY CLUB

Organized 1906.

President.....W. H. Scott
 Vice-Presidents.....K. B. Barnes, E. E. Bodge
 Secretary.....G. H. Buttolph
 Treasurer.....C. T. Littlejohn, Jr.

W. C. T. U.

President.....Mrs. A. P. Broughton
 Vice-President.....Mrs. K. E. Nicoll
 Secretary.....Mrs. Wm. Wienrick
 Treasurer.....Mrs. E. W. Maier

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

President (acting).....Rev. John Hedley
 Secretary.....Paul Marvin
 Treasurer.....W. C. Furer
 Superintendent.....Edgar Henshaw

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY CANOE CLUB.

Organized March, 1909.

Hon. President.....Mrs. F. M. Swanzy
 President.....Mrs. A. L. Castle
 Vice-Presidents.....
Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. A. Greenwell
 Treasurer.....Mrs. W. J. MacNeill
 Secretary.....Mrs. W. A. Wall

HONOLULU ART SOCIETY.

Organized Nov. 7, 1919.

President.....B. L. Marx
 Sec.-Treas.....Miss May F. Bossi
 Director.....

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION.

The Mayor (ex-officio).
 Chief Eng., Dept. Public Works.
 J. D. McInerney, Chairman; G. P. Dennison,
 Stanley Livingston, A. R. Keller,
 A. A. Scott, E. E. Black, Joseph Far-
 rington, J. M. Young, Ed Towse.

HONOLULU AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

Organized Feb. 5, 1915.

President.....J. M. Young
 Vice-President.....G. G. Fuller
 Secretary.....G. S. Waterhouse
 Treasurer.....Stanley Livingston
 Manager.....LeRoy Blessing

HONOLULU AD CLUB.

Organized Feb. 6, 1912.

- President.....Worth O. Aiken
- Vice-Presidents.....
-Wm. C. Furer, Benj. Marx
- Secretary-Treasurer.....G. A. Gonsalves
- Auditor.....E. S. Smith

HONOLULU PRESS CLUB.

Organized May 10, 1921.

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

HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB.

Organized 1918.

- President.....Rev. A. Akana
- Vice-Presidents.....J. R. Desha, Jas. Hakuole
- Secretary.....J. L. Dwight
- Treasurer.....L. Akana

HONOLULU REALTY BOARD

Organized 1922

- W. L. Morgan.....President
- S. W. King.....1st Vice-President
- C. J. Pietsch.....2nd Vice-President
- I. H. Beadle.....Treasurer
- R. D. King.....Secretary
- A. D. Castro, C. R. Frazier, Chester Livingston, Piercy Nottage, F. W. Walker.....Directors
- Martin Connor.....Executive Secretary

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., Editor.
- The Paradise of the Pacific, issued monthly. Mrs. E. A. Langton-Boyle, Publisher.
- The Mid-Pacific Monthly, an illustrated descriptive magazine. Alex. Hume Ford, Editor and Publisher.
- The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, issued monthly under direction of Board of Com. Agr. and Forestry.
- Hawaii Educational Review, issued monthly. E. V. Sayers, Editor.
- Ke Alakai o Hawaii (native), weekly, issued every Thursday. Jonah Kumalae, 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 middle 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, minister; Rev. L. V. Barker, minister of Religious Education; Rev. T. M. Talmage, executive minister. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sunday school at 9:40 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

Kalihi Union Church, King street, Kalihi; 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 Wednesdays 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. 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.

The Pilgrim Church, Rev. T. M. Talmage, pastor. Services every Sabbath at the usual hour. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Chapel situated corner of Punchbowl and Miller streets.

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, Chapel on King street, near Thomas Square; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching in Hawaiian at 11 a. m.; in English at 7:30 p. m.

Seventh Day Adventists; Prof. Wm. E. Atkin, minister. 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.

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

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

COUNTY OFFICIALS

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU.

Mayor John H. Wilson

Sheriff Patrick Gleason

Deputy Sheriff David Hao

Clerk D. Kalauokalani

Auditor Jas. Bicknell

Treasurer D. L. Conkling

City and County Attorney James F. Gilliland

Supervisors—Louis S. Cain, Dai Yen Chang, Edwin "Ned" Chillingworth, John A. Hughes, Lawrence M. Judd, M. C. Pacheco, Geo. Fred Wright.

Chief Engineer, Dept. Public Works Herbert A. R. Austin

Chief Engineer Fire Department Wm. Blaisdell

1st Asst. Engineer Fire Department H. A. Smith

2nd Asst. Engineer Fire Department E. P. Boyle

Supt. Electric Light Dept. and Police and Fire Alarm System W. L. Frazee

1st Dep. County Atty. Francis M. Brooks

2nd Deputy County Attorney Chas. E. Cassidy

3rd Deputy County Atty. Geo. D. Crozier

Prosecuting Attorney, Police Court James K. Jarrett

Bandmaster Hawaiian Band John Amasiu

Supt. Public Parks Lester McCoy

COUNTY OF MAUI.

Sheriff Clement C. Crowell

Attorney E. R. Bevans

Auditor Eugene Bal

Treasurer J. P. Cockett

Clerk W. F. Kaae

Supervisors—S. E. Kalama, chairman; D. T. Fleming, R. A. Drummond, J. Garcia, Chas. Lake.

COUNTY OF HAWAII.

Sheriff Samuel K. Pua

Auditor H. K. Brown

Clerk Archibald Hapai

Attorney W. H. Beers

Treasurer O. T. Shipman

Engineer W. R. Barringer

Supervisors—S. M. Spencer, chairman; J. R. Yates, Jas. H. Low, E. H. Lyman, A. S. Costa, F. R. Greenwell, S. P. Woods.

COUNTY OF KAUAI.

Sheriff W. H. Rice, Jr.

Auditor K. M. Ahana

Clerk J. M. Kaneakua

Attorney A. G. Kaulukou

Treasurer K. C. Ahana

Supervisors—Waimea, E. Knudsen; Koloa, J. K. Kula; Lihue, H. D. Wishard; Kawaihau, M. R. Aguiar; Hanalei, H. Peters.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Hons. Wm. T. Rawlins, Wm. B. Lymer
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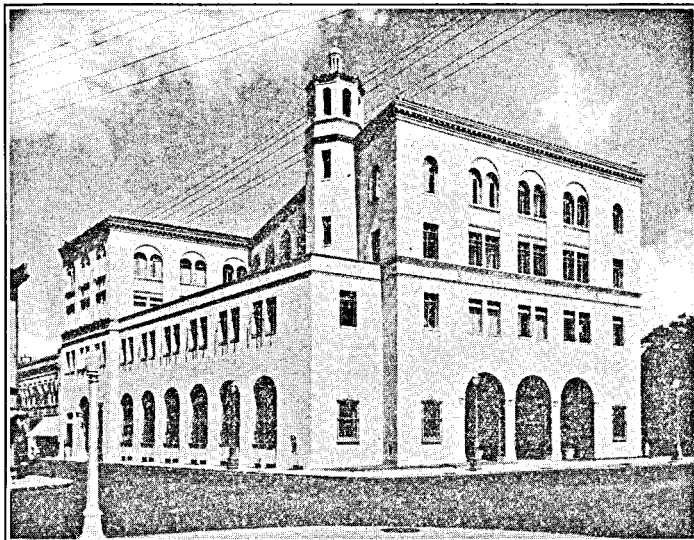
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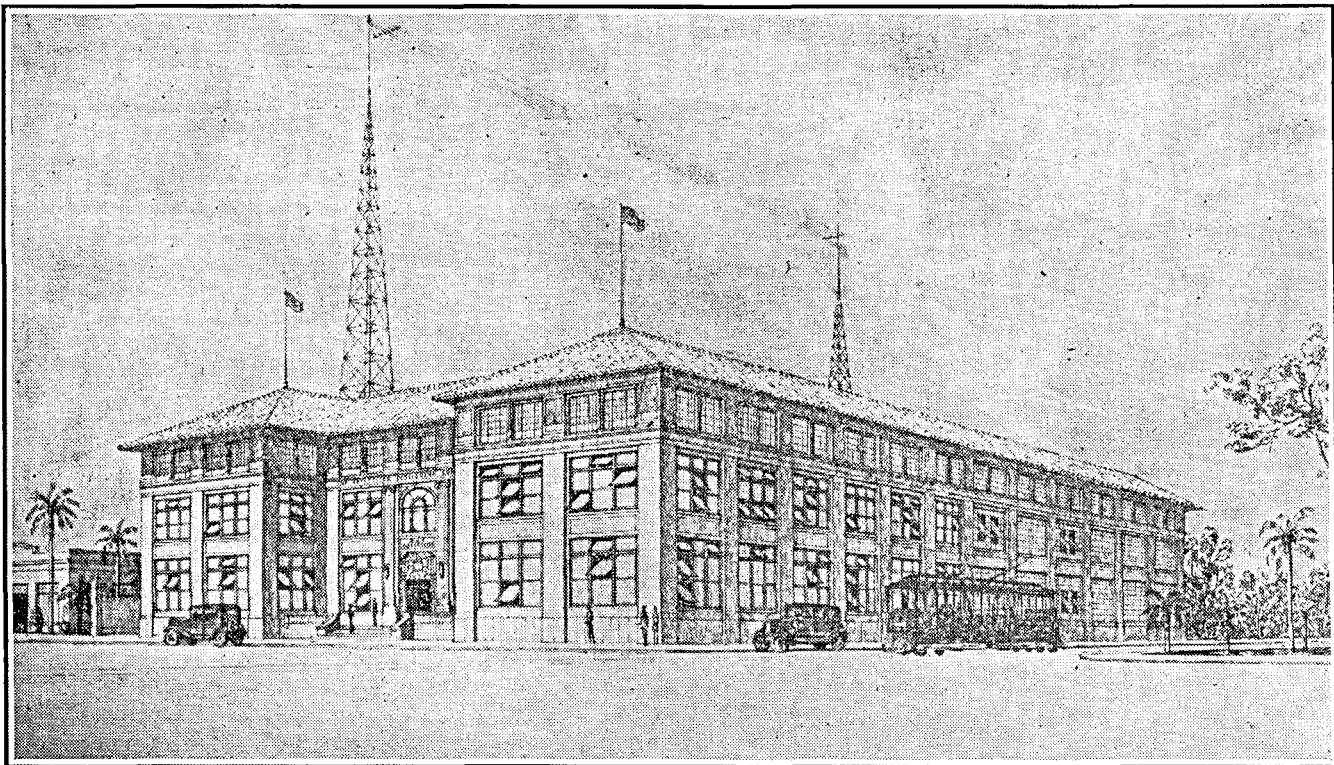
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