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1930

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and Statistics Relating to the
Territory of Hawaii

THOS. G. THRUM
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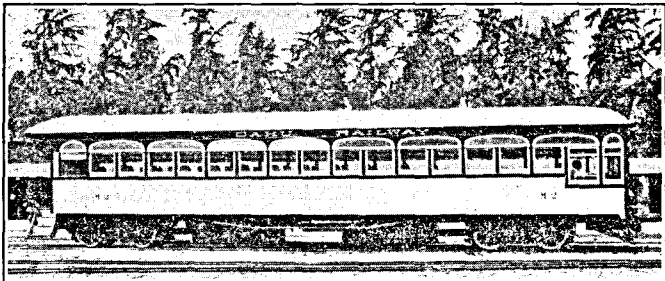
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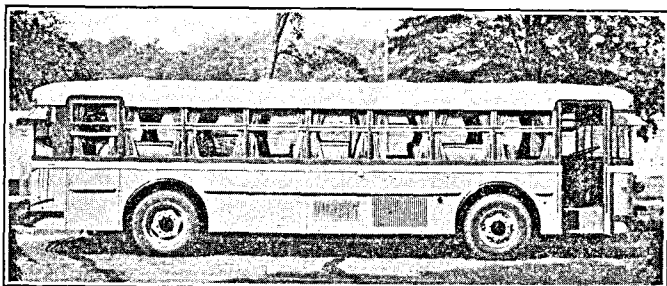
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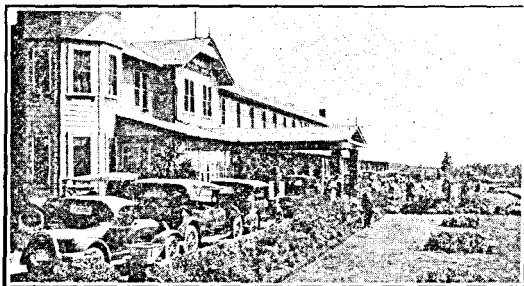
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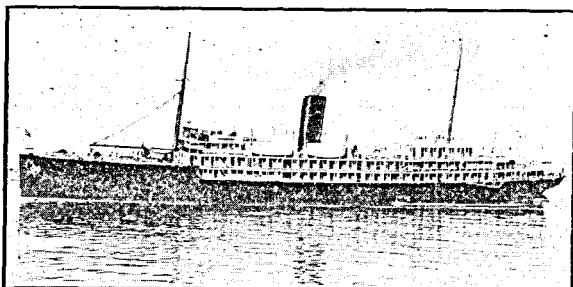
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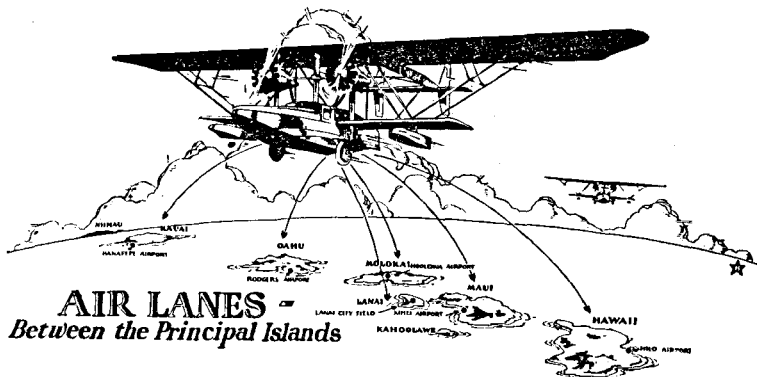
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FOR

 1930 

THE REFERENCE BOOK OF INFORMATION
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Relating to the Territory of Hawaii, of Value to
Merchants, Tourists and Others

THOS. G. THRUM

Compiler and Publisher

Fifty-Sixth Year of Publication

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HONOLULU

December, 1929

43-317

Counting House 1930 Calendar 1930

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

RESEARCHER AND PUBLISHER

The Hawaiian Annual

HONOLULU, HAWAII

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ECLIPSES, 1930

Courtesy E. H. Bryan, Jr.

There will be four eclipses during 1930, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. Partial eclipse of the Moon, April 12, visible in Hawaii as follows (Honolulu mean time):

Moon enters penumbra, 5:13 p. m.

Moon enters shadow, 6:51 p. m.

Middle of eclipse, 7:28 p. m.

Moon leaves shadow, 8:06 p. m.

Moon leaves penumbra, 9:44 p. m.

II. Partial eclipse of the Sun, April 28, 1930, visible in Hawaii as follows:

Beginning of eclipse, 6:19 a. m.

Middle of eclipse, 7:20 a. m.

Ending of eclipse, 8:29 a. m.

Magnitude: 74 per cent of the Sun will be eclipsed.

III. Partial eclipse of the Moon, October 7, 1930.

IV. Total eclipse of the Sun, October 21, 1930, not visible in Hawaii.

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HAWAII'S OBSERVANCE DAYS FOR 1930

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

Thirty-fifth year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

The 152nd year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands

<p>*New YearJan. 1 Lincoln's Birthday.....Feb. 12 *Washington's Birthday...Feb. 22 *Decoration Day.....May 30 *Kamehameha Day June 11 *Birthday Hawn. Republic..July 4 *Independence DayJuly 4</p>	<p>*Labor Day (1st Monday) Sept. 1 *Regatta Day (3rd Saturday).. Sept. 20 *Victory Day.....Nov. 11 Thanksgiving DayNov. 27 *Christmas Day.....Dec. 25</p>
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*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>EpiphanyJan. 6 Ash WednesdayMar. 5 First Sunday in Lent.....Mar. 9 Palm SundayApr. 13 Good FridayApr. 18 Easter SundayApr. 20</p>	<p>Ascension DayMay 29 WhitsundayJune 8 Trinity SundayJune 15 Corpus ChristiMay 19 Advent SundayNov. 30 ChristmasDec. 25</p>
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Moon Changes, 1930

Month	New Moon		Full Moon	
	Day,	Honolulu Time	Day,	Honolulu Time
January	14	11:51 a. m.	29	8:37 a. m.
February	12	10:09 p. m.	28	3:03 a. m.
March	14	8:28 a. m.	29	7:16 p. m.
April	12	7:18 p. m.	28	8:38 a. m.
May	12	6:59 a. m.	27	7:07 p. m.
June	10	7:42 p. m.	26	3:17 a. m.
July	10	9:31 a. m.	25	10:12 a. m.
August	9	0:28 a. m.	23	5:07 p. m.
September	7	4:18 p. m.	22	1:12 a. m.
October	7	8:26 a. m.	21	11:18 a. m.
November	5	11:58 p. m.	19	11:51 p. m.
December.....	5	2:10 p. m.	19	2:54 p. m.

HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

Fifty-Sixth Issue

Devoted to Statistics, Research and Progress of Hawaii

Resources of Hawaii, 1929

Population, Territory, census of 1920.....	255,912
Estimated Population of Territory, 1929 (Board of Health).....	357,649
Estimated Population of Honolulu, 1929.....	116,260
Assessed valuation, Territory	\$414,972,056
Assessed value of real estate.....	280,294,871
Assessed value of personal property.....	134,677,185
Assessed value, Honolulu and Oahu.....	264,798,701
Assessed value, Honolulu realty.....	185,093,984
Assessed value, Honolulu personalty.....	78,751,717
Corporate-owned property in Territory.....	276,249,285
Individually owned property in Territory.....	138,722,771
Amount Insurance written	309,330,282
Banks have credits	79,038,619
Banks have commercial accounts	43,611,425
Banks have savings accounts.....	35,424,194
Corporations (1129) are capitalized at.....	294,427,298
Hawaii's sugar crop, 1929, tons.....	913,670.00
Value sugar exports, 1929.....	80,035,826
Value exports pineapple products, 1929.....	40,690,811
Total value all exports	119,479,835
Total value of imports	88,184,853
Total value exports over imports.....	31,294,982
Amount of public debt	29,760,000
Total amount year's revenue.....	12,146,200

Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1929

Public Improvement 4% bonds.....	\$ 7,680,000
Public Improvement 4½% Bonds.....	22,080,000
Total Bonds outstanding	\$29,760,000

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	
Kaimuki Hill Reservoir..... 4.7	
Waialae 5.9	
Wailupe (Naval Radio Station) 7.5	
Niu 8.5	
Koko Head 11.5	
Makapuu 14.5	
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.. 7.8	
Fort Kamehameha 9.4	
Fort de Russy..... 3.0	
Fort Ruger 5.0	

HONOLULU BY WATER TO

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

OAHU RAILWAY DISTANCES.—FROM HONOLULU TO

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

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

Hawaii	1920	1910	Oahu	1920	1910
North Hilo.....	5,644	4,077	Honolulu	83,327	52,183
South Hilo.....	23,828	18,468	Ewa	17,899	14,627
Puna	7,282	6,834	Waianae	1,802	1,846
Kau	4,028	4,078	Waialua	7,641	6,083
North Kona.....	3,709	3,377	Wahiawa	4,302	799
South Kona.....	3,703	3,191	Koolauloa	4,490	3,204
North Kohala....	6,275	5,398	Koolaupoko	4,035	3,251
South Kohala	1,304	922			
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	1927	1928	1929
Internal Revenue Office	\$ 5,330,996	\$ 6,244,381	\$ 5,606,515
Custom House Receipts	1,894,253	1,881,787	2,036,681
Post Office Receipts	456,182	504,237	521,770
District Court Receipts	21,746	120,007	40,484

Population in 1920 by Age Groups, Sex and Race

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

Comparative Race Population of Hawaii, 1920-1910

Courtesy Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.

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

*Decrease.

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

Of the total population of Hawaii in 1920, the males numbered 51,213, 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, 1929

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

Racial Descent	Deaths	Births	Est. Populat'n
American, British, German, Russian...	302	471	38,006
Chinese	331	694	25,211
Filipino	871	1,411	63,869
Hawaiian	686	445	20,479
Part-Hawaiian	474	1,775	27,285
Japanese	1339	5,184	137,407
Korean	83	172	6,393
Portuguese	298	954	29,717
Porto Rican	108	309	6,923
Spanish	6	48	1,851
Other	37	35	508
Total	4,481	11,498	357,649

Vital Statistics by Counties, 1929

Islands, etc.	Est. Popula- tion	Births	Marri- ages	Deaths
Honolulu City	116,260	4,644	1,632	1,894
City and County of Honolulu, exclusive of Honolulu City...	68,556	1,726	176	520
Hilo City	13,165	510	217	264
Hawaii County, exclusive of Hilo City	69,824	1,798	214	660
Maui County	51,338	1,802	299	644
Kalawao County	523	11	15	81
Kauai County	37,983	1,007	159	418
Total	357,649	11,498	2,712	4,481

Nationality of Plantation Labor, June 30, 1929

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

Nationality	No.	Nationality	No.
Americans, Men	1,269	Japanese, Men	9,197
Spanish, "	76	Chinese, "	946
Portuguese, "	1,682	Koreans, "	520
Hawaiians, "	574	Filipinos, "	34,345
Porto Ricans, "	810	Others, "	160
		Total Men	49,579

Women, 1,733. Minors, Regular, 461; School, 4,889.

Grand total—men, women and minors 56,662

School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1929

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.....	60	142	419	561	8,029	7,238	15,267
Maui.....	43	81	287	368	5,306	4,847	10,153
Oahu.....	61	168	1,123	1,291	19,467	18,817	38,284
Kauai.....	21	57	206	263	3,426	3,186	6,612
Total.....	185	448	2,035	2,483	36,228	34,088	70,316

PUPILS ALL AGES, PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Islands	Under 6	7—10	11—15	Over 15	M.	F.	Total
Hawaii.....	1,499	6,654	6,001	1,113	8,029	7,238	15,267
Maui.....	1,145	4,618	3,863	527	5,306	4,847	10,153
Oahu.....	3,810	16,086	14,352	4,036	19,467	18,817	38,284
Kauai.....	693	3,032	2,508	379	3,426	3,186	6,612
Total....	7,147	30,390	26,724	6,055	36,228	34,088	70,316

NATIONALITY PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

Race	Pupils	Race	Pupils
Hawaiian.....	3,461	Chinese.....	6,549
Part-Hawaiian.....	7,479	Japanese.....	36,895
Anglo-Saxon.....	3,157	Korean.....	1,561
Portuguese.....	6,106	Filipino.....	3,073
Spanish.....	272	Others.....	682
Porto Rican.....	1,081		
		Total.....	70,316

Building Construction Values, Honolulu

Compiled from Building Inspector's Reports

Year	New Dwellings	New Business	Misc. and Repairs	Total All Bldgs.	
				Permits	Values
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	62,21,639
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
1928.....	3,777,261	2,241,944	731,281	3,808	6,750,486

* Garages not included in cost.

Import Values from United States, Comparative, for Calendar Years 1927 and 1928

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Bureau of Statistics

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1927	1928
Agricultural Implements	\$ 558,012	\$ 374,930
Aluminum manufactures.	97,192	101,332
Animals	286,184	318,541
Automobiles and parts of.	5,618,734	5,472,249
Books, Maps, Engravings, etc.	1,180,491	1,381,397
Boots and Shoes.	838,297	831,530
Brass, and manufactures of.	282,022	286,733
Breadstuffs	1,329,337	1,330,008
Brooms and Brushes.	85,519	95,247
Cement	710,730	681,468
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.	1,179,539	1,341,320
Clocks, Watches, and parts of.	155,698	190,710
Coal	53,375	31,213
Cocoa and Chocolate.	152,704	170,104
Coffee	113,091	176,085
Confectionery	623,499	497,085
Copper, and manufactures of.	350,712	501,583
Cotton, manufactures of, and clothing.	4,199,330	3,423,580
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware.	277,446	562,972
Eggs	493,931	573,103
Electrical Machinery and Instruments.	1,665,205	1,704,844
Explosives	153,860	141,857
Fertilizers	1,541,548	1,787,420
Fibers, Textile Grasses, manufactures of.	1,124,022	723,011
Fish	928,019	981,498
Fruits and Nuts.	1,434,297	1,521,706
Furniture of Metal.	283,094	309,736
Glass and Glassware.	514,069	424,972
Hay, Grain and Feed.	2,459,045	2,627,917
Household and Personal Effects.	492,628	330,478
India Rubber, manufactures of.	2,184,847	1,995,944
Instruments, etc., for scientific purposes.	121,021	167,805
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of.	2,740,598	1,986,707
Sheets and Plates, etc.	378,757	416,442
Builders' Hardware, etc.	848,824	982,949
Nails, Spikes, Pipes, etc.	1,586,607	1,480,419
Jewelry and manufactures, Gold and Silver.	364,995	482,494
Lamps, Chandeliers, etc.	26,135	133,444
Lard and Compounds, etc.	219,333	180,327
Lead and manufactures of.	161,636	68,500
Leather and manufactures of.	369,426	411,256
Machinery, Steam Engines, etc.	3,315,886	3,219,274
Musical Instruments	234,935	257,357

Import Values from United States for 1927-1928—Continued

Articles	Domestic Merchandise	
	1927	1928
Naval Stores	\$ 28,947	\$ 23,880
Oil Cloth, Etc.....	122,074	192,846
Oils: Mineral, Crude.....	.....	3,005
Refined, and Residuum, etc.....	8,490,845	7,459,587
Vegetable	359,203	394,555
Paints, Pigments and Colors.....	929,181	979,315
Paper and manufactures of.....	2,099,498	2,153,920
Perfumery, etc.	370,195	393,756
Phonographs, etc.	488,919	731,036
Photographic Goods	241,247	305,809
Provisions, etc., Beef Products.....	200,192	248,435
Hogs and other Meat Products.....	1,525,801	1,720,137
Dairy Products	1,573,611	1,625,253
Rice and Rice Products.....	3,566,525	2,952,896
Roofing Felt, etc.....	128,115	126,527
Salt	51,254	56,022
Silk and manufactures of, and artificial.....	1,027,926	989,538
Soap: Toilet and other.....	693,898	626,580
Starch	23,934	20,203
Sporting Goods	174,137	179,758
Sugar, Molasses and Syrup.....	334,560	183,851
Tea	32,245	34,454
Tin and manufactures of.....	3,462,747	3,639,149
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	2,278,527	2,310,187
Toys	180,854	184,607
Vegetables and Vegetable Products.....	1,444,962	1,489,699
Vehicles, Cars, and parts of.....	685,233	708,657
Wood and Manufactures:		
Lumber, Shingles, etc.....	2,088,206	1,932,098
Shooks, box, etc.....	761,113	615,314
Doors, Sash, Blinds.....	194,313	182,432
Furniture	574,780	73,967
Trimnings, Molding and other manuf's... ..	503,014	1,172,976
Wool manufactures.....	844,486	887,159
All other articles.....	2,455,883	3,091,630
Total value merchandise shipments.....	\$79,665,662	\$77,823,643

Coin Shipments, Calendar Year 1928

	Gold	Silver
Bullion, refined, import.....	\$ 5,271	\$ 1,460
Coin, domestic, import.....	.....	17,745
	\$ 5,271	\$ 19,205
Coin, domestic, export.....	.....	40,000

Value Domestic Merchandise Shipments to the United States from Hawaii for Calendar Years 1927 and 1928

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce and Finance

Articles	1927	1928
Animals	\$ 10,123	\$ 4,508
Bones, hoofs, etc.	1,047	1,328
Beeswax	7,556	9,664
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	21,047	22,236
Coffee	1,387,720	982,731
Fish, canned	167,703	64,775
Fruits and nuts:		
Bananas	216,802	184,531
Pineapples	28,735	25,548
Canned Pines	33,501,587	39,298,591
Prepared or preserved.	93,676	80,259
All other fresh fruits.	673	.....
Nuts	3,838	5,161
Hides and skins.	170,034	237,507
Honey	65,477	95,451
Meat products, tallow.	34,626	42,720
Molasses	569,946	900,631
Musical Instruments	16,509	9,260
Paper and manufactures of.	6,435	5,083
Pineapple stock feed.	58,603	.....
Rice	25,923	30,537
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.	1,698	2,540
Sugar, brown	68,142,964	70,177,023
Sugar, refined	1,684,857	1,858,797
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured.	50	.....
Vegetables	49,647	49,578
Wool, raw	45,735	16,112
Wood and manufactures of.	4,734	4,165
All other articles.	41,730	45,886
Total value shipments Hawaiian products.	\$106,369,515	\$114,154,622
Returned shipments merchandise.	2,832,300	2,786,204
Total foreign merchandise.	34,506	15,264
Total shipments merchandise.	\$109,236,321	\$116,956,090

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

**Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Domestic Produce
Shipped for Calendar Year 1928**

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, and Customs Tables

Articles		Quantity	Value
Sugar, raw.....	pounds....	1,725,481,472	\$78,177,029
Sugar, refined.....	pounds....	31,885,000	1,858,797
Coffee.....	pounds....	5,151,266	1,368,828
Rice.....	pounds....	277,300	14,830
Fruits: Bananas.....	bunches....	183,508	184,531
Fresh Pineapples.....	boxes....	7,961	25,548
Canned Pineapples.....	.....	.....	40,576,082
Preserved.....	.....	608,589	80,259
Nuts.....	.....	146,626	5,161
Beeswax.....	pounds....	32,552	9,664
Honey.....	pounds....	1,680,151	95,451
Molasses.....	gallons....	21,485,888	900,631
Hides and Skins.....	pounds....	1,457,966	237,507
Tallow.....	pounds....	591,737	42,720
Wool, raw.....	pounds....	64,966	16,112
Sugar Machinery.....	.....	.....	509,139
Vegetables.....	pounds....	879,325	49,358

**Hawaiian Imports and Exports for Year Ending
December 31, 1928**

Courtesy of Collector of Customs

Countries	Imports	Exports
Australia.....	\$ 312,821	\$ 21,811
British Oceania.....	333	7,259
British India.....	1,525,097	1,259
Canada.....	30,132	511,939
Chile.....	1,924,045	.....
France.....	18,978	811
Germany.....	672,377	95,392
Hongkong.....	553,585	122,509
Japan.....	3,278,782	186,246
New Zealand.....	643,282	35,946
Philippines.....	527,695	690,225
United Kingdom.....	145,272	559,276
Other.....	728,911	290,340
	\$10,361,210	\$ 2,523,745
Shipments from and to United States.....	77,823,643	116,956,090
Totals.....	\$88,184,853	\$119,479,835

Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics

For earlier years see Annuals 1896-1920

Year	Sugar		Molasses		Total Export Value
	Pounds	Value	Gallons	Value	
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
1928*.....	1,757,366,472	80,035,826	21,485,888	900,631	80,936,457

Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess Export Values	Custom House Receipts
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
1928*.....	88,184,853	119,479,835	31,294,982	2,036,681

Receipts, Expenditures, and Public Debt of Hawaii

From Official Reports

Year	Revenue	Expenditures	Cash Balance In Treasury	Public Debt
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
1929.....	12,146,200.54	12,924,533.84	2,186,657.39	29,760,000.00

Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii

Fiscal Year	No. Banks	Commercial Deposits	Savings Deposits	Total
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
1929.....	21	43,611,426.60	35,424,194.59	79,038,619.25

* Calendar year.

Arrivals and Departures of Shipping, 1929

Compiled from Board of Harbor Commissioners Report

Month	Honolulu				Hilo	
	Steam		Sail		Vessels	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
July.....	75	586,190	1	1,748	17	118,181
August.....	81	727,305	..	....	21	150,873
September.....	66	551,868	1	1,527	12	99,871
October.....	66	538,430	1	1,603	19	124,852
November.....	72	579,001	..	....	18	122,545
December.....	68	529,345	1	1,527	13	85,260
January.....	75	647,871	..	....	16	141,592
February.....	60	513,913	1	1,603	14	108,573
March.....	74	616,547	..	....	17	130,913
April.....	70	590,692	1	1,527	17	137,777
May.....	79	680,184	1	1,603	20	189,616
June.....	72	601,802	..	....	18	155,044
Total.....	858	7,163,148	7	11,138	202	1,565,097

Kahului reports 152 vessels of 941,074 tons.

Kauai reports 107 vessels of 459,108 tons.

Domestic Produce to Foreign Countries, Year Ending December 31, 1928

	Pounds	Value
Coffee, raw.....	1,452,586	\$ 386,095
Fruits and Nuts.....		1,277,491
Sugar	100	6
Sugar Machinery.....		309,139
Other.....		541,900
		\$2,514,631

Export Value of Pineapple Products

	1926*	1926†	1927	1928
Fresh Pineapples	\$ 49,280	\$ 45,047	\$ 28,735	\$ 25,548
Canned Pineapples.....	34,529,291	34,789,534	34,595,326	40,576,082
Pineapple Juice		25		
Preserved.....	10,707	7,594	93,676	80,259
Pineapple Stock Feed....			58,603	‡ 8,911
Total	\$34,589,278	\$34,842,200	\$34,595,323	\$40,690,800

* Fiscal year. † Calendar year. ‡ Alcohol.

Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for 1928

Class	Amount Written	Premium	Losses and Claims Paid
Fire	\$122,610,858	\$1,514,222.39	\$ 121,920.01
Marine	167,996,000	377,665.99	24,942.41
Life	19,729,344	4,098,629.69	832,216.01
Accident and Health		176,101.96	65,790.46
Automobile		709,126.38	233,842.07
Burglary		11,301.31	3,705.75
Employers' Liability		19,333.54	11,322.92
Fidelity and Surety		166,423.98	30,718.53
Plate Glass		9,126.08	1,292.57
Property Damage		33,677.82	7,246.01
Workmen's Compensation		388,423.84	201,553.39
Other Liability		40,170.45	19,237.33
Total	\$309,330,282	\$7,537,964.49	\$1,492,351.00

* Life renewal premiums \$3,330,459.44.

Customs Receipts, Fiscal Year 1929

Total Customs Collections	\$ 1,965,885.36
Tonnage Taxes	44,375.42
Commerce Collections	2,568.41
Head Tax	20,752.00
All Other Labor Collections	3,200.00
Total Collections	\$ 2,036,651.69

Taxes Collected for Fiscal Year 1929

Courtesy Treasury Department.

Real Property	\$ 8,330,407.03
Personal Property	4,285,551.67
Personal	433,688.00
Income	1,870,818.14
Penalties and Costs	50,350.54
Inheritance	115,286.38
Insurance	122,074.16
Total	\$ 15,208,175.92

Hawaiian Corporations, 1929

Tables by Courtesy of Treasury Department

Class	Number	Capital		Total
		Before 1898	After 1898	
Agricultural	94	\$47,080,000	\$ 71,940,815	\$119,020,815
Mercantile.....	476	30,095,285	103,028,838	133,124,123
Railroad	7	8,050,000	7,499,960	15,549,960
Street Car	2	.....	2,730,000	2,730,000
Steamship	3	6,500,000	206,000	6,706,000
Bank	10	1,100,000	2,700,000	3,800,000
Savings and Loan.....	21	.....	4,218,000	4,218,000
Trust	14	1,250,000	3,486,400	4,736,400
Mortgage & Invest.....	23	.....	3,590,000	3,590,000
Insurance.....	2	.....	350,000	350,000
Air Transportation.....	3	.....	602,000	602,000
Total.....	1128	\$94,075,286	\$200,382,013	\$294,427,298

Assessed Values Real and Personal Property (by races) for 1929

Taxpayers	Real Property		Personal Property		Total Assd. Value
	No.	Assd. Value	No.	Assd. Value	
Corporations, firms..	1,413	\$163,661,409	1,476	\$112,587,876	\$276,249,285
Anglo-Saxons.....	5,496	50,828,339	4,323	6,190,330	57,018,669
Hawaiians.....	8,098	24,245,874	3,391	2,967,192	27,213,066
Port. & Spanish.....	3,968	14,286,575	2,695	1,639,666	15,926,241
Chinese.....	2,903	15,547,147	2,780	2,929,192	18,476,339
Japanese.....	4,106	11,642,089	8,051	8,311,109	19,953,198
Filipinos.....	35	83,438	101	51,820	135,258
Totals.....	26,019	\$280,294,871	22,817	\$134,677,185	\$414,972,056

Assessed Values Real and Personal Property for 1929, by Taxation Divisions

Taxation Divisions	Real Property	Personal Property	Total
First, City & County of Honolulu	\$185,993,984	\$78,751,717	\$264,798,701
Second, County of Maui.....	33,318,428	20,584,702	53,903,122
Third, County of Hawaii.....	41,608,558	24,881,751	66,490,309
Fourth, County of Kauai.....	18,747,770	11,082,154	29,829,924
Total for Territory.....	\$270,668,732	\$135,303,324	\$414,972,056

PACK OF HAWAIIAN CANNED PINEAPPLE

Compiled from Official Records

Companies	1926	1927	1928
California Packing Corporation.....	2,253,408	2,131,513	1,664,478
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	3,049,376	3,156,227	3,246,952
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Honolulu, Ltd.....	1,176,114	1,403,286	1,803,000
Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd.....	200,760	187,785	.....
Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.....	252,636	354,826	388,777
Kauai Fruit and Land Co., Ltd.....	282,746	320,061	341,173
Baldwin Packers	334,674	378,684	412,406
Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd.....	829,499	813,627	575,000
Pauwela Pineapple Company.....	353,824	478,000	.....
Ka-la Pineapple Co.....	16,200	.....	.....
Honolulu Fruit Co.	116,547	68,000	120,000
Kohala Pineapple Co., Ltd.....	73,806	55,107	92,270
Honolulu Packing Co.	16,200	10,136	21,000
Total Pack (cases, 2 dozen cans each).....	8,939,590	8,879,252	8,663,056

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
1929.....	111,001.81	17,388.99	322,840.32

Value of Domestic Money Orders

Year	Issued at Honolulu	Paid at Honolulu
1928.....	\$1,289,589.46	\$1,668,508.45
1924.....	2,058,438.81	2,004,849.64
1925.....	1,514,444.23	1,623,994.61
1926.....	1,433,836.85	1,567,531.83
1927.....	1,531,069.65	1,664,738.14
1929.....	1,562,349.18	1,652,622.62

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

Year	No. Pcs. Registered	No. Pcs. Insured	No. Pcs. 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
1929.....	98,926	139,832	20,884

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.....	690
Palama Theater (moving pictures), King street.....	965
Kaimuki Playhouse (moving pictures).....	1,000
McKinley Auditorium.....	2,100
Punahou Auditorium.....	800
Up-Town Theater, Maunakea street.....	1,450

Table of Rainfall, Principal Stations
Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports

Stations	Observer	1928					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hawaii							
Hakalau	Hak. Sug. Co....	13.04	8.97	12.16	10.79	6.77	18.70
Hilo (town).....	C. E. Martin.....	13.30	8.15	13.98	17.52	6.89	24.00
Honokaa	Hon. Sug. Co....	5.83	2.51	4.29	1.32	6.56	7.79
Huehue.....	A. J. Stillman....	1.88	1.69	1.72	3.92	3.75	1.80
Kaumana	J. E. Gamalielson.	18.50	12.28	14.83	15.05	7.50	28.37
Kealakekua	Robt. Wallace....	6.05	11.91	6.08	5.11	6.31	2.90
Kohala	Dr. B. D. Bond...	5.54	3.45	5.74	1.24	6.54	7.16
Kukaiau Mill....	A. V. Phillip.....	3.95	2.60	3.93	2.41	3.37	8.67
Mahukona	Thos. Awai.....	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.88	....	4.21
Naalehu	Hutch. Pln. Co...	4.90	1.90	3.34	4.30	1.70	2.78
Olaa (17 miles)..	Olaa Sug. Co.....	18.10	12.61	17.14	13.79	13.10	23.49
Ookala	Kaiwiki Sug. Co..	11.56	7.25	11.09	7.22	8.20	11.40
Paaupahu Mill....	Paaupahu Sug. Co.	6.87	3.50	5.15	1.26	5.93	8.75
Pahala	Haw. Agrl. Co....	1.68	0.50	1.81	3.96	1.47	1.59
Pepeekeo	Pepeekeo S. Co...	11.51	7.83	13.33	11.96	5.88	22.65
Puakea Ranch....	R. L. Hind.....	2.95	1.65	3.70	0.62	5.40	6.23
Volcano Obs.....	T. A. Jaggat, Jr..	7.51	3.52	5.14	8.08	7.30	9.98
Waiakea Mill....	Waiakea Mill....	10.94	8.04	11.73	16.68	5.89	24.55
Waimea	Frank Pinho.....	5.88	1.71	1.46	0.89	4.70	6.06
Maui							
Haiku.....	Libby, McN. & J..	7.49	3.61	2.97	3.32	5.26	7.39
Haleakala Ranch.	Hal. Ranch Co...	3.05	0.00	0.65	0.00	1.94	6.78
Hana	Kaeleku Sug. Co..	6.37	5.29	3.58	3.09	3.86	8.15
Keanae Valley ...	J. H. Foss.....	29.03	21.92	16.69	9.54	15.24	27.01
Kula (Erehwon)..	Mrs. D. von Tempsky	4.20	1.60	2.45	3.15	2.02	0.57
Puomalei	Libby, McN. & L..	1.30	1.29	3.40	2.64	....	1.74
Wailuku	Bro. Raymond....	1.28	0.50	0.62	1.35	1.78	2.14
Oahu							
Electric Light Sta.	Alex. Walker....	9.47	6.55	6.88	1.86	9.84	10.27
Ewa Plantation ..	J. A. Hattie.....	0.79	0.00	0.03	0.00	2.89	0.84
U. S. Weather Bu..	Weather Bureau..	1.41	0.75	0.51	0.21	2.37	2.17
Kahuku	R. Christoffersen.	2.66	2.35	2.14	3.07	6.70	3.45
Nuanu W. Wks..	L. A. Moore.....	12.67	11.31	8.36	6.05	11.20	10.23
Manoa Valley	Miss C. Hall.....	5.18	4.35	3.61	1.07	7.70	5.74
Maunawili.....	John Herd.....	6.31	5.83	3.27	4.25	7.05	4.45
Schofield Barracks	Med. Corps, U.S.A.	2.21	0.66	0.49	2.34	5.65	1.45
Waiialua Mill....	Waiialua Agr. Co..	0.65	0.74	0.58	1.25	9.42	2.77
Waimalu	Hon. Pln. Co.....	2.79	1.14	0.69	0.87	5.43	1.81
Waimanalo	Waimanalo Plntn.	1.49	1.42	0.84	1.92	2.92	1.33
Kauai							
Eleele	McBryde Sug. Co..	2.55	0.63	1.79	1.50	4.31	0.50
Lihue.....	G. N. Wilcox....	5.02	1.51	1.80	3.00	12.50	1.97
Kealia	Make Sug. Co....	2.94	1.55	1.84	3.81	13.01	1.34
Kilauea	Kilauea Sug. Co..	5.71	2.82	5.29	2.97	14.40	2.00
Koloa.....	F. S. Christian...	3.82	1.85	2.62	2.85	8.50	1.48
Waimea.....	E. A. Knudsen...	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.77

RAINFALL TABLE

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Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1928-1929

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

Stations	Feet Elv.	1929						
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Yearly
Hawaii								
Hakalau	200	12.12	15.37	13.75	9.75	4.25	4.00	59.20
Hilo	40	8.44	16.15	17.42	10.84	2.44	3.57	142.70
Honokaa	461	12.03	14.98	10.31	8.29	2.75	1.13	77.79
Huehue	2020	6.94	6.16	2.91	0.46	7.00	4.55	42.78
Kaumana	500	7.81	17.81	20.16	15.72	4.63	5.40	168.06
Kealakekua	1450	5.67	4.11	1.20	9.33	0.67	7.80	67.14
Kohala	537	6.74	9.25	4.47	4.81	2.48	2.08	59.50
Kukaiu Mill	260	10.51	15.09	12.60	9.14	1.46	.....	.....
Mahukona	11	3.94	1.42	0.00	2.32	0.35	0.20	.....
Naalehu	650	5.86	9.78	3.08	2.25	1.85	0.57	42.31
Olaa (17 Miles)	1530	6.87	21.72	17.31	16.30	5.00	7.68	173.11
Ookala	400	15.54	19.11	18.14	8.65	4.74	2.56	125.46
Paaupuu Mill	400	13.85	17.33	12.60	11.39	4.00	1.58	92.21
Pahala	850	6.33	5.79	2.11	1.38	1.20	0.47	29.29
Pepeekeo	100	11.50	13.75	11.11	10.60	3.74	3.42	127.28
Puakea	600	6.34	4.04	1.91	4.28	.....	1.16	.....
Volcano Obs.	3984	5.63	11.32	7.79	5.20	2.92	3.20	77.59
Waiakea Mill	50	7.64	17.17	18.38	12.92	3.50	.....	.....
Waimea	2700	8.24	8.76	3.11	5.93	2.20	1.31	50.25
Maui								
Haiku	530	6.87	12.44	4.80	5.28	2.77	3.40	65.60
Haleakala Ranch.	2000	12.43	15.58	2.44	1.40	2.03	0.30	46.60
Hana	200	7.54	13.87	3.64	2.23	4.75	2.41	64.78
Keanae Valley	1000	17.00	42.88	28.78	18.57	9.01	6.25	241.92
Kula (Erehwon)	4000	7.00	8.60	.....	.....	2.44	0.27	.....
Puuomalei	1480	12.61	19.26	7.71	6.37	5.33	3.10	.....
Wailuku	200	5.90	5.86	0.89	1.31	1.34	0.33	23.30
Oahu								
Nuuanu Elec. Sta.	405	7.41	15.46	2.76	3.87	1.56	2.23	78.16
Ewa Plantation	50	2.44	3.30	.....	.....	1.14	0.12	.....
U.S. Weather Bu.	81	4.80	2.43	0.28	0.80	0.77	0.27	16.77
Kahuku	25	1.75	1.94	1.38	1.50	2.43	0.03	29.40
Nuuanu W. Wks.	881	8.32	10.68	9.93	7.47	6.81	4.07	107.20
Manoa Valley	210	5.97	6.94	2.59	3.98	1.83	1.73	50.69
Maunawili	250	8.31	4.97	5.30	4.04	4.12	2.65	60.55
Schofield Barracks.	861	3.51	3.75	0.82	2.39	.....	0.77	.....
Waialua Mill	30	2.66	3.26	1.09	2.91	1.70	0.65	27.68
Waimalu	200	2.28	5.74	1.47	3.51	1.50	1.00	28.23
Waimanalo	25	7.00	2.47	0.51	0.75	2.24	0.34	23.23
Kauai								
Eleele	150	0.66	1.40	0.75	0.44	0.33	0.35	15.21
Lihue	200	4.90	2.99	2.50	1.84	4.07	.....	.....
Kealia	15	2.97	2.85	2.07	1.49	2.52	0.80	37.19
Kilauea	342	4.40	8.63	4.88	2.37	8.18	1.23	62.88
Koloa	100	3.28	3.31	1.95	1.45	1.04	0.45	32.60
Waimea	35	1.35	0.41	0.00	0.00	.....	0.00	.....

Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1928-1929

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

(Continued from preceding Annuals.)

MONTH	BAROMETER		RAIN-FALL	RELATIVE HUMIDITY		EXTREME TEMPERATURE		MEAN TEMPERATURE			Cloud Am't	Wind Velocity
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.		8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean of Max. & Min.		
July	30.00	29.98	1.41	68	70	84	71	81.5	73.5	77.5	4.4	10.4
August	30.01	30.00	0.75	70	70	85	71	82.8	73.6	78.2	4.6	8.3
September	29.98	29.96	0.51	68	70	84	70	82.5	73.3	77.9	4.3	9.1
October	29.97	29.96	0.21	70	70	84	71	81.6	73.1	77.4	5.6	8.5
November	30.01	30.01	2.37	75	75	83	66	79.0	70.1	74.6	6.3	7.8
December	30.05	30.03	2.17	69	69	82	67	77.3	69.3	73.3	4.3	10.1
January	29.90	29.90	4.80	70	71	78	59	75.5	66.2	70.8	4.0	7.9
February	29.97	29.96	2.43	71	71	80	61	76.4	66.9	71.6	5.1	8.1
March	30.01	30.00	0.28	72	73	80	64	77.5	68.3	72.9	5.2	7.4
April	30.05	30.03	0.80	69	71	82	67	78.9	70.1	74.5	5.0	8.5
May	30.02	30.01	0.77	69	70	83	67	80.2	70.7	75.4	4.5	8.1
June	30.01	30.00	0.27	66	68	84	71	81.6	73.0	77.3	4.7	8.3
Year	30.00	29.99	16.77	70	71	85	59	79.6	70.7	75.1	4.8	8.5

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS

COMPARISONS may be odious, at times, as alleged, but hardly so in the presentation of commendable progress; nor are statistics the dry matter many consider them, especially when their tabulation embodies flattering testimony of success in our lines of commercial enterprise. To those who would pass over the preceding section of statistics with but a glance, it may not be amiss to present the following analysis of our import and export tables and financial exhibits, which will afford a clearer understanding of the changes going on in our midst, in evidence of Hawaii's long favored season of prosperity, that in the past ten years has netted us \$313,525,659, as excess of exports over importations. Looking back over our Customs tables, 1872 was the last year of excess of imports over exports, prior to which it was the rarity to be otherwise.

Various grounds might be cited as contributory to the promotion of our leading industries, enabling our sugar plantations to produce last year the banner crop in its history, though through the low price ruling the market throughout the year, it falls behind the years of 1919, 1920 and 1921 in financial returns. Favorable weather, a main factor, also contributed to the larger output of the pineapple industry, which is making for itself a widening world market with its superior quality at fair prices. Hides, skins and tallow, as also apiary products, show considerable improvement in value of exports, though bananas, coffee, rice and wool, show marked decline. For many years this latter item was an important article of export—over 500,000 pounds per annum, at times.

Our total value of exports for 1928 is shown to be \$119,479,835. Of this, the mainland shipments amounted to \$116,956,090, and \$2,523,745 went to various foreign countries. Our imports for 1928 were \$77,822,643 from the mainland, and \$10,361,210 from abroad, a total of \$88,184,853, a decline from the previous year of \$1,667,664.

The year's imports for 1928, \$88,184,853, and exports of \$119,479,835, show \$207,664,688 as the amount of our commerce for the year, and an excess of exports over imports of \$31,294,982 to Hawaii's credit for the period under review. The value of sugar and molasses shipped is shown to be \$80,936,457, while that of pineapple products has reached \$40,690,800.

With the activities in progress throughout the territory in evidence of its profiting by the benefits of its excess of export values over imports, one is somewhat surprised at the decline of the latter from the mainland rather than an advance, and on examination of the various lines of territorial requirements for the curtailment, it is found to rest largely in that under the heading of Non-Metallic minerals, of coal, oil, cement, etc., which fell off \$1,361,779; otherwise, with a few exceptions showing gain, or loss, there is remarkable uniformity. Differences in some cases are in value though increased in quantity, as in the case of 4868 autos imported, an increase of 14 over that of 1927, but at a decline in value of the whole of \$224,869.

A straw, perhaps indicative of a changing interest in musical matters, may be gathered from the fact that there were 11 pianos less imported in 1928 than in 1927, at a reduction of \$18,402 in value, but phonographs, records and other musical instruments increased \$282,951.

The newer item of radio, destined to give us marvelous returns in linking us more closely with the wide world, is already maintaining Hawaii's up-to-date reputation in this line of world's progress, being credited with having in the Wailupe receiving station one of the largest in the world. Our import values of radio apparatus the last three fiscal years was \$66,120 in 1927, \$164,814 in 1928, and \$278,426 in 1929.

It may interest others than our struggling Poultry Association to find that our mainland egg bill last year was \$573,103 for 1,827,661 dozen, an increase over 1927 of 21,006 dozen, and greater value of \$79,172.

The islands are, furthermore, enjoying an increasing number of vessel each year at all ports of entry, though the number of sailing craft is declining. For the fiscal year 1928, out of a total of 1267 arrivals, of 9,744,060 tons, Honolulu had 851 vessels, of

which but ten were sail. For the fiscal year 1929, the arrivals at all ports were 1,326 vessels of 10,120,560 tons, of which Honolulu had 865, an increase of 14, steam and sail.

Various steam lines are increasing, with more frequent calls, as in that of the Matson Co. and the Los Angeles Co. with coast ports; the Isthmian line from eastern ports to Honolulu-Philippines-Orient and East Indies; the Dollar round-the-world line, running both east and west with bi-weekly regularity. This year closing witnesses the inaugural of the Empress line of the Canadian-Pacific steamers touching at Honolulu on their outward trips to the Orient. The growing interest in the Northwest finds its response in the opening this year of regular passenger service with Portland and Seattle by the Matson Company transferring the *Wilhelmina* to its line of freighters. And the several special World-tours liners are finding Hawaii the strong attraction in their itinerary. All this, with other regular steam lines together with the activities of the Tourist Bureau, has resulted in a gratifying increase of both visitors and tourists to the islands, last year's record of arrivals being 19,980. The number this year up to September 30 was 18,621.

This frequency of steam communication has developed our mail service wonderfully, so that the Honolulu post office now ranks fifth among the first-class post offices of the United States. It received during December, 1928, 31,117 sacks and pouches of mail, an increase of 30 per cent over that of December, 1927; and dispatched 12,349 sacks and pouches of mail in same time, an increase of 6 per cent over December of the previous year. The cash receipts of the office for the calendar year 1928 was \$518,872, an increase of \$44,465 over that of 1927.

The transformation of Honolulu to the status of a bustling city of the mainland in its business and public buildings, with its attractive residential sections, that is making such progress, is at no diminution of bank accounts, for the annual exhibits show a steady increase in both the number of depositors, and in commercial and savings accounts. In 1920 there was a setback of \$4,937,943 from the previous year, to \$40,243,481, since which time the amount of bank deposits have steadily increased to \$80,210,063 at close of 1928.

All in all Hawaii is doing very well, thank you, and is entitled to a sound commercial rating.

RENEWING TRADE RELATIONS

IT IS gratifying to record the growing interest in Hawaii by our neighbors of the Pacific Northwest, and the desire of the commercial interests of Portland and Seattle, spokesmen for their respective states, for a renewal of that intimate relationship once existing between us that harks back to their pioneer days. This early connecting link, as also the status of our trade relations on becoming more identified with San Francisco, was briefly touched upon in our issue for 1925, under the above heading. It is pleasing to note that Governor Patterson, of Oregon, enlarges upon these and other historic facts identifying our early mutual interests in his article on "Trade Relations Between Oregon and Hawaii," in the November issue of the *Pacific Northwest*, an excellent commercial monthly of Portland, espousing this cause.

This awakened interest in these islands finds us ready with aloha greetings, and Governor Farrington, in a later issue of the same journal, extended a cordial invitation to come and see for themselves what had been done and may yet be done in development of mutual interests. The very able articles by its then editor, Albert Rebel, who has visited the islands on several occasions, present strong claims for the encouragement of mutual trade relations, and of tourist traffic by the contrasting scenic attractions.

How much of this may be attributed to natural business enterprise in seeking new markets for their various manufactures and products, or envy at the preponderance of our trade with San Francisco, as also the success of Los Angeles in its outreach for a share, it may be hard to distinguish. All being fair in love and war, our northern friends may well battle for their lost early love.

It is claimed by the journal referred to that with our "growth of mainland imports to \$79,000,000 per annum, the Northwest might supply half, many products and manufactures therefrom being now received in quantities."

Certain it is that a marked impetus was given the reviving interest by the special excursion of the new Matson liner *Malolo*, in November of 1928, with its Chamber of Commerce delegations from Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, and other important points, which brought hither a large group of influential business men to familiarize themselves with island conditions for the possibilities of closer trade relations. They came, they saw, and we believe realized that "the half had not been told." Seed has been sown that will bear abundant fruit. Our trade, our climate, our scenery, and other famed qualities have gained us new friends.

This visitation was followed by the withdrawal of the *Wilhelmina* from the San Francisco run, and her refitting for direct passenger service between Honolulu and the Northwest every three weeks, in place of the smaller *Lurline* on the triangular run via San Francisco, to alternate with Portland and Seattle as terminals every six weeks. This in addition to the three steam freighters, the *Makiki* and *Mauna Ala* serving Seattle, and the *Mana* serving Portland.

With the *Wilhelmina's* inaugural trip came an exhibit of Washington state's products, agricultural and manufactured, sponsored by Seattle, which was held here March 1 to 10. This in return called for an exhibit of island products, which was shown in Seattle.

Statistics of Hawaii's trade with Seattle, from its year book for 1928, issued by its Chamber of Commerce, present the following values:

Imports from Hawaii for 1927, \$1,642,632; for 1928, \$1,566,839.
Exports to Hawaii for 1927, \$4,883,888; for 1928, \$4,757,292.
Arrivals from Hawaii in 1928, 33, of 120,168 tons.
Departures for Hawaii in 1928, 36, of 130,556 tons.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS 1928

Coffee, 47 tons, value.....	\$ 22,740
Honey, 161 tons, value.....	31,618
Miscellaneous, 303 tons, value.....	55,341
Molasses, 20,101 tons, value.....	263,461
Pineapple, 141,758 cs.	896,500
Sugar, 2,225 tons, value.....	222,500
Tuna, fish, canned, 141,758 cs.	74,679
Total.....	\$ 1,566,839

Of the value of exports to Hawaii for 1928, the following show the principal articles exceeding \$100,000 in amount:

Clothing and dry goods.....	\$ 113,828
Eggs	107,049
Feed, hay and grain.....	880,303
Fish, fresh and preserved.....	264,374
Flour	352,995
Furniture	124,890
Groceries and provisions.....	153,967
Hardware, machinery, steel, tools.....	459,290
Lumber, poles, plywood, shingles.....	547,540
Meats	460,730
Milk, canned and powder.....	267,517
Paper, heavy	110,464

Tacoma prides itself on its mutually pleasant and profitable trade relations with Hawaii. Its lumber exports to these islands include the box shooks for our expanding pineapple industry, to the value of \$318,591, and supplies us with 104 tons of Christmas trees, valued at \$5,400 for Santa Claus' needs. Altogether, in quite a list of produce and manufactures, Tacoma's exports to Hawaii were valued at \$2,912,258 for 1927, while her imports from here of 12,000 cases of pineapples and 1,685 tons of sugar, honey, etc., were \$237,560.

Victoria, B.C., considers herself "not a rival but a team mate" for tourists and trade with Hawaii, and distant Idaho presents the allurements of varied agricultural products she stands ready to supply.

After much effort to learn the status of our commercial relations with Portland, we are favored with a voluminous report of that seaport through the courtesy of its Maritime Commerce department, in which trade with Hawaii is summarized, showing its

exports to these islands for 1927 and 1928 as \$7,358 and \$9,985 respectively, and its imports for same period as \$4,244 and \$5,232.

In the face of these moderate figures it was a bold venture of Portland's Chamber of Commerce in sponsoring the charter of the S. S. *Malolo* to inaugurate direct trade relations with Hawaii, sending hither a delegation of their business men, with those of Seattle, Tacoma and other Northwestern points, to view the field, as has already been mentioned. That its aim for closer relationship is meeting with favorable consideration, the following expression thereon appears in the "Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Docks of the City of Portland, Oregon," for 1928, under the caption "Hawaiian Service."

"Presaging the inauguration of a direct passenger service, linking the cities of Portland, Seattle and Tacoma with the Hawaiian Islands, the giant liner S. S. *Malolo* arrived in Portland harbor November 7, 1928, to embark passengers for what was described as the 'first official Northwestern excursion' to the Hawaiian Islands. The advent of the *Malolo*, the largest vessel, perhaps, ever to enter the harbor, was made the occasion for an enthusiastic demonstration of welcome. The hospitality of the city was extended to officers, passengers and crew, and appropriate entertainment provided the visiting guests during the vessel's stay in port.

"Closely following the visit of the S. S. *Malolo* came the announcement of the Matson Navigation Company that the S. S. *Wilhelmina* would be transferred from the San Francisco-Hawaiian run and re-entered in a combination passenger and freight direct service between Portland and the Hawaiian Islands to be inaugurated early in the forthcoming year. It is confidently anticipated that this new service will be instrumental in greatly increasing the already considerable trade between the Columbia River and Hawaii."

In furtherance of this movement toward more intimate trade relations by our friends of the Northwest, a local representative of the "Manufacturers' Association of Washington," in the person of Albert Rebel has been chosen as Trade Commissioner, who comes to make his home in Hawaii, "a watchman on the tower," to serve our mutual interests.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE HAWAIIAN MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC OF HAWAII

BY J. F. WOOLLEY, POSTMASTER

ALMOST coincident with the issuance by the United States Post Office Department of postage stamps for use on letters and parcels sent through the U. S. mails, in 1847, the Government of the Kingdom of Hawaii, in the reign of Kamehameha III, had under consideration the establishment of an inter-island mail service, with a post office department in charge of mails.

Up to the actual establishment of the Hawaiian Post Office, which was accomplished through a decree of the Privy Council, December 22, 1850, with Henry M. Whitney as Postmaster, mails arriving at Honolulu from the American States, largely from Atlantic seaboard ports, and of course, coming on sailing vessels, were distributed helter-skelter.

Charles R. Bishop, when Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1873, when asked for reminiscences concerning the early handling of mails, wrote on May 23, 1873:

"Your letter of March 6 was duly received and in accordance with your request, which I passed over to Em. Fenard, Esq., first clerk in the post office, he has been kind enough to prepare an historical sketch of, and to copy out the laws relating to the Hawaiian postal system, to which he has attached all the postage stamps now in use here, and all the old ones which are procurable.

"In 1846-7, when a merchant ship from Boston or New York arrived via Cape Horn, the mail matter was usually poured out from the bags, etc., onto the floor of the counting room of the consignees of the vessel, or of the harbormaster's office, and those expecting letters gathered around the pile to assist in overhauling or 'sorting', picking out their own, and passing over their shoulders the letters, etc., of those standing in the outer circle. Letters for captains and crew of ships on cruise, addressed to care of ship

chandlers, went to their offices; the seamen's chaplain took those sent in his care, and the remainder for sailors went into the old tea-chest at the Consulate. When the whalers came into port to recruit, their crews made the rounds of the ship chandlers, the Chaplaincy, and the Consulate, in search of news from home, and the old tea-chest was upset and overhauled many times daily while the fleet was in port. Soon after steam communication was established between New York and San Francisco, via Panama, postal regulations were put in force here, which have from time to time been improved, until we now have a well-conducted and convenient post office."

Singularly enough, the efforts of the United States Post Office Department to establish, through contracts, regular mail service between New York and San Francisco by way of Panama, were closely tied up with the system soon to be established in Hawaii.

The United States planned to use about \$200,000 a year to establish the New York-San Francisco-Oregon mail service. The story is well known. Contracts were let to sub-contractors, among the latter being a Mr. Aspinwall, who had the contract between Panama and San Francisco and Oregon. The overland mail-carrying service on Panama was a separate contract. The attempts to use Nicaragua and Mexico for mail service failed.

The steamer *California* was the first to be put into the service. She was especially built, and sailed from New York for San Francisco, via Cape Horn. Meantime, the news of the gold discovery reached the Eastern states, and a wild rush was made for California, via the American desert and via Panama. When the *California* called at the Pacific side of Panama, a wild mob of prospective passengers, also mail, awaited her. The ship was crowded, many paying a thousand dollars for a ticket. At San Francisco every member of the crew, except the engineer, deserted to go to the mines.

When the next steamer entered San Francisco, she was anchored in the shadow of the guns of a warship and forcible measures were taken to prevent desertions, and the pay of the crew was raised from \$12 to \$112.

But, while steam was used to convey letters from the eastern states to California and Oregon, sailing vessels were relied upon

to carry mails from San Francisco to Honolulu. Likewise mails originated in Atlantic seaboard ports for Honolulu direct. Oftentimes, sailing vessels with mail and passengers, as well as cargo, bound for San Francisco or Oregon, put into Honolulu for refreshments, leaving mail, and also taking mail.

It may not be generally known, but the first American troops for Oregon, first saw the Hawaiian Islands, as the steamer *Massachusetts*, a transport, called at Honolulu and the troops rested before proceeding north.

Prior to the use of postage stamps by the United States and by Hawaii, letters were usually handled in this manner:

The letter was written on one side of the paper. This was folded from bottom half way to the top, and the top was folded down toward the middle. Then the ends were folded over, say about one-third, so that one end overlapped the other, and sealing wax was then dropped on the junctions and a signet ring made the seal impression. On the opposite side, the address was written, and usually in a corner was added "via Ship Amazon." This letter was handed in at the office of the ship company in New York, or Boston, or San Francisco, together with the amount of postage required, sometimes for a voyage beyond a certain number of miles amounting to 25 or 40 cents.

The Hawaiian Kingdom was governed, until the year 1835, without other system than usage, and with a few exceptions, without legal enactments. The Bill of Rights proposed and signed by His Majesty, Kamehameha III, on the 7th of June, 1839, was the first essential departure from the ancient despotism. The Constitution which he voluntarily conferred on the people on the 8th of October, 1840, was so engrafted on the ancient form of government, that the aid of distinct Organic Acts was required in order to secure the civil liberties intended to be conferred upon the people. In 1845, the Attorney-General, John Ricord, was requested to draw out a digest of the Constitution and Laws, and also a project of Organic acts, to be accommodated to the wants and circumstances of the times. In the 4th article of the Second Act, April 27, 1846, entitled "An Act to Organize the Executive Departments of the Hawaiian Islands," is the first mention ever made of the Post Office, and the regulations adopted in relation

to the inter-island mails read that the Collector-General of Customs, and the Collectors of the respective ports of entry, shall be ex-officio, postmasters, and entitled to receive, and open, at their respective ports, the mail bags hereinafter specified.

"The Minister of the Interior shall appoint some trustworthy and discreet person, residing conveniently on each of the islands, where no port of entry and departure is established, to be the postmaster thereof."

The minister was to furnish each postmaster with leathern bags, capable of being securely locked. Then there were instructions about closing mails an hour previous to departures of vessels, and he was compelled to list each letter and package and retain it, that is, a copy, enclosing in each bag a copy of the list. Then the receiving postmaster was to post the list in a conspicuous place, where the public could view it. When the commander of a foreign ship arrived at a port, he took whatever mail he had to the post office and was entitled to receive from the postmaster for each letter, two cents, and for each newspaper delivered, one cent.

Gradually, out of this primitive sort of post office, grew the Hawaiian Post Office, which had its treaty relations, in postal conferences and conventions, with other nations, and the system was made as good as possible. The Civil Code of the Hawaiian Islands passed in the year 1859 contains the complementary and amended acts for the Post Office Department. The head of the department had the title of Postmaster-General. No ship captain, on arriving at a port, could break out his cargo, until the mails he had were delivered at the port of entry post office. The following were then the rates of Hawaiian postage on all mailable matter forwarded to or received from any foreign port:

"5 cents for every single letter weighing less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; 10 cents for every letter weighing not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, or more than 1 ounce; and 5 cents for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; and, in addition to the above rates, the sea postage shall be collected on said letters."

The above was altered by the postal convention in force between the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom, of the 4th of May, 1870. Two cents was required as postage on each newspaper; pamphlets were 4 cents. In 1865 an amendment was made

that no letters should be carried or delivered without postage having been previously affixed, and individuals were prohibited from carrying such unstamped letters for delivery. Ship captains, also, could place a box, properly lettered with the name of his ship and his own name, in which box letters, properly stamped, could be dropped, the captain acting as sub-route-agent.

The post office was required to pay all its own expenses. Apparently, a deficit was not permissible. But, if a deficiency did arise, then the Postmaster-General could draw upon the Treasury for the amount.

The safe transmission of mails between the Hawaiian Government and the United States of America, previous to the Postal Convention between these two countries, and approved by the President on the 5th day of May, 1870, was provided for in Article 15 of the American Treaty, ratified on the 9th of August, 1850.

The first postmaster appointed in Honolulu was H. M. Whitney, who retained that situation from 1850 to 1856, when he established the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, which is now styled the Honolulu Advertiser. During the time of his incumbency, stamps were issued of the denominations of 5 and 13 cents for foreign letters, and 2 cents for papers, all of which were mere digits, and by 1876, could not be found, except in rare instances.

Under the administration of Postmaster Jackson, from 1856 to 1859, a large number of stamps of varied denominations were issued, and during his term inter-island postage originated, of 2 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce on letters, and 1 cent on papers.

A. K. Clarke held the situation of Postmaster-General from 1859 to 1863, and the High Chief David Kalakaua (afterwards King of Hawaii from 1874 to 1891), succeeded him, 1863 to 1865. The red perforated 2-cent stamp of Kamehameha IV was issued during his administration from a design by William G. Irwin, the then first clerk. Mr. Irwin, afterwards, became a partner of Claus Spreckels in Hawaii, and when he died in San Francisco long after Hawaii became a territory, he was a millionaire many times over. Singularly enough, he married the widow of Ben Holladay, who established the Pony Express in the 1860's, and who, of course, used a rubber stamp on such letters and collected

highly for the "postage," which was paid to his company in cash, of course.

A. P. Brickwood occupied the position of Postmaster-General from 1865 until well into the Kalakaua reign. Many new stamps were issued by him.

In 1870 the post office building at Merchant and Bethel streets was built, and housed the Honolulu post office through the reigns of Kamehameha V, Lunalilo, Kalakaua, and Liliuokalani, and from 1893, the Provisional Government, the Republic of Hawaii to June 14, 1900, and then the Honolulu post office merely, for on that date the United States Postal Department was in actual control, although after annexation, August 12, 1898, the United States was more or less in charge until the date when Hawaii became an actual territory, at midnight, June 14, 1900.

For many years the United States conducted the post office in this same, cramped structure, until the present Federal Building was erected facing on Palace Square and occupied, in part, by the Honolulu post office, on May 1st, 1922. The several postmasters since 1900 are listed herewith.

POSTMASTERS, AND PERIODS SERVED AS SUCH

Name	Date Appointed	Date Separated
J. M. Oat.....	June 14, 1900	April 30, 1905
J. G. Pratt.....	May 1, 1905	May 31, 1914
W. F. Young.....	June 1, 1914	Aug. 15, 1916
W. C. Petersen (Acting).....	Aug. 16, 1916	April 15, 1917
D. H. MacAdam.....	April 16, 1917	May 17, 1926
J. F. Woolley.....	May 18, 1926	.....

Looking backward again to the early beginning of the Hawaiian post office, The Polynesian, a newspaper, printed on May 12th, 1849, the following:

"We have heard it rumored that a post office system is about being established here in connection with that at San Francisco, by means of which a letter mailed in Honolulu will be dispatched to any post office in the United States, and vice versa, the cost of transportation to be regulated between the United States Post Office Department and this Government."

That was some months prior to the establishment of the Hawaiian post office, about 18 months, before the Privy Council

action of December, 1850, and ratified by the legislature in September, 1851, at which time provision for the issue of postage stamps was first made, and the two denominations of five and thirteen cents for letters, and two cents for papers, appeared October 1st of that year.

The list of Postmasters-General follows:

H. M. Whitney, from December 22, 1850, to July 1, 1856.

Jos. Jackson, from July 1, 1856, to August 27, 1859.

A. K. Clark, from August 27, 1859, to June 30, 1863.

David Kalakaua, from June 30, 1863, to March 18, 1865.

A. P. Brickwood, from March 18, 1865, to July 20, 1881.

John M. Kapena, from July 20, 1881, to February 13, 1883.

H. M. Whitney, from February 16, 1883, resigned April 15, 1886.

J. L. Kaulukou, from April 15, 1886.

Luther Aholo, from July 31, 1886, to October 15, 1886.

F. Wundenberg, from October 15, 1886, to May 2, 1891.

Walter Hill, from May 2, 1891, to April 1, 1893.

Jos. M. Oat, from April 1, 1893, to June 14, 1900.

CHANGE OF GOVERNORS

ATTENDANT upon the presidential change this year, 1929, came the change of governors for the administration of affairs in the territory of Hawaii, particularly as Governor Farrington desired to retire to private life at close of his second term, July 5. This led to President Hoover's selection of Lawrence M. Judd to succeed him, a choice which met with very general satisfaction throughout the territory; an appointment said to be dramatic in its fitness, not only from his heritage of distinguished ancestral participants in Hawaiian affairs, political, financial, legal and industrial, but also for his familiarity as a son of the soil with its varied problems, having been prominent in the political, civic, business and social activities of the com-

munity, which gives him a comprehensive knowledge of the territory's needs and possibilities.

By way of recognition of the able services of the retiring governor, and as a welcome to the governor-designate, an aloha reception and banquet was held in their honor by the Chamber of Commerce, June 24, at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, at which over 400 citizens and official representatives gathered in what its chairman, Riley H. Allen, president of the Chamber, termed a "family party," by reason of the harmony of the two administrations.

The address of the evening, by Frank C. Atherton, dealt largely with Governor Farrington's eight years of service which was no light or easy task from the outset—the deflation period at the close of the World War, quieting the unrest of plantation strikers', Waiakea homestead difficulties, and aiding in the solution of labor problems, all of which were wisely dealt with, so that a second term appointment met with universal approval by all classes. In this period extensive business expansion; increase in land values, products and trade have developed in a marked degree, as is shown in prominent public and private improvements.

Of the next governor he said: "A warm personal friend of Governor Farrington, we can assume he will carry on most of the policies which have been so well inaugurated by him."

THE INAUGURATION

Short, sharp and decisive may be said to have characterized the inauguration ceremonies, July 5th, which took place in front of the executive building at noon, for which arrangements were made for the officiating principals, territorial and federal officials, immediate relatives and distinguished visitors on the veranda, while out front, adjacent, special provision was made for the general public. The band was in attendance, and so were the great guns with their salvos of official amen to the event.

The floral decorations were unusual, and the scene bore a semblance of Hawaiian court pomp when the incoming Governor and Mrs. Judd were bedecked with fragrant leis by a group of young Hawaiian women wearing cloaks of yellow and scarlet over white dresses, led by Mrs. Kapiolani Lambert, daughter of Princess Kawanakoa, bearing lei hookupus for Governor and Mrs. Judd.

All Hawaii officialdom was present when Governor and Mrs. W. R. Farrington escorted Governor-designate and Mrs. Lawrence M. Judd, adorned with garlands, to their places on the rostrum. In the front row of seats at the right were the immediate family and relatives of Governor Judd. The mayors, past and present, supervisors, and other dignitaries occupied various points of vantage. The assemblage was large and enthusiastic.

Chief Justice Perry of the supreme court, in his judicial robe, administered the oath of office, following which was the inaugural address, given herewith.

GOVERNOR JUDD'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

The Territory of Hawaii has made great progress since June 14, 1900, when the Organic Act became effective.

Our economic conditions are sound. The general feeling of confidence which prevails is the best indication that these conditions will continue.

Hawaii's wealth is from the soil. In her agriculture there is being evolved a system of cooperation which some day others will come here to study. The needed capital is combined and many stockholders reap the benefits. Any one may earn an interest. Information is always available to the small shareholder as to the true state of affairs. The field workers are taken into partnership in labor contracts. There is supervision of the highest quality, and science is made to do its full part. Marketing is on a cooperative basis, and is efficiently handled. This is the story of sugar and pineapple. Who can predict what would happen to other crops, such as tobacco, coffee, starch, macadamia nuts, if on them should be concentrated a like amount of capital, brains and labor, all working together? By the same token, the resources of the Territory are still undeveloped in dairy products, garden produce and poultry raising, for which each year many thousands of dollars are expended elsewhere. It is a function of government to encourage these industries.

TAXATION OUR BIG PROBLEM

The people of the territory have learned much of the difficult art of self government. They have measured up to their responsibilities. There is an abiding conviction that the most valuable possession in Hawaii is American citizenship. This is a tribute to the interest and intelligence of our electorate.

Taxation is a subject of absorbing interest. The legislature has provided for a deliberate study of the situation, including an appraisal of all properties subject to taxation and an economic study of the proper distribution of the tax burden. Equality of this burden is the end sought and all our taxpayers must be accorded fair treatment.

Exemption from taxation coming to the humble cottage brings relief, it is true, but too large exemptions from the payments of property taxes, tend to create a body in the electorate which is not sensitive to the cost of government. In our representative form of government, there is great safety in keeping it clear that there is a relation between the ballot and the tax receipt. The small home owner is the very foundation of our government. A rise in taxes means much to him, for to provide against tax day he has to save from his wages. When he ceases to take a live interest in the affairs of government, our institutions are imperiled.

OUR WANTS GREAT AND COSTLY

Ours is a fast-growing community. We want many things. Things cost money. One way to reduce taxes is to spend less money. That is for the people, through their chosen representatives, to decide.

A large proportion of the moneys coming from the taxation of property is spent upon the public schools. The schools and their welfare are very close to the hearts of the people. No one wants to curtail their efficiency. We demand that we have the best within our means, but is it not desirable for us to pause and examine dispassionately the schools as they now are? Are we satisfied that we have the type of education best suited to our children and to our conditions, and are the expenditures which have been

authorized, bringing us the results we expected? We should not be afraid to subject ourselves to a searching study of these questions. We have provided for such a study of taxation; why not also a study of our schools?

Keenly do I appreciate the responsibilities of the Territory to provide amply for those who by affliction and misfortune have been sequestered in our hospitals and institutions. The people of the Territory have met these responsibilities. The infant and maternity work toward reducing the mortality of babies, particularly among Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians, will receive my most sympathetic consideration. In overseeing the expenditures of the funds allocated for these purposes, I shall take great personal interest.

URGES RESPECT FOR LAW

All through the Nation there is a widespread movement to create respect for law and to insure law enforcement. The voices of Chief Justice Taft and the members of the American Bar Association, have now been joined by the voice of President Hoover. Our President in his first public address since his inauguration declares that we are facing today something large and fundamental: "the possibility that respect for law as law is fading from the sensibilities of our people." He says that "in our desire to be merciful the pendulum has swung in favor of the prisoner and far way from the protection of society." He has appointed a national commission to investigate and report on all of the problems involved in criminal law enforcement. The findings of this commission will be of the greatest value to the whole nation.

Here in Hawaii the subject of law enforcement is a live issue. The integrity of our judges has never been questioned. We can expect the police to do their duty. But the problem of law enforcement is a community one. It must be solved by us all. I appeal to the members of the Bar of Hawaii to give heed to the great part they will be called upon to share in this solution. I appeal to the manhood of Hawaii to submit faithfully and fearlessly to jury duty however great the apparent inconvenience. I appeal to the fathers and mothers of every racial stock to so rear,

nurture and admonish the children in the home that the torch of the ideal American civilization shall be borne forward and be held high as it goes forward.

The home is the foundation of American civilization. It is the very shrine of our institutions. Let this fact be remembered by those young Americans who may be restless and impatient of parental restraint: let them not forget that their parents, though not American, have come from honorable and more ancient cultures.

EVERY CITIZEN MUST HELP

All of us should be mindful that in a successful American community, every citizen must, in order to insure that success, contribute daily something to the community good. It is not what one gets out of his fellow citizens but what one gives, of his own self, which makes the ideal citizen. That is why we revere the names of Washington and Lincoln. This is why we recall the name of Kamehameha the Great. He gave us the "Kanawai Malmahoa" under which the highway was made safe for the old and the young. Have the people of Hawaii forgotten this precept of Kamehameha? This call for a return to decency and order is nation wide. Let us put Hawaii in the lead in response to that call.

I would address for a moment those who hold office in the Territorial Government. To you I declare that the business of the Territory shall be conducted efficiently and economically. You are public servants, as I am a public servant. You are in your office to be of use and service to those persons seeking to transact business with the Territory. I bespeak from you your best and constant endeavors. Cooperation among you is essential. Loyalty to the trusts in your charge will be expected. I shall seek a harmonious administration of territorial affairs.

BEST WISHES FOR RETIRING GOVERNOR

The celebration of this event would be incomplete were I to omit, before this audience, to speak directly, Sir, to you. For eight years you have shown unselfish devotion to the people of

Hawaii. You have not spared yourself to serve them irrespective of their stations in life. My best wishes for your welfare accompany you in your return to the peace and calm of private life.

I stand before you today an American citizen on whom has been placed a great responsibility, to whom has been given the opportunity of serving his native community. In all humility I accept the office to which I have been appointed by the President of the United States.

In closing, I make this pledge:

Ever dependent upon the Supreme Being for guidance, I shall, to the best of my ability, devote to this high office all the strength and talents which He has given me.

PAN-PACIFIC SURGICAL CONFERENCE

IT WAS a notable gathering of men of many lands ranking high in their professions as physicians and surgeons that convened in this city August 14 to 24, 1929, under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union, for the exchange of ideas on surgical methods. Other like gatherings from various Pacific lands have met here in years past in the interests of Science, Education, Commerce, the Press, Food Conservation, Fisheries, and last year's Women's Conference on Health, Education, Social Service, etc., but it is not presumptuous to state that for far-reaching importance and beneficent influence and effect, the recent conference will stand out singular and prove stimulating to a high degree.

As "in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom," so the related experiences of men foremost in their specialized branches of the profession, and discussions thereon, can not but lead to worldwide benefits in a large measure.

Overseas delegates to the conference comprised 11 from Australia, 3 from Canada; from China and Japan 2 each, Korea 1, Latin America 6, New Zealand 4, North Africa 2, mainland United States 80, distributed as follows: Alaska 1, California 32,

Illinois 3, Louisiana 2, Massachusetts 1, Minnesota 2, Mississippi 2, Nebraska 1, New York 1, Oregon 10, Washington 25.

The subjects for consideration were limited to surgery, its specialties, and hospital standardization, with provision for discussions thereon, the addresses in several instances being illustrated with motion pictures, lantern slides, charts, etc., for their clear elucidation.

The official opening of the conference took place at the Royal Hawaiian hotel on the afternoon of the 14th with a reception by the Pan-Pacific Union trustees, and addresses of welcome by its president, and its director, followed by the governor's reception at Washington Place in the evening.

The Royal Hawaiian was the meeting place for all sessions, save two, and while the daily conferences were for the profession only, there were a few open-meeting occasions when the public could share in the crumbs which fell from the scientists' table.

The first symposium was devoted to "Surgery," with Dr. J. R. Judd as chairman, at which eight papers were presented for discussion, including the Mayo clinic methods of producing anesthesia during the past seven years, in which a decrease in the use of ether in other methods practiced was shown. Dr. W. A. Osborne, of Melbourne, in treating on "Recent Advances in Physiology in Surgery," told of a number of instances in which surgeons would benefit by greater knowledge of physiological processes. Because his talk was limited by lack of time, and because the conference found so much that was new and important in his suggestions, a full hour later in the program was devoted thereto.

"Neuro-surgery" had the second symposium, with Dr. F. W. Swift, of Seattle, as chairman, at which motion pictures and lantern slides illustrated three of the six subjects presented. Dr. E. B. Towne, of San Francisco, in his paper on the "Roentgen Ray," showed the great improvement in method of localizing intracranial tumors over that of fifteen years ago by its use. Then not over fifty per cent could be exposed at operations; now a tumor can almost invariably be localized.

The symposium devoted to "Goitre," with Dr. T. M. Joice, of Portland, as chairman, drew forth eight papers by practitioners

of the Northwest, several of which were aided by motion pictures and other illustrations, presenting a thorough treatment of a more prevalent ailment than the general public realized. The chairman dealt with "Complications of thyroid surgery," Dr. J. F. Elsie, also of Portland, showed the "Present status of our knowledge of recurrent goitre." Dr. D. C. Hall, of Seattle, dealt with "Endemic goitre in the Northwest," in which he presented his observations on 30,000 students of University of Washington in the past twenty years. A higher percentage ruled in mountain ranges than in the low levels, with girls at 33% and boys at 22%. Recent years show marked decrease, due to education, iodine tablets and iodized salt. Other important papers were presented by Drs. R. E. McKechnie, of Vancouver, B. C., J. C. Lundy, of the Mayo clinic, C. L. Mix, of Chicago, and B. T. King and J. C. Moore, of Seattle.

In Hawaii, Dr. J. R. Judd said, goitre is extremely rare among Hawaiians. He attributed this to their fondness for the edible seaweed "limu." Dr. David C. Hall of Seattle, chairman of the symposium, said he had examined one goitrous Hawaiian girl and one goitrous Japanese girl in Honolulu. He found that the Japanese girl refused to eat Japanese food, insisting on American dishes.

Similar findings were reported by Dr. J. R. Wells for New Zealand. He had known a few cases among the Maoris, but this was in a district where they had largely adopted the customs of the foreign residents.

Among the prominent subjects dealt with was that of cancer, on more than one occasion. First, with Dr. F. J. Pinkerton as chairman, speakers of the evening were Dr. F. L. Hoffman, stacionian of the Prudential Insurance Co., on "Cancer in Hawaii," and Dr. W. A. Osborne on "War on Cancer." The first speaker presented some striking figures from a five years study of our board of health statistics. Of these, 602 were deaths of males and 364 females. "The outstanding cancer mortality fact," Dr. Hoffman reported, "is deaths from cancer of the stomach and liver." Yet even this was lower than mainland figures.

Comparison by races gave the following results:

"Out of 125 Japanese females dying from cancer during the five years under review not a single death was attributed to cancer of the breast. For Chinese women, however, the proportion dying from cancer of the breast was 16.7%. This compares with 6.1% for all races, 6.9% for Hawaiians, 8.0% for Caucasians. Unfortunately for many of the races, the numbers are too small for a safe generalization.

Dr. Osborne likened cancer to an invading army that instead of being met with an opposing force of patriots is met with complacency. The real battle against it has not started, for the cause is not known. But the circle of research is closing around it and there is hope that somewhere it will soon come to light and the forces of medicine will be able to come in to the rescue.

Dr. A. N. Kilgore, of San Francisco, presented a long paper on "What the public should know about cancer," in which he said that early cancer should be known to all.

To illustrate his point on the importance of early treatment, Dr. Kilgore presented facts about one type of cancer, that of the breast, based on records of several large groups of patients whose histories after operation have been carefully traced for from five to 25 years.

"If breast cancer can be operated upon before secondary deposits of cancer appear in the arm-pit lump glands, 80% (four out of five) patients remain free of cancer for the rest of their lives. If the disease has existed long enough to allow spread to only one of the arm-pit glands, the proportion of cured cases drops to 20%, and if time enough has elapsed to allow spread to several of the lymph-glands, less than five per cent are cured. Four patients in every five can be cured of early cancer, only one in 20 of late cancer. Yet today only about one woman in 20 comes before gland involvement has taken place, and most of these women have known that something was wrong in the breast for about a year before they seek advice.

"We recognize benign or harmless tumors and malignant tumors (cancer) and one of the distinguishing characteristics of the malignant or cancer group of tumors is that they almost universally sooner or later disseminate themselves. Pieces of the original growth, consisting of live tumor cells, are separated from the

parent growth and carried by the blood or lymph channels to near and then to remote parts of the body, there to set up new growths like the original tumor.

"Cancer, then, begins as a local accident, and only after more or less time consumed in local growth, disseminates itself. It is obvious that removal or destruction of every cancer cell may be accomplished much more easily while the growth is still a local one than after wide dissemination has taken place.

"This is the one great fact on which our united attack upon cancer must be based. Nature can build up resistance against tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, but we can count on no such assistance in the case of cancer. We must remove the disease and remove it completely, else every patient's death is assured, and we must do it early if we are to succeed."

And in a later symposium thereon Drs. N. C. Coffee of Portland, Oregon, F. W. Lynch, E. I. Bartlett, and Dudley Smith of San Francisco, and F. L. Hoffman, dealt with the subject from various specific angles.

Hospital standardization was the subject of an important symposium with a session open to the public, and illustrated by an exhibit on the third floor of the Queen's Hospital, at which a model of the new Seattle Hospital was shown, considered the most modern hospital ever planned as a charity organization. With the exhibit was a bureau of information and social service, as also motion picture films of various surgical cases, and nursing. In the various papers presented at the afternoon session of which Dr. E. A. Sommer of Portland, Oregon, was chairman, Dr. Swift of Seattle, in his paper on "Extension of hospital privileges," paid this graceful compliment to our local institution: "I need not call attention to the great work done by the Queen's Hospital here in Honolulu. Our daily conferences have shown the world what can be done by united effort." The staff conference at the Queen's was praised as a model, which was later described by Dr. N. P. Larsen in his paper on the "Conduct of a Hospital staff conference."

"Surgery of the gallbladder," as also on "Kidney and bladder" a little later, were widely treated by no less than fifteen papers, several of which were supplemented by lantern slides and other

illustrations, indicating the prominence given these ailments, that flesh is heir to, in the conference series.

Surgery of the kidney and bladder was the subject of another symposium. Dr. S. H. Harris of Sydney showed remarkable results from a new technique in superpubic prostatotomy with complete closure. The method was used in 104 out of 112 consecutive operations. Among its advantages are increased comfort to the patient during covalescence, and greater simplicity in nursing care.

At the symposium on "Industrial surgery," at which Dr. C. F. Fronk was chairman, he maintained that, though comparatively a new field, which should have special care, it has already proven a boon not only to the working man but to the employer.

A high tribute was paid Dr. E. D. Roberts of the Queen's Hospital in the discussions on improvement in medical technique devised at that institution by his development of a preparation of iodized oil by the use of kukui oil, which can be injected into any cavity in the body. The cavity so filled will then show in an X-ray picture and will be of great aid in diagnosis. Dr. J. H. Neil of New Zealand said: "Now I am satisfied that the millennium is approaching." Experiments have shown that the injections are harmless.

Kukui oil, a Hawaiian product, is used exclusively in preparation of the iodized solution, though the experiments began with corn oil. Former preparations for this purpose were either unsatisfactory or so expensive that their use was hardly practical. Dr. Roberts said that his oil can be manufactured for the same price per gallon that is charged for an ounce of the best previous products.

Dr. G. F. Straub was among those to offer public congratulations to Dr. Roberts, pointing out that the cost of previous preparations had caused him to abandon their use. Dr. Roberts offered samples of his iodized oil, and a number of the delegates were eager to take advantage of the offer.

Leprosy had its innings in a paper by Dr. N. E. Wayson at a conference attending a demonstration of clinical leprosy at the Kalihi receiving station in which its symptoms, progress and treatment in Hawaii were fully set forth, with the benefits derived under the locally discovered improvement of chaulmoogra oil treat-

ment. The fact that no other paper on the subject was presented at the conference indicates an admission that Hawaii's long and sad experience put her in the position of instructor, with the army of delegates as her pupils.

Treatment of head injuries in emergency departments was condemned by several surgeons in their papers on the subject, one which has special application here with the increasing number of auto mishaps. Dr. Lobinger of Los Angeles would have the conference go on record as condemning the careless treatment of head injuries. Several speakers maintained that massage and splinting are superior to sundry devices lauded by supply houses. All head injuries should be regarded seriously, death being not infrequent from several days to two weeks after the injury and even after apparent recovery.

The symposium on fractures, of which Dr. E. L. Gilcreest of San Francisco was chairman, was another enlightening session, with its various papers supplemented by lantern slides and motion pictures. The chairman in his paper held that surgery was rarely necessary in treatment of fractures. Traction methods were shown as preferable, though it required patience on the part of the surgeon, but the sooner traction is applied the less swelling and pain will follow. Dr. J. T. Watkins of San Francisco presented an illustrated paper on "Non-Union," and Drs. E. O. Jones and H. T. Buckner of Seattle, one on "Fracture of the pelvis," which they held to be more frequent than medical literature would have us believe. Disapproval of many methods frequently adopted was voiced, and in a detailed review of a number of cases showed the good results of the method advocated by them.

The foregoing by no means cover the subjects dealt with throughout the conference, but suffice to manifest an effort toward mutual helpfulness for educational humanitarianism of inestimable value. In recognition of this, a resolution was passed, unanimously, at the closing session creating a permanent organization to be known as "The Pan-Pacific Surgical Congress," with headquarters at Honolulu, to convene here every three years. Dr. Geo. W. Swift, of Seattle, was elected first president of the congress, Dr. Nils P. Larsen, of Honolulu, vice-president, and Dr. F. J. Pinkerton, also of Honolulu, secretary.

Some 200 surgeons were in attendance, delegates from the various lands already mentioned and of Hawaii, this closing session being on the grounds of Dr. Larsen at Kaalawai. Among the various resolutions of appreciation adopted the following tell their own story:

The resolution recommending permanent organization declared:

"We believe that great personal and scientific profit is certain to grow out of such associations of the surgeons of the many countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and feel sure that a permanent organization of this type will contribute something to the great principle of better understanding between nations."

The resolution addressed to Governor Lawrence M. Judd stated: "We shall long remember our happy stay in Honolulu. We have enriched our professional experience, and while here have gained a more liberal knowledge of the resources and the social life of the Territory of Hawaii, and shall carry back with us a better understanding of the fine civilization which is being built up here."

BROTHER JOSEPH DUTTON HONORED.—The 1929 session of the legislature adopted a resolution of appreciation of Brother Joseph Dutton's services at the Molokai leper settlement, on the eve of his 86th birthday, briefly as follows: "Resolved, that this House put on record its appreciation of the great and inspiring service and influence for good in the splendid and effective service he has rendered in their behalf during the past 40 years by Brother Joseph Dutton, in his ministrations to the afflicted in Kalawao and Kalaupapa, and that the thanks of the House of Representatives be extended to him in this memorial."

THE MANA CONCEPT IN POLYNESIAN THOUGHT

and

A MODERN VERSION OF THE SAME IDEA

By PENROSE CLIBBORN MORRIS

I.

THE POLYNESIAN IDEA

THE MANA idea was the most fundamental concept of prechristian Polynesia. The native's thinking, emotion and worship, and every department of his activity was dominated by it. Some understanding, therefore, of what was implied by Mana is essential to the intelligent study of anything Polynesian.

What was Mana? We may best seek an answer to this question by examining the data that is scattered through Dr. Handy's exhaustive work on "Polynesian Religion." This authoritative work, recently published by the B. P. Bishop Museum, is the product of the extensive labors in the Polynesian Islands of a skilled and fully equipped investigator. The data there collected bear upon every aspect of Polynesian religious thought and feeling. It is, we believe, the only written source of information on the subject of Mana.

It is the purpose of this paper to quote some of those facts and conclusions gathered together by Dr. Handy, in so far as they relate to or illumine the idea of Mana, and to draw attention to a modern expression of the same thought underlying the Mana concept. The bracketed numbers throughout the opening paragraphs of this paper indicate the pages of Dr. Handy's text here quoted or summarized and to which the reader is referred for authority and more detailed illustration.

Mana is based upon the sense or feeling of psychic power in nature. (5) This power was conceived of as a supernatural power, (33) as abstract quality and power showing itself in mankind in might, influence, authority, strength, energy, skill, cleverness, intelligence, prestige, glory, majesty. (27)

“The intellect unaided is incapable of comprehending the native’s sense of the immanence of power and of invisible presences in nature. Nor can anyone fully comprehend the meaning of personal Mana who has not associated with and felt the authority and magnetism of those born and bred with the consciousness of chiefly divinity and power.” (5)

Mana was exhibited in persons, in power, strength, prestige, reputation, skill, dynamic personality, intelligence; in things, in efficacy, in luck. These qualities were not Mana; they were the evidences of Mana. (26)

Mana showed itself in all qualities and attributes which rendered visible proof of this divine energy in manifest accomplishment; in objects; rites, and processes it was exhibited in proven efficacy. No person or thing possessed intrinsic Mana; but beings and objects of all kinds were capable, to a greater or less degree, of being mediums and reservoirs for the divine psychic potency. (28)

The divine chief, to use the analogy of electricity, was a transmitter of power, linked by an unbroken chain to the Gods. Like the chief, the Gods or Spirits, whom the priest served, were transmitters, as were also all objects animate or inanimate which had relationship with superior power. Any person or thing might become a transmitter by being connected with that which was in contact with the ultimate source of power, such as a chief, a spirit, or a God. (29)

A ritualistic priest was a personal embodiment of acquired Mana, who exhibited his power in the efficacy of his ritual, and in his knowledge of occult influences and power to interpret omens. (30)

A man of learning showed his Mana by accuracy of memory, extensive knowledge, and keenness of mind. (30) Anyone skilled in an occupation, the canoe builder, husbandman, fisherman, possessed Mana for the particular activity in which he was skilled. (31) Physical prowess was evidence of another type of Mana. (31) Lands and localities might possess Mana on account of the spirits of famous men remaining on guard over them. (33)

Mana might signify destructive power. Such destructive energy was sought to be raised in Hawaii when a ritual was employed for the purpose of creating or empowering evil spirits from the souls of deceased infants. According to Mr. J. S. Emerson, quoted by Handy, the spirit so chosen was supposedly raised to the power of a malicious demon by a process called "hoomanmana," meaning literally to cause to have Mana, a process which entailed continuous nourishing with offerings and the recitation of prayers or charms by the necromancer. (33) Thus the empowering of a familiar demon with Mana indicates that the divine psychic force might be diverted to or coerced for, destructive ends. (34)

The Mana concept is further seen in operation in the following illustrations:

The effect of any religious recital depended on a number of factors, the most important of which were: the Mana of the composition itself, which was largely determined by the potency of the names and words employed; the Mana of the reciter; the Mana of the rite and locality in which it was recited; and, lastly, the mode of utterance. (199)

If a stone is found to have a supernatural power, it is because a spirit has associated itself with it; a dead man's bone has with it Mana, because the ghost is with the bone; a man may have so close a connection with a spirit or ghost as to acquire Mana in himself; a charm is powerful because the name of a spirit or ghost expressed in the form of words, brings into it the power which the ghost or spirit exercises through it. (Quoted by Handy from Codrington, who writes of Melanesian ideas.) (27)

The warrior (at least in the Marquesas), was thought to embody the Mana of all those whom he had killed, his own Mana increasing in proportion to his prowess. (31)

In all sections of Polynesia the bones of enemies were used for making fish hooks, which were thought to have Mana by reason of their rapport with the spirit of the deceased foe. (32) The victor in a hand to hand combat wore, as part of his war dress, some physical relic of his vanquished foe,—a bone, a dried hand, sometimes a whole skull. (31) Mana was believed to be concentrated in the head, (44) for the head, according to Poly-

nesian philosophy, was associated with the superior divine aspect of nature. (30) The head was the repository of the individual's Mana. (133)

The Polynesian Mana concept was, according to Dr. Handy, the very pith and core of the Polynesian system of worship through rapport, (27) and it may fairly be assumed, he says, that one main purpose of the prayer, sacrifice, and other elements of the Polynesian rites, was to increase the Mana of the Gods worshiped; that while they sought on the one hand to approach and draw on the strength embodied in their Gods, the Polynesians were confident at the same time that their efforts in worship were capable of, indeed requisite for, empowering the very Gods on whom they believed themselves to be dependent. (34) Mana, power, was the heart and soul of the worship; and the sense of feeling of power both stimulated the mode of recital and was augmented by it. (209-210)

The dancing at the religious festivals was closely related to the offerings and feasts in honor of the Gods. Mana, in one fundamental sense, meant procreative power. The erotic dancing of the tropical Islands of Polynesia, which was in its origin a form of worship, was designed to stimulate and bring into action the Mana of the Gods, who were believed to be animated by the same emotions as men, and on whose procreative activities the fecundity of human beings, the earth, and sea, depended. (210)

In the natives' highly sensitized and powerful emotional nature is to be found the mainspring of his religious expression. His intellect being of a high order, interpreted by his feelings in a logical system of religious philosophy. (5)

It is Dr. Handy's personal belief that Mana was thought to come into individuals or objects only through the medium of Gods or Spirits, (26) who in turn derived it from Io, the Supreme God. (27)

The concept of Mana as the manifestation of dynamic, psychic energy, derived ultimately from the Supreme Being and permeating all other beings and nature, is, Dr. Handy states, Indo-Polynesian (313) in its origin. As a concept it is very closely related to the original Vedic Brahma as prayer, force, power, and

also to the later pantheistic Brahma of the Upanishads and later literature, as all pervasive energy. (318)

Such, then, was the Mana concept in Polynesian thought.

II.

THE MODERN IDEA

The sense of an all pervading higher power immanent in nature, which is the essence of the Mana concept, calls to mind the same idea found in the literature of nature mysticism, ancient and modern, and well expressed by Wordsworth as

"a sense sublime

Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean and the living air,
A motion and a spirit, that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things."

And again the same poet wrote of the "active Principle" assigned to every form of being, "and least respected in the human mind, its most apparent home."

Coleridge boldly gave the idea a religious significance when he wrote:

"Glory to Thee, Father of earth and heaven;
All conscious presence of the Universe!
Nature's vast everlasting Energy."

Mrs. Browning likewise saw all nature and all life instinct with God and expressed herself in the words that:

"Earth's crammed with heaven
And every common bush afire with God,
But only he who sees takes off his shoes."

The idea of such a hidden power is not merely to be found in such well known poetry.

There is new knowledge appearing upon the horizon of modern thought, and the leaders of learning are beginning to listen to the possibility of a "dynamo-psychism,"—an animating psychic energy acting as forming and motive power throughout nature.

Camille Flammarion, the French scientist, in his book "Les Forces Naturelles Inconnues," reviewing the new evidence, comes to the conclusion "that the purely mechanical concept of nature is insufficient; and there is more in the universe than matter. It is not matter that governs the world, but a dynamic and psychic element."

Dr. Gustave Geley, eminent French psychologist, Director of the Institut Metapsychique International, who recently died as the result of an airplane accident, in his notable volume "From the Unconscious to the Conscious," advanced an elaborate and powerful argument for the existence of a superior dynamism,—one might almost say for the existence of Mana, for the word "Mana" and the words "superior dynamism" seem to connote very much the same idea. The interest of Geley's book is that his arguments are based on the ground of scientific philosophy, and on this ground alone. Geley stopped short of forming any religious hypothesis on the evidence that he coordinates, although his arguments go to prove the superior dynamism in nature to be an influence forming all the varieties of cellular tissue out of one primordial substance, and moulding those tissues into organic form under the impulsion of a Directing Idea. He holds that the notion of this superior power in nature is forced upon us by a study of embryonic and post-embryonic development, and especially by a consideration of animal metamorphoses.

"Everything," he said, "takes place in normal and supernormal physiology as if the organic complex were built up, organized, directed and maintained by a superior dynamism, which," he adds, "itself obeys a directing idea." Thus living matter is modelled by an idea. The superior dynamism he conceives of as acting as a generating, directing, centralizing, preserving and repairing power upon the organism, and from outside of it conditioning the organism in place of being conditioned by it. Geley sums up his conclusions in the following two propositions:

1. "That which is essential in the universe and the individual is a single 'dynamo-psychism' primitively unconscious but having in itself all potentialities, the innumerable and diverse appearances of things being always its representations."

2. "The essential and creative dynamo-psychism passes by evolution from unconsciousness to consciousness."

"These two propositions," he said "rest on facts. They can today be made subjects of exact demonstration, first, in the individual, and can then, by an extended induction, be referred to the universe."

The Mana conception of the early Polynesians, embraced within it what to the modern mind would seem to be extravagances of thought; ideas based on magic and superstition, and curious by-ways of deduction from the general premises.

But essentially the Mana idea was the concept of the manifestation of dynamic psychic energy, derived ultimately from the Supreme Being, and permeating all other things and all of nature. This idea is, of course, not new,—even before the time of the Polynesians the thought appears in the ancient literature of India. It is finding its modern expression today in the concept of the dynamism of the newer science.

This philosophy was not to the Polynesians a form of pantheism. It was sharply different from that. Their idea was that of Power in nature flowing from its ultimate source in Io, the only one and true God.

The thought was akin to the modern religious theory of Divine immanence, in the form of that theory which conceives of God as a personal spirit at once transcending and immanent in nature.

The importance of such a thought is not small, nor to be regarded lightly as a dry as dust theory of interest only to the specialist in theology and philosophy. But rather is such a conception to be known for "a chief channel of grace for the overwhelming majority of men. For it is in virtue of the Immanence of God in material things that the whole world is sacramental."

That is the truth that lies behind the theory of Mana.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT IN HONOLULU

BY WILLIAM F. KENNEDY.

WHEN I am asked as a visitor to give my impressions of Christmas in Honolulu, out of "the little attic of memory" come recollections of the most beautiful of all festivals spent here and there at various times in many lands. In my own country, New Zealand, Christmas falls in midsummer and we have long days and warm sunshine, and summer fruits and flowers. In South Africa the same conditions exist. In European countries, of course, winter reigns supreme, and, perhaps, it is only under such circumstances—when the snow is on the ground and Jack Frost is in the air—that Christmas really seems to be Christmas. Nevertheless, here in Honolulu where there is neither snow, ice nor frost, I can honestly say I have seen the real Spirit of Christmas more in evidence than in any other spot it has been my lot to live in.

The calendar says it is winter, but with the sun shining overhead, and the thermometer registering 75 deg. Fahr. in the shade, one finds it hard to realize that there is not some mistake in the matter. Of course, it does rain sometimes at Christmas, and sometimes it blows, but the average weather reads "fair." With such ideal weather conditions one can easily forget that it is winter, but one cannot forget it is Christmas. You may be quite sure of that.

For weeks the stores have been advertising in the daily papers and displaying in their windows many tempting articles in the way of presents for young and old; new frocks, lingerie, and other feminine necessities; Christmas cards, photographs, greetings and novelties of all kinds. And when the great day is within one week "Liberty" erects its big Christmas tree which reaches from floor to ceiling, covered with dazzling trinkets, and Santa Claus himself appears at the door to delight the hearts of all little children. The Salvation Army has tripods at various street corners presided over by officers or lassies who receive contributions in a

three-legged pot in aid of their Christmas treat for the poor. What a strange and motley gathering it must be, representing every nationality in the islands, who come to the Army Headquarters to receive the gifts—old Chinese in ragged clothing, and near them bright-eyed little boys. Tired mothers with children are there, too, and if they have a heavy bag to carry away, it is at all events something to be thankful for, and the family go-cart will easily accommodate the parcel. Then there are the “Elks.” Each Christmas they hold a dance, admission to which is a bag containing two dollars worth of food, and next morning the bags numbering several hundred are distributed to needy families. But to return to the decorations, what surprises a visitor from the antipodes is to see the banks and shipping offices erecting huge Christmas trees in their chambers which, with wreaths of native holly, flaming red poinsettia, and hibiscus blooms, give them a gaiety of appearance which almost lifts one off his feet.

These Christmas trees! I can't get over them. In the British isles, and the dominions, Christmas trees are only seen where there are children, and not always then. Here in Honolulu you see a tree in every home. Childless young couples—of whom there are far too many in the community—will have their tree just as if they were three-year-olds. A mother with a grown-up son will have a tree; and, more extraordinary still, an elderly gentleman I know, with white hair and beaming face which looks like a benediction, will have a tree; and each and all will get as much joy out of their snow-covered, frost-crowned, trinket-bedecked trees as if they were just kids experiencing the grand thrill of Christmas for the first time in their lives. I can only say I am amazed at the phenomenon. The number of gifts to friends and their costliness is surprising. We have nothing on the same lavish scale in our country. It must be good for trade, but bad for the pocket; yet we must not forget that “it is more blessed to give than to receive.”

Christmas treats and Christmas trees are provided in Honolulu at considerable cost of time and money by many institutions and businesses to many thousands of inmates or workers. The Oahu Sugar Company last year gave its Yule Party in the Wai-pahu warehouse. The committee in charge of the event had labor-

ed for weeks, the good folk at Schofield Barracks helped, and when you consider that some 2900 employees with their wives and children, making in all some 8000 people, sat down to eat, and that every child received, on entering, a toy and a parcel of candy, you can imagine that there was something to do. So the Hawaiian Pineapple folk, over whom Mr. Jim Dole reigns with a beneficent smile, were royally entertained in the vast dining-room of the company's works. Institutions, like the Leahi Home, the Crippled Children's Hospital, so admirably run by the Shriners; the Deaf and Blind School, the Industrial Home, the Palama Settlement, and others, not forgetting the mental asylum and the jail. The Advertiser for weeks had a Christmas Stocking campaign in action, and "a grand and glorious Christmas party" for poor children was given in the Mission Memorial Hall through the combined agencies of the Salvation Army, the playground workers, manual training classes of the schools, The Advertiser, Mission Memorial Society, and the generosity of the people of Honolulu. Every race was represented, the crowd of 2000 happy recipients overflowing the hall out onto the lawn and across the sidewalks, where the parcels were opened and their contents pocketed by the eager youngsters.

In Honolulu there is what they call an "Opportunity School." It is an institution established for the purpose of educating children who are backward in their studies—not able to keep up with their brighter fellows. It leaked out last year that these little ones were not going to have any Christmas treat, so the officers and men of the Submarine Base came to the rescue and with the aid of an entertainment and private donations provided a dinner for two hundred hungry boys and girls in the mess hall, Pearl Harbor. And when a couple of hundred hungry kids get down to work on a Christmas dinner of roast turkey, pork, sweet potatoes, bread and butter, with ice cream to wind up with, they don't lose much time. All honor to the Submarine Base and Charles Eugene Banks, of the Advertiser, who did so much to help this treat along.

And then there are other children whom we must think of if we do not wish to leave any out of thought at Christmas time. Perhaps I should not mention them here, but Fred. Lockly, that

big-hearted Staff Correspondent of the Oregon Journal discovered them and wrote them up in the evening paper,—the children of Buckle Lane”—that would make a good title for a story—and Auld Lane, off North King street, and Pioneer street, in Punch-bowl, where life swarms amid sordid and sour-smelling surroundings. Here the Salvation Army furnishes hampers of Christmas Cheer to families of 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 15 members. “They may not be very rich in worldly goods,” remarked Brigadier Layman, “but they certainly are rich in children.”

“The houses facing the streets and alleys do not look so bad, but when you go in back of the outer layer of houses and visit the shacks out of sight from the road, you see conditions that I would not have believed to exist in so rich and beautiful a city as Honolulu. I dropped into one house. In a 10 by 12 room there were four beds. In the front room, lying on a cot, was a little Portuguese girl about 17 who looked startlingly like the pictures of the Madonna painted by the old masters. I said, “Are you sick?” She shook her head and said, “No, no. My little baby came six days ago. It is a little girl.”

The baby’s father, Mr. Lockley found out, was a soldier who had been transferred, and the little mother didn’t know where he was. And so, if I am to write about Christmas in Honolulu I must not only tell about the bright and lovely things I learn of and experience, but also of some of those things which are not so bright and lovely, but which would, I believe, be the very first to draw the compassion of The Christ were He to come to Honolulu on the festival of His birth.

Perhaps the one special event in the way of Christmas celebration in Honolulu which strikes the visitor and which will be remembered by him longer than any other, is the Pageant of the Nativity which for the last nine years has been given in the Capitol grounds on Christmas eve. The Pageant is sponsored by the Inter-Church Federation, the characters being taken by well-known residents, and with an attendance of the general public of about 6000, of all races, has become a community celebration held under ideal conditions of climate and setting. A feature of the celebration is the group singing of familiar carols, the verses being flashed on a screen erected on the second story of the former

Iolani palace, the Hawaiian band having previously contributed a program of sacred music. The whole pageant is most reverently carried out, each scene being depicted with skill and imagination, combined with love of the beautiful and reverence for the sacred nature of the world-moving event the tableaux portray.

And this brings me to the real meaning of what happened on that first Christmas morning in far away Galilee, a truth which the world as a whole is yet a long way off from realizing. In one of his published sermons the late Archdeacon Wilberforce of London tells the story of a man who picked up an old Roman coin in a piece of ground which he was excavating. It was covered with clay which entirely obscured the inscription. When, however, the finder had carefully cleaned the dirt off the face of the coin, the King's image appeared in all its original beauty. It had been there all the time, and now, after being obscured for centuries, it only needed to be brought to light and revealed.

"It is easy to estimate the worth of our manhood too cheaply How shall we gain a true estimate of what we are and what we shall become? He who asked, 'What will a man give in exchange for his life?' evidently knew of no market where a sound transaction could be made for life, for what we call personality. . . . To all of us there comes the opportunity of learning the truth about ourselves. When it does come we are bewildered by the revelation of our manhood's present power and its amazing possibilities seen in the light of the invisible and eternal realities which surround us. It is our transfiguration. We make our own discovery, the discovery of our own manhood, to find ourselves endowed with powers infinitely above our accustomed thought. We are sons of light. The revelation which shows us the worth of our own manhood proves that in other men there is also the glory of that life of which we have caught a glimpse in ourselves."

I do not know the source of these words, but they seem to me to show that there is an awakening in humanity to the truth, which He who knew Himself to be the Son of God, came to teach. Men are at last learning to look behind the clay mask, and, to their amazement, they find there the image and likeness of the King.

OUTDOOR CIRCLE IMPRESS

MARGARET KIRBY MORGAN

THE OUTDOOR CIRCLE of Honolulu is a volunteer association of women united in their efforts to make and to keep the city and its far-reaching outskirts, a vision beautiful. In 1912 this energetic circle began with seven members, numbering today about 700, working for an ideal that is both lovely and practical—cooperating with Nature and serving in all efforts towards community welfare, awakening a sense of the beautiful, with uniformity and neatness, so necessary in a city.

These indefatigable workers realize there is much to be done in conserving and expanding the glory of Honolulu as time goes on, in the inevitable changes wrought by progress in the tearing down of the old and the rearing of the new—to make it as Charles Mulford Robinson, well-known civic adviser of Rochester, New York, visualized it: Honolulu, “a great park, with a city tucked in between, in the vacant spaces.” To keep disfigurements from the face of Nature in the magic charm of mountain and sea, of hill and dale; to have it as Nature’s God has made it—so runs their ritual dedicated to a cause that brings no reward except beauty answering beauty. Inspiration carries a guerdon encircled in the love of service.

One is amazed at what this organization has done, and is doing in its all-encompassing activities. Quietly and surely it has grown like the very seeds that have been planted. The Outdoor Circle is proud of the fact that it opened the first Children’s playground, and that it instituted the Community Christmas Tree, decorating the balcony of the Capitol for the pageant put on by the Federation of Churches. In the grounds is the wonderful live tree, lending its beauty of form and symmetry, aglow with different colored lights with the Star of Bethlehem shining at the top. In such a setting, with royal palms, nature’s kahilis, waving their aloha as the wind softly stirs, aloha to the Christ-child, amid the singing of the Christmas carols—where else could hold such a memory?

The children are the citizens of tomorrow, and much is being done to have them grow up in the love of trees and their protection—with trees to play under and to rest under, feeling part and parcel of them—with trees and shrubs and flowers in the playgrounds, in the school grounds, and in their own home gardens when they can. The Outdoor Circle takes a lively interest in the planning and planting of the Honolulu school grounds. From its nursery are brought the plants that are especially raised for this purpose, and members of the organization often assist the executive officer in carrying out various planting schemes. Children assist in preparing the ground and in the planting. A practical gardener is furnished through the City and County, and he goes from school to school in assisting the Outdoor Circle employee. A yearly prize of \$15.00 is given for the best kept school grounds, a committee of three women from the Circle making monthly inspections, and at the end of the school year the much coveted prize is awarded. Many women are thus brought together in the plan that is making for beauty in the City school grounds, and principals of the schools who have asked assistance from the Outdoor Circle have been most eager to carry on the work.

Membership in the Circle is open to all nationalities. On one occasion 85 school children were shown how to mix soil and how to plant, when they were taken around to see the results of planting by the Circle. Previous to this, Japanese ladies had delighted the organization and its guests by the quaint tea ceremonial, amid the unique flower arrangement of their motherland.

Planting along the streets and in the parks is done on certain uniform lines so as to bring out the glory of single trees and shrubs and flowers of one particular species. With the Daughters of Hawaii the Circle joined in having the Queen Emma Home on Nuuanu Avenue preserved as a museum and park. In this historic spot they planted native trees, the koa and kukui. Tree names, both botanical and common, have been placed on neat metal signs in Queen Emma Park, the Executive grounds, Thomas Square and the Queen's Hospital grounds.

A city ordinance protects trees, and a tree trimmer keeps them pruned for their own good and from overreaching their boundaries. A Shade Tree Commission stands by as sentinel for their

preservation and protection, and it has vigorous backing, for Honolulu knows what an asset its trees are.

“What does he plant who plants a tree?

He plants, in sap and leaf and wood,

In love of home and loyalty,

And far-cast thoughts of civic good,

This blessing on the neighborhood.”

The Outdoor Circle has its nursery at Kapiolani Park, and from it members have, without cost, access to cuttings, plants and young trees, for private or for public use, and so the good work is carried on constantly and into the country too, with talks to school children with distribution of seeds and slips, and books and pamphlets. Then along the highway these tireless women go with a load of seeds and plants leaving a trail of beauty for the future.

In these semi-tropics it is the rainbow by day and the lunar rainbow by night; the sea in sapphire and purple with white over the coral reefs; the fish a fairyland of form and shade; the trees, ablaze with color, the variegated shrubs and bushes, and flowers of untold delights . . . what would all green be without a brilliant touch of red and yellow?

Lectures are given from time to time, and among the topics listed are: Tree planting for Honolulu, palms, garden soils, landscape gardening in small homes, the out-of-doors on the other side of the world, garden gossip.

In 1915 the hibiscus was adopted as the city flower, and today it glories in its title of flower emblem of the Territory of Hawaii. It blooms in its myriad varieties the whole year through, a spendthrift of loveliness in bushes and hedges. Offices and homes alike delight in the display of this never-ending joy of more than a hundred hues. The Circle always features the hibiscus as its predominating flower at its lunches and entertainments, at pageants and at flower shows. At its summer flower exhibit in the Academy of Arts this year the hibiscus stood as daintily shaded kahilis, fashioned after the royal feather standards, and then as trees one might picture in Italian gardens.

A Tapestry of a Thousand Flowers these glorious affairs have been called. On a table with a centerpiece of priceless embroid-

ery was a bowl holding giant gardenias, magnolias, with streamers of stephanotis and white cherokee roses.

One gazed on yellow lilies, blue agapanthus, plumerias, double petunias, forget-me-nots, yellow poppies, sunflowers, oleanders, pink hollyhocks, daisies, and such lavish branches of flowering trees, with bamboo in conventional form used here and there as a background.

The Japanese room had its typical miniature tree arrangement; the shrubs in the Chinese room greeted one as pagodas and fans; the Hawaiian room, rich in tapas, displayed a glorious exotic variety of ginger, the rare bird-of-paradise, a dream in the collection, with the giant torch species giving a regal air of the glamorous old days; the Philippine room, rich in its fairylike embroideries luxuriated in purple and lavender orchids.

For carrying on its work the Circle is dependent upon the sale of plants, membership fees, entertainments and the contributions of those interested in its ambitious program. The Circle has every civic, educational and business organization on its side and it functions in and with all of them.

Concentrated team work brought about the miracle of a city without a billboard. It was a hard fight in a small community, but the Circle let it be known the work was not a personal matter, but one for the best interests of Honolulu. Not long ago The Outlook praised these women as "public spirited, who can see values that are bigger and better than immediate dollars."

Mainlanders view with surprise this dedication of Nature to itself alone, and feast their eyes on the unobstructed glory of it all—the Pali, a gem fresh from the hand of its Maker.

The Circle feels its work is rewarded, but keeps a quiet vigilance over realty signs that have a way of growing a wee bit bigger than the billboard law permits. Attention is called to the matter and things are soon remedied.

Frances Little in the *Lady of the Decoration* has this to say: "But, on to Honolulu! I don't wonder that people go wild over it. It is as if all the artists in all the world had spilled their colors over one spot, and Nature had sorted them out at her own sweet will. I kept wondering if I had died and gone to Heaven! Mar-

velous palms, and tropical plants, and all hanging in a softly dreaming silence that went to my head like wine."

The work of the Outdoor Circle has covered such a vast field and one has only to quote the words of Mr. Robinson to realize that they fell on very fertile ground:

"A town is not a picture, simply to be looked at and admired; it is to be lived in and loved; and the more lovable it is the more people will come to it. The lovable quality is personality. . . . We must preserve the individuality of Honolulu, or its charm will depart. . . . So my first charge is, be true to yourselves. Do not dream of what other cities may have done; but, far isolated from them, develop your own individuality, be Hawaiian, be a more beautiful Honolulu. Then you will have distinction, and only then."

LEI DAY ANNIVERSARY

MAY DAY—Lei day—on its second observance was entered upon with enthusiastic expectation and enjoyment of this public recognition of the beautiful Hawaiian custom which has developed to a marvelous degree with the growth of intimacy with the world at large through the traveling public, by whom the aloha spirit, significance and beauty of the custom of personal lei decoration has ready recognition and appreciation.

Its success last year, which called for its being made an annual event, coupled with an official proclamation by Governor Farrington designating May day as Lei day, prompted its sponsors, the Bank of Hawaii, to offer substantial cash prizes for a lei contest presenting a wider range of exhibits than in 1928, to be displayed in its spacious lobby. An experienced committee, of which Mrs. C. H. Peterson was the chairman, arranged and carried the project through its several features of decoration, exhibition, and entertainment, with its crowning of the Lei Queen.

The bank was transformed into a bower of greenery, not so strikingly Hawaiian, perhaps, as on the first occasion, but well arranged for the better display of the larger exhibit of leis as a

whole, as also the division of prize winners in the various contests. The platform for the Lei Queen and attendant princesses and guards, was a canoe on an improvised sand beach at the rear. At the center of each balcony division a contrasting cluster of coconuts was suspended.

Throngs visited the bank from early morning, and the number of offerings gave the judging committee, of which Princess Kawanakoa was chairman, an unenviable task for decisions among the numerous aspirants for first rank in the eight different contests, so that it was long past 11 o'clock, the announced opening time, before the displays were arranged on their background of fresh green ti leaves.

There were more entries in the exhibit than last year's, 207, which was a wonderment in the variety of flowers, wild and cultivated, ferns, evergreens, and grasses, arranged singly or in combination, which comprised the collection, a number of which came from the other islands, and well sustained the reputation of Hawaiians for skill in lei making, one spectator remarking he "believed they could make them out to toothpicks." There were a number of new Hawaiian names in the floral list, among which the a-ku-li-ku-li and mau-na-loa had fine samples and many admirers. These may not be indigenous flowers of Hawaii, though the former is said to cover wide areas at Waimea, Hawaii, and other places. Rare introduced flowers of hothouse culture vied with the profusion of the more modest island product of garden or forest.

The arduous duty of the judging committee resulted in the following awards:

Grand Prize. For the most beautiful flower lei, \$50 was awarded to Mrs. A. J. Campbell's exhibit, twin leis on shepherd's crooks. One lei was orchid on a background of silver asparagus, and the other of white stephanotis on a background of gold asparagus leaves.

School Division. For the most typically Hawaiian flower lei: First prize, \$15 gold, to Waikiki school, varicolored double petunias; second prize, \$10 gold, to McKinley high school, yellow kahili flowers; third prize, \$5 gold, to Kauluwela school, lei of red, white and blue flowers.

For the most original flower lei: First prize, \$15 gold, to Wai-
alua school; second prize, \$10 gold, to Kaahumanu school; third
prize, \$5 gold, to Kaiulani school.

All Other Contestants: For the most beautiful flower lei en-
tered by an individual: First prize, \$25 gold, to Mrs. Mary K.
King, red ginger petals woven like an imitation pheasant wreath;
second prize, \$15 gold, to Miss V. K. Peterson, baby roses and
ferns.

For the most beautiful flower lei entered by an organization,
club, or society: First prize, \$25 gold, to the Mokihana club of
Kauai, a lei of mokihana and ginger; second prize, \$15 gold, to
Luke Field, red crown of thorns.

For the most beautiful flower lei entered by a lei woman or
man: First prize, \$25 gold, to Malie Luippen, ilima and crown
flowers; second prize, \$15 gold, to Mrs. Rose Maikai, lei of
French marigolds, lavender everlastings and batchelor's buttons.

For the most beautiful flower lei entered by a florist: First
prize, \$25 gold, to Ernest Parker; second prize, \$15 gold, to Mrs.
C. H. Peterson.

The crowning of the Lei Queen was another highly attractive
feature of the day, taking place in the afternoon at 3:30. For
this distinction Miss Wanda Chillingworth had been chosen, who,
with several attractive damsels as attendant Princesses, and two
body-guards, having assembled at the residence of Princess Ka-
wananako, were motored in procession to the bank. Here, Miss
Chillingworth, wearing a costume of green ti-leaves and pink
flowers, with long train of green silk, with her attendants, ap-
proaching the throne, was met by High Sheriff John C. Lane,
who, with a few appropriate remarks crowned her with a wreath
of ilima blossoms as Queen of the Lei.

Glee clubs from Kamehameha Girls' school and from Kameha-
meha Boys' school entertained with songs throughout the after-
noon and in the evening to its close at 8 p. m., to the delight
of the throng, which, if possible, was even more dense than last
year's event. But everybody was gay and happy, as shown by
smiles that didn't rub off. At the awarding of the prizes in the
evening, enthusiasm waxed strong, even among the less successful

exhibitors, for their contributions to the memorable occasion had met with hearty appreciation throughout the day.

The Bank of Bishop & Co. also had a handsome display of rare floral and evergreen leis and decorative pieces, including a gorgeous grouping of hibiscus blossoms, which, in its attractive mounting, had many admirers.

Apart from the foregoing and the observance of the day by the schools, and the activity of a larger body of lei sellers in anticipation of increased trade, there prevailed a feeling of disappointment in that this Lei day lacked, somewhat, the enthusiasm manifested last year; nor was the individual personal lei-decoration as general as was expected. The lack of store decoration, of which there were several notable exhibits on the former occasion, was also conspicuous. Upon inquiry for the cause, there was found an undercurrent of jealousy—if we may so term it—in two respects: one on the part of Hawaiians themselves, who consider this special Hawaiian custom as belonging to them, and entitled, of right, to be an added feature of their national observance of Kamehameha Day, the 11th of June. There is also the desire of some others to change it to a more suitable time of the year for tourist attraction in connection with carnival features. The lack of more general personal lei-decoration can be traced to the lei-sellers themselves by their unwisely overcharging the public two and three hundred per cent above ruling prices, and this in spite of the understanding that current rates would prevail.

Among the school observances, special exercises were the order of the day at the University of Hawaii, the McKinley, Waikiki, Kauluwela, Kaiulani, Kaahumanu, Normal, and other schools, which, in addition to competing in the bank's exhibit, held prize contests of their own.

The day was observed in fine spirit on the other islands, notably at Wailuku, Maui, and in Hilo and Kona-waena, on Hawaii, where competitive exhibits were held and prizes awarded. Increased attendance and enthusiasm over last year's event was notable. This and the many choice lei contributions from various other islands point to Honolulu's contest as evidence of the general interest throughout the group in making Lei Day an annual success.

AN EVENING WITH LAND SHELLS

BY MARIE C. NEAL

ON A rainy spring evening in 1299 the annual meeting of the Social Mollusks of Puu Ohia was held on the trunk, branches, and leaves of a lehua tree standing on the edge of the highest patch of forest on Mount Tantalus. The 200 or more members attending represented 11 different families, 18 genera, and 50 species of land shells. *Achatinella lorata* occupied the chair, a capacity in which it had served the club for three years, each year being unanimously reelected. Its popularity was due to a generous, easy nature (approaching the phlegmatic), which was accompanied by keen insight and good judgment. It was far from being an aristocrat, its low, broadbased cone shape giving it a plebian aspect. But no shell, not even white forms of the more elegant *Achatinella fuscobasis* and *Achatinella fulgens*, could surpass in sleekness the glossy, white surface of its shell. A neat, broad band of golden-yellow encircled the base, and at the aperture lavender tinged the slightly thickened lip.

From its seat on the under side of a lehua leaf, *Achatinella lorata* called the meeting to order and proposed singing the Hawaiian conchological anthem:

Kahuli aku,
Kahuli mai,
Kahuli lei ula,
Lei akolea.
Kolea, kolea,
Ki'i ka wai,
Wai akolea.

All shells present joined in this familiar song, and the shrill piping of many tiny *Nesopupa* and *Tornatellina* gave to the blended voices a cricket-like sound. Some human beings believe that this familiar chirping is made by crickets.

Attention was then given to business. First came the reading of the minutes of the last meeting. A *Philoncsia* held the office of secretary. Its elegant, narrow body, terminating at the head

in a pair of graceful tentacles, left no doubt of the high pedigree suggested by its low-spired, tightly coiled shell, made of shining-brown, translucent material, finer than the finest porcelain. It belongs to one of the best families, standing in order next to the family of slugs, which ranks highest in the scale of evolution of land mollusks.

The short and business-like report of the secretary was followed by that of the treasurer, *Eulota similaris*, a near relative of *Philonesia*, though belonging to another family. It is a larger, coarser shell, not of Hawaiian origin, that has only recently appeared on Tantalus. Twenty or more years ago a few of its ancestors stowed away in earth in a flower pot brought from the continent, thrived in their new environment, and soon were surrounded by thousands of offspring of several generations. Though not welcomed by human beings, these shells have spread throughout Hawaii.

Other business was brought up. The subject of food for the family to which the small, disk-shaped *Endodonta* belongs was discussed. A fungus that is as important to them as rice is to human beings in the Orient grows chiefly on lehua trees, and when a lehua tree dies or is cut down, the food supply of many shells disappears with its decay. The arduous and dangerous search that must then be made for another tree often results disastrously for these small shells. Could not an attempt be made to cultivate grazing grounds of the fungus on a large scale on all other trees, especially the common koas?

A glossy, brown and green *Achatinella abbreviata* then spoke of the difficulty shells have in crawling on downy or hairy leaves and stems, such as some kinds of lehua trees have. It recommended posting signs at the base of these trees as warning to shells that are looking for new residences.

Achatinella fulgens complained of rats, which had carried off and eaten near relatives. It is not uncommon to see here and there a shell gnawed off at the tip and empty. A cousin having a green, black-banded shell met a sad end in this way. Mollusks are helpless against rat enemies. The recommendation was made that the shells take their position as near the end of slender branches as possible and keep well hidden under leaves.

"But rats cause a small amount of harm compared with human beings," remarked *Achatinella vulpina*. All agreed with this, and the gathering was saddened as nearly everyone remembered dear ones lost in this way. If the human beings would leave the children to grow up and continue the race, the shells would not complain about losing now and then an old or mature companion that would die next season. In some way could they not communicate to man their request to leave the smaller, thin-lipped young? Not until within the last hundred years had fatalities been so high. Many shells lived safely on trees down near sea level, their white or bright colors showing up distinctly against a dark, dull background. Hawaiians used some for leis. But the white man alone took them in wholesale numbers. He also killed off their trees. As a result of the discussion a committee was appointed to investigate ways and means of camouflage.

Complaint was also made of Hilo grass. It seemed to be spreading everywhere. The oldest shells said it would be harmful to their distant descendants, as it prevented seeds from reaching the ground and successors to the old trees from growing. In opposition to this statement a white shell, *Achatinella fuscobasis*, said that it was well known to everyone that some of their nearest relatives in the Waianae Mountains enjoyed their new homes and grazing grounds on lantana, which had been introduced recently, and preferred it to many native plants. Lantana might come with the Hilo grass, and the shells on Tantalus also might like lantana. Most of them already liked the introduced guava trees, which had lately spread over the lower slopes of the mountains.

When this discussion was ended and no other business was brought up, the chairman announced that the address for the evening would be "The Origin of Hawaiian Land Shells." Each shell applauded, settled itself comfortably on leaf or branch, and prepared to listen with the greatest attention to the scholarly paper of *Achatinella lorata*. For the subject was of the greatest interest to all and one much debated. The address follows:

"As we all know, ancient fossils of our ancestors do not exist. In Hawaii conditions are wrong for the preservation of shells, the lime of which they are composed dissolving on the ground where they fall. Even tradition, usually ready with explanations, is

silent about our ancestors and their origin. Their appearance is a matter of conjecture.

"The eleven families represented here tonight must be studied separately, and first I will explain about the one to which I belong, the Achatinellidae, best known because of its brightly colored shells. Considering our present-day anatomy and form, in what country are our nearest relatives. Obviously neither in America nor Asia. But in islands south of the Equator the family of Partulidae shows some strong resemblances.

"As to our method of arrival in Hawaii, many theories exist. The profoundamentalists say that our ancestors were brought ages ago across the profound depths of ocean to these islands, which were practically of the same size, shape, and location as today. They may have come in three ways: in logs carried by ocean currents (how long would relatives of ours survive in a water-soaked log?), in mud on the feet of birds and sticking to their feathers (ridiculous on the face of it), or in the air, borne by winds (we would dry up or drop in the ocean before a wind could carry us thousands of miles in an unusual direction to Hawaii). As someone has already said, it is as impossible for life to have been brought to earth on a meteorite as for any of my family to have been brought to Hawaii by ocean, birds, or wind.

"The gastropedestrians reason that every proof points to the conclusion that long ages ago, possibly in Cretaceous times, our ancestors crawled here—each on its own foot. They followed land bridges that have since been submerged. By them they reached a large land mass that has since sunk and has been partially rebuilt by volcanoes to form the present Hawaiian chain of islands. Millions of years were necessary for these events. At any rate, our ancestors had time to vary and to divide into about 100 species. Although no geological proof can be found of such a sequence of events, this explanation of our presence is the most rational.

"In regard to the family of Tornatellinidae—those tiny shells that look much like us in miniature, but are brown and inconspicuous—the theory has been suggested that they and we are descendants of a common ancestor. These small shells are not confined to Hawaii (where they probably originated) as are members of our family, but are scattered all over the Pacific. Winds may have

aided in their spread, carrying them long distances on bits of twigs, bark, and leaves, and dropping some by chance on islands. In recent times, migrating Polynesians have carried them on plants from one island group to another. Some of these shells, which include six genera, live on the ground, some on trees. They vary considerably in size, from the small *Tornatellides*, about the size of a pinhead, found on dead leaves on the ground, to the large, banded tree-loving *Auriculella* found on guava trees on Tantalus.

"A family even more closely related to us and the only other one confined to Hawaii is that of the Amastridae. Though our teeth are quite different, most evidence points to our having a common ancestor. They are mostly ground dwellers, and many are dull-colored. Among exceptions are two species from Tantalus, *Laminella straminea*, the large, spiral, cream-colored shell, and *Laminella gravida*, whitish overlaid with black patches, some rosy-mouthed. Another, *Laminella tetrao*, from Lanai, has a dainty network pattern of black on cream. The many genera vary greatly in shape, from high, pointed spirals to flattened forms. *Pterodiscus* is disk-shaped and ornaments its brown shell around the periphery with an irregular ruff of black.

"Hawaiian slugs seem related to those of Europe. They are unique among land mollusks in having only small internal shells, like our marine relatives, nudibranchs and sea hares.

"The family to which our secretary belongs, the Zonitidae, has relatives in other islands of the Pacific, as also have our other friends with flattened shells, the Endodontidae, their genera varying in the number of teeth in the aperture. We can only speculate on how these two families reached Hawaii, though they too probably followed the land bridge. Our secretary informs me, however, that it has alpine relatives in the high cordilleras of America. Some of these, but belonging to native Hawaiian species, live today far up on the slopes of our highest mountains—on Haleakala and Mauna Kea. How did they come? It is suggested that during an ice age, when warm parts of the earth were colder than now, icebergs floated in mid-Pacific waters and here and there, while melting, dropped their loads of earth and pieces of vegetation. By chance some of this material was washed to our then cold shores. Animals, seeds, and plants that landed found con-

genially cool weather here, and as the temperature gradually rose they gradually climbed to cooler parts of the land, where they have lived through the ages and have evolved new species.

"The minute, blunt-tipped, brownish shells, the Pupillidae, probably were carried by the same means as the Tornatellinidae. But they originated outside of Hawaii. The ghostly white shells, *Opeas* and *Subulina*, belonging to the family Stenogyridae, are recent arrivals, and probably their ancestors entered here in a way similar to those of our treasurer.

"The Succineidae are a puzzle. They have relatives in many parts of the world—in Africa, Alaska, Europe, East and West Indies, Asia, Pacific islands. In shells and anatomically they vary hardly at all. But *Succinea* in one of our valleys differ anatomically more than *Succinea* in northern North America do from *Succinea* in southern South America. This is excellent evidence for extreme antiquity and long isolation of these islands.

"Among fresh-water shells breathing air are the Limnaeidae and Helicinidae. The Limnaeidae resemble Succineidae, having fragile, brown, sharp-tipped shells, with swollen last spiral and large aperture. The Helicinidae, small, thick-shelled, and lens-shaped, close their aperture with a horny door. These two families have a wide distribution in the world and have developed in Hawaii some unique species. How they came is not known unless they also crawled over a land bridge."

As its paper was drawing to a close, *Achatinella lorata* saw that a hard shower was beginning to fall and that some of the younger shells were restless. The older shells, too, seeing the favorable weather, were ready to begin their nocturnal crawling, which would be followed by a day of rest and sleep. The chairman, therefore, left out a few paragraphs and brought the paper to a rapid close. Much applause was given. The election of officers followed, all accepting renomination except the president. It reminded the gathering of its age—four years old—and of the probability that it would not survive until 1930. With regret the members agreed. They then appointed as its successor a young *Achatinella stewartii*, one of the largest mollusks on Tantalus looking handsome in its yellow shell banded with black.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS OF HONOLULU AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1929

BY CHARLES EUGENE BANKS

HAWAII is a small dot on the map of the world but the history of music could not be complete without it. The late Captain Henri Berger must be credited with playing a great part in preserving the original melodies of the Hawaiians by transcribing them and harmonizing them at the time when the Kingdom of Hawaii, founded by Kamehameha the Great, was in transition from a feudal monarchy to a Republic. And the Kalakauas, who followed the Kamehamehas, will find a place in that history for their contributions to the immortal songs of the Islands. Since their day Hawaiian music has found a place of importance in the preserving art of the records. These songs may be heard all round the world today.

However, the Nordic people who brought to the Hawaiian Islands their own forms of government, their own methods of construction, their own modes of living and their own fashions of dress, also brought their own musical compositions, their own musical instruments, and their own manner of offering musical entertainment.

Thus it has come about that while Hawaiian music still plays its part, and a very large part in musical offerings, the great musical compositions of the world have their annual presentation in Hawaii through bands, concerts, glee clubs—a symphony orchestra playing classical scores and an opera company producing two or more of the lighter operas a year.

The Honolulu Symphony Orchestra, organized four years ago under the direction of Rex Dunn, has achieved success. It has now a company of musicians numbering from seventy to eighty under the direction of Arthur Brooke, formerly of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a musician of parts, well grounded in the laws of composition and himself a composer of several important

scores. For the year 1929 and running over into 1930 the Honolulu Symphony had a program of six regular concerts and two or three "Pop" concerts offering the sort of music that appeals to the younger generation and to those to whom tune and melody mean more than the more complicated scores.

The Honolulu Symphony Orchestra, like those of other American cities, is supported by subscriptions made by a group of liberal-minded citizens and residents who appreciate the value of music in the development of social life to higher levels. To this support is added the sale of tickets to the concerts. The patronage is flattering to the Symphony orchestra and also to the appreciation of the general public. The regular concerts are held in the Princess theatre, and the house, seating fifteen hundred, is generally filled to capacity when Conductor Brooke raises his baton for the opening number.

The Symphony programs are of a high order. Conductor Brooke, at the beginning of rehearsals for the first concert of the 1929-1930 season, said that many novelties were on the program for the season. The library had been increased by works from Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain. Three suites by British composers had been added to the repertory; one by Foulds, the composer of the Keltic suite given the season before. A Children's Suite, by Ancell, one of the young English composers, also.

When this is being written the concerts of the Symphony Orchestra for the present season are yet to be heard. But their importance may be judged by the following interview with Conductor Brooke concerning them:

"Compositions by Debussy will be given, one of them being 'Three Nocturnes,' which are tone pictures of the sea. The last number of these has a chorus of mermaids, women's voices.

"Some of the older classics that are rarely heard will be given. It is intended to give one Wagner concert, a program made up entirely of the works of this genius of the music drama. Wagner is perhaps the only composer whose music can fill an entire concert, without becoming monotonous. There is so much variety to his works, ranging from small to grand, grave to gay, brilliant to sombre, that an entire program of them can be given, without sacrificing the interest and enjoyment of the audience.

"At the first concert a little number will be played that was written by a monk of Reading Abbey in England as far back as 1200. It will be followed by a number written between 1690 and 1720, then a gay number written in 1900. This will show three 'ages' in music."

Next in importance for organization is the Honolulu Opera Association. Paving the way to build up the staging of operatic productions for presentations in Honolulu, T. H., was no mean task. But with unbounded belief in the project, it was carried through to a successful result.

The first work to be accomplished was the securing of signatures from the music patrons of the city. Those who favored the idea permitted the use of their names provided there was no money obligation attached, the understanding being, their names would help materially in building up such a community undertaking, which it was anticipated might prove to be a fine musical benefit to the city and Territory at large. This work of visiting such people whose names spelled influence was begun April, 1927. In about four months a list of one hundred and twenty-four signatures were gathered together, the then Governor Farrington heading the list. Also among the signatures was that of his excellency Governor Lawrence M. Judd. Much pleasure was experienced in securing these signatures, the general expression being, "I wish the undertaking a full measure of success." After this very encouraging beginning, the next step to bring into action was the forming of a choral body, a most important part of the project. Later the cast of leads. This accomplished, a regular organization followed, electing a board of directors, whose personnel follows:

William H. Popert.....	President
Emil A. Berndt.....	Vice-President
L. W. de Vis-Norton.....	Recording Secretary
Mrs. E. M. Watson.....	Corresponding Secretary
George H. Angus.....	Treasurer
Mrs. Hilda E. MacKenzie.....	Assistant Treasurer
Benjamin O. Wist.....	Director

Thus came into being "The Honolulu Opera Association," rehearsals beginning immediately on the grand opera "Martha,"

composed by Friedrich von Flotow, for presentation Friday, December 7th, and Saturday, December 8th, 1928, Milton Seymour, Conductor; Edna B. Lawson, Dramatic Director; in the M. M. Scott (McKinley High School) auditorium, it being the largest place available in the city. Much pride was felt within the community that such an undertaking on so large a scale could be so successfully put over, there being an audience of nearly two thousand at each performance. This same satisfactory condition applying to Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," which production was presented Friday and Saturday evenings, March 8th and 9th respectively. Much of the success of the sale of seats was due to the distribution of pledge cards requesting interested ones to sign for the season's opera productions. This brought a response of nearly a thousand signers. From a financial standpoint, this with the general seat sale assured the organization all bills would be fully paid. An innovation which was carried into effect for the production of the "Bohemian Girl" was the admitting of school children to the final dress rehearsal at the small admission charge of thirty-five cents. About a thousand took advantage of this privilege. This same innovation prevailed for the light comic opera, Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Sorcerer," an operetta seldom given, yet one of the most tuneful and happy of all the Gilbert and Sullivan opera compositions. This work was presented Friday and Saturday evenings, November 22d and 23rd, also the performance to the school children Wednesday evening, November 20th. The opera to close the present season will be "Carmen," composed by Georges Bizet.

MORNING MUSIC CLUB

The Morning Music Club was organized for 1929 as follows: Mrs. Carl Allenbaugh, president; Mrs. Drayton Harrison, vice-president; Mrs. Riley Allen, secretary; Mrs. Kenneth Barnes, treasurer. The club meets on the second Wednesday of each month. Its program consists of a study of some musician and his work, or some method of composition of general interest, and a musical program of vocal and instrumental numbers. The club has an inspirational influence on the social life of the community.

GLEEMEN OF HONOLULU

The Gleemen of Honolulu, under the able leadership of Stanley Livingston, has a membership of some thirty voices. It follows the practice of the Glee clubs of Europe, giving several concerts during the year. On two occasions it occupied the stage of the Hawaii theatre as a supplemental feature of the regular entertainment. It also sang with the Westminster Cathedral Choir organizations which visited Honolulu and gave a number of concerts in the Church and in the M. M. Scott Memorial Auditorium (the McKinley High School).

THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN BAND

The Royal Hawaiian Band, under the leadership of Makai Kealakai, played a most important role in all the meetings and conventions held in Honolulu during the year. It also gave Sunday concerts free to the public. It is a thoroughly well organized institution, made up of Hawaiian musicians, well uniformed and supported by City and County appropriations.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL BANDS

The St. Louis College, the University of Hawaii, Kamehameha School, McKinley High School, Punahou School all have bands that supply music for school entertainments and sports. They sometimes play for plays such as *The Footlights* and the Normal School produce during the year.

ANCIENT HAWAIIAN MUSIC

Ancient Hawaiian music, coupled with pageantry of the past, have always been sponsored by the Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors' society, which has taken the initiative in the preservation of the rare treasure house of ancient lore. It was through this society that plans evolved which resulted in the bringing to Hawaii of Miss Helen Roberts to record the fast disappearing mele and chants of the ancients, which were recorded

and then published in a volume which came out as a special publication of the Bishop Museum.

The society's mission among the Hawaiian societies is to preserve, and perpetuate the things of ancient Hawaii—meles, chants, genealogies and history. Through pageants much of this is presented occasionally to the public. On historic anniversaries the society presents a program, in which music is featured, interwoven with pageantry, so that both the eye and the ear are intrigued by the picturesque reminiscences of olden Hawaii.

The Warriors' society chief endeavor is to separate the chaff from the real in things Hawaiian. It endeavors to preserve the beautiful melodies of the late Kamehameha era and the regime of the Kalakauas. Prince Leleiohoku, an outstanding composer, who died in 1877, left as a heritage beautiful songs of Hawaii, soft, engaging, emotional, all intriguing. In recent years, owing to the large output of new Hawaiian songs, singers are not so conversant with the Hawaiian language of the yesterday of forty, fifty or sixty years. The result is that many of the Leleiohoku group of songs are lost, or at least seldom sung these days. To preserve these songs, to have them sung, in connection with songs composed by King Kalakaua, his sister, Princess Liliuokalani, later, Queen Liliuokalani, and other composers of the last royal dynasty, is one of the several important missions of the society.

THE PRINCE OF HAWAII

Charles E. King, next to the late Capt. Henri Berger, has written more songs of Hawaii than any other composer. His opera, "The Prince of Hawaii," was shown on the mainland. During the year he has directed several song pageants. The most important of these was the company of hula dancers and guitar players in the stadium during the fall festival, "Hawaii Unlimited," in which six dancers and one hundred ukuleles and steel guitars were played.

HAWAIIAN SINGING AND PLAYING CLUBS

There are a number of outstanding musical organizations composed entirely of Hawaiians which are at the call of parties. Bina

Mossman's Glee Club, Johanna Wilcox Glee Club, The Queen's Surf-Riders male quartet, formed from the Kamehameha School Alumni, Liahena Glee Club, a Mormon institution, Dude Miller's Hawaiian Quintet made up of Beach Boys, playing regularly at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, as well as in other places; Lena Machado's Hawaiian Quintet, the Waikiki Stone Wall Quartet, with Francis Brown, leader, and Sam Alama's Hawaiian Quartet.

REMINISCENCES OF GIDEON LAANUI

REARED IN THE TRAIN OF KAMEHAMEHA I, 1800-1819

Translated from "Kumu Hawaii," March-April, 1838

THIS is just a plain account of my birth, youth, and adult periods, and certain observations noted in the government of Kamehameha. Kamehameha battled against Namakeha, in which the latter was killed, thus ending the war, with Kamehameha victorious [1794]. Then was I born, Hilo being the birth-place, and from birth till the readiness of the peleleu fleet when Kamehameha sailed for Maui. I was five years old on leaving Hawaii with the peleleu for Maui, and lived there [presumably Lahaina]. While yet a child, though somewhat grown, we moved to Wailuku, where was also the king. On going to Lahaina, food was distributed to men and women, consisting of wailau (bundled hard poi). We were one year at that place. Then the king came to Oahu on a foreign ship. Brown was the name of its captain. We followed on the peleleu, my parents and I, and landed at Waikiki.

Residing there till somewhat grown, but not large, the king moved to Waipio, to Halaulani. My parents and I accompanied and stayed there till returning with my father to live at Waikiki. Then the pestilence called Okuu broke out. Kauhoahoa died; numberless others were carried [off]. My elder brother was sick. We took him and our father to Ewa for expected [burial],

a small land portion where Kekaulike now lives. Reaching there, he recovered health. We returned again to Honolulu, above Kaalaa, where our father died from his illness. Such was the great sickness. My mother was taken by my uncle, father's brother.

I lived with my mother and uncle, not with any of my fathers. We went down to Kailua, then returned and lived at Kaalaa. Just after that the king, Kamehameha, made a circuit of Oahu, my parents accompanying. We journeyed to Waianae, to Waialua, to Laie, where [the] men did mischief with potatoes, though we were on a canoe. The canoe was Maalo's, and we lifted it over to that side and sailed on to join them, reaching there the next morning, and landing at Waianae at Maalo's place. We came by land with my master till reaching Kaalaa, where Kaohela's folks lived, they having previously returned by way of Nuuanu pali. I resided there with them, being yet a child. Kekai joined with the first husband of Nawailau.

The king went to Waianae and there resided. Kekai and her husband also went. We stayed at the Paeli [place]. Our house was there. My mother desired to circuit Oahu again. I followed my lord with affection. We journeyed following the New Year god till reaching Waianae. Kekai urged me to stay, but I did not, but continued on to Kaneohe. We journeyed on by way of Nuuanu pali to reach Kaalaa of Kaohela folks. I lived with my parents till moving to Waikiki where I resided with the chief Kaohai.

After the death of Kanihonui at Waikiki for undue intimacy with Kaahumanu, killed by Kamehameha, though a son of his sister Piipii, we went up to Kaalaa and lived, and the king moved to Honolulu from Waikiki.

Shortly thereafter we went down to Honuakaha, a fish-pond of Kaalaa called Puuokapolei, and built our house and there lived during the run of fish. Kalaimoku burned a number of houses in sympathy for Kawahine, the sister of Kanihonui, living with Boki, a younger brother, and his older brother, Kuakini. For that reason Kalaimoku burned a number of houses to the ground, to which Kamehameha consented, after which we went up to Kaalaa to reside while getting house timbers.

We came down to the shore of Kou (Honolulu harbor), my parents and I. The king was awake night and day. My father

was drilling with him. Our house was erected where the foreign church [Bethel] stands. Below that was the place of Hoaii folks. There stood the cluster of houses belonging to Kaainahuna folks. Adjoining was the drill house, their place. There we lived till the arrival of Kaumualii from Kauai on a foreign ship, commanded by Winship. The vessel was named *O'Cain*. It anchored outside Mamala. Kamehameha went down to meet Kaumualii on the vessel. On landing at Pakaka they held audience there, after which was a prostration hookupu, at the close of which Kaumualii sailed for Kauai.

After that time (I had grown somewhat but still of youthful appearance), there was a gathering together of children, I being one, some of Oahu and some of Hawaii. That was my living with the king Kamehameha. I forsook my mother. I and my male companion went and stayed at the house of Kaihekukui, where we were taught spear practice. We had a distinct enclosure. Keauhulikuli was our spear instructor. We came with Kinopu folks and stayed there till Maioea, the husband of Kaipaihe, getting angry, we left and stayed with Kinopu. Went to the feast of the king. The king went to cultivate food, we accompanied; went to the spreading; went aku-fishing, I also. From our bowling went to the feast, us children following, and the chiefs off on one side eating with Paulea folks, some of our food, Manono and I, with the chiefs, also Kekuaokalani and Kamaha. Such was our living, till loading sandalwood on the vessels of Winship and Davis for Makao, China. Shortly after they sailed my vessel, the peleleu, was made ready, and the vessel of the king called Keoua. When done I slept with Kekuanaoa, at his Palama house one night. At dawn Kamehameha came over to Kekuanaoa, who was asleep with me. He asked "Who is this sleeping here?" Kekuanaoa replied, "It is Laanui," with that he went to the house.

Preparations were made to return to Hawaii, and my vessel the peleleu was put in order. The king sailed on the Keoua. Kekuanaoa consenting, it was agreed that I go also on the Keoua. Kekuanaoa occupied a sort of house on the ship. We were together with him and the chiefs and a bunch of foreigners. We sailed toward evening and went aground just below sandy cape. The people all disembarked and landed the food. The name of

that place is Wailuanui. When the vessel was floated we boarded her for drinking water from the cask, but it had been used for bathing. We sailed again at nearly dark. I went with my father between a certain foreign friend of his, one Pohini, residing at Waipahu. From there we sailed that night, and next morning Lanai was far distant. The friend of my father had a little water which we shared, as all that day and the following night the vessel was without a supply. The next morning we arrived at Oahu, anchoring off Waikiki. On account of the high wind that day we raised anchor and entered Mamala for the night. Kamehameha and party went aboard a two-masted foreign vessel to sleep. Captain Hall was in command of it. In the morning the *Keoua* was rowed to Pakaka (Robinson's Point), where we disembarked at the joining with us of Kaohele folks and went up town. We rested there awhile and prepared the *Keoua* for another sailing. The king sailed; I did not, Kekai folks accompanied, we were above at Apuakehau. At dark the *Keoua* was seen returning, damaged in the bow off Kalaeokalaau. Waipa had effected some repairs enabling it to reach Pakaka, where she moored. The king remained ashore while the bow of the ship was repaired and made complete, when she sailed, with the peleleu of Kaainahuna.

Shortly afterward Winship and companion returned from Makao from the sandalwood voyage, which, being successful, they anchored in Kou. Preparation was then made to go to Hawaii on the two ships. The *Keoua* was the third.

Kamehameha was eight years on Oahu before he returned to Hawaii on the *O'Cain*, we with him. Winship was the name of the captain, the foreigner who brought Kaumualii. Captain Davis was the chief on the other vessel, with Auhea folks. The *Keoua* sailed also, with Kalaimoku folks. We all sailed forth from Kou, and reaching Waikiki we noticed the *Keoua* returning with her flag reversed. The foreigners thought she was leaking, or had sprung a mast. We sailed on, not returning, and next morning were outside sailing all that day till night in the channel. On anchoring at Lahaina, Captain Davis had arrived the evening before, so we went ashore to join him and the king. We went with Lalae into the breadfruit grove and ate melons, returning to Kea-

waiki and had food, after which the king went to Mokuhinia for residence, as did we also. Ipakala was our place.

Kailihaku folks held a royal hookupu for Lahaina, to which Lanai contributed. Of our portion I got two dogs and forty kapas for children as my share. The *Kcoua* with Kalaimoku and party arrived and reported a broken mast as the cause of her returning. We remained at Lahaina some time; clothing was distributed to the vessels; I received one bundle of green malos. Such was the majority till the stock of malos gave out. We then sailed for Hawaii. The king left the *O'Cain* and changed to Captain Davis, where we were. The fleet sailed in the evening and in the morning were off Molokini, headed for Kawaihae, and meeting a stiff southerly breeze in the channel it carried us to port. The king landed above Kukiiakoi and we all slept ashore. In the morning Kalaimoku's and Winship's parties arrived.

We stayed but a short while at Kawaihae, then sailed on to Kona and anchored at Kealakekua. In the morning we landed with the king at Kaawaloa, while the foreigners went above Kainaliu to shoot cattle. Manono and I followed to witness the shooting, expecting to come right back, but resulted from the length of time to our sleeping in the cold all night till morning when we went down to Kainaliu and along the shore to Kaawaloa. Paelua asked: "Where have you two been staying?" We said: "At Kainaliu, to see the cattle shoting of the foreigners and Kalaikule and Naihekukui party."

The king went down till reaching Kaiakeakua. We went there from above Kaawaloa, reaching there at dusk, and in the morning he sailed for Kawaihae on Kahi Neleau and several peleleu, on which we went, and this was the occasion of tricking us two in the morning by Nawailau casting Manono and I off, bidding us "go by land." We said: "We do not know the road." They sailed on, we were befooled. I saw Kekai folks on their canoe at Kaaipuhi, and Manono and I went by canoe to his land of Honokaia. I was with Kekai folks till reaching the king at Lupinawai, where we had two [cups] awa, and ate. The king went on and landed at Wainanalii. Paelua asked: "Why did you two not come by the peleleu?" We said: "Nawailau threw us out to

come overland." "Indeed! that was his casting you out, a couple of very bad boys." So said Paelua.

We then sailed and joined the king at Kawaihae, and shortly afterwards Winship arrived from Kealakekua and anchored at Honokoa, Kawaihae. With the king we all sailed on the *O'Cain* and touched at Lahaina, where the king went ashore at Mokuhinia, us also. Maui held a hookupu that gratified the heart of Keeau-moku; kapa, paus, nets, food and fish. Our share was two forty's of kapa, ten paus, ten dogs. That ended Maui's season of hookupu. We all sailed with the king to Molokai on the *O'Cain*, where we landed, and the vessel went on to Oahu. At their departure we remained on Molokai with the king. The whole island around tendered their hookupu; kapa, paus, and fish-nets, at the close of which my portion was twenty kapas, ten kukui printed paus, four dogs. That ended, we remained till the hookupu season was over, then came in advance to Lahaina for lack of canoes, and resided with Kekuaiwa folks at Keawaiki, and in a few days the king, Kamehameha, landed at Lahaina, and waited the coming of Winship from Oahu for moving to Hawaii. On his arrival the people flocked in great numbers, and when ready we set forth for Hawaii, and in due time arrived at Kealakekua, and landed at Kaawaloa and resided, and talked of the sale of the *Keoua* to Captain Winship and Davis. Sailed with the king to Kaiakekua, remaining awhile, thence to Kaelehuluhulu where we stayed till Winship and Davis sailed, together with the *Keoua* for Oahu, to load for Makao where the ship would be sold, and they would continue on to their own land.

We went back with the king to Kaiakekua and resided there, preparing men to go up to Kuaheua for cultivation, which they did. We next went to Kahaluu for the yearly observance, which we attended. Partaking in the festivities people came to us at Kaiakekua from Kohala and on to Kaelehuluhulu and return, after which the procession went down to Kahaluu, Kealakekua, and from there went on to Kau, and back to starting point. Following that, Kalaimoku's people came to Oahu, where some Russians thought to secretly seize the island. That was the reason of their coming in numbers. All the chiefs and men came, only us remained.

I was man size when a ship arrived with many men on board, and traded it with Kamehameha for sandalwood, and with the vessel was a cloth called laholile given the king, which name was applied the ship. Four, five, and six pieces of cloth was given the wood carriers. When that ended, a certain searching vessel arrived and anchored at Kaiakēkua, and seized all the foreigners of that vessel. Then we learned they were mischievous robbers. The ship and all its men was restored.

We saw a certain deceiving man at that time, named Kāpihe. We were living at Kukuipahu, Kohala, catching flying-fish. Kai-kioewa arrived [and said] let us go to Kona, there is a gifted man there named Kāpihe, Kaonohiokala is the god; the islands will be overturned; ancestors preserved; the solid of the heavens above will be below here; that beneath will be above in the heavens; water will ascend; on movement of the hand the sick will recover that day. So said Kākioewa to Kamehameha, so we came to Kaiakēkua, thence to Holualoa where this man met Kamehameha. From Kuamoo to Holualoa was the length of the malo. The islands did not join; ancestors were not revived. That ends it.

At that time I witnessed the sacrifice of three men at the Hikiau temple, all law-breakers. Keakuanui was the name of one, Kane was another. Kamehameha gave to Liholiho the duty of sacrificing these men, which he performed. That was all I saw.

When we came to Kainaliu, above Waiaomao, a scarcity of food prevailed, so we went and resided at Kaiakēkua. Kamehameha was a good king, he was certain of some things of physical benefit and the injury of certain things in seeking after something new. But at that time right and wrong was mingled together, as in these days. Here are some things I observed; the cultivation, fishing, canoe building, ship repairing, these were well-known callings. Also, the building of houses for idols, and feather gods, and gods of lesser grade.

The house of Kamehameha was sacred. A man must not enter it clothed, else he is fire-heated by the marshal, and the woman cannot enter with her pau. Void of clothing and with the gourd as in the Kapu-o ceremony to Kaili, his god.

There was restriction in eating; men and women could not eat together, men had a separate eating house called mua, the women's

eating house was hale aina. Sleeping house was where they slept. Women could not eat pork, coconuts, bananas, and certain fish under penalty of death. If a man enters for prayer and goes to the house with a woman they both die; putting on a chief's malo, or cape, or both, is death. These various things I have seen while we lived with Kamehameha. If I perhaps had done any of these [wrongs] I might have been killed.

Kamehameha died in the eighth year after his return to Hawaii. We mourned for our affectionate regard of him. Freedom was allowed during the period of mourning and the chief's kapu was removed. These are the things I have seen by my living with Kamehameha within his government. That ends.

KANE'S WATER OF EVERLASTING LIFE

HAWAIIAN legends abound with reference to the sacred waters of Kane under various names and attributes, of which "the water of everlasting life" was a familiar expression. The following account is from one of the oldest known legends, of Aukele-nui-a-iku, in his desire to recover his brothers and nephew from their sunken vessel, from which he had escaped, to reach, with his god Lono-i-kou-alii, the land of which Na-maka-o-kahai was supreme, and whom he in course of time espoused. Quite in conformity with Hawaiian usage these names are shortened in the story here given, condensed from the "Fornander collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folk-lore" of the Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. IV, part I.

During a period of great depression in which he refused food, Aukele asked his wife, Namaka: "Where is the road that will lead me to the water of everlasting life of Kane?" She replied, "I will show you the way. From this place where we are standing you must go straight to the rising sun, where you will obtain the water of everlasting life of Kane. On this direct line you must go without once departing from it. If you go toward the right you will wander in the sky and die; nor to the left else you

will fall into space and be lost. These instructions you must keep in mind."

With these directions Aukele took up the box which contained his god Lono and put it under his arm. He then threw on his robe. All being now ready he embraced his wife and set forth on his flight toward the rising sun.

When two months had passed she looked and saw her husband flying. Remaining for another month she looked again, but after looking in all directions she was unable to see him. After some time without seeing him, and fearing he had gone outside the limit directed him, and therefore must have fallen into space, she began to weep and wail for him. When her brothers heard her they came and asked the cause of her distress. She said, "Your brother-in-law is dead."

She then sent them to get all from above and bring them to mourn for Aukele; these were the night, the day, the sun, the moon, the stars, the thunder, the lightning, the rainbow, the water-spout, the fog, the fine rain; all were to come down or they would be killed. Various gods were also ordered to attend the weeping under like threat. The mandates were obeyed in a short while for they all feared death by Namaka.

In this flight Aukele had not kept within the straight course given him, so he fell into space and grew weaker and weaker until he was almost dead. In this long flight the arm under which the box with his god was held became so tired that in changing it to the other arm, the god Lono saw for the first time their departure from the direct line, and calling Aukele's attention to the fact, said: "The fire is burning on the earth and I see everybody has gone down below except one, the moon, to which we must fly and hold fast, whereby we will be saved." And so it was; when Namaka saw Aukele clasping the moon, her grandfather, she bid him come to earth with his grandson, and at the same time ordered all the different lights to return to their stations to light Aukele on his way. And when Aukele reached the earth all the people cried for joy.

After a long time dwelling together as husband and wife, Namaka suggested that another search be made for the water of everlasting life of Kane, to which Aukele agreed. She then

directed him to go in a straight line from the door of their house to the rising sun, and not to wander outside the course from one end to the other, else you will surely die. At the close of these instructions he began his second flight toward heaven, and at the end of a long flight of six months he stood on the edge of a hole, at the bottom of which was kept the water of everlasting life of Kane.

As Aukele stood there gazing, he saw the guard who was placed to keep away all intruders, so he flew and lit on his back, and only after assuring him of their kinship was he directed on his way to secure the water of everlasting life, in the course of which, he had several similar experiences to prove his relationship and right to proper instruction, whereby, after some two months, he identifies himself to his blind grandaunt, to whom he restores her sight, and in return she stains his hands black, to resemble those of Kamohoalii, for the guards who had the keeping of the water of life of Kane knew they were black. The water of life of Kane was being watched over by certain men, and any hands that reached down that were not black would not be able to receive the water.

After Aukele's hands had been blackened his grandaunt said to him: "When you get to the opening, reach in with your hands. The first gourd they will give you contains bitter water; throw that away and reach in again, and when they hand you the second gourd, that one contains the water of life of Kane; bring that with you." Following these instructions Aukele approached the opening and reached in his hands, much to the surprise of the keepers, so that they hesitated awhile as to what they should do, then placed first food and then fish, in them, which was promptly dropped, and the hands held out again. Finally thinking the hands were after the water of life of Kane, the gourd which held it was placed in them, whereupon Aukele came up with it and poured the water into his own gourd, then took his flight out of the hole for return. * * *

When Aukele reached that part of the ocean where his brethren were destroyed, he poured out the water of life into the sea until it was half gone. Namaka saw him doing this and knew that the restoration of the brothers was not succeeding, so she called out:

"Say, Aukele, come home." Upon arriving in the presence of his wife, she said: "You are very foolish. It was for you to go in search of the water, and when you had found it I would use it, and in so doing bring your brothers back to life. Instead of this you return and act ignorantly. Had you poured out all the water they could never have been restored."

A short while after this Namaka said to Aukele: "Let us go, and I will bring back your brethren to life." So they set out for that part of the ocean where they had been destroyed and there they stopped. She then said to him: "Pour out some of the water of life in the hollow of your hand; I will sprinkle it into the sea." Aukele did as directed. Namaka then dipped the ends of her fingers into the water of life and sprinkled it into the sea, whereupon they returned to the shore without looking backward. On reaching land they turned and looked back, and lo, and behold! there stood the ship, and the men were busily engaged in furling the sails and coiling the ropes. The length of time from their death until the bringing back to life these people was three years.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—Two Hawaiian innocents arriving this year, have been inflicted with old-time names of length and significance, as follows:

Ka-ai-ohelo-o-ka-mauna-lani-o-na-lae-elua (The-ohelo-food-of-the-heavenly-mountain-of-two-brows.)

Umi-maka-o-ka-lani-kiai-mauna-awini-lei-awapuhi (Ten-eyes-of-heaven-mountain-watcher-of-awini-ginger-wreath.) In accordance with custom the latter will be called *Umi*, while *Ohelo* (a berry) will most likely serve the other.

FIRE ALARMS AND LOSS.—Honolulu's fire alarms for the year 1928 were 559, with a total loss of \$69,468.52, as against \$74,864.59 for the previous year.

AN ALOHA TOWER CARILLON

AS SUGGESTED BY SIR ALFRED T. DAVIES

(Formerly Permanent Secretary of Education for Wales, addressed to the Editor of *The Advertiser*, in which he pays Honolulu some highly appreciative compliments.)

Will you kindly allow me, on the eve of my departure from your hospitable shores, where I have enjoyed so much kindness during the last twelve days, to add a few words by way of amplification of the suggestion which I ventured to put forward at a luncheon held under Y. M. C. A. auspices last Monday?

I then stated—and now repeat—that, in my humble judgment, Honolulu, at the present time, possesses one of the finest opportunities any community could possibly desire for adding to its amenities and increasing its attractions, and that in a way entirely in harmony with both its traditions and its aspirations. Not only so, but it, seemingly, has it in its power to do all this at a comparatively small cost.

Any visitor coming, as I have done, to your lovely shores for the first time is, at once, lost in amazement and filled with admiration at the wealth of natural beauty which greets him on every hand; at the fine taste and Love of the Beautiful which everywhere manifests itself in the life of your citizens of all ranks of society; at the harmonious blending of effort for the common good on the part of the members of the several nationalities resident in your midst; and, not least of all at the marvels which have been accomplished in "The Cult of the Beautiful" by the women of Honolulu acting in concert with the municipal or state authorities and with those industrial concerns whose operations, elsewhere, too frequently result in the disfigurement of our towns and countryside.

Hence it is that, amid so much intelligent utilization of opportunity and direction of effort to the attainment of a worthy end, I feel, that I may perhaps be allowed to suggest a possible addition

to Honolulu's attractions which, to my thinking, would be in entire harmony with all that has gone before, or possibly may lie ahead of all such laudable effort.

The Aloha Tower is Mute! Designed as a monument of greeting to the stranger to your delectable land, it utters no sound which denotes its primary purpose. How delightful would it be if its silence were converted into eloquence: if, by the installation in it of a set of Carillon bells, Aloha Tower could be made to rank, with the belfries of Bruges, Antwerp, Ghent, Malines and other historic spots in the Low Countries, among the dispensers of sweet music by the waterside and to send forth, at regular intervals, those strains of Hawaiian and other melodies which strangers, as well as natives of these isles, love to hear!

I can conceive of no more fitting compliment to the efforts of that intelligent and culture-loving section of your community which—working ever in harmony with Nature—has brought together so marvellous an assemblage of attractions in Oahu than that of making possible, for all time, the rendering from the Aloha Tower of music which, floating at regular intervals on the air and over the sea, will ever give tuneful expression to the spirit of Hawaii.

The picture can be heightened in effect, and made even more alluring by imagining your citizens seated at the close of their day's work in an attractive public garden near the base of the Aloha Tower and listening, with ever increasing delight, to a recital by your Municipal or State Carillonneur given from his eyrie. Even in that way, and by such means, the pan-Pacific idea as well as the sentiment of the brotherhood of nations might be fostered, for music knows no distinctions of race, or colour, creed or class.

Towns in "the old country" like Queenstown (in Ireland) and Loughborough (in Northamptonshire) have set up carillons in their midst. Albany and some other towns in the U. S. A. (acting under the inspiring guidance of my friend Mr. W. Gorham Rice of Albany, N. Y., who may be said to be "the apostle of the carillon" to the English-speaking world) have taken, or are taking steps to the like end. Dr. Fosdick's church on Park Avenue in New York has learned to appreciate the part which a carillon

may play even in public worship. Not only so, but an enterprising firm of tradesmen in Old Bond street, London, has just crowned its handsome new premises with an installation of bells which are the delight of lovers of this exquisite form of music.

Surely, what these places and people have done Honolulu can also accomplish? And never would the time seem to be more opportune for effecting something in that direction than when a movement is on foot for establishing a lasting and suitable memorial to Queen Liliuokalani, the authoress of "Aloha Oe."

A tower is usually the difficulty and main item of expense. But here, in Honolulu, you have a notable one ready to hand. It needs only what I imagine, would be a certain amount of adaptation of its topmost storeys and the addition of the requisite set of carillon bells, to make the present tower articulate in music and thereby more expressive of its true purpose. That would come about when, of it, natives and visitors to Hawaii alike could say

"The wind from over the sea,
Sings sweetly aloha to me;
The waves as they fall upon the sand,
Say Aloha, and bid me to land."

Is it too much to hope, that the idea which I have here ventured to set forth may be deemed worthy of serious and sympathetic examination by those members of your community who have done so much to make the name of Honolulu synonymous, the world over, for intelligent and persistent Cultivation of the Beautiful?

BIG-GAME FISH.—In a fishing party of five off the Kona coast of Hawaii, in May, 1929, Governor Farrington led as to number of fish caught in their four days cruise, but the cream of the party's catch fell to Chas. H. Merriam, with one swordfish, that weighed 261 pounds, the largest ever taken with regulation tackle in Hawaiian waters, and which was brought to gaff after a battle which lasted three hours.

FALL FESTIVAL

HAWAII Unlimited, an association for the furtherance of community recreation and tourists' attraction, staged their first festive program November 7 to 11 inclusive, under the direction of Clifford Kimball, general chairman, with C. E. Hedemark, assistant, and J. Walter Doyle as festival manager. Other prominent citizens shared in its promotion and presentment.

Under the title of "The Spirit of Hawaii," Chas E. King's musical extravaganza was given on Thursday and Friday evenings at the Stadium, in long programs of songs, dances and scenes, hulas being given prominence, introducing a few new ones and reviving some old time favorites.

Friday afternoon, also at the Stadium, a school pageant of races was given, participated in by delegations to the number of some 2000 or more from Kamehameha and all the public schools of the city that was a never to be forgotten scene for the enthusiasm and naturalness in the portrayal by these children of all nations in our midst, of various scenes assigned them. The program opened with Hawaii of the past and present—a measured, stately procession; dance of the hours; a century of immigration; the rainbow—Hawaii, to whose people it was the fulfillment of worthy deeds, and symbol of hope for new projects; and ending with Hawaii of today.

Saturday evening was the Parade of Nations, which formed at the Capitol grounds and marched to Thomas Square, where provision had been made for the review stand and bleachers erected for 6000 spectators, but the spectacle drew many more to overflow to sidewalks, and on King street. The parade was picturesque with the characteristics of the various national groups and their floats, in which Chinese took the prizes awarded, Fong Inn for Float No. 23, being voted first, and the Mun Lun school marching unit, second, the result of balloting at the Adcraft ball which followed at the Armory, another colorful feature of the festival. Sunday was observed preparatory to Armistice Day in several churches.

Monday the 11th, Victory Day parade and exercises wound up the festival with the largest procession yet held. The units formed at the Capitol grounds and marched to Thomas Square where services were held, Governor Judd delivering the address. Following the silent tribute period came the "Living Flag," six hundred children of Central Junior high school advancing to the review stand as the Star Spangled Banner.

HOLIDAY OBSERVANCES IN MONARCHIAL DAYS

IN contrast with the lax spirit of holiday observance in the present age in Honolulu, it may be of interest to show how it celebrated her like principal legal holidays in monarchial times.

Editor Sheldon, in his Honolulu Reminiscences, writing in 1881 of events shortly after his arrival here in 1846, gives the following account of the fourth observance of the anniversary of Restoration Day. If such was possible today it would prove a strong card for our tourist bureau, and "Hawaii Unlimited," for a Fall Festival feature:

July 31st was formerly the Hawaiian holiday most universally and thoroughly observed, as will be remembered by those familiar with our Island history, for on that day, in the year 1843, the national flag which had been lowered by Lord George Paulet in H. B. M.'s *S. Carysfort* was rehoisted by Admiral Thomas in the *Dublin*. King Kamehameha III and his chiefs and people were overjoyed at the recovery of their nation sovereignty, and "Restoration Day" was at once placed at the head of national holidays. Its observance as such was continued until during the reign of Kamehameha V, when it was dropped, for the reason, it was believed, that it was an unpleasant reminder of an act of injustice done by a British officer, and therefore repugnant to the principal Minister of the Crown at that time, who was a Scotchman. But in

the days of *Kauikeaouli* "the good," the day was kept with great display for those times.

The most noteworthy celebration of a holiday in my recollections of Honolulu, occurred on the 31st of July, 1847, being the fourth anniversary of Restoration Day. Preparations had been going on for a week and materials collected for a grand luau feast at the king's country residence in Nuuanu valley, a few miles this side of the Pali. The natives began to go up the valley in crowds at early dawn. At 8 o'clock a gun from the fort was the signal for the display of bunting all over the town and from the shipping in port. At 10 o'clock the royal party, consisting of the King, and Queen Kalama, with Keoni Ana, the premier, and wife, left the palace for Nuuanu valley in the state carriage, a ponderous affair of an ancient style even thirty years ago. It had been a present from Queen Victoria to Queen Pomare of Tahiti, and by the latter sold to the King of Hawaii when she got into trouble with the French in 1846. On the present occasion it was drawn by four iron grey horses, the driver and postillions in livery, and made a good appearance. First in the procession came three hundred infantry; officers on horseback with the royal standard and the grand marshals, Henry Sea, J. R. Jasper, and William Jarrett; immediately preceded the state carriage; following this were the cabinet ministers and the chiefs on horseback; next came one thousand horse-women, five abreast, dressed pretty much alike, wearing palm-leaf hats and Spanish ponchos, gay with ribbons and wreaths of flowers; then two thousand five hundred horsemen. As the procession crossed Beretania street on Nuuanu royal salutes were fired from the fort and the king's yacht, the *Kamehameha III*. The royal party reached the picnic grounds at about 11 o'clock in a pouring rain; in fact it rained in occasional showers throughout the day, and the mud on the valley road was deep and quite liquid from the tramping of thousands of horses, but no one cared for rain or mud. A man stationed at the first bridge for the express purpose, counted 4,000 horses going up the valley and 4,600 returning—visitors from Koolau making the difference in numbers.

There was an immense concourse of people in the grounds—it must be remembered that the native population was much more

numerous then than now—and the scene was a lively and picturesque one. Two long *lanais*, or open-sided ti-leaf structures, thickly floored with rushes, and numerous booths accommodated the native crowds, dressed in their holiday attire, while the foreign ladies and gentlemen were entertained in a wooden house. Before dinner, which was set for 2 p. m., the guests were entertained with some of the ancient games—a sham fight with spears; the *lua*, the art of noosing men and of breaking their bones, as was practiced in old savage war times, and the *hakoko*, or wrestling match. In the spear exercise the most expert performer was John Ii, then one of the king's counsellors and the year following appointed a judge of the supreme court. He was tall, cleanlimbed, and exceedingly lithe in all his movements, and it was a rare sight when he stood alone, unarmed, opposed to twenty spearmen each of whom endeavored to hit him. Dexterously catching the first spear that was darted, with this he successfully parried all the rest that seemed to come in a crowd and were aimed with furious force at all parts of his person. And when the missiles of his assailants had been all exhausted, he in turn picked up their spears and rapidly darted them back at his opponents, driving them from the field, amid the wild applause of the native spectators. The *lua* or bone breaking which followed, was a perfect piece of acting, the supposed captive simulating with wonderful truth to nature the agonies of the barbarous operation; while the wrestling of the naked performers would have done credit to the champions of the prize ring in more civilized countries.

The dinner—the feeding of the immense crowd of men, women and children—was a sight to be remembered. Henry St. John, the king's steward, had the care of this department, and he well understood his business. For the foreign guests, who were not supposed to squat on the mats with natives, tables were provided in the cottage, where was an abundant supply of food cooked in foreign style, but the multitude were fed in the long *lanais*, at the far end of which was seated the royal party, the ministers and chiefs. First there was singing of hymns by a choir of native school children, led by Messrs. Marshall and Frank Johnson, to airs that sounded sweetly to New England ears. Grace before meat was solemnly said by John Ii, and then, on a signal from

the king, the assembly went vigorously to work on the immense stores of food before them. Beef, pork, fish and poi, the staples were in profusion (with a suspicion of dog). A memorandum, obtained from St. John, the steward, will give an idea of the provisions at this king's feast; 271 hogs, 482 large calabashes of poi, 602 chickens, 3 whole oxen, 2 barrels salt pork, 2 barrels biscuit, 3,125 salt fish, 1,820 fresh fish, 12 barrels luau and cabbages, 4 barrels onions, 80 bunches bananas, 55 pineapples, 10 barrels potatoes, 55 ducks, 82 turkeys, 2,245 coconuts, 4,000 heads of taro, 180 squid, oranges, limes, grapes and various fruits. Altogether it was estimated that enough was provided to feast 12,000 persons, and that 10,000 were actually present.

While the feast was going on, several old women in the immediate neighborhood of where the king sat, kept up a constant chanting of *meles*—native poems—in his honor and that of his ancestors, accompanying the chant with gyrations and motions of the arms. And in the evening, after the most of the company had departed, a company of hula girls gave a "concert" with their attendant drum and calabash beaters.

The king and most of the guests returned to town before sundown, somewhat in the same order as on going out. During the entire day I did not observe the slightest disorder and no sign of drunkenness among the natives. The same could not be said in these days at the conclusion of a public holiday. The fact is, that the law prohibiting the selling or furnishing of intoxicating liquor to natives was not a dead letter thirty years ago, as it virtually is today [1881].

In the evening there were religious services at Kawaiahao church, which was filled to overflowing, the king and queen being present. A sermon apropos of the occasion was preached by Rev. Richard Armstrong, the text being taken from Psalms 37, 3—"Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." There could have been no question but that his hearers had been fed on *that* day.

King Kaulikeaouli "the good" and Queen Kalama were a handsome couple and deservedly popular with all classes. He was at that time thirty-three years of age, and should have been just in the full vigor of manhood; but the excesses of youth had already

begun to tell upon his naturally strong constitution. Stoutly built, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, darker complexioned than most Hawaiians, his strongly marked features were always beaming with kindness and good humor. Kalama aged 23 was a decidedly attractive looking woman, tall, well-formed, light complexioned enough for a half-white, but with thoroughly Hawaiian features and large gazelle-like eyes. And she was as amiable as she was good looking.

Honolulu's observance of the "Glorious Fourth" was a much more notable event in monarchical days than it has been since becoming Americanized. While the following account of 1854 is designated as unprecedented, the records show, and old timers recall, the spirit of the times that included a parade of the "Antiques and Horribles" to precede the day's program of display, of patriotic activity and literary entertainment.

The 78th anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Honolulu with unprecedented spirit and display. Soon after midnight the day was announced by a salute of 21 guns, and at noon another was fired by the "First Hawaiian Guard." One of the ceremonies of the day was the presentation of a white silk banner to the Independent Fire Company "Young America," master Henry A. P. Carter, foreman. The presentation was made by Miss Nellie Fairbanks, and neat little speeches were made by her and "master" Carter. A procession headed by the Hawaiian Guard was formed on Queen street, and after marching through the town proceeded to the stone church, where the program was duly carried out before a crowded audience. A novel feature of the procession, which must not be omitted, was a long car containing 31 little girls, a representative for each State of the American Union, all looking their prettiest, uniformly dressed in white with flowers, and each wearing a sash over the shoulder, with the name of a State in gilt letters on the breast. On reaching the door of the church the fair young representatives of the States were escorted in by the "Young Americans" amid the hearty applause of the large assemblage. The exercises were as follows: Prayer by Rev. S. C. Damon; reading of Declaration of Inde-

pendence by S. Reynolds; singing original ode, by E. Pillet; oration, Hon. D. L. Gregg; singing; presentation of a silver speaking trumpet to Mechanic Engine Co. No 2, with speech by Mr. Gregg and response by foreman Gilliland. A ball at the court house in the evening and fireworks wound up the day.

ANCIENT PRACTICES OF KAHUNAISM

A HAWAIIAN'S EXPOSE SOME SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

IT is said that all the ancient practices of the Hawaiian priests are founded on falsehood, not one is based on truth; perhaps like a man showing the traits of his ancestors, such is the character of their work. Perhaps so, but I will not waste time with things to be treated lightly, to confirm the view that all the practices of ancient times by the Hawaiian sorcery priests were deceptive only.

The majority may be falsehood from their early ancestors as practiced at the present time, and if their blackness could be revealed then could be loosened the deceptions they now practice, but it cannot be done that way. No Hawaiian priest can be found free of this deceptive character till the world changes, no indeed; they are all given up to deceit, and some of their doings are based on lies and deception.

Of foreigners and foreign priests of this character: I cannot name those who are considered as priests, some of whose practices are deceptive, though some are stamped with truth. While the majority of the work of the ancient kahuna is deceptive, some may not be so classed. That is only my thought, not from being an eyewitness is this address, but from what I have heard, which is one of the five senses of the soul. Therefore, the basis of this disbelief is to be attributed to ignorance. And so, let us examine, first, certain ancient practices of the Hawaiian priests, all of which are based on deception, not one is based on truth.

1. Of death dealing Sorcery. What is anaana? It is like the opium pill that causes death if eaten. The real meaning of the word is indeed death, an irrecoverable death, a death requiring earth burial. No cause or reason is affected by this anaana seed if it is alone, but in this way it can be victorious, and become of value like the opium, a palanquin of the dead bearing to the house appointed for all living.

The real character of this word anaana is to take as bait something of the one thought ill of; it may be some refuse food, or fish, or piece of garment, something of the body perhaps, or such like, and go before the praying priest and make explanations, saying:

"I have a thought in coming here."

"What is your thought?" asks the priest.

"The death by me of So-and-so, here is the bait. I am greatly vexed by him."

The priest answers: "Yes, it is his death, he has nothing for redemption, his bait has been obtained."

The prayer priest performs during the nights of Ku, it is improper at any other time. This sorcerer prayer priest takes his death procuring furnace, with bitter leaves, such as the akia, the auhuhu, the bitter gourd, and others of same kind and prepares them all together, then, in the nights of Ku, above stated, as the leaves smoulder in his furnace he makes this prayer:

"O the lizard, assemble together. O the lizard giving birth to Akea, breaking the crest of the surf wide, give birth to idiocy, to palsy, the unexplained sickness, the disease of cracked back, the itch, scrofula, hemorrhage, rheumatism, ague, dysentery, sickness of eating dirt, bathe him in blood, twist his back in front, broaden his twisted neck." This is the strangle prayer of the sorcerer priest.

Such like are the prayers at the time of branding a man thought evil of, and when the priest is through, and the bait thrown in the sea, he will say of the doomed one: "Here is my death sentence crazy one, run outside and eat dirt," and he will die. Those who are invited to witness this give approval, but it is clearly a great deception on those desiring it. Many eyewitnesses can verify this, many old folks now alive perhaps, if so, then they can-

not deny in testifying to such things. Those who refuse to testify are like those unhurt if squeezed because forsooth if the whole body is injured then it is certain there is a cause which produces such pain, so it is with this. The strangle prayer of the death praying priest is like a compression, and the death of the one prayed against is the result.

2. There is also the Sending and Hoopiopio Sorcery. They are one in kind with the moving, road marking, and talking insanely, from these are obtained the two words Hoopiopio and Hoounauna, and are observed in this order. Prayer is its service, but I have not been able to obtain it. When prayers to Kalaipahoa and Kanemilohai have been offered, the god Pua—a female god—is sent for, one of the deities of the Hoopiopio folk, whose are the night-croaking alae, mumbling to the crow on the ridgepole of the house of the sick, and continuing the sound death occurs without fail. The priest says: “Extinguish the fire life the work life ends, for you have gone to the damp pit of the body, to the night house of the cold mist of death.” Alas indeed.

Perhaps this work is true, but I am not certain, nor am I blaming those if they say it is true, because the wrong is the cause of their death, although if actually forgotten and before the true god and man he does no wrong to another, then I believe the strangle prayer of the Hoopiopio and Hoounauna is futile, there will be no semblance of death, so also with practicing sorcery, but if one is guilty death will occur, for the god is angry toward the mischievous man who transgress his laws.

Of the love charm. I am ignorant of the process of this thing. I don't know the meaning of the phrase “the love charming of some,” nor heard of it during my youthful days, but at the present time only have mine eyes seen the subtlety in this love charming by Hawaiian priests.

There is one meaning of this word of sending love, and of returning love, but what kind is it, asks the inquirer. This will perhaps make it clear. If one is thought much of, greatly desired perhaps, and much loved, then he will go to the priest and enlist his aid, saying: I greatly desire So-and-so, wonderful to sleep with at night, there is no closing of the eyes, on that account I am sleepless, yearning toward her.”

The priest asks: "Is your desire real?"

"Yes, a real desire, of course."

When we work we succeed, not by the process of seizure, but by repeated ingenious effort, for the difficulty in this case is, that she is married. Love sending then is the better practice whereby they will become united, like the folks here.

This is the process: Two sugar canes, Pilimai is the name of one (that is to procure affection), and the Manulele cane is the second (that is the leaping of affection to join her), or if not that, then feed herbs also; that perhaps is what is meant in the phrase: "The priest scatters herbs as bait to catch the unattractive." Of the feeding, with the prayer, I have not obtained their detailment.

First, eat one cane, all of it, then eat a portion of the second cane, offering it to the one in mind, or if unable to do so, then partake of the herb preparation and go to a windy place and scatter them steadily, whereby the joining will occur and the desire will be fulfilled in meeting the cause of your sleeplessness, you have overcome through the faint odor of the gentle herb of the priest.

Many like methods are practiced here for man's constancy, and women's also, as though they were married, perhaps through this ancient practice as a basis for such joinings. There is no other reason, and a little while living together behold they are seeking something new, the old companion is deserted, and such is the custom of mankind to the end of his days, swimming out to muddy waves of ocean fire of everlasting death. Through such as this I believe is the main cause of men deserting their wives, and wives their husbands, if truth be known.

Also, the love shield, what is it? The warding off of the love sending influence, that is the love shield. There is but one way of making love and sending love by herb scattering. The herbs of priests for this purpose are not all alike. For the shielded love the herb of different priests vary, Mekanikeoe is the name of the herb of one priest, but what indeed is another?

At the time of eating the Mekanikeoe seed the priest prays as follows:

“O restless, wakeful, gather, desire, ponder on Makanikeoe and silently leap; leap the affections on that one, the one beloved, to tremble, that the nights be sleepless, arouse the cry, start the tears, incite the warmth, the long wakefulness with eyes wide open.”

At the close of the prayer, at eating of the herb the following petition to the ancestral spirits of the night is made:

“Thou ancestral spirits of the night, Kaukahiko, Kauakahi, Liloa of the night, Hakau of the night, Umi of the night, Kakuhihewa of the night, Iheihē of the night, ward off the night thou ancestral spirits, we have no power, my power is in living things of daylight.”

At the ending of the prayer the herb is eaten, and so I command here the people to see clearly this character of Hawaiian priests.

NEW HAWAIIANA, 1929

“**I**N HONOLULU Gardens,” by Marie C. Neal and Berta Metzger, an 8vo. of 327 pages, with 27 illustrations and 68 figures, published by the Bishop Museum, a highly commendable long desired book; the descriptive botanical work and drawings by Miss Neal and the well interwoven legends by Miss Metzger. The supply being early exhausted, a new edition appeared in mid-summer somewhat enlarged.

“The Paradise of the Pacific,” by John T. Faris, an illustrated 8vo. of 367 pages, the work of one well read in the history and legends of Hawaii, free selections of which interweave the favorable impressions of the author’s recent very observant tour of the islands. Doubleday, Doran & Co., publishers.

“Fire,” by Armine von Tempsky, another Hawaiian cowboy romance, which shows improvement on her prior work, 344 pages, 12mo. Stokes Co., N. Y.

“The Black Camel,” by Earl Derr Biggers, a mystery story with a modern Waikiki setting, 213 pages, 12mo. Bobbs-Merrill Co.

"The Governance of Hawaii," by Robt. M. C. Litter, 12mo. Stanford University Press: A study in territorial administration.

"Tales Told In Hawaii," by Berta Metzger, a collection of short legends of Hawaii and other Polynesian lands, designed as a school reader. 116 pages, 15 illustrations. Stokes Co., N. Y.

"The Legend of Kawelo," the Pukui version, translated by Laura C. Green, edited by Martha W. Beckwith, with copious explanatory and comparative notes, adding interest and value to this popular folk tale (Hawaiian and English text); 111 pages, 8vo., paper. Published by the Vassar College Folklore Foundation.

"Our Familiar Island Trees and Shrubs," by Mary Dillingham Frear, from the press of R. G. Badger, Boston, is promised by close of the year.

"Sesquicentennial Celebration of Capt. Cook's Discovery of Hawaii, held in Hawaiian Islands, August 15-21, 1928," by Albert Pierce Taylor, freely illustrated, 8vo. paper, 106 pages, published by the Sesquicentennial and Archives Commissions, 1929.

"Mango Culture in Hawaii," by W. T. Pope, Horticulturist, 27 pages, 8vo. paper, freely illustrated. Bulletin No. 58, of Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station.

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

"Report of the Director for 1927," by H. E. Gregory, 36 pages. No. 57.

"Archaeology of Tonga," by Wm. C. McKern, 123 pages, 6 pages plates. No. 60.

"Tongan Society," by Edward W. Gifford, 366 pages. No. 61.

"The Lau Islands," by A. M. Hocart, 241 pages, 4 pages illustrations. No. 62.

"Measurements and Landmarks in Physical Anthropology," by Frederic Wood Jones, 67 pages, with cuts. No. 63.

"Report of the Director for 1928," by H. E. Gregory, 58 pages, 3 plates. No. 65.

RETROSPECT FOR 1929

SUMMARIZED CONDITIONS

WHILE Hawaii may not score this year the material progress her increased output in agricultural lines she is entitled to as a reward, she has been spared the various misfortunes that have prevailed in other parts of the world. Uniform favorable weather has been in marked contrast to freak extremes experienced elsewhere, hence the banner crops this year in our main industries, which, unfortunately for the still lower market rates that have ruled our export returns thereon to the mainland for the fiscal year 1929 is \$6,642,492 less than that of 1928. Still, we are \$23,886,885 to the good in our mainland dealings.

Our commercial and financial status as at the close of 1928, given on page 27, presents clearly the course of Hawaii's steady progress, despite untoward conditions at times that seem naturally to hedge man's endeavor. The increase of steamship arrivals in regular, en route, and world tours lines, have enlivened our water front, and augmented materially the number of visitors and tourists.

Weather has been freakish, yet on the whole it has favored crop handling, though lack of rain in several sections delayed grinding schedules. The dry spell is hoped not to have seriously affected the coming crop.

A trend of the times is seen in the enlargement of Liberty House by its new King street unit for further department features; another chain-store concern, to locate on Fort street opposite Pauahi, and the establishing here of a wholesale drug house, selecting as the site for its building the Atherton property at South street below King.

The public health has been favorably maintained at the cost of vigilance lest threatened introduced meningitis should get a foothold. Pneumonia has been more prevalent than usual.

WEATHER

In keeping with freak weather conditions in many parts of the world Hawaii has had several out of the ordinary spells. December, 1928, rainfall was below normal save for Hawaii and Maui, and at noon of 25th a fierce gale set in lasting to 27th, the heaviest storm since 1924 that did much damage. Cool weather prevailed with the opening year, with January the coolest of last five years. On the whole, rainfall throughout the group has been irregular and below normal, more particularly since March, save a few sections favored with an occasional unusual downpour to freshen parched fields. July was the warmest mid-month in the past twenty-five years for the islands as a whole, and for the year the temperature has ranged above normal. November opens with very general welcome rains.

LEGISLATIVE

The legislature of 1929 is credited as "better than the average in that its important measures, though few, outweighed its failures." It could have done much better, for there were some good acts tabled, and others smothered in committee, a fate that should have been reserved for the other kind. Opposition to the governor's views was unusual, resulting in passing four bills over his veto.

While much was done toward economy and provision for tax revision and equalization, the party pledge for tax reduction and economy was observed in the breach, as in 1927, for among the early acts of the session was the boost of salaries by the senate of all its already well paid employeyes and committee clerks. The house considered itself equally entitled to an extra drain on the treasury for its staff and did likewise. Following this was an apparent "free for all" pension claim for "Tom, Dick, and the other fellow," a number of whom were already, or prospective, beneficiaries under the retirement system. And the smuggling in of the Palolo golf links was not in the taxpayers' interest.

Of two important Oahu measures, the bill placing control of the water works in the hands of a governor-appointed committee, instead of with the city and county, became law, and the city man-

ager bill was referred to a special hold-over committee for study and report.

Another attempt to remove all legal Sabbath restraint was frustrated by the governor's failure to sign the two open Sunday bills purporting to permit Sunday night theatricals, but took down all barriers against Sunday exhibitions of all description of movies.

There were 633 bills presented in senate and house this session, of which 258 passed, and 260 were tabled. One bill became law unsigned within the ten-day limit; four were passed over the governor's veto, and 14 were pocket vetoed.

CONDEMNED

A blot on the legislative escutcheon was the house action on the Paschoal booze bill, which passed by a good majority, to reduce the penalty in force for violation of the Volstead Act. And in the debate thereon, as if to give force to the objectional bill, its father had the brazen effrontery to say:

"I am not ashamed to take a drink when I get it and the whole world can know about it."

A would-be law-maker openly boasting of being a law breaker and not ashamed of it! Responding to a request the *Advertiser* published the vote on the Paschoal bill, as follows:

For the bill—Anderson, Cabrinha, Coney, Engle, Gomes, Hiil, Charles Holt, Kawaha, Kimi, Mills, O'Brien, Paschoal, Robinson, Silva, J. R. Smith, Stillman—16.

Against the bill—Akana, Alohikea, Aona, Char, Goodness, Holstein, Marcallino, Petrie, Nolle Smith, Soares, Vitousek, Speaker Lowrey—12.

George Holt and Archer were absent.

Fortunately the senate was ashamed of the bill and promptly killed it, and the W. C. T. U. of Maui, disowned Maui's representative in the following series of resolutions:

"Whereas, during the debate regarding said house bill, M. G. Paschoal openly and publicly made the following remark: "I am not ashamed to take a drink when I get it and the whole world can know about it"; and,

"Whereas, such statement is in defiance of the Constitution of the United States and contrary to the interests of good government and shows disrespect and contempt for our existing laws and is in effect a challenge and an act of defiance to our national government in its attempt to enforce the laws in accordance with the expressed intention of our President.

"Be it resolved, that this association go on record as condemning the attitude of Representative Paschoal, who has by such attitude violated the oath which he has taken to uphold the Constitution of the United States."

PELE'S POP VISIT

As in 1927 (also July), without premonitions, volcanic activity returned to Kilauea July 25th, 1929, at 6:30 a. m., by an outburst of lava in two fountains spurting high, that increased gradually in number and intensity, so that by nightfall the great crater of Halemaumau was in commotion and filling with lava, as three to five fire fountains continued to fling their streams of molten rock some 200 feet high in the air. Great cracks opened in the floor of the crater here and there, hissing and grunting in its growing activity, affording rare spectacular exhibitions that attracted visitors in continuous streams from all parts of the island, as also by special excursion steamers from this city. The glow from the pit reflected in the sky was seen many miles, and hope was engendered that our fickle goddess had come to stay awhile, but not so, for after but four days only of increasing activity, the last being the most brilliant of all, it gradually waned and then suddenly bade all a "good night," at 7 p. m. of the 28th.

Measurements of the lava lake the last day showed a depth of 85 feet, the dimensions of the flow being 1800 by 2200 feet, and an estimate height of fountainings at from 50 to 300 feet.

CORNER STONE CEREMONIES

With impressive historic ceremonies the corner stone of the Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., building was laid Nov. 22, 1928, Wallace M. Alexander, president of the corporation, son of the senior founder, delivering an historic address befitting the occa-

sion, and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, relict of the junior founder, participating in laying the stone, which encased a copper box holding documents of valuable historic interest of the firm.

Masonic ceremonies attended the corner stone laying of the new city hall, at 4 p. m., Dec. 27, 1928. Mayor Chas. N. Arnold, and County Attorney Chas. S. Davis, delivered the addresses of the occasion, and Chas. C. Pittam, grand master of the order, and officers of the grand lodge performing the ceremonies in lowering to place a great block of Tuolumne granite concealing the copper box of the corner stone which held an unusual number of articles, documents, photos and publications of more or less historic interest.

The corner stone ceremonies of the new Kapiolani Maternity Home, also under Masonic auspices, was included with its opening dedicatory services, March 26, 1929, which was made a memorable occasion.

WORLD TOURS

S. S. *President Wilson*, on her world tour visit, arriving here Dec. 7, 1928, was the "floating university" with 110 students on their cruise. Their short stay at this port was admittedly educational.

The liner *Belgenland* arrived Jan. 11 on her 5th cruise, by way of Hilo, with 475 tourists, including 60 post graduates. They were given a characteristic welcome and guided for full enjoyment of their day's stay en route for the Orient.

Canadian liner *Empress of Australia* visited here March 19, with 395 tourists who were lei-bedecked by the welcome committee, and guided for a memorable visit, to go on their way rejoicing.

Hamburg-American liner *Resolute*, with 385 passengers, arrived May 3, her 6th cruise, to meet here her customary decorative welcome, enjoying a longer stay than usual.

Cunard cruiser *Franconia*, arrived from Japan May 7, with 386 tourists who were given Honolulu's glad hand ere departing the following day for Los Angeles, by way of Hilo.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Among improvements completed this year, or in progress, throughout the territory, are the following:

New city hall; additions to Library buildings Honolulu and Hilo, new Library buildings Wailuku and Kohala; Insane Asylum, Kaneohe, and Girls' Industrial school, Kailua, Oahu; completion of War memorial, Waikiki; Waialua twin bridges, and Waimea (Oahu) bridge and approaches; John Rodgers airport finishing, and Hilo's and Molokai's, completed; entire reconstruction of the Capitol building, replacing wood work with reinforced concrete.

Historic places marked: Heiaus of Polihale and Malae, Kauai, and Puukohola, Kawaihae; Battle-ground of Kamehameha and the king of Maui, Iao valley; Birthplace of Kaahumanu, Hana, Maui.

Alamih pond, Lahaina, filled in at a cost of \$15,000; Waimea canyon road, Kauai, lower section, some 4½ miles, is nearing completion, costing \$162,000; various other road projects are progressing, as also the Waimea river embankment, Kauai.

Of the Nawiliwili harbor project, the retaining wall is completed and federal work is completing the dredging to a depth of 35 feet; the wharf under construction by E. J. Lord, at a cost of \$209,000, will finish about March, 1930.

Initial steps are taken toward increased wharf facilities of Honolulu, Kapalama basin, and at Kaunakakai, for which projects \$775,000 was appropriated.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION STARTS

Armistice Day, 1929, was made memorable in Hawaii as the birthday of commercial inter-island aviation, by the christening and flight of the two Sikorsky amphibion planes "Hawaii," and "Maui," of the Inter-Island Airways, Ltd., at 9:30 a. m., from the John Rodgers Airport for Hilo, Hawaii, to touch at Maalaea field, Maui, on the way. Much interest attended the inauguration by the throng of witnesses to this historic event. Brief congratulatory addresses were made by Governor Judd, and Riley H. Allen, president of the chamber of commerce, with response by

Stanley C. Kennedy, president of the Company and selector of the Sikorsky type of plane as best suited for inter-island service.

As the planes took off on their flight, they were courteously convoyed by some 50 planes of various types from Luke and Wheeler fields to beyond Diamond Head, where they bade them adieu, save six which accompanied them to their destination. The pioneers were greeted at Hilo by a large delighted assembly, at 12:30, and after the welcoming ceremonies and exhibition of this type of plane's preparedness for service, they left at 3:10 p. m. with additional passengers on return, touching at Maui en route, and reaching here at 5:00 p. m.

The planes carried thirteen passengers on this outward opening trip, and were officered by Lieut. Carl Cowes and C. J. Elliott. The following day was Kauai's happy occasion in welcoming the inauguration of their air service, decorating the plane and passengers with leis.

Thus, with a regular schedule for windward, as also for Garden Island service, inter-island commercial aviation is an established fact, and will have rivalry in the near future upon arrival of two Fokker planes to outfit the Hawaiian Airways Co., Ltd.

BUILDING

Building activity continues unabated and bids fair to equal or exceed in value the figures of 1928, of \$6,750,486. For the ten months of this year to Oct. 31, the permits issued show a value of \$6,473,014.

The more important new structures undertaken since our last issue are: Additional unit of Hawaiian Pineapple Co., E. J. Lord, contractor, \$285,000; new Electric building on the water front; J. M. Monsarrat store building, Bishop street, \$42,500; Dillingham Transportation buildings, four units, R. C. Woolley, contractor, \$619,368; Liberty House King street annex; Advertiser Co. building, South street; Bishop Estate office building annex; Kakaako Fire station, \$33,000; C. Brewer & Co., at Fort and Queen, Walker & Olund, builders, \$319,258; E. O. Hall & Son, at King and Fort, by H. Freitas, \$125,000; C. Brewer Estate office building, J. L. Cliff, builder, \$73,357; new King Street Theater at Pa-

lama, \$140,000; Japanese High school, Nuuanu, \$25,000; two McCarthy apartments, Waikiki, \$100,000. New homes are going up in the Bingham tract, Manoa valley, Dowsett tract, Waialae, and other suburban sections, as also windward Oahu.

The new Kona Inn is already doubling its capacity.

Of the above buildings in progress, new architectural styles will be shown in the Brewer Estate and Hall's as "modernistic" trimmed in black and gold. The Brewer & Co. building will also be a departure from the ordinary.

NEW THEATERS

The Pawaa theater, corner King and Punahou streets, which opened Jan. 3, 1929, displacing the corrugated iron namesake a little nearer town on King street, is described as the most tropical theater in the city. It is a concrete structure 50 by 90 feet, its auditorium of 950 seating capacity, built at a cost of over \$70,000. Designed mainly for movies it has the most complete projection plant in the city; its decorations of local scheme give a pleasing effect, and its lighting and ventilation affords comfort.

The new Liberty theater, on Nuuanu corner of Chaplain lane, so called from the extensive alterations it has undergone in its transformation from a home of the silent drama to that of the spoken drama or concert, with due regard to its acoustics. These, with its changed decorations, give a very pleasing effect. Such was the verdict at its reopening, Feb. 24, 1929, by the Wilbur Players in the comedy of "New Brooms."

Mention is made elsewhere of Dillingham Hall, on the Punahou grounds, designed for oratorical contests, plays, concerts, etc. This is a concrete building 115x150 feet in size, with an auditorium seating capacity of 800. It had its public christening April 26, 1929.

A new Palama theater at King street, corner of Robello lane, is under construction, to cost some \$140,000, on a site for which \$55,000 was paid. The building is of concrete, of Chinese design, with pagoda for night illumination. In size the structure is somewhat smaller than the Princess, with a seating capacity of 1500, its arcade in front providing for four stores.

DILLINGHAM HALL

A notable day was April 26, 1929, for Punahou school as also Honolulu, by the completion, dedication, and presentation of Dillingham Hall to the school, specially designed as one of the finest of school theaters, for oratorical contests, plays, concerts, or other educational or community needs.

"A Dillingham family dream come true." A plain yet beautiful structure, the gift of \$75,000 by Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham which was made during the life of the donors, has been enlarged and provided for by their descendants, a gift said to approximate \$200,000. At the pleasant dedicatory services, stories of the past and hopes for the future were told by Mrs. Mary Dillingham Frear, and Walter F. Dillingham, who, in his presentation address said: "I hope this hall will serve Honolulu as a meeting place for international groups, as well as local functions."

Various officers of the school took their part in acceptance of the hall, and lauded the donors for their fine gift to the community. An excellent musical program was rendered as part of the afternoon service, the audience testing the capacity of the hall. In the evening the Footlight Club presented the play of "Poor Madelena," in conclusion of the dedicatory program.

REAL ESTATE

The lull in real estate activities noted of 1928 has featured the market also this year, and may be attributed largely to the absence of the speculative spirit, several tracts bought for subdivision failing to realize to advantage. Still, there are quite a number of important changes of record, in which improved property predominates, including business sites. Iwilei and Waikiki have had some important transactions. Other noted changes are: Liberty bank secures corner of King and Smith at \$77,000; Hawaii Meat Co., its adjoining property at \$75,000; property on Nuuanu opposite the Liberty theater sold for \$57,000; Wolters building, Union street, \$150,000; Lunalilo Court property on Beretania street sells for \$99,000; Palm Lodge hotel, at the Peninsula, gets a new owner at \$30,000; theater site on King street brings \$50,000; 74 lots of the Bingham tract transfers for \$115,000; a home site on Kala-

wahine Drive, at auction, brings \$45,726. Moderate sized homes in all residential districts have been fairly active.

On Maui, Dr. Wm. D. Baldwin secures the Marciel ranch, with adjoining and other property of R. A. Drummond, for some \$250,000. Hilo reports the sale of Spreckels property at Kamehameha and Kalakaua streets at \$300,000, and the Volcano block, later, is bought by C. Brewer & Co. for \$50,000.

NEW INTER-ISLAND STEAMERS

Two important additions to the Inter-Island Co.'s fleet of passenger steamers were made this year. The *Hualalai*, sister-ship to the *Waialeale* of last year, designed for the Honolulu-Maui ports service, arrived June 11, from San Francisco, where she was built, and was given a noisy welcome on entering the port. The vessel is 300 feet in length, 48 feet beam, and of 3088 gross tons, and can accommodate 314 cabin and 96 steerage passengers. She is provided with twin turbines and power capable of 16 knots speed, and was completed at a cost of \$1,200,000.

The *Humuula*, of 210 feet in length, 38 feet beam, and of 950 gross tons, also built in San Francisco, arrived Aug. 17, after a pleasant trip from that port, designed to displace the smaller steamer *Hawaii* on the Honolulu-Kona, Hawaii run, and represents an outlay of \$600,000.

A new and powerful steel tug, the *Eleu*, built in San Francisco for the Inter-Island Co., for towage of pineapples from Lanai, at a cost of \$200,000, arrived June 10, with a pineapple barge in tow of 1000 tons capacity, all equipped to enter the service of the new crop.

MALOLO'S GOODWILL CRUISE

Again has Hawaii been called upon to spare the liner *Malolo* from her regular Honolulu-San Francisco service, this time to serve the purpose of extending bonds of trade friendship across the Pacific, as she left here Sept. 13th for her home port, to be absent from us some three months. Meanwhile, under the auspices of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, with a delegation of excursionists with an eye to business, she will visit ports of Japan,

China, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Samoa, and Fiji, touching here on the return voyage. Taking a party from here for the cruise, an exceptional opportunity was presented to plant our "Crossroads" seeds of Aloha and possibilities.

KUKUI OIL PROSPECT

After diligent inquiry and testing for the commercial possibilities of Kukui nuts for their oil content, definite offer comes this year from the Archer-Daniels Co., linseed oil manufactures of Minneapolis, desirous of a supply for their Portland, Oregon, branch, in a cabled order for five tons at \$60.00 per ton. A Cleveland concern has also been an interested inquirer. The superiority of Kukui oil is well known, and with a steady market for the nuts for its extraction, a new industry will open up, for there are localities on all the principal islands where they may be gathered, if labor is available.

ALOHA OE MEMORIAL TABLET

Attended with appropriate ceremonies, the memorial tablet of Hawaii's most popular song, "Aloha Oe," was unveiled Sept. 16th, on the grounds of Washington Place, the former home of the composer; the successful culmination of a suggestion by Mr. A. P. Taylor for a popular subscription fund of \$1500, at one dollar each, to evince public appreciation of the plaintive melody and memorialize it and its royal author.

The tablet, of bronze, bore the score of the melody, over which was a medalion of Liliuokalani, cast by the Gorham Co. of New York, as designed by Mrs. Kate H. Kelley of this city, and was embedded in a suitable boulder from Kaimuki.

The unveiling ceremonies at 4:30 p. m. in the presence of Governor Judd and distinguished party of officials and intimates of former Queen Liliuokalani, attended by a large gathering, was impressive throughout; the invocation, the addresses, and in the several popular songs of the queen, sung by soloists and glee clubs, Aloha Oe, by Rose Tribe, was rendered with much feeling as to prove an appropriate and lasting memory.

WOMEN'S SWIMMING MEET

An event of unusual interest was that of the National A. A. U. women's swimming meet at Waikiki, Aug. 7 to 10 inclusive, which brought here a number of notable aquatic stars from various mainland clubs, and four maids from Japan, to contest powers with our own mermaids. Mr. John T. Taylor, of Pittsburg, who came as referee for the occasion, summed it up as having been the greatest affair in the swimming annals of the islands, and the greatest set of swimming games he had ever witnessed. Several world records were broken, the glory therefore being won by the following visitors:

Eleanor Garratti, of California, broke the records twice in the 100 meters breaststroke, in 1:10 flat, and 1:09 4-5.

Eleanor Holm, of N. Y., tied the world record of 3:03 2-5 in the 220 yards backstroke jointly with Lisa Lindstrom, of N. Y., and won in the 330 meter event in 4:49 4-5.

Josephine McKim, of the Canal Zone, made a new record of 2:45 2-5 in the 440 yards free style event, and in the one mile race her time was 25 min. 10 sec., though her world's record stands at 24:49.

Agnes Geraghty of N. Y., in the 220 yards breaststroke, broke her own American record by 2 2-5 seconds in 3:17 flat.

Hideko Maehata, of Japan, in the 100 meter breaststroke, lowered the American record in 1:30 1-5, but fell short of Germany's world record.

HILO BREAKWATER

High hopes are entertained for the completion, early in 1930, of Hilo's breakwater, a ponderous undertaking that originated in 1908. It has been carried through spasmodically by various congressional sectional awards, which ultimately called for a construction 10,170 feet in length, that to date has required some 950,000 tons of rock. At least five contracting companies can claim credit in contributing to Hilo's large and safe harbor.

HILO'S BUILDING BOOM

Brief mention was made in last Annual of Hilo's building activity. When the year closed its seventy-five new structures showed

a total cost of \$377,941. This year bids fair to equal it, the principal undertakings entered upon being: Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co., \$51,500; Elks Lodge, \$16,680; Standard school, \$34,927; Memorial hospital extension, \$14,747; Young building, \$12,300; new Bishop First National Bank, \$96,250.

VISITING YACHTS

Wm. K. Vanderbilt's motor yacht *Ara*, arrived Dec. 13, 1928, by way of Hilo, on a scientific cruise for marine life across the Pacific and Indian oceans, and spent several days here on his quest. Built in England as a gunboat, the *Ara* is 213 feet on the water line, and of 867 gross tons. With the owner-commander is Mrs. Vanderbilt, and a party of four friends for the cruise. From here the yacht sailed for the Carolines, en route for Borneo and the Straits Settlement and India, on her way back to New York.

The fine yacht *Casiana*, owned by Edward L. Doheny, arrived off port Aug. 9th, and later moored in Pearl Harbor for a short stay. A party of friends without the owner had charge of trip.

Yacht *Wanderlust*, Capt. H. S. Bissel, with his wife and a party of friends, arrived Aug. 30th from a two years' cruise of the South Seas by way of Hilo. After but four days' stay she left for her Pacific home port.

Motor yacht *Alpha*, Capt. W. D. Selmar, arrived Nov. 5th from San Francisco by way of Hilo, with its owner, Jas. W. Perry and wife as passengers, on a leisurely world tour via the South Seas.

NEW CANES PROMISED

Through the search by Mr. C. E. Pemberton, of the H. S. P. A., a member of the expedition of the U. S. department of agriculture in quest of resistant varieties of sugar cane, he reports obtaining 175 new varieties in his 16 months explorations in New Guinea, aided by Seaplanes in the search. These canes were being held in quarantine a year before they are admissible into the United States.

OTHER ISLAND FAIRS

The fairs of Kona, Hawaii, and of Maui, came off according to schedule and showed marked improvement in the variety of exhibits of island products. Governor Judd attended both, and was impressed alike with their encouraging promise of island ability to materially modify our imports of foodstuffs, and diversify our industries. Marked progress was noted at both exhibits and varied entertainments, and the officers were duly complimented for their efficiency. Everything passed off to the delight of an increased attendance, proving highly successful. A notable feature of the Kona fair was that admission was free, and it was staged without solicitation of funds.

FIRES

From the many alarms and incipient fires busying the department during the year, the more serious calls were as follows:

During the absence of its tenants a Kalihi residence with its furnishings was completely destroyed, Feb. 17th, from supposed incendiarism. Loss placed at \$3,500, on which there was \$2,000 insurance.

Night fires Feb. 18th, one each at Kalihi and Kaimuki, in both of which the inmates suffered severe injuries resulting in the death of two children, one from each home.

Another Kalihi home was destroyed by fire March 1st in which the fire-laddies had a two hours fight through lack of water. It was a recently completed house, valued at \$15,000.

A night fire from unknown cause March 16th gutted the store of E. O. Hall & Son, corner of Fort and King, doing damage to building and stock amounting to \$300,000. The full force of the fire department was requisitioned and confined the flames to the structure, the roof of which fell in, to leave the bare walls standing, after a fight of fifteen hours.

One of the Haulani Court cottages, Waikiki, suffered much damage, with loss of costly paintings and clothing, May 7th, during absence of its tenants. Loss placed at \$45,000.

A three-story tenement house on Hall street was completely gutted by fire May 11th and two others of the vicinity were badly

damaged. Efficient work of the department for two hours saved a serious situation. Loss estimated at \$16,500.

Schofield Barracks suffered again from fire May 18th that was fortunately quickly checked so that most of the damage was from water.

Four apartments were badly damaged by fire June 29th at Olohana avenue, Waikiki, estimated at \$10,000.

Hawaii Paper Products Co. July 1st, suffered considerable loss in their warehouse by fire from supposed spontaneous combustion.

The fertilizer works of the Tuna Packers, Ltd., off Ala Moana, was entirely destroyed by fire July 8th, that for a time threatened to wipe out the entire concern. Loss estimated at \$25,800, partly insured.

The Post library of Fort Shafter of some 2000 volumes was ruined through fire July 25th of unknown origin.

The former Mullin home, Manoa, was destroyed by fire with its furnishings Aug. 17th. Loss estimated at \$10,000.

Wreck of the J. A. Cummins, on the Kalihi reef, was entirely destroyed by fire Aug. 5th; cause unknown.

St. Louis College had its baptism of fire, Sept. 17, in an afternoon blaze, originating on the second floor of Henry hall, and doing damage estimated about \$20,000.

A supposed fire bug's work destroyed a six room frame building with its contents at Beach Walk, Waikiki, Sept. 21, which for a time threatened wide destruction. Loss estimated at \$5,000 on which there was \$2,000 insurance.

A Wahiawa home was entirely destroyed by fire, Sept. 30, loss placed at \$3,000. Quick aid of the Schofield Barracks fire brigade saved adjoining residences.

MARINE MISHAPS

Minesweepers *Tanager* and *Whippoorwill* collided 60 miles off port Jan. 4, en route for San Diego. Both vessels returned to Pearl Harbor for repairs, which were effected in a few days.

Schooner *Marechal Foch*, was brought to port in tow of Japanese freighter *Victoria Maru*, March 14, picked up adrift six days with a broken rudder through a severe storm in which two men fell overboard, but were rescued. The vessel was en route to San

Francisco from Tahiti, and besides her officers and crew of 14, had six passengers.

The dredge *Caucus* while being towed to Honolulu from Pearl Harbor, May 7, caught fire off the channel entrance and was practically destroyed. Tugs towed the dredge to Keahi Point, westward of the channel, where it was beached to avoid a drifting menace. Loss placed at \$200,000.

NEW O. R. & L. MOTOR BUSES

Two new auto busses of the Oahu Railway Co. were added to their service May 15th, to operate between Honolulu and Haleiwa, via Schofield and Wahiawa, and are proving a most popular convenience with its feature of en route accommodation to and fro, as also their comfortable air cushion upholstery. The running time is about one hour and a half, the first outward bus leaving at 9 a. m. and the last at 10:45 p. m.

AVIATION MISHAPS

Heavy toll has been demanded of the air-minded in this year's effort to become established.

In an attempt to reach Hilo, a biplane of the Lewis Air Tours, Jan. 22nd, was forced down near Honokaa, without injury to pilot or passenger, but with damage to the plane's propeller.

Two pursuit planes from Wheeler field crashed together in mid-air July 1st. Both pilots saved themselves by parachute jumps at an altitude of 2000 feet, though one suffered a broken arm. The planes fell a complete wreck.

A plane from Luke Field, July 9th, shortly after taking off on a night mission, with Lt. C. A. Kuntz and D. F. Moses, crashed on Ford Island and burst into flames; prompt effort for their rescue was hopeless.

A local made Dude glider in its second test at the Ward field, on reaching but 15 feet, plunged down on its right wing, slightly injuring the young pilot.

A commercial company's plane, with Capt. J. Griffin as pilot, in farewelling the *Malolo* Aug. 30, made a forced landing a short distance from Fort Armstrong, so that he waded ashore. On

another occasion, Aug. 24th, out over the Molokai channel, at an altitude of 9,000 feet, en route for Maui, the motor stalled, so Pilot Griffin wheeled the plane around and glided back to near his landing field safely.

A plane of the Western Pacific Air Transport Co., with Lt. C. V. Ewan as pilot, en route for Maui, Sept. 7th, through stalled motor, was forced into the sea about a mile from Makapuu. Ewan was rescued by Lt. Ferris, of Luke Field, but the plane sank while being towed back.

Lt. F. Stocks, flying low in order to land at Waimanalo, Oct. 2nd, through wind freak causing the wing of his plane to drop, crashed to the ground, fortunately without serious injury, though the plane was completely wrecked.

Capt. J. L. Griffin, in a pursuit plane, Nov. 2nd, in leaving the Inter-Island Airways field, and attaining some 800 feet in height, from some cause took a nose dive and crashed to the mauka end of the field, sustaining serious injuries and wrecking the plane.

EARTHQUAKES

Earthquakes of unusual severity and frequency set in on Hawaii September 20, more particularly in the Kona district as the center of disturbance, that led to the fear that an outbreak of Hualalai that had been dormant for over a century was likely to occur. This feeling prevailed the latter part of the month. As many as 150 shocks a day were recorded. An evening shock of alarming severity occurred on 23rd doing further damage to houses, stone fences, tanks and cisterns, causing many to move out of doors to tents. A landslide at Puu-waa-waa materially damaged the Hind ranch house. Another double-shock quake was felt at 9:20 of Oct. 15th lasting over two minutes, that reached to various islands, which was thought denoted an eruption in some direction, but none was found by an air-flight search. These shocks have continued through October, but are modifying in number and force. No personal injury has been reported.

VISIT OF THE KILTIES

Honolulu was delighted with the visit Oct. 16 to 18 of the famous Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, in their kiltie uni-

form, from the West Indies en route to China, and made a fine showing in their attractive parade. They were highly entertained, and expressed delight with Honolulu's aloha. The U. S. forces extended them military courtesies.

"SKEETERS"

The "blood-sucking" mosquito pests in Hawaii are said to have been an accidental introduction from a whaleship's watering party, at Lahaina, about 1819, but proof is lacking. Now we are privileged to record the arrival, this year, 1929, of three colonies of a non-sucking kind, the *Mcgarhinus inornatus*, whose larvae feed upon them, a species found in New Britain, by Cyril E. Pemberton, of the H. S. P. A. experiment station, in his search work in their interests at that point. The first lot came by the *General Smuts*, and the others by the *Sierra*, and were taken in charge by the proper authorities on arrival, for culture and release.

RARE TORTOISE

Our local Zoo is the recipient this year of six tortoises of an almost extinct species known only in the Galapagos, collected by a New York society, and sent here with the view of breeding them. They arrived on the transport *Kenowis* from the Panama Canal, to Bert G. Rivenburgh, superintendent of parks, for a permanent exhibit, but are still the property of the society, and may not be removed or sold without its authority.

NECROLOGY

Since our last record the following early or well known residents have passed on to their reward:

Wm. Searby (56); Wm. T. Rawlins, at sea (51); Mrs. E. K. Pratt (94); Mrs. E. Bogardus (33); Alex. L. Arthur, Hawaii (78); John F. Doyle (48); Mrs. J. H. Soper (74); C. H. Kluegel (81); Alex. Black, Hawaii (68); H. S. Gregory (87); W. G. Singlehurst (59); H. A. Gehring (56); Bro. Jas. Bartrand (51); Mrs. C. L. Burr (72); Mrs. L. A. Coney (85); J. O. Wilder (62); Mrs. F. J. Greenfield (74); Dr. A. J. Marques (78); Julian Monsarrat (67); W. G. Brash (87); W. H. Bla-

cow (87); W. R. Haley (65); John Watt (67); W. O. Smith (81); Mrs. L. M. Whitehouse; A. F. Roffey (32); W. W. Goodale, N. Y. (74); Jas. A. Rath (58); Frdk. Pierce (49); A. C. Silva (57); H. E. Cooper, Cal. (72); C. Busch (82); R. M. Overend (79); Saml. W. Wilcox (81); C. K. Quinn (51); Mrs. M. E. Pearly (72); D. W. Driscoll (68); Mrs. R. H. Trent, Phila. (48); John E. Foster, Maui (83); Rev. Father Paul, Hilo (76); J. A. Clemence (85); W. L. Emory (61); W. M. Giffard (73); F. W. Macfarlane (75); Mrs. Peter High (91); Jas. M. Tracy (82); Wm. G. Ashley (74); F. L. Waldron, S. F. (64); Mrs. C. L. King (47); J. M. Dowsett (68); J. L. Van Valkenburg (94); E. B. Keeff (68); John Bush (88); Jas. Wakefield (67); Miss J. P. Shields (66); Bro. Frank Herold (72); Henri Berger (85); F. J. Kruger (64); Miss H. B. McCracken (73); Chas. N. Arnold (49); Mrs. E. Hyde-Smith (50); Mrs. B. P. Walbridge, England (69); Wm. P. Jarrett (52); E. C. Winston (81); Mrs. H. P. Green (92); Chas. J. McCarthy (68).

NOTABLE WINDSTORM.—Christmas day of 1928 was made memorable in Honolulu for its change from delightful weather to a windstorm from the northeast, which lasted for three days, and for duration and intensity was probably the most severe windstorm experienced since November 31, 1924, according to Weather Bureau records. Windward districts of Hawaii had considerable rain with it, but elsewhere throughout the group the weather was generally dry.

TO SAVE THE NE-NE.—In furtherance of the effort of W. H. Shipman and Robt. Hind (both of Hawaii), for the care and preservation of the gentle ne-ne, or Hawaiian goose, which has become quite rare, steps are taken by the Territorial Fish and Game Commission, at its game farm at Mokapu, Oahu, under Warden H. L. Kelley, to hatch out goslings from time to time, as these birds are said to thrive well in captivity, and thus save them from extinction.

TAXATION SURVEY.—In accordance with an Act of the last legislature making provision for a complete evaluation of all properties throughout the territory, for a taxation basis, according to approved expert system in vogue, Mr. John R. Galt was appointed chairman for the survey. Mr. James G. Stafford, of San Francisco, who had rendered advisory service in last year's investigations, was engaged to superintend the survey, and bringing with him a goodly force of experienced assistants the work is entered upon both in Honolulu and in Hilo, and good progress is being made. And in addition to the evaluation of building improvements in determining values of real estate, the appraisal bureau has opened a class for realtors and others in the scientific method of ascertaining assessing values.

PAPAYA'S VALUE.—Hawaii has long known that the humble papaya is recognized as a most desirable breakfast food. Florida is now awakening to the fact that it is a remedy for stomach trouble in that its white sap has the same effect on the stomach as does pepsin, but with quicker result, rendering it a valuable health food. A recent Miami paper states that 3,000 lbs. of papaya were produced on a lot 120 x 75 feet in Central Heights, a subdivision of Fort Meyers, Florida, from trees set out a year ago.

CONVENIENT REFERENCE.—In the absence of an index of the Hawaiian Annual from its first issue, often inquired for, but which would cost more for production than many would be willing to pay, it is apparently forgotten that a convenient substitute was provided in the Annual for 1924, its Fiftieth Anniversary number, which carries a Reference List of all the principal articles of preceding issues, arranged under their divisions of Agricultural, Commercial, Historical, Research, Fauna and Flora, Folklore, Reminiscence, Volcano, etc., showing by year and page where it may be found.

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

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only; those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; all others are plantations complete, owning their own mills. (Corrected to November 15, 1929.)

Name.	Location.	Manager.	Agents.
Apokaa Sugar Co.*	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Ewa Plantation Co.	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Gay & Robinson*	Makaweli, Kauai	S. Robinson	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Grove Farm*	Nawiliwili, Kauai	Edwin Broadbent	American Factors, Ltd.
Hakalau Plantation Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	J. M. Ross	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Halawa Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	Alexr. Black	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Hamakua Mill Co.	Hamakua, Hawaii	R. M. Lindsay	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Hawi Mill and Plantation Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	J. Henry Hind	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	Kau, Hawaii	Jas. Campsie	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	Puunene, Maui	F. F. Baldwin	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	Makaweli, Kauai	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	A. T. Spalding	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hutehinson 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, Hawai	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.
Pauhau Sugar Plantation Co.*.....	Hamakua, Hawaii	F. M. Anderson.....	C. Brewer & 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.t.....	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, 1925-1929

From Hawaiian Planters' Association Tables

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

Islands	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Production of Hawaii...	269,125	278,852	261,971	299,623	308,132
Production of Maui.....	169,094	158,950	172,043	192,113	198,300
Production of Oahu.....	202,460	213,705	224,004	249,069	236,955
Production of Kauai....	134,493	135,739	153,315	163,233	170,283
Grand Total.....	776,072	787,246	811,333	904,040	913,670
Hawaii Plantations.					
Waiakea Mill Co.....	10,938	11,416	11,489	13,550	14,659
Hilo Sugar Co.....	23,106	24,876	21,839	25,154	23,046
Onomea Sugar Co.....	27,776	25,194	23,829	24,927	28,470
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	14,241	12,651	12,218	11,917	13,038
Honomu Sugar Co.....	9,231	10,950	9,556	10,335	9,934
Hakalau Plantation Co..	17,861	19,466	19,382	19,590	17,687
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co..	14,808	13,862	16,925	16,471	16,754
Kaiwiki Sugar Co.....	7,688	7,940	8,506	10,177	9,624
Hamakua Mill Co.....	14,241	13,931	12,800	13,937	14,058
Paauhau S. Plant. Co...	12,274	13,691	11,643	13,545	12,227
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	9,492	11,024	10,853	23,486	23,268
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	7,171	8,690	7,171		
Niuli Mill and Plant...	2,990	3,751	2,234	3,664	3,659
Halawa Plantation	3,295	3,211	2,241	3,213	.....
Kohala Sugar Co.....	7,058	7,295	7,940	8,436	12,010
Union Mill Co.....	4,029	6,300	3,517	5,983	5,326
Hawi Mill and Plant....	10,689	7,445	6,257	7,567	7,769
Kona Development Co..	2,121	1,836	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson S. Plant. Co.	10,700	10,171	9,262	12,781	15,728
Hawaiian Agricul. Co...	19,793	20,786	21,242	26,674	31,040
Puakea Plantation .....	.....	1,693	934	1,546	1,568
Olaa Sugar Co.....	33,921	36,202	34,382	40,027	38,299
Wailea Milling Co.....	4,960	3,553	6,214	4,309	5,541
Crescent City Milling Co.	742	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homestead Plntn. Co....	.....	2,316	1,537	2,334	2,427
	269,125	278,852	261,971	299,623	308,132

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1925-1929—Continued

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Maui Plantations.					
Kaeleku Plantation Co..	6,026	5,614	5,289	6,007	6,062
Maui Agricultural Co...	40,711	41,675	41,920	45,326	48,503
Hawaiian Coml. & S. Co.	67,726	63,555	63,518	71,720	74,697
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	17,881	17,466	19,988	22,011	20,947
Olowalu Co.	2,065	2,262	2,437	2,588	2,728
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd...	35,395	28,378	38,891	44,461	45,363
Haiku F. & Pkng. Corp...	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
	169,994	158,950	172,043	192,113	198,300
Oahu Plantations.					
Waimanalo Sugar Co....	8,178	7,949	8,241	9,548	8,324
Laie Plantation	1,886	3,610	3,032	4,078	3,249
Kahuku Plantation Co..	11,220	10,440	12,447	12,574	11,386
Waiialua Agricul. Co....	32,585	43,601	45,161	50,386	54,924
Waianae Co.	6,820	4,520	5,014	5,709	5,965
Ewa Plantation Co....	50,826	51,361	50,518	54,369	50,806
Apokaa Sugar Co.....	1,136	979	1,145	1,091	1,355
Oahu Sugar Co.....	64,030	62,391	65,417	74,643	70,136
Honolulu Plantation Co.	23,915	28,547	32,671	36,552	30,810
Koolau Agricultural Co.	1,552	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaiian Pineapple Co..	89	139	136	119	.....
California Packing Co...	223	168	222	.....	.....
	202,460	213,705	224,004	249,069	236,955
Kauai Plantations.					
Kilauea S. Plant. Co....	6,280	6,279	6,712	6,642	6,801
Makee Sugar Co.....	18,597	18,151	19,008	22,190	20,707
Lihue Plantation Co....	22,434	22,934	29,781	28,354	29,391
Grove Farm Plantation.	4,755	5,265	6,067	5,949	6,079
Koloa Sugar Co.....	11,199	10,353	11,812	13,381	13,123
McBryde Sugar Co.....	18,360	16,218	16,457	20,120	20,073
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	24,856	25,339	25,990	26,878	30,349
Gay & Robinson.....	3,861	4,937	4,260	4,642	5,031
Waimea Sugar Mill Co..	2,924	2,605	2,632	3,066	2,827
Kekaha Sugar Co.....	19,535	22,179	28,710	29,770	33,503
Kipu Plantation	1,692	1,479	1,886	2,243	2,397
	134,493	135,739	153,315	163,235	170,283

TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1930

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 1, 1929

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 Secretary to the Governor

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 Inerny, R. W. Shingle.
 Kauai—H. K. Aki, C. A. Rice.

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 Capt. Francis Xavier.....
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 Lieut. Joseph I. Ville.....Clerk

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Hazel Samson.....Clerk and Stenographer
 Hamilton Merrill.....Clerk

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 Associate Justice.....James J. Banks
 Associate Justice.....Chas. F. Parsons

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 A. E. Steadman

Second Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....
 Albert M. Cristy
 Third Judge, First Circuit, Oahu.....
 C. S. Davis
 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.

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 Assistant Clerk Supreme Court.....
 Robt. Parker, Jr.
 Stenographer Supreme Court.....
 Miss Kate Kelly
 Asst. Stenographer.....Majorie N. Taylor
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 Assistant Clerks.....
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 Clerks, 2nd Judge.....
 Lawrence R. Holt, Dorothy M. Feder
 Clerks, 3rd Judge.....M. M. Wond
 Clerks, 4th Judge.....
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 Clerk, 3rd Circuit, Hawaii.....
 Thomas C. White
 Clerks, 4th Circuit, Hawaii.....
 A. K. Aona, B. H. Kelekolio
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 Ferdinand Schnack, Second Judge.....
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 Henry Lai Hipp.....Puna
 Walter H. Hayselden.....Kau
 Thos. N. Haae.....South Kona
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Established 1913.

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FAIR COMMISSION

G. Fred Bush, chairman; W. O. Aiken,
 E. M. Ehrhorn, H. B. Weller, Oahu; L.
 W. Bryan, Hawaii; H. D. Sloggett,
 Kauai; H. B. Penhallow, Maui.

HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

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

TERRITORIAL BOARD OF AC-COUNTANCY.

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), C. R. Frazier, Territory at Large.
Geo. T. Armitage, secretary; Representative, H. K. McCann Co., 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Organized Nov. 24, 1923.

J. M. Young.....President
G. Fred Bush.....Vice-President
John A. Hamilton.....Secretary

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HONOLULU.

R. H. Allen.....President
J. M. Young.....1st Vice-President
R. E. Woolley.....2nd Vice-President
H. V. von Holt.....Treasurer
J. A. Hamilton.....Manager

MAUI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Organized Oct. 14, 1909.

President.....D. H. Case
Vice-President.....Charles Savage
Secretary.....J. H. Gray
Treasurer.....H. Alexander

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HILO.

Organized

President.....James Henderson
Vice-President.....Gavien A. Bush
Executive Secretary.....G. H. Scruton
Treasurer.....G. J. Matthias

KAUAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Organized 1913.

President.....J. T. Moir, Jr.
Vice-President.....F. Crawford
Secretary.....K. C. Hopper
Treasurer.....J. I. Silva

PAN-PACIFIC UNION.

Incorporated 1917.

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

HONOLULU STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE.

Organized August 8, 1898.

President.....Guy H. Buttolph
Vice-President.....Rolla K. Thomas
Secretary.....John T. Fisher
Assistant Secretary.....H. R. Macfarlane
Treasurer.....Bishop Trust Co.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Reorganized Nov. 18, 1895.

President.....A. W. T. Bottomley
Vice-President.....J. W. Waldron

Vice-President.....John Hind
Secretary-Treasurer.....J. K. Butler
Assistant Treasurer.....S. O. Halls
Assistant Secretary.....J. T. Phillips
Auditor.....R. A. Cooke

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 Elliotit.....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, R. W. Ward.....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.

A. Horner, Jr.....Chairman, Trustees
J. D. Dole.....President
L. N. Arnold.....Vice-President
R. J. Bell.....Secretary-Treasurer
A. L. Dean.....Executive Secretary

HAWAIIAN SUGAR TECHNOLOGISTS.

J. P. Foster.....President
G. H. W. Barnhart.....Vice-President
J. H. Pratt.....Secretary-Treasurer
Irwin Spalding.....Auditor

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII

Organized April 25, 1920.

President.....Hugh Howell
Vice-Presidents.....Fredk. 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.....J. R. Galt
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, F. D. Lowrey.

LEAHI HOME.

Organized April 4, 1900.

President.....A. W. T. Bottomley
Vice-Presidents.....
.....Father Valentin, C. R. Hemenway
Secretary.....P. E. Spalding
Treasurer..Young, Lamberton & Pearson
Auditor.....Cameron & Johnson
Director.....Dr. A. N. Sinclair
Resident Physicians Dr. H. H. Walker,
Dr. V. D. Sezlevsky, Dr. R. N. Terlstein
Superintendent.....Robt. Anderson
Head Nurse.....Miss A. Sinclair
Statistician.....Mrs. M. Piltz
Pharmacist.....F. R. Nugent
Dietitian.....Miss Olsen
Social Worker.....Miss A. DeVries
Occupational Therapy Director.....
.....Miss C. Pughe

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Opened Nov. 24, 1909.

President.....H. G. Dillingham
Vice-President.....M. B. Henshaw
Secretary.....G. H. Buttolph
Treasurer.....John Waterhouse
Auditor.....E. J. Greaney
Superintendent...Miss Elizabeth McKay

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 INSTITUTE.

Established 1902.

Lawrence M. Judd.....Chairman
Wm. H. Popert.....Vice-Chairman
Geo. Bustard.....Secretary
J. H. Ellis.....Treasurer
C. Maser.....Auditor
C. F. Mant.....Superintendent

DAUGHTERS OF HAWAII.

Organized Dec. 1, 1903.

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

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII.

Board of Regents.

C. R. Hemenway.....Chairman
David L. Crawford.....Secretary
Regents—Dr. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. M. D.
Frear, A. G. Smith, Akaiko 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.
Christal Fox, Alice P. Bailey, Juanita
Hess, Isabel Lasar, Helen F. Ellis..
.....Assistants
Alice E. Burnham.....Head Ref. Dept.
Alma S. Jonson, Alice Simpson, Helen
A. Kearney.....Assistants
Mary S. Lawrence..Head Teachers' Dept.
Ruth E. McKee.....Assistant
Lola B. Bellingr.....Head Children's Dept.
Dorothy Wents, Ann Pfaender..Assistants
Florence A. Klammer..Head Stations Dept.
Ellen Shope.....Assistant
Laura R. Sutherland..Head Catalog. Dept.
Maud L. Moseley, Louise B. Harrison,
Mrs. D. K. Wood.....Assistants
S. Maude Jones.....Head 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
R. H. Trent.....Secretary
Geo. M. Collins.....Treasurer
Geo. R. Carter, R. H. Trent, Geo. M.
Collins, C. Montague Cooke, Jr., J. K.
Clarke.

Museum Staff.

Herbert Ernest Gregory, Ph.D...Director
 A. M. Adamson.....Entomologist
 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
 J. F. Illingworth.....Research Associate in Entomology
 Robert P. Lewis...Associate in Ethnology
 Elmer D. Merrill.....Consulting Botanist
 E. P. Mumford.....Entomologist
 George C. Munro.....Associate in Ornithology
 Marie C. Neal.....Asst. Malacologist
 A. M. MacDaniels.....Research Associate in Botany
 Panchanan Mitra.....Research Associate in Ethnology
 J. C. MacAllister...Assistant Ethnologist
 Harold St. John.....Botanist
 J. Henry Stimson.....Research Associate in Polynesian Linguistics
 Otto H. Swezey...Consulting Entomologist
 Thomas G. Thrum.....Associate in Hawaiian Folklore
 Lahilahi 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

HAWAIIAN SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized June 17, 1895.

President.....Geo. R. Carter
 Vice-President.....M. M. Johnson
 Secretary-Treas.....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. Sec'y.....Rev. H. P. Judd
 Rec. Secretary.....Rev. A. S. Baker
 Treasurer.....Rev. J. P. Erdman
 Auditor.....Young, Lamberton & 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.....H. H. Hitchcock
 Vice-President.....Mrs. F. E. Midkiff
 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.....Dr. James L. Morgan
 Vice-Presidents.....Geo. P. Denison, Chas. A. Wong
 Secretary.....Norman T. Booth
 Treasurer.....J. B. Guard
 General Secretary.....Merle Scott

ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A.

Executive Committee

Chairman.....John Waterhouse
 Vice-Chairman.....Chas. G. Heiser, Jr.
 Treasurer.....E. O. Andrews
 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. W. N. Chaffee
 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 Sec'y.....Mrs. A. C. Bell
 Treasurer.....Mrs. R. C. Moore
 Assistant Treasurer...Mrs. W. J. Forbes

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.

Organized 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. Walter F. Dillingham
 1st Vice-President....Mrs. Robert White
 2nd Vice-President.Mrs. James A. Morgan
 3rd Vice-President....Mrs. C. B. High
 Secretary.....Mrs. W. L. Moore
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Douglas Young
 Librarian.....Mrs. F. D. Lowrey

PACIFIC CLUB.

Organized 1852. Premises on Emma Street.

President.....A. W. T. Bottomley
 Vice-Presidents.F. C. Atherton, J. K. Butler
 Secretary.....C. A. Mackintosh
 Treasurer.....O. N. Tyler

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
 Vice-President....Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Jr.
 Secretary.....Arthur F. Wall
 Conductor.....Arthur Brooks
 Treasurer.....Chas. F. Weeber
 Directors.....Mrs. G. P.
 Castle, D. L. Crawford, C. A. Hartwell

HONOLULU OPERA ASSOCIATION

Organized Aug. 28, 1928

President.....Wm. A. Popart
 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.....J. M. Grainger
 Vice-President.....C. F. White
 Secretary.....C. C. Crozier
 Treasurer.....P. G. H. Deverill

ROTARY CLUB OF HONOLULU.

Organized March 4, 1915.

President.....Chas. R. Frazier
 Treasurer.....J. H. Ellis
 Secretary.....J. W. Caldwell

OAHU COUNTRY CLUB

Organized 1906.

President.....K. B. Barnes
 Vice-President.....E. E. Bodge
 Secretary.....G. H. Buttolph
 Treasurer.....R. McCriston

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
 Vice-President.....Theo. Richards
 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. MacNeil
 Secretary.....Mrs. W. A. Wall

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION.

The Mayor (ex-officio).
 Chief Eng., Dept. Public Works.
 J. D. McInerney, Chairman; M. B. Carson, R. H. Trent, G. R. Miller, M. M. Magoon, L. P. Thurston, H. Howell, A. R. Keller, J. M. Young.

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.....H. D. L. Perry
 Vice-President.....Chas. Armour
 Secretary-Treasurer.....H. L. Cooper
 Auditor.....E. S. Smith

HONOLULU PRESS CLUB.

Organized May 10, 1921.

President.....John F. Stone
 Honorary President...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.....F. L. Akana
 Vice-President.....Mary Espinda
 Secretary.....Lillian Hopkins
 Treasurer.....Eva Hart

HONOLULU REALTY BOARD

Organized 1922

S. W. King.....President
 C. J. Pietsch.....1st Vice-President
 Percy Nottage.....2nd Vice-President
 I. H. Beadle.....Treasurer
 V. M. Perry.....Secretary
 W. L. Morgan, P. M. Pond, Stanley Livingston, Vincent Fernandez and W. Saito, Directors.

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.

Honolulu Mercury, monthly magazine, David Earl, Editor.

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 (Hilo), 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. C. J. Fern, Managing Editor.

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

THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, issued the middle of December for the following year. Thos. G. 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; Rev. A. S. Baker, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Gospel services at 11 a. m.

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

The Christian Church, Kewalo street, Rev. F. L. Purnell, 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. S. H. Lytell, 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, King street; Rev. Tse Tsai Chang, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Second Chinese Church (Congregational), Beretania street, Lau Tet Wan, pastor. Services at usual hours.

German Lutheran Church, Beretania street. Dr. A. 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 Punch-bowl 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, Keeaunoku street. Sabbath school Saturdays at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11. Wednesday prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.

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

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

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

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

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

NATIVE CHURCHES.

Kawaiahao Church, corner King and Punchbowl streets; Rev. Akaiho 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.

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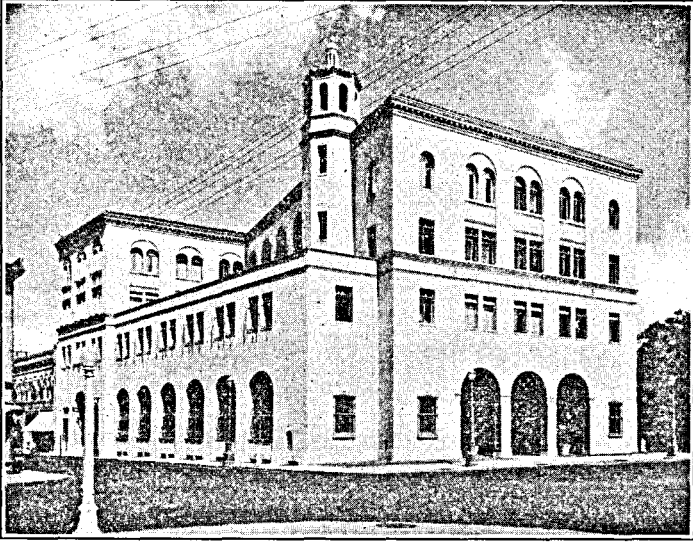
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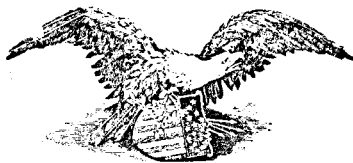
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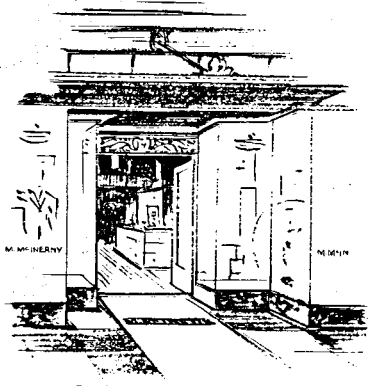
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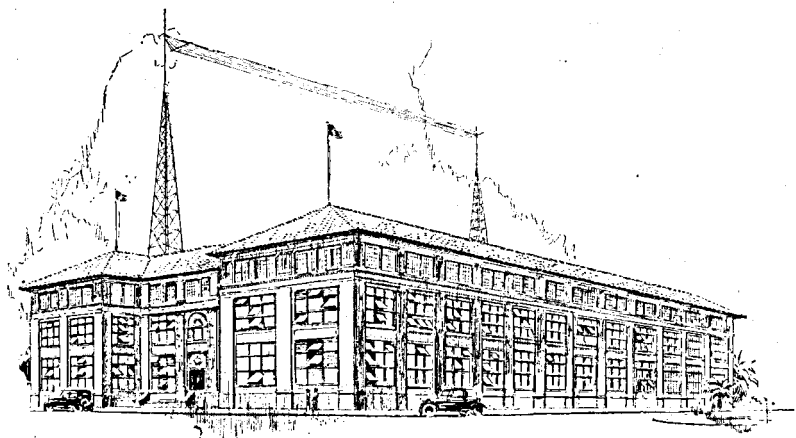
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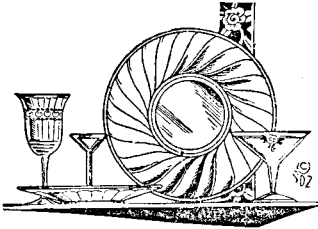


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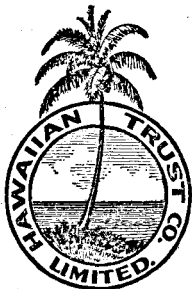
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