

HAWAIIAN

ANNUAL

FOR

1935

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

THE PRINTSHOP COMPANY, LTD.

Compiler and Publisher

SIXTY-FIRST ISSUE

HONOLULU, HAWAII

PRICE \$1.00

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

MAIL \$1.15

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION

TRUSTEES FOR 1934

F. C. ATHERTON

R. A. COOKE

J. E. RUSSELL

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H. A. WALKER

JOHN WATERHOUSE

PLANTATION MEMBERS—1934

ISLAND OF HAWAII

Hakalau Plantation Company
Hamakua Mill Company
Hawaiian Agricultural Company
Hilo Sugar Company
Honokaa Sugar Company
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.
Honomu Sugar Company
Kaiwiki Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company
Laupahoehoe Sugar Company
Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Onomea Sugar Company
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.
Pepeekeo Sugar Company
Waiakea Mill Company
Union Mill & Plantation, Ltd.

ISLAND OF MAUI

Haw'n Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd.
Kaeleku Sugar Company, Ltd.
Maui Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Pioneer Mill Company, Ltd.
Wailuku Sugar Company

ISLAND OF KAUAI

Kekaha Sugar Company, Ltd.
Grove Farm Company, Ltd.
Hawaiian Sugar Company
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.
The Koloa Sugar Company
The Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd.
McBryde Sugar Company, Ltd.
Waimea Sugar Mill Co., Ltd.
Kipu Plantation

ISLAND OF OAHU

Ewa Plantation Company
Honolulu Plantation Company
Kahuku Plantation Company
Oahu Sugar Company, Ltd.
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Waianae Company
Waimanalo Sugar Company

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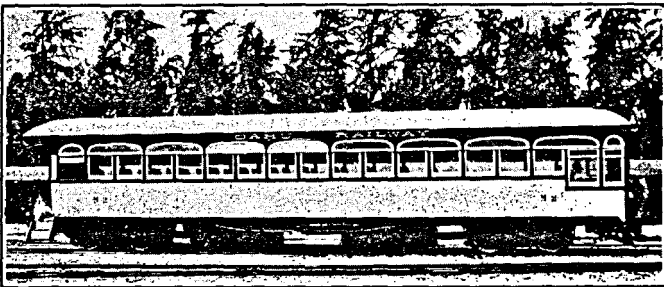
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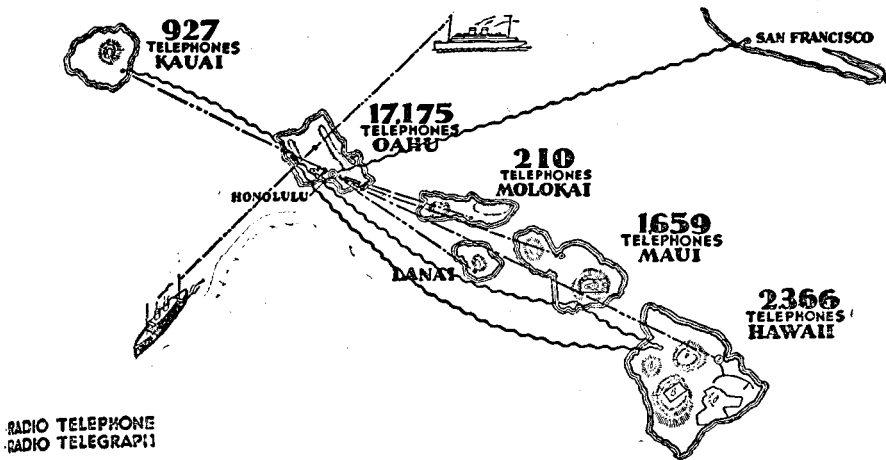
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AGENTS FOR

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd.
Maui Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Sugar Co.
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.
Kahuku Plantation Co.
Kahului Railroad Co.
Kauai Railway Co.
Baldwin Packers, Ltd.
Ulupalakua Ranch, Ltd.
Haleakala Ranch, Ltd.
Maui Pineapple Co., Ltd.
Kauai Pineapple Co., Ltd.

Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Mass.
New Zealand Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of Auckland, N. Z.
Switzerland General Insurance Co., Ltd., of Zurich, Switzerland
The Home Insurance Company of New York
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Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hongkong
Newark Fire Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.
Globe Indemnity Co., New York
Star Insurance Co. of America, N. Y.
Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd., Sydney, N. S. W.
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Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
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Hawaiian Agricultural Company
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Company
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Company
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company
Kaeleku Sugar Company, Limited.

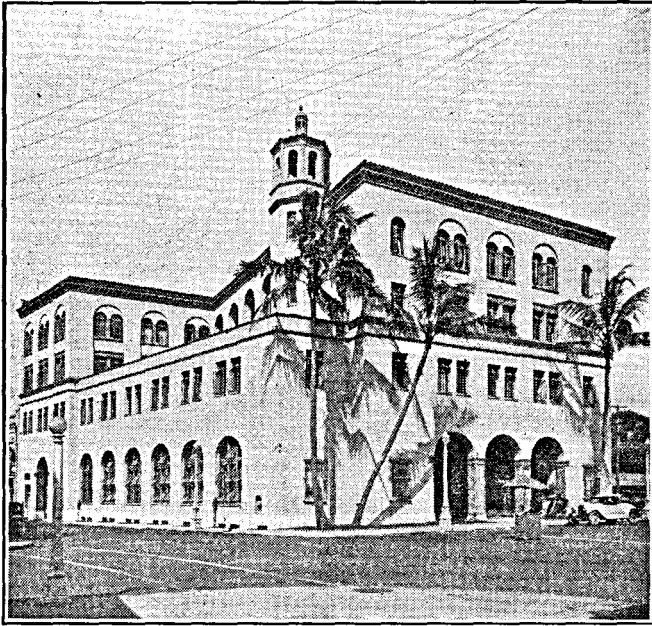
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YAMA THE TAILOR

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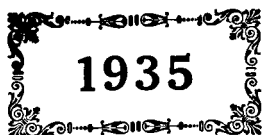
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585 N. KING ST., PALAMA

HONOLULU

THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

FOR



THE REFERENCE BOOK OF INFORMATION
AND STATISTICS

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

THE PRINTSHOP COMPANY, LTD.
Compiler and Publisher

Sixty-first Year of Publication

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HONOLULU
January, 1935

Counting House Calendar 1935

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

The Printshop Company, Ltd.

RESEARCHER AND PUBLISHER

The Hawaiian Annual

HONOLULU, HAWAII

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ECLIPSES DURING 1935

During 1935 there will be seven eclipses, five of the Sun and two of the Moon. None of the eclipses of the Sun will be visible in Hawaii, and only parts of the two eclipses of the Moon.

1. The partial eclipse of the Sun, January 5, 1935, will be visible only in the Antarctic region, and even there for a maximum of seven and a half minutes, with but one one-thousandth of the Sun's diameter obscured.

2. The first part of the total eclipse of the Moon, January 19, 1935, will be visible in Hawaii. The Moon will set before it has left the umbra of the earth's shadow, as seen from Honolulu.

Moon enters the penumbra.....Jan. 19, 2:09 a.m. (Honolulu mean time)

Moon enters the umbra.....Jan. 19, 3:23 a.m.

Total eclipse begins.....Jan. 19, 4:26 a.m.

Middle of the eclipse.....Jan. 19, 5:17 a.m.

Total eclipse ends.....Jan. 19, 6:01 a.m.

Moon leaves the umbra.....Jan. 19, 7:11 a.m.

Moon leaves the penumbra.....Jan. 19, 8:25 a.m.

The moon will set at about.... 6:27 a.m.

3. The partial eclipse of the Sun, February 3, 1935, will be visible over the greater part of North America, but not in Hawaii.

4. The partial eclipse of the Sun, June 30, 1935, will not be visible in Hawaii. It will be visible across the Arctic region, in Northern Siberia, Greenland, the Scandinavian Peninsula, and the British Isles.

5. Only the end of the total eclipse of the Moon, July 16, 1935, will be seen to advantage in Hawaii, as the Moon will be nearly half way across the Earth's shadow before it rises in Honolulu.

Moon rises (Honolulu) about.....6:18 p.m.

Total eclipse begins.....July 16, 5:39 p.m.

Middle of the eclipse.....July 16, 6:30 p.m.

Moon leaves the umbra.....July 16, 8:17 p.m.

Moon leaves penumbra.....July 16, 9:13 p.m.

6. Partial eclipse of the Sun, July 30, 1935, will not be visible in Hawaii. It will be visible in the extreme South Atlantic, near the Antarctic Circle; about a quarter of the Sun's diameter being obscured at the height of the eclipse.

7. An Annular eclipse of the Sun, December 25, 1935, will not be visible in Hawaii. It will be visible principally in Antarctic, and as a partial eclipse in New Zealand and the southern end of South America.

HAWAII'S OBSERVANCE DAYS FOR 1935

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

Fortieth year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

The 157th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands

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

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

Church Days

Epiphany .....Jan. 6 Ash Wednesday .....Mar. 6 First Sunday in Lent.....Mar. 10 Palm Sunday .....April 14 Good Friday .....April 19 Easter Sunday .....April 21 Ascension Day .....May 30 Whitsunday .....June 9	Trinity Sunday .....June 16 Corpus Christi .....June 20 The Assumption .....Aug. 15 All Saints .....Nov. 11 Advent Sunday .....Dec. 1 Immaculate Conception.....Dec. 8 Christmas .....Dec. 25
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Moon Changes, 1935

Month	Full Moon		New Moon	
	Day	Honolulu Time	Day	Honolulu Time
January.....	19	5:14 a. m.	4	6:50 p. m.
February.....	18	0:47 a. m.	3	5:57 a. m.
March.....	19	7:01 p. m.	4	4:10 p. m.
April.....	18	10:40 a. m.	3	1:41 a. m.
May.....	17	11:27 p. m.	*2	11:06 a. m.
June.....	16	9:50 a. m.	30	9:15 a. m.
July.....	15	6:30 p. m.	29	11:02 p. m.
August.....	14	2:13 a. m.	28	2:30 p. m.
September.....	12	9:48 a. m.	27	6:59 a. m.
October.....	11	6:09 p. m.	26	11:45 p. m.
November.....	10	4:12 a. m.	25	4:06 p. m.
December.....	9	4:40 p. m.	25	7:19 a. m.

*Also on May 30, 9:22 P. M.

HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

Sixty-First Issue

Devoted to Statistics, Research and Progress of Hawaii

Resources of Hawaii, 1934

Population, Territory, census 1930.....	368,336
Population, Territory, estimate, June, 1934.....	378,957
Population, Honolulu, census, 1930.....	137,582
Population, Honolulu, estimate, June, 1934.....	144,976
Assessed valuation, Territory.....	\$394,691,220
Assessed valuation, real estate.....	294,008,586
Assessed valuation, personal property.....	100,682,636
Assessed valuation, Honolulu and Oahu.....	279,690,097
Assessed valuation, Honolulu realty.....	228,143,179
Assessed valuation, Honolulu personal.....	51,546,918
Amount Insurance written, 1933.....	282,467,038
Banks have credits.....	75,951,944
Banks have commercial accounts.....	40,869,840
Banks have savings accounts.....	35,082,104
Corporations (1311) are capitalized at.....	358,014,553
Hawaii's sugar crop, 1933, tons.....	1,037,959
Value sugar exports, 1933.....	65,495,134
Value pineapple exports, 1933.....	24,100,786
Total value all exports.....	94,317,696
Total value all imports.....	63,127,987
Total value exports over imports.....	31,189,709
Amount of public debt.....	32,075,000
Total amount of year's revenue.....	10,935,842

Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1934

Public Improvement 4% Bonds.....	\$ 7,680,000.00
Public Improvement 4¼% Bonds.....	3,340,000.00
Public Improvement 4½% Bonds.....	19,110,000.00
Public Improvement 4¾% Bonds.....	1,945,000.00
Total.....	\$32,075,000.00

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 Street.....	1.0
Nuuanu, Country Club Entr... 2.8	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	4.6	HONOLULU BY WATER TO	
Kaimuki Hill Reservoir.....	4.7	Lahaina, Maui	72.0
Waialae	5.9	Kahului, Maui	90.0
Wailupe (Naval Radio Station) 7.5	7.5	Hana, Maui	128.0
Niu	8.5	Mahukona, Hawaii	134.0
Koko Head	11.5	Kawaihae, Hawaii	144.0
Makapuu	14.5	Kealahakua, Hawaii	157.0
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor... 7.8	7.8	Hilo, Hawaii	192.0
Fort Kamehameha	9.4	Nawiliwili, Kauai	98.0
Fort de Russy.....	3.0	Koloa, Kauai	102.0
Fort Ruger	5.0	Waimea, Kauai	120.0

OAHU RAILWAY DISTANCES—FROM HONOLULU TO

	Miles		Miles		Miles
Puuloa.....	6.0	Wahiawa.....	24.0	Makua.....	40.0
Aiea.....	8.0	Hoaeae.....	14.0	Kawaihapai.....	49.0
Kalaupao.....	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

Population in 1930 by Sex and Race

Races	Total	Male	Female	Total 1920	Per Cent Illit.*
Hawaiian.....	22,336	11,311	11,325	22,723	3.4
Caucasian-Hawaiian.....	15,632	7,760	7,872	11,072	0.6
Asiatic-Hawaiian.....	12,592	6,282	6,310	6,955	0.9
Portuguese.....	27,588	13,870	13,718	27,002	9.7
Porto Rican.....	6,671	3,635	3,036	5,602	32.0
Spanish.....	1,219	631	588	2,430	16.4
Other Caucasian.....	44,895	30,570	14,325	19,708	0.3
Chinese.....	27,179	16,561	10,618	23,507	15.7
Japanese.....	139,631	75,008	64,623	109,274	12.7
Korean.....	6,461	3,999	2,462	4,950	17.6
Filipino.....	63,052	52,566	10,486	21,021	38.5
Negro and all other.....	780	447	333	658	8.8
Total.....	368,336	222,640	145,696	255,912	15.1
Native born, all races.....	299,744	180,593	119,151	168,671	
Native parentage.....	161,541	108,142	53,399	79,242	
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	138,203	72,451	65,752	89,429	
Foreign born, all races.....	68,592	42,047	26,545	87,241	
Naturalized.....	5,260	3,282	1,978	4,566	
First papers.....	828	708	120	518	
Alien.....	62,336	37,975	24,361	81,734	
Unknown.....	168	82	86	373	

* Per cent illiterate of 10 years and over.

Comparative Race Population of Hawaii, 1934-1930

Race	1932	1933	1934	Increase since 1930
The Territory.....	380,507	380,211	378,957	*1,263
Hawaiian.....	22,230	22,021	21,796	*225
Asiatic-Hawaiian.....	14,459	17,643	16,250	*1,393
Caucasian-Hawaiian.....	17,056	15,339	18,169	2,830
Portuguese.....	28,595	28,951	29,236	285
Porto Rican.....	7,000	7,139	7,280	141
Spanish.....	1,253	1,262	1,276	14
Other Caucasian.....	43,517	46,073	45,888	*185
Chinese.....	27,235	26,942	26,989	47
Japanese.....	146,189	146,990	148,024	1,034
Filipino.....	65,515	60,360	56,700	*3,660
Korean.....	6,653	6,649	6,638	*11
Negro and all other.....	805	842	711	*131

* Decrease.

Population of Honolulu, 1930, by Race, Sex and Citizenship

Race, etc.	1930			Total 1920	% distribu- tion 1930
	Total	Male	Female		
Total population.....	137,582	74,456	63,126	83,327	100.0
Hawaiian.....	9,675	4,739	4,936	8,459	7.0
Caucasian-Hawaiian.....	8,283	4,028	4,255	5,970	6.0
Asiatic-Hawaiian.....	5,959	2,885	3,074	3,102	4.3
Portuguese.....	12,297	6,081	6,216	9,978	8.9
Porto Rican.....	2,211	1,160	1,051	841	1.6
Spanish.....	574	272	302	636	0.4
Other Caucasian.....	23,961	14,171	9,790	12,670	17.4
Chinese.....	19,334	11,146	8,188	13,383	14.1
Japanese.....	47,468	24,953	22,515	24,522	34.5
Korean.....	2,604	1,442	1,162	1,319	1.9
Filipino.....	4,778	3,337	1,439	2,113	3.5
Negro and all other.....	440	242	198	334	0.3
Native, all races.....	110,629	58,798	51,831	58,641	80.4
Native parentage.....	52,628	28,930	23,678	27,971	38.3
Foreign or mixed parents.....	58,001	29,848	28,153	30,724	42.2
Foreign born, all races.....	26,953	15,658	11,295	24,606	19.6
Naturalized.....	3,098	1,808	1,281	2,402	2.2
First papers.....	346	269	77	262	0.3
Alien.....	23,411	13,527	9,884	21,840	17.0
Unknown.....	107	54	53	182	0.1
Population of, or over 21 years.....	69,811	39,964	29,847	45,649	100.0
Hawaiian.....	5,537	2,706	2,831	5,174	7.9
Caucasian-Hawaiian.....	3,152	1,472	1,680	2,278	4.5
Asiatic-Hawaiian.....	1,604	731	873	1,061	2.3
Portuguese.....	6,228	3,040	3,188	4,379	8.9
Porto Rican.....	965	553	412	384	1.4
Spanish.....	261	124	137	264	0.4
Other Caucasian.....	16,748	10,100	6,648	9,099	24.0
Chinese.....	9,359	6,037	3,322	6,984	13.4
Japanese.....	21,667	11,962	9,705	13,500	31.0
Korean.....	1,200	751	449	782	1.7
Filipino.....	2,873	2,352	521	1,560	4.1
Negro and all other.....	217	136	81	184	0.3
Native, all races.....	43,440	24,640	18,800	22,640	62.2
Foreign, all races.....	26,371	15,324	11,047	23,009	37.8
Naturalized.....	3,016	1,769	1,247	2,232	4.3
First papers.....	334	259	75	257	0.5
Alien.....	22,922	13,243	9,679	20,370	32.8
Unknown.....	99	53	46	150	0.1

Population in 1930 by Sex and Race

Races	Total	Male	Female	Total 1920	Per Cent Illit.*
Hawaiian.....	22,336	11,311	11,325	22,723	3.4
Caucasian-Hawaiian.....	15,632	7,760	7,872	11,072	0.6
Asiatic-Hawaiian.....	12,592	6,282	6,310	6,955	0.9
Portuguese.....	27,588	13,870	13,718	27,002	9.7
Porto Rican.....	6,671	3,635	3,036	5,602	32.0
Spanish.....	1,219	631	588	2,430	16.4
Other Caucasian.....	44,895	30,570	14,325	19,708	0.3
Chinese.....	27,179	16,561	10,618	23,507	15.7
Japanese.....	139,631	75,008	64,623	109,274	12.7
Korean.....	6,461	3,999	2,462	4,950	17.6
Filipino.....	63,052	52,566	10,486	21,021	38.5
Negro and all other.....	780	447	333	658	8.8
Total.....	368,336	222,640	145,696	255,912	15.1
Native born, all races.....	299,744	180,593	119,151	168,671	
Native parentage.....	161,541	108,142	53,399	79,242	
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	138,203	72,451	65,752	89,429	
Foreign born, all races.....	68,592	42,047	26,545	87,241	
Naturalized.....	5,260	3,282	1,978	4,566	
First papers.....	828	708	120	518	
Alien.....	62,336	37,975	24,361	81,734	
Unknown.....	168	82	86	373	

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Portuguese.....	28,595	28,951	29,236	285
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Spanish.....	1,253	1,262	1,276	14
Other Caucasian.....	43,517	46,073	45,888	*185
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Filipino.....	65,515	60,360	56,700	*3,660
Korean.....	6,653	6,649	6,638	*11
Negro and all other.....	805	842	711	*131

* Decrease.

Vital Statistics by Nationalities, 1934

For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1934

Racial Descent	Population Estimated	Births		Deaths	
		No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000
Hawaiian.....	21,796	370	16.89	598	27.29
Caucasian-Hawaiian.....	18,169	785	43.84	262	14.63
Asiatic-Hawaiian.....	16,250	1,146	72.56	237	15.01
Portuguese.....	29,236	527	18.11	240	8.25
Porto Rican.....	7,280	212	18.11	72	9.99
Spanish.....	1,276	9	7.11	3	2.37
Other Caucasian.....	45,888	752	16.35	336	7.31
Chinese.....	26,989	492	18.25	295	10.94
Japanese.....	148,024	3,693	25.04	1,060	7.19
Filipino.....	56,700	1,306	22.31	478	8.17
Korean.....	6,638	101	15.20	71	10.69
Negro and all other.....	711	38	48.97	27	34.79
Total.....	378,957	9,431	24.85	3,679	9.69

Vital Statistics by Counties, 1934

For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1934

Counties, etc.	Est. Population	Births		Marriages		Deaths	
		No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000
Honolulu City	144,976	3,790	26.65	1,412	9.93	1,538	10.81
Outer Oahu	65,028	1,290	19.81	321	4.93	473	7.26
Hilo City	15,409	472	30.59	240	15.55	216	14.00
Outer Hawaii	60,704	1,473	24.31	237	3.91	489	8.07
Kalawao County	557	9	23.17	7	12.48	61	108.73
Kauai County	37,176	866	23.26	224	6.02	319	8.57
Maui County	58,300	1,527	26.15	323	5.53	583	9.98
Total.....	382,150	9,431	24.85	2,764	7.28	3,646	9.69

Nationality of Plantation Labor

For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1934

Courtesy Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Ass'n

Nationality	No.	Nationality	No.
Anglo-Saxon, Men.....	977	Japanese, Men.....	10,717
Spanish, "	91	Chinese, "	678
Portuguese, "	2,263	Koreans, "	522
Hawaiian, "	834	Filipino, "	29,321
Porto Rican, "	834	Others, "	55
		Total Men.....	46,255

Women, 1,608; Minors, Regular, 1,163; School, 4,870; Part-time workers, 370.

Grand Total—Men, Women and Minors.....54,266

Import Values from United States for Fiscal Years 1933 and 1934, Year Ending June 30

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Bureau of Statistics

Articles	Amount	
	1933	1934
Agricultural Machinery and Implements.....	\$ 332,844	\$ 329,924
Aluminum and Manufactures.....	70,089	91,394
Animals.....	17,219	10,863
Animals Edible.....	87,558	56,026
Animal Oils and Fats, Edible.....	24,944	21,768
Automobiles and other Vehicles.....	2,469,485	2,754,846
Books, Maps, Pictures & Other Printed Matter..	962,804	977,609
Brass and Bronze.....	178,010	225,615
Clay and Clay Products.....	293,293	315,694
Clocks, Watches, and Parts.....	84,490	73,774
Coffee, Green.....	39,346	26,129
Coffee, Roasted.....	100,197	110,478
Composition Roofing.....	99,473	89,143
Copper.....	307,489	244,609
Cotton Manufactures	2,340,656	2,479,325
Dairy Products.....	1,486,894	1,421,041
Eggs in Shell.....	396,090	397,580
Electrical Machinery and other Apparatus.....	2,044,276	1,976,151
Explosives, Fuses, Etc.....	93,701	171,632
Fertilizers and Fertilizer Materials.....	1,716,385	1,925,999
Fish.....	626,154	632,302
Fodders and Feeds.....	1,343,227	1,467,498
Fruits and Preparations.....	1,059,654	1,009,032
Furs and Manufactures.....	3,468	5,852
Glass and Glass Products.....	261,544	278,312
Grains and Preparations.....	3,178,059	4,397,418
Hats and Caps.....	185,082	174,863
House and Personal Effects.....	253,983	292,050
Industrial Chemicals.....	277,019	280,891
Industrial Chemical Specialties.....	395,222	499,087
Industrial Machinery.....	1,509,381	1,954,837
Iron and Steel Manufactures.....	4,150,831	8,066,107
Lead and Manufactures.....	28,443	46,730
Leather.....	78,674	72,849
Leather Manufactures.....	746,822	822,594
Meat Products.....	2,131,627	2,265,811
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations....	445,373	472,649
Miscellaneous Office Supplies.....	144,803	198,084

**Racial Descent of Pupils Attending All Public Schools in the
Territory—June 30, 1934**

Racial Descent	No. of Public School Pupils	Per Cent of Total
Hawaiian.....	2,833	3.49
Part-Hawaiian.....	8,906	10.96
Portuguese.....	5,550	6.83
Porto Rican.....	1,435	1.77
Spanish.....	246	.30
Other Caucasian.....	3,615	4.45
Chinese.....	6,603	8.13
Japanese.....	44,272	54.49
Korean.....	2,028	2.50
Filipino.....	4,500	5.54
All Others.....	1,252	1.54
Total.....	81,240	100 %

AIR DISTANCES IN HAWAII

(In Statute Miles)

All distances given below are reckoned from Honolulu.

To Hilo, Hawaii, 217 miles; to Parker Ranch, Hawaii, 173 miles; to Upolu Point, Hawaii, 153 miles; to South Point, Hawaii, 217 miles. To Lipoa Point, Maui, 85 miles; to Maalaea, Maui, 102 miles. To Lanai City, Lanai, 75 miles. To Kalaupapa, Molokai, 64 miles; to Homestead, Molokai, 60 miles. To Barking Sands, Kauai, 113 miles; to Hanapepe, Kauai, 110 miles; to Lihue Dairy, Kauai, 98 miles.

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Coffee, Roasted.....	100,197	110,478
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Furs and Manufactures.....	3,468	5,852
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Grains and Preparations.....	3,178,059	4,397,418
Hats and Caps.....	185,082	174,863
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Industrial Chemical Specialties.....	395,222	499,087
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Leather.....	78,674	72,849
Leather Manufactures.....	746,822	822,594
Meat Products.....	2,131,627	2,265,811
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations....	445,373	472,649
Miscellaneous Office Supplies.....	144,803	198,084

Import Values from United States for 1933-1934—Continued

Articles	Amount	
	1933	1934
Molasses and Syrups.....	35,954	\$ 33,898
Musical Instruments.....	188,169	185,941
Naval Stores.....	15,863	22,427
Nuts.....	87,484	87,587
Office Appliances.....	151,518	179,979
Other Non-Metallic Minerals.....	220,091	223,346
Paper and Manufactures.....	1,492,991	2,183,402
Petroleum and Products.....	6,997,379	6,467,408
Photographic and Projection Goods.....	372,704	334,153
Pigments, Paints and Varnishes.....	546,662	609,319
Rayon and other Synthetic Textiles.....	182,477	225,038
Rubber and Manufactures.....	1,107,968	1,190,771
Scientific and Professional Instruments, Apparatus and Supplies.....	149,260	122,127
Silk Manufactures.....	502,830	468,671
Soap and Toilet Preparations.....	1,117,366	1,154,723
Stone, Sand, Cement and Lime.....	469,896	457,747
Sugar, Refined.....	58,315	55,637
Tobacco and Manufactures.....	2,691,038	160,218
Toys, Athletic and Sporting Goods.....	263,306	255,453
Vegetables and Preparations.....	1,319,434	1,451,693
Vegetables, Oils and Fats.....	428,706	425,421
Wire and Manufactures.....	177,552	259,531
Wood and Manufactures.....	1,354,449	1,788,576
Wool and Manufactures.....	422,746	442,019
Total Other Miscellaneous.....	3,232,412	7,282,411
TOTALS.....	\$53,551,364	\$61,962,662

Shipments of Gold and Silver from Hawaii to United States
Calendar Year, 1933

Gold Coin.....	\$128,655
Silver Bullion, refined, troy oz. 1,081.094.....	344,999
Silver Coin.....	50,000
	<u>\$523,654</u>

**Value Domestic Merchandise Shipments to the United States
from Hawaii for Fiscal Years 1933 and 1934**

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce

Articles	1933	1934
Alcohol	\$ 83,270	\$ 176,218
Animal Products and By-Products.....	77,643	113,184
Beeswax	2,326	5,898
Chemicals, Drugs, etc.....	2,151	4,436
Citric Acid	98,642	117,044
Coffee	707,800	662,371
Fish, Dried and Canned.....	236,490	361,549
Fruits		
Bananas	79,708	85,811
Pineapples	67,977	38,296
Canned Pineapples.....	17,929,244	26,645,844
Preserved Fruits	8,176	32,325
Honey	31,338	36,183
Horses	14,950	3,750
Molasses	268,928	293,430
Musical Instruments	785	299
Nuts	3,814	1,690
Paper and Manufactures.....	294,701	371,835
Pineapple Stock Feed.....	17,987	303
Rice and Rice Products.....	75	
Straw and Palm Leaf Manufactures.....	636	
Sugar:		
Raw	58,142,271	58,398,944
Refined	2,354,591	1,695,074
Vegetable	21,320	55,571
Wool, Raw	100	50,000
Wood and Manufacture.....	71,363	1,196
All Other Articles	12,945	2,444,789
Total Value Shipments Hawaiian Products....	\$ 80,529,231	\$ 91,598,040
Returned Shipments U. S. Goods.....	1,916,107	2,393,856
Total Foreign Merchandise.....	61,291	29,182
Total Shipments Merchandise.....	\$ 82,506,629	\$ 89,175,002
Gold and Silver Shipments.....	541,154	67,500

Domestic Products Shipped to the United States Calendar Year 1933

Courtesy of Collector of Customs

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Dollars
Alcohol.....	gallons.....	256,699	\$ 114,043
Citric Acid.....	pounds.....	739,736	94,868
Coffee.....	pounds.....	4,158,135	536,379
Fish, Canned, Etc.....	pounds.....	1,702,572	303,583
Fruits, Other.....			112,963
Hides and Skins.....	pounds.....	1,557,908	82,006
Molasses.....	gallons.....	7,604,025	201,002
Paper and Manufactures.....	pounds.....	11,072,003	371,414
Pineapples, Canned.....	pounds.....	434,884,057	23,925,003
Pineapples, Fresh.....	boxes.....	444,404	54,250
Sugar, Raw.....	pounds.....	2,029,962,000	63,454,273
Sugar, Refined.....	pounds.....	45,946,000	2,040,861
Other Articles.....			172,215
U. S. Goods Returned.....			2,120,973
Total.....			\$93,563,783

Total Values of Imports and Exports of Merchandise by Countries, Calendar Year 1933

Courtesy of Collector of Customs

Countries	Imports	Exports
Argentina.....	\$ 2,190	\$
Australia.....	20,168	1,710
Belgium.....	57,915	80
British India.....	322,119	1,550
Canada.....	358,807	6,784
China.....	47,696	5,519
Denmark.....		9,942
France.....	12,927	550
Germany.....	412,157	53
Hong Kong.....	148,847	8,409
Japan.....	852,969	7,344
Kwantung.....	3,932	445
Netherlands.....	91,886	
New Zealand.....	51,244	2,044
Philippine Islands.....	6,613	
Sweden.....	166,086	120,441
United Kingdom.....	2,193	5,565
Uruguay.....	22,431	88,291
Other Countries.....	5,167	2,843
Totals.....	\$2,585,367	\$231,650

Shipments from the United States to Hawaii.....	\$ 57,894,488
Imports from Foreign Countries.....	5,233,499
Total.....	\$ 63,127,987
Shipments to the United States from Hawaii.....	\$ 93,641,887
Exports to Foreign Countries.....	675,809
Total.....	\$ 94,317,696
Commerce	\$157,445,583

Hawaiian Sugar Export Statistics

By Calendar Years

Year	Sugar		Molasses		Total Export Value
	Pounds	Value	Gallons	Value	
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
1929*	1,764,856,039	61,914,504	28,369,599	1,016,299	62,930,803
1930*	1,731,574,640	55,233,469	30,359,226	1,330,378	56,563,847
1931*	1,935,929,000	57,119,164	26,959,516	1,163,669	58,282,833
1932*	2,041,866,899	57,588,502	11,167,407	318,303	57,906,805
1933*	2,075,908,403	65,495,134	7,604,230	201,022	65,696,136

Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess Export Values	Custom House Receipts
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
1929*	92,414,934	108,439,103	16,024,169	1,881,262
1930*	91,213,049	105,915,733	9,702,734	1,908,632
1931*	82,392,386	106,098,975	23,706,589	1,572,732
1932*	63,556,022	83,448,296	19,892,274	1,572,732
1933*	63,127,987	94,317,696	31,189,709	1,408,871

Receipts, Expenditures and Public Debt of Hawaii

From Official Reports

Year	Revenue	Expenditures	Cash Balance In Treasury	Public Debt
1927	10,511,032.26	12,293,163.52	1,971,804.57	24,210,000.00
1928	10,405,773.41	12,708,585.21	2,485,744.05	28,585,000.00
1929	11,749,009.26	12,924,533.84	2,186,657.39	29,760,000.00
1930	12,359,805.37	12,685,352.71	8,910,220.86	31,705,000.00
1931	13,594,170.49	12,853,753.23	8,022,391.43	32,000,000.00
1932	13,234,870.72	13,105,247.92	4,699,773.08	32,405,000.00
1933	11,109,180.49	11,755,210.30	3,295,676.49	32,232,000.00
1934	10,935,842.65	10,832,471.48	3,598,870.49	32,075,000.00

Growth of Bank Deposits, Territory of Hawaii

Fiscal Year	No. Banks	Commercial Deposits	Savings Deposits	Total
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
1930	29	46,232,391.03	33,942,357.47	80,174,748.50
1931	29	42,217,616.83	41,657,979.74	83,805,596.57
1932	31	38,653,331.79	35,030,829.73	73,684,161.52
1933	31	38,303,127.06	36,032,334.45	74,335,461.51
1934	30	40,869,840.08	35,082,104.56	75,951,944.64

* Calendar year.

Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for 1933
From Treasurer's Report

Class	Amount Written	Premium	Losses and Claims Paid
Fire.....	\$144,785,809	\$ 1,384,907	\$ 222,252
Marine.....	124,543,513	272,844	39,322
Life.....	13,137,716	361,563	1,442,374
Accident and Health.....		138,698	69,713
Automobile.....		451,230	111,502
Burglary.....		20,288	1,443
Employers' Liability.....		48,531	629
Fidelity and Surety.....		222,056	35,327
Plate Glass.....		10,435	1,536
Property Damage.....		25,818	5,409
Workmen's Compensation.....		360,029	218,897
Tourist Baggage.....			
Other Liability.....		2,529	193
Total.....	\$282,467,038	\$ 3,298,930	\$ 2,148,601
Total, 1932.....	250,645,156	3,531,962	2,507,400

Customs Receipts, Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1934

Total Custom Collections.....	\$1,377,827.20	
Total Public Health Collections.....	17,761.16	
Total Treasury Receipts.....		\$1,395,588.36
Tonnage Taxes.....	59,646.92	
Other Commerce Collections.....	1,958.33	
Total Commerce Receipts.....		61,605.25
Head Tax.....	14,008.00	
Other Labor Collections.....	200.00	
Total Labor Collections.....		14,208.00
Total Receipts from All Sources.....		\$1,471,401.61

Taxes Collected for Fiscal Year 1934

From Treasurer's Report

Real Property	\$ 5,094,300.25
Personal Property	1,357,785.22
Personal	472,734.27
Income	916,224.18
Business Excise	2,065,482.37
Utilities Excise	662,320.44
Banks Excise	22,947.18
Penalties, Costs, Interest.....	40,697.66
Inheritance	198,644.27
Insurance	136,681.07
Unemployment.....	452,406.90
Total.....	\$11,420,223.81

Arrivals and Departures of Shipping

(Not Including Inter-Island Ships)

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1934

Month	Honolulu				Hilo	
	Steam		Sail		Vessels	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
July.....	54	568,118	1	1,527	12	80,307
August.....	55	612,157	1	1,603	14	86,657
September.....	52	521,777			13	86,332
October.....	52	512,706	1	1,527	14	99,217
November.....	43	493,778			11	74,581
December.....	58	580,772			13	91,307
January.....	65	616,813			18	129,055
February.....	59	591,746	1	1,527	19	126,546
March.....	53	518,937			15	99,206
April.....	63	639,687			15	146,375
May.....	58	621,926			16	116,339
June.....	57	609,761	1	1,527	16	110,931
Totals.....	669	6,888,178	5	7,711	176	1,246,853
1933.....	632	6,652,369	6	9,333	172	1,238,685
Increase* Decrease†.....	*37	*236,809	†1	†1,622	*4	*8,168

Kahului, Maui, reports 153 vessels of 1,015,762 tons, a decrease of 6 vessels and 74,374 tons over 1933.

Ahukini, Kauai, reports 34 vessels of 100,168 tons and increase of 6 vessels and 16,644 tons. Nawiliwili, 14 vessels and 75,646 tons, a decrease of 3 vessels and 15,654 tons.

Domestic Products Exported to Foreign Countries

Calendar Year 1933

Courtesy of Collector of Customs

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Dollars
Coffee, Raw	pounds.....	1,016,285	\$111,944
Coffee, Roasted	pounds.....	250	85
Fibre Insulating Board.....	sq. ft.....	358,410	7,160
Pineapples, Canned	pounds.....	1,114,678	79,158
Other Articles			31,557
Total.....			\$229,844

Export Value of Pineapple Products

By Calendar Years

	1931	1932	1933
Fresh Pineapples.....	\$ 92,060	\$ 153,306	\$ 54,250
Canned Pineapples.....	35,951,809	20,792,053	23,925,007
Pineapple Alcohol.....	77,417	152,321	114,023
Pineapple Stock Feed.....	8,797	18,864	7,506
Total.....	\$36,130,083	\$21,116,544	\$24,100,786

Building Construction Values, Honolulu

Compiled from Building Inspector's Reports

Year	New Dwellings	New Business	Misc. and Repairs	Total All Bldgs.	
				Permits	Values
1922.....	3,468,646	1,112,129	1,640,864	3,143	6,221,639
1923.....	3,053,302	1,519,592	1,292,964	3,239	5,865,858
1924.....	3,339,995	1,487,325	583,872	3,783	5,411,192
1925*.....	5,095,877	1,698,759	886,919	4,078	7,681,555
1926.....	3,450,077	1,728,641	553,883	3,521	5,732,601
1927.....	3,771,789	2,179,240	446,326	3,637	6,397,363
1928.....	3,777,261	2,241,944	731,281	3,808	6,750,486
1929.....	3,626,291	2,770,882	856,869	3,577	7,254,042
1930.....	2,203,152	1,268,821	2,449,442	2,402	6,786,222
1931.....	2,055,522	807,646	759,272	2,176	3,622,440
1932.....	1,296,077	651,195	475,608	2,137	2,422,881
1933.....	843,564	147,667	417,071	2,035	1,408,302

* Garages not included in cost.

Hawaiian Corporations, 1934

From Treasurer's Report

Class	Before 1898		After 1898		Totals	
	No.	Capital	No.	Capital	No.	Capital
Agricultural.....	27	\$ 47,675,000	25	\$ 76,758,000	52	\$124,443,000
Mercantile.....	27	45,075,000	745	132,911,243	772	177,986,243
Railroad.....	3	6,700,000	3	4,874,960	6	11,574,960
Street Car and Transportation.....	2	3,035,000	5	336,450	7	3,371,450
Steamship.....	1	6,500,000			1	6,500,000
Banks.....	1	1,650,000	9	3,500,000	10	5,150,000
Savings & Loan.....	1	50,000	3	4,910,000	4	4,960,000
Trust.....	1	1,750,000	12	4,950,000	13	6,700,000
Mortgage and Investment.....	2	1,152,000	73	14,936,900	75	16,088,900
Insurance.....			3	750,000	3	750,000
Eleemosynary.....	34		333		367	
Air Transportation.....			1	500,000	1	500,000
Totals.....	99	\$113,587,000	1,212	\$244,427,553	1,311	\$358,014,553

Net Assessed Values Real Property for 1934, by Taxation Divisions from Treasurer's Report

First Division, City and County of Honolulu.....	\$148,009,177
Second Division, County of Maui.....	33,526,742
Third Division, County of Hawaii.....	36,829,008
Fourth Division, County of Kauai.....	24,424,176
Total for Territory.....	\$242,789,103

**Gross Assessments of Real and Personal Property,
by Years, Since Organization of Territorial Government**

Year	Real Property	Personal Property	Total
1901.....	\$ 58,547,890	\$ 62,625,038	\$121,172,928
1902.....	60,591,587	62,319,216	122,910,803
1903.....	66,137,075	63,675,607	129,812,682
1904.....	63,516,979	60,381,525	123,898,504
1905.....	67,509,036	66,415,064	133,924,100
1906.....	66,908,337	64,266,678	131,175,015
1907.....	64,001,609	66,149,614	131,051,223
1908.....	66,936,032	65,354,150	132,290,182
1909.....	68,440,615	70,470,205	138,910,820
1910.....	75,792,523	74,475,944	150,268,467
1911.....	77,887,826	76,696,206	154,584,032
1912.....	90,889,057	85,945,744	176,834,801
1913.....	93,853,819	81,347,351	175,201,161
1914.....	91,050,895	70,136,331	161,187,226
1915.....	99,186,323	77,414,899	176,601,222
1916.....	113,922,014	93,048,215	206,970,229
1917.....	129,340,001	102,580,918	231,920,919
1918.....	134,543,320	101,107,647	235,650,967
1919.....	139,893,251	110,631,095	250,524,346
1920.....	155,238,071	131,768,721	287,006,792
1921.....	160,460,493	126,097,039	286,557,532
1922.....	158,695,753	112,966,729	271,662,484
1923.....	172,965,016	122,449,954	295,414,970
1924.....	212,871,428	144,130,652	357,002,080
1925.....	229,715,291	131,117,604	360,832,895
1926.....	254,789,192	137,992,951	392,782,143
1927.....	272,090,635	141,973,968	414,064,603
1928.....	258,924,338	131,634,153	390,558,491
1929.....	279,668,732	135,303,324	414,972,056
1930.....	283,857,048	133,242,343	417,099,391
1931.....	259,934,617	130,649,093	390,583,710
1932.....	215,309,471	113,375,534	328,685,005
1933.....	259,810,375	.....	259,810,375
1934.....	294,008,586	101,553,311	395,561,897

**Cost of Assessing and Collecting Taxes,
Years Ended—June 30***

Fiscal Year	Actual Cost	*Percentage of Amount Collected
1901.....	\$ 54,996.06	4.52
1902.....	63,300.33	3.81
1903.....	70,194.46	4.25
1904.....	71,362.16	4.24
1905.....	59,665.71	3.66
1906.....	73,350.92	2.83
1907.....	66,711.41	3.78
1908.....	67,160.18	3.64
1909.....	62,768.42	3.08
1910.....	65,532.11	2.56
1911.....	63,516.59	2.44
1912.....	73,520.67	2.48
1913.....	78,086.02	2.44
1914.....	81,352.68	2.86
1915.....	89,789.99	2.97
1916.....	85,480.08	2.29
1917.....	92,719.92	2.12
1918.....	94,111.55	1.84
1919.....	111,161.07	1.96
1920.....	107,525.69	1.54
1921.....	125,985.81	1.30
1922.....	153,552.72	1.58
1923.....	219,881.08	2.41
1924.....	239,564.24	2.12
1925.....	246,250.00	2.00
1926.....	286,707.66	2.26
1927.....	280,410.00	2.04
1928.....	324,672.78	2.23
1929.....	282,092.83	1.88
1930.....	327,568.31	2.06
1931.....	313,482.88	1.97
1932.....	371,101.50	2.59
1933.....	318,248.86	2.87
1934.....	272,523.23	2.46

*Not including inheritance and insurance taxes.

Tax Rates

Year	First Division City & County of Honolulu	Second Division Counties of Maui and Molokai	Third Division County of Hawaii	Fourth Division County of Kauai
1912.....	1.10	1.15	1.18	1.16
1913.....	1.11½	1.10	1.23	1.16
1914.....	1.17	1.29	1.38	1.26
1915.....	1.26½	1.44	1.52¼	1.38½
1916.....	1.273	1.332	1.42	1.415
1917.....	1.21	1.26	1.30	1.35
1918.....	1.83	1.50	1.865	1.81
1919.....	1.83	1.74	1.83	1.788
1920.....	2.29	2.11	2.264	2.364
1921.....	2.57	2.94	2.74	2.90
1922.....	2.89	3.16	3.25	3.02
1923.....	3.067	3.274	3.488	3.265
1924.....	2.747	2.804	2.792	2.468
1925.....	2.796	2,966	3.127	2.703
1926.....	3.337	3.390	3.511	2.950
1927.....	3.497	3.491	3.793	3.225
1928.....	3.526	3.712	4.136	3.359
1929.....	3.769	3.764	4.317	3.430
1930.....	3.794	3.722	4.308	3.481
1931.....	4.003	3.935	4.341	3.631
1932.....	4.011	4.099	4.558	3.487
1933.....	2.887	3.633	4.008	2.487
1934.....	3.026	3.933	4.501	2.915

**Assessed Values Real and Personal Property for 1934
by Taxation Divisions**

Taxation Divisions	Real Property	Personal Property	Total
First, City & County of Honolulu	\$228,143,179	\$ 51,546,918	\$279,690,097
Second, County of Maui.....	20,771,989	16,116,822	36,888,811
Third, County of Hawaii.....	29,333,822	19,052,532	48,386,354
Fourth, County of Kauai.....	15,759,596	13,966,362	29,725,958
Total for Territory.....	\$294,008,586	\$100,682,636	\$394,691,220

POST OFFICE STATISTICS

Courtesy of Post Office Department

Value of International Money Orders

Year	Issued at Honolulu	Paid at Honolulu	Certified to Japan by Honolulu
1930.....	\$ 98,894.37	\$ 21,346.41	\$294,273.65
1931.....	87,190.81	23,365.11	300,377.75
1932.....	82,034.50	15,445.03	272,071.38
1933.....	64,816.71	5,042.06	215,719.12
1934.....	60,736.05	7,040.53	197,351.28

Value of Domestic Money Orders

Year	Issued at Honolulu	Paid at Honolulu
1930.....	\$1,502,932.38	\$1,628,276.77
1931.....	1,657,054.43	1,617,389.07
1932.....	1,713,103.12	1,601,655.86
1933.....	1,756,427.27	1,461,938.96
1934.....	1,746,555.13	1,533,213.20

**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.
1930.....	\$ 99,546	\$ 138,139	\$ 18,729
1931.....	91,926	128,958	17,425
1932.....	90,081	116,402	31,668
1933.....	67,274	94,915	49,334
1934.....	95,763	87,995	42,827

POPULATION TOWNS AND VILLAGES, 1930

Hawaii: Hilo, 19,468; Honokaa, 1,069.

Maui: Wailuku, 6,996; Kahului, 2,353; Lahaina, 2,730.

Oahu: Waipahu, 5,874; Wahiawa, 3,370; Waiialua, 4,511.

Kauai: Lihue, 2,399; Koloa, 1,844; Waimea, 2,091; Kapaa, 2,818.

Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1933-1934

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

(Continued from preceding Annuals)

MONTH	MEAN BAROMETER		TOTAL RAIN-FALL	MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY		EXTREME TEM- PERATURE		MEAN TEMPERATURE			Mean Daily Cloudi-ness	Aver- age Hourly Wind Veloc- ity
	8 a. m.	8 p. m.		8 a. m.	8 p. m.	Max.	Min.	Mean Maxi- mum	Mean Mini- mum	Mean of Max. & Min.		
1933												
July.....	30.08	30.06	0.88	72	73	81	69	79.5	71.1	75.3	4.9	10.0
August.....	30.08	30.06	0.61	72	74	82	69	80.4	71.4	75.9	4.8	9.8
September.....	30.07	30.05	0.44	66	67	83	69	80.7	72.3	76.5	5.1	11.0
October.....	30.02	30.02	0.06	70	71	84	66	80.6	70.7	75.6	4.7	7.8
November.....	30.01	30.00	0.77	72	73	85	62	78.8	67.3	73.0	3.9	6.9
December.....	30.00	29.99	3.33	80	80	82	65	78.9	68.8	73.8	5.5	7.4
1934												
January.....	30.04	30.03	2.44	78	75	80	66	78.1	68.9	73.5	4.7	7.7
February.....	30.05	30.05	1.54	76	75	81	62	76.6	67.5	72.0	4.5	8.1
March.....	30.04	30.01	0.65	75	74	81	63	77.0	66.6	71.8	4.5	8.3
April.....	30.06	30.04	0.81	73	77	80	61	75.4	65.9	70.6	5.5	10.9
May.....	30.06	30.03	0.57	75	76	83	68	79.5	70.6	75.0	3.9	9.4
June.....	30.05	30.04	1.84	70	73	85	70	82.0	72.8	77.4	4.4	10.5
Year.....	30.05	30.03	13.94	73.02	74	85	61	79.0	69.5	74.2	4.7	9.0

RAINFALL TABLE

Table of Rainfall, Principal Stations

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports

Stations	Observer	1933					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hawaii							
Hakalau.....	Hak. Sug. Co.....	4.29	3.75	6.63	2.96	2.35	3.68
Hilo (town).....	C. E. Martin.....	4.52	4.06	7.36	2.60	3.19	2.05
Honokaa.....	Hon. Sug. Co.....	1.26	0.94	2.33	0.50	5.62	2.92
Huehue.....	A. J. Stillman.....	1.69	2.07	1.64	3.92	0.86	0.91
Kaumana.....	J. E. Gamalielson.....	7.05	5.39	11.20	3.59	5.16	2.72
Kealakekua.....	Robt. Wallace.....	5.80	7.54	8.42	1.56	2.33	0.69
Kohala Mission.....	Miss C. S. Bond.....	5.13	2.11	3.18	1.60	4.35	2.81
Kukaiua Mill.....	Hamakua Mill Co.....	1.74	1.51	3.86	0.71	4.75	3.86
Mahukona.....	Thos. Awai.....	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.10	1.00	1.25
Naalehu.....	Hutch. Pln. Co.....	0.48	1.07	0.18	2.08	3.84	4.55
Olaa (17 miles).....	Olaa Sug. Co.....	7.29	5.67	9.97	4.57	7.80	2.69
Ookala.....	Kaiwiki Sug. Co.....	2.69	2.82	7.55	1.34	9.12	1.14
Paauhau Mill.....	Paauhau Sug. Co.....	1.41	0.85	2.26	0.49	8.00	0.96
Pahala.....	Haw. Agrl. Co.....	0.03	1.23	0.24	3.06	6.29	1.28
Pepeekeo.....	Pepeekeo S. Co.....	3.91	4.32	7.03	3.27	3.16	3.36
Puakea Ranch.....	R. L. Hind.....	1.49	0.96	1.44	1.06	1.40	3.18
Volcano Obs.....	T. A. Jaggard, Jr.....	1.02	1.65	3.40	1.67	9.03	1.34
Waiakea Mill.....	Waiakea Mill.....	4.26	4.31	7.02	2.99	3.52	2.02
Waimea.....	Frank Pinho.....	3.92	1.79	1.89	1.51	3.47	1.60
Maui							
Haiku.....	Libby, McN. & L.....	3.75	3.16	2.99	1.03	1.73	5.09
Haleakala Ranch.....	Hal. Ranch Co.....	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	6.02	6.67
Hana.....	Kaeleku Sug. Co.....	3.20	1.80	1.74	2.08	3.34	11.19
Keanae Valley.....	J. H. Foss.....	12.03	5.47	7.35	3.03	9.05	11.03
Kula (Erehwon).....	Mrs. von Tempsky.....	0.07	0.15	0.12	0.59	1.12	7.44
Puomalei.....	Libby, McN. & L.....	2.45		2.18		3.33	
Wailuku.....	Bro. Raymond.....	0.14	0.17	0.28	0.24	0.85	11.66
Lanai (city).....	Haw. Pine. Co.....	0.54	1.05	0.80	0.60	1.09	7.39
Molokai							
Hoolehua.....	M. K. Makekau.....	0.79	0.94	0.54	0.33	6.46	
Kalaupapa.....	Bro. Haagen.....	1.03	1.56	0.62	1.14	2.39	10.64
Oahu							
Aiea.....	Hon. Pln. Co.....	0.97	0.58	1.05	0.23	1.18	5.69
Ewa Plantation.....	J. A. Hattie.....	0.19	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.23	5.46
Honolulu.....	U. S. Weather Bur.....	0.88	0.61	0.44	0.06	0.77	3.33
Kahuku.....	R. Christoffersen.....	1.29	2.12	1.45	0.25	2.06	5.71
Luakaha (Lower).....	B. of W. Supply.....	6.83	4.56	5.31	2.04	2.80	8.36
Manoa Valley.....	Miss C. Hall.....	3.22	2.04	2.12	0.89	1.82	5.55
Maunawili.....	John Herd.....	4.61	2.78	2.26	2.00	2.76	12.57
Pearl Harbor N. S.....	Dept. Pub. Wks.....	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.43	5.77
Schofield Bks.....	Met'l Sta., U.S.A.....	2.02	0.85	1.56	0.75	0.45	9.07
Tantalus.....	W. F. Frear.....	8.87	4.05	6.13	2.07	2.07	8.80
Waialua Mill.....	Waialua Agr. Co.....	0.71	0.46	0.46	0.26	0.99	3.96
Waianae.....	Waianae Co.....	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.06	3.91
Waimalu.....	Hon. Pln. Co.....	1.68	0.88	1.10	0.27	0.74	5.81
Waimanalo.....	Waimanalo Sug. Co.....	0.93	0.63	0.73	1.11	1.51	8.04
Kauai							
Eleele.....	McBryde Sug. Co.....	1.26	0.63	1.02	0.76	0.27	4.88
Grove Farm.....	G. N. Wilcox.....	2.99	1.72	2.25	1.45	0.71	4.84
Kealia.....	Makee Sug. Co.....	2.31	0.84	1.74	1.00	2.85	4.51
Kilauea.....	Kilauea Sug. Co.....	3.96	2.03	2.37	1.85	3.12	8.87
Kukuuiula.....	F. S. Christian.....	2.11	1.23	1.68	0.69	0.46	3.86
Waiawa.....	E. A. Knudsen.....		0.81	0.14	0.20	0.76	5.48

Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1933-1934

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

Stations	Feet Elev.	1934						Year
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
Hawaii								
Hakalau.....	200	16.78	5.34	4.79	10.63	13.67	10.70	85.57
Hilo (town).....	40	14.62	4.94	2.29	9.60	15.91	12.37	83.51
Honokaa.....	461	4.53	4.86	6.89	11.30	11.52	2.53	55.00
Huehue.....	2020	1.28	0.60	1.40	0.86	5.59	9.88	30.70
Kaumana.....	500	18.57	4.95	3.43	12.21	19.93	14.81	109.01
Kealakekua.....	1450	2.01	2.89	4.14	1.77	12.75	13.45	63.35
Kohala Mission.....	537	4.07	3.05	4.91	5.98	6.22	2.62	46.03
Kukaiiau Mill.....	260	5.63		8.47	18.98	12.56	2.36	
Mahukona.....	11	0.04	1.15	0.00	0.39	2.18	0.85	7.96
Naalehu.....	650	7.73	2.84	1.35	3.21	2.55	6.61	36.49
Olaa (17 miles).....	1530	18.12	7.48	4.05	13.24	23.47	15.91	120.26
Ookala.....	400	7.45	8.12	11.38	22.99	20.01	4.70	99.31
Paaui Mill.....	400	7.28	3.16	7.38	11.51	13.16	1.80	58.27
Pahala.....	850	6.08	1.02	2.52	4.31	5.31	2.03	33.40
Pepeekeo.....	100	14.34	4.42	5.12	11.25	13.54	11.07	84.79
Puakea Ranch.....	600							
Volcano Obs.....	3984	9.01	4.63	1.81	5.74	7.73	8.90	55.93
Waiakea Mill.....	50	15.46	3.58	2.49	10.80	16.32	11.12	83.89
Waimea.....	2700	2.12	5.42	1.72	4.12	7.17	1.78	36.51
Maui								
Haiku.....	530	3.66	4.25	2.39	8.45	7.69	7.10	51.29
Haleakala Ranch.....	2000	2.05	4.48	2.53	9.00	4.22	2.49	37.72
Hana.....	200	4.56	3.96	4.21	6.20	13.67	3.79	59.74
Keanae Valley.....	1000	13.34	10.37	9.34	37.14	19.16	26.96	164.27
Kula (Erehwon).....	4000	1.03	1.96	0.64	2.56	5.15		
Puunamalei.....	1480	4.00	1.86	3.48	12.57	9.95	5.82	
Wailuku.....	200	0.93	2.26	3.59	3.88	3.94	0.31	28.25
Lanai (city).....	1620	2.98	4.87	1.95	2.34	3.18	3.07	29.86
Molokai								
Hoolehua.....	800	1.92	4.26	2.50	4.81	3.46	1.89	
Kalaupapa.....	70	2.39	6.05	4.30	15.11	6.49	3.81	55.53
Oahu								
Aiea.....	110	2.43	2.29	2.06	4.81	1.69	4.50	27.48
Ewa Plantation.....	50	1.52	2.85	0.23	1.23	0.98	1.08	13.83
Honolulu.....	81	2.24	1.54	0.65	0.81	0.57	1.84	13.74
Kahuku.....	25	1.81	3.84	1.74	4.24	1.44	2.33	28.28
Luakaha (Lower).....	881	12.66	5.06	2.76	16.79	15.96	15.71	98.79
Manoa Valley.....	210	5.54	2.27	0.92	3.99	5.28	7.35	40.99
Maunawili.....	250	9.13	7.22	3.64	6.59	7.66	4.81	66.03
Pearl Harbor N. S.....	50	3.77					2.13	
Schofield Bks.....	861	2.76	3.23	1.07	3.36	1.58	4.93	31.63
Tantalus.....	1360	9.23	3.47	1.98	6.89	16.92	12.63	83.11
Waiialua Mill.....	30	1.99	3.59	1.49	1.71	1.79	5.25	22.66
Waianae.....	6	2.17	2.53	0.44	1.11	0.89	1.54	13.10
Waimalu.....	200	2.40	2.21	1.44	3.90	1.70	4.04	26.17
Waimanalo.....	25	4.00	3.78	2.13	2.30	1.73	2.16	29.05
Kauai								
Eleele.....	150	2.11	1.58	0.41	0.18	0.34	2.29	15.73
Grove Farm.....	200	2.46	1.90	1.44	2.48	2.81	3.38	28.43
Kealia.....	14	1.73	1.32	1.30	3.09	2.24	2.64	25.57
Kilauea.....	342	2.68	2.34	1.77	4.49	2.73	6.07	42.28
Kukuiula.....	100	8.35	1.46	0.66	2.18	1.80	2.85	27.33
Waiawa.....	35	1.54	1.78			0.43	2.65	

KNOW HAWAII

The vade mecum of this land we live in is the Hawaiian Annual. Beginning in 1875, its issues have presented a fund of facts and figures of research and progress that early won it recognition as the reliable reference book of information pertaining to Hawaii, statistical and otherwise, being specially designed to meet intelligent inquiry.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT TO HAWAII

BY CONSTANCE ZILGITT

AS the first President of the United States ever to visit the Territory of Hawaii, Franklin Delano Roosevelt's recent trip to this twenty-five hundred mile outpost of the Pacific, marked an epoch in Hawaiian affairs.

The President of the United States arrived off Diamond Head on the cruiser "Houston" at dawn on the morning of July twenty-sixth and was greeted by more than sixty thousand happy Island people. The Aloha given him in spontaneity, color and genuine affection of a people, could not have been surpassed.

At six-thirty in the morning, Navy planes from Pearl Harbor and a group of fast Army Pursuits from Wheeler Field, one hundred and fifty in all, announced to the waiting multitude, the arrival of the "Houston" and its convoy, the "New Orleans." While the Presidential party wended its way into the harbor, maneuvering of the great fleet of planes overhead, held the interest of a tired but happy crowd. Many had remained awake all night to witness the arrival of the President. Shafts of sunlight shattered the gray of the early morning in lieu of the forecast of cloudy weather with occasional showers. Threatening light clouds cleared and the sky became a faultless blue as the President, accompanied by his two sons, John and Franklin, Jr., came down the gangplank of the "Houston" at nine-fifteen A. M. The Chief Executive was smiling and happy as he stepped into a waiting automobile and was whisked away on a tour of the city and around the Island.

Fifteen canoes, manned by Hawaiians dressed in colorful yellow feather capes, similar to those worn by ancient Hawaiian warriors of the past, escorted the convoy into the harbor. Duke Kahanamoku, as Kamehameha the Great, in a large double canoe, led the outriggers. Other small craft, bedecked in gala flags and bunting, waited inside the harbor. Also escorting the "Houston", was the "Senator S" with J. Walter Doyle and uniformed custom

officials on board. They stood at attention as the procession moved slowly toward Pier two.

A guard of honor, consisting of a battalion of U. S. Marines commanded by Major James Betts and the U. S. Marine Band from Pearl Harbor, were assembled at Pier two. The Royal Hawaiian Band with each member wearing a yellow ilima lei, playing "THE SONG OF THE ISLANDS." Overhead, army airplanes of the 18th Pursuit Group formed the letters, "F. R." in the bright Hawaiian skies. The band then played, "Aloha Oe", Hawaii's song of welcome and the President recognizing the refrain, removed his hat and stood with it over his heart until the music had died away. The crowds on the dock applauded heartily and the President responded with his famous smile and waved cheerily to the spectators.

During the interval of docking and the lowering of the gang-plank, Colonel P. M. Smoot, Adjutant General of the Territory, notified those privileged to officially call on the Nation's Chief Executive. Led by Governor Joseph B. Poindexter and Commander Riley F. McConnell, his naval aide, the welcoming committee received an ovation from the "Houston's" band. Those calling on the President, also included: Major Gen. Briant H. Wells, U. S. A.; Colonel Daniel Van Voorhis, Department Chief of Staff; Lieut. Robert B. Hutchins, Lieut. Thomas Wells, Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., Commandant of the 14th Naval District who was accompanied by his aide, Lieut. D. E. Smith. Civilians calling included: Mayor Fred Wright, Delegate L. L. McCandless, John H. Wilson, Democratic National Committeeman for Hawaii; A. Lester Marks, Supervisors Manuel C. Pacheco, Samuel Wilder King, Charles S. Crane, J. Harold Borthwick, Louis K. Silva, Louis S. Cain and Henry Wolter. Harold Dillingham and John Waterhouse, represented the Chamber of Commerce; R. C. Kesner, the Junior Chamber of Commerce; S. Yamamoto and I. Onodera, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce; Leong Chew and Chun Kow, Chinese Chamber of Commerce; H. S. Porter, Hawaiian Department of the American Legion; W. W. Fehr, Veterans of Foreign Wars; F. R. Langsfeld, Spanish War Veterans; Charles F. Loomis, from the Institute of Pacific Relations, and Commander John S. Baylis,

commanding the coast guard cutter, "Itasca." The welcoming committee left the ship shortly before 9:10 A. M.

The President and his two sons then appeared, wearing red carnation and pikake leis and received the official salute of twenty-one guns, fired from Fort Armstrong. The National Anthem was played before the President left the "Houston."

Accompanying President Roosevelt as he stepped into the waiting automobile cavalcade, were his two sons, Governor Poindexter and several secret service men. As the motor started, the President waved his hat to the cheering multitude and proceeded through the gates of Fort Armstrong and thence to the Ala Moana, where ten thousand lei garlanded school children lined along the streets, awaited the first sight of the Nation's leader. From the Ala Moana, the procession wended its way to Bishop Street, to Beretania, to Punchbowl, down Punchbowl, past the City Hall, to King Street, King to Fort, up Fort to School, School to Nuuanu and then to the Pali. Thousands of residents of this Territory of the United States, cheered as the official car passed along the gayly bedecked streets of Honolulu.

President Roosevelt was keenly alert and displayed an unusual knowledge and interest in all of the sights afforded him on the drive around the Island of Oahu. Governor Poindexter kept him informed in detail of every place of historical and pictorial interest along the route followed by the motorcade. He was shown the old homes along Nuuanu Street, Queen Emma's home, now a museum, territorial forest reserves, and the waterfalls on the high cliffs of Nuuanu.

The magnificent grandeur of the Pali and windward Oahu received wide acclaim from the President as he viewed this panoramic masterpiece of nature. Many photographs, which will eventually find their way around the world, were taken at this point of interest. Kahana Bay was the next stop and here American citizens of rural Oahu greeted their President with a demonstration of profound loyalty and respect. As an orderly, yet rather over-awed group of school children strewed flowers along his path, the President, his face alight with the smile, famous to millions, responded graciously as tribute was paid him all along the route.

Windward Oahu and the extreme beauty of the day thrilled

the President. His interest, however, was mainly centered on the modern development of this part of the Island: the small, yet attractive homes with their flower and vegetable gardens and fruit trees; the dairy farms with their sleek cattle; the homesteads, rice fields and taro patches gave him ample proof of a happy, prosperous people.

Then, too, the President was shown in contrast to modern Hawaii, some of the customs of old Hawaii. At Kahana Bay, the hukilau (fish netting) was deftly handled by natives when the Presidential cavalcade stopped for thirty minutes. At Punaluu, a call was made at David's house where he was shown more of the native customs. The arts and crafts of the old Hawaiians, their mode of living, their industry and sports, were watched with interest by President Roosevelt. A colorful pageantry of Samoan songs and dances at Laie, the beautiful home of the Mormon Temple, was the last group entertainment given the Presidential party on its way around the Island.

After leaving beautiful Laie, the Presidential party sped away to Schofield Barracks, where General Briant H. Wells, Commander of the Hawaiian Department was host at luncheon. At two forty-five P. M., a division of Honolulu Motorcycle Police Officers escorted the Presidential car to the review stand of the parade grounds at Schofield Barracks, where the greatest military parade of officers and men (fifteen thousand in all) ever held in the Islands, was staged. In addition to the ground parade, the 18th Composite Wing of the Air Corps put on a stupendous aerial show. As the group winged their way out of Kole Kole Pass, the letters "F. R." were emblazoned in the skies. The great army of men and the various divisioned bands, made the day outstanding in the annals of Schofield Barracks.

On his way back around the Island, the President was honored by Harvard men at the beautiful Peninsula home of Mr. George G. Fuller.

At seven-thirty P. M., Governor Poindexter and Miss Helen Poindexter entertained with a dinner party at Washington Place, the former historical home of Queen Liliuokalani and now occupied by the Governor of the Territory. From ten to eleven-thirty a garden party of Hawaiian singing and dancing took place in the spacious grounds of Washington Place. Hundreds of local

abled the Islander to go from island to island independent of winds and currents, to take shelter behind reefs in threatening weather, and to ride out storms that would have been highly dangerous to vessels not having these features. The Islander gave a highly creditable performance throughout.

A second ship, the cutter *Tiare Tahiti*, served as a transfer craft and at this writing was still in the field with the anthropological section of the expedition.

The scientific personnel, under general direction of Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, director of the museum, in Honolulu, was under the leadership in the field of Dr. C. Montague Cooke, Jr., malacologist of the museum. With him were Dr. Harold St. John, professor of botany at the University of Hawaii and botanist at the museum; Raymond Fosberg, botanist, of the university; Donald Anderson, of the museum's malacological staff; Kenneth Emory, museum ethnologist; and Elwood Zimmerman, who came from the University of California to join the museum staff as an entomologist, meeting the expedition in Papeete. J. Frank Stimson, ethnologist on the museum staff, joined the expedition in Tahiti, and Dr. Peter H. Buck, Bishop Museum lecturer at Yale for 1933-34, took over the anthropological section of the expedition in August, as its leader.

The Islander was commanded by Captain William G. Anderson, with a crew composed of Samuel Wight, Alec Anderson, Yoshio Kondo, Enos Lyons and Ernest Fernandes. Two writers, Clifford Gessler and Alexander MacDonald, also were permitted to join the expedition as members of the crew. Two native sailors assisted on the voyage from Papeete through the eastern and southern islands and return.

The *Tiare Tahiti* was operated by Robert S. Burrell, owner; Captain Martin Nagle, navigator, and two Tahitian sailors, with one Tuamotuan diver who was signed on at Napuka.

The Islander left Honolulu April 15 and returned October 28, having voyaged more than 9,000 miles and visited 31 islands and many atolls and reefs. Of these, particular attention was given to Anaa, Napuka, Tepoto, Takoto and Hao in the Tuamotu group; Mangareva in the Gambier islands; Pitcairn; Henderson; Oeno; Rapa; and Raivavae, Rurutu and Rimatara of the Austral group. Surveys supplementing those made by the Bishop Museum

THE MANGAREVAN EXPEDITION OF THE BISHOP MUSEUM

BY CLIFFORD GESSLER

AN important event in scientific study of the Pacific area in 1934 was the Mangarevan expedition of the Bishop Museum.

Since 1920 the museum has been engaged primarily in recording rapidly disappearing data on native races, plants, and animals of the hundreds of islands which come within the scope of its activities. In a series of twenty expeditions, some of which involved the use of exploring ships, and others composed of small parties using local craft as a means of transport, the central Pacific and some outlying Polynesian islands in Melanesia have been studied by field parties from the museum. Their findings have been made known to the world through some 200 publications.

At the end of 1933 the least known islands and atolls of extreme southeast Polynesia remained to be investigated. The remarkably successful Mangarevan expedition has placed that fascinating region on the scientific map.

This expedition was made possible by contributions from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, the Cooke Trust Co., the J. B. Atherton Estate, and smaller contributions by individuals.

It made use of a boat especially designed for the work, with a selected personnel including a crew chosen for their ability to function as assistants in scientific collecting. This crew throughout the trip performed valuable services in that work, as did native volunteers on the various islands.

The main ship of the expedition was the 89 foot power sampan *Islander*, built by the Honolulu Iron Works originally as a fishing boat and remodeled in the spring of 1934 for the purposes of the expedition. To surmount the difficulties of transport among islands off the regular trade routes, it was necessary for the museum to have at its disposal a ship combining the factors of high power, speed and shallow draft. These qualifications en-

abled the *Islander* to go from island to island independent of winds and currents, to take shelter behind reefs in threatening weather, and to ride out storms that would have been highly dangerous to vessels not having these features. The *Islander* gave a highly creditable performance throughout.

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in earlier years were conducted at Tubuai in the Australs and at Tahiti, Raiatea, Huahine, Tahaa and Borabora in the Society Islands.

Mr. Emory, accompanied by Dr. Gessler, disembarked at Napuka in the Tuamotu, and remained there ten weeks, engaging in ethnological studies, until transferred by the Tiare Tahiti to Fagatau and to Vahitahi, where he joined Mr. Stimson, with whom he continued the work at Takoto and Reao, proceeding later with Dr. Buck to Mangareva, where the work was continuing at this writing, with the prospect of termination in January, 1935.

The collections and information obtained are expected to give a much more detailed and representative knowledge of the eastern border area of Polynesia than has hitherto been available. The collections include 15,000 sheets of plants, 40,000 insects, 160,000 land shells, and a representative series of other animals, together with a large quantity of ethnological material in the form of recordings of native chants, specimens of native arts and handicrafts, and a great deal of data from the more primitive islands, especially in the Tuamotu group.

The island of Napuka in that group was found to be a rich field for that branch of study, because of its comparatively slight foreign contact and the consequent persistence of native life. Vahitahi also furnished valuable material, because of the presence of capable native informants who were able to give information furthering the purposes of the expedition.

Rapa was found to be one of the richest fields for collection in the natural history subjects, and the expedition spent a month there. The Austral islands also produced much material of scientific interest.

"Under the experienced leadership of Dr. Cooke," said Dr. Gregory, director of the museum, "the program of the expedition has been carried out with marked success.

"The expedition has thrown a bright light on unsolved problems in ethnology and natural history. It has recorded features of the original Polynesian culture, but slightly modified by European contact, and has gathered evidence of the origin, method of distribution, and specialized adaptation of plants, insects and land shells which answer long standing questions regarding the

relationship of Oceanic flora and fauna to that of continents. It has also pointed out new lines of investigation that call for more intensive studies in the mountains of Rapa, Raivavae and Tahiti, and the extension of exploration into Micronesia and the New Hebrides."



John A. Balch who was elected commodore of the Pearl Harbor Yacht club, succeeding Earl Thacker, who is now rear commodore.

Balch Elected 1935 Head For PH Yacht Club

At the annual meeting of the Pearl Harbor Yacht club held at the Pacific club, John A. Balch was elected commodore for 1935.

Balch, president of the Mutual Telephone Co., will succeed Earl M. Thacker, retiring commodore.

Other officers elected were: C. W. Dickey, vice commodore; Thacker, rear commodore; T. G. Singlehurst, treasurer; J. K. Butler, secretary; John Kangeter, race committee chairman; Fred Brand, grounds committee chairman; Milton Holst, house committee chairman; Horace W. B. White, junior activities committee chairman; Ed Hunter, auditor.

YACHTING IN HAWAII AND THE 1934 TRANS-PACIFIC CLASSIC

BY COMMODORE EARL THACKER
Pearl Harbor Yacht Club, Honolulu, Hawaii

ONE sunny day in 1820 when America was still a band of patriot towns bounded on the west by the Allegheny Mountains, yachting began in Hawaii. For on that day King Kamehameha II commanded his private yacht, "Cleopatra's Barge", be launched into the placid bay that was Honolulu Harbor.

It was not until the seventies and eighties, however, with merry King Kalakaua on the throne, that yachting in the Islands came into its own. An enthusiastic yachtsman, this pleasure-loving monarch organized races around a hundred mile course circling the island of Oahu and a straightaway course across treacherous Molokai channel to Kona, on the Island of Hawaii. Under such enthusiastic, kingly sponsorship there were soon scores of little sailing crafts scudding around the Islands, dodging in and about the great whaling fleets that seemed always anchored off the harbor.

That Kalakaua and his service to yachting in Hawaii is not forgotten today is evident each year when on July 4th Island yachtsmen vie for the most prized trophy of all, the King Kalakaua Cup.

The start that Kalakaua gave yachting bore bountiful fruit in the following decades, and up to 1907 Island yachting was at its peak. Many are the tales now told of those years when veteran skippers gather about club lanais to yarn about the old days—tales of the Cutter "Bonne Dundee" owned by Sanford B. Dole, Hawaii's only President and first Governor, Tom Hobron's "Gladys", C. W. Macfarlane's "La Paloma" and "Spray", Frank Lewis' "Kamehameha", F. C. Smith's "Mollilou", Frank Hatch's "Hawaii", W. G. Irwin's "Helene", W. Sinclair's "Lurline", or King Kalakaua's "Healani".

Interest for a few years after 1907 turned to larger craft, schooners, yawls and sloops which could be sailed between the Islands. But in 1915 a group of men, whose names are now

prominent in the business and civic life of the Islands, got together and organized a fleet of small racing yachts. These were fifteen foot boats, gaff-rigged, with center boards. Skippers in the new fleet included Harold G. Dillingham, R. W. Atkinson, Herbert M. Dowsett, Ex-Governor Lawrence M. Judd, Albert Waterhouse and Albert Afong. The enthusiasm of this group resulted in the founding of Hawaii's leading club of today, the Pearl Harbor Yacht Club. With the increased traffic in Honolulu Harbor, big liners and freighters nosing about constantly up and down the channel, it was decided to move out to Pearl Harbor, side of the United States Naval Base, about twelve miles out of Honolulu. There, beneath overhanging hau and banyan trees, a commodious clubhouse was built and out in the sweeping bay a ten mile course was laid.

Then, during the World War, Hawaii turned its attention, as did the rest of the world, to grimmer things than yachting and there were a few years that saw little activity in the sport. Recent years, however, found yachting again a thriving form of recreation in the Islands. Women have joined the ranks of the enthusiasts and there is competition in plenty, too, among the junior set, both boys and girls. Verily, King Kamehameha started something in Hawaii when he launched "Cleopatra's Barge" back in 1820.

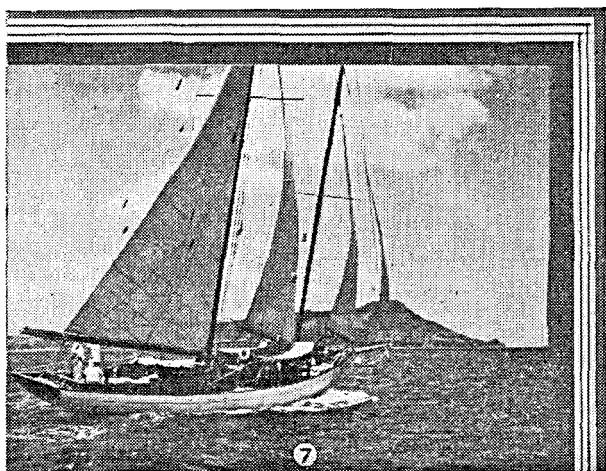
As an organized sport, yachting today boasts three clubs in Hawaii, the largest being the Pearl Harbor Yacht Club, with its graceful fleet moored not far from the berthing places of Uncle Sam's lean destroyers at the Naval Base. The pride of the Pearl Harbor Club is a trim line of eight Herrshoff S boats. Then there are thirteen Star Class boats sailing under the new rig, which change in rigging brought a considerable reduction in the class; four Pacific class boats and a fleet of Mower 18-footers raced by junior members of the Club. Before the change in rigging there were twenty-two Star class yachts listed in the Pearl Harbor Yacht Club fleet but many were sold when the change was made. This class was started in Hawaii in 1924 when four boats were bought for competition in the Islands.

The four Pacific Coast class boats in the Hawaiian club were purchased after a team race in the Islands in 1931 between the San Diego Yacht Club fleet and the Pearl Harbor fleet.

The ancient Hawaiian village of Kaneohe on the windward side of Oahu boasts today an active fleet moored in sparkling Kaneohe Bay and sailed by Kaneohe Yacht Club skippers.

The third organized club in Hawaii is a fleet of old rig Star boats moored in a basin off the Ala Moana Road, Honolulu. Known as the Diamond Head Club, this band of skippers are ardent yachtsmen whose craft lend a graceful air to the waters as they scud along close to shore.

That interest in yachting is growing in Honolulu is seen in the 1934 Trans-Pacific ocean race which broke all records for the



number of participants this year. Twelve yachts not only started but finished in this sea classic, the former record being six and that in 1928 at the height of good times. Real history in yachting was made this year with Honolulu's entry, "Manuiwa", pictured above, winning the race.

Hailed as one of the world's classic sailing events, this year's race was a surprise, having been called off six weeks before starting time, due to lack of entries. It was only with the arrival of Harold Dillingham's staysail schooner, "Manuiwa", which made a record crossing to the mainland in fifteen days, that entries came pouring in. The biggest race from Los Angeles to Honolulu ever held, started at noon on July fourth from San Pedro Light.

Hawaii had three entries in the race: the yawl "Dolphin" owned by Fred Hundhammer and Alvin Smith, the "Commonsense" offered by Matt Walsh when the little Yacht "Hawaii" was disabled in Los Angeles Harbor, and the 60-foot Schooner Yacht "Manuiwa" winner of the race, skippered by her owner Vice-Commodore Harold G. Dillingham of the Trans-Pacific Yacht Club, with a crew of seven, including Doctor Paul Withington, Peyton Harrisson, James T. Woolaway, G. C. Schinkoethe, Roy McCartney and Matsu Oneoka. The "Manuiwa" captured two of the major trophies, winning the Commodore Al Soiland trophy for having the best corrected time of any boat in the race. The corrected time of the Honolulu boat was 12 days, 9 hours, 29 minutes and 56 seconds. In addition to taking the main prize of the race, the "Manuiwa" won the Milton Hesselberger trophy, offered to the boat having the best corrected time among the three large class boats, the "Fandango", "Manuiwa" and "Vileehi".

The "Burrapeg", 48-foot Ketch, owned by W. E. Candy was second in the race while the "Moonsoon", 45-foot Schooner, placed third. Following are the entries in the 1934 Trans-Pacific Yacht Race.

SUMMARY

Large Class (Over 60 feet)

<i>Yacht-Owner</i>	<i>Corrected Time</i>	<i>Place</i>
Manuiwa—H. Dillingham.....	12d. 09h. 29m. 56s.....	1st
Vileehi—H. T. Horton.....	12d. 22h. 56m. 09s.....	2nd
Fandango—C. E. Hoofman.....	14d. 19h. 14m. 07s.....	3rd

40 to 50 Foot Class

Burrapeg—W. E. Candy.....	12d. 19h. 23m. 56s.....	1st
Moonsoon—D. H. Radcliffe.....	12d. 21h. 42m. 55s.....	2nd
Dolphin—F. Hundhammer.....	13d. 08h. 53m. 44s.....	3rd
Altair—William Manger.....	13d. 18h. 59m. 50s.....	4th
Viva—S. I. Miller.....	15d. 03h. 39m. 33s.....	5th
Scaramouche—Wm. Tompkins....	16d. 13h. 02m. 25s.....	6th

Small Class (Under 40 feet)

Queequeg—B. M. Varney.....	13d. 20h. 25m. 07s.....	1st
Naitamba—R. K. Smith.....	14d. 13h. 38m. 18s.....	2nd
Commonsense—Hon. Ad Club....	14d. 17h. 08m. 26s.....	3rd

HONOLULU RAPID TRANSIT CO.

Its Start and Progress

BY WILLIAM SWANSON

Director of Advertising

THE history of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. rightfully starts with the arrival in Honolulu of Clinton G. Ballentyne in July 1894, following closely upon the institution of the Republic of Hawaii.

Immediately upon his arrival he had a conference with President Sanford B. Dole with a view towards obtaining a franchise to construct an electric railway but was forced to wait for the election of the legislature provided for in the constitution of the Republic. This election took place in October 1894 but was not convened until May 1895, the delay from January 1895 to May being caused by the revolution in January of that year. The franchise was presented and was passed by the House almost unanimously but during the second reading in the Senate, President Dole suggested that more information be obtained from the mainland on the operation of electric railways before the franchise was granted. As a result a commission, one member of which was engineer Frank Dodge, who figured prominently in the first years of Rapid Transit history, visited the mainland and gathered considerable data regarding existing electric railway systems.

Due to the fact that the Hawaiian Tramways Co., which was furnishing Honolulu with a mule car service, had been granted in 1890, the right to electrify their system, no action was taken on the granting of a new franchise. The time limit for this right expired December 31, 1896 with no steps taken by the Tramways Co. to change to electricity.

There was no session of the legislature in 1897.

I quote from a report made by Ballentyne found in the archives of the Rapid Transit Co.:

"The horse car, or more properly, mule car system was very unsatisfactory to the residents of the city of Honolulu and there was a general demand for an improved method of street railway

transportation. This feeling resulted in a meeting of a number of representative citizens in the early part of February 1898, the object being to consider the advisability of making application for a franchise to the legislature to be convened in the early part of that year. I was requested to attend that meeting which I did, and an organization was created. The franchise to be introduced into the legislature of that year was prepared and in the face of very strong opposition on the part of the Tramways Co. was passed by both houses of the Legislature July 6, 1898, the same day the Islands were annexed to U. S. It was approved by President Dole on the following day."

It would seem that the way had now been cleared. True, the legal road was opened. But what financial obstacles had yet to be hurdled before the electric cars were to operate on King Street!

The articles of Association were filed. The capital stock was fixed (as the franchise) at \$200,000. Two thousand shares at a par value of \$100 were offered. There were 118 subscribers in the original stock subscription list. Some of the original stockholders were F. J. Lowrey, McCandless Bros., Chas. S. Desky, C. H. Atherton, J. A. Kennedy, H. C. Meyers, A. J. Campbell, E. F. Bishop, John Ouderkirk, Cordelia J. Carter, J. Ena, Ed Towse and W. H. Hoogs.

Frank Dodge, civil engineer went to work on the plans. In October, 1898, Ballentyne was appointed manager. He left at once for the mainland to decide on the best system to install. Compressed air, used in New York, was decided against. A "Brown Surface Contact System" in use in Washington, D. C. was not practical. In Honolulu, far from other transportation centers where parts or information could be obtained in an emergency, the system had to be practical and comparatively free from the hazards of new methods. The overhead trolley system was found most practical, and was adopted. Orders were placed through New York agents for material necessary to construct a 20-mile system.

Everything looked like clear sailing. Who could foresee the impending difficulties? When the Islands were annexed in 1898 twenty million dollars in new sugar plantation stocks was subscribed. This was far beyond the financial capacity of the Islands and a severe financial shortage followed with the consequence

that there was little money for assessments on Rapid Transit stock. This quick expansion in sugar lands had drained the money mart practically dry.

However, the materials for the plant had already been ordered from New York, and somehow, somehow, the money to pay for it had to be raised. After considerable difficulty, \$250,000 was borrowed through a local banking house to meet the New York obligations. This loan was made on a Saturday afternoon in October 1899, with the exception of the signing of the actual documents. Another stumbling block has been passed—supposedly.

It seems that doubts had arisen concerning the validity of certain acts on the part of the government in granting lands which had been ceded to the United States. Consequently an opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States was given to the effect that not only the lands granted by the Government but also franchises granted after the sovereignty of the Islands had been transferred were void. This was published and seen by Attorneys for the bank who lost no time in informing Ballentyne that negotiations for the loan could go no further. With no money obtainable from stock assessments—no loans possible because of the cloud on the franchise, but the machinery already ordered from New York, Ballentyne and his budding transportation company seemed headed toward the rocks. Something had to be done, and quickly.

Ballou of Kinney and Ballou, law firm, and Ballentyne sailed for Washington in hopes to find some solution. President McKinley and the Attorney-General were interviewed to no avail. The material and equipment agents in New York were insisting, logically enough that they be paid.

The only solution, it seemed, was to wait for Congress to pass the Organic Act which would validate all franchises which were granted after July 7, by the Territorial Legislature subject to the approval of the President of the United States. Arrangements were made with the manufacturers to hold up the material for the plant until the franchise was cleared.

The long awaited approval was finally made on June 25, 1900, two years after the franchise had been granted by the Territorial Legislature. With this legal point cleared bonds were issued to

the amount of \$500,000 but only a limited amount of them could be sold. Every cent raised went to New York for material.

Following the receipt of actual cash from Honolulu, what must have seemed like rather a doubtful enterprise to the New York agents, began to materialize and shipments started—by Great Northern Railway to Seattle and thence by sailing vessel to Honolulu—when another reef was struck.

In Ballentyne's words, "When the first ship load of material arrived, there were freight charges of something over \$32,000. We had not a dollar in the bank with which to pay this freight. As a matter of fact, we had a debit balance of \$78,000 in one of the banks here, to secure which there was deposited \$100,000 of our bond issue. Every effort that was possible was made to secure the money necessary to pay this freight bill, but without success. Our financial position was so that a breath of wind almost would have blown us over and we were on the verge of bankruptcy."

Only through the good graces of the steamship company was the material allowed to be hauled away—the bill to be settled later on.

At that dark hour, a man who must have seemed a King Midas to Ballentyne and his struggling cohorts, appeared on the scene. He was a man from San Francisco who was in Honolulu looking for investments. A friend informed Ballentyne about him and they had a conference. After some investigation a loan of \$40,000 was arranged on the security of \$50,000 of bonds with an option to purchase not only these fifty bonds but twenty more in addition, \$70,000 in all, at 95c on the dollar. This he later did.

This removed immediate danger of bankruptcy but not until shortly after when J. B. Castle and the Castle Estate came to their assistance with an offer to exchange \$209,000 in bonds for preferred stock of the company that Rapid Transit began to see the smoother roadway ahead. With the proceeds from the sale of bonds, loans from the banks and credit from the various mercantile houses electric cars started their first run on the streets of Honolulu on August 31, 1901. This was slightly more than 7 years after Clinton G. Ballentyne arrived to "see about a franchise for an electric railway."

The first president was L. A. Thurston, followed by L. Tenney

Peck shortly after operation started. At the end of the year 1902, 12.08 miles of track had been constructed. 15 cars were in regular service. The net income for 1902 was \$56,785.38. The Rapid Transit and Land Co. was self-supporting. It was no longer a gamble. It was starting an era during which it would expand with the natural growth of the city. Through the immutable law of progress, electricity had replaced mules. The Hawaiian Tramways Co. was purchased by the Rapid Transit and Land Co. Modern transportation had taken its rightful place along with fast progress in every other line as a result of annexation by the United States.

In the ensuing years track expansion took place with a growing number of passengers carried. In 1904 there were 23.1 miles of track in operation with 25 cars in service. The first dividend was paid stockholders in 1904, the amount being \$52,429.25. That year 6½ million passengers were carried. This was equal to the whole population of Honolulu taken at 40,000 carried 167 times. This year, aided by a contribution of \$8,000 from Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke, the aquarium was erected on ground leased gratis from J. B. Castle. Company funds of about \$5,000 were used. It was felt that this would be a distinct attraction to the city. Thousands of visitors proved the soundness of their theory.

In 1908, 45 street cars were in service with over 7½ million passengers carried, about half of the passengers carried today. In 1909 the Pearl Harbor Traction Co. was incorporated, with Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Co. holding the majority of stock. The authorized capital was \$100,000. The purpose was to extend the tracks to Pearl Harbor.

As early as 1914 the increasing use of private automobiles was recognized a menace to street car revenue. L. T. Peck, president, states in his annual report of that year, "It is undeniable that the privately operated automobiles have already made a serious inroad on our car earnings but the maximum effect thereof has probably been already felt."

In 1915 a large increase in tourist travel was noted. In 1916 the company experienced a record in operation. Over 13 million passengers were carried compared with over 7 million in 1907. The capital stock was increased to \$1,600,000. 1917 showed a

further increase to over 14 million passengers. Ten new cars of the largest type were purchased. At the close of this year Clinton G. Ballentyne who had figured so prominently in the company's history resigned to enter business on the coast and H. S. Johnson, who had long been with the company as Engineer of Maintenance and Way was appointed as his successor as 1918 started. February 21, 1922, a new franchise, submitted by the Public Utilities Commission to the Territorial Legislature which submitted it to Congress under the Organic Act, became effective. Based on a study of mainland franchises among other things, extended the original 30 year franchise an indeterminate period. It also placed the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. directly under the control of the Public Utilities Commission of the Territory. Under this franchise the Commission allowed the company a fair return on the valuation of the property used for public utility purposes.

In 1922 L. T. Peck resigned as president and was replaced by A. L. Castle, the present head. This year the capital stock was increased \$500,000 to \$2,500,000. The increase was used in new construction. The number of stockholders was now double the original list. Of the new issue \$67,000 was taken by employees alone. In 1922, 54,000 passengers were carried daily on the company's lines. Six new "pay as you enter" cars were ordered.

1923 showed a further increase in passengers to an average of 55,600 per day. August 16, 1923 a bus service was inaugurated in the Kalihi district and to the pineapple cannery in Kalihi-kai. \$550,000 in capital improvements were made during 1923, financed in the main by the \$500,000 stock issue. However, this was insufficient for needed repairs and records show that \$100,000 more was spent in construction.

With over \$650,000 spent in needed improvements, without subsequent increase in revenue to provide a fair return on this added investment, the company in 1924 petitioned for an increase from the old 5c fare to a cash fare of 7c or token fare of 4 for 25c. The Public Utilities Commission brought down from the coast Mr. Richard Sachse, a recognized engineer in valuation work, who after considerable study placed the valuation of the company as \$3,250,000. The Commission on September 19, fixed this as the rate base and entitled the Rapid Transit Co. to a return of 8% on this amount, at the same time granting the

requested raise in fare. This 8% has never been earned by the company since it was granted. The Commission, in giving its decision stated that the company was giving efficient and satisfactory service to a degree considerably above the average of street railways in the United States. Facing decreasing revenue due to the increasing use of private automobiles the rate of fare was raised again on April 15, 1928 to a cash fare of 10c or two tokens for 15c, with a school fare of 4 tokens for 15c. This is the fare now in existence with the exception of school fare which was raised to 5c straight in August 1934.

In February, 1928, A. E. Kirk, the present manager, replaced H. S. Johnson, who had been with the company for 20 years.

In 1929 after considerable trouble with the company's steam plant which provided electrical power, this was entirely abandoned and all power was purchased from the Hawaiian Electric Co. Automatic substations were installed at Alexander Street and Liliha Street, which with the Rotary converter at the Alapai Street plant have given good service with a better distribution of power.

During the latter part of 1932 the income of the company was seriously reduced by the inroads of a great number of unregulated jitneys which operated on the best paying street car lines. As is always the case in a city-wide service the paying lines support the service for the outlying districts. With the revenue on the paying lines practically destroyed, the company faced a discontinuance of service. Legislation reduced to some extent this unfair competition, which, however, still exists.

November 1st, 1933 marked the inauguration of a new bus system when "Silver Fleet" buses took the place of street cars on all but three of the company's lines. 20 new buses were purchased at a cost of \$160,000 for this purpose. Five more have since been added. These buses have brought about an increase in the number of passengers on their lines during 1934 over that of 1933, part of which has been due to better business conditions. The buses represent the most modern transportation facilities, offering luxury comfort and the greatest safety for the passenger. Schedules which surpass those of any city in America of similar size are shown by American Transit Association statistics.

The adoption of the "Silver Fleet" made useless, in one stroke, all the rail lines where the substitution had been made. Thirteen miles of abandoned track had to be removed by Rapid Transit. This was a huge undertaking, involving the expenditure of \$67,000.

The work was started in April, 1934 under the supervision of Edward M. de Harne, Superintendent of Way and Structures, and with a crew of over 100 men was carried on so efficiently and with so little inconvenience that praise from all parts of the community were forthcoming. With the same crew, track improvement work on the King Street rail line which is still in active use, was done at a cost of \$75,000. Both projects were completed in September 1934.

Although surpassing the mainland in modern mechanical facilities and in frequency of schedules, the Rapid Transit Co. bus and street car operators have maintained an "old fashioned" courtesy in their dealing with passengers which brings wide comment from visitors to Hawaii's shores.

The Importance of Hawaii's Trade to the Mainland United States

Address Delivered at
Twenty-First National Foreign Trade Convention
New York, October 31, November 1-2, 1934

By GEORGE T. ARMITAGE
Representing the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce

HAWAII, through her ten delegates at this convention, wishes me to thank you for a place on your busy program. For years business leaders of the Territory of Hawaii, recognizing the importance of your work, have participated in your activities and attended your meetings. And we shall always remember the honor you did us by meeting in Honolulu in 1932. We hope you will seriously consider meeting again soon in that vast Pacific area where trade opportunities are rapidly developing. Of course, we feel that the logical place is Honolulu. We should like to have you there again. When you come you will see that Hawaii is not compounded entirely of moonlight and music; you will learn first-hand that Hawaii's backbone is business and trade.

I have been invited to speak on the importance of that trade to the mainland United States. As a preface, however, I will review just what and where Hawaii is. For you such a review is unnecessary, but it will focus your thoughts on the subject.

Gentlemen, I have travelled five thousand miles to attend this meeting. That may seem a long distance. As miles go, it is. But in hours Hawaii is remarkably near to New York, and getting nearer every year. If you were to catch a plane from here to the Pacific coast and make direct connections with one of our fast new steamers which clips off the ocean trip in 4½ days, you could be in Honolulu in less than a week. That you will grant is remarkable. However, definite steps are now being taken to extend trans-continental air services across the sea to Hawaii. When that service is effected you will be able to fly to Hawaii

over the week-end. Even railroad transportation is being speeded up. Possibly some of you shot across the continent on the new stream-line train that cut the journey to 56 hours and 55 minutes. I tried to come on that train myself but it was too popular. Of course, whether you come airway or railway or seaway is all the same to us. The main thing is—come!

In another dramatic way Hawaii is right at your elbow. If you are visiting in the islands, enjoying a brief respite in our sunshine and flowers, you can call your office here over long distance telephone without a moment's delay.

To locate Hawaii more definitely, take a map of the Pacific Ocean, draw lines across it from San Francisco to Shanghai, from Seattle to Sydney, from Portland to Pago Pago, from Alaska to Auckland, from Los Angeles to Yokohama, from Mexico City to Manila, from Panama to Peking. About 2,000 miles southwest of California, near where those lines cross you will find Hawaii. That is why this section of the United States is known as the Crossroads of the Pacific. A publicity man may have invented the term, but the fact still remains that Hawaii is the hub of the Pacific, where all the most important traffic lanes converge. That fact is especially significant to this body so vitally interested in overseas trade.

Now that you have in mind *where* Hawaii is, may I review for you *what* she is.

The name Hawaii is confusing because it not only names a group of islands, but also a particular island of that group. Honolulu, the capital, is not located on the island of Hawaii at all, but on the island of Oahu, about two hundred miles away. In the main Hawaiian group there are eight islands, most of them well developed.

Because the Pacific Ocean is so large Hawaii is often thought of as rather small. Actually it covers a vast acreage. In round figures Hawaii's area is 6,500 square miles—almost twice as large as the combined area of Delaware and Rhode Island. The main group lies in a semi-circular arc some four hundred miles long—about the distance from Boston to Baltimore. The islands are fairly close to each other, although we don't row from one to the other for a little exercise before dinner, as some may imagine. They are connected by daily airplane services and a hop from

one island to the other is really only a matter of minutes. The longest flight between our two largest cities of Honolulu and Hilo requires only two and a half hours of flying, and that includes short stops on intervening islands. In fact it is possible to leave Honolulu after breakfast, fly to Hilo for a business meeting or a sight-seeing tour through the national park, lunch there and return to Honolulu in time for a swim at Waikiki before dinner.

Fine steamers ply between the islands. There is also instantaneous inter-island telephone services. So you see, even though we are out in the Pacific we symbolize American progress and modernity. I stress this fact because of an important point I will bring up later.

The population of Hawaii is only a little short of four hundred thousand. I don't want to burden you with statistics but you will be interested in knowing that its assessed valuation is around a third of a billion dollars. That figure is an index of our trade. But to fully understand these trade possibilities you must understand Hawaii's true political status.

Hawaii is a territory of the United States. Hawaii was not possessed by conquest or purchase. She came into the Union at her own suggestion, by annexation. The connection was made by joint agreement between two independent nations—the Republic of the United States and the Republic of Hawaii, similar to the way in which the Republic of Texas became the State of Texas. The principal difference of course was that Hawaii came into the United States as a territory. This did not make Hawaii any less an integral portion of the Union. That she was to be a component part of the United States was fully agreed upon by the contracting parties.

In spite of all these facts, there is still some confusion here on the mainland. Some manufacturers still classify us as "foreign," their mailing clerks affix five-cent stamps to first-class letters going to Hawaii, and business houses occasionally address inquiries to the American consul, Honolulu! Some mainland firms have even written in answer to orders from Hawaii that they were not prepared to do business outside of the United States! I do not believe that we in Hawaii are unduly sensitive, and if such mistakes were not serious, they would be funny. The whole point

is that any mainland business which erroneously classifies us as a possession cannot possibly grasp the significance of our trade with the mainland United States.

One reason for the confusion regarding our status lies largely in the fact that our annexation took place not long before the United States acquired Porto Rico and the Philippines as a result of her war with Spain. If annexation of Hawaii had taken place when it was first proposed several years previous to that war, perhaps a great deal of such confusion would never have arisen.

The present government of the Territory of Hawaii is similar to that which prevailed in other territories of the United States, such as Montana and Arizona, before they were admitted to statehood. Our territory is divided into counties as in the States, and has similar local government with elected boards of supervisors, and an elected legislature. However, our governor, although he must be a resident of the territory, is appointed by the President of the United States, and our elected Delegate to Congress has no vote in that body. This practically means, so far as our participation in national legislation is concerned, taxation without representation.

However, Hawaii has never regretted her union with the United States. On the contrary she is very proud and appreciative of all that it signifies. And no part of our great nation could be more patriotic. The native Hawaiians as well as the descendants of all other races who made up the population of Hawaii at the time of annexation, entered enthusiastically into the new order. Political honors and high offices in Hawaii have not been reserved for any race or class.

Nor has the United States ever had the slightest reason to regret her union with this remarkable domain. Hawaii has enlarged America's trade contacts; widened America's borders in the Pacific. And has paid her own way. In her financial relations with the federal government Hawaii has always given more than she has received. On the credit side Hawaii has appreciated the benefits of federal offices maintained in the territory; of the extensive construction work by the federal government in roads, in federal buildings, lighthouses, harbors and in the national park.

Eliminating the expense incurred by the national government for defense, however, Hawaii has poured more funds back into

the national treasury than she has taken from it. In internal revenue alone Hawaii annually pays to the federal government more than any one of sixteen states. This is not said with any intention of minimizing the importance to the Union of any State. I merely mention it to indicate the relative importance of Hawaii to the government. Since Hawaii's organization as a territory she has enriched the federal coffers by more than \$168,000,000 in customs collections and in internal revenues.

In every way Hawaii has been an asset, not a liability. She has kept her house in order, tilled her soil, and constantly improved herself. And in any national emergency Hawaii is among the first to respond. She oversubscribed her Liberty Loan allotments and her Red Cross requests. She supplied her full share to the army, the navy, and the merchant marine, during the war.

When western America was still a wilderness Hawaii was an organized community with good schools and churches. She had the first printing press west of the Rockies, the first newspaper. For higher education, the people of early-day California even sent their children to Hawaii in sailing ships. Today Hawaii is a source of pride to some forty thousand fellow citizens from the mainland who visit her shores each year. Her fine residential districts, handsome government buildings and substantial business structures; her efficient police department; extensive public school system; trim streets and highways; her miles of green plantations and their humming mills; her varied philanthropic institutions, and, what is of the highest importance, her happy citizenry, are an inspiration to all who come. And I want to repeat that "happy citizenry." It is not just a passing phrase. There are few labor disputes in the islands, because labor is well paid and cared for. And unemployment has never been as prevalent in Hawaii as in other parts of the United States.

So much for the *where* and the *what* of Hawaii. Now as to the importance of her trade with the mainland United States.

Only a little over a hundred and fifty years ago Hawaii was unknown to the world. At the beginning of America's revolutionary war, our ancestors had no knowledge that these islands even existed. But from the day of their discovery in 1778 by Capt. Cook of the British navy they have become increasingly important to the world, and particularly to the United States. In the earliest

days Hawaii became a popular rendezvous for Pacific traders seeking shelter from storms and a place to repair. Hawaii's first visitors found, as do visitors today, a pleasant reception, a safe resting place, good food and pure fresh water. Manufactured articles brought from New England and exchanged for island produce marked Hawaii's first humble beginnings in trade. Later, in the hey-day of the whaling industry, Honolulu, which means "Fair Haven," played host to tall-masted ships which jammed her harbors. Those were lusty days when seamen brawled in her streets and patient American missionaries and business men who followed them, brought order out of confusion. And so Hawaii's trade grew.

In the gold rush days of California, Hawaii initiated foreign trade by shipping her wheat and her potatoes, and other foodstuffs to California to feed the miners. The success of raising food in excess of her own needs probably gave the first inkling of the richness of her soil, and eventually her now great sugar industry took root and grew. Of course the high development which Hawaii's sugar industry has attained was not as simple as that.

American pioneers attacked the problem of developing Hawaii just as other American pioneers attacked that of the great west. The American pioneers of Hawaii endured as many hardships and misfortunes in their long fight against the sea around the Horn. In the new land of Hawaii they suffered similar handicaps and reverses. Success did not come easy. It came only through the practice of New England frugality and thrift. Fortune was not dumped in their laps. There are no great individual fortunes in Hawaii today.

Earnings of years were lost in Hawaii before sugar, and later pineapple, were found to be the most logical endeavors. The Hawaiian pioneers tried many things; they tried the silk culture and failed; they tried cotton and failed; they tried rubber and failed. A prominent visitor in early days said that Hawaii might become an agricultural country in 500 years. But American energy accomplished it in 50 years.

Even when Hawaii was settled definitely on her course at sugar producing there were many difficulties in the way. Insect pests which threatened the entire industry had to be conquered. Labor was scarce; money for machinery was scarce; transporta-

tion was scarce. To bring all-important water to the fields, the future was mortgaged to pay for vast irrigation systems. Without that water the benefits of Hawaii's trade with the mainland United States today would be infinitesimal.

Examine the extent of that trade today. If the records were not so clear the figures would be hard to believe.

Trade between mainland United States and Hawaii today means an annual business of buying and selling of over \$150,000,000. That is not the maximum. It has reached nearly \$200,000,000.

According to the United States Department of Commerce report for this year ending June 30th, the value of commodities shipped by Hawaii to the mainland United States was over \$90,000,000. About two-thirds of this was accounted for by sugar. The other third was made up of over \$26,000,000 in canned pineapples, and pineapple juice. Other products amounted to a few million dollars more. The latter includes the famed Kona coffee which, because of its uniform quality, is often used as a blend for other coffees; also canned tuna, and the new building board, Canec, made from cane after the sugar has been extracted.

These shipments from Hawaii to the mainland United States are primarily of benefit to Hawaii. But they are also important to the mainland. This \$90,000,000 worth of Hawaiian produce is sold, transported, advertised and consumed on the mainland. It provides employment on mainland railroads and in refineries, in stores and warehouses, and offices.

For the same period commodities shipped from the mainland United States to Hawaii were valued at \$62,000,000. And that sixty-two million dollars embraced every product which a modern American community would require. For instance: Six and a half million dollars in petroleum and related products—more oil-well pumping in California and Texas, in Wyoming and Oklahoma because of Hawaii's purchases. Over eight million dollars in iron and steel manufactures—bigger payrolls in Gary, and Pittsburgh, and Bethlehem, more people buying groceries, because steel is needed for Hawaiian plantations; two and three-quarter million dollars in automobiles and other vehicles—more men on the assembly lines in Detroit and Oakland because Hawaii operates

50,000 automobiles; more money to pay for some of these gorgeous "Body by Fisher" ads we have been seeing.

I could take Hawaii's purchases, item by item, and relate them to the business of every part of the mainland United States; to every business in which you are interested. For instance, Hawaii last year bought two and a third million dollars worth of tobacco and related manufactures—blue grass bluer in Kentucky; more acreage in Virginia because people of Hawaii like a smoke the same as you; four and a third million dollars in grains and preparations—more flour mills grinding in the Dakotas, in Montana and Minnesota because Hawaii bakes bread; two and a half million dollars in cotton manufactures—less cotton plowed under in Louisiana and Mississippi because the people of Hawaii are stylish and well clothed; more railway car loadings from all parts of the mainland to ship these products to Hawaii.

Hawaii's trade with the mainland United States is surprisingly large because she ships to the mainland the bulk of what she produces, and she buys from the mainland the bulk of what she needs. Hawaii has no mines; no oil fields; she has no lumber-producing forests or wheat fields; few factories of consequence. She grows only a small part of her own food; produces little for a home. Hawaii is a perfect market; she trades what she has for what she needs. And her products which are marketed on the mainland do not compete with like mainland products.

It is significant to note that the sales of mainland United States to Hawaii for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934 were greater by eight and a half million dollars than for the year 1933—a gain of more than 15 per cent. Likewise the shipment of products from Hawaii to mainland United States showed a gain for the same period of about nine million dollars or over 10 per cent.

Visualize the size and importance of Hawaii's trade in terms of shipping which grew with Hawaii's industries. If we were to total the weight of all goods and products moved annually between Hawaii and the mainland we would discover that it runs in the neighborhood of two million tons of freight. Two million tons of cargo means a tremendous transportation business. It requires 200,000 gross tonnage in American ships—scores of ships built in mainland shipyards—American ships manned by fifteen

hundred to two thousand American seamen. It requires large docking and terminal facilities in Los Angeles and San Francisco, in Portland and Seattle; even right here on the Atlantic coast, since considerable of Hawaii's produce is shipped direct to this seaboard through the Panama Canal.

During the war there was a crying need for more ships of American registry. But today many of her ships are idle; many of her seamen seeking employment. But today, on the Pacific, because of Hawaii's industrial prowess, a bridge of American ships from the islands to the mainland United States, has immeasurably strengthened America's merchant marine.

With Hawaii's increasing freight tonnage came an important by-product, and more business for the mainland. I refer to the travel industry, which is recognized all over the world as a material factor of trade. As much as I would like to, I am not now going to launch into a glowing dissertation on Hawaiian lure. I am not going to tell you about our surf-riding and our beaches. I am not going to wave our cocopalms at you. Possibly some of you would appreciate a word or two on the excellence of our golf courses, and the fun of our game fishing, but I must stick to business. If you will come out to the islands, however, we will try not to mix *too* much business with pleasure. It is probably because the mainland United States knows Hawaii so well as a popular tourist center that it sometimes overlooks the far more important feature of our trade.

Ships built originally for Hawaiian trade were intended primarily for the transportation of freight. Passenger carrying was simply a convenience. But as the fame of this part of the United States grew through advertising and word-of-mouth, the number of Americans who wanted to see more of their own country mounted each year. Shipping men with that progressiveness which is typical of the builders of the west, ever alive to the development of American business, threw their energies into this new effort. Here was a commodity which might be made a profitable corollary to cargo. As a result within the last few years magnificent new passenger liners have been put into service, and transportation on the Pacific has been revolutionized. Many more millions have been spent in American shipyards so that travellers between the mainland and Hawaii might have at their disposal

the most modern ships with all the comforts which make ocean voyaging so appealing.

This travel development has been a boon to Hawaii. It has provided the territory with additional revenues of several million dollars a year. But it has been equally important to the mainland United States because it has increased Hawaii's capacity to consume mainland products. The increasing number of people traveling to Hawaii must be fed, housed and entertained there. The materials for these necessities must be transported to Hawaii. It has been estimated that for every visitor carried to Hawaii another ton of freight is likewise carried. That is—another ton of business for you on the mainland. Hawaii has put more millions of dollars into hotels, airplanes, inter-island steamers, highways, shops and merchandise to care for these visitors. And more visitors for us means more trade for you.

I have tried to stress the dollars and cents importance of Hawaii's trade with the mainland. But there are also many intangible benefits. For instance, Hawaii is the first contact which the peoples of nations to the West and South have with the United States. Many who come from those countries have their only contact with the United States in Hawaii. The warmth of hospitality which Hawaii extends to these visitors is helpful in spreading the international friendship which America wishes to maintain. Trade for the mainland develops through these friendly contacts made in Hawaii.

Hawaii is fortunate in her location. It provides a convenient and pleasant meeting place in the Pacific for trade conferences and business conventions. Professional and diplomatic leaders find it an amazing laboratory in which to study; a common ground upon which to mingle. Even no less a visitor than our President of the United States visited Hawaii this summer. He saw for the first time how some four hundred thousand of his fellow citizens were living; they for the first time saw him. And you can imagine how good we felt when in his farewell address he said:

"I leave with pride in Hawaii; pride in your patriotism and in your accomplishments. The problems that you are solving are the problems of the whole nation, and your administration in Washington will not forget that you are in very truth an integral part of the nation."

In some quarters of the United States it may still be customary to think of the western borders of our country as lying along the Pacific slopes. Anyone who has that impression should elevate his sights. Draw a line south from the Territory of Alaska through the Territory of Hawaii. That line truly marks the western boundaries of the United States and at the pivot—Hawaii—a friendly outpost of a friendly nation. Some of you, keenly cognizant of this fact, have established branches in Honolulu. Others might profitably follow your example. If it is good business to operate assembling plants and maintain warehouses and sales offices on the Pacific coast why is it not good business also to locate 2,000 miles nearer to the potential markets in the Orient and the Antipodes.

Gentlemen, we have been prophesying the dawn of a Pacific era for a long time. It has dawned. We are in it. The tempo of trade across that great seaway of commerce is accelerating. Come out into it. Feel its beat in your pulse; in your pocket-books. Even if you come only for rest and relaxation, look into the business possibilities further on. See for yourself how ideally Honolulu is situated in the midst of it, how favorable conditions there are for business operations. And watch Hawaii's trade with other parts of the United States. It is great today, but with your help and cooperation its potentialities for tomorrow are greater.

A Brief History of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association*

COMPILED BY H. P. ACEE

“Now, therefore, know ye that I, the said William N. Armstrong, as such Minister as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the King in Privy Council and by the authority in me vested by law, do hereby constitute the said EDWARD P. ADAMS, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM G. IRWIN, SAMUEL T. ALEXANDER, ALFRED S. HARTWELL, JOHN H. PATY, Z. S. SPALDING, their associates and successors a body corporate under the name of The Planters' Labor and Supply Company, In witness whereof I do hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the said department to be affixed this 20th day of March, A. D., 1882.”

The Charter of Corporation here quoted represented an important phase of the dramatic beginning of the organization that functioned for thirteen years under the corporation name as shown, and later, in 1895, became the unincorporated body since known as the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Yet at the very outset in 1882 an unincorporated organization was brought about under the name of the Hawaiian Planters' Association.** We are to tell of the brief but important part it took in those first days of forceful effort to establish industrial cooperation in Hawaii upon lines that would prove sound and permanent.

Now it happens that at 10 o'clock on the morning of March 20, 1882, in the ante-room adjoining the Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 of the Free and Accepted Masons, there met a group of gentlemen who came together in response to a letter dated, Honolulu, February 18, 1882 and signed by the following: Castle & Cooke, Bishop & Co., H. Hackfeld & Co., C. Brewer & Co., Theo. H. Davies & Co., G. W. Macfarlane & Co., Wm. G. Irwin & Co., F. A. Schaefer & Co., and E. P. Adams. The letter calling the meeting is quoted in part as follows:

“It must be evident to you and others who own property in this Kingdom, that the most energetic and united action is now required to protect it. Prudence and forethought require that

*Compiled largely from the Hawaiian Planters' Monthly. The character and wording of the old records have been preserved insofar as practicable, but the use of quotation marks has been limited so as to aid clarity of presentation.

**It is well to note the difference in names between the Hawaiian Planters' Association of 1882, and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association formed in 1895.

there be no delay. We are threatened with a serious check, if not great disaster, to our prosperity under the reciprocity treaty. The period is near by in which the Government of the United States may, by treaty provision, terminate it. A powerful opposition to its continuance is manifested throughout the United States, so far as it is possible to judge from the newspapers. The means used in this opposition are of the boldest and most unscrupulous character. Newspapers in the United States which have much influence, accept as true the charges against the planting interest of maintaining a species of human bondage, and defrauding the United States Government, while the original source of these charges are forgotten. Names of great weight in the commercial centres of the United States are added to the list of those opposed to reciprocity, and it becomes a difficult matter to overcome the influence of such men What is needed then at this critical period is a prompt and full gathering of all who are interested in these subjects that we may confer together and take such united measures as may bring mutual prosperity. It is thought that the meeting at Honolulu will occupy from four to six days, and we now earnestly request your attendance on Monday, March 20th, at 10 A. M."

Those who attended this special meeting, so called together, in the ante-room of the lodge were: Messrs. S. N. Castle, J. H. Paty, P. N. Makee, J. C. Glade, A. S. Hartwell, J. E. Eldarts, C. Notley, F. A. Schaefer, J. B. Atherton, H. Macfarlane, P. C. Jones, Jr., Z. S. Spalding, E. P. Adams, A. Dreier, G. N. Wilcox, R. Hinds, R. Halstead, A. Unna, J. Gurney, J. H. Soper, W. S. Luce, J. K. McKenzie, E. A. Burchardt, Kynnersley, R. A. Macfie, Jr., Koelling, Dr. Thompson, C. M. Cooke, W. O. Smith, S. L. Austin, J. Austin, J. D. Spreckels, S. T. Alexander, J. Woods, G. F. Holmes, W. H. Cornwell, Dr. Wetmore, H. Deacon, A. H. Smith, J. N. Wright, H. P. Baldwin, A. J. Cartwright, C. F. Hart, W. H. Bailey, W. G. Irwin, W. F. Grant, H. M. Whitney, H. Maertens, W. H. Rickard, A. Haneburg, Dr. McGrew, W. E. Rowell, G. W. C. Jones, T. R. Walker and A. S. Wilcox.

The Chairman proceeded to explain the object of this important meeting. He then asked to have two secretaries, and on nomination by Mr. E. Adams, Mr. F. A. Schaefer and Mr. T. R. Walker were appointed.

Mr. A. S. Hartwell then addressed the meeting. It is significant to note his closing remarks: "We have plenty of the best material for the discussion now before us. Of course perfect unanimity is neither to be expected nor desired; but a reasonable deference to the views of the majority is, I suppose, an object to be aimed at. Our work is before us—I believe it will be done."

There followed the appointment of committees on the following subjects: labor, cultivation, machinery, legislation, reciprocity, transportation, manufacture of sugar, executive.

Just before this first meeting was adjourned Col. W. F. Allen said he had welcome news for all. He read a letter just to hand from Minister Allen, of Washington, "There is no doubt the treaty will run its time." This had reference to the Reciprocity Treaty, over which there was much concern. It was a treaty between the Kingdom of Hawaii and the United States of America, signed by King Kalakaua and Pres. U. S. Grant. This Treaty by its terms covered the period from 1876 to 1884.

Mr. T. R. Walker considered adjournment proper "on account of the arrival of the mail", and his motion for adjournment until Tuesday, March 21st, 1882, at 10 A. M., was carried.

In addition to those listed above who attended the first meeting on Monday, March 20, 1882, the following were in attendance during subsequent meetings of this first convention: A. F. Judd, H. A. Widemann, W. W. Hall, C. Afong, W. N. Armstrong, S. B. Dole, J. M. Alexander.

At the second meeting on Tuesday, March 21st, 1882, some important differences of opinion developed as to the form the organization was to take.

The report of the Executive Committee followed several other reports, and was supplemented by a proposed constitution and by-laws for the Planters' Labor and Supply Company. This was followed by the reading of the Charter, which has been already quoted in part. Mr. Hartwell presenting the matter explained that in order to comply with legal requirements several gentlemen had taken shares provisionally, but that in due course an allotment of shares would be in accordance with the tonnage of sugar produced by each shareholder. The names of the provisional shareholders were W. G. Irwin & Co., H. Hackfeld & Co., 5,000 each; J. H. Paty, E. P. Adams, W. H. Bailey, A. S. Hartwell and S. T. Alexander, 2,000 each.

After hearing the report on machinery, in which Mr. J. D. Spreckels "fully illustrated the advantages of the five-roller arrangement over that of the three-roller mills that are in general use", Mr. P. C. Jones, moved that the report of the Executive Committee be taken up for consideration, the report on Labor not being ready.

The proposed constitution of the Hawaiian Planters' Association* was read. Memberships were to be confined to actual owners of sugar-planting interests and there was to be an annual fee of \$5.00.

*Hawaiian Planters' Association, not the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

At the afternoon session the report of the Committee on Labor was read. The report was signed by six members of the Committee and dissented to by three. They were Capt. Grant, Judge Hart and Mr. Whitney. Mr. Whitney "agreed with most of the report, but was not prepared to join in the recommendation as to the Labor Supply Association which required further consideration."

At this point Mr. Schaefer said that the constitution and by-laws of the Hawaiian Planters' Association were written and ready for signatures. All present having signed, the meeting elected officers: President, Hon. S. N. Castle; Vice Presidents, E. P. Adams, S. L. Austin, S. T. Alexander, G. N. Wilcox; Corresponding Secretary, P. C. Jones, Jr.; Recording Secretary, F. A. Schaefer; Treasurer, J. H. Paty; Auditor, W. W. Hall.

The remainder of Tuesday's meeting and the meetings of Wednesday and part of Thursday were devoted to the labor question and other subjects. The relative merits of Portuguese and Chinese as laborers were discussed at length and the question of bringing American Negroes, East Indians, and people from the New Hebrides also had attention.

A lively argument ensued, as to whether it would be judicious or not to accept the Charter of the Planters' Labor & Supply Co. that had been offered them. This charter called for 25,000 shares at \$5.00 each.

Mr. Widemann spoke strongly in favor of the Charter. "He hoped everyone would sign the subscription list before leaving the room."

Mr. T. R. Walker explained at some length his reasons for objecting to a chartered corporation. Mr. H. M. Whitney considered labor the "most interesting and vexatious question they had to deal with." It seemed to him that this Company furnished "the most sensible and practicable means" of meeting the problems at issue. He thought that "every planter in want of laborers should join." Mr. W. O. Smith dwelt upon the merits of incorporated action. Mr. A. S. Hartwell explained the legal points of an incorporated body. Mr. J. Austin advocated the project and proposed that the chairman request that "those gentlemen who have not put down their names as subscribers to the Planters' Labor and Supply Co. that they now do so." Mr. Austin's motion carried and the meeting adjourned at 5 P. M.

On Thursday, March 23rd, 1882, a meeting of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company convened, and lasted throughout the day. The requisite number of shares was ultimately subscribed for and the company was duly formed.

However, at the meeting of Friday, March 24th, 1882, it was

the Hawaiian Planters' Association that was again in session. Mr. J. M. Alexander said he thought he expressed the sentiment of all when he said "that some embarrassment might arise in having two societies devoted to the one object. It seemed likely to be perplexing. He would therefore move, 'that we, as the Planters' Association, disband, and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay all the expenses that had been incurred, and recommended the Labor and Supply Company to confirm the Committees appointed by the Association'."

Mr. T. R. Walker asked when there would be opportunity to discuss the reports. The Chairman said the motion to disband the Association was before the meeting.

Mr. E. R. Adams said it seemed unwise to disband this Association.

Mr. E. A. Burchardt agreed with this viewpoint. So did Mr. P. C. Jones, Jr. who "would at least like to try the Association until next October".

Mr. S. B. Dole said the object of the Association had been accomplished. He considered they would be stronger with one society than with two.

Mr. W. O. Smith agreed with Mr. Dole fully, "they did not want divided interests". There was considerable discussion, Messrs. Bailey, Wetmore, Widemann and Alexander participating.

Mr. Schaefer said the natural thing would be to merge the two companies into one. A motion was made to that effect.

Mr. Walker moved as an amendment that "the Association remain in *statu quo* until next October." He said their "intelligence was not in proportion to the number of tons of sugar they produced."

Mr. Widemann asked what would be gained by abolishing the Association?

"Strength", replied Mr. W. O. Smith.

"I absolutely deny it", retorted Mr. Widemann.

Mr. Whitney wanted to know "would the breaking up of this Association build up and help our prosperity?" He wanted to see a large number of planters present to vote on it. Mr. Adams said it was now past 12 o'clock and all morning they had done nothing, he would like to see something done before they adjourned. Mr. Walker's amendment was then put to the meeting and carried by a majority of three. The meeting adjourned at 12:15 and re-assembled at 1:30 P. M.

The Chairman said it had been intimated to him, that a motion to reconsider the question before the meeting this morning was contemplated.

Mr. A. H. Smith, who had voted in the majority, moved a reconsideration of the motion. Mr. Hartwell, Capt. Grant and Mr. Macfie spoke in favor of continuing the Hawaiian Planters' Association. Mr. Dole said "it would be like two Governments in one country." Mr. Austin mentioned the importance of unity. He thought the two associations should be merged, that "this (Hawaiian Planters') Association had done its work and done it nobly, therefore let it now be disbanded."

Finally the motion to reconsider was put to the meeting and carried by a large majority. Mr. Walker's amendment to continue the Planters' Association until October next, was voted upon and lost by an overwhelming majority. Mr. J. M. Alexander was then called to the Chair. The Hawaiian Planters' had dissolved; the meeting continued as that of the Planters' Labor & Supply Co.

The Charter was accepted and a board of Trustees was elected, consisting of Messrs. E. P. Adams, S. T. Alexander, J. C. Glade, A. S. Hartwell, W. G. Irwin, J. H. Paty, and Z. S. Spalding. The Trustees held meeting and appointed the following officers: S. T. Alexander, President; W. G. Irwin, Vice President; J. H. Paty, Treasurer; E. P. Adams, Secretary and J. C. Glade, Auditor. An assessment of one dollar per share was levied.

It was resolved "that a periodical to be called the Planters' Monthly should be published by the Company." Mr. Dole, Mr. Smith and Mr. Castle were appointed to supervise its publication in connection with the Trustees.

The Committees appointed under the Planters' Association (excepting the Executive Committee) were re-appointed by the Planters' Labor & Supply Company. The reports of these Committees to the Association were accepted as reports of the Company and placed on file.

The report of the Committee on legislation was heard and some recommendations were passed favoring legislation (or action) along the following lines: (1) A law "totally prohibiting the importation and sale of all spirituous or intoxicating liquors, except for medical and mechanical purposes." (This motion replaced one of an earlier session recommending against the sale of liquor to Chinese and Polynesians.) (2) the passage of the Registration and Identification Act for laborers, (3) urging more stringent enforcement of the opium laws.

Then, on the Saturday of that first convention of the body that eventually became the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association we find reference to what may be considered a thin entering wedge of science applied to industry. It took form in a resolu-

tion, "That the Trustees be requested to consider the advisability of employing a thoroughly competent chemist to reside on these Islands, and do such chemical work as may be for the advantage of planters and manufacturers."

The report of the Committee on the Reciprocity Treaty was referred to the Trustees.

After some business dealing with other reports the meeting adjourned until Monday.

On Monday, March 27th, 1882, the labor question was again taken up.

This article deals largely with the question of organization. It should be recorded, however, that undoubtedly one of the great problems that brought these gentlemen together in 1882 was that of obtaining labor to man the industrial developments which they foresaw.

At an early session Mr. Armstrong, as Minister of the Interior of the Kingdom of Hawaii, appeared before the meeting. He discussed the plans and projects related to Portuguese immigration. He mentioned the great value of immigrants in a new country. He felt "the nation could afford to introduce immigrants at its own expense." He deplored the fact that active steps had not been taken in promoting immigration years ago. He said that the returns which the planters had now sent showed "that 3,000 laborers were needed at once; probably 4,000 would be needed." He felt "that in the matter of immigration the community should not be always looking to the Government, but there should be strong and unanimous action by the community and aid by the Government."

Mr. T. R. Walker said he should like a resolution to be passed "that in coming together and subscribing capital they had not any nefarious intent. They had no desire to do any lobbying, even if lobbying were possible here. Their object was to work together among themselves for the benefit of the planting interest and as to the malice that had been going about against them they intended to meet it by their honest and straightforward conduct."

Toward the close of the meeting, (Monday, March 27, 1882) which was the last of this first convention the labor issue still claimed attention. Mr. H. P. Baldwin moved that the Trustees be recommended to send a good man to the New Hebrides to secure laborers. This was seconded and carried, only one negative vote being given, that of Judge Hart, who desired "to have his protest against the importation of any more cannibals recorded."

A motion was also carried requesting the Legislature to authorize the appointment of an Inspector of Boilers. A resolution was passed on a motion by Mr. Soper, "That our Secretary

be requested to supply the press with as full a report as possible of the proceedings of the company."

Finally a motion to adjourn this first convention was intercepted by a motion by Mr. James Woods and seconded by Mr. J. N. Wright, and carried by acclamation, "that a vote of thanks be tendered to the residents of Honolulu for the kindness with which they had received the members from the country."

This is not a history of the sugar industry of Hawaii, but a brief one of the organization now known as the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, so we may pass rapidly over those years between 1882 and 1895, recording in passing that conventions were held annually, that addresses and reports of committees were heard and discussed, that the subjects covered were labor, cultivation, machinery, legislation, reciprocity, transportation, manufacture of sugar, etc., etc.

We have recorded that Mr. S. N. Castle was the President of the Hawaiian Planters' Association that dissolved after three brief days in favor of the Planters' Labor & Supply Company, and that Mr. S. T. Alexander was the first President elected at the March convention. In the fall of 1882 the regular annual meetings began. At the first of these Mr. Z. S. Spalding was made president and re-elected in 1883. His successors in office are shown as follows with their years of service:

Johnathan Austin.....	1884-85
S. B. Dole.....	1885-86
H. P. Baldwin.....	1886-87-88-89
A. Young.....	1889-90-91-92
W. G. Irwin.....	1892-93-94
F. A. Schaefer.....	1894-95

The year 1895 was one of significant change in the organization. In that year two important developments occurred. One of them changed the name and character of the organization from that of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company, a corporation, to an unincorporated organization under the name of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. The second development was that of starting a scientific institution that has since come to be known as the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

On Tuesday, November 26th, 1895, at the second day's session of the annual meeting of that year, with President F. A. Schaefer in the chair, Secretary Bolte read the following report: "At a meeting of the shareholders and members of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company, held at Honolulu this 25th day of November, 1895, it has been decided that, in consideration of the changed conditions of the sugar industry in these Islands, the

Planters' Labor and Supply Company should be disincorporated, and that an association be formed which shall be known by the name of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, the objects and purposes of which shall be the same as those of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company."

The by-laws for the new Association were then adopted. They provided, in part, that the objects of the Association would be: (1) the improvement of the sugar industry, the support of an experimental station and laboratory, the maintenance of a sufficient supply of labor, and the development of agriculture in general; (2) that membership is open to companies and individuals directly interested in sugar plantations or mills, new memberships were to receive approval of the Board of Trustees; and (3) that the business of the Association shall be conducted by a Board of Trustees elected by the members at the annual meeting.

The Trustees for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association elected in 1895 were: F. M. Swanzy, W. G. Irwin, F. A. Schaefer, H. P. Baldwin, C. Bolte, J. B. Atherton, P. C. Jones, J. F. Hackfeld and A. Young. The officers elected that year were: F. M. Swanzy, President; John F. Hackfeld, Vice-President; C. Bolte, Secretary; P. C. Jones, Treasurer; and J. B. Atherton, Auditor.

Mr. L. A. Thurston, in an article published in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser in 1906, sketched the development of early trends toward gaining scientific aid for the industry. He said:

"For several successive years desultory experiments, by rule and thumb, were made, with varying success. There was no analytical chemist on the islands; no analysis of soils or knowledge of what the different soils required. In 1883 and 1884, the Planters' Company authorized the engaging of a chemist, but nothing was done. In 1884 the legislature made an appropriation for a professor of chemistry at Punahou. The Planters' Company agreed to pay part of his salary, in consideration of his analyzing soils. Under this arrangement Professor L. L. Van Slyke was engaged in 1885. This arrangement lasted for several years. The Hawaiian Commercial Company* first engaged a mill chemist in 1884, Dr. G. Martin being the man. He also analyzed soils and in 1885 opened an office for the purpose in Honolulu."

The old reports indicate that problems arising from the use of commercial fertilizers took a prominent place in the developments that led to a decision to have an experiment station to serve the plantations. At the annual meeting of 1892 the Committee on Fertilizers with Mr. J. F. Hackfeld as chairman and Mr. Geo. F.

*Presumably the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co.

Renton and Mr. W. J. Rickard as members, dealt forcefully with the issue before the industry. The report reads in part as follows:

"Another point which comes out very strongly in several of the appended letters, is the necessity of establishing some agricultural experiment station in this country to give aid and advice to all planters and others engaged in agricultural pursuits. The most important work for such a station would no doubt be the analysis of the various soils with recommendations as to the fertilizers which would prove most beneficial for the same, and the engagement of an experienced agricultural chemist"

Through the courtesy of Mr. A. F. Cooke two letters on the subject of the proposed station were presented; one from L. L. Van Slyke of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. This letter read in part: "My ideas of the needs of the Islands are about the same as yours. They should have established systematic work in agriculture ten years ago, and until an experiment station is permanently established, the Islands cannot progress rapidly in agriculture. It is systematic work, steady pegging away on the same lines that tell, and that takes time at best. There should be headquarters with chemical laboratory, a kind of central station, and then a large portion of the work should be in the way of cooperation by the different planters in carrying out experiments planned by the director. Special experiments could be carried on at the central station."

A letter from Dr. W. C. Stubbs of the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station was also presented. He described the facilities of the Louisiana station. He urged a chemist, a laboratory and "if you desire extensive experiments in sugar, bananas, rice, coffee and pineapples, you would have to combine an expert agriculturist with your chemist and increase your annuity."

An appended letter from Mr. Geo. F. Renton contained the following statement: ". . . . an immense benefit would accrue to our sugar interests if we had a properly equipped station in charge of a man capable of conferring with and advising planters as to their needs. The station, I think, should have something of the scope of the stations in the States in which efforts are being made to have the plants, as well as the chemist, analyze the soil."

An appended letter from Mr. L. Ahlborn states, "There are thousands of dollars spent annually for fertilizer by the different plantations and, I believe, with very little results, considering the heavy expenses. So far I have not met a single planter, who could tell me positively that he had the right fertilizer for his land, and knew the exact amount he had to put on would it not be worth while to engage a competent chemist who could give us directions in the right way? Would not the cost of getting such

a man be small in comparison with the costly experiments every plantation has to undergo?"

At the annual meeting of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company in 1894 it was reported that the Trustees had been in correspondence with Dr. Stubbs "with the view of procuring the services of an experienced agricultural chemist who might travel about among the different plantations giving advice to managers about fertilization and other matters, and who should have a laboratory in Honolulu where a younger Chemist would help him to do the analytical work." The Secretary's report further stated, "The Trustees desire to mention here that Dr. Stubbs has taken great pains in this matter and shown great interest in our affairs and that they are much indebted to him for the valuable aid and information he had rendered."

At this meeting Mr. Baldwin brought up the matter of providing ways and means for the coming year, and proposed "an assessment of five cents per ton for general expenses and five cents per ton for laboratory and chemist . . ." He expressed himself as "strongly in favor of an experimental station, fully equipped with a laboratory, and thought that Prof. Stubbs would be the best man to undertake the work, and stated that some correspondence had taken place with him regarding it."

Discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Bolte, Goodale, Swanzy.

Mr. Morrison moved that the Trustees be authorized to proceed with the project. On being seconded this motion was unanimously adopted.

It is to be recalled that while the Experiment Station as first established was without an entomological department, the Planters' Labor & Supply Company had not failed to recognize the importance of entomological work. As early as 1893 they had contributed half of the salary of Mr. Albert Koebele, then occupying a government position, and engaged on the work of introducing beneficial insects into the Hawaiian Islands. This work included the introduction of the ladybird which effectually controlled the cottony-cushion scale here, as it had done in California when previously introduced by him.

It is to be recorded that in the Planters' Monthly of October 1892 there appears a letter written by Mr. Edmund C. Shorey, advocating an Experiment Station to be supported by the industry. He wrote, "The Planters would have to support the station even if it were established by the Government and it seems to me direct control would be much more satisfactory than through the medium of a political machine." He presented a creditable prospectus of the things an experimental station might undertake, enlarging

John Waterhouse.....1919-20	John Waterhouse.....1927-28
E. F. Bishop.....1920-21	R. A. Cooke.....1928-29
J. W. Waldron.....1921-22	A. W. T. Bottomley.....1929-30
J. M. Dowsett.....1922-23	F. C. Atherton.....1930-31
A. W. T. Bottomley.....1923-24	J. W. Waldron.....1931-32
John Hind.....1924-25	John E. Russell.....1932-33
F. C. Atherton.....1925-26	John Waterhouse.....1933-34
E. H. Wodehouse.....1926-27	

Following a recommendation of the Labor Committee, on March 20, 1906, that a representative be sent to the Philippines, Mr. Albert F. Judd went to Manila April 21, 1906. The Association was afterwards represented in Manila by Mr. L. E. Pinkham and Mr. O. A. Steven. They left for Manila on April 22, 1909. Mr. G. G. Kinney went to Manila to assist Mr. Pinkham on October 16, 1911. Mr. Montague Lord was engaged for the Manila office October 2, 1912 and left for that post November 1, 1912. Upon termination of Mr. Kinney's engagement, Mr. W. H. Babbitt was placed in charge of the Manila office, April 16, 1915. Both Mr. Babbitt and Mr. Lord are stationed in Manila at this time.

Since annexation in 1898 the Association has had representation in Washington more or less constantly. Mr. W. A. Kinney was there from December 8, 1898 to April 27, 1899; Mr. W. O. Smith from October 16, 1899 to February 22, 1900. He returned May 11, 1900. During the interim Mr. W. N. Armstrong went to Washington and remained until May 30, 1900. Mr. J. W. Foster was there from June, 1900 to December 29, 1900. He was retained as counsel to October 7, 1905. Mr. W. Haywood was there from October 31, 1900 to September 2, 1905. Hon. F. M. Hatch was appointed as Washington representative October 7, 1905. He opened the permanent office in Washington September 4, 1907, and continued until June 1, 1911. He was succeeded by Judge Sidney M. Ballou. Judge Ballou served from 1911 until 1920. His place was taken by Mr. R. D. Mead, who has served since October 1, 1920, at which time he left the Honolulu office where he had been Secretary of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Mr. Mead was appointed a Vice-President of the Association in 1926.

The position of Secretary of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has been one of much importance. Since 1895 this office has been held by the following: Messrs. C. Bolte, W. O. Smith, R. D. Mead and J. K. Butler. At times the position of Secretary has been combined with that of Treasurer and that of Director of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics. These positions have been vacant since the death of Mr. J. K. Butler in June, 1934. Mr. G. G. Kinney was Treasurer in 1921 and 1922. Mr.

gestions may represent more completely the interests of the community at large.

The leafhopper scourge of thirty years ago is to be mentioned only in its bearing upon additional developments in scientific work. It caused the experiment station activities to be enlarged to include a department of entomology and a department of plant pathology and physiology. These were handled for a time as separate divisions under separate directors, (Entomology—R. C. L. Perkins; Pathology and physiology—N. A. Cobb, 1905-1907; L. Lewton-Brain, 1907-1909) later to be merged, in 1909, with the division of agriculture and chemistry (directed by C. F. Eckart) as a single institution with one director. Forestry work was added to the station in 1918.

At the present time the station has six scientific departments, headed by the following personnel:

Director.....	H. P. Agee
Entomology.....	C. E. Pemberton
with O. H. Swezey & Dr. R. C. L. Perkins consulting	
Botany, Forestry and Pathology....	Dr. H. L. Lyon
Chemistry.....	Dr. F. E. Hance
Genetics.....	Dr. A. J. Mangelsdorf
Agriculture.....	R. J. Borden
with J. A. Verret consulting	
Sugar Technology.....	W. L. McCleery
with W. R. McAllep consulting	

Among those prominently associated with the Experiment Station in the past (omitting those previously mentioned) are: Albert Koebele, Frederick Muir, Noel Deerr, R. S. Norris, S. S. Peck, P. S. Burgess, G. R. Stewart, W. P. Naquin and L. D. Larsen.

We have listed the presidents from 1882 to 1894. Since the formation of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association in 1895 the following have served as presidents:

F. M. Swanzy.....	1895-96	F. A. Schaefer.....	1907-08
J. F. Hackfeld.....	1896-97	S. M. Damon.....	1908-09
J. B. Atherton.....	1897-98	W. Pfothenhauer.....	1909-10
H. P. Baldwin.....	1898-99	E. D. Tenney.....	1910-11
C. M. Cooke.....	1899-00	F. M. Swanzy.....	1911-12
F. A. Schaefer.....	1900-01	J. P. Cooke.....	1912-13
W. G. Irwin.....	1901-02	E. F. Bishop.....	1913-14
H. A. Isenberg.....	1902-03	J. M. Dowsett.....	1914-15
E. D. Tenney.....	1903-04	A. W. T. Bottomley.....	1915-16
F. M. Swanzy.....	1904-05	Geo. Rodiek.....	1916-17
H. P. Baldwin.....	1905-06	E. D. Tenney.....	1917-18
E. F. Bishop.....	1906-07	E. H. Wodehouse.....	1918-19

John Waterhouse.....1919-20	John Waterhouse.....1927-28
E. F. Bishop.....1920-21	R. A. Cooke.....1928-29
J. W. Waldron.....1921-22	A. W. T. Bottomley.....1929-30
J. M. Dowsett.....1922-23	F. C. Atherton.....1930-31
A. W. T. Bottomley.....1923-24	J. W. Waldron.....1931-32
John Hind.....1924-25	John E. Russell.....1932-33
F. C. Atherton.....1925-26	John Waterhouse.....1933-34
E. H. Wodehouse.....1926-27	

Following a recommendation of the Labor Committee, on March 20, 1906, that a representative be sent to the Philippines, Mr. Albert F. Judd went to Manila April 21, 1906. The Association was afterwards represented in Manila by Mr. L. E. Pinkham and Mr. O. A. Steven. They left for Manila on April 22, 1909. Mr. G. G. Kinney went to Manila to assist Mr. Pinkham on October 16, 1911. Mr. Montague Lord was engaged for the Manila office October 2, 1912 and left for that post November 1, 1912. Upon termination of Mr. Kinney's engagement, Mr. W. H. Babbitt was placed in charge of the Manila office, April 16, 1915. Both Mr. Babbitt and Mr. Lord are stationed in Manila at this time.

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R. D. Mead was Director of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics for some years beginning in 1909.

As this is written there is announcement that Major General Briant H. Wells has retired from the United States Army to become (on October 1, 1934) Secretary and Treasurer of the Association and Director of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

The Trustees of the Association at the present time are:

F. C. Atherton	J. W. Waldron
R. A. Cooke	H. A. Walker
J. E. Russell	John Waterhouse

The Officers of the Association are:

John Waterhouse.....	President
R. A. Cooke.....	1st Vice-President
H. A. Walker.....	2nd Vice-President
R. D. Mead.....	Additional Vice-President
Briant H. Wells.....	Secretary-Treasurer
S. O. Halls.....	Asst. Secretary and Asst. Treasurer
W. Pflueger.....	Asst. Treasurer
J. E. Russell.....	Auditor

During the current year, 1934, the Trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association have been authorized by the plantations to contest the constitutionality of the Jones-Costigan amendment to the federal law known as the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The Association is represented in this suit by the Hon. James H. Garfield as its chief counsel.

Also at this time plans are being discussed for the 54th Annual Meeting which is scheduled for December 3 to 6, 1934. According to custom of long standing, President John Waterhouse will retire after his year of service, to be succeeded by the present 1st Vice-President, Mr. R. A. Cooke.

THE HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY IN DEPRESSION YEARS

BY DR. ROYAL N. CHAPMAN

THE Hawaiian pineapple industry has passed through a period of five years in which it has experienced a cycle of expansion and depression similar to that experienced by the business of the world in general for that period. During this period the industry entered upon cooperative activities and has made great strides in agricultural practices due to the results of scientific research and the necessity of economy enforced by the depression.

The Hawaiian pack of canned pineapple went from less than ten million cases in 1929 to more than twelve million in 1930. The result of this great increase in output, coming at a time when the world was feeling a depression and buying was curtailed, was a large carry over in the hands of the canning companies. In 1931 the pack of over twelve million cases could have been greatly exceeded had it not been for an agreement among the companies to curtail their packing. Even so, the carryover of pineapple on hand, added to this new pack, meant that the industry had more pineapple to sell than ever before.

The situation was met by a cooperative advertising campaign to dispose of this large amount of canned pineapple, and an agreement to hold production in line with consumer demand on the part of the members of the newly formed Pineapple Producers' Cooperative Association. The result was a pack of about five million cases in 1932 which was increased to nearly eight million cases in 1933, and in 1934 has approached the normal which obtained before 1930. Concurrently, the price of canned pineapple has been adjusted from the low figure which the industry adopted at the end of 1931 to a figure which at present allows a small margin of profit.

The Hawaiian pineapple industry has thus adjusted its production to its ability to sell, as a result of economic pressure rather than through Government coercion. The companies still maintain their individual sales agencies, and competition between them is as keen as ever. The Cooperative Association sets the

quotas which the various companies may pack on the basis of a percentage of the total pack which is fixed for each year. The Cooperative also determines the standards of the various grades which are to be packed and the price structure under which the products are to be sold.

Agricultural practices have been greatly changed during this depression period, with the result that pineapples are produced at a much lower cost than in the previous years. Part of this reduction of cost has come about through operations which in themselves do not constitute a high per cent of the cost of pineapples but which, when taken together, amount to an appreciable saving. These have to do with the adoption of Diesel tractors and roller bearing plows for cultivating the fields; new methods of handling planting materials when they are picked, trimmed and carried to the new fields. A revision of the methods of laying out the fields, laying the paper and inserting the plants has also contributed to these savings. Such progress has been a natural result of the change of emphasis from the necessity of producing as great a tonnage as possible with less regard to cost, to the necessity of producing a restricted tonnage at the lowest possible cost.

Certain of the changes which have come to the industry due to the result of scientific research have been fundamental to the welfare of the pineapple industry in the Hawaiian Islands. While the results of the Cooperative Association in tiding the industry over the immediate financial crisis have put the industry in order and saved it from immediate collapse, some of the results of the scientific work have placed the industry upon a basis of permanence which may be of greater ultimate value to the Territory.

Yellow spot disease which apparently appeared for the first time at about 1925 and increased ten-fold each year for the next few years has in the last five years been found to be a virus disease transmitted by the onion thrips. While control measures at the present time are far from satisfactory, this disease has gone from the category of an unknown fear to a definitely known virus with a well known transmitter. Efforts are being made at the present time to establish parasites to control the populations of thrips which transmit the disease.

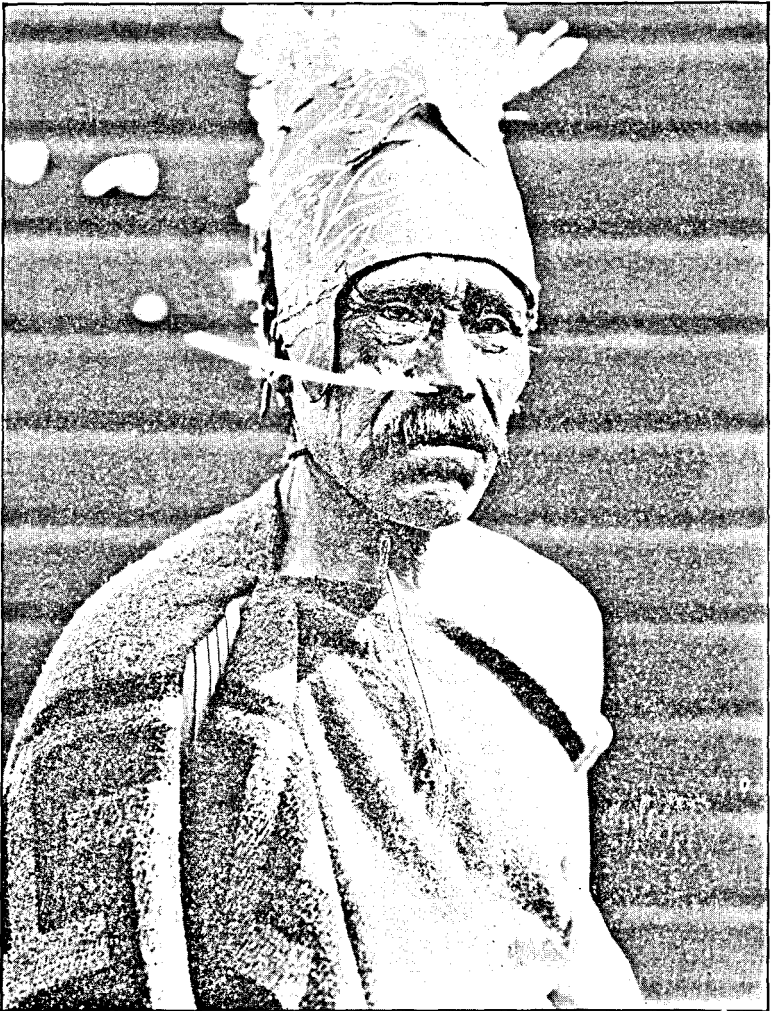
Prior to 1930 the great majority of the fields, particularly upon the areas which had been longest in pineapple culture, died

of wilt before producing the first ratoon, and in many cases before the plant crop had been harvested. Since the discovery that this disease is transmitted by the mealy bug and the outline of a program for the control of the mealy bug by oil sprays, it is now possible to bring fields through to ratoons in a healthier condition than plant crops were formerly maintained. The majority of the expense of the production of the ratoons is entailed before the plant crop is taken off, therefore the production of the ratoons means the production of very cheap fruits. This has meant not alone the saving of an enormous tonnage of fruit but it has meant that the production program could be much more certain than before as the chance of the fields' wilting has been eliminated if proper precautions are taken.

The elimination of wilt in the pineapple fields has meant still more than the economic saving of the immediate crop. It has meant that it has been possible to do careful experimental work with such factors as fertilization and various field management policies which before were impossible due to the widespread interference of wilt. It has been possible during recent years to revise the fertilizer schedule based upon the requirement of individual fields, and make a material saving in the cost of producing a ton of pineapples.

Again in the absence of wilt it has been possible to determine the effects of various types of planting material upon types and quality of fruit. The Experiment Station took advantage of the large amount of fruit that was to be left in the fields during curtailment and made extensive tests on the effects of various climatic and regional factors on the types of fruit produced. Such wholesale use of fruit for experimental purposes would never have been possible in other than depression times when canning was curtailed. This work which has been done cooperatively among various departments of the Experiment Station has included that on the one hand there are certain climatic conditions which may have as much influence on the type of fruit to be produced as all the variations in agricultural practices. On the other hand, careful selection of planting material and a careful control of agricultural practices will produce a high quality of fruit.

The pineapple industry has thus emerged from the severe test of the depression in a better condition than ever before, having taken advantage of the lessons of economic loss and agricultural necessity.



THE MYSTERY OF THE NOOTKA

BY FRANK GIOLMA

Victoria and Island Publicity Bureau

A MAN remarked to me the other day that this is essentially an age of investigation. If you look at the leading stories in the daily press and the magazines, he said, you will note that half the people in the news are engaged in trying to pierce the future and the other half in delving into the past.

One reads everywhere of wonderful scientific discoveries—perhaps the most wonderful of them are those touching the infancy of the human race and the early wanderings of the nations that account for the present-day divisions of mankind. Some keys to these mysteries of the past have been found in Brazil and other parts of South America, others in the Gobi Desert in Asia, and it would appear as if yet another key to at least one of these mysteries will one of these days be discovered in the nation of the Nootkas, a people living up on the West coast of Vancouver Island.

Of course, to you and me, the Nootka are just West coast Indians, simply that and nothing more. But it seems that among the people who are learned in such matters, grave doubt exists as to whether the Nootka are Indians at all. One such suggests that they are a remnant of the widespread Oceanic race which has spread itself from Madagascar on the West to Hawaii on the East and from Formosa on the north to Easter Island on the south.

Vancouver Island is but 1800 miles from their present easternmost colony, which distance is but a little more than one-tenth of the distance between the extreme outposts of this stock and less than one-fourth of the distance the ancestors of the Easter Islanders themselves passed over in sailing thither, if we bring them from the common centre and original home of their race.

Thirty-four generations ago the great Polynesian navigator Maui was sailing far and wide over the Pacific waters in his great double canoes, each of which was capable of carrying from

200 to 300 people. We know he reached the Fijian group and from thence sailed away and discovered Alta and the other islands of the Tongan group; from whence he sailed to New Zealand, left a portion of his people there, returned to Tonga and making this his headquarters, undertook and accomplished other voyages.

Naturally, there are other ethnologists who refuse to accept this suggestion. Some say the Nootka are derived from the Mexicans, others that they come from China, Mongolia or Japan. They do not agree, you see, as to where these people originated. But they all seem to be one in the idea that the Nootka are not American Indians.

Personally, because I love the glamour of romance, I like to think of them as a decadent remnant of that great race that lived on a continent that existed out in the Pacific before the world upheaval during which the American Continent rose up from below the ocean and theirs sank beneath the sea. Some traces of these people, their civilization and culture, are found at Easter Island and on some of the other tops of the submerged mountains we know as the Hawaiian Islands.

In any case, these Nootka are a complete contrast to the Indians of all other parts of the North American Continent. The inland Indian is tall, sinewy and lithe. His face is elongated, nose aquiline and eyes piercing black. He is a born hunter, can run long distances, follow by scent and pick up tracks of game or man in the forest or on the plains that are quite hidden from the white man. He is quick to action, nervously agile and restless.

The Nootka is, on the other hand, short in stature, thick-set, with small legs and a big, moon-shaped flat face set on a pair of heavy shoulders. Here and there the faces are longer and even more Hawaiian in type. The chest is large, the arm development out of all proportion to the rest of the body. Nature has built him to suit his occupation, which is to sit in a canoe, paddling or fishing.

Living on the West coast beaches and cut off from the rest of the Continent by almost impenetrable forests, the Nootka is in no way a land hunter, being as afraid of the forest as a child is of the dark. In his mythology, the good spirit Qua-utz, the creator, comes with help and good tidings, in a shining canoe from out of the far distance over the sunlit Pacific, while the

evil spirit, Matlox, that brings famine, disease and death, lives in the forest.

Here is a description of this evil one as given by the Nootka to Don Jose Mariano Mozino, scientist of the Royal Expedition of New Spain and of the northern limits of California in the year 1793, one of the first Europeans to study the Nootka, if not their discoverer. "The Matlox body is very monstrous, his head resembling that of a human, but with claws bigger, sharper, stronger than those of a bear and with fingers and toes armed with long curved nails. His cries alone hurl to the ground one that listens to them and he makes a thousand pieces of the unfortunate who receives a blow."

Possibly only a few of the Nootka today would acknowledge belief in this evil spirit. However, only a few years ago while I was fishing during salmon berry time on one of the Vancouver Island rivers, I suddenly heard a great clatter of tin cans intermingled with shouts and cries. Then along a well marked logging trail came a party of Nootka. While the women and children picked the berries, the men kept up an incessant din by beating with sticks and stones on old frying pans and coal oil tins.

When asked the reason, they said they were scaring away the evil spirit that lives in the forest. It takes a long time, you see, to eradicate these ingrained beliefs even when the attack is made by present day civilization aided by Government officials, missionaries, schools and the bargains in the 5, 10 and 15 cent stores.

I have no intention of dealing with the Nootka mythology, but would like to pass on to you their story of the creation of man so that you may compare it with the narrative in Genesis. I am quoting the learned Don Jose Mozino again.

"The Nootka say that Qua-utz created a woman whom he left alone in the obscurity of the forests of Yucu-ath in which lived deer without antlers, dogs without tails and birds without wings. The isolated one wept her solitude day and night without finding any way to remedy her sad situation until Qua-utz pardoned her tears and let himself be seen on the sea on a canoe of shining copper in which, with oars of the same metal, rowed many gallant youths.

"The woman was overcome by the sight of this spectacle until one of the rowers advised her that the all-powerful had had the

kindness to visit these shores to provide her with the company whose absence she was lamenting. At these words, the recluse redoubled her tears, which, causing a stoppage of the nostrils, she flung the loathsome humor from them on to the sand at her feet. Qua-utz then ordered her to gather up that which she had thrown, when she, to her astonishment found the little palpitating body of a man who had just formed.

“She picked him up by order of Qua-utz and placed him in a shell proportionate to his size, being told to continue to keep him in larger shells in conformity with his growth. Qua-utz then re-embarked making the animals participants in his liberality, as from that moment the deer grew antlers over their foreheads, the dogs began to regale themselves wagging their tails and the birds took to the air and essayed for the first time the use of the wings they had just received.”

That story reminds me of the nursery rhyme which perhaps is older than we thought, which tells of girls being made of sugar and spice and all things nice and little boys of snakes and snails and puppy-dogs' tails. No wonder that when the Nootka marry, the man joins the wife's clan and is merged into the wife's totem or family tree.

As is always the case with primitive races, the tribal laws and general knowledge and religious beliefs of the Nootka are inextricably intermingled. Their history begins with the advent of two supermen who descended from heaven and transformed the semi-human beings of the ancient world into men and animals. They are called Kawekastecsep or Transformers and are said to have taught mankind to worship God in the Heavens. Under this supreme God the whole universe takes on deistic form.

They prayed to the sun and moon for health, the moon especially being asked for food and good luck in fishing. Both luminaries were thought at times to take on human shape. The rainbow also was originally a man and still retained much of man's power which it could use when occasion arose.

The world itself was believed to be a round disc supported by a pole. Eclipses of the sun and moon are produced by the door of Heaven opening and shutting. The Door of Heaven occurs again and again in the national legends and tales, threaten-

ing to swallow up any person who tries to pay a visit to their supreme deity Qua-utz.

When discovered by the white man in the 18th century, they were the dominant nation on the North Pacific Coast.

Today, under the careful guidance of the Dominion Government they are trying to adapt themselves to our alien customs and civilization. But very few of them can resist for long the lure of their native bays and beaches. Some urge too strong to be resisted works in their blood and they go back to the beaches where their fathers before them lived since the day when they first came out of the mysterious West to live on Vancouver Island.

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 January 1, 1934.)

Plantation	P. O. Address	Manager	Agents
Island of Hawaii			
Hakalau Plantation Co.....	Hakalau, Hawaii.....	John M. Ross.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hamakua Mill Co.....	Kukaiiau, Hawaii.....	W. F. Robertson.....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.....	Pahala, Hawaii.....	James Campsie.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hilo Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	Alexander Fraser.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	Haina, Hawaii.....	W. P. Naquin.....	F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
Honomu Sugar Co.....	Honomu, Hawaii.....	A. T. Spalding.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.....	Naalehu, Hawaii.....	W. Campsie.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kaiwika Sugar Co.....	Ookala, Hawaii.....	L. Wishard.....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Co.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	Geo. C. Watt.....	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.....	Papaaloa, Hawaii.....	R. A. Hutchinson.....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Olaa Sugar Co.....	Olaa, Hawaii.....	A. J. Watt.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Onomea Sugar Co.....	Papaikou, Hawaii.....	Wm. Silver.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.....	Paauhau, Hawaii.....	F. M. Anderson.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	Pepeekeo, Hawaii.....	James Webster.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Union Mill & Plant. Co.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	R. M. Lindsay.....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Waiakea Mill Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	W. L. S. Williams.....	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Wailea Milling Co.†.....	Hakalau, Hawaii.....	A. S. Costa.....	Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.
Island of Oahu			
Ewa Plantation Co.....	Ewa, Oahu.....	G. F. Renton.....	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Honolulu Plantation Co.....	Aiea, Oahu.....	Alvah A. Scott.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kahuku Plantation.....	Kahuku, Oahu.....	T. G. S. Walker.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Oahu Sugar Co.....	Waipahu, Oahu.....	E. W. Greene.....	American Factors, Ltd.

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

Plantation	P. O. Address	Manager	Agents
Waiialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.....	Waiialua, Oahu.....	John H. Midkiff.....	Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Waianae Co.....	Waianae, Oahu.....	Robt. Fricke.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Waimanalo Sugar Co.....	Waimanalo, Oahu.....	Geo. Chalmers, Jr.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Island of Maui			
Hawaiian Commercial & Sug. Co....	Puunene, Maui.....	F. F. Baldwin.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Kaeleku Sugar Co.....	Hana, Maui.....	J. F. Ramsay.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Maui Agricultural Co., Ltd.....	Paia, Maui.....	H. A. Baldwin.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.....	Lahaina, Maui.....	J. T. Moir, Jr.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	Wailuku, Maui.....	S. L. Austin.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Island of Kauai			
Gay & Robinson*.....	Makaweli, Kauai.....	Sinclair Robinson.....	H. Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
Grove Farm Plantation*.....	Lihue, Kauai.....	Edwin Broadbent.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	Makaweli, Kauai.....	D. E. Baldwin.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Kekaha Sugar Co.....	Kekaha, Kauai.....	Wm. Danford.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.....	Kilauea, Kauai.....	R. M. Allen.....	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Kipu Plantation.....	Lihue, Kauai.....	C. A. Rice.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Koloa Sugar Co.....	Koloa, Kauai.....	Hector Moir.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Lihue Plantation Co.....	Lihue, Kauai.....	C. E. S. Burns.....	American Factors, Ltd.
Makee Sugar Co.....	Kealia, Kauai.....	C. E. S. Burns.....	American Factors, Ltd.
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.....	Eleele, Kauai.....	F. A. Alexander.....	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Waimea Sugar Mill Co.....	Waimea, Kauai.....	A. E. Faye.....	American Factors, Ltd.

FIVE HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1930-34**October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1934**

(Compiled by Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association)

Islands	1930 Tons	1931 Tons	1932 Tons	1933 Tons	1934 Tons
Hawaii	290,331	336,760	336,791	340,443	319,982
Mauī	191,474	201,906	217,307	219,473	187,612
Oahu	248,152	248,510	254,400	266,140	233,699
Kauai	194,506	206,611	216,856	209,492	210,894
Totals	924,463	993,787	1,025,354	1,035,548	952,187
Hawaii					
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.....	39,850	46,686	44,629	51,237	48,901
Waiakea Mill Co.....	14,280	18,104	17,720	17,359	17,748
Hilo Sugar Co.....	26,487	27,878	25,974	28,356	25,058*
Onomea Sugar Co.....	25,146	29,749	26,924	28,957	26,995
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	13,988	12,683	12,976	12,294*	13,232
Honomu Sugar Co.....	10,146	10,683	10,678	11,005*	10,120*
Hakalau Plantation Co.....	18,576	19,217	18,590	19,878	19,061
Laupahoe Sugar Co.....	16,533	19,388	20,081	19,603	19,914
Kaiwiki Sugar Co., Ltd.....	8,395	10,351	12,138	10,004	9,169
Hamakua Mill Co.....	8,993*	15,144*	14,225*	13,248	10,473
Paauhau Sugar Plant'n Co.	11,197*	13,776	15,104	11,027	10,530*
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	19,826*	27,133*	28,655*	27,137*	25,924*
Niulii Mill and Plant'n Ltd.	3,602*	3,902*	3,002*	.....	.....
Kohala Sugar Co.....	9,793*	28,600	23,098*	28,105*	22,202*
Union Mill and Plant., Ltd.	4,363	7,505	6,053*	10,835	7,731*
Hawi Sugar Co., Ltd.....	8,458	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson Sug. Plant. Co.	13,199*	12,832*	18,893*	12,502*	16,291*
Hawaiian Agricultural Co...	29,630*	27,124*	33,709*	33,044*	32,011*
Wailea Milling Co.....	4,467	6,005	4,342	5,852	4,622
Homestead Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,121	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puakea Plantn' Co., Ltd...	1,281	.....	.....	.....	.....
	290,331	336,760	336,791	340,443	319,982

*Harvesting of crop not completed September 30th.

NOTE:—Tonnage shown above for some plantations includes amounts of sugar belonging to independent planters.

FIVE HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1930-1934—Continued
October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1934

	1930 Tons	1931 Tons	1932 Tons	1933 Tons	1934 Tons
Maui					
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.....	46,393	47,039	53,247	53,070	49,405
Olowalu Co.	2,967	2,969	.....	.....	.....
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	18,247	20,356	22,111	22,494	17,195*
Hawaiian Coml. & Sug. Co.	72,500	77,050	82,576	83,300	81,630
Maui Agricultural Co.....	46,015	49,253	52,917	54,965	36,625
Kaeleku Plantat'n Co., Ltd.	5,352	5,239	6,456	5,644	2,757*
	191,474	201,906	217,307	219,473	187,612
Oahu					
Honolulu Plantation Co.....	33,241*	30,618*	31,899*	32,264*	22,549*
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.....	72,879	72,993	72,908	72,512	69,955
Ewa Plantation Co.....	52,158	54,003*	52,903*	64,157*	54,575*
Apokaa Sugar Co., Ltd.....	1,018	1,307	739	.....	.....
Waianae Co.	7,209	6,773	7,530	8,053	7,624*
Waialua Agricult. Co., Ltd.	53,117	52,423	56,662	58,206	52,033
Kahuku Plantation Co.....	14,925	20,073	22,531	20,491	17,028*
Laie Plantation.....	4,788	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waimanalo Sugar Co.....	8,817*	10,320*	9,228*	10,457*	9,935*
	248,152	248,510	254,400	266,140	233,699
Kauai					
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd...	36,507	37,079	41,206	37,700*	36,860*
Grove Farm Co., Ltd.....	7,645	8,241	10,331	8,982	8,473
Koloa Sugar Co., The.....	16,913	17,256	16,200	18,520	15,856
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd....	22,192	24,694	22,805	22,470	23,327
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	31,819	34,010	37,670	34,063	35,977
Gay & Robinson.....	5,240	5,175	8,892	8,931	7,719
Waimea Sug. Mill Co., The	3,172	3,281	3,260	3,628	3,317*
Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd.....	35,757	42,603	41,764*	40,012*	41,465*
Kilauea Sugar Plantat. Co.	7,430*	8,132*	8,289*	10,124*	10,531*
Makee Sugar Co.....	25,207	23,568	23,468	22,488	24,035
Kipu Plantation	2,624	2,572	2,971	2,574	3,334
	194,506	206,611	216,856	209,492	210,894

*Harvesting of crop not completed September 30th.

NOTE:—Tonnage shown above for some plantations includes amounts of sugar belonging to independent planters.

TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1935

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 1, 1934

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS

Joseph B. Poindexter.....Governor
 Arthur A. Greene.....Secretary
 W. B. Pittman.....Attorney-General
 W. C. McGonagle.....Treasurer
 Louis S. Cain.....Supt. Public Works
 C. T. Bailey.....Comr. Public Lands
 O. E. Long.....Supt. Public Instruction
 F. H. Smith.....Auditor
 Geo. I. Brown.....
 Pres. Board of Agriculture and Forestry
 James W. Lloyd.....Bureau of the Budget
 Col. Perry Smoot.....Adjutant-General
 Lieut. Col. W. R. Dunham
Secretary to the Governor

Samuel Wilder King.....Delegate to Congress

LEGISLATIVE BODY

Senators

Hawaii—Ernest Akina (R), William J. Kimi (R), *James Campsie (R), *William H. Hill (R).
 Maui—Harry A. Baldwin (R), *George P. Cooke (R), *Harry H. Holt (R).
 Oahu—William H. Heen (D), J. R. Farrington (R), Joseph L. Sylva (R), *Henry Freitas (D), *Lester Petrie (D), *David K. Trask (D).
 Kauai—Charles A. Rice (R), *Elsie H. Wilcox (R).

(R)—Republican, 11; (D) Democrat, 4.
 * Holdover Senators from 1932 Election.

Representatives

Hawaii—Herbert N. Ahuna (R), Henry Lai Hipp (R), James Kealoha (D), T. Sakakihara (R), Arthur A. Akina (R), James Ako (R), Francis K. Aona (R), Robert L. Wilhelm (R).
 Maui—Clarence A. Crozier (D), Manuel G. Paschoal (R), Henry P. Robinson (R), Samuel A. Sniffen (R), William H. Engle (R), Harry H. Hanakahi (R).
 Oahu—Raymond C. Brown (R), Ezra J. Crane (R), W. J. Macfarlane (R), J. Howard Worrall (R), Roy A. Vitousek (R), W. H. Crozier, Jr. (D), Yew Char (D), George H. Holt, Jr. (D), James A. Hattie (R), William W. Luke (R), Edward P. Fogarty (R), C. P. Cunningham (D).
 Kauai—Fred W. Wichman (R), Clement Gomes (R), Ben M. Tashiro (R), Hugh H. Brodie (R).

(R)—Republican, 24; (D)—Democrat, 6.

HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD

Staff

Col. P. M. Smoot.....Adjutant-General
 Col. W. A. Anderson.....
Asst. Adjutant-General

Capt. Earl R. McGhee.....Quartermaster
 Capt. Joseph I. deVille.....Chief Clerk
 Capt. James T. M. Chang.....Personnel
 Capt. Hamilton Merrill.....Training
 Capt. Francis Xavier.....Supply
 Hazel R. Samson.....Stenographer

DEPARTMENT OF JUDICIARY

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....James L. Coke
 Associate Justice.....James J. Banks
 Associate Justice.....Chas. F. Parsons

Circuit Courts

First Judge, First Circuit, Oahu
N. D. Godbold
 Second Judge, First Circuit, Oahu
Albert M. Cristy
 Third Judge, First Circuit, Oahu
H. E. Stafford
 Fourth Judge, First Circuit, Oahu
E. M. Watson
 Second Circuit, Maui.....Dan H. Case
 Third Circuit, Hawaii.....Jas. W. Thompson
 Fourth Circuit, Hawaii.....D. G. Metzger
 Fifth Circuit, Kauai.....Carrick Buck

Clerks of Courts

Clerk Supreme Court.....Robt. Parker, Jr.
 Asst. Clerk Supreme Court.....Gus K. Sproat
 Stenographer Supreme Court.....
Miss Kate Kelly
 Asst. Stenographer.....Flossie G. Fairbanks

Circuit Court, First Circuit

Chief Clerk and Cashier.....
Arthur E. Restarick

Assistant Clerks:

1st Asst. Chief Clerk.....Sibyl Davis
 2nd Asst. Chief Clerk.....John Lee Kwai
 3rd Asst. Chief Clerk.....Chas. K. Buchanan
 4th Asst. Chief Clerk.....Hilda Smith
 Asst. Cashier and Bookkeeper.....Mable Kim
 Asst. Cashier and Bookkeeper
D. K. Sherwood
 Stenographer.....Nellie Overand
 Clerk 1st Judge.....H. A. Wilder
 Clerks, 2nd Judge
Lawrence R. Holt, Dorothy M. Feder
 Clerks, 3rd Judge
G. R. Clark, Claus Roberts
 Clerks, 4th Judge
A. V. Hogan, Ellen D. Smythe

Court Reporters:

J. L. Horner, L. C. Findley, Reuben N. Linn, Wm. S. Chillingworth.
 Messenger and Bailiff.....Dee Hing Tenn
 Clerk, 2nd Circuit.....Manuel Asue
 Clerk, 3rd Circuit, Hawaii.....Thos. C. White
 Clerk, 4th Circuit, Hawaii.....A. K. Aona
 Clerk, 5th Circuit, Kauai.....J. C. Cullen

Land Court

Registrar.....P. H. Mulholland
 Assistant Registrar.....W. Akana

Court Interpreters

Hawaiian.....J. H. Hakuole
 Japanese.....J. H. Hakuole
 Filipino.....Alfred O'Campo

District Magistrates

Oahu

Harry Steiner, F. M. Brooks.....Honolulu
 Oliver Kinney.....Ewa
 Wm. K. Rathburn.....Koolauloa
 A. R. Hawkins.....Waiailua
 J. H. Peters.....Wahiawa
 P. D. Kellett.....Koolaupoko

Maui

C. C. Conradt.....Wailuku
 Antonio Garcia, Second Judge.....Wailuku
 Jack P. Kaonohi.....Lahaina
 Duncan B. Murdock.....Makawao
 G. K. Kunukau, Second Judge.....Makawao
 William Kalama.....Hana
 Edward McCorriston.....Molokai
 M. P. Correa, Jr.....Kalawao
 A. W. Carlson.....Lanai

Hawaii

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

Kauai

C. K. Holokahiki.....Lihue
 Henry Blake.....Koloa
 Wm. P. Aarona.....Hanalei
 H. W. Flint.....Waimea
 Joe Correia.....Kawaihau

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNOR

Governor.....Joseph B. Poindexter
 Secretary.....Lieut. Col. W. E. Dunham
 Stenographer.....Eleanor Prendergast
 Passport Clerk.....Carl M. Machado
 Aide.....Lieut.-Col. W. R. Dunham
 Aide.....Capt. R. M. McConnell

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY

Secretary.....Arthur A. Greene
 Chief Clerk.....Henry Paoa
 Stenographer.....Mrs. P. D. Kellett
 Clerks.....Albert Madeiros, M. Moses
 J. Koki, J. Cockett

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Belgium—Consul.....Victor H. Lappe
 Brazil—Consul.....Antonio D. Castro
 Chile—Consul.....J. W. Waldron
 China—Consul.....K. C. Mui
 Cuba—Consul.....Dr. Luiz R. Gaspar
 Denmark—Consul General.....Robt. Anderson
 Spain—France—Consul.....Prof. I. O. Pecker
 Great Britain.....W. P. W. Turner
 Japan—Consul General.....Y. Iwate
 Latvia—Consul.....Max H. Linder
 The Netherlands.....C. A. Mackintosh
 Norway—Consul.....V. S. Schoenberg
 Panama—Consul.....Antonio D. Castro
 Peru—Consul.....Antonio D. Castro

Portugal—Consul General.....Albert A. Araujo
 Portugal at Hilo—Vice Consul.....

.....J. A. M. Osorio
 Portugal at Wailuku—Vice Consul.....
 Enos Vincent

Russia—Vice Consul.....
 Sweden—Consul.....Dr. Nils P. Larsen

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY
 GENERAL

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

BOARD OF PRISON DIRECTORS

Oahu—L. J. Warren, Chairman; Mrs.
 Bernice D. Spitz, James B. Mann, P.
 S. Platt

PRISON INSPECTORS

Maui—A. D. Furtado, M. F. Calmes, H.
 H. Holt
 Hawaii—Linzy C. Child, A. J. Stillman,
 W. P. McDougall, Walter Eklund, Milton
 Rice, Gilbert Patten
 Kauai—E. S. Swan, Herman Wolters, G.
 M. Coney

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Treasurer.....W. C. McGonagle
 Registrar Public Accounts.....Ernest K. Kai
 Dep. Reg. Pub. Act.....Howard H. Adams
 Bookkeeper and Asst. Cashier.....
 Stephen Kahoopii
 Deputy Bank Examiner.....Wilford W. King
 Asst. Deputy Bank Examiners.....
 George Theurer, James F. Small, Wal-
 lace K. Lee, Oliver Luis
 Stenographers.....Mrs. Pearl Moniz,
 Mrs. Beulah Niderost
 Insurance Clerk.....James Leong
 Corporation Clerk.....Louis Willis
 Fire Marshall.....W. C. McGonagle
 Insurance Commissioner.....W. C. McGonagle

BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES

Registrar of Conveyances.....Carl Wikander
 Deputy Registrar.....Geo. C. Kopa
 Chief Clerk.....W. T. Lee Kwai

FIRST TAXATION DIVISION

William Borthwick.....Tax Commissioner
 Harold C. Hill.....Commissioner
 Angeline Parker Gomez.....Stenographer-Clerk
Accounting Department
 Walter O. Watson.....Accountant
 Elmer T. Luke.....Accounting Clerk

Assessing Department

Campbell Crozier.....Deputy Tax Commissioner
 Samuel M. Fuller.....Assessor
 Swinton D. Aldrich.....Asst. Valuation
 Engineer
 Daniel King.....Asst. Land Appraiser
 Ernest Souza.....Asst. Land Appraiser
 Kenneth Olds.....Asst. Assessor
 Abraham Akau.....Asst. Assessor
 Harry Kimura.....Asst. Valuation Engineer
 August Landgraf, Jr.....Asst. Valuation
 Engineer
 Richard Davenport, Jr.....Asst. Assessor
 George R. Leonard.....Land Valuation
 Engineer

Ralph O. Searle.....Building Valuation
 William Vierra.....Engineering Aide
 Alvin F. Kong.....Clerk
 James F. Chillingworth.....Clerk
 Ernest Tam.....Clerk

Delinquent Tax Bureau

Paul J. Jarrett.....Deputy Tax Commissioner
 Fred Awana.....Asst. Administrative Officer
 Edward A. O'Connor.....Attorney
 Isaac H. Harbottle.....Clerk
 Paul J. Bruhn.....Asst. Clerk

Collection Department

Thomas J. Lincoln.....Collector
 Charles Barboza.....Cashier
 William K. Lee.....Accounting Clerk
 Allen A. Steward.....Accounting Clerk
 Joseph G. Lewis.....Clerk
 Thomas L. Miki.....Clerk
 Manuel L. Gomes.....Clerk
 Antone Fernandes.....Clerk
 Gertrude C. A. Lee.....Assistant Clerk
 William T. Robinson.....Assistant Clerk
 J. L. Milligan.....Assistant Clerk
 Alfred O. Rosa, Joseph O. C. Dung, Ernest
 Enos, William K. Bell, Floyd M. Hayashi,
 Patrick Steward.....Bookkeeping Machine Operators

Division of Territorial Taxes

Earl W. Fase.....Assistant Assessor
 E. L. W. Patterson.....Assistant Assessor
 Lawrence T. Robinson.....Assistant Assessor
 Charles D. Rea.....Assistant Assessor
 Gordon Norrie.....Assistant Assessor
 James I. Nishikawa.....Assistant Assessor
 Charles Ching Quon.....Assistant Assessor
 William G. Neild.....Assistant Assessor
 William J. Pacheco.....Assistant Assessor
 John K. Heen.....Assistant Assessor
 Antone Soares.....Assistant Assessor
 Walter N. Vetlesen.....Assistant Assessor
 Francis Fitzgerald.....Assistant Assessor
 H. Shirley Bush.....Assistant Assessor
 Ernest Clark.....Assistant Assessor
 Jen Fui Moo.....Assistant Assessor

SECOND TAXATION DIVISION

J. H. Kunewa.....Assessor and Collector
 Frank H. Foster.....Assistant Assessor and Collector
 Frank A. Alameda.....Assistant Assessor
 John A. Medeiros.....Assistant Assessor
 Joseph Oliveira, Jr.....Assistant Assessor
 Ting Fook Tom.....Assistant Assessor
 Kenji Yanagi.....Assistant Assessor
 C. C. Crowell, Jr.....Assistant Assessor
 Young Wa.....Clerk

THIRD TAXATION DIVISION

Norman D. Godbold, Jr.....Assessor and Collector
 Henry Fat Ho.....Assistant Assessor
 James Y. Muramoto.....Assistant Assessor
 Robert D. Dods.....Assistant Assessor
 Alfred F. Silva.....Assistant Assessor
 Henry W. Porter, Jr.....Assistant Assessor
 Herbert A. Kai.....Assistant Assessor
 Gilbert W. Lee.....Assistant Assessor
 Albert Weight.....Assistant Collector
 Everett Burmaghims.....Assistant Collector
 Daniel Nathaniel.....Associate Appraiser
 R. Carvalho.....Accounting Clerk
 Mrs. Rita Dang.....Junior Typist
 David Kealoha.....Junior Clerk
 Tuck Lee Chang.....Temporary Fiscal Accounting Clerk

C. Bertlemann, Jr.....Assistant Assessor and Collector

FOURTH TAXATION DIVISION

George M. Coney.....Acting Assessor and Collector
 William K. Mahikoa.....Assistant Assessor
 William K. Waialeale.....Assistant Assessor
 Joseph John Gerdes.....Assistant Assessor
 B. N. Watamura.....Clerk

**TERRITORIAL
 AUDITING DEPARTMENT**

Administration

Francis H. Smith.....Auditor
 John W. Vannatta.....Deputy Auditor
 Mrs. Mary Bacon.....Clerk-Stenographer

Auditing and Disbursing Division

Alexander May.....Principal Fiscal
 Accountant
 Chas. Jones.....Principal Fiscal
 Accounting Clerk
 Lawrence K. Lono.....Senior Fiscal
 Accounting Clerk
 James K. Trask.....Senior Fiscal
 Accounting Clerk
 Arthur Aarona.....Senior Fiscal
 Accounting Clerk
 Eleanor Kumalae.....Senior Bookkeeping
 and Machine-Operator

Accounting Division

Paul J. Thurston.....Principal Fiscal
 Accountant
 Edward Honan.....Principal Fiscal
 Accounting Clerk
 Alfred G. Patten.....Senior Fiscal Accounting
 Clerk

Field Auditing

Theo. Char.....Accountant
 John A. Bal.....Accountant
 Kenneth Wallace.....Accountant
 Alfred T. L. Yap.....Junior Accountant
 Emanuel R. Bisho.....Junior Accountant

BOXING COMMISSION

H. V. Von Holt.....Chairman
 Carter Galt.....Commissioner
 J. C. Walker.....Commissioner
 J. E. Hoch.....Secretary

BANKING COMMISSION

A. Lewis, Jr., Chairman; C. G. Heiser

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Superintendent.....Louis S. Cain
 Stenographer.....Mrs. Anna K. H. Vannatta
 Bookkeeper.....Sol. K. Ka-ne
 Clerk.....Mary Prendergast

BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS

Chairman (ex-officio).....Louis S. Cain
 Members.....Gilbert J. Waller, Abner
 T. Longley, C. W. Scribner, Earl Thacker
 Chief Clerk.....H. N. Browne
 Stenographer.....Mrs. P. Widemann

Harbor Master, Honolulu.....Jas. L. Friel
 Asst. Harbor Master, Honolulu.....

.....Capt. F. J. Untermann
 Pilots, Honolulu.....Capts. A. N. Hassel-
 gren, Richard Nelson, George Jennings
 Harbor Master and Pilot, Hilo.....

.....Capt. James G. Reid
 Pilot, Kahului.....Capt. C. J. Fredholm
 Pilot, Port Allen.....Capt. G. M. Goodwin
 Ahukini & Nawiliwili.....Capt. J. W. Bertrand

SURVEY DEPARTMENT

C. T. Bailey.....Surveyor
 Robert D. King.....Principal Cadastral Eng.
 Herbert E. Newton.....Cadastral Engineer
 Thos. J. K. Evans.....Assoc. Cadastral Eng.
 Jas. M. Dunn.....Assoc. Cadastral Eng.
 F. H. Kanahale.....Assoc. Cadastral Eng.
 Chas. Murray.....Assoc. Cadastral Eng.
 C. K. Reeves.....Senior Engineering Aide
 Wm. H. Watt.....Junior Engineering Aide
 Richard Lane, Jr.....Engineering Draftsman
 A. F. Hartmann.....Clerk-Stenographer
 Hazel Kufferath.....Asst. Clerk-Stenographer

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Commissioners.....Geo. Ii Brown, Pres.;
 H. P. Agee, A. H. Rice, Bruce Cartwright, G. G. Fuller

Board of Administration

J. L. Dwight.....Executive Secretary
 M. T. Kelly.....Chief Clerk

Division of Forestry

C. S. Judd.....Territorial Forester
 G. W. Russ.....Assistant Forester
 L. W. Bryan.....Asst. Forester, Hawaii
 A. W. Duvel.....Asst. Forester, Kauai
 W. Crosby.....Asst. Forester, Maui
 W. W. Holt.....Forest Nurseryman

Division of Entomology

D. T. Fullaway.....Territorial Entomologist and Chief Plant Inspector
 L. A. Whitney.....Plant Inspector
 Q. C. Chock.....Assistant Entomologist
 Chas. H. Auld.....Assistant Plant Inspector, Hilo, Hawaii
 Louis Gillen.....Assistant Plant Inspector, Kahului, Maui

Division of Animal Industry

Dr. L. E. Case.....Territorial Veterinarian
 Dr. B. A. Gallagher.....Bacteriologist and Pathologist
 Dr. L. N. Case.....Deputy V., Hawaii
 Dr. J. C. Fitzgerald.....Deputy V., Maui
 Dr. Cyril Golding.....Deputy V., Kauai

Division of Fish and Game

H. L. Kelly.....Division Director
 I. H. Wilson.....Assistant Director
 Joseph Tavares.....Fish & Game Warden, Oahu
 Paul Mahaulu.....Fish & Game Warden, Oahu
 Otto W. Rose.....Fish & Game Warden, Haw.
 John N. Perez.....Fish & Game Warden, Haw.
 E. K. Montgomery.....Fish & Game Warden, Maui
 R. E. Israel.....Fish & Game Warden, Kauai

A "CENTURY OF PROGRESS" COMMISSION

John Morrill.....Member
 Raymond C. Brown.....Member
 Arthur H. Eylesll.....Member
 H. H. Brodie.....Member
 Herbert C. Shipman.....Member
 Earl J. Midkiff.....Member
 Hugh Howell.....Member
 Antonio D. Castro.....Member
 J. W. Waldron.....Member

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS

C. T. Bailey.....Commissioner
 A. A. Dunn.....Chief Clerk, Sub-Agent Oahu

E. E. Goo.....Bookkeeper
 Rachael O'Sullivan, A. S. Gilmore, Geo. Awai, Caroline Irvine, Rosamond Fernandez, Bernard Akana.....Clerks

Sug-Agents

C. H. W. Hitchcock, Wm. G. Aiona, Wm. Wong, Clerks.....Hawaii
 Antone Garcia.....Maui
 C. Ahrens.....Kauai

Division of Hydrography

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

LAND BOARD

J. W. Waldron.....Chairman
 A. D. Castro.....Secretary
 Hugh Howell, J. Earl Midkiff, Herbert C. Shipman.....Members

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION

Governor J. B. Poindexter.....Chairman
 J. F. Woolley.....Executive Secretary
 James A. Dwight, Col. Curtis P. Iaukea, Harriet Peterson
 C. A. Stobie.....Accountant
 James G. Munro.....Agriculturist
 Kenneth Lee, Wm. Bell.....Clerks

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Chairman, ex-officio.....Arthur A. Greene
 Commissioners.....
 A. G. M. Robertson, Penrose C. Morris
 Maud Jones.....Librarian
 Edmund Hart.....Chief Clerk
 Mrs. Agnes Alizzio.....Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Oren E. Long.....Superintendent
 Geo. M. Collins, Arthur L. Dean, Leslie W. Wishard, S. L. Desha, W. A. Clark, Mrs. A. Lester Marks, A. H. Waterhouse.....Commissioners

BOARD OF HEALTH TERRITORY OF HAWAII

F. E. Trotter, M. D.....President and Executive Officer
 Members: Guy C. Milnor, M. D., J. Platt Cooke, Alan S. Davis, D. S. Bowman, James A. Williams, W. B. Pittman
 Secretary.....Mae R. Weir
 Secretary to President and Executive Officer.....Miss Eleanor Johnson
 Registrar General of Vital Statistics.....Miss M. Hester Lemon
 Director, Bureau of Communicable Diseases and Bureau of Maternal and Infant Hygiene, Fred K. Lam, M. D.
 Director, Bureau Sanitation and Pure Food.....S. W. Tay
 Food Commissioner and Analyst.....M. B. Bairos
 Director, Bureau of Public Health Nursing.....Miss Mabel L. Smyth
 Director, Bureau of Tuberculosis.....C. Alvin Dougan, M. D.

Chief Clerk and Budget Officer.....
 Superintendent, Territorial Hospital for
 Insane.....Harold Harvey
 Medical Director, Territorial Hospital
 for Insane.....A. B. Kroll
 Health Officer, Island of Hawaii.....
 J. S. Caceres
 Health Officer, Island of Kauai.....
 A. M. Ecklund, M. D.
 Division Supervisor, Island of Maui.....
 R. C. Lane
 Division Supervisor, Island of Kauai.....
 A. P. Christian
 Sanitary Inspector, Leeward Molokai
Robert B. Paule

*Government Physicians
 and Local Registrars*

Oahu

R. J. Mermod, M. D., Aiea and Waipahu
 District, Waipahu
 G. E. Wall, M. D., Waianae District, Ewa
 R. J. Wilkinson, M. D., Wahiawa District,
 Wahiawa
 A. L. Davis, M. D., Waialua District,
 Waialua
 Herbert T. Rothwell, M. D., Koolauloa
 District, Kahuku
 Clarence Chinn, M. D., Koolaupoko Dis-
 trict, Waimanalo

Hawaii

L. L. Sexton, M. D., South Hilo District,
 Hilo
 Thos. Keay, M. D., No. South Hilo Dis-
 trict, Peepeekeo
 Donald L. Burlingame, M. D., North Hilo
 District, Hakalau
 Geo. Ferre, M. D., So. Hamakua District,
 Paauilo
 R. T. Treadwell, M. D., No. Kohala
 District, Kohala
 C. L. Carter, M. D., N. Hamakua and
 So. Kohala District, Honokaa
 Walter Seymour, M. D., North Kona Dis-
 trict, Holauloa
 H. S. Dickson, M. D., South Kona Dis-
 trict, Kealakekua
 J. E. Jensen, M. D., Kau and Waiohinu
 Districts, Pahala
 F. Irwin, M. D., Puna District, Olaa

Maui

Wm. T. Dunn, M. D., Lahaina District,
 Lahaina
 Wm. Osmer, M. D., Wailuku District,
 Wailuku
 G. H. Lightner, M. D., Kahului District,
 Kahului
 H. McCoy, M. D., Puunene and Kihei
 Districts, Puunene
 A. C. Rothrock, M. D. Makawao District,
 Paia
 F. A. St. Sure, M. D., Haiku District,
 Haiku
 H. W. Chamberlin, M. D., Kula District,
 Waiahoa
 H. H. Honda, M. D., Hana District, Hana

Molokai

Paul Wiig, M. D., Leeward Molokai,
 Hoolehua

Lanai

J. P. McBride, M. D., Island of Lanai,
 Lanai City

Kauai

J. M. Kuhns, M. D., Lihue District, Lihue
 W. D. Balfour, M. D., Kawaihau District,
 Kealia
 V. A. Harl, M. D., Hanalei District,
 Kilauea
 M. A. Brennecke, M. D., Koloa District,
 Koloa
 B. O. Wade, M. D., Waimea District,
 Waimea

LEPER HOSPITALS

H. A. Walker, Chairman; W. H. McIn-
 erno, Eric A. Fennel, Guy N. Rothwell,
 F. I. Pinkerton, Members

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 Anderson, A. H. Tarleton, L. W. Jon-
 geneel.
 Hawaii—Dr. H. B. Elliot, J. W. Webster,
 Thos. Forbes, Jr.; Cyril J. Hoogs, Secre-
 tary.
 Maui—A. K. King, R. H. Wilson, Wm.
 F. Crockett, Mrs. W. M. Weddick, P.
 F. Ladd.
 Kauai—H. H. Brodie, J. M. Lydgate, J.
 B. Fernandes, J. P. Clapper, G. M.
 Coney.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
 BOARD OF HEALTH

Horace W. B. White, Frederico Biven,
 M. M. Magoon.

TAX BOARD

J. R. Galt.....Chairman
 Jas. D. Dole, Samuel W. King, S. M.
 Lowrey, Bernard Froiseth, John Water-
 house, George R. Ward

ADVISORY TAX APPRAISAL BOARDS

First Division

P. M. Pond.....Chairman
 V. Fernandes, Stanley Livingston

Second Division

Thos. E. Cook.....Chairman
 Herman W. Ludloff, Frank J. Harlocker

Third Division

Frank A. Lufkin.....Chairman
 Paul F. Lada, H. H. Alexander.

Fourth Division

A. D. Hills.....Chairman
 Frank Crawford, E. H. W. Broadbent.

EQUALIZATION BOARDS

Territorial

Chas. T. Wilder, Chairman; Wm. McKay,
 Andrew Adams

First Division

W. McKay, Chairman; A. J. Spitzer, H.
 R. Macfarlane

Second Division

J. H. Foss, Chairman; R. F. Shaw, G. N.
 Weight

Third Division

Stanley Elmore, Chairman; T. E. M. Osorio, George S. Wong

Fourth Division

C. H. Gates, Chairman; Paul Townsley, J. B. Corsterphine

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS

Medical—Dr. Harry L. Arnold, Dr. James A. Morgan, Rolla A. Brown.
 Dental—P. H. Wilson, F. K. Sylva, J. K. Kahaleanu.
 Veterinary—Dr. L. E. Case, Dr. B. A. Gallagher, Dr. J. C. Fitzgerald.
 Optometry—Dr. A. M. Glover, Dr. R. S. Komenaka, Dr. Paul A. Rushforth
 Osteopathy—Dr. Ira T. Lane, Dr. Kathryn I. Morelock, Dr. Emily Dole
 Pharmacy—M. R. Levey, P. F. Jachumson, A. W. Meyer
 Nursing—Janet M. Dewar, Albertine T. Sinclair, Dr. James A. Morgan, Gwendoline Shaw, Mabel L. Smyth

CHILD WELFARE BOARDS

Oahu—Judge E. M. Watson, ex-officio, Father V. H. Franck, P. G. H. Deverill, Alice Hastings Cooke, Philip E. Spalding, Nora Sturgeon.

Hawaii—Judge J. W. Thompson, ex-officio, James Walker, Father Louis, Rev. E. G. Silva, Kate S. Lowson, Mrs. Aileen A. Stillman, D. E. Metzger.

Maui—Judge D. H. Case, ex-officio, Mrs. E. S. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. D. Baldwin, May B. Murdock, W. H. Hutton, Pia Cockett

Kauai—Judge Carrick Buck, ex-officio, A. Englehard, Mrs. A. C. Glaisyer, Charles Ishii, Mrs. William Danford, Mabel I. Wilcox.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Established 1913

Chairman.....A. J. Gignoux
 Members.....F. O. Boyer, Valentine B. Libbey
 Secretary.....J. R. Kenny

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS

Malcolm Macgreggor Campbell, W. P. Duval, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.
 Louis Karstaedt, in the state of Pennsylvania

Lester Ball, in the state of California
 M. M. Campbell, District of Montreal for Hawaii

G. S. Grossman, in Washington, D. C.
 C. F. Wilcox for New York
 Antonio F. Bradford, Azores Islands
 Dorothy H. McLennan, California

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

Mrs. N. L. D. Fraser, John Effinger, Mrs. R. G. Thayer, Dr. A. L. Andrews, Mary E. White

FAIR COMMISSION

G. Fred Bush, Chairman; H. B. Bailey, R. C. Brown, H. B. Weller, Oahu; L. W. Bryan, Hawaii; H. D. Sloggett, Kauai; E. J. Walsh, Maui

HISTORICAL COMMISSION

G. R. Carter, H. S. Palmer, Mrs. Emma Taylor, R. S. Kuykendall, Executive Secretary

TERRITORIAL BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Matthew M. Graham, E. R. Cameron, J. K. Lamberton.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

James W. Lloyd.....Director
 Mary A. Hart.....Principal Clerk
 Catherine M. Clark.....Clerk

EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Henry P. O'Sullivan.....Executive Secretary
 J. F. Markham.....Chief Clerk
 Bina Mossman.....Stenographer
 J. Thomas.....Clerk
 C. C. Lowrey, Maude Dow McKee.....Sten-Typists
 H. L. Markham.....Bookkeeper

HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU

Organized 1902

A. G. Budge (Honolulu), Frederick J. Harlocker (Hawaii), William H. Rice (Kauai), Alfred Martinsen (Maui), Frederico Biven, Territory at Large.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Organized Nov. 24, 1923

Harold G. Dillingham.....President
 John A. Hamilton.....Secretary

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HONOLULU

Harold G. Dillingham.....President
 E. White Sutton.....First Vice-President
 Stanley C. Kennedy.....Second Vice-President
 George S. Waterhouse.....Treasurer
 J. A. Hamilton.....Manager

MAUI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Organized Oct. 14, 1909

Stafford L. Austin.....President
 Hosmer Rolph.....First Vice-President
 John Harrison Foss.....Second Vice-President
 W. K. Watkins.....Third Vice-President
 A. E. Jenkins.....Secretary
 H. H. Alexander.....Treasurer

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HILO

L. W. B. Branch.....President
 W. C. Foster.....Vice-President
 Gordon H. Scruton.....Executive Secretary
 G. J. Matthias.....Treasurer

KAUAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Organized 1913

James B. Corstorphine.....President
 Ray M. Allen.....Vice-President
 Andrew Gross.....Secretary
 J. I. Silva.....Treasurer
 William Miller.....Auditor

PAN-PACIFIC UNION

Incorporated 1917

Hon. Walter F. Frear.....Acting President
 Miss A. Y. Satterthwaite.....Secretary
 A. Hume Ford.....Director

HONOLULU STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE

Organized August 8, 1898

Arthur H. Rice.....	President
Geo. H. Kellerman.....	Vice-President
Geo. E. Parker.....	Secretary and Executive Officer
Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd.....	Treasurer

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION

Reorganized Nov. 18, 1895

R. A. Cooke.....	President
H. A. Walker.....	First Vice-President
F. C. Atherton.....	Second Vice-President
R. D. Mead.....	Vice-President
B. H. Wells.....	Secretary-Treasurer
S. O. Halls.....	Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
W. Pflueger.....	Assistant Secretary
John Waterhouse.....	Auditor

EXPERIMENT STATION OF PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION

Station Staff

H. P. Agee.....	Director
R. C. L. Perkins, Otto H. Swezey.....	Consulting Entomologists
C. E. Pemberton.....	Executive Entomologist
F. X. Williams, R. H. Van Zwaluwenburg.....	Associate Entomologists
Fred A. Bianchi.....	Asst. Entomologist
H. L. Lyon.....	Botany, Forestry and Pathology, in charge
J. P. Martin.....	Pathologist
C. W. Carpenter.....	Associate Pathologist
D. M. Weller.....	Histologist
L. W. Bryan (Hawaii), George A. McEldowney (Oahu), Albert Duvel (Kauai).....	Forest Supervisors
E. L. Caum.....	Asst. Botanist
Hugh W. Brodie.....	Research Assistant
Colin Potter.....	Asst. in Forestry
W. R. McAllep.....	Consulting Sugar Technologist
W. L. McCleery.....	Acting Sugar Technologist
Raymond Elliott.....	Asst. Sugar Technologist
A. Brodie.....	Consulting Technical Chemist
H. A. Cook, Fred Hansson.....	Associate Chemists
Courtland Ashton, Ward S. Fleishman.....	Assistant Chemists
F. E. Hance.....	Chemist
L. E. Davis, F. R. Van Brocklin.....	Associate Chemists
Arthur Ayres, Paul Gow.....	Assistant Chemists
J. A. Verret.....	Consulting Agriculturist
A. J. Mangelsdorf.....	Geneticist
Colin G. Lennox.....	Associate Geneticist
H. K. Stender.....	In charge Kailua Variety Station
F. J. Borden.....	Agriculturist
Y. Kutsunai, R. E. Doty.....	Associate Agriculturists
Douglas A. Cooke.....	Plant Physiologist
F. C. Denison (Oahu), O. H. Lyman (Maui), Slaton M. Miller (Hawaii), C. C. Barnum (Kauai).....	Island Representatives (Genetics and Agriculture)
A. H. Cornelison.....	Supervisor Fertilizer Control
U. W. Das.....	Research Asst., Director's Office

W. Twigg-Smith.....	Illustrator
A. R. Grammer.....	Chief Clerk
Mabel Fraser.....	Librarian

PINEAPPLE PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N, LTD.

Organized 1917

John Waterhouse.....	President
Alfred W. Eames.....	First Vice-President
A. L. Dean.....	2nd Vice-President
L. W. Jongence.....	Secretary-Treasurer
H. L. Denison, C. L. Queen, Sylvia Kempton, Isla Davies.....	Asst. Secretaries
Preston McKinney.....	Asst. Treasurer

ASSOCIATION OF

HAWAIIAN SUGAR TECHNOLOGISTS

R. J. Borden.....	President
D. G. Conklin, Ralph Johnson.....	Vice-Presidents
J. H. Pratt.....	Secretary-Treasurer
Irwin Spalding.....	Auditor

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII

Organized April 25, 1920

C. W. Dickey.....	President
Harry P. Field.....	First Vice-President
Benjamin S. Ross.....	Second Vice-President
Wm. C. Furer.....	Secretary-Treasurer

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

Louis LeBaron.....	President
F. A. Bechert.....	Vice-President
B. Froiseth.....	Secretary-Treasurer
F. D. Creedon.....	Auditor

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL

Erected in 1860

J. R. Galt.....	President
Charles Hemenway.....	Vice-President
B. Cartwright.....	Secretary
Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd.....	Treasurer
Young, Lamberton & Pearson.....	Auditor
Dr. N. P. Larsen.....	Medical Director
G. C. Potter.....	Superintendent
E. J. Rezo.....	Bookkeeper
Bernice Rieckman.....	Supt. of nurses
J. R. Galt, Charles Hemenway, Bruce Cartwright, Dr. Paul Withington, William McNerny, Carter Galt, Arthur Kellar.....	Trustees

LEAHI HOME

Organized April 4, 1900

P. E. Spalding.....	President
C. R. Hemenway.....	First Vice-President
Rev. Father H. Valentin.....	2nd Vice-President
A. K. Young.....	Secretary
Alva E. Steadman.....	Treasurer and Trustee
Geo. P. Denison.....	Trustee
Dr. H. L. Arnold.....	Trustee
Dr. F. E. Trotter.....	Trustee
M. C. Pacheco.....	Trustee

Mrs. A. E. Murphy.....First Vice-President
 Miss Bess Young.....Second Vice-President
 Mrs. John E. Russell.....Third Vice-President
 Mrs. P. W. Wilson.....Fourth Vice-President
 Cyril F. Damon.....Fifth Vice-President
 Mrs. George P. Ray.....Sixth Vice-Presidents
 Mrs. James B. Mann.....Secretary
 Bishop Trust Co.....Treasurer
 Mrs. C. W. Lucas.....Executive Officer
 Mrs. W. A. Inman, Miss Emma Mark-
 ham, Miss Elizabeth Wakefield.....Agents
 Dolla Fennell.....Office Secretary
 Arthur McCormack.....Supt. of Animal Home
 Mrs. W. W. Thayer, T. G. Singlehurst,
 A. K. Hutchins, Raymond Coll, Sr.,
 George Kimball, Mrs. C. W. Lucas.....
Directors

OAHU CEMETERY ASSOCIATION
 Organized 1844

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

THE OUTDOOR CIRCLE
 (For the beautifying of Honolulu)
 Organized May, 1912

Mrs. Theodore Cooke.....President
 Mrs. Clifford Kimball.....1st Vice-President
 Mrs. Paul Withington.....2nd Vice-President
 Mrs. Cyril Damon.....3rd Vice-President
 Miss Charlotte Hall.....Secretary
 Mrs. H. S. Turner.....Treasurer
 Mrs. Carl Schaefer.....Membership
 Mrs. Chas. T. Wilder.....Executive Officer

PACIFIC CLUB
 Organized 1852

Premises on Emma Street

J. E. Russell.....President
 Judge A. E. Steadman.....1st Vice-President
 J. A. Balch.....2nd Vice-President
 C. A. Mackintosh.....Secretary-Treasurer

**HAWAIIAN VOLCANO RESEARCH
 ASSOCIATION**

Organized October, 1911

Dr. A. L. Dean.....President
 Frank C. Atherton.....1st Vice-President
 W. F. Dillingham.....2nd Vice-President
 L. W. de Vis-Norton.....Secretary-
 Assistant Treasurer
 L. T. Peck.....Treasurer
 Dr. T. A. Jaggard, Jr.....Observatory Director
 R. A. Cooke, W. F. Frear, W. W.
 Thayer.....Directors

HONOLULU SYMPHONY SOCIETY
 Reorganized May 29, 1924

R. Alex. Anderson.....President
 Mrs. C. F. Damon.....Vice-President
 W. Twigg-Smith.....Secretary-Treasurer
 Mrs. G. P. Cooke, Mrs. R. A. Cooke,
 Mrs. Douglas Cooke.....Directors
 (with above officers)

Fritz Hart.....Conductor

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF HONOLULU
 Organized August 30, 1906

Bruce McBride.....President
 J. E. Breault.....Vice-President
 Lloyd Fuller.....Secretary
 Irwin Spalding.....Treasurer

ROTARY CLUB OF HONOLULU
 Organized March 4, 1915

C. C. Pittam.....President
 John Word Caldwell.....Secretary
 Irwin Spalding.....Treasurer

OAHU COUNTRY CLUB
 Organized 1906

J. A. Good.....President
 S. O. Halls.....Vice-President
 R. W. Kellett.....2nd Vice-President
 A. E. Steadman.....Treasurer

W. C. T. U.

Mrs. A. P. Broughton.....President
 Mrs. Lloyd R. Killam.....Vice-President
 Mrs. Gardner Wilkins.....Cor. Secretary
 Mrs. Edgar Wood.....Recording Secretary

TEMPERANCE LEAGUE OF HAWAII

Rev. Jerome C. Holmes.....President
 G. J. Wallace.....Vice-President
 Rev. Edgar W. Henshaw.....
Secretary-Superintendent
 William C. Furer.....Treasurer

ULUNIU WOMEN'S SWIMMING CLUB
 Organized March, 1909

Mrs. Arthur L. Andrews.....President
 Mrs. Antonio Perry.....1st Vice-Pres.
 Mrs. Ernest C. Webster.....2nd Vice-Pres.
 Mrs. W. J. MacNeil.....Treasurer
 Mrs. W. A. Wall.....Secretary

HONOLULU AUTOMOBILE CLUB
 Organized Feb. 5, 1915

A. D. Castro.....President
 Jules Levy.....Vice-President
 Stanley Livingston.....Treasurer
 George T. Armitage.....Secretary
 LeRoy Blessing.....Manager
 George S. Waterhouse.....Director
 William Zigler.....Director
 Harry J. Ancill.....Director
 John M. Young.....Director
 George I. Brown.....Director

HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB
 Organized 1918

F. Y. Akana.....President
 Mrs. Clorinda Low Lucas.....Vice-President
 William Bell.....Financial Secretary
 Mrs. Louise Meurlot.....Recording Secretary
 John Nua.....Treasurer

HONOLULU REALTY BOARD
 Organized 1922

Vincent Fernandez.....President
 C. F. Cleveland.....1st Vice-Pres.
 E. M. Thacker.....2nd Vice-Pres.
 T. F. Trent.....Treasurer
 J. E. Hoch.....Executive Secretary
 J. M. Brooks.....Secretary

**BOARD OF HOSPITALS AND
 SETTLEMENTS**

Board Members

Mr. H. A. Walker.....Chairman
 Dr. Eric A. Fennel.....Secretary
 Mr. W. H. McInerny, Dr. F. J. Pinkerton,
 Mr. G. N. Rothwell

Anna Ho.....General Assistant
 Edward Y. Hosaka, B.S.....Assistant Curator in Collections
 J. F. Illingworth, Ph.D.....Research Associate in Entomology
 Robert P. Lewis.....Associate in Ethnology
 L. H. MacDaniels, Ph.D.....Research Associate in Botany
 Gordon Macgregor, B.A.....Ethnologist
 George C. Munro.....Associate in Ornithology
 Marie C. Neal, M.S.....Botanist
 John Mathias Ostergaard.....Assistant in Marine Zoology
 H. L. Shapiro, Ph.D.....Research Associate in Anthropology
 Albert C. Smith, Ph.D.....Bishop Museum Fellow (Botany) 1933-34
 J. Frank Stimson.....Research Associate in Linguistics
 Harold St. John, Ph.D.....Botanist
 Amy Suehiro, B.S.....Assistant in Entomology
 Margaret Titcomb.....Librarian
 Laura Thompson Tueting, Ph.D.....Bishop Museum Fellow (Ethnology) 1933-34
 E. Lahilahi Webb.....Guide to Exhibits
 D'Alté A. Welch, M.A.....Assistant Malacologist
 Gerrit P. Wilder, M.S.....Botanist
 Eloise M. Young.....Clerical Assistant

BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII

Organized June 28, 1899

Urban E. Wild.....President
 R. A. Vitousek.....Vice-President
 J. D. Flint.....Secretary
 E. W. Sutton.....Treasurer

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, ALOHA CHAPTER

Organized March 5, 1897

Mrs. G. D. Oakley.....Regent
 Mrs. I. J. Shepherd.....Vice-Regent
 Mrs. A. O. Burkland.....Registrar
 Miss Charlotte Hall.....Treasurer
 Mrs. Harry L. Denison.....Recording Secretary
 Mr. J. M. Brooks.....Corresponding Secretary
 Mrs. Anna Bole.....Historian
 Mrs. C. C. Webb.....Chaplain
 Mrs. B. E. Noble, Mrs. C. S. Good-knight, Mrs. James Guild, Mrs. L. P. Miller.....Directors

HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Originally Organized 1823

Constitution revised 1863

Annual Meeting in June

Emil Berndt.....President
 Rev. T. M. Talmage.....Vice-President
 Walter F. Frear.....Vice-President
 Rev. John P. Erdman.....General Secretary
 Rev. Henry P. Judd.....Assoc. Secretary
 Rev. Norman C. Schenck.....Assoc. Secretary
 Rev. Frank S. Scudder.....Assoc. Secretary
 Rev. Henry P. Judd.....Recording Secretary
 J. Howard Worrall.....Treasurer
 Mrs. B. Wilson.....Assistant Treasurer
 Young, Lamberton & Pearson.....Auditor

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Organized 1871

Mrs. Theodore Richards.....President
 Mrs. W. J. Forbes.....Vice-President
 Mrs. Peter Huyler.....Recording Secretary
 Mrs. Edgar Wood.....Home Corr. Secretary

Miss A. E. Judd.....Foreign Cor. Secretary
 Mrs. W. D. Cleveland.....Treasurer
 Mr. Otto Berndt.....Auditor

MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY

Organized 1852

Richard H. Rice.....President
 George R. Trotter, Jr.....Vice-President
 Mrs. A. L. Silverman.....Secretary
 Agnes E. Judd.....Recorder
 W. W. Chamberlain.....Treasurer
 J. P. Morgan.....Auditor

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Organized 1869

Rolla K. Thomas.....President
 Dr. A. C. Brawley.....First Vice-President
 Peter A. Lee.....2nd Vice-President
 Stanley Livingston.....Secretary
 John F. Stone.....Treasurer
 Ralph G. Cole.....General Secretary

ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A.

Executive Committee

Dr. J. A. Morgan.....Chairman
 John Waterhouse.....Vice-Chairman
 Chas. G. Heiser, Jr.....Treasurer
 W. T. Wilke.....Executive Secretary

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Organized 1900

Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Jr.....President
 Mrs. Y. C. Yang.....First Vice-President
 Mrs. Geo. P. Castle.....Second Vice-President
 Mrs. F. C. Atherton.....Third Vice-President
 Mrs. A. L. Andrews.....Fourth Vice-President
 Mrs. Donald Ross.....Rec. Secretary
 Mrs. Maud B. Cooke.....Cor. Secretary
 Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith.....Treasurer
 Miss Mary L. Cady.....Gen. Secretary
 Miss C. Barnes.....Associate Secretary

FREE KINDERGARTEN AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION

Organized 1895

Mrs. F. M. Swanzy.....President
 Mrs. F. W. Damon, Mrs. G. P. Castle, Mrs. W. McKay.....Vice-Presidents
 Miss Nina Adams.....Recording Secretary
 Mrs. W. J. Forbes.....Treasurer
 Mrs. L. C. Holland.....Assistant Treasurer

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

Organized June 7, 1899

J. R. Galt.....President
 Mrs. A. E. Steadman, Dr. A. L. Dean, R. A. Cooke, Mrs. F. W. Swanzy.....Vice-Presidents
 Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd.....Treasurer
 Nell Findley.....Executive Secretary
 Young, Lamberton & Pearson.....Auditor

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY

Organized 1852 Annual Meeting June

Mrs. E. W. Dawson.....President
 Mrs. Ada Gartley, Mrs. Harriet Wall.....Vice-Presidents
 Mrs. Ann Mott-Smith.....Secretary
 Mrs. Elsie Dawson.....Treasurer

HAWAIIAN HUMANE SOCIETY

Organized 1897 Organized Sept., 1908

Mrs. T. W. Carpenter.....President
 Mrs. A. W. Van Valkenburg.....Honorary Vice-President

Mrs. A. E. Murphy.....First Vice-President
 Miss Bess Young.....Second Vice-President
 Mrs. John E. Russell.....Third Vice-President
 Mrs. P. W. Wilson.....Fourth Vice-President
 Cyril F. Damon.....Fifth Vice-President
 Mrs. George P. Ray.....Sixth Vice-Presidents
 Mrs. James B. Mann.....Secretary
 Bishop Trust Co.....Treasurer
 Mrs. C. W. Lucas.....Executive Officer
 Mrs. W. A. Inman, Miss Emma Markham, Miss Elizabeth Wakefield.....Agents
 Dolla Fennell.....Office Secretary
 Arthur McCormack.....Supt. of Animal Home
 Mrs. W. W. Thayer, T. G. Singlehurst, A. K. Hutchins, Raymond Coll, Sr., George Kimball, Mrs. C. W. Lucas.....Directors

OAHU CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

Organized 1844

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

THE OUTDOOR CIRCLE

(For the beautifying of Honolulu)

Organized May, 1912

Mrs. Theodore Cooke.....President
 Mrs. Clifford Kimball.....1st Vice-President
 Mrs. Paul Withington.....2nd Vice-President
 Mrs. Cyril Damon.....3rd Vice-President
 Miss Charlotte Hall.....Secretary
 Mrs. H. S. Turner.....Treasurer
 Mrs. Carl Schaefer.....Membership
 Mrs. Chas. T. Wilder.....Executive Officer

PACIFIC CLUB

Organized 1852

Premises on Emma Street

J. E. Russell.....President
 Judge A. E. Steadman.....1st Vice-President
 J. A. Balch.....2nd Vice-President
 C. A. Mackintosh.....Secretary-Treasurer

HAWAIIAN VOLCANO RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

Organized October, 1911

Dr. A. L. Dean.....President
 Frank C. Atherton.....1st Vice-President
 W. F. Dillingham.....2nd Vice-President
 L. W. de Vis-Norton.....Secretary-
 Assistant Treasurer
 L. T. Peck.....Treasurer
 Dr. T. A. Jaggard, Jr.....Observatory Director
 R. A. Cooke, W. F. Frear, W. W. Thayer.....Directors

HONOLULU SYMPHONY SOCIETY

Reorganized May 29, 1924

R. Alex. Anderson.....President
 Mrs. C. F. Damon.....Vice-President
 W. Twigg-Smith.....Secretary-Treasurer
 Mrs. G. P. Cooke, Mrs. R. A. Cooke, Mrs. Douglas Cooke.....Directors
 (with above officers)

Fritz Hart.....Conductor

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF HONOLULU

Organized August 30, 1906

Bruce McBride.....President
 J. E. Breaud.....Vice-President
 Lloyd Fuller.....Secretary
 Irwin Spalding.....Treasurer

ROTARY CLUB OF HONOLULU

Organized March 4, 1915

C. C. Pittam.....President
 John Word Caldwell.....Secretary
 Irwin Spalding.....Treasurer

OAHU COUNTRY CLUB

Organized 1906

J. A. Good.....President
 S. O. Halls.....Vice-President
 R. W. Kellett.....2nd Vice-President
 A. E. Steadman.....Treasurer

W. C. T. U.

Mrs. A. P. Broughton.....President
 Mrs. Lloyd R. Killam.....Vice-President
 Mrs. Gardner Wilkins.....Cor. Secretary
 Mrs. Edgar Wood.....Recording Secretary

TEMPERANCE LEAGUE OF HAWAII

Rev. Jerome C. Holmes.....President
 G. J. Wallace.....Vice-President
 Rev. Edgar W. Henshaw.....Secretary-Superintendent
 William C. Furer.....Treasurer

ULUNIU WOMEN'S SWIMMING CLUB

Organized March, 1909

Mrs. Arthur L. Andrews.....President
 Mrs. Antonio Perry.....1st Vice-Pres.
 Mrs. Ernest C. Webster.....2nd Vice-Pres.
 Mrs. W. J. MacNeil.....Treasurer
 Mrs. W. A. Wall.....Secretary

HONOLULU AUTOMOBILE CLUB

Organized Feb. 5, 1915

A. D. Castro.....President
 Jules Levy.....Vice-President
 Stanley Livingston.....Treasurer
 George T. Armitage.....Secretary
 LeRoy Blessing.....Manager
 George S. Waterhouse.....Director
 William Zigler.....Director
 Harry J. Ancill.....Director
 John M. Young.....Director
 George I. Brown.....Director

HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB

Organized 1918

F. Y. Akana.....President
 Mrs. Clorinda Low Lucas.....Vice-President
 William Bell.....Financial Secretary
 Mrs. Louise Meurlot.....Recording Secretary
 John Nua.....Treasurer

HONOLULU REALTY BOARD

Organized 1922

Vincent Fernandez.....President
 C. F. Cleveland.....1st Vice-Pres.
 E. M. Thacker.....2nd Vice-Pres.
 T. F. Trent.....Treasurer
 J. E. Hoch.....Executive Secretary
 J. M. Brooks.....Secretary

BOARD OF HOSPITALS AND SETTLEMENTS

Board Members

Mr. H. A. Walker.....Chairman
 Dr. Eric A. Fennel.....Secretary
 Mr. W. H. McInerney, Dr. F. J. Pinkerton,
 Mr. G. N. Rothwell

Administrative Officials

Mr. H. A. Kluegel, General Superintendent
 Dr. J. T. Wayson, Physician
 Miss Ethel V. Paris, Welfare Worker
Leper Settlement, Kalaupapa, Molokai
 Mr. R. L. Cooke, Superintendent
 Dr. I. F. Luckie, Resident Physician
 Dr. G. B. Tuttle, Asst. Resident Physician
Kalihi Hospital, Honolulu, T. H.
 Dr. N. E. Wayson, Attending Physician
 Mrs. Bessie Clinton, Matron
Kapiolani Girls' Home, Honolulu, T. H.
 Sister Marie Celine, Matron
Kalihi Boys' Home, Honolulu, T. H.
 Mrs. Harriet Hall, Matron

PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS

The Honolulu Advertiser, issued by the Advertiser Publishing 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 Honolulu Times, issued every Saturday. Edward P. Irwin, Editor and Publisher.
 The Army and Navy Review, issued monthly. G. H. Grimm, Editor and Publisher.
 The Guide, issued daily except Sunday by the Guide Publishing Co.
 New Freedom, issued every Friday. Thos. McVeigh, Editor-Publisher.
 The Friend, Organ of the Hawaiian Board, issued monthly. Rev. H. P. Judd, Editor.
 The Hawaiian Church Chronicle, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rt. Rev. S. Harrington Littell, Editor.
 The Paradise of the Pacific, issued monthly. Mrs. E. A. Langton-Boyle, Publisher.
 The Mid-Pacific Monthly, an illustrated descriptive magazine. Alexander Hume Ford, Editor and Publisher.
 The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, issued monthly under direction of Board of Com. Agr. and Forestry.
 Pacific Affairs, monthly, published by Institute of Pacific Relations. Elizabeth Green, Editor.
 Hawaiian Educational Review, issued monthly. The Honolulu Star-Bulletin.
 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. K. Crist, Editor.
 The Hawaii News (Hilo), weekly, Friday. H. J. Orquet, Editor.
 The Maui News, issued Wednesday and Saturdays, Maui. J. A. Morrow, 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 Blue Book Publishing Company, Publishers of "The Blue Book of Hawaii Nei".
 THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, issued the middle of December for the following year. The Printshop Co., Ltd., Compiler and Publisher.

PLACES OF WORSHIP

Central Union Church, Congregational, cor. Beretania and Punahou; Rev. H. H. Leavitt, D.D., Minister; Rev. H. F. Loomis, Associate Minister and Director Religious Education; Rev. T. M. Tal-

mage, 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 service at 11 a. m.
 Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Beretania and Victoria streets; Rev. C. E. Boyer, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.
 The Christian Church, Kewalo street, 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 Cathedral, Fort street, near Beretania; Rt. Rev. S. 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. Littell, Bishop of the Missionary District of Honolulu; Very Rev. Wm. Ault, Dean. 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. Sang Mark, Priest in charge. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
 St. Clement's, Punahou. Services on Sundays, Holy Communion 7 a. m. Morning prayer, 11 a. m. Rev. E. T. Brown, Rector.
 Epiphany Mission, Kaimuki, Rev. J. C. Mason, priest in charge. Sunday services at 7:30 and 10 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m.
 St. Elizabeth's Mission, Palama. Rev. Jas. Kieb, priest in charge. Sunday services 7 and 11 a. m. Sunday school 9:30 a.m.
 First Church of Christ, Scientist, Punahou street. Sunday services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.
 Christian Chinese Church, King street; Rev. Hong Tet Yin, 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.
 First Baptist Church, 1306 Miller street. L. T. McCall, acting minister. 9:45, Sunday school; 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., church service; 7 p. m., B. Y. P. U. services.
 The Pilgrim Church, Rev. T. M. Talmage, pastor. Services every Sabbath at the

- usual hour. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Chapel situated corner of Punchbowl and Miller streets.
- Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, Chapel on King street, near Thomas Square; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching in Hawaiian at 11 a. m.; in English at 7:30 p. m.
- Seventh Day Adventists: C. R. Webster, minister. Chapel, Keeaumoku street. Sabbath school Saturdays at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11. Wednesday prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.
- Japanese Union Church (connected with Hawaiian Board of Missions); Rev. P. 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.
- Japanese Harris Memorial Church, Rev. E. Fuginaga, pastor; corner Fort and Vineyard streets. Services at usual hours.

NATIVE CHURCHES

- Kawaihāo Church, corner King and Punchbowl streets; Rev. Akaiko Akana, pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.
- Kaumakapili Church, King street, Palama; Rev. H. K. Poepoe, pastor. Sunday services at the usual hours.

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