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ALL ABOUT
HAWAII

By
DANIEL LOGAN

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INTRODUCTION

THIS little volume is a private enterprise of its author. Its preparation was undertaken owing to personal knowledge that visitors to the islands were searching the bookstands in vain for a compact summary of Hawaii's attractions, industries, commerce, institutions and people, to carry away or send to their families and friends. This is the third publication of similar purpose written by the same author. Each of the others upon its appearance was hailed as the best work of the kind relating to Hawaii which had ever been published.

In designing the present volume the main object was to provide answers to the questions most commonly asked about Hawaii, by visitors on the ground and people abroad. Having been an editor of newspapers and periodicals, as well as contributor of articles on Hawaiian subjects to publications throughout the world, during a residence of thirty-six years in Honolulu, and having crossed the continent four times, the author is familiar with what people everywhere wish to know about the Hawaiian Islands, besides having had great opportunities for obtaining correct information to gratify their curiosity.

His journalistic experience in Hawaii rounded out forty-six years of writing for the press and fifty-three as a member of the printing craft. He was engaged at different times to draft important documents, including letters from Queen Liliuokalani and Queen Dowager Kapiolani, in connection with the death of King Kalakaua; the first argument for a Federal building in Honolulu ever filed in Washington; a governor's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior; the report of a territorial sanitary commission, constitutions and bylaws for many organizations, etc. The United States District Court awarded him an extra fee for the manner in which he discharged the duties of a trustee in bankruptcy; he has served as trustee of property and funds for corporate and other bodies, and four and a half years as a supervisor of the city and county of Honolulu.

Among the author's productions have been the following articles, pamphlets and books: Life of Father Damien (*Sydney Bulletin*, 1889); Japanese in Hawaii (Yokohama paper, 1890); obsequies of King Kalakaua (*Los Angeles Times* and *Paris l' Illustration*, 1891); Farewell of Minister Stevens (*New York World*, 1893); Education in Hawaii (*North American Review*, July, 1897); The Hawaiian Islands (for Republic of Hawaii, 1899); Hawaiian affairs (interview *Boston Herald*, 1899); Volcanoes of Hawaii (1901); Hawaii: Its People, Resources and Climate (subsidized by Territory of Hawaii, 1903); History of Hawaii (Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago and Los Angeles, 1904); Hawaii as

a Tourist Resort (*Four Track News*), and articles on Hawaii and Vice-President Coolidge in recent numbers of the *National Magazine*, Boston.

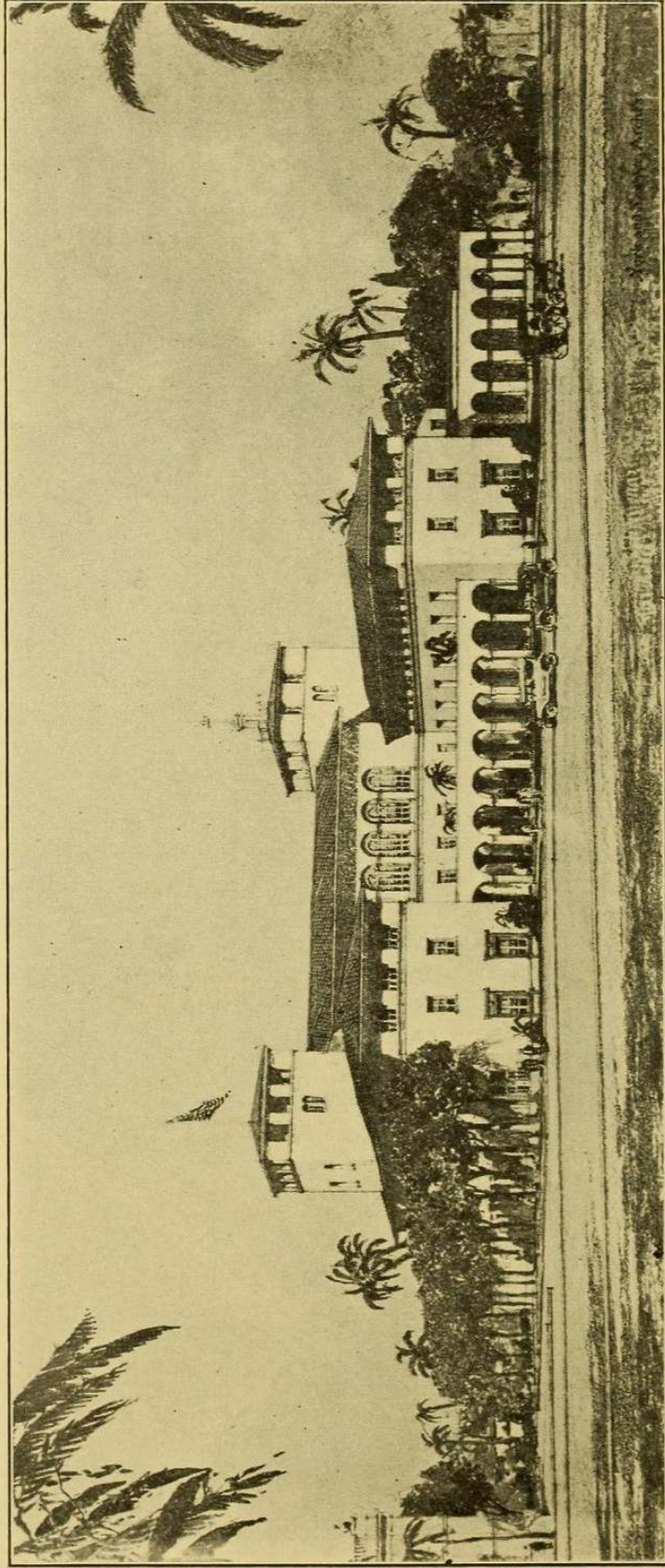
As to the method of presentation the author of this compendium has given less emphasis to word-painting than to exact description. For example, in the "Topographical" section, the matter is taken almost bodily from bulletins of the United States Geological Survey. There is nothing so exact and comprehensive on the subject in any textbook of the Hawaiian schools. It is information, as to completeness, which will be new even to a large proportion of the residents of the Territory of Hawaii.

The pictures in "All About Hawaii" have been selected from a large collection of photographs with an eye to diversification of subjects. Photo-engraved by a first-class Boston house in that line, with the famous presswork of the Chapple Publishing Company, they make of the book a handsome album of Hawaii, of which the original photographs cannot be bought for three times the price of the book.

DANIEL LOGAN.

4 Victoria Street, Boston (25), Mass.

May 1, 1921.



UNITED STATES BUILDING, HONOLULU
(From architect's sketch)

ALL ABOUT HAWAII



HAWAII, land of romance and rainbows, combines delightful climate, magnificent scenery, strange social structure, opportunity of rest and recreation, enthralling historic interest and home-compelling charm, in greater degrees than can be found in any other proportionate area on the surface of the globe.

The intangible, yet nevertheless real "Comeback Club" of Hawaii, is one of the largest fraternal units in existence, its membership being spread throughout the seven seas. The Prince of Wales, heir to the imperial British crown, joined the club on his trip around the world in 1920, as was proved by his "coming back" for a second visit on his way home. On returning to London, in a speech at the Guildhall, the prince advised the Lord Mayor to go to Honolulu after completing his term of office. Following is the passage of the address in which the Prince of Wales expressed his delight at having visited Honolulu twice on his tour:

On the Pacific side at Panama I was entertained by the President of the republic of Panama, who were our allies in the war. From there we steamed up the west coast of Mexico to San Diego, a fine city in the state of California, the garden of the west, where the kindness and hospitality of the Americans, which I experienced there as well as during my two visits to Honolulu, makes me look forward to paying another visit to the other great English-speaking nation. Honolulu has many attractions, my lord mayor, and I feel sure that as soon as you have laid down your present high and arduous office you could take no better holiday than in Hawaii or enjoy nothing better than surf-riding and their famous music.

Right well is this little archipelago of Uncle Sam called the "Paradise of the Pacific." Mark Twain, in not his first tribute to the isles he visited at the dawn of his fame, described them as
"The loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean."

THE PACIFIC CROSSROADS

Hawaii is well denominated the "Crossroads of the Pacific," being strategically situated upon the great trade routes between North and South America, eastward, and between the North Pacific coast and Asia and Australasia, westward.

Since the opening of the Panama Canal, eliminating the stormy Cape Horn route, the islands are brought into close intimacy with

the eastern coasts and islands of all-America, as well as having for the first time regular steam intercourse with South American ports on the Pacific.

Hawaii has frequent mails to and from all sides. Cable and wireless systems afford instant communication with all the outer world, while wireless telegraphy brings the principal islands of the group together in rapid intercourse.

CLIMATE

There is not a more equable and balmy climate in the world than that of the Hawaiian Islands. Winter is distinguished from summer chiefly by its slightly shorter days, also a greater degree of humidity. There are no extremes of heat and cold at habitable altitudes.

One year is just like another, so that the figures of one taken at random afford a fair criterion of the climate of Hawaii. They show for Honolulu an extreme daily range of 56 to 81 degrees for January, and 67 to 85 for July. At Kealakekua, on the leeward coast of the island of Hawaii, the daily mean for January is 64.8, and for July 68.6 degrees.

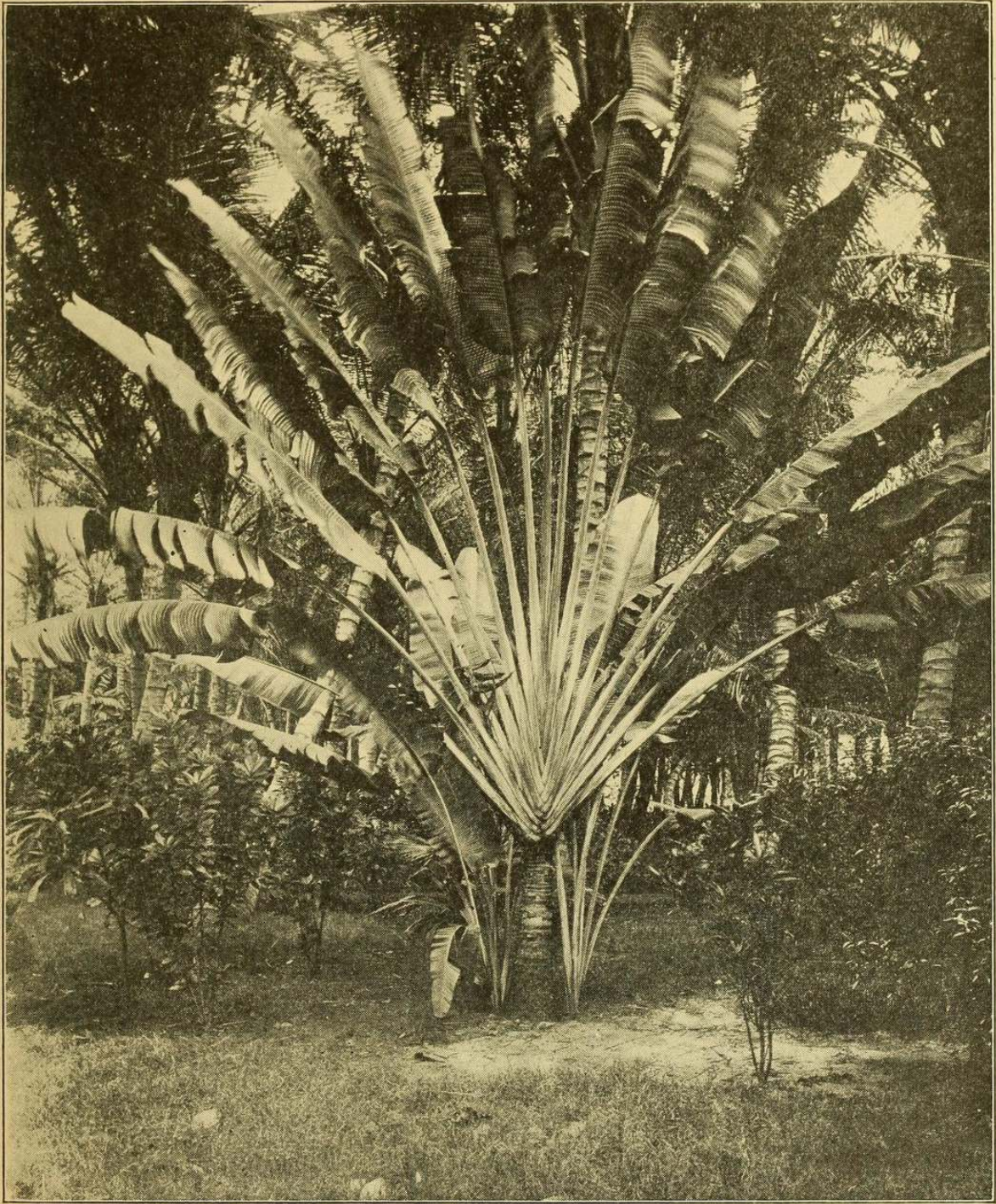
Frost never touches Hawaiian soil at elevations where cultivation is practicable. Hawaii is a refuge from both the frigid and the torrid seasons of the temperate zones, north and south of the equator—a summer or a winter resort as one likes. Hurricanes have been almost unknown and but narrow of sweep in these islands. Velvety breezes prevail, cooling without chilling.

LAND OF MOONLIGHT

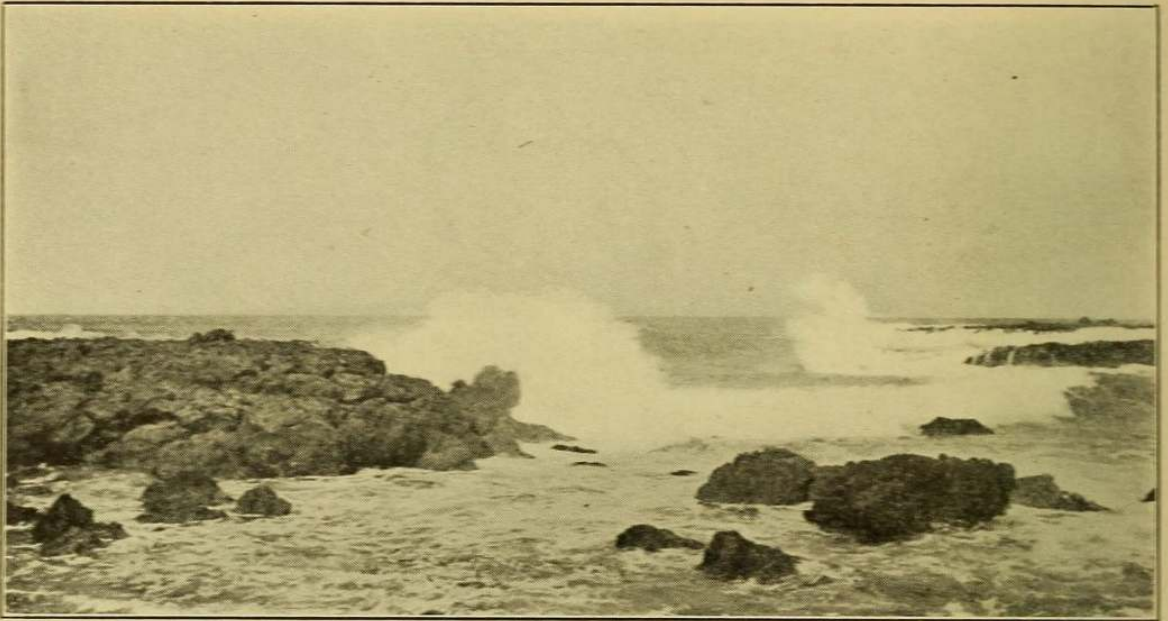
Hawaii's moonlight, especially along the seashore, once enjoyed is never forgotten. Lunar rainbows there are frequent and wonderfully brilliant. Science, in fact, has sought to establish an affinity between Hawaii and the moon. Professor William Henry Pickering, the astronomer of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, visited Hawaii in 1905 to compare its crater formations with those in the moon. The following year he gave the results of his investigations to the world in a treatise entitled "Lunar and Hawaiian Physical Features Compared."

WONDERFUL NATIVE PEOPLE

It is believed that the Hawaiian Islands were inhabited as early as the year 500. After their modern discovery they were called the



TRAVELER'S PALM



HAWAII COAST SCENE

Sandwich Islands, after the Earl of Sandwich, but this name has now become obsolete. The aboriginal people were supposed to belong to the same race as the tribes of Samoa, Fiji and Tahiti. These, in turn, are by some authorities held to have come from old-world regions by way of Java. One theory makes the Hawaiians descendants of the Phoenicians, which is in harmony with their natural seafaring skill.

Driven from their far southern homes by war, as is supposed, the tribes that first colonized this group in the North Pacific found their way to the new Canaan in the watery desert without chart or compass. The main direction was probably derived from southerly drifting flotsam that indicated land to the north, but the course of the daring voyagers was laid by observation of the stars. It is certain that there was much intercourse between the archipelagos below the equator and Hawaii during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

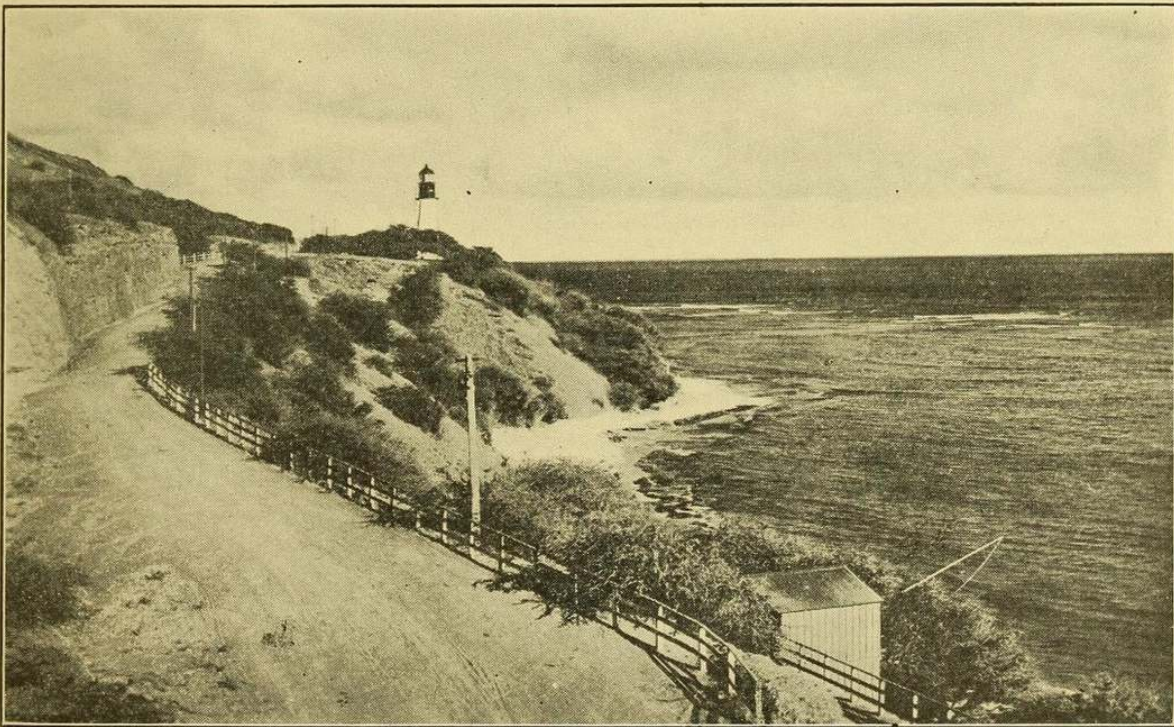
At their discovery by European voyagers at the close of the eighteenth century, the Hawaiians were found remarkably skilled in various ways—evidenced in the fashioning of their dwellings and canoes, their well-planned irrigation works, the splendor of the raiment of their chiefs, the ingenuity of their tools of artisanship, agricultural and fishing implements, their domestic utensils, their tapa-cloth beaten from bark, etc.

Withal, the Hawaiians proved to be the most amiable and hospitable people that any explorers in outlandish places had ever met. These fine qualities have not only remained with the Hawaiians throughout all the changes wrought by civilization, but have been stamped upon the alien society of the islands. Nowhere is the stranger in a strange land made more welcome than in Hawaii, or to experience at parting a keener home-leaving sensation.

THE MELTING POT

Cosmopolitanism is an outstanding characteristic of the Hawaiian community. Here is the "melting pot" of the Pacific. A group photograph of a girls' seminary, in which English is the medium of instruction, comprised more than a score of racial varieties. Feuds of factions within individual colonies are not unknown in Hawaii, but disorderly clashes between different races there have been wholly absent.

Nationalities are commingled in all sorts of organizations, but anybody drawing the color line to aid ambition is riding for a fall.



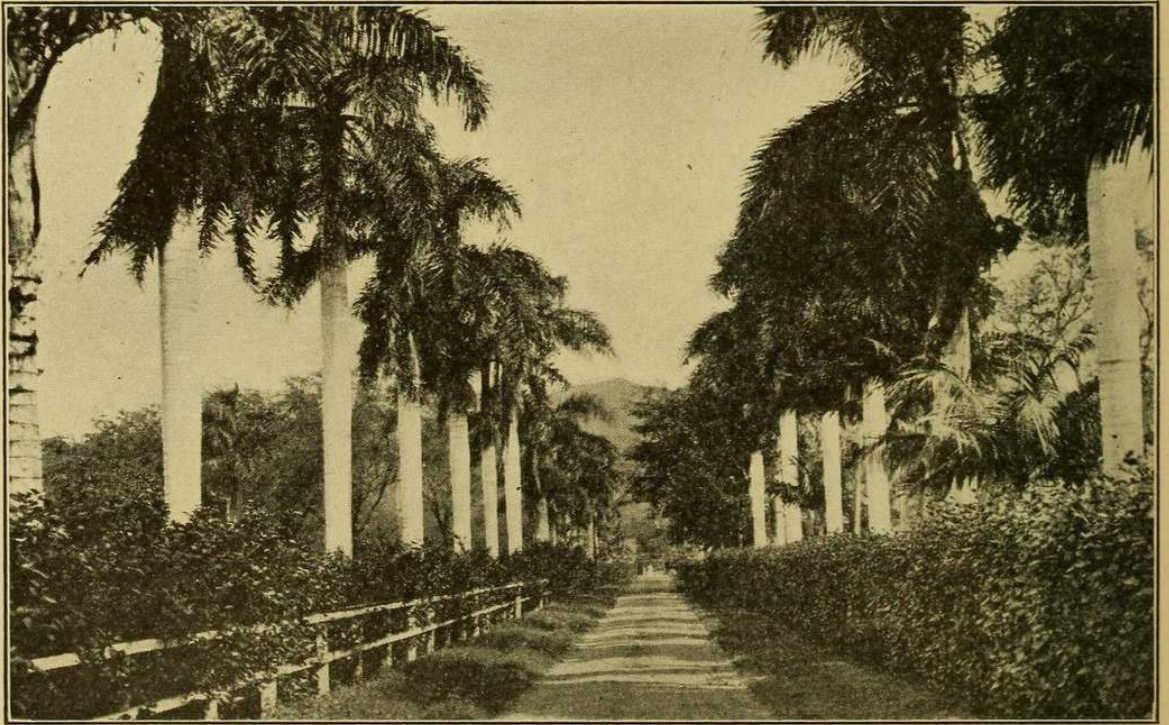
DIAMOND HEAD LIGHTHOUSE
At entrance of Honolulu Bay

Schools and playgrounds are aiding the process of transmuting alien elements into the pure metal of Americanism. Orientals too old to change their national peculiarities yet rejoice at their children's opportunities to qualify for American citizenship.

As for the laughing and singing Hawaiians, they take to American patriotism, with all its frills, like ducks to water. None can get ahead of them in the great national game of politics.

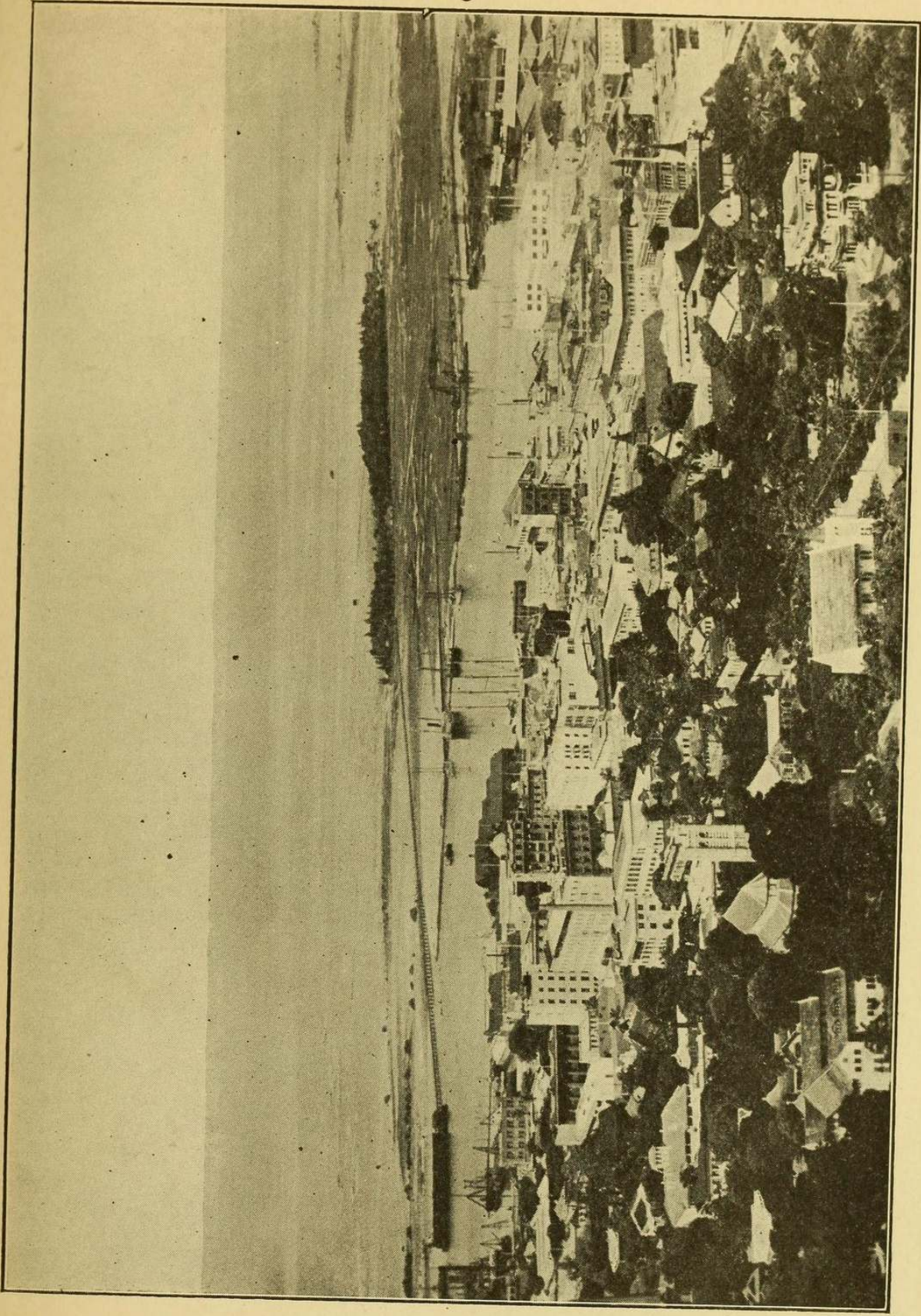
SCENERY

Mountain scenery rivaling the grandest on the globe is found in the Hawaiian Islands. In the middle of Hawaii, the largest island,



AVENUE OF ROYAL PALMS

Mauna Kea of 13,805, Mauna Loa of 13,675, and Hualalai of 8,275 feet elevation are broad-based domes reared by volcanic action. This force is still in operation, Mauna Loa being the seat of two active volcanoes, besides frequently emitting rivers of molten lava from its slopes. On the north side of the same island the Kohala range boasts a peak more than 5,500 feet high.



HONOLULU CITY AND HARBOR FROM PUNCHBOWL

From some parts of the coast the rise to the higher elevations is gradual, while elsewhere vertical precipices of great altitude meet the proud waves of the ocean. At many points silvery cascades of water streak the faces of the cliffs. These ribbon-like cataracts are common sights upon the coasts of all the larger islands, delighting the eyes of travelers on passing steamers.

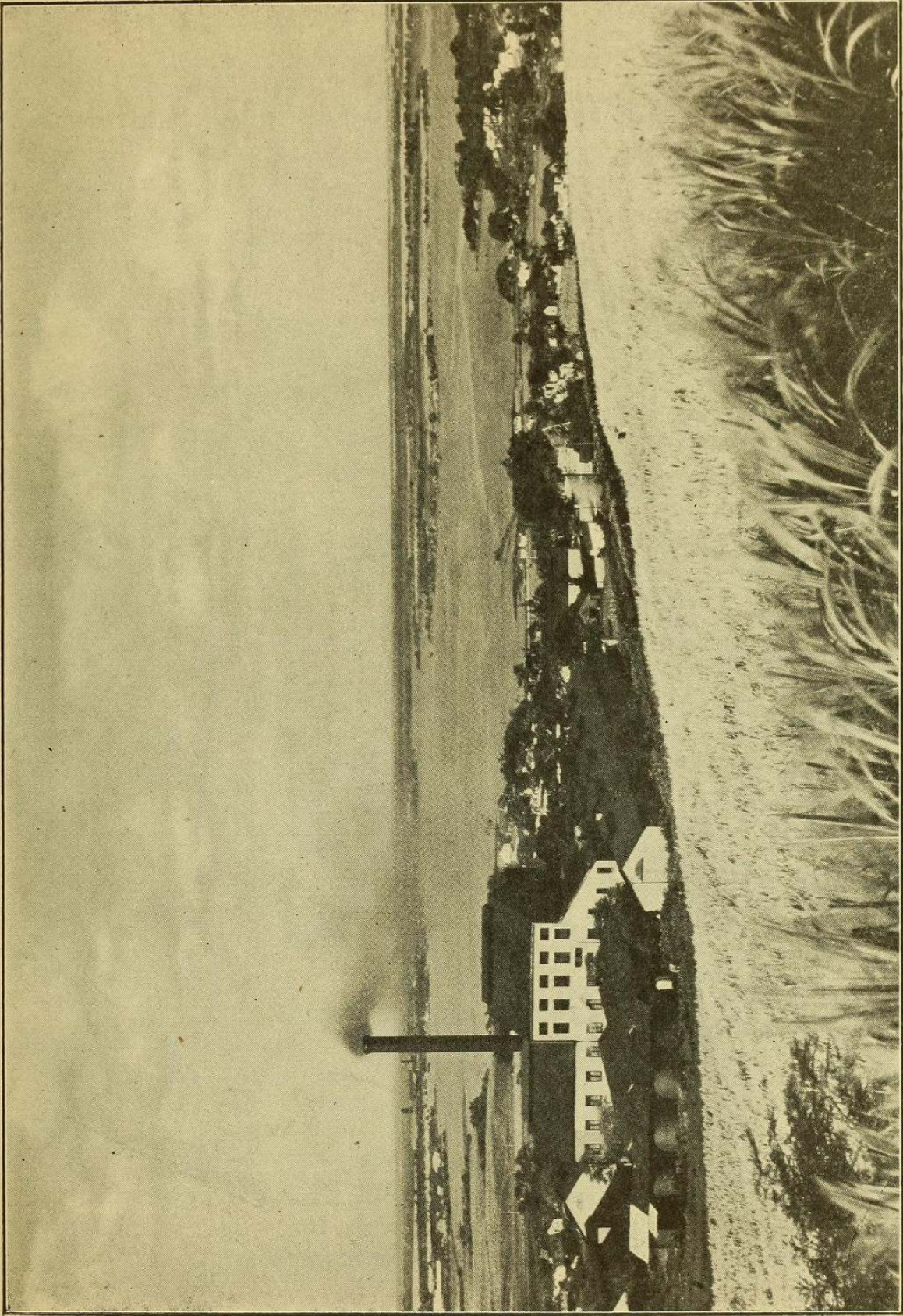
Maui is an island of two distinct mountain mass formations, the smaller being a cluster of sharply serrated ridges and acute peaks, the loftiest 5,800 feet above sea level. Haleakala, a sublime dome, is the other portion, rising gradually to a height of more than 10,000 feet. Its summit embraces the largest extinct crater in the world, with a circumference at the rim of thirty miles. Within this vast cavity volcanic cones stand up which are veritable mountains themselves, while clouds come down and drape the sunken landscape. Sightseers climb to the top over night to view the gorgeous spectacle as the rising sun dissipates the rolling vapors, gilding them with its rays and filling the cavernous spaces with rainbow colors. "House of the Rising Sun" is the translation of Haleakala.

Oahu, seat of the territorial capital, is buttressed with two noble ranges—Koolau and Waianae—besides having several isolated mounds, of which Punchbowl overlooking Honolulu is both picturesque in itself and a viewpoint commanding a prospect of mountain, plain, ocean, valley and city—a scenic ensemble of almost unsurpassable charm. From this and other heights near Honolulu a good view of Pearl Harbor, one of the greatest of United States naval stations, can be obtained. Oahu mountains have seven major peaks ranging from 1,205 to 4,030 feet in height.

Kauai, "the garden isle," is built around the mountain bulk of Waialeale, from which radiate several ranges. The lay of its mountains gives Kauai more streams than any other island of the group. Waimea canyon on this island has been likened, in a United States geological survey report, to the Yosemite valley in miniature. It is a favorite theme of landscape painters.

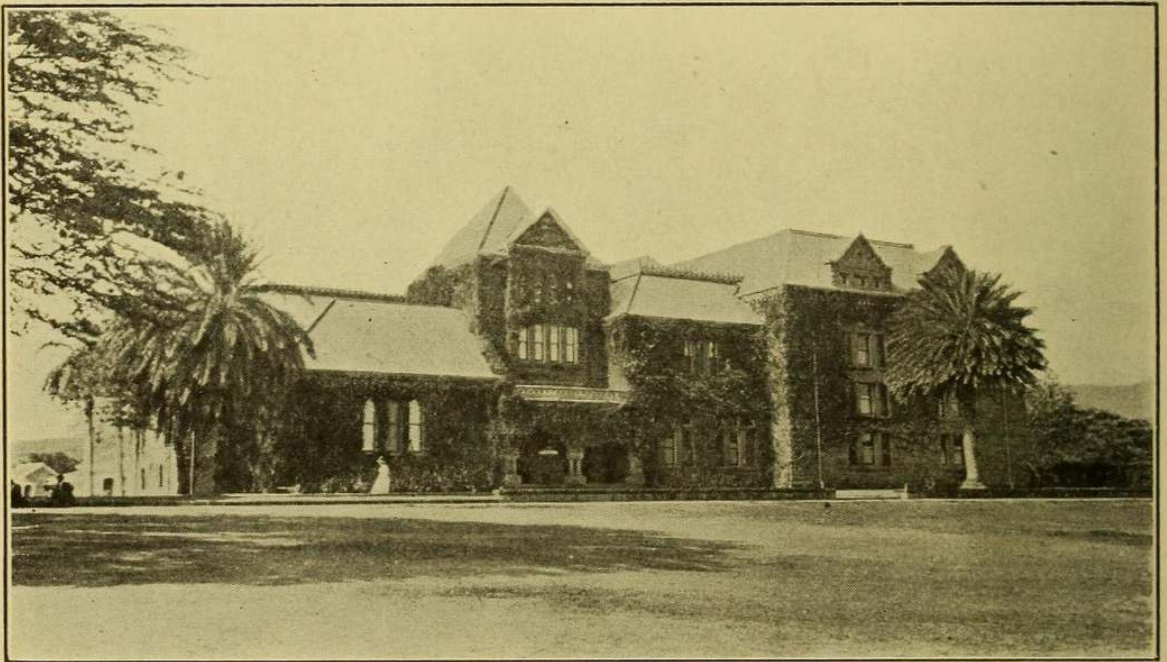
Molokai has an array of mountains as grand as that of any of its larger sisters, while its coastline is perhaps bolder than that of any other. Its waterfalls tumbling over perpendicular cliffs from heights of many hundred feet are magnificent.

The smaller islands, passed by the inter-island traveler, have picturesque features in keeping with the beauty and grandeur of the group as a whole.



HONOLULU SUGAR COMPANY'S MILL—PEARL HARBOR NAVAL STATION IN DISTANCE

Forty years ago a famous woman traveler reproached Hawaii, by contrast with South Pacific groups, for having a parched-looking aspect, with its russet-hued mountains devoid of foliage and verdure. This was a true portrayal then, but would not be so today. That is, excepting the great volcanic desolations, which, however, have a weirdness that discounts mere beauty. Thanks to public and private forestation, and the agricultural conquest of hillsides and plateaus,



BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP MEMORIAL MUSEUM

the sombre tints of desolateness have been replaced by all the diverse values of green, which, in the flora of Hawaii, are at once the delight and the despair of the colorist.

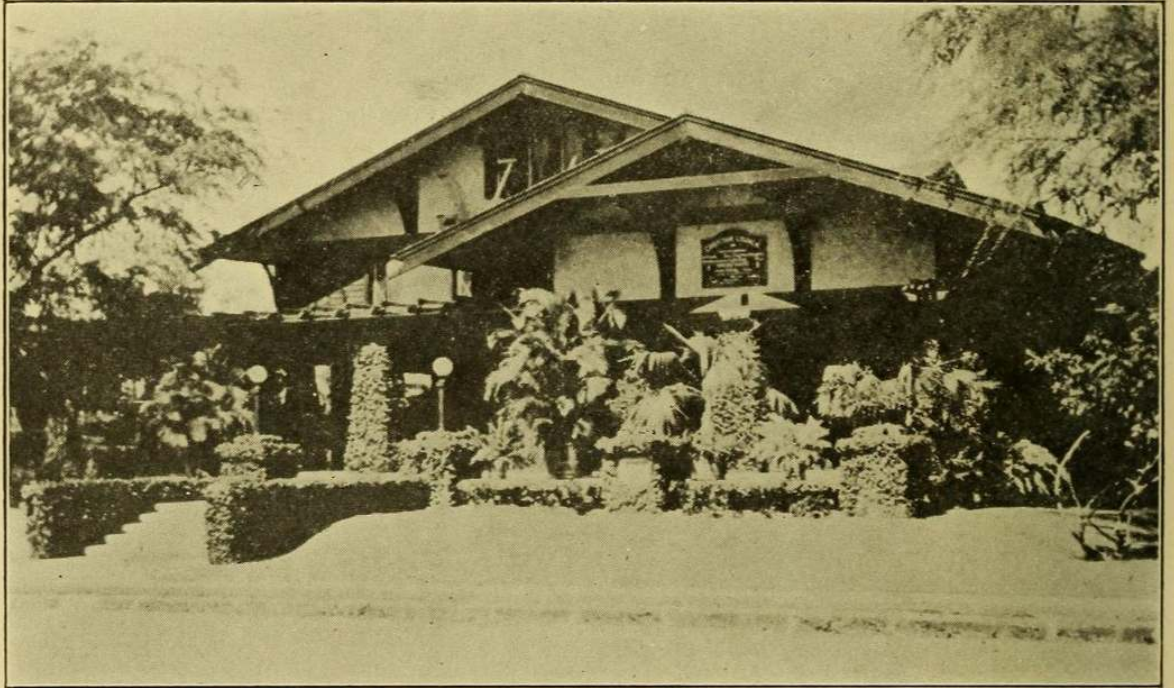
Mountains, however, are but the framework of Hawaii's scenic composition. Bare mention only can be made of the deep and fertile valleys, the great plateaus and seacoast plains occupied by prosperous gardeners and ranchmen, the illimitable reaches of sugar cane rustling in the breeze, the extensive pineapple fields with their purple rows geometrically criss-crossing both hill and plain, together with the quaint villages, the progressive shire-towns, the well-gardened army and navy posts, the orient-flavored labor camps, and, last but not



A BIT OF JAPAN IN HONOLULU

least impressive, the eternal thundering of Old Ocean upon rugged coastline and coral-built reef.

There are several places within sheltered bays where the coral worm's construction work may be closely inspected. This is through



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, HONOLULU
Tropical bungalow style

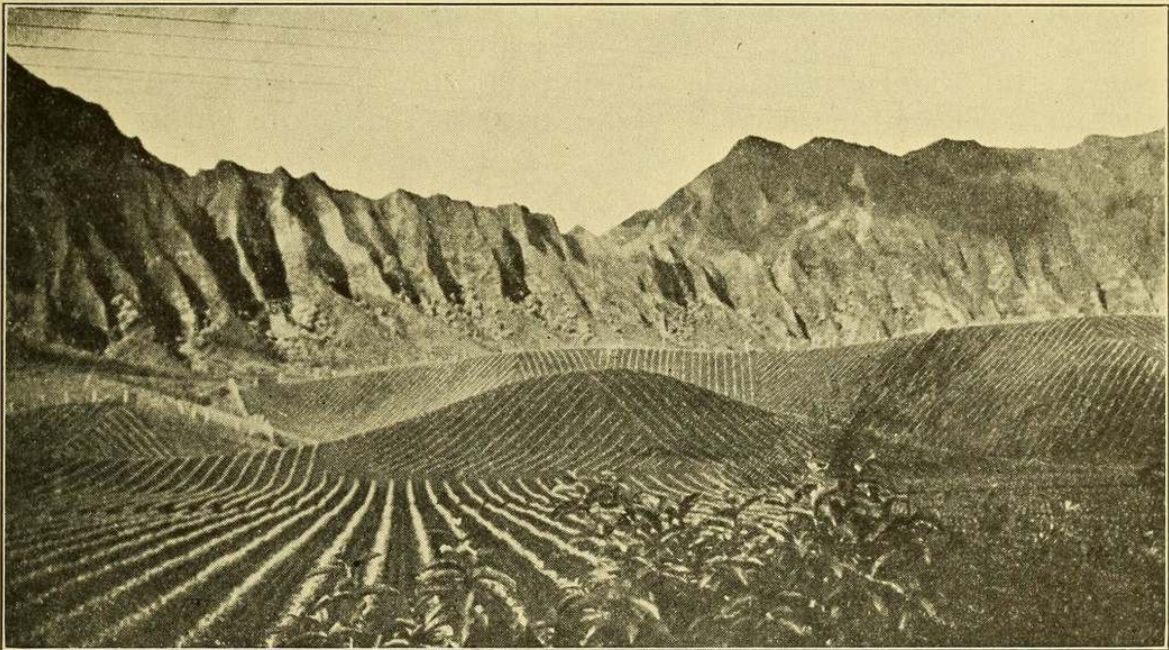
the medium of glass-bottomed boats, or even over the gunwales of a boat, forests of vari-colored coral "trees," the "roots" many fathoms down and the "foliage" near the surface, being vividly in vision, especially under the clear sunlight, with gorgeously colored and curiously-shaped fishes darting in and out of the jagged caves.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

The United States government has added the volcanoes of Hawaii to the National Park system. Through the territorial government it has acquired possession of a large area of land covering the two active volcanoes, Kilauea and Mokuaweoweo, on Mauna Loa, island of Hawaii, and a tract taking in the extinct crater of Haleakala, island of Maui, and has taken steps for the supervision of both compounds

in the interest of visitors and investigators. This aggregation is officially entitled the "Hawaii National Park." One of the great boons for the public anticipated from federal management is the construction of roads for vehicular transportation, where now are but difficult trails, to the summits of Mauna Loa and Haleakala. Regarding the Kilauea volcano, Mr. H. M. Albright, first assistant to the director of national parks, has written the following tribute:

I want to record my feeling that this (Kilauea) is the most wonderful feature of the national park service, surpassing the geysers of the Yellowstone and the waterfalls of the Yosemite, and even the big trees of Sequoi park. It



PINEAPPLE FIELDS

is the most inspiring thing that I have ever observed, and I have no hesitation in predicting that, when once the people of the United States realize what a wonderful thing this volcano is, it will become the objective of thousands of visitors.

THE CHIEF CITIES

Honolulu, the capital city, regarded merely as a modern town, might be omitted from the catalogue of Hawaiian scenery. But it is more than an ordinary city of equal size on the mainland. Even its present-day business architecture, its industrial and commercial enterprises, its position as the half-way house of Pacific ocean traffic, together

with its churches and schools, its hospitals and museums, and its abounding institutions of civilization, all carry an interesting story for everybody who knows aught of the small beginnings, a century ago, from which this mid-ocean metropolis has sprung.

By scenic standards, though, Honolulu rivals any city that can be named. From hundreds of lookout positions—even windows in the business section—enthraling visions of grandeur and beauty combined extend far and wide.

Internally, too, the city contains many objectives of strange interest to the occidentally-bred. Such are the oriental marts with their curious and rich wares, the polyglot crowds and the babel of sounds in the provision markets, the Buddhist temples and Chinese joss houses, the Japanese gardens on the banks of lily ponds and purling streams, the oriental hospitals and club houses; above all, the kaleidoscopic content of humanity. These are but a few of the attractions that make Honolulu of itself worth the cost of a trip to Hawaii.

Honolulu's best residence sections are simply an aggregation of parks, with their wealth of tropical flora around castles and bungalows. There are opulent suburbs crowning the hills and nestling in the valleys, the clouds moistening the roofs on the higher locations, and all cooled by balmy trade winds.

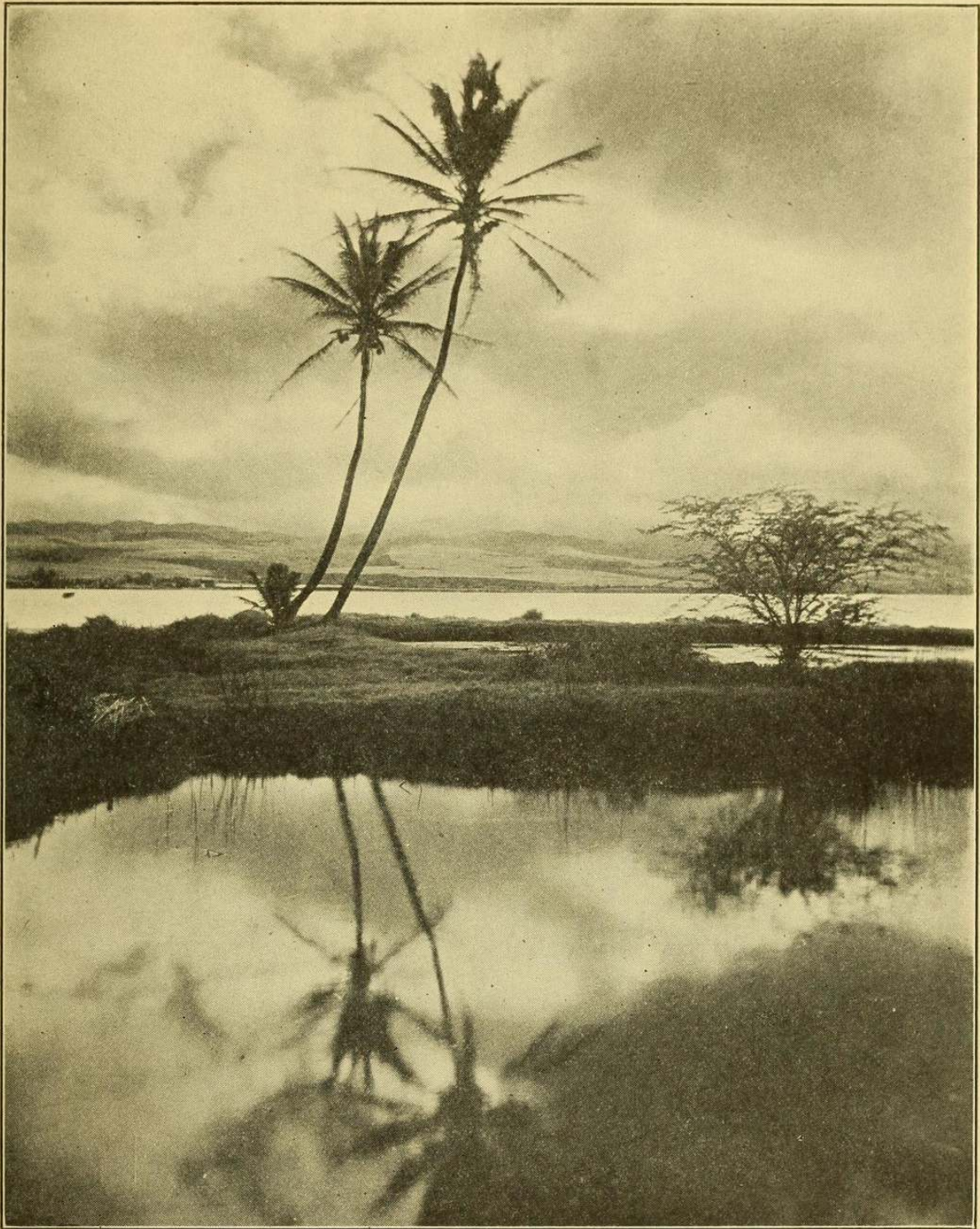
There are up-to-date hotels, many of them catering especially to resident and sojourning families, and cafes second in appearance and style to none in any mainland city. Parks for the public, also playgrounds for children, are established in all quarters of the city, and the public beach resorts are now being methodically extended and improved.

What is said here of Honolulu will apply, proportionately, to Hilo on Hawaii, Wailuku on Maui and Lihue on Kauai, the other shire-towns of the territory.

ACCESSIBILITY

Hawaii's attractions are not handicapped by any degree of inaccessibility. Comfortable steamers ply between the islands. The larger islands have railways connecting their traffic centers. Good roads extend in all directions from the towns, in some cases being scenic in themselves, here twisting and winding their way along the faces of dizzy precipices—guarded with concrete parapets—and again skirting the sinuous coast line with ocean spray cooling the traveler's cheek.

There are bridle trails, to negotiate which is an adventure of a



COCONUT PALMS

life-time. Hiking trails are marked for the confirmed pedestrian and the incorrigible mountain climber.

What many consider the supreme object of a visit to Hawaii—a close-up view of Kilauea volcano—is a matter of a round trip from Honolulu of but sixty hours, with every comfort of land and sea travel.

A look into that lake of fire leaves a never-fading impression upon the mind of the beholder.

RECREATION AND SPORT

Although Hawaii has never bid for fame as a sportsman's paradise, yet there is something doing all the time in sports and pastimes.

Horse racing is a holiday function at Honolulu, Hilo and Kahului, and polo is well organized and equipped.

Baseball has been the leader for generations, some of the great-grandfathers of the present having introduced it on primitive Honolulu's esplanade. There are leagues in every town and at every army and navy post. Chinese have gone from Hawaii with bat and ball to win victories in America and Asia. Colleges of Japan send crack teams to Hawaii, and Japanese residents are leaders in the American game in the territory. Players of Hawaiian blood have performed in big league ball in the States.

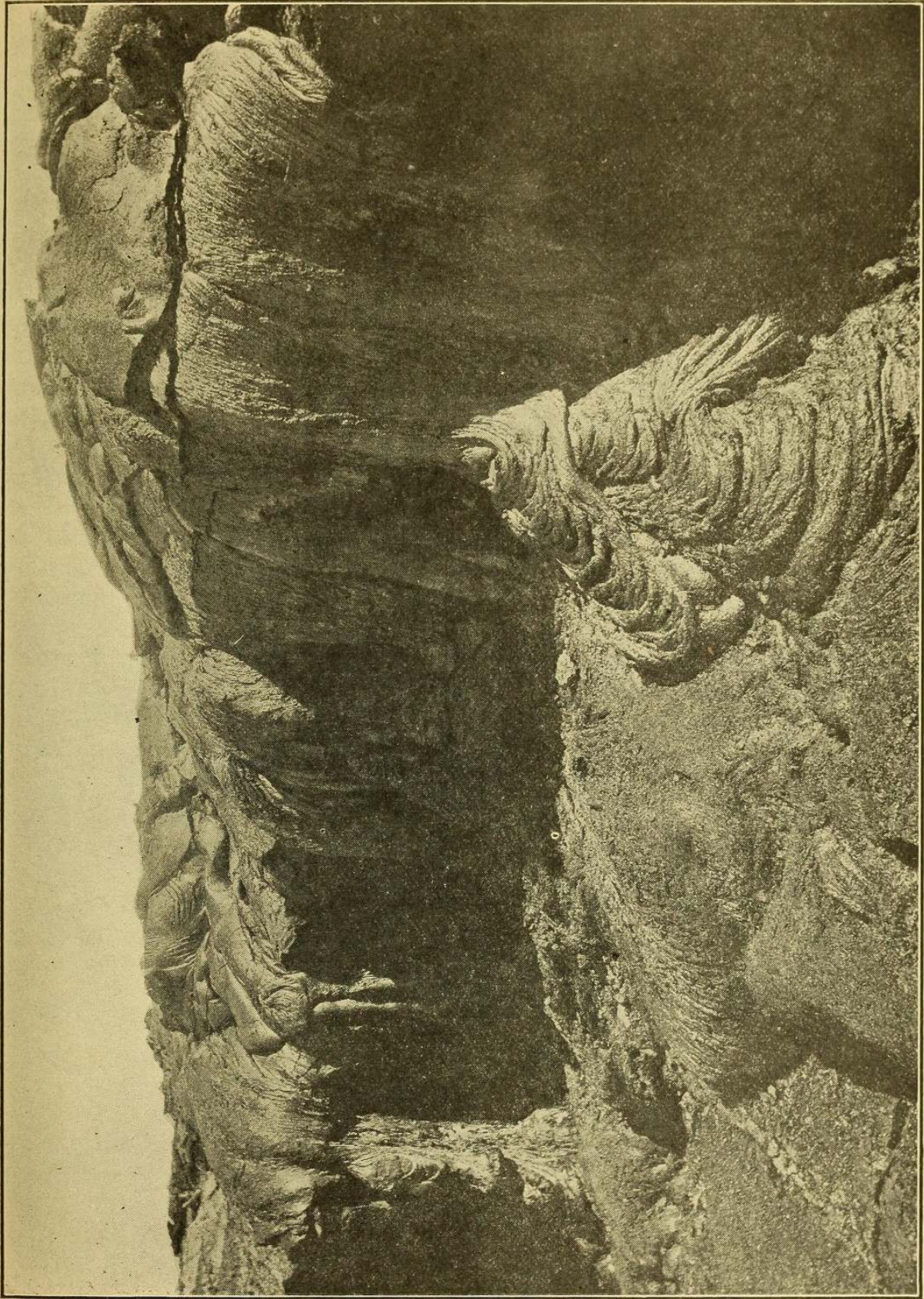
Golf is available to visiting devotees upon several links, and the premier course at Oahu country club, in Nuuanu valley, Honolulu, commands a magnificent view of mountain, vale, and ocean.

Lawn tennis and football are well sustained in their respective seasons. There are frequent visits of champion tennis players. Cricket, too, is organized.

Hawaiian swimmers having frequently placed their country "on the map," including triumphs at the world's Olympic games, it is hardly necessary to say that natatorial exercises are particularly conspicuous in the islands. Tournaments in the harbor and indoor tanks are among the most popular of entertainments. Surfboard riding and surf-canoeing are nowhere practised with more zest than "on the beach at Waikiki."

There is hunting in season of duck and plover, dove and pheasant, a license being required, likewise for certain preserves a permit; yet it is not difficult for the stranger with proper introduction to obtain the privileges.

For the big game Nimrod there is opportunity to stalk wild cattle,



FLOWING LAVA FORMATIONS

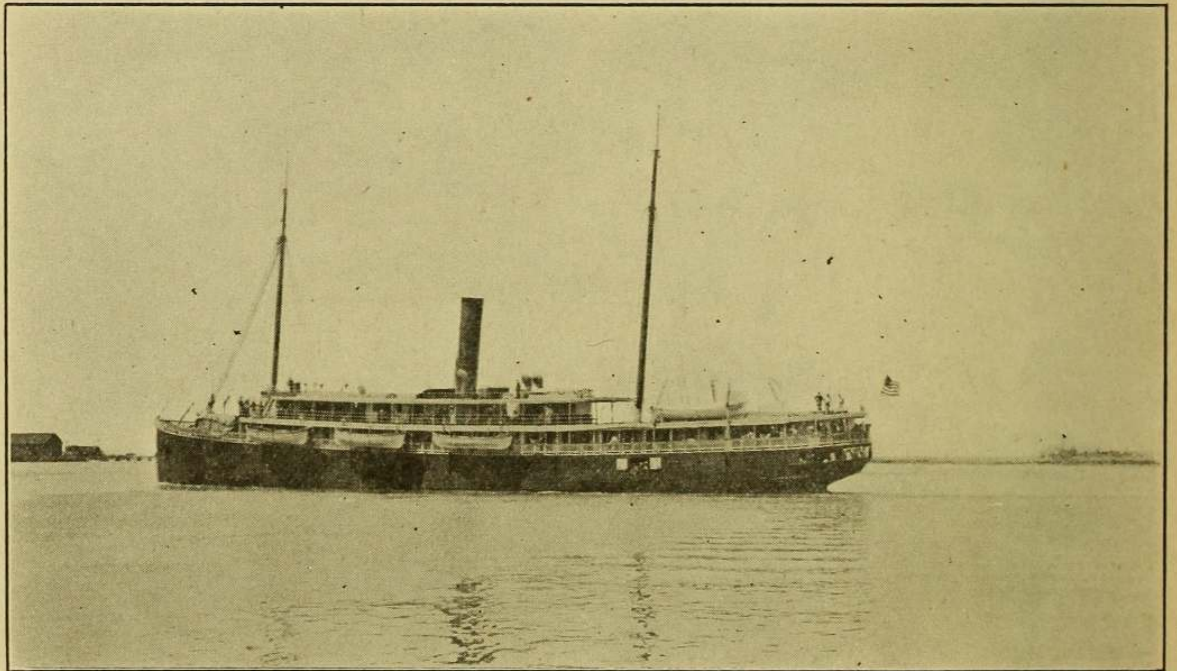
pigs, deer, and goats, the shooting of all of which is encouraged by landowners and government forest conservers.

Shark-hunting can also be easily arranged for, and it is particularly exciting.

The "hukilau," a native ceremony of hospitality, is a treat for visitors. They are invited by the hosts to assist in hauling great nets full of fish to land through the ocean surf, after which the catch is distributed among the members of the party.

Directly afterward there is likely to be a "luau," a feast in ancient Hawaiian style, where, in "the real thing," fingers take the place of knife and fork, and at which suckling pig, fish and sweet potatoes baked upon red-hot stones underground, besides the national pottage, "poi," together with strange Hawaiian condiments made of kukui nuts, seaweed, etc., served on fern-strewed boards upon the ground, make a repast never to be forgotten by the "malihini," or "tenderfoot" in American parlance.

All the familiar indoor athletic games are practised in well-equipped gymnasia, while boxing matches are common at army posts and in town—chaplains sometimes acting as "chaperons" at the ringside.



INTER-ISLAND STEAMER MAUNA KEA
On Volcano route

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES

ALTHOUGH the Hawaiian Islands were previously visited by American merchant ships and whaling vessels, American civilization in the group may fairly be said to date from the arrival of the New England missionaries in 1820. To celebrate the centenary of this event a week of festivities and pageants was observed in the summer of 1920, just as the preparations for celebrating the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth were being completed in Massachusetts. Commerce, however, furnished the incident out of which the American evangelical mission originated.

Obookiah, a Hawaiian boy, sailed from Hawaii in a vessel commanded by Captain Brintnall of New Haven. Rev. Edwin W. Dwight found the brown-skinned lad weeping on the steps of Yale College. He was both lonely and hungry for an education. Mr. Dwight took him to his home and began instructing him. Through the interest aroused in his case, a foreign mission training school was started at Cornwall, Connecticut. Of the first twelve pupils, seven were Hawaiian boys who, in the interval of a few years, had come to the United States in whaling and trading vessels.

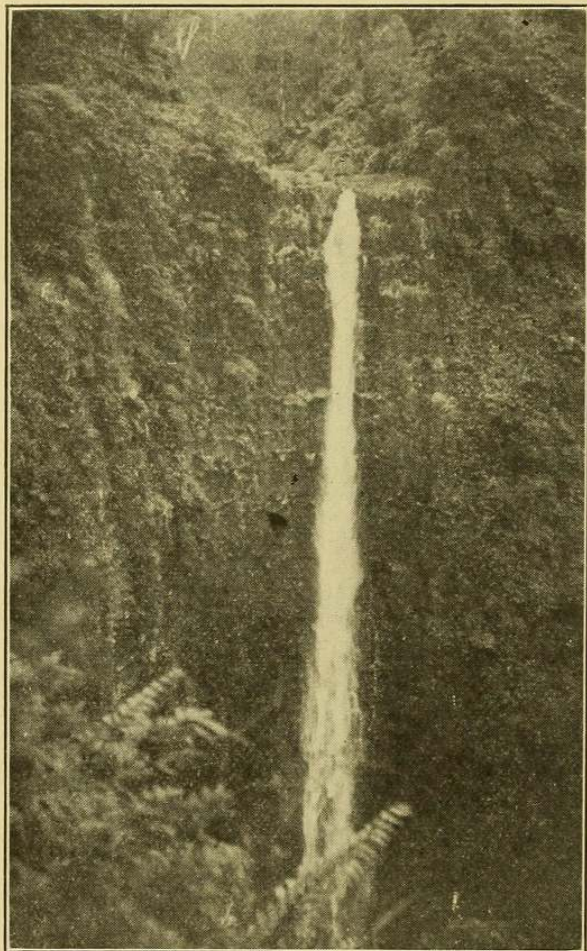
Obookiah's ambition was to become a missionary to his fellow-countrymen in Hawaii, but after starting work on writing a grammar, a dictionary, and a spelling book, he died of fever, nine months after the school had opened, at the age of twenty-six years. In two years from the time of his death, the first band of missionaries was ready to depart for the Sandwich Islands, as the group was then called.

The party consisted of Rev. Hiram Bingham and Rev. Asa Thurston, graduates of Andover Theological Seminary; Dr. Thomas Holman, a physician; Daniel Chamberlain, a farmer; Samuel Whitney, mechanic and teacher; Samuel Ruggles, catechist and teacher, and Elisha Loomis, printer and teacher. Each of these men was accompanied by his wife, and Mr. Chamberlain by five children in addition. There were also in the party three Hawaiian students of the Cornwall school and George Tanoree, a son of Kaumualii, king of Kauai, who had been sent to America by his father fourteen years before to be educated. The captain who took him there had lost the money entrusted to him for the boy's education, and a short time after reaching America George found himself stranded.

This Hawaiian prince served in the United States navy throughout the War of 1812 and the Tripolitan War, after which he was discovered

at one of the navy yards by some kindly-disposed persons and sent to the Cornwall school.

The party embarked in the brig *Thaddeus* from Long Wharf in Boston on October 23, 1819, and sighted the mountain peaks of Hawaii on the morning of March 30, 1820.



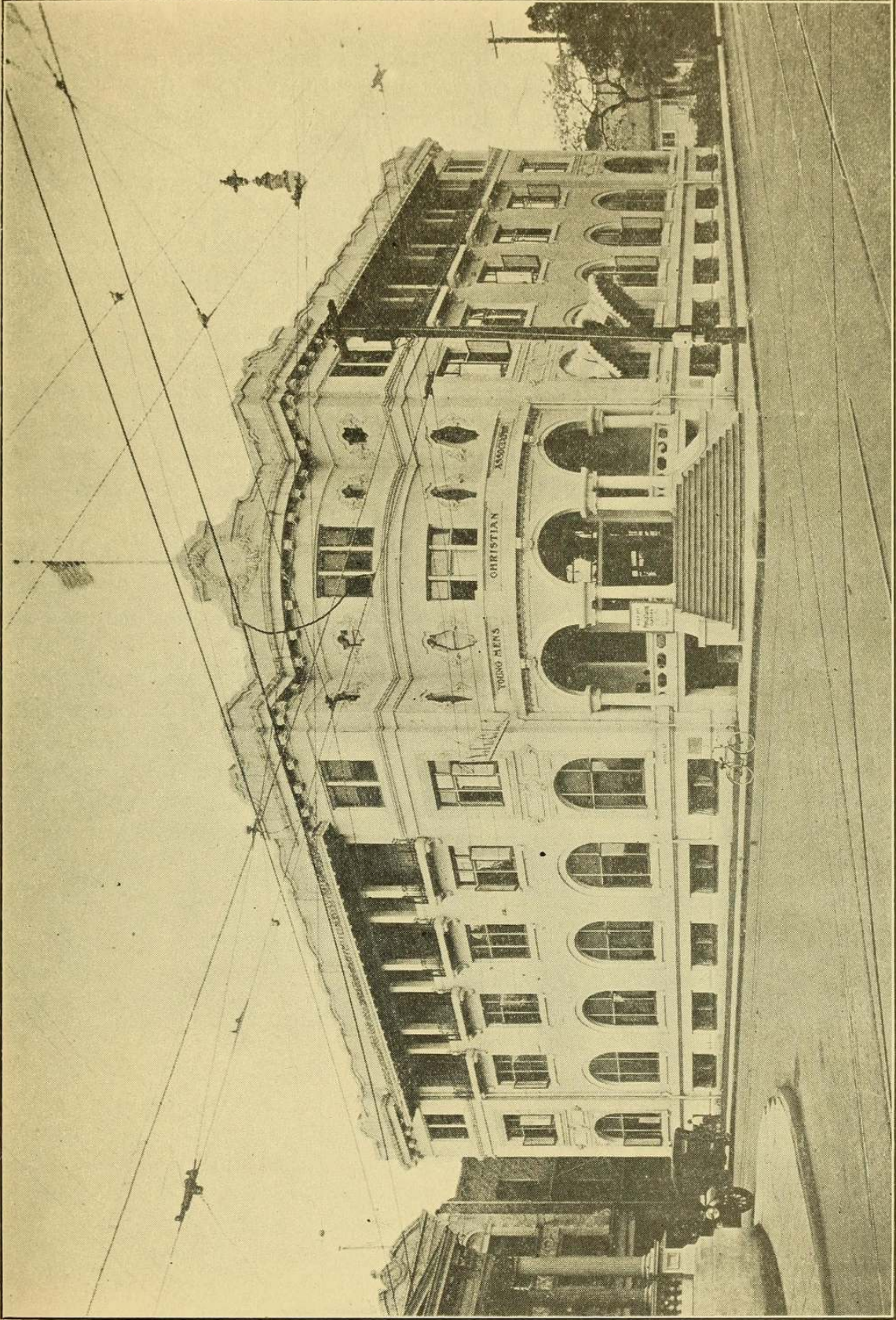
AKAKA FALLS, HAWAII

was a printer and brought another press with him. Teaching the natives the art of printing forthwith began. The first press had been set in operation on January 7, 1822, the initial impression being the first lesson of a spelling book.

There were other missionaries who came later. General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, a Union hero of the Civil War, and founder of Hampton Institute, Virginia, was a son of Richard Armstrong, missionary. He was born on the island of Maui.

A second party of missionaries from New England arrived at Honolulu in the ship *Thames* on April 27, 1823. It was composed of Rev. Artemus Bishop and wife, Dr. Abraham Blatchley and wife, Levi Chamberlain, James Ely and wife, Joseph Goodrich and wife, Rev. William Richards and wife, Rev. Charles S. Stewart and wife, Miss Betsy Stockton and four native boys returning home.

A third party arrived on March 30, 1828, in the ship *Parthian*, and comprised Rev. Lorrin Andrews and wife, Rev. Ephraim W. Clark and wife, Rev. Jonathan S. Green and wife, Rev. Peter J. Gulick and wife, Dr. Gerrit P. Judd and wife, Misses Maria Ogden, Maria Patten, Delia Stone and Mary Ward; Stephen Shepard and wife, Henry Tahiti, Tyler, Mills, and Phelps. Shepard



CENTRAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, HONOLULU
(Y. W. C. A. on left)

Richards was father of the first public school system of the islands, and a street in Honolulu is named after him. Dr. Judd became a trusted adviser of the king, figuring prominently in defense of the independence of the group when Lord George Paulet, a British naval captain, annexed it to Great Britain. A secret mission was sent to Washington by way of Mexico, a part of which went to London. The outcome was recognition of Hawaiian independence by Great Britain, France, and the United States, together with a guarantee by the British and French governments that neither would thereafter disturb the autonomy of Hawaii. In the meantime, Admiral Thomas of the British navy formally restored the flag of the kingdom.

Bingham began the translation of the Bible on October 4, 1823, comparing Latin, English, and Tahitian versions with the original Greek. His son (Hiram Bingham II) translated the Bible into the language of the Gilbert Islands. His grandson (Hiram Bingham III) is a Yale professor and noted explorer and scientist.

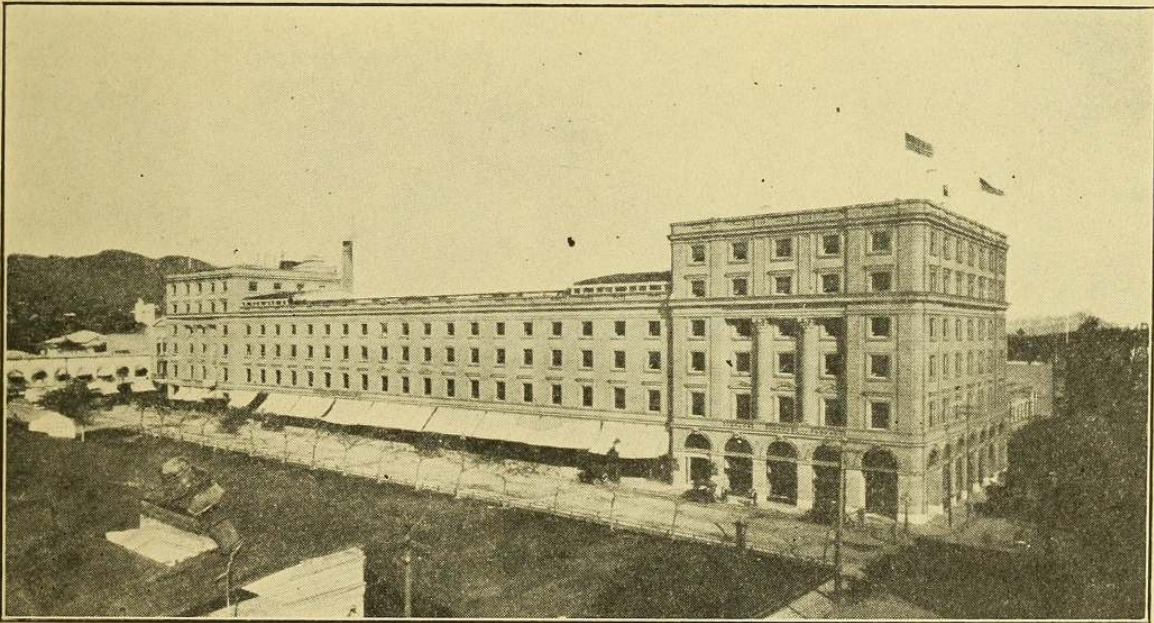
Mr. and Mrs. Amos Cooke started the Royal school for the sons and daughters of chiefs, some of whose pupils became kings and queens. The name of the institution is perpetuated in one of the largest public schools of Honolulu.

The American missionaries had much to do with the inauguration of constitutional government in Hawaii. They placed a distinct Puritanical stamp upon the laws of the islands, which is not to this day quite obliterated. Missionaries of other faiths came at later periods and, with an early exception, when the native ruler opposed the entrance of Roman Catholic worship, utmost freedom of religion has prevailed in Hawaii. Many descendants of the New England missionaries have been and are today prominent in public as well as private life in the islands.

IMMIGRATION

CHINESE immigration began in 1852, with a shipload of one hundred and eighty on five-year contracts for sugar plantations, at \$3 a month in addition to passage, housing, food, clothing, and medical attendance. Within a few months one hundred more were brought in, the process continuing until twenty-one thousand had been brought in. Some of the Chinese married Hawaiian women and their descendants are among the most competent and robust citizens of Hawaii today.

About the year 1885 an agitation against further Chinese immigration took active form. The opposition was partly based on the small proportion of Chinese women, which was claimed to result in the destruction of morals of the Hawaiian race. But the main strength of the agitation came from white mechanics and storekeepers, who



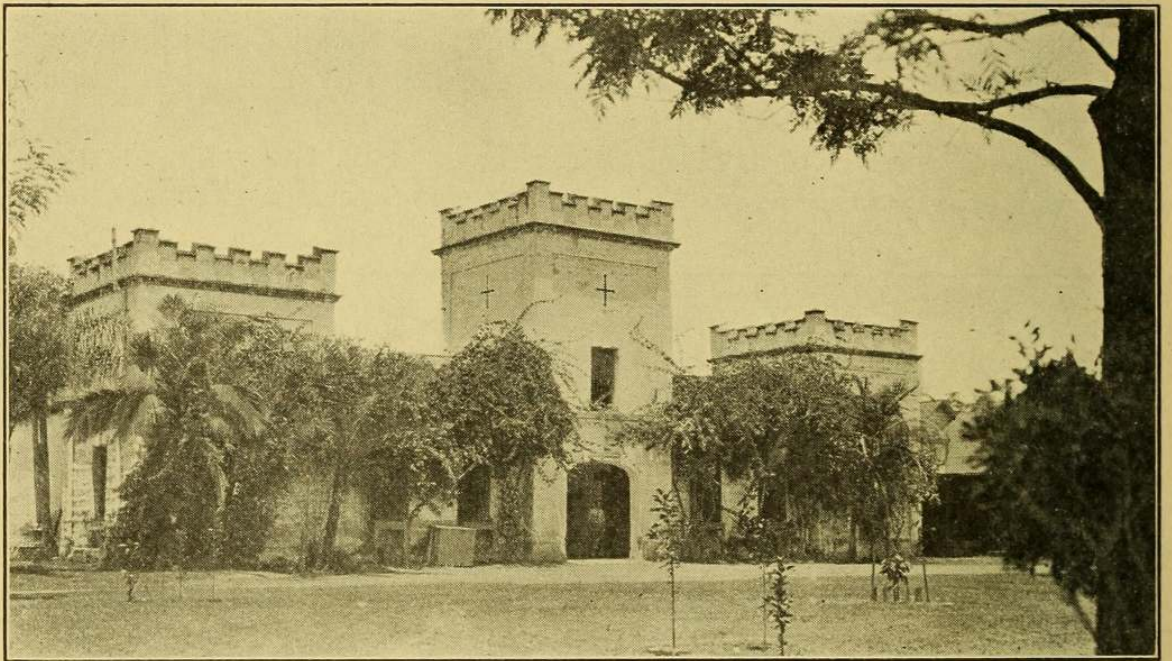
ALEXANDER YOUNG HOTEL, HONOLULU

had become alarmed at the competition of the orientals, whose cheap mode of living, far below western standards of respectability, gave them an overwhelming advantage.

Having been made a political issue, the result was the passage of a constitutional amendment whereby it became lawful to restrict

Chinese immigration to those coming in under contracts for three years, to perform only "agricultural or domestic labor," and at the end of that term to return to their own country unless they chose to enter into another similar contract. A percentage of their wages was to be retained and deposited in the postal savings bank for ensuring their return passage money.

This amendment came into effect only a few days before the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy, and was destined to be short-lived



OLD ROYAL BARRACKS, HONOLULU
Now U. S. A. Storehouse

in its operation. Shortly after the inauguration of the republic in 1894, following eighteen months of the provisional government, the Japanese government served notice on the government of Hawaii that the former would consider it "an unfriendly act" for Hawaii further to admit Chinese to the islands in such number as would cause the Chinese population thereof to exceed that which existed at the date of the labor convention between Japan and Hawaii concluded in 1886.

In this "ultimatum" it was alleged that there was an unwritten "understanding" with respect to such Chinese restriction between the contracting parties when the labor convention was negotiated. Hawaii

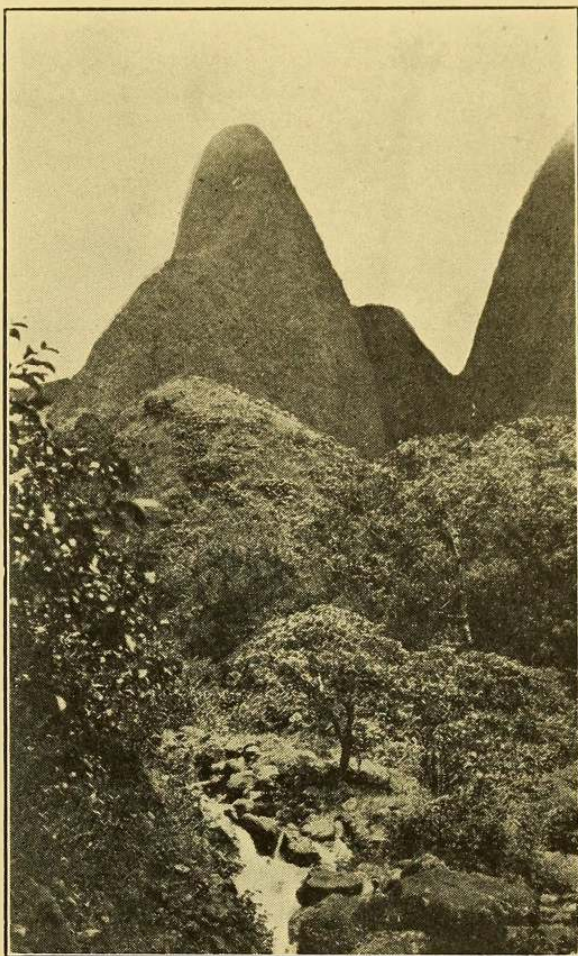
not being in a position to resist the dictation of a great power, the systematic importation of Chinese labor thereupon ceased. In the year 1898 the resolution of Hawaiian annexation passed by the United States Congress placed the islands definitely under the Chinese exclusion laws of the annexing nation.

Polynesian.—About twenty South Sea Islanders were imported for labor purposes in 1859, others in 1868, and later one hundred and twenty-six. After a suspension of this class of immigration for ten years, it was resumed, and within ten years from 1877 nearly two thousand, including some Melanesian cannibals, had been brought in. Results either as citizens or laborers were unsatisfactory. Most of the South Sea people were ultimately shipped back to their native islands.

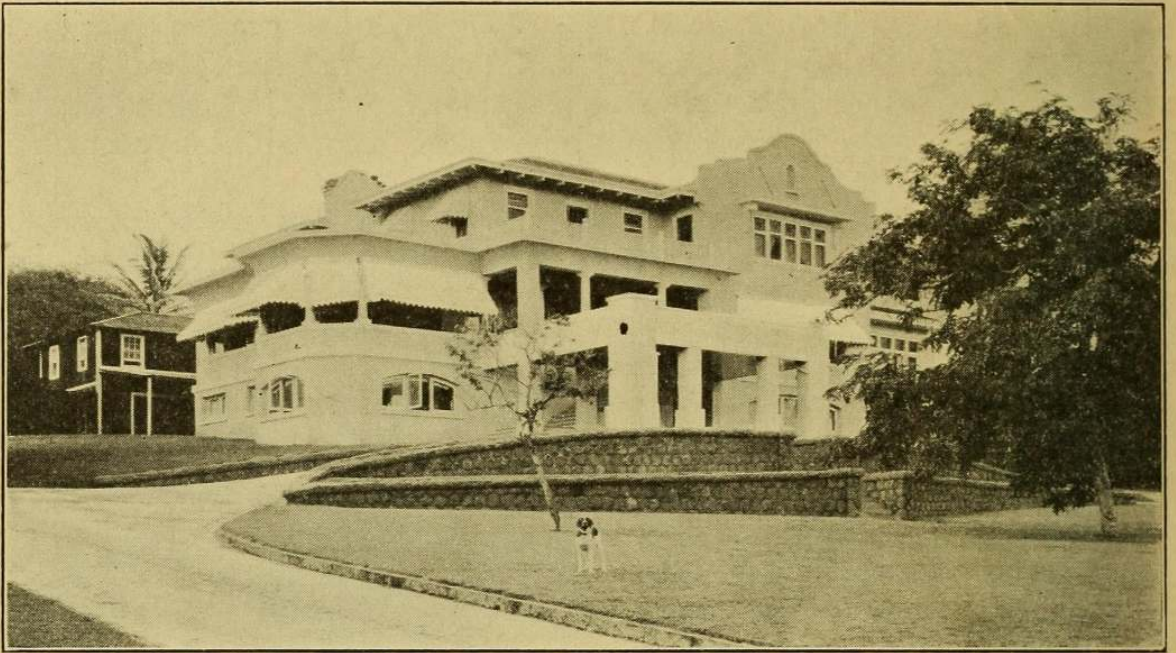
Japanese.—In the year 1868 a party of forty-eight Japanese was introduced on three-year contracts at \$4 a month, with food, lodging and medical attendance. Owing to complaints of ill-treatment, which, on investigation by the Japanese government were found groundless, forty of them were sent home, where their government made them work for three years to pay expenses of their passage.

In 1884 under a new arrangement with Japan, nearly one thousand were brought in, but on account of misunderstandings, the emigration was stopped. A labor convention with Japan was concluded in 1886, under which thousands were introduced before annexation. The enumerated Japanese population of Hawaii in 1920 was 109,274.

American.—A colony from the United States arrived in 1870 and



IAO NEEDLE, MAUI



HONOLULU RESIDENCE

settled on Lanai, under a farm tenancy arrangement, each person being required to take twelve acres and stay on the land one year—the proprietor to furnish lodging, working animals, seed and implements. Severe droughts the first year caused the scheme to collapse.

Portuguese.—The pioneer company of Portuguese numbering one hundred and eighty persons, arrived in 1878, followed by seven hundred and fifty others a little later, from the Azores and Madeira. In 1882 an understanding with Portugal resulted in seven thousand coming over in the next six years. By 1899 nearly thirteen thousand Portuguese had been imported. In 1920 the Portuguese inhabitants numbered 27,002.

Northern Europe.—In 1880 the board of immigration introduced six hundred immigrants from Norway and about the same period nine hundred Germans came in. As agricultural laborers these people soon gave up, and immigration for that purpose from Northern Europe was decided to be a failure.

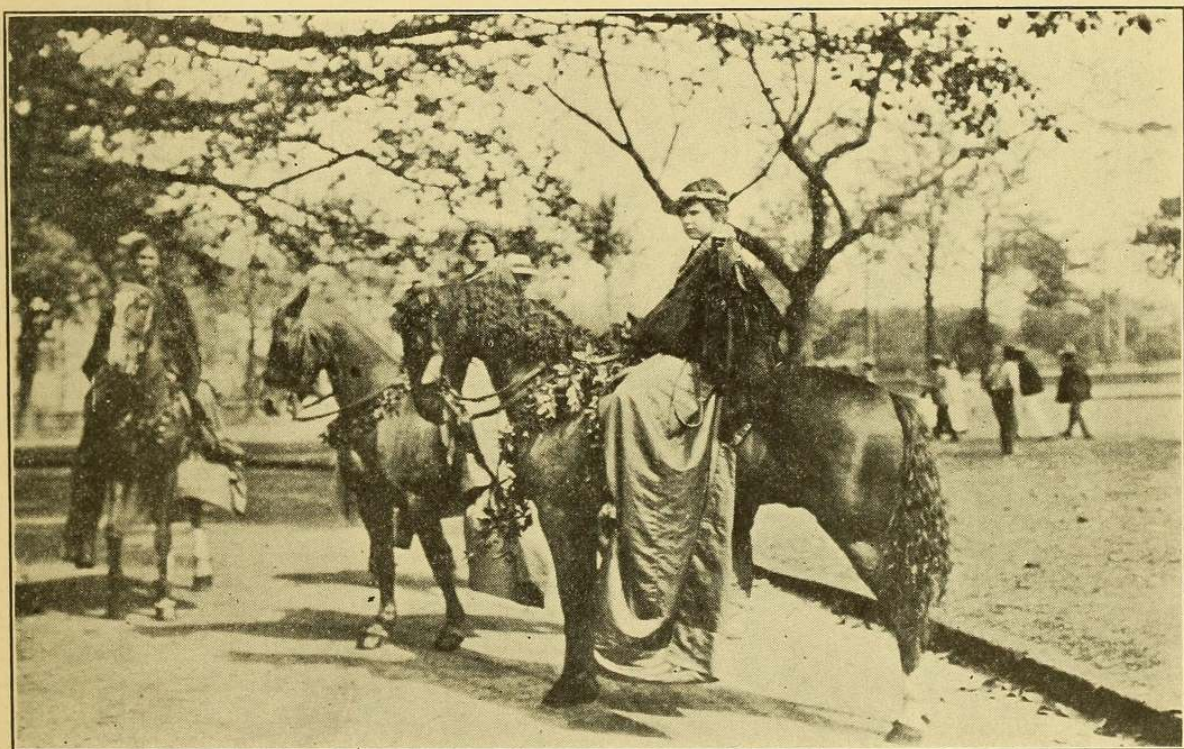
Others.—Some Galicians were introduced shortly before annexation, who soon became discontented with plantation life. After annexation, a few Russians drifted in, but with few exceptions did not remain.

Under the territorial government, labor has been imported from Spain, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

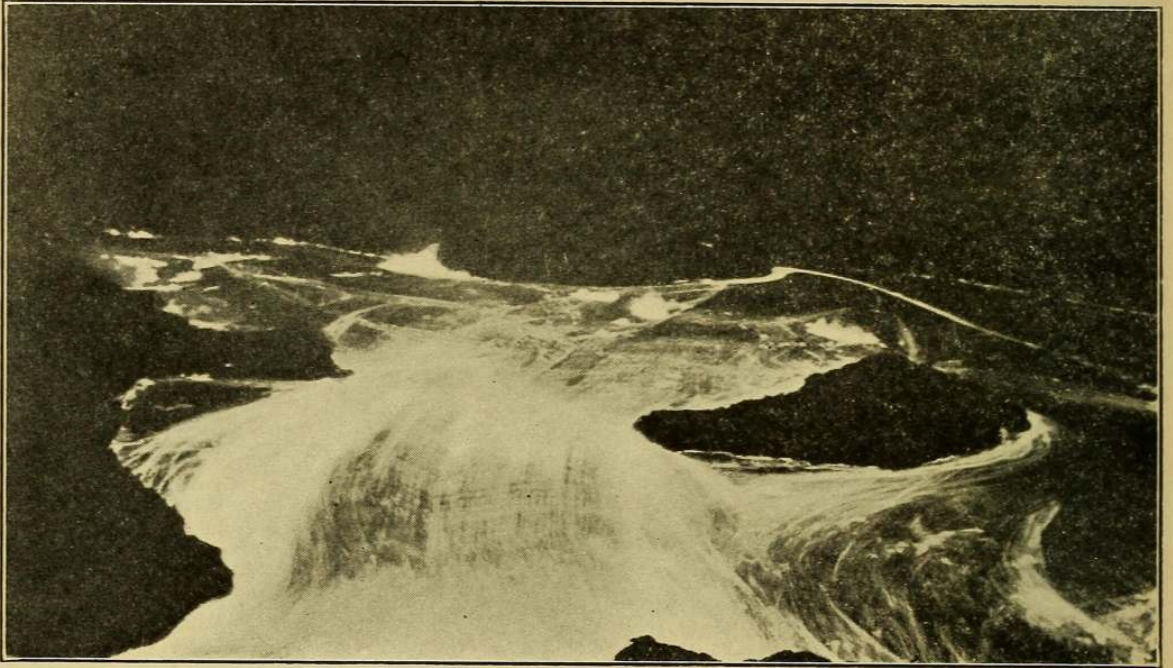
TOPOGRAPHICAL

HAWAII.—Largest of the group, the island of Hawaii contains an area of 4,015 square miles, being more than twice the combined area of Maui, Oahu, and Kauai. It is smaller than Connecticut and much larger than Porto Rico. Hawaii is formed by the coalescence of four large volcanoes—Kohala, Mauna Kea, Hualalai, and Mauna Loa. The first three are extinct, but Mauna Loa has two active craters. Mauna Kea, 13,825 feet above sea level, is not only the highest mountain in the Hawaiian group, but the highest island mountain in the world.

Kilauea, the largest active crater in the world, is on the southeastern slope of Mauna Loa. It is a huge sunken basin, 2.93 miles long, 1.95 miles wide, 7.85 miles in circumference and 4.14 square miles in area. On three sides the crater is walled by perpendicular cliffs between 200 and 500 feet high. Near the center is the pit of Halemaumau, or lake of fire, on the edge of which one may stand in safety and see the



PA-U RIDERS, A FEATURE OF HOLIDAY PARADES
(Pa-u is the divided skirt)



LAVA FLOW IN KILAUEA

molten lava boiling and spouting—sometimes only a few feet, and again hundreds of feet below, and occasionally even overflowing the rim of this inner pit and streaming out upon the floor of the main crater or caldera. Periods of inactivity in Kilauea occur only at intervals of years. It has now been continuously active, most of the time violently so, for several years. At the advent of 1921 its turbulence was such as had scarcely ever been equaled in living memory. An observatory for scientific investigation of the phenomena is maintained on the brink of the caldera jointly by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

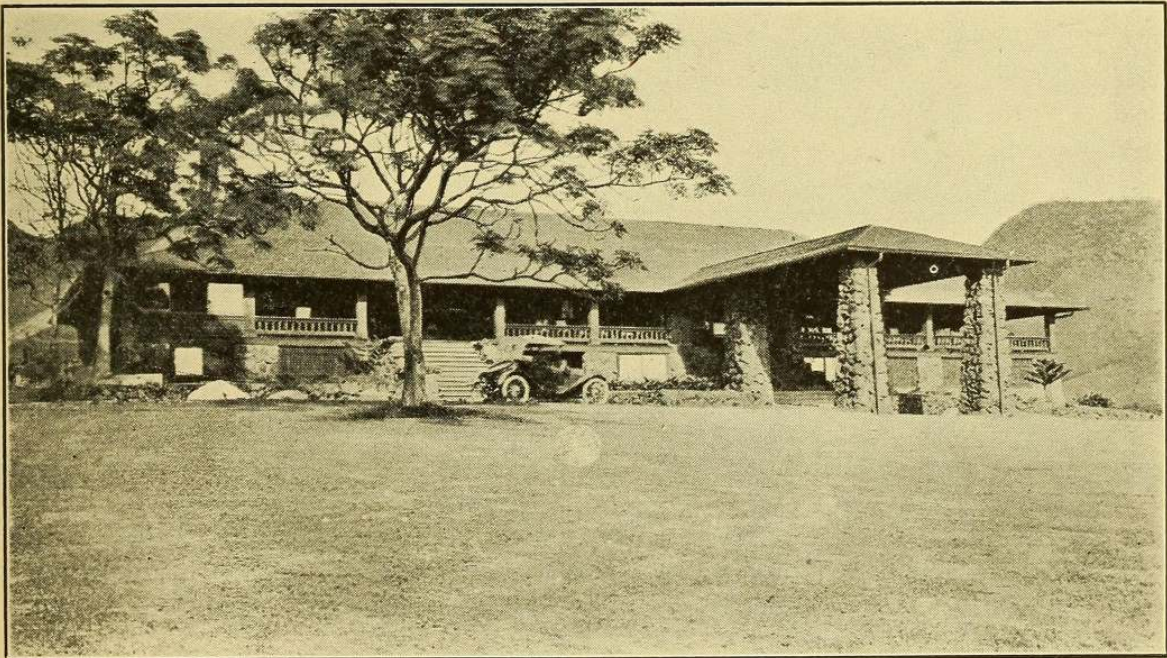
There is no more impressive natural wonder on the surface of the globe than this Hawaiian volcano, and there is none of earth's marvels more easy of access by the traveler.

Mokuaweoweo, the summit crater of Mauna Loa, is active about as rarely as Kilauea is quiescent. When, at intervals of a few years each, there is an eruption of Mokuaweoweo, it furnishes a spectacle at close view as awe-inspiring as Kilauea in its most lively moods. It is more difficult to reach, there being only a bridle trail over extremely rough slopes from below, but a movement is afoot for the construction of a road to the sublime height.

These craters, however, do not monopolize Hawaiian volcanic activity. Quite often lava flows burst from the slopes of Mauna Loa and career—mighty rivers of molten rock illuminating the island at night—over every obstacle to the sea. These flows overrun forests and blockade public roads, but though frequently in past years threatening towns, settlements and cultivated lands, have fortunately never done a great deal of damage. Once, nearly half a century ago, the town of Hilo was menaced, but the flow stopped when within a few yards of a sugar mill on the outskirts.

The active volcanoes on the island of Hawaii and the extinct crater Haleakala on Maui are now included in the United States National Park system.

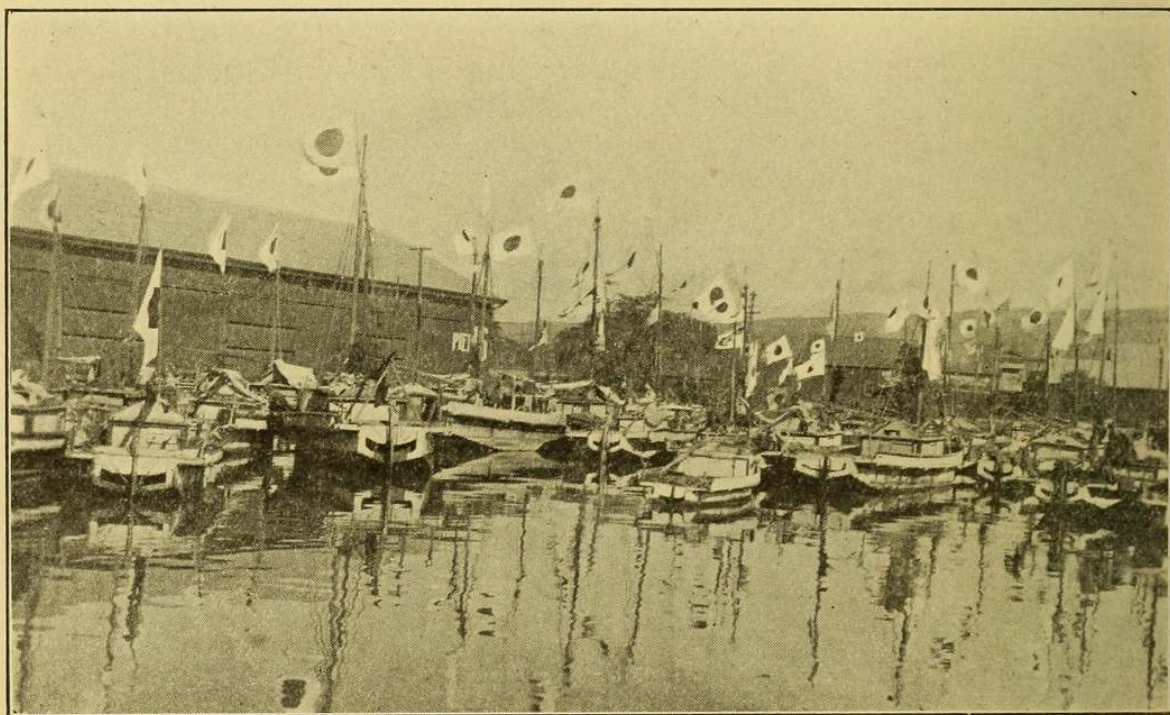
Rainfall on "the big island" varies greatly, ranging from 353 inches a year in the upper Waipio valley to between twenty and sixty inches on the slopes of Hualalai. The only surface streams of water on the island are found along the northeast coast between Hilo and Kohala. Waipio river is the largest stream on the island, and has been partly developed for irrigation. At Kapoho, on the east point of the island, warm water flows from seams in the rocks. These warm springs discharge into a pool about one hundred feet long, twenty-five feet wide



OAHU COUNTRY CLUB, HONOLULU

and twenty feet deep. The pool is entirely surrounded by rocks, and its color varies in shade from a beautiful blue to violet. Waiapele, or Green Lake, is a body of fresh water in the pit of an old crater near Kapoho. It covers an area of about five acres and is fed by springs below the surface. A pumping plant takes water from this lake for domestic uses and for irrigation.

Maui, second largest island of the group, has an area of 728 square miles. Its greatest length is forty-seven miles from northwest to

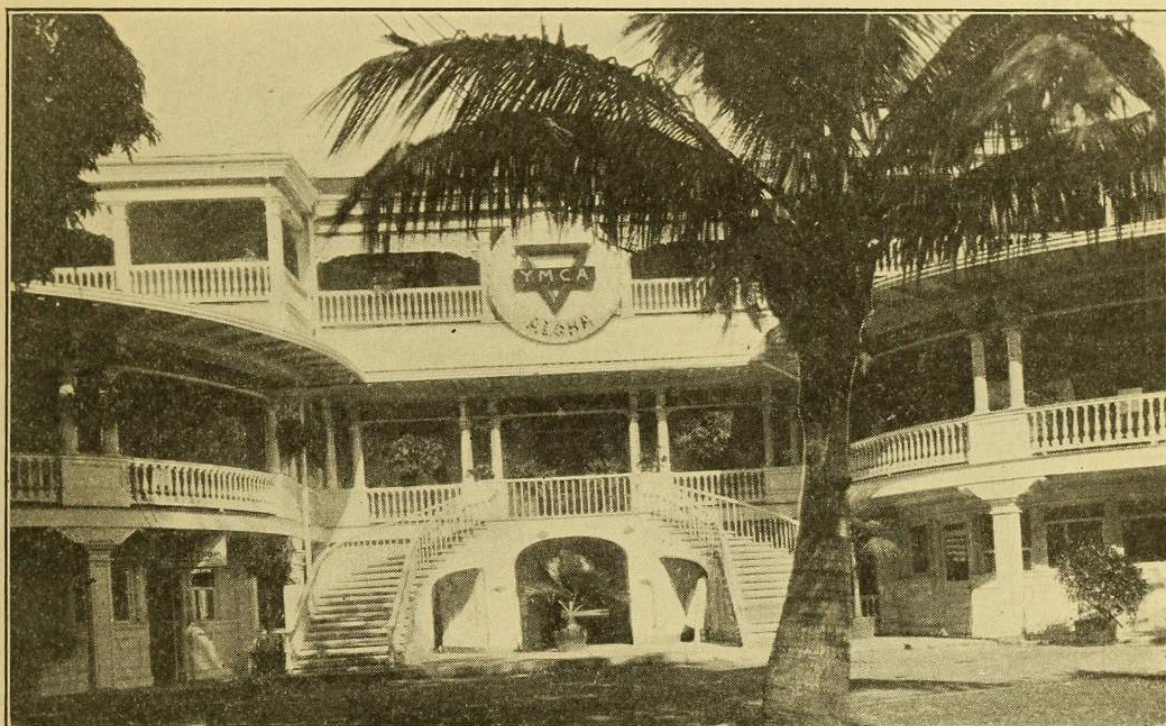


JAPANESE FISHING SAMPANS AT HONOLULU

southeast, greatest width about twenty-five miles, and least width, across the isthmus connecting East and West Maui, six or seven miles. In a political way Maui is chief of a sub-group comprising Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, situated about half way between Oahu on the northwest and Hawaii to the southeast, the three smaller islands ranging in distance from Maui six miles for Kahoolawe, seven miles for Lanai, and eight miles for Molokai. These four islands constitute the county of Maui and a district for the election of members of the legislature.

Erosion has produced some picturesque valleys and canyons on the

island of Maui that are probably unsurpassed anywhere else in the Hawaiian group. Most notable of these is Iao valley, whose broad amphitheater at the head is four thousand feet below the summit of Puu Kukui overlooking it. West Maui is much the older of the two Maui mountains. No trace of the original crater that must have formed it seems to exist. From the summit, at an elevation of 5,790 feet, many sharp ridges that have been worn almost to knife edges radiate in nearly every direction.



ARMY AND NAVY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Former Royal Hawaiian Hotel, bought for the nation's defenders
by citizens of Honolulu

East Maui is one of the younger mountains of the group. Its crater, Haleakala, at the summit, ten thousand feet above sea level, is the largest extinct crater in the world, and is as well preserved as if its fires were extinguished but yesterday. The crater is twenty miles in circumference and two thousand feet deep, and contains many cinder cones, some of which rise seven hundred feet above its floor.

The shore line of Maui is fairly regular, there being no prominent capes or points. Cliffs exist on the northeastern coast, but they are

not very high. Maalaea, on the south side of the isthmus, is the largest bay. The only harbor is Kahului, on the north side of the isthmus.

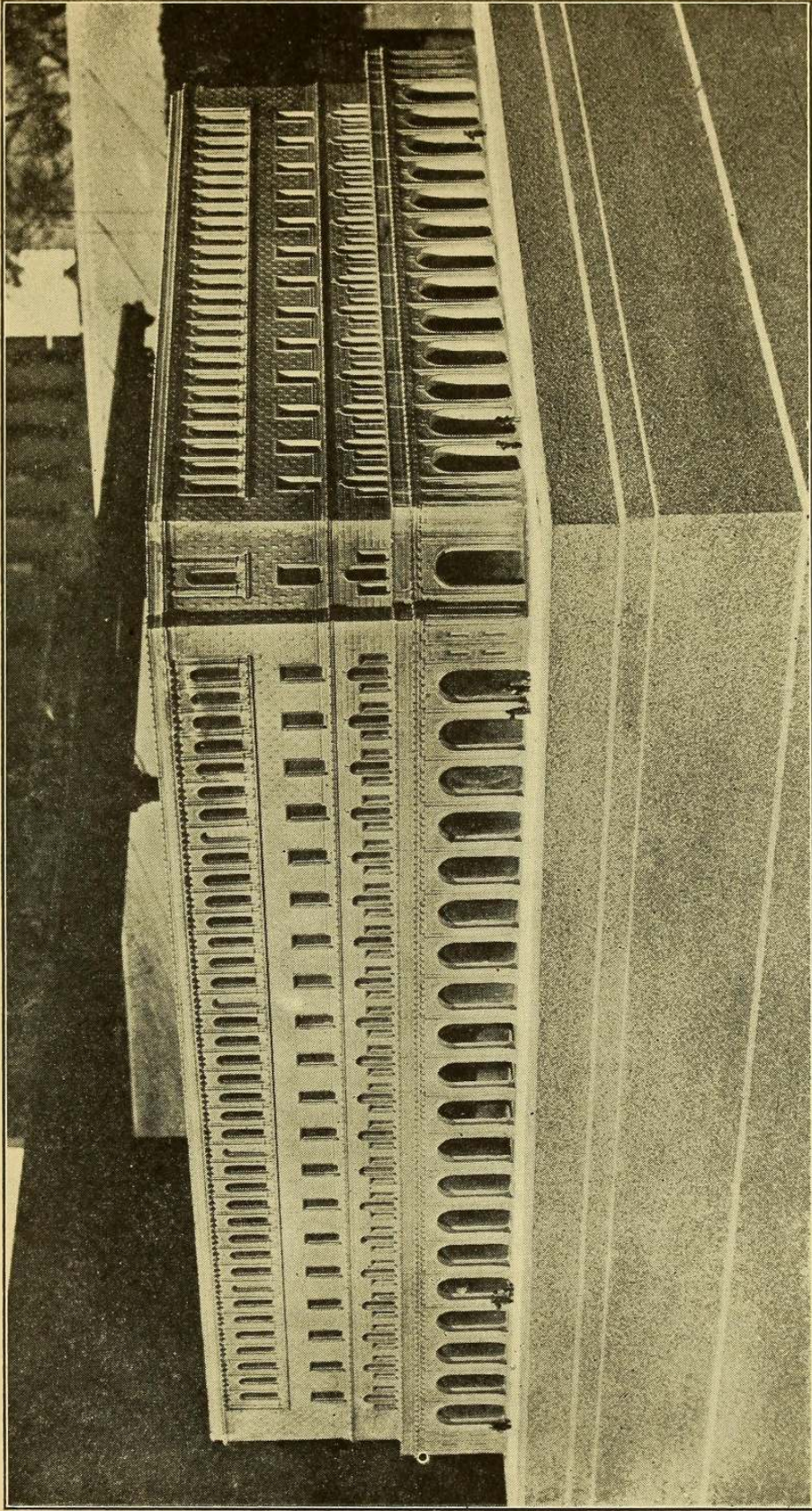
Rainfall varies greatly in different parts of the island. On the west and south coasts it ranges from twenty to thirty inches annually, and semi-arid conditions prevail. On the northeast coast the rainfall is heavy, ranging from one hundred to three hundred inches or more. Streams are numerous on the northeastern and southern slopes of East Maui, but the largest and most constant streams are on West Maui. Practically all the streams are used to irrigate cane and taro. Taro, the staple root crop of the Pacific islands, is grown in some of the valleys, and a small quantity of rice is also grown, both requiring irrigation.

Oahu, third in size, but most important member of the group, has an area of 598 square miles. It has two distinct mountain ranges. Koolau range extends the full length of the island three or four miles inland. Waianae range lies almost the full length of the southwest side, its crest from one to five miles from the shore. Kaala peak in Waianae range, 4,030 feet above sea level, is the highest point on the island.

The shore line is much more irregular than that of any of the other islands. It contains spacious bays, the most important being at Honolulu and Pearl harbors, on the south side. Pearl harbor, split into spacious and beautiful lochs, is the site of the United States naval station.

Owing to the nature and arrangement of Oahu's mountain ranges, there are fewer running streams here than on the other large islands. Also the rainfall is less. According to a U. S. geological survey bulletin, it ranges from thirty-one inches a year in the business center of Honolulu to twenty-one inches at Ewa and Waianae, all on the south side. On the north side of Honolulu the rainfall ranges from forty or fifty to ninety inches. It reaches one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty inches in Nuuanu and Manoa valleys, but is considerably less in the mountains.

What the island lacks in surface supply is largely made up from underground sources. Cane, rice, and taro are extensively irrigated on Oahu; pineapples require no irrigation. Oahu has the best artesian water supply of all of the islands. Originally the water from flowing wells reached forty-two feet above sea level at Honolulu, thirty-two feet at Ewa and twenty-six feet at Kahuku, but the height now is considerably less than it was originally. Nearly five hundred wells have been sunk at Oahu, from many of which the water has to be raised by



DAVIES MILLION-DOLLAR BUILDING, HONOLULU
(From architect's model)

pumping. The city of Honolulu is supplied with both artesian and surface water, the latter being used mainly by high-level residents.

Kauai.—Smallest of the four large islands, Kauai lies at the north-west end of the main group. Its greatest length east and west—from



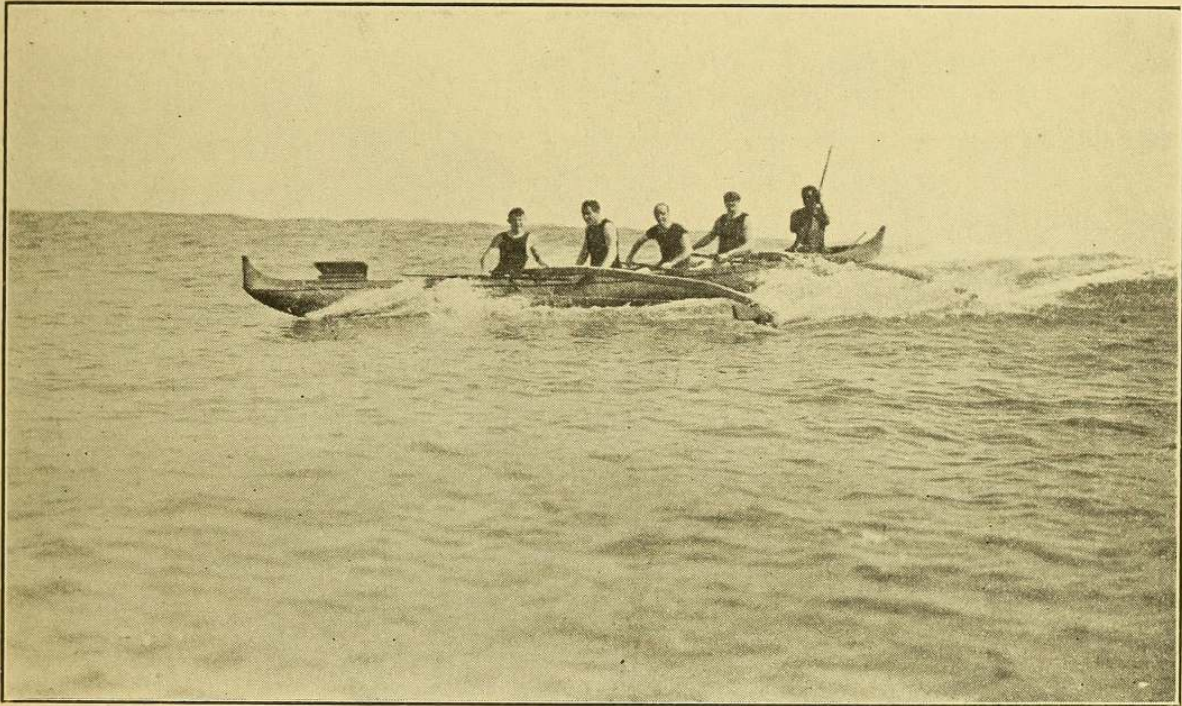
AT FORT AND HOTEL STREETS, HONOLULU

Mana to Anahola—is about thirty-two miles; width, north and south—Hanalei to Hanapepe—about twenty-two miles. On the map the island is approximately circular in outline. Its area of 547 square miles is less than one-half that of Rhode Island. Niihau, separated from it by a narrow channel, is politically a part of Kauai. The shore line of Kauai is fairly regular, there not being many bays or capes. Hanalei, on the north, and Nawiliwili, on the southeast, are the two principal bays. There is deep water near the shore and there are few coral reefs.

The highest part of Kauai consists of the mountain mass of Waialeale, occupying the central part of the island. Waialeale peak is 5,080 feet above sea level. Kawaikini peak, about one mile farther south, is ninety feet higher. From the region of these peaks the slope is rapid in every direction, being more precipitous toward the east. Three important ridges, or divides, branch off from Waialeale. These watersheds mark out four distinct drainage areas or basins. The western

area includes Napaki (meaning precipices) on the northwest and that part of the island west of Waimea canyon. It consists for the most part of open rolling country sloping to the west from Waimea canyon, and is intersected by many gulches which are practically dry except for a few hours after storms. Along the northwest coast, however, there are several short streams which issue from the deep, narrow canyons that lie among the cliffs of this region.

The southern basin comprises about one-third of the island and includes all the streams west and south of the main divide. The northern part is comparatively flat and swampy. There are numerous streams, most of which have cut deep channels. Some of the latter are veritable canyons, separated by narrow ridges and extending far



OUTRIGGER CANOE SURFRIDING

back from the sea. Waimea canyon is especially noteworthy. It is about ten miles long, a mile or more wide, and two thousand to three thousand feet deep. "Its coloring and sculpture are exquisite," says a U. S. geological survey report, "and remind one of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado."

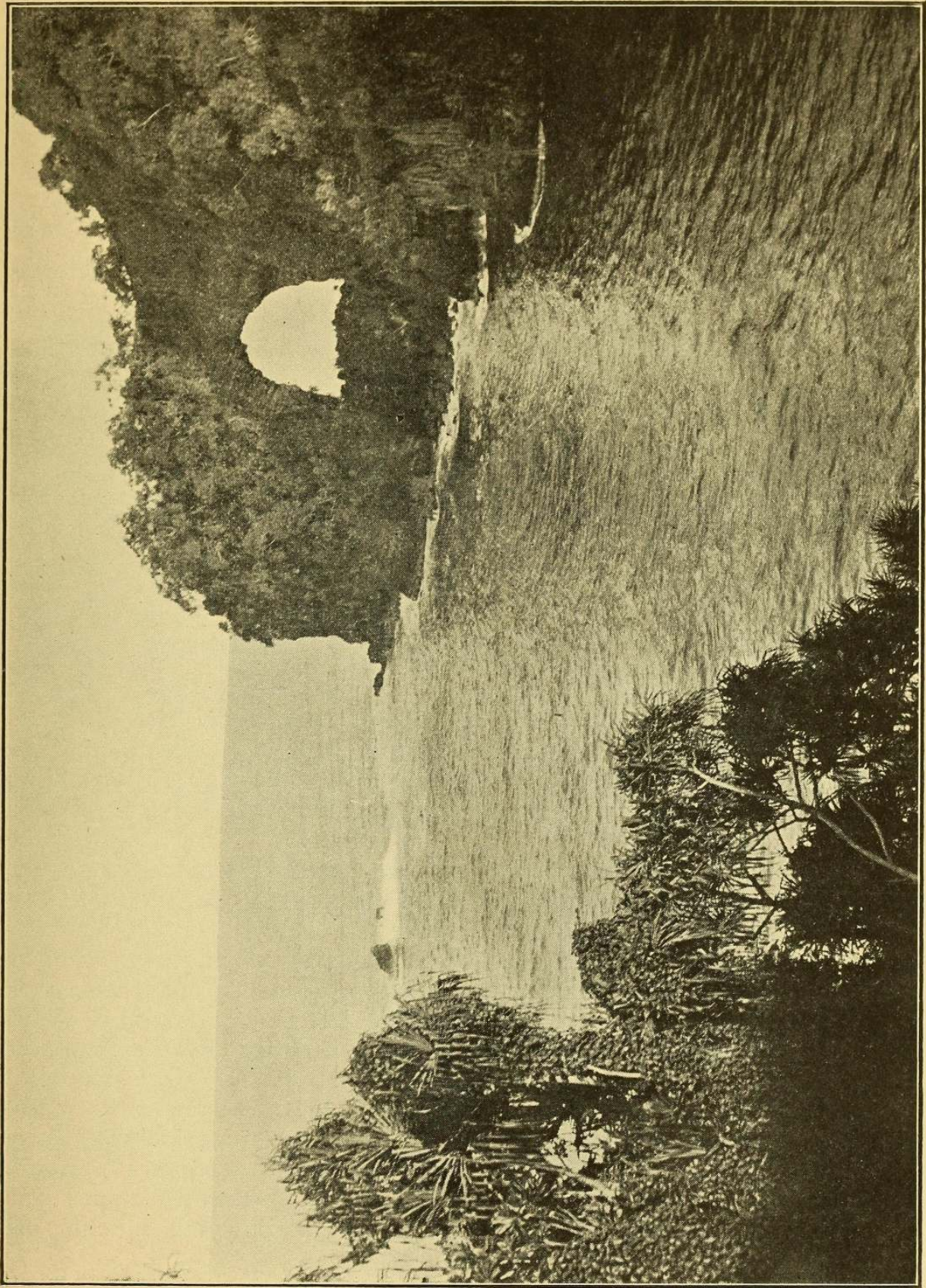
The eastern basin includes all streams east of the main divide and south of the Waialeale-Anahola divide. The greater part of the area is more or less open and comparatively flat. Near the crest of the divide the slope is very steep. The east side of Waialeale is almost vertical for a depth of two thousand to three thousand feet. The general slope is modified by Kalepa ridge on the east, six hundred to seven hundred feet high and five miles long, through which Wailua river has cut its channel, and by Kilohana crater west of Lihue, a tufa cone 1,134 feet high.

The northern basin is somewhat triangular in shape and includes all the streams going to sea between Anahola on the east and Napali on the west. This basin is characterized by several long, narrow ridges radiating northward from Waialeale and separating deep gulches that carry good-sized streams, while the western part is exceedingly well favored by large streams.

As compared with the other islands, Kauai is singular in several ways. It is the oldest of the larger islands and consists of one central mountain mass, differing in this respect from Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii, each of which consists of two or more distinct mountain masses formed at different times. Because of its greater age, its various natural features are better differentiated.

Erosion has wrought greater changes on Kauai than on the other islands. The valleys are longer, deeper, and broader. Permanent streams flow out to the sea in every direction except on the western side, which is deprived of streams largely because of the deep Waimea canyon. Not only are the streams of good size, but they are more uniform in flow and flatter in grade than the streams on the other islands, though there are some waterfalls. Every important stream on Kauai is drawn upon to a greater or less extent for irrigation, chiefly for the irrigating of sugar cane. Rice is grown on the lowlands, and in all the valleys. Some taro is also grown in the valleys. Recently the rapidly-increasing pineapple industry has become shared by Kauai, but this is a crop that is not irrigated.

Kauai is called the "Garden Island," probably on account of its flora, which is said to be more diverse and better developed than the flora on any of the other islands. The line of dense vegetation no longer reaches down to the sea as it probably did originally, being now largely confined to the higher elevations, and even there becoming opened up somewhat by the depredations of wild live stock. However, most of the wooded area is now included in forest reservations, and the



NATURAL ARCH, ONOMEA, HAWAII

government is carrying out a policy of preventing further injury to the forests and promoting reforestation. In this conservation of forests, protecting the water sources, private interests are co-operating.

Molokai— There's a lovely little island,
 Sleeping in the summer seas;
 With its coast and grassy highland
 Fanned by ever-cooling breeze:
 Just a bit of old Hawaii,
 Molokai! Molokai!

Curves of beach and mountain passes,
 Valleys wrapped in falling mist;
 Silvered trees and dewy grasses,
 Heights by morn and evening kissed:
 Just a bit of old Hawaii,
 Molokai! Molokai!

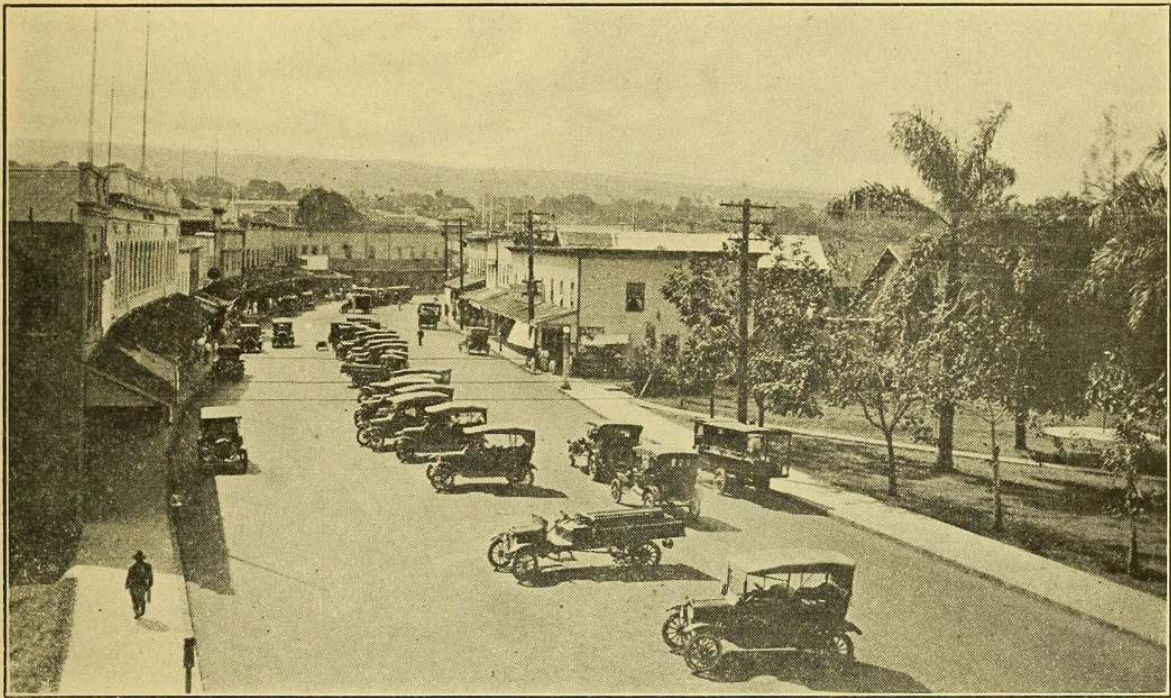
Come ye lovers of the golden,
 Happy days of long ago;
 Come where homes and tastes are olden,
 Who would quiet and comfort know:
 Just a bit of old Hawaii,
 Molokai! Molokai!

—*Dr. E. S. Goodhue.*

Molokai belongs to the legislative, municipal and judicial district comprising the islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe. It lies between Oahu on the northwest and Maui on the southeast. The island is nearly forty miles long east and west, and six to nine miles wide, being fifth of the group in size and containing an area of 261 square miles.

The north side of Molokai is very rugged, especially along the eastern half. It consists of vertical cliffs one thousand to four thousand feet in height, which are cut by alcove valleys inaccessible except from the sea. The largest of these valleys are Pelekunu and Wailau, which reach half way through the island. Waikolu on the north and Halawa on the east side are other deep gulches. The highest point on Molokai (elevation 4,958 feet) is at the south end of the ridge between Pelekunu and Wailau valleys. It is said that the scenery along the northeast side of Molokai is the wildest in the group. Practically all the streams on the island are on the northeast side. There is considerable water in some of them, but it is in short, deep canyons at a comparatively low elevation. The water is used for irrigating taro in Pelekunu and Wailau valleys. Some large stock-raising and dairying ranches are

situated upon Molokai. When sugar planting came under the impetus of annexation to the United States, among the many new planting corporations floated were one or two to operate on Molokai. Lack of attainable water, however, caused them to change their purpose to that of stock-ranching. Molokai supplies Oahu and Maui with considerable meat and dairy products, as well as the native Hawaiian staff of life—taro.



KAMEHAMEHA AVENUE, HILO
Looking north toward Mauna Kea



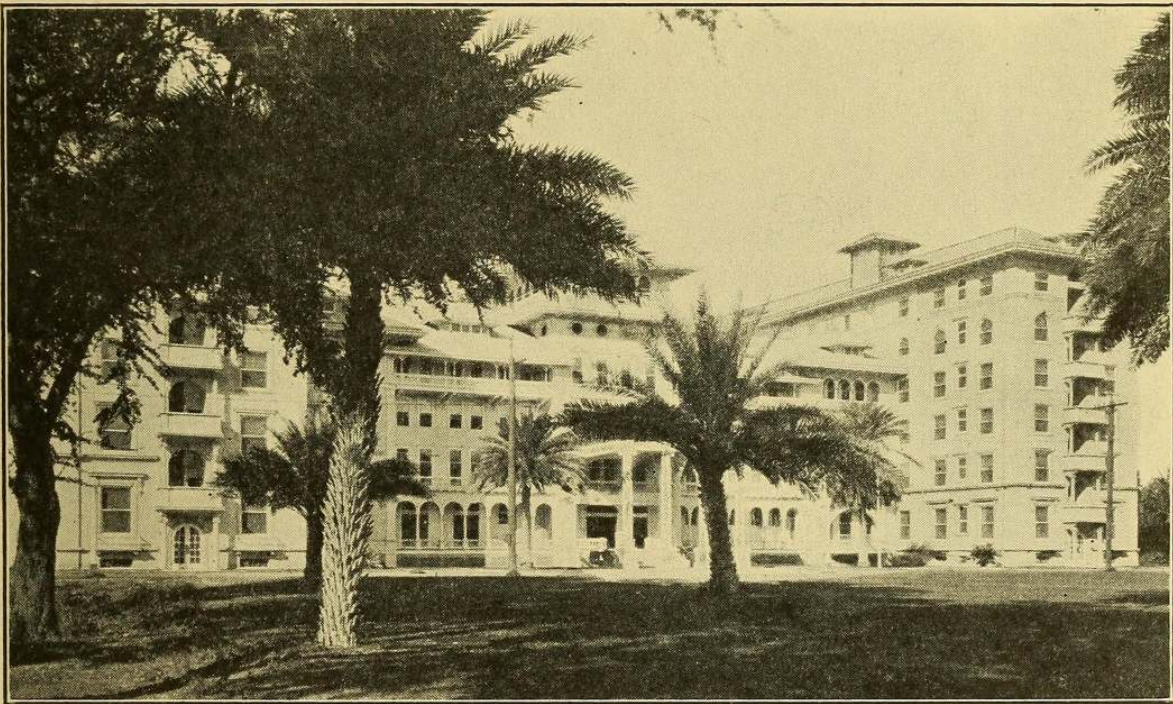
NIGHT-BLOOMING CERESUS

EDUCATION

AT the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, there were 38,295 pupils enrolled in the public schools of Hawaii, and 7,406 pupils in private schools.

Teachers in the public schools for the same year numbered 1,161, of whom 1,018 were women; and in the private schools 384, the female portion being 301. The number of schools was 232, divided between 173 public and 59 private.

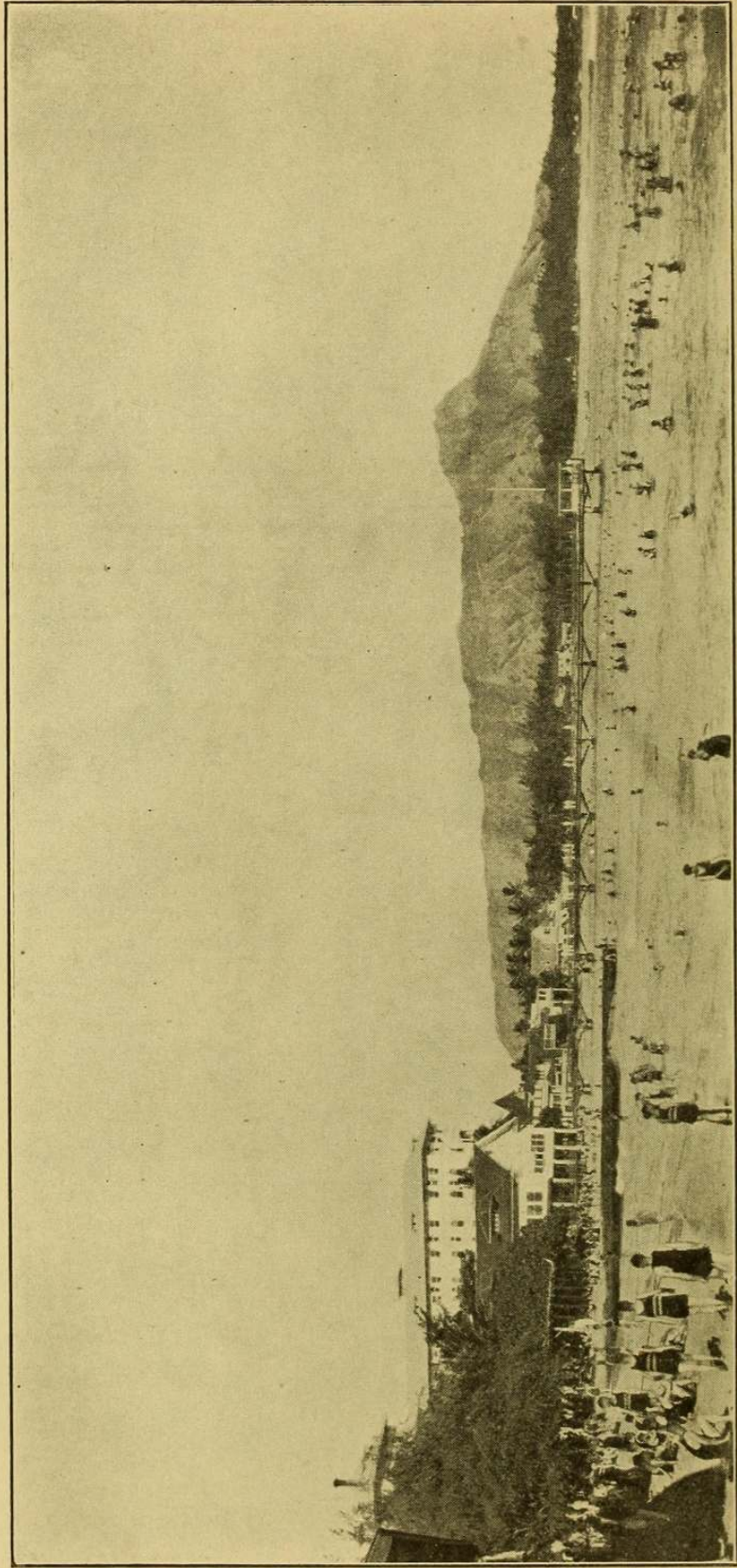
By nationalities the 38,295 public school pupils were divided as follows: Hawaiian, 3,293; part Hawaiian, 4,100; Anglo-Saxon, 1,033;



MOANA HOTEL, WAIKIKI, HONOLULU

Scandinavian, 34; Spanish, 379; Portuguese, 5,304; Porto Rican, 1,068; Chinese, 3,721; Japanese, 17,541; Korean, 508; Filipino, 941; others, 373.

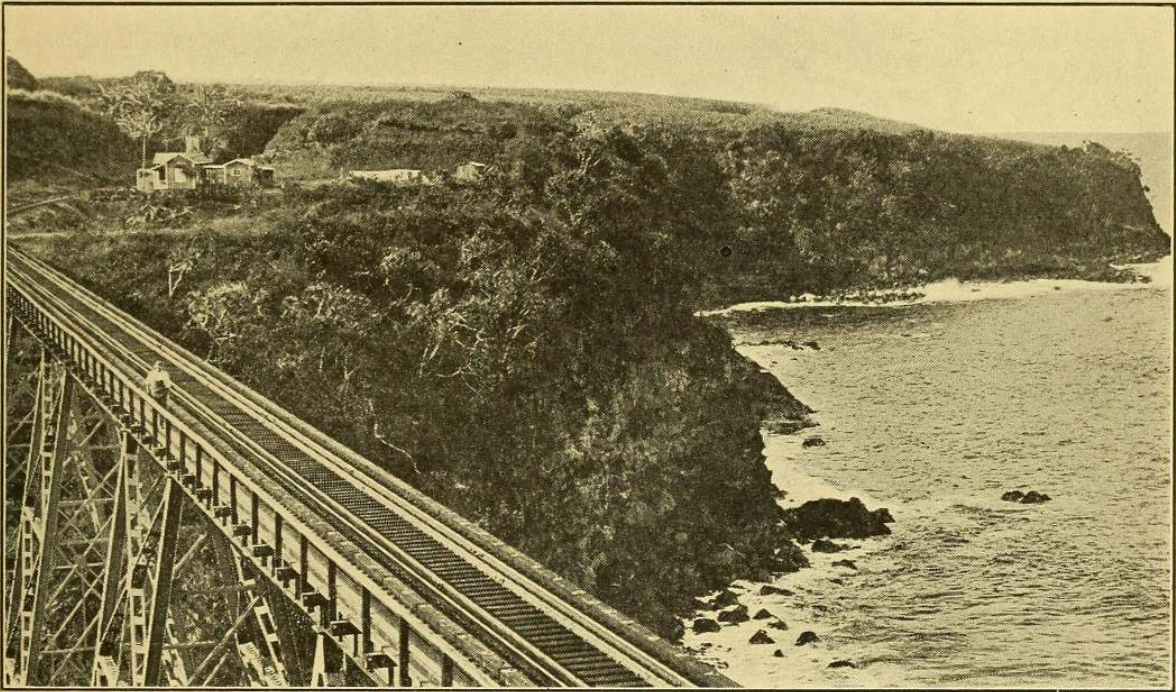
In the latest report of the Russell Sage Foundation, the school system of Hawaii is declared as "better than those of the majority of American states." From another official statement the following high lights of Hawaii's schools are derived:



ON THE BEACH AT WAIKIKI

The trend of school administration on the mainland is more and more approaching that of Hawaii.

Educational opportunities are more equitably distributed throughout the entire area of the Territory of Hawaii than in any mainland state. Hawaii's compulsory attendance law is older and better enforced than those of many mainland states.



ALONG THE NORTH HILO COASTLINE

In Hawaii every teacher is paid for the twelve months of the year, in twelve equal instalments. No sex distinction whatsoever is made, in any of the salary schedules, between men and women.

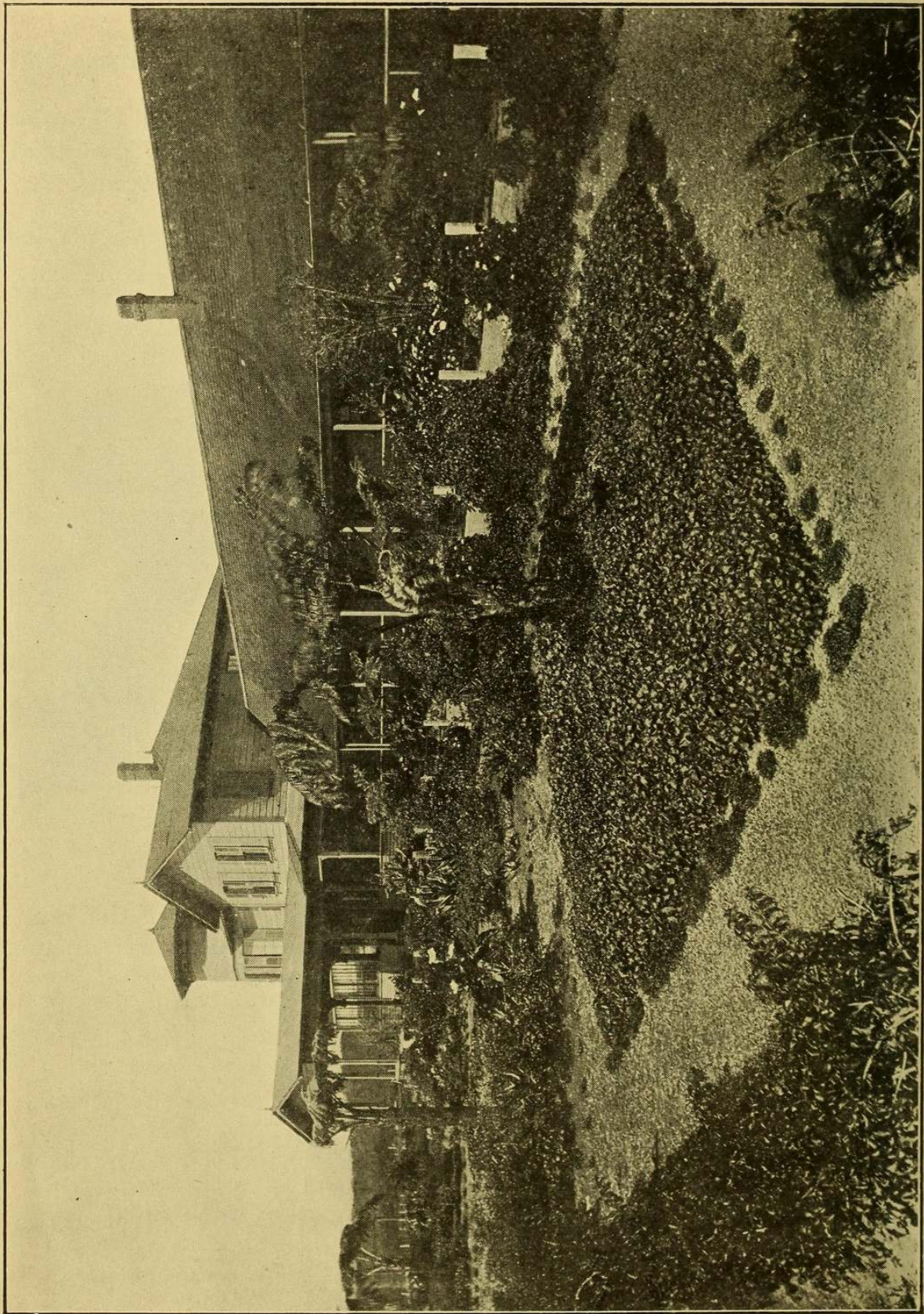
Hawaii is notable for the excellence of its public school singing.

In serving hot, substantial lunches at cost, from her school kitchens, Hawaii is ahead of many mainland communities.

Few mainland regions have the opportunity for school sites of such magnificent scenic beauty and charm.

Nowhere in the United States is the public school, as an Americanizing agency, of greater significance or potentiality than in Hawaii.

Public school kindergartens are being started, the private ones having made a brilliant record in the past twenty years.



VOLCANO HOUSE ON BRINK OF KILAUEA

Industrial training, begun in several institutions for boys and girls, separately, by the New England missionaries nearly a century ago, is now being constantly broadened and extended in the public school systems. A splendid private foundation in this class is that of Kamehameha schools for boys and girls, for which the entire estate of the late Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, who died in 1884, was devised and bequeathed. Its buildings and grounds, on either side of King Street, within two miles of Honolulu postoffice, are among the chief "sights" of the capital. Upon the campus of the boys' school, it may be mentioned, stands Bernice Pauahi Bishop Memorial Museum, the greatest repository of Polynesian exhibits in the world, and the seat of extensive scientific investigations in which institutions in both the United States and Great Britain are actively interested.

Physical education and playground direction are being steadily promoted in the Hawaiian schools.

The Hawaiian common school fabric is topped by the high school at each county seat.

A territorial trade school has lately been started, having three departments—machine shop, automobile repair shop, and carpenter shop. Another laudable addition to the system is a school for the physically defective.

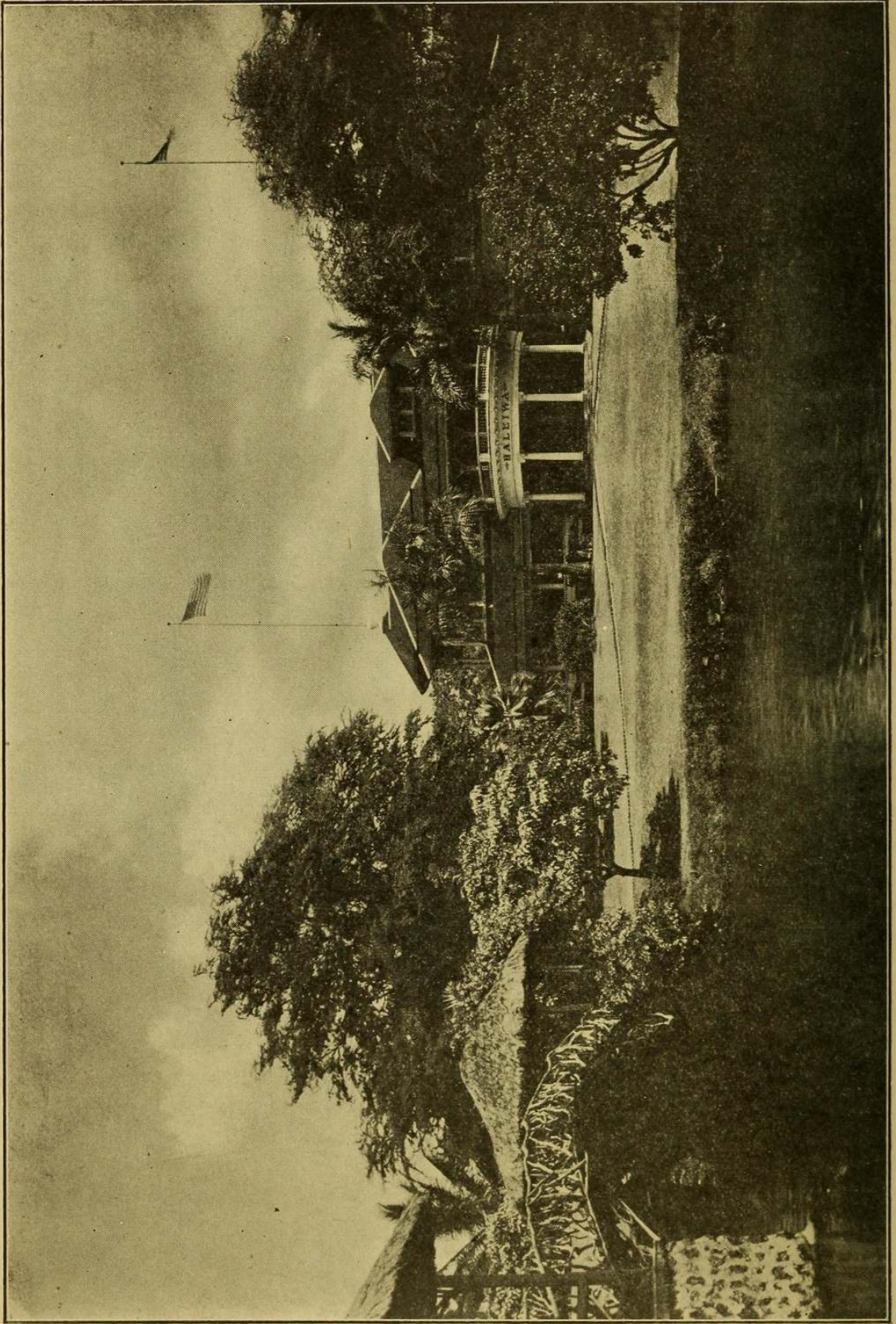
Community meetings on the premises of the larger schools in Honolulu are proving attractive. Their programs include motion pictures, mass singing, four-minute talks and special features.

Select schools for children from English-speaking homes have been opened in several parts of the group.

By a law passed in 1919, the College of Hawaii, after a growth of a score of years, was raised to a university. Nine degrees were conferred at the annual commencement in May, 1920, eight bachelors of science and one master of science graduating. The University of Hawaii specializes in the technique of the sugar and other industries of the territory. Its model farm and dairy sections take high rank.

Territorial industrial schools for youthful delinquents—one for boys and one for girls—have been maintained for many years on the island of Oahu. At the end of last fiscal period, 159 boys and 138 girls were receiving ordinary schooling and training in agriculture and manual arts in these institutions.

Medical examination of school children is regular, and the board of health maintains a dental clinic among them which last year gave 11,412 treatments to 2,827 pupils.



HALEIWA HOTEL, WAIALUA, OAHU

FACILITIES OF TRAVEL

THE Matson Navigation Company operates seven steamers in the direct passenger service between San Francisco and Honolulu. It also maintains a passenger steamer between San Francisco and Hilo, besides a number of freight carriers running from San Francisco and Seattle to Hawaiian ports.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, maintaining a line of eight passenger steamers between San Francisco and oriental ports, calling at Honolulu, also has two large passenger and freight boats running to Manila and the East Indies. It has ten freighters besides.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has five steamers in its service between San Francisco, China, and Japan, touching at Honolulu—four of the vessels of 20,000 tons and over, and three boats ranging from 14,000 to 18,500 tons on routes including China, Japan, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Mexico, Panama, and South America.

The Oceanic Steamship Company has two steamers running between San Francisco and Sydney, by way of Honolulu and Pago Pago (Samoa).

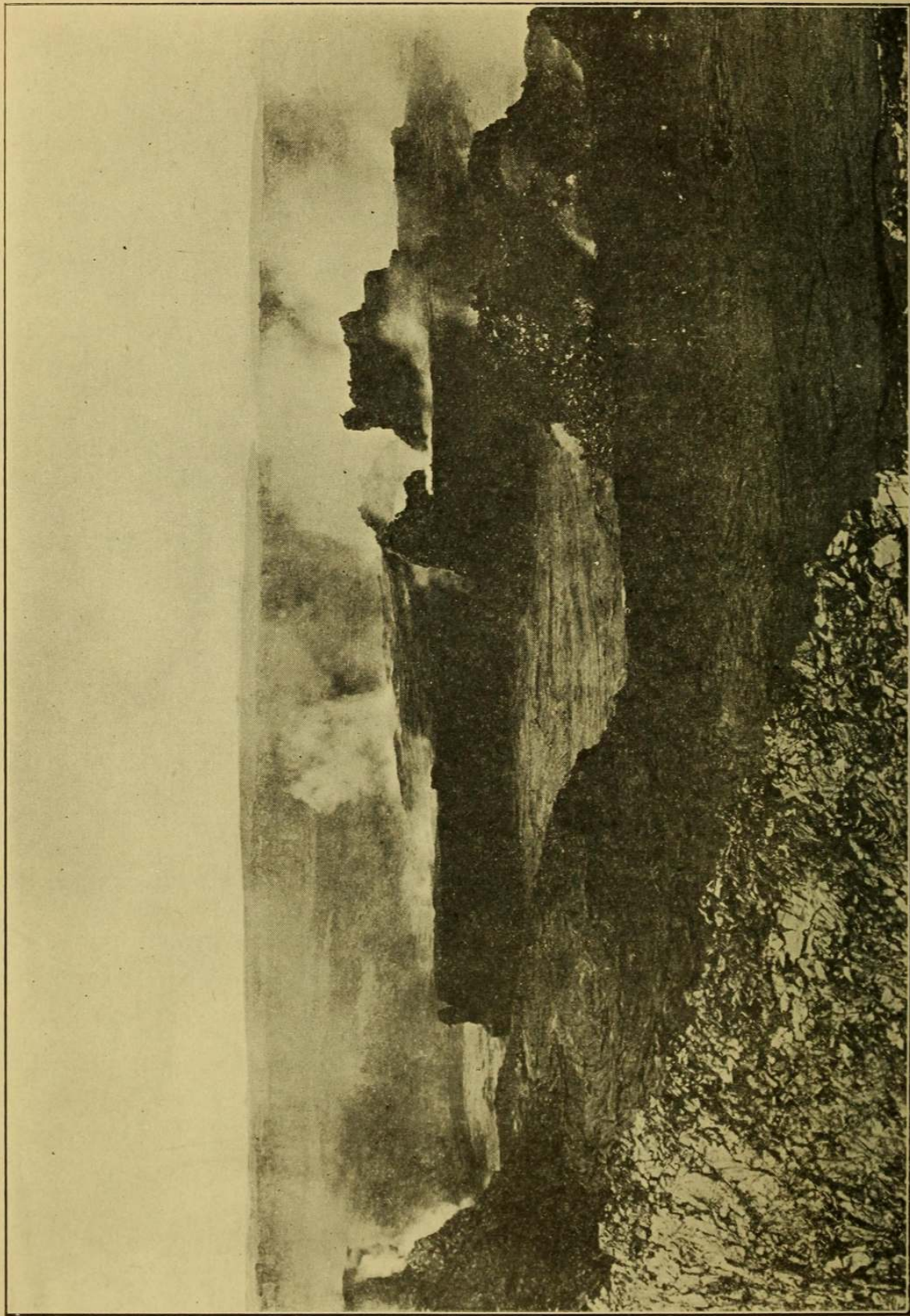
The Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line operates two steamers between Vancouver and Sydney, making a voyage in each direction every twenty-eight days, calling at Honolulu, Suva (Fiji) and Auckland (New Zealand).

The China Mail Steamship Company has three steamers between San Francisco and oriental ports, carrying first, second and third-class passengers to and from Honolulu.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company has a fleet of eleven steamers, maintaining regular schedules between Honolulu and the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Molokai and Kauai. Its Hilo and Kona routes are those taken by passengers for the Volcano.

There are 157 miles of passenger and freight railways on Oahu, 130 on Hawaii, 42 on Maui, and 19 on Kauai. Altogether, they carried more than 2,000,000 passengers in 1919.

Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company operates the only street railway in the territory. In 1919 it carried 15,225,168 fare and 158,268 free passengers. Hilo has a street railway charter, but no rails.



HALEMAUMAU ("HOUSE OF FIRE") IN KILAUEA CRATER

GENERAL INFORMATION

DOMESTIC corporations to the number of 904, with an aggregate capital of \$192,965,838, were registered on June 30, 1920. Of these 781, with a total capital of \$115,917,963, had been incorporated since the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes over Hawaii on August 12, 1898. Hawaiian corporations are classified as agricultural, 154; mercantile, 514; railroad, 9; street car, 2; steamship, 3; bank, 9; savings and loan, 19; trust, 7; insurance, 2; eleemosynary, 185; total, 904.

Assessments of real and personal property for the whole territory in 1920 amounted to \$287,006,792, as compared with \$121,172,928 in 1901, the first year after the inauguration of the Territory of Hawaii. Percentages of total assessed value as above were divided among the following classes, thus: Corporations, firms, etc., 74.01; Anglo-Saxons, 12.18; Hawaiians, 6.32; Portuguese and Spanish, 2.57; Chinese, 2.22; Japanese, 2.70.

Under the laws of the territory the islands have a municipal system. Oahu's local affairs are directed by a mayor and board of supervisors, the charter title of jurisdiction being the city and county of Honolulu. The other islands have county government by boards of supervisors.

The Library of Hawaii, on the Carnegie list, had a registration of 10,066 at last report, 5,615 adults and 4,451 children holding cards. It has 232 stations throughout the islands, and books are supplied to army posts, naval stations and transports.

Honolulu boasts two large foundries, both of which have established branches in Manila, P. I. These manufactories turn out the largest and best types of sugar mills in the world, not only for Hawaii, but for cane planters on both sides of the globe.

Postal receipts at Honolulu in the fiscal year 1920 amounted to \$219,649.14. Domestic money orders were issued to the amount of \$141,259.37, and paid \$74,201.93. Money orders certified to Japan the same year, from all Hawaii, totaled \$770,656.94—the amount was more than a million in 1917.

Twenty-six banks were in operation in Hawaii in 1920. The total number of banks in 1901, the first year after Hawaii received territorial government from Congress, was eight, so that the number has trebled in the twenty-one years under American rule. Deposits in the same time increased from \$4,662,131 to \$52,783,114, or more than eleven-fold. Saving deposits included grew from \$804,718 in 1901 to \$15,807,778 in 1920.

Hawaii contributed \$1,172,394.04 to the United States treasury in the last fiscal year in customs receipts, and \$11,868,020.33 in collections of internal revenue, a total of \$13,040,414.37, which with the postal receipts at Honolulu (\$219,649.14) make a grand aggregate of \$13,260,063.51.

Internal revenue receipts were expected to show an enormous increase the next fiscal year. From and including the latter half of June, 1901, to June 30, 1920, or twenty and one-half years, Hawaii yielded to the mother country \$31,471,971.24 of internal revenue collections and \$26,000,277.87 of customs dues, an aggregate of \$57,472,249.11.

Besides the trans-Pacific cable, Honolulu has telegraphic communication with both sides of the ocean, as well as the outer islands of the group, by three wireless plants.

There are between 8,000 and 9,000 instruments on the lines of the Mutual Telephone Company of Honolulu. They are of the automatic type, requiring no operators to handle calls. Hawaii island system contains more than 1,800 telephones, as also does that of the island of Maui. Telephones were adopted in the islands before most places on the mainland.

There was nearly \$61,000,000 of fire insurance written in Hawaii in 1919, about \$156,000,000 of marine insurance, and more than \$6,000,000 of life insurance.

The bonded indebtedness of the Territory of Hawaii on June 30, 1920, stood at \$10,894,000. Interest rates ranged from 3½ to 5 per cent, the latter on only \$200,000 of the total.

The legislature of 1919 contained seven Hawaiian, one Portuguese, and seven other white senators, and twenty-one Hawaiian, five Portuguese and four other white representatives.

Arrivals and departures of vessels at ports of Hawaii for the fiscal year 1920 numbered 1,069, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 5,430,976 tons. Honolulu's share was 839 vessels and 4,529,973 tons, the other ports in majority order being Hilo, Kahului, and Port Allen.

During the year 1920 the total number of steamers calling at Honolulu was 833. This is an increase of 180 steam vessels over the number that arrived the year before.

POPULATION

According to the fourteenth United States census, the population of Hawaii in 1920 was 255,912. Compared with a population of



HULA DANCER AND GRASS HUT

191,909 in 1910, this represents an increase during the ten years of 64,003, or 33.4 per cent. By islands, the figures are as follows:

Hawaii	64,895	Maui	36,080
Kahoolawe	3	Midway	31
Kauai	29,247	Molokai	1,784
Lanai	185	Niihau	191
Oahu	123,496		

Hawaii county is the island of Hawaii.

Honolulu county consists of the island of Oahu and Midway island (a cable station). "City and County of Honolulu" is its official designation.

Kalawao county is part of the island of Molokai, being the site of the leper settlement. Its population is 667, a decrease of 18 since 1910, and of 510 since 1900.

Kauai county consists of the island of that name and the island of Niihau.

Maui county is composed of the islands of Kahoolawe, Lanai, and Molokai, excepting from the last the county of Kalawao.

Honolulu city district has a population of 83,327, an increase of 31,144 over the previous census.

Hilo city, the county seat of Hawaii, has a population of 10,431, an increase of 3,686 over 1910.

In 1832, the year of the first census of Hawaii, the population was 130,313, from which there was a steady decrease up to 1872, when it was 56,897; then a constant gain until the year 1920. Regular census-taking was not in vogue in the kingdom of Hawaii, until 1865, when a law was passed requiring the board of education to take a census every sixth year. This practice was observed until the annexation of the islands to the United States. By nationalities or races, the population of Hawaii is distributed as follows:

Hawaiian	23,723	Chinese	23,507
Asiatic Hawaiian	6,955	Japanese	109,274
Caucasian Hawaiian	11,072	Filipino	21,031
Portuguese	27,002	Korean	4,950
Porto Rican	5,602	Negro	348
Spanish	2,430	All other	310
Other Caucasian	19,708		

There was a decrease in ten years of full-blooded Hawaiians of 2,318; of Negroes, 347; and of "all other," 66. Three-fourths of the net increase was contributed by the Japanese (29,599) and Filipinos (18,670).

COMMERCE OF HAWAII

FOR the calendar year 1920 the aggregate commerce of the Territory of Hawaii was \$282,157,929. This was an increase of \$120,580,338 over the twelve months of 1919.

Of the aggregate mentioned, \$266,435,638 was domestic, or trade with the United States mainland, and \$15,722,291 foreign, or direct trade between Hawaii and foreign countries.

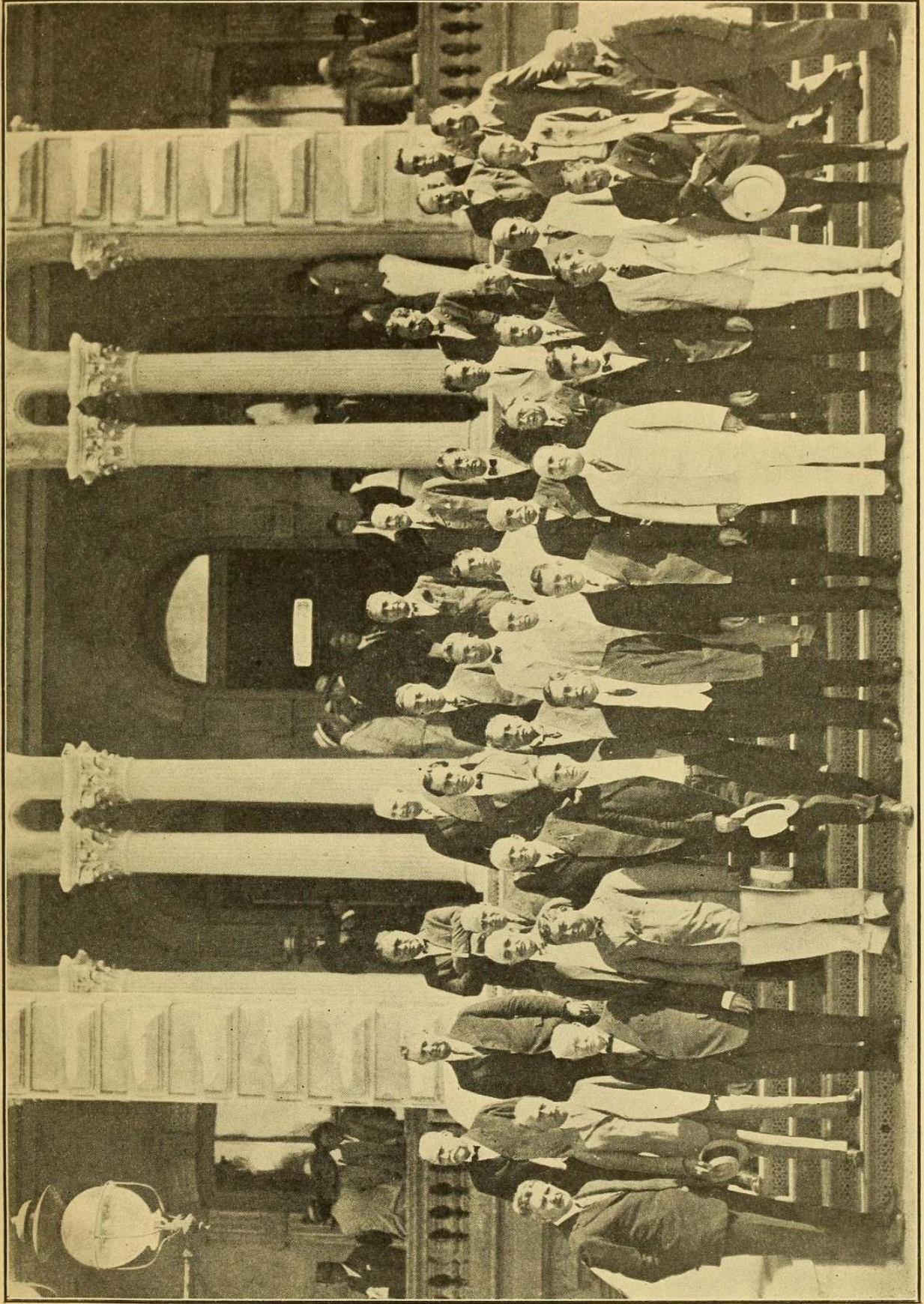
Shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii in 1920 were valued at \$74,052,453, being \$24,068,584 more than in 1919. Following is a list of what the Territory imported from the mother country last year:

Agricultural implements	\$336,771
Animals	432,875
Brass and manufactures of	288,346
Breadstuffs	6,239,102
Brooms and brushes	90,082
Cars, carriages, etc. (\$3,698,937 representing automobiles)	4,648,008
Cement	725,070
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	1,072,050
Clocks and watches	206,759
Coal	231,504
Cocoa and chocolate, except confectionery	126,591
Coffee	39,793
Confectionery	414,033
Copper and manufactures of	370,438
Cotton manufactures	5,172,829
Crockeryware	472,176
Eggs	357,709
Electrical machinery, etc.	1,562,711
Explosives	127,389
Fertilizers	2,605,360
Fibers, etc.	480,565
Fish	903,973
Fruits and nuts	987,274
Furniture of metal	193,612
Glass and glassware	463,324
Gold and silver manufactures and jewelry	324,244
Hay	240,941
Household and personal effects	129,657
India rubber manufactures (of which auto tires represents \$1,135,412)	1,815,270
Instruments for scientific purposes	122,714
Iron and steel and manufactures of	12,541,742
Lamps, etc., except electric	49,411

Lead manufactures	137,548
Leather and manufactures of	1,702,831
Meat and dairy products	3,093,447
Musical instruments	253,142
Naval stores	43,909
Oilcloth	57,178
Oils, mineral	7,812,531
Oils, vegetable	192,642
Paints, etc.	610,952
Paper and manufactures of	2,013,523
Perfumeries, etc.	196,303
Phonographs, etc.	144,809
Photographic goods (including motion picture films, \$72,341)	232,343
Roofing felt, etc.	89,325
Salt	31,458
Silk manufactures	592,681
Soaps	417,462
Starch	16,395
Straw and palm leaf manufactures	223,935
Sugar and syrup	430,049
Tea	18,189
Tobacco manufactures	1,656,452
Toys	155,771
Vegetables	930,473
Wood manufactures and lumber	5,857,327
Wool manufactures	1,305,966
All other articles	2,091,013

Shipments of Hawaiian products to the States in 1920 were valued at \$190,515,772; of foreign merchandise, \$74,640, and of articles produced in the United States and returned, \$1,792,773—a total of shipments from the Territory to the mother country of \$192,383,185. Items of the shipments to the mainland follow:

Animals	\$12,740
Beeswax	10,807
Bones, hoofs, horns, etc.	3,143
Breadstuffs (rice, \$111,544)	137,768
Chemicals, etc.	12,052
Coffee	476,033
Fibers	39,381
Fish	219,492
Fruits and nuts (bananas, \$176,020; canned pineapples, \$29,176,104)	29,453,329
Hides, etc.	279,671
Honey	112,161
Household and personal effects	2,110
Meat and dairy produce (tallow)	22,436



MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES, LEGISLATURE OF HAWAII, 1921-23

(On extreme left front) Charles F. Chillingworth, President of Senate; (fifth from left, hat in hand), H. L. Holstein, Speaker of House (both part Hawaiian blood)

Musical instruments		\$22,458
Paper and manufactures of		5,690
Pineapple juice		45,197
Straw and palm leaf manufactures		3,566
Sugar and molasses:		
Molasses and syrup	\$665,812	
Raw sugar	154,550,205	
Refined sugar	4,162,032	159,378,049
Vegetables		54,476
Wood and manufactures of		25,801
Wool, raw		136,396
All other articles		63,016

Direct imports to Hawaii from foreign countries in 1920 were \$12,284,592 in value, and exports to such countries \$3,437,699, there being an increase of \$3,303,888 in imports, and a decrease of \$812,304 in exports, as compared with the year 1919—or a net increase of \$2,491,584 in Hawaii's foreign trade.



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