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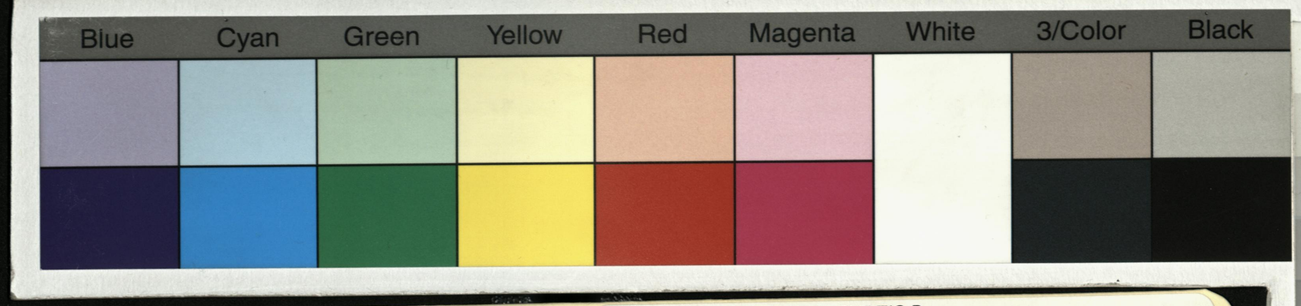

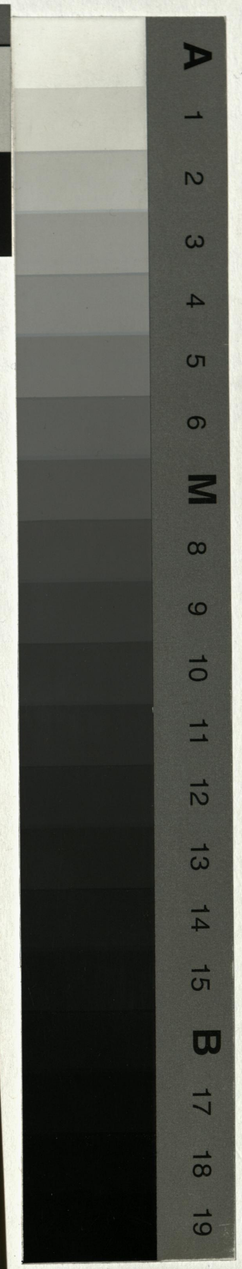

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POSTCARDS & PAMPHLETS ABOUT HAWAII

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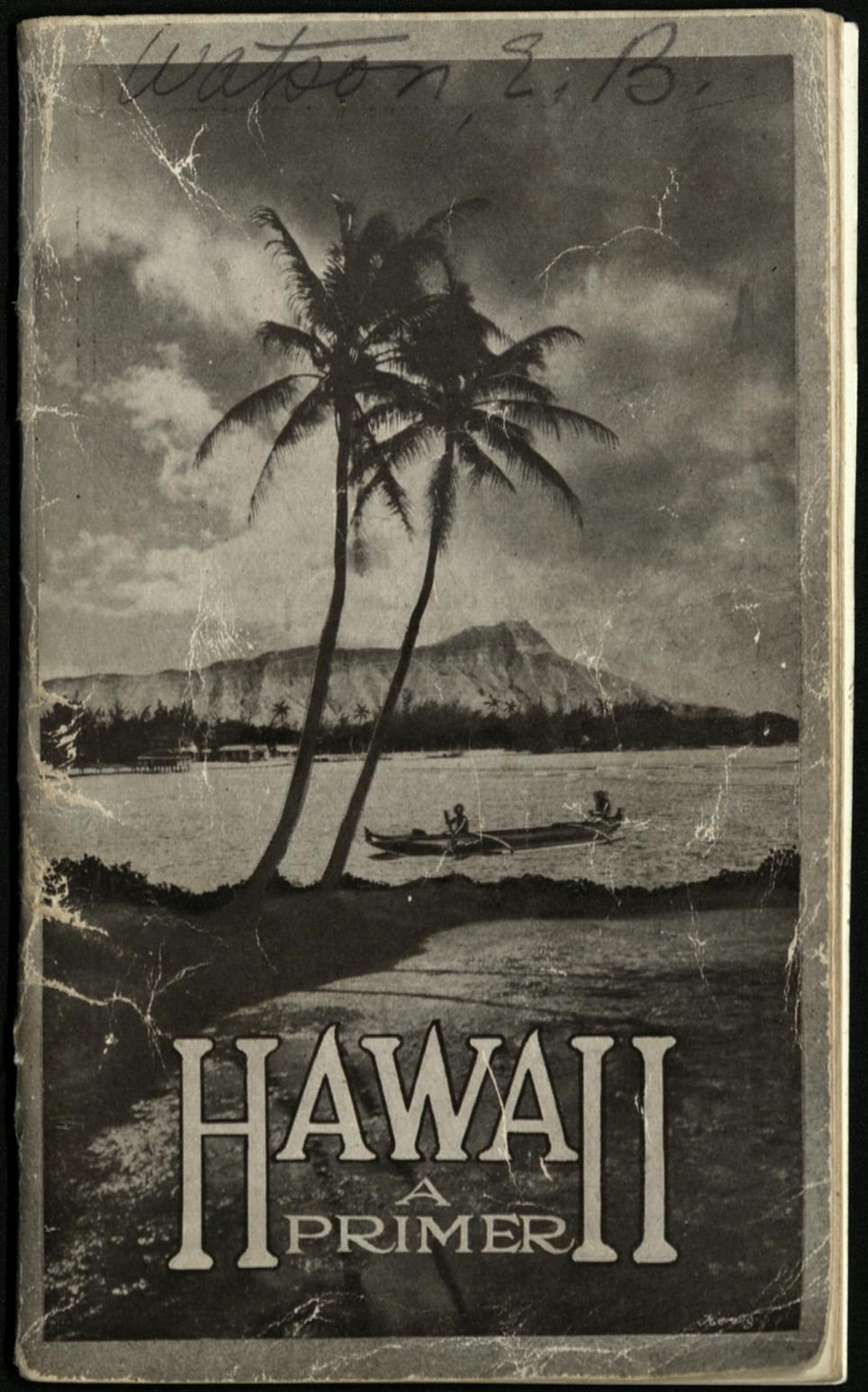

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HAWAII'S

Trade Wind Climate
Makes Possible Many
SCENIC PAGEANTS
AND EXHIBITIONS
Throughout the Year

Attend the
MID-PACIFIC CARNIVAL
In Celebration of
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
FEBRUARY 22

ANNUAL TERRITORIAL FAIR
In Celebration of
Kamehameha Day, June 11

REGATTA DAY IN SEPTEMBER

King Kalakaua Day, November 16

Ask Your Nearest Railroad, Steamship or Tourist Agent for Rates to
Hawaiian Islands

Hawaii

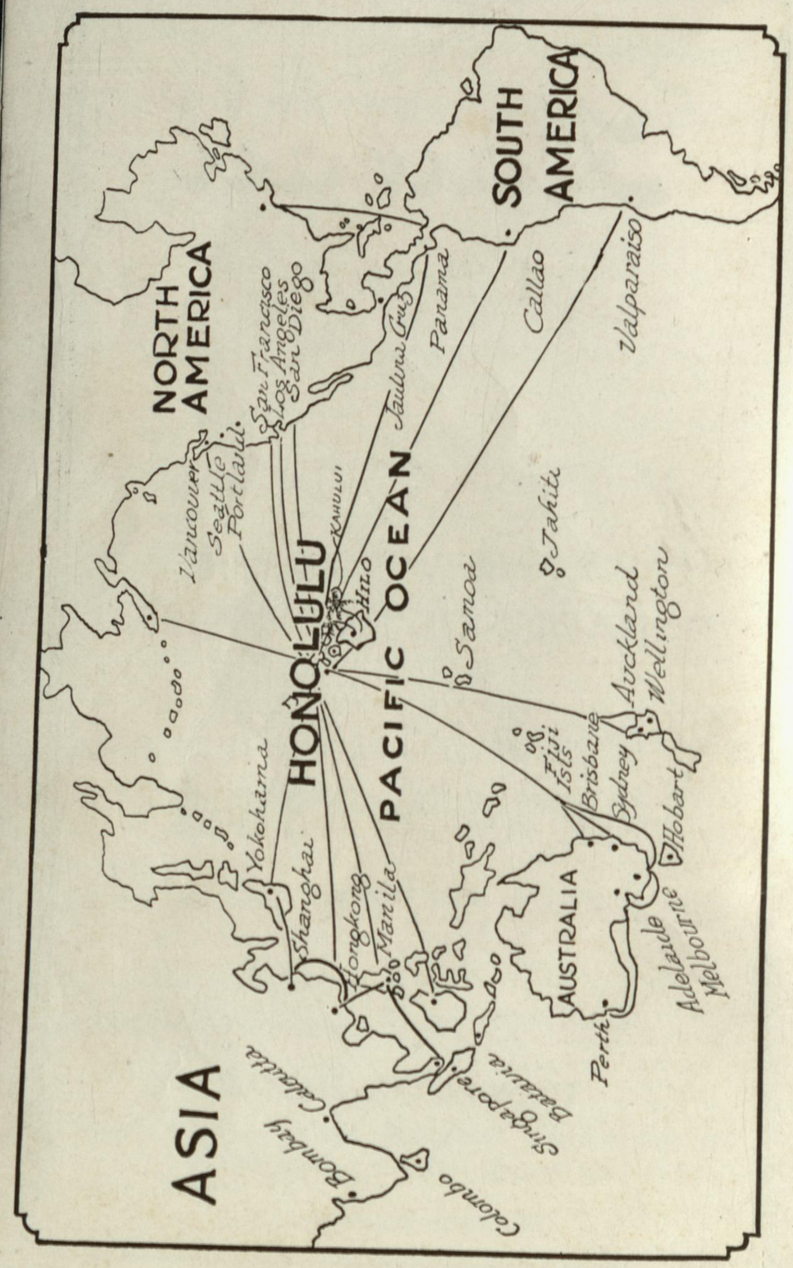
A Primer

1920

Everything About the
"PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC"

"SEE AMERICA FIRST"
in Hawaii

HONOLULU, HAWAII
U. S. A.



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An avenue of royal palms.

HAWAII

Geography and History

The Territory of Hawaii, annexed to the United States in 1898, lies in the North Pacific Ocean, between 18° 54′ and 22° 14′ North Latitude, and 154° 48′ and 160° 13′ West Longitude, being about 2,020 miles S. W. of San Francisco.

The Islands were discovered by Captain James Cook, the English Navigator, in 1778. In the thirteenth century a Japanese junk touched at Maui, (legend) and about the year 1557 survivors of a wrecked Spanish ship bound from Mexico to the Philippines, landed on southern Hawaii, (legend).

There are eight inhabited islands, the largest being Hawaii, from which the group takes its name, with an area of 4,015 square miles. The second is Maui, 728 square miles; and then come Oahu 598, Kauai 547, Molokai 261, Lanai 139, Niihau 73, Kahoolawe 44 square miles, or a total area of about 6406 square miles. Outlying islands to the northwest, which are properly considered as in the group, may have a combined area of six square miles.

The Islands were first brought under one control by King Kamehameha in 1795. Queen Liliuokalani was the eighth and last Hawaiian to occupy the throne of Hawaii, being deposed in 1893. The monarchy was succeeded by the

Republic of Hawaii (1893-1898). The Islands now form a legal Territory of the United States, annexed in 1898.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Hawaii and Alaska are the only territories of the United States. Hawaii is self-governing, even to a greater degree than former territories upon the mainland. The executive power is vested in a Governor who is appointed by the President, as is also the Territorial Secretary, but both of these officials must be citizens of the Territory. The other territorial officials are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the upper house of the Legislature.

A law-making body consisting of a Senate of fifteen members, and a House of thirty members, elected by the people, meets biennially, and has power to formulate any law not in conflict with the federal constitution. The Governor has power of veto, but a two-thirds vote of both houses passes any measure over his veto.

Hawaii is represented in Congress by one Delegate, who has floor privileges in the House, but no vote.

The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, four Circuit Courts and numerous District Courts. The Justices of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are appointed by the President, with the approval of the United States Senate. These appointments are customarily made in accordance with recommendations of the Governor or the local bar association.

CITIES AND POPULATION

Honolulu, the capital and principal city, is situated on the island of Oahu, 2020 miles from San Francisco. It has a population of over 80,000. All important trans-Pacific steamer

lines meet at Honolulu, and most of the large houses doing business in the Islands have headquarters in that city. It is also the tourist mecca of the Pacific.

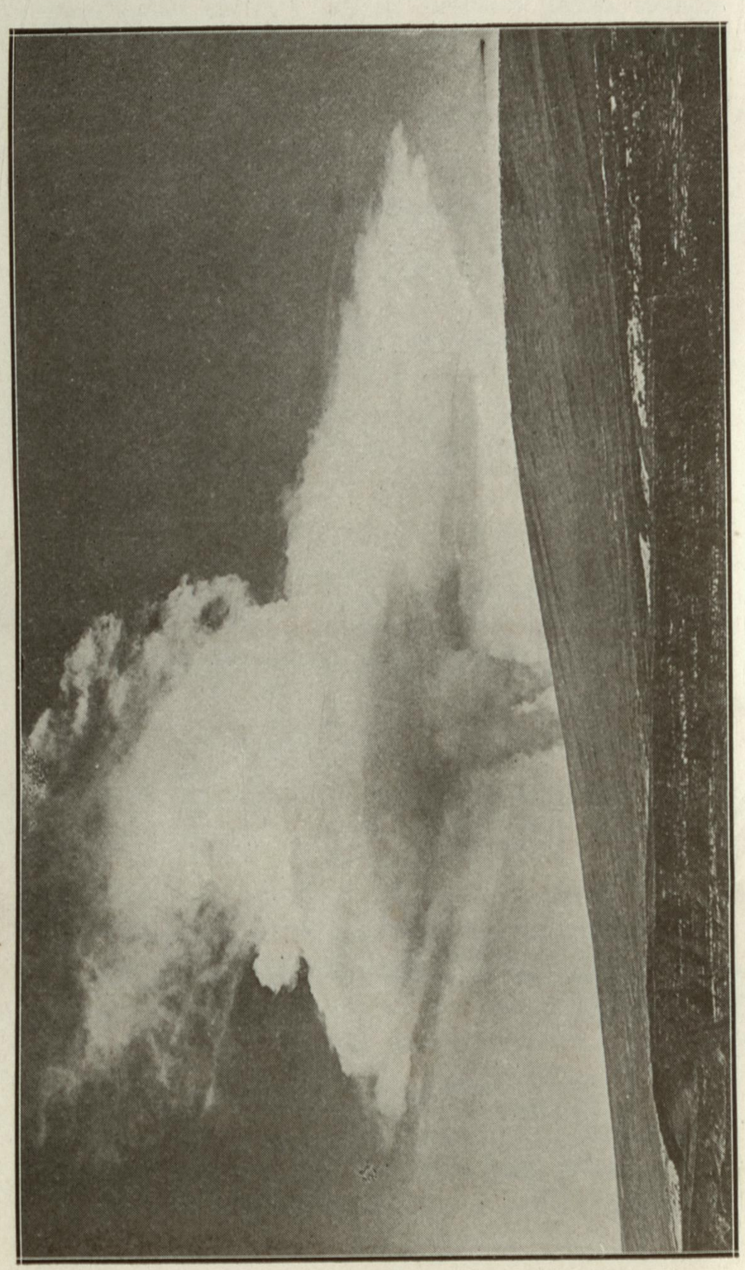
Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, is the second city and a place of commercial importance. It is the principal port of the largest island of the group, and has a population of about 10,000. Wailuku, on the island of Maui, is the county seat, Kahului being the port of entry for shipping with a harbor protected by a breakwater. Across the island from Kahului is the beautiful old town of Lahaina, a rendezvous for deep-sea game fishermen. Lihue and Waimea, on the island of Kauai, are the largest towns on the northern island.

HAWAIIAN RACE

The Hawaiians are a stalwart race. They are generous, pleasure-loving, natural musicians and orators, usually well educated, as compulsory education has been in vogue for nearly 50 years. They never were cannibals. They welcomed the earliest visitors gladly, and speedily embraced religion, when brought to them by American missionaries from New England in 1820. The Hawaiians were never savages. They have straight hair; and, although the Caucasian race dominates, native blood is found in the highest social and business circles of the Islands.

HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE

The Hawaiian language consists of twelve letters. The vowels are given their values as in Spanish and are always pronounced, not slurred. Thus the name of the group is Ha-wah-ee. By uttering these sounds rapidly and



Explosive outbreak of Mauna Loa, May 19th, 1916.

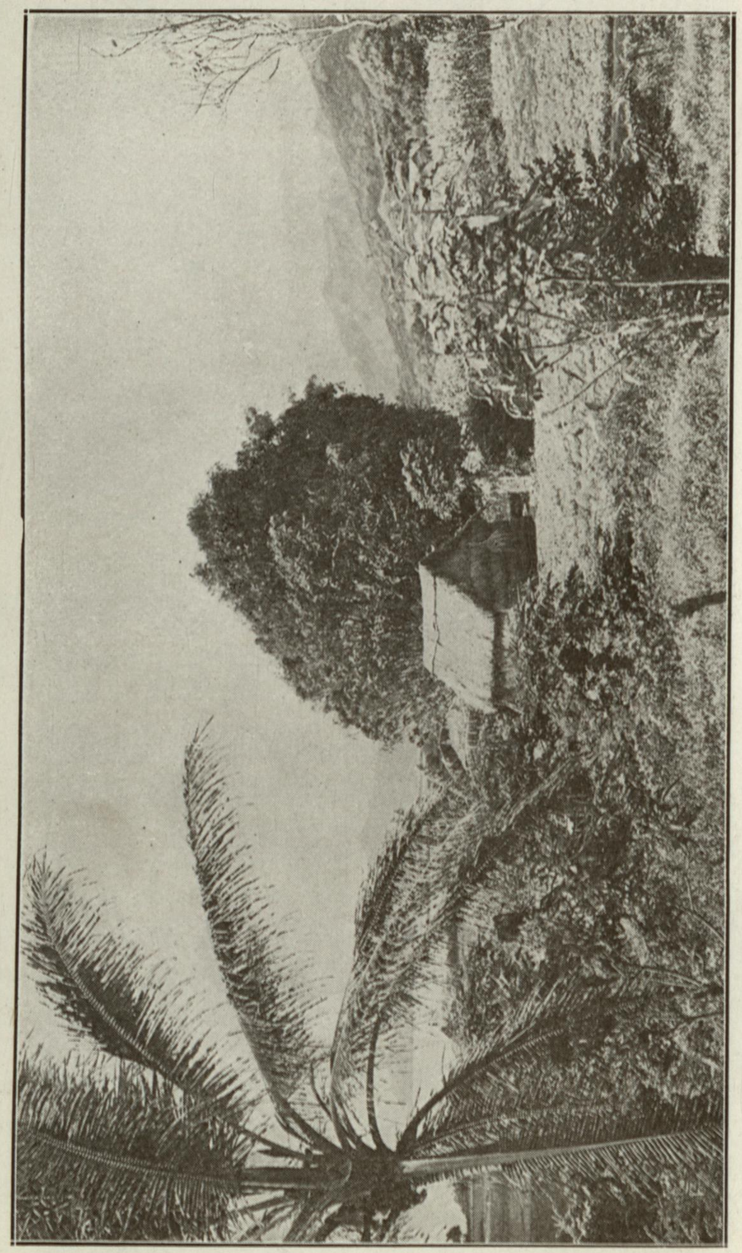
connectedly the pronunciation is secured.. English is universally spoken throughout the group.

Hawaiian Words Commonly Used

Ae—Yes
Akamai—Smart, clever
Aloha–Friendly salutation, welcome, goodbye, love.
Alanui—Street, road
Aole—No
Haole—White man or foreigner
Heiau—Old native temple
Hale—House
Halekula—Schoolhouse
Halepule—Church
Kahunapule—Priest
Ko—Sugar
Lio—Horse
Kulikuli—Keep still
Kaa—Carriage
Kahuna—Native witch doctor
Kai—Sea
Kamaaina—Old inhabitant, pioneer
Kamailio—Talk
Kope—Coffee
Kokua—To assist, to help
Keikikane—Boy
Keikimahine—Girl
Keiki—Child
Kuai—Buy, sell
La—Sun
Lanai—Porch
Lei—Wreath
Likepu—The same
Mauka—Toward the mountains
Makai—Toward the sea
Halekuai—Store
Hana—To work
Hapai—Lift up
Hele—Go
Hokele—Hotel
Holoku—Gown
Hula—Hawaiian dance
Hiamoe—Sleep
Hoomalimali—To gain one's favor by false flattery, "soft speaking"
Huhu—Angry
Ilio—Dog
Kaa-ahi—Train
Mahope—By and by
Mai—Come
Malihini—Stranger, newcomer
Mamua—Before, in front
Make—Dead
Mele—Hawaiian music
Maikai—Good
Mokuahi—Steamer
Malaila—There
Maanei—Here
Mahina—Moon
Palaoa—Bread
Pali—Cliff
Pau—Done, finished
Pipi—Cow
Pilikia—Trouble
Pehea—How goes it?
Pehea oe—How are you?
Poi—Native food
Popoki—Cat
Wai—Water
Wikiwiki—Hurry up
Wahine—Woman

Numerals

1—Ekahi
2—Elua
3—Ekolu
4—Eha
5—Elima
6—Eono
7—Ehiku
8—Ewalu
9—Eiwa
10—Umi
11—Umi-kumamakahi
12—Umikumamalua



Old-time Hawaiian scene, showing grass house.

Coins

(Hawaiian Term for U. S. Coin.)

Nickel—Hapaumi
Dime—Kenikeni
Quarter—Hapaha
Half Dollar—Hapalua
Dollar—Hookahi Kala
Two Dollars—Elua Kala

The hour of the day is told by prefixing the word "hola' to the numerals, as: One o'clock, Hola ekahi.

The motto on the Hawaiian coat of arms, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono"—The life of the land is in righteousness.

CITIZENSHIP AND SOCIETY

American and European pioneers in Hawaii, with trading ships and whalers, were followed by missionaries from New England. From these sources the present business and social leadership sprang. The same high standard of education and equipment which marked the early settlers has been reached by the succeeding generations. The leading American and European universities have been represented for more than a half century by graduates, in the professions and in business life. The native Hawaiians and those of part native blood are prominent in social and business life, and their hospitality is famous. Honolulu, the capital, is a cosmopolitan city; its harbor is visited frequently by war vessels of many nations. Increased means of communication and rapid growth of American-born population in recent years are making marked changes. In social customs and manner of living there is now little difference between Honolulu and mainland American cities.

HAWAII A STRONG MILITARY POST

A large military post always has its peculiar charm, but probably none under the Stars and Stripes has attained a greated development than the great forts and garrison posts that now protect the city of Honolulu, the Island of Oahu, and the Island group.

A large force of officers and men of all branches of the army and navy is permanently established in this "Malta of the Pacific." The officers with their families have added much to the social life and to the pleasure of many visitors to the Islands. Military dances, with military bands in attendance, are a never failing source of delight to both residents and visitors, and the always fascinating parades and drills are not less popular in Hawaii than on the mainland. The United States is completing a $20,000,000 naval station at Pearl Harbor.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

Leading fraternal orders are strongly represented in Hawaii. Of Masons there are a number of lodges, the Odd Fellows have flourishing branches, and Knights of Pythias number many of the prominent citizens. There are lodges of the Legion of Honor, Elks, Moose, Eagles, Woodmen, Foresters, Phoenix and Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Sons of American Revolution, Spanish War Veterans, American Legion, and similar fraternal and religious societies are well established.

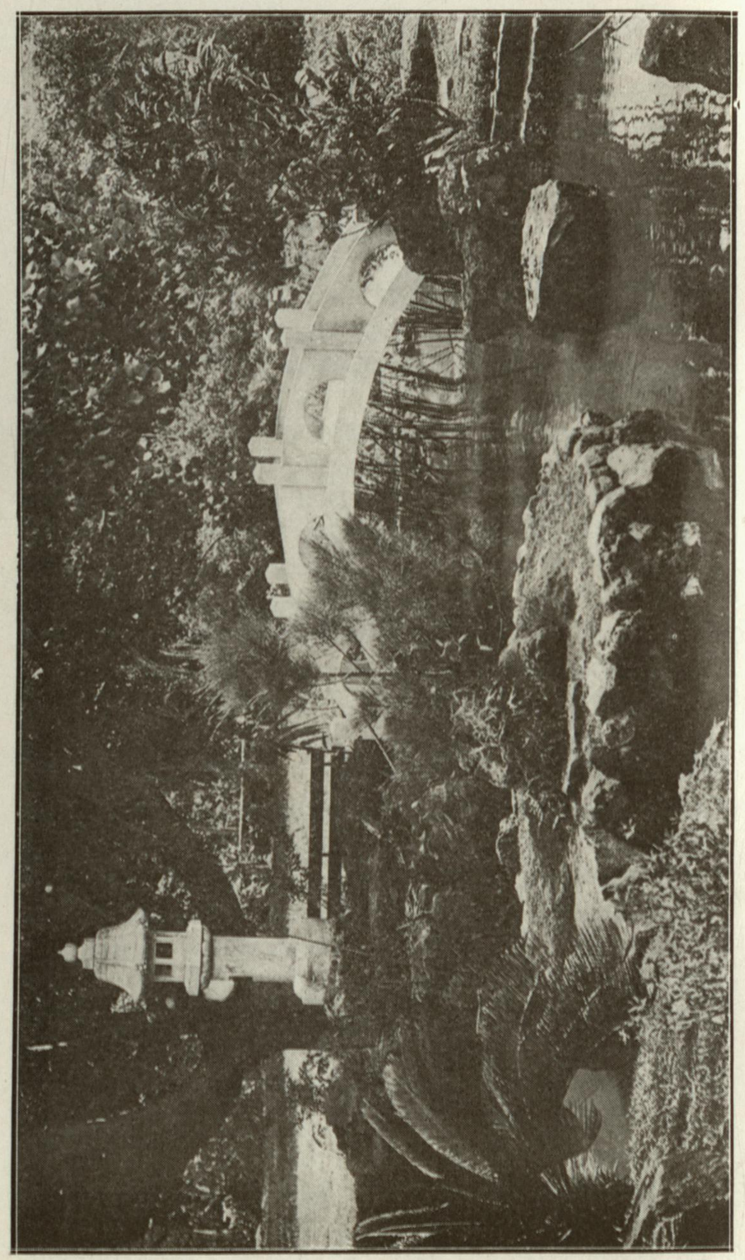
Among the prominent clubs may be mentioned the Pacific Club, University Club, Commercial Club, Elks' Club, Country Club, all in Honolulu. Each of the principal islands is well provided with social and fraternal organizations. Although distant from the world's great theatrical centers, Honolulu entertains and is entertained by the greatest artists of the modern stage, en route to and from the Orient and Australasia. Every city and town is well supplied with motion picture theaters and other places of amusement.

SCHOOLS

The first public school laws were enacted in 1841. These have been broadened until now the system is organized along most modern lines. Many years ago compulsory public instruction in the Hawaiian language was abolished, and English made the standard. There were enrolled 43,271 pupils in the schools, representing over a dozen different nationalities, in June 1919. There are 168 public and 61 private schools, employing together a force of 1433 teachers. The school system leads up through collegiate work, the University of Hawaii completing the public education system. There is no public instruction in Hawaiian or Oriental languages, though a large section of the population use them. Business may be transacted in English in every part of the islands. The Territorial Normal School affords instruction in academic branches and the science of education, preparing students to teach in the local schools.

Oahu College, founded in 1841, is the outgrowth of the first boarding school, established for the children of missionaries. A half-century back children came from California to Oahu for their early education. While chartered as a college, Oahu College is really a high-class preparatory school, fitting pupils directly for the American universities in which they are usually able to enter with advanced standing. There are numerous well-equipped institutions which cater to the cosmopolitan population of Hawaii ("The Melting Pot of the Races") and well worth many visits.

The University of Hawaii is devoted to agriculture, arts and sciences, and began its first full school year in the fall of 1908. It is supported by both federal and territorial governments,



Japanese tea garden in Honolulu.

drawing from the former $50,000 per year in accordance with an appropriation measure of Congress relative to such schools. The institution has a splendid faculty, ample equipment, and is magnificently located in new permanent buildings on an extensive tract of land in the suburbs of Honolulu. It has made a most creditable record, and is filling well the purpose for which it was founded.

The Honolulu Military Academy, situated near Fort Ruger, gives special military instruction and attracts pupils from the mainland.

CHURCHES

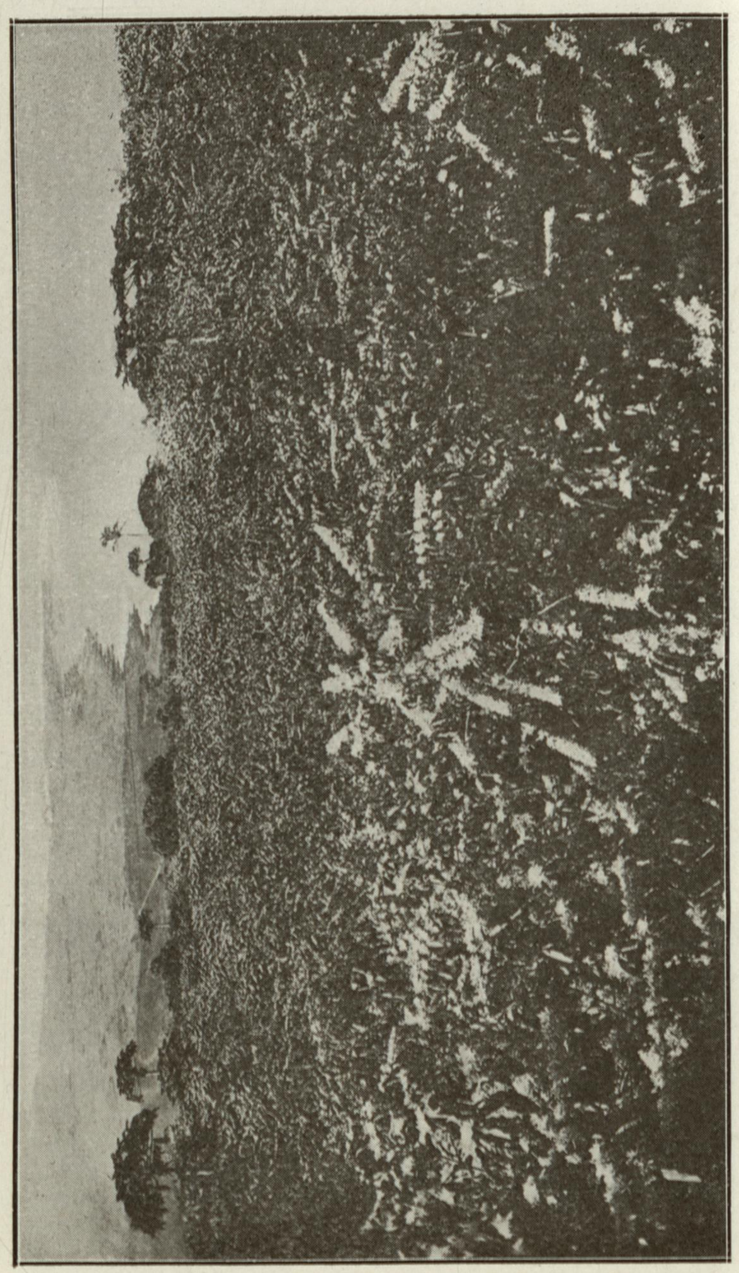
Religious work is well organized and supported in Hawaii. There are more than 200 churches, representing the great denominations of the mainland. The early missionaries were drawn from the Congregationalists and are now well represented throughout the Islands. The Roman Catholics, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints of Utah, have each a large and loyal body of adherents, as has also the Episcopal, Methodist, Christian and others. Buddhist and Confucian temples are found all over the Islands.

Mission work is carried on among Hawaiians (who were long ago Christianized), Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Filipinos and others.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a $250,000 main building, with a membership of more than 1,700. The Y. W. C. A. has its own building with a constantly growing membership and influence.

NEWSPAPERS

In Honolulu there are two daily papers published in English, one morning and one evening.



Coffee trees in blossom, Kona district, Hawaii.

There are a number of weekly and monthly publications, including religious journals and several high-class weeklies in Hawaiian. There are four Japanese dailies, two Chinese dailies, besides different weekly and semi-weekly Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean and Portuguese papers. At Hilo there are two daily papers in English, a Japanese daily and other publications in Hawaiian, Japanese and Portuguese. In Wailuku, on Maui, there are two weeklies in English; and on Kauai at Lihue, one English weekly. Each of the newspapers has a job printing establishment. Modern typesetting machines and printing presses are used.

The news of the world is received by cable and wireless in Honolulu for both morning and evening papers and forwarded to the other Islands by means of wireless communication. Papers of the capital circulate throughout the group and upon the American mainland.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports into Hawaii from foreign countries, and shipments from the United States mainland for the year ending March 31, 1920, were $63,283,647.

The exports for the same period amounted to $104,779,804. The bulk of the latter is contained in the following list:

Sugar—raw	$ 76,554,181
Sugar—refined	2,072,578
Fruits and Nuts	19,803,951
Rice	246,554
Coffee	732,393
Hides	376,227
Others	4,993,920
Total	$104,779,804

Imports from Japan	$ 4,774,223.00
Customs Receipts to June 30, 1920	1,172,394.04
Shipments from mainland to Hawaii	53,669,174.00
Imports from foreign countries	9,614,473.00

HAWAII—AN INVESTMENT

Any notion that Hawaii has been a financial burden to the United States is based on fallacy. On the contrary, the Territory has always been more than self-supporting. The average annual United States customs revenues at Honolulu total about $1,200,000; the post office about $300,000.00; the Internal Revenue approximately $11,000,000. The Federal government spent in maintenance of Custom House, Post Office, Internal Revenue Office, Immigration Station, Marine Hospital and Quarantine Station, United States District Court, Lighthouses and Harbor and the Territorial Government, a comparatively small percentage of the amount of the revenues. Appropriations for new lighthouses and harbor improvements, which are of national, rather than local importance, amount to upward of a million dollars. A Federal building for Honolulu, on the Civic Center, is now under construction. These figures, of course, do not include the expenditures made in fortifications and the naval station at Pearl Harbor, which, while important to Hawaii, are even more vital to the interests of the United States. The Naval Station at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, to be the most complete under the American flag, will cost approximately $20,000.000.

Hawaii, under the terms of the Organic Act, became an organized Territory June 15, 1900, and the Honolulu Customs House has paid into the National Treasury about $23,000,000.

Hawaii is a customer of the mainland not to be despised. The greater part of the imports come from the mainland, and principally through the port of San Francisco.

EMPLOYMENT IN HAWAII

With the completion of the Panama Canal, Hawaii has arisen to a position of great commercial importance. There is a well-defined effort to build up the American community in the Islands. On the other hand, no one is advised to come here in search of employment unless he or she has some definite work in prospect, or means enough to maintain themselves for some months and to launch into some enterprise. Clerical positions are well filled. The supply of common labor, in practically every instance, is sufficient for all existing demands, and the ranks of skilled labor are also well supplied. Hawaii is "not a Paradise for the Jobless."

BUSINESS CONVENIENCES

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has a line from Honolulu to San Francisco, also to the Asiatic continent via Midway Island, Guam and the Philippines.

The Radio Corporation of America, formerly the Marconi Company, has two of the largest wireless stations in the world on the Island of Oahu, (million dollar plant), connecting Honolulu with the American mainland, and also stations situated in other parts of the Pacific.

Each island of the group has its own telephone system reaching every district, while the separate islands are connected by an up-to-date and dependable wireless telegraph system controlled by the Mutual Telephone and Telegraph Company.

An added comfort and convenience is found in the presence throughout the group of the offices of the American Railway Express Company, which gives direct connection over their lines with all the cities of America as well as

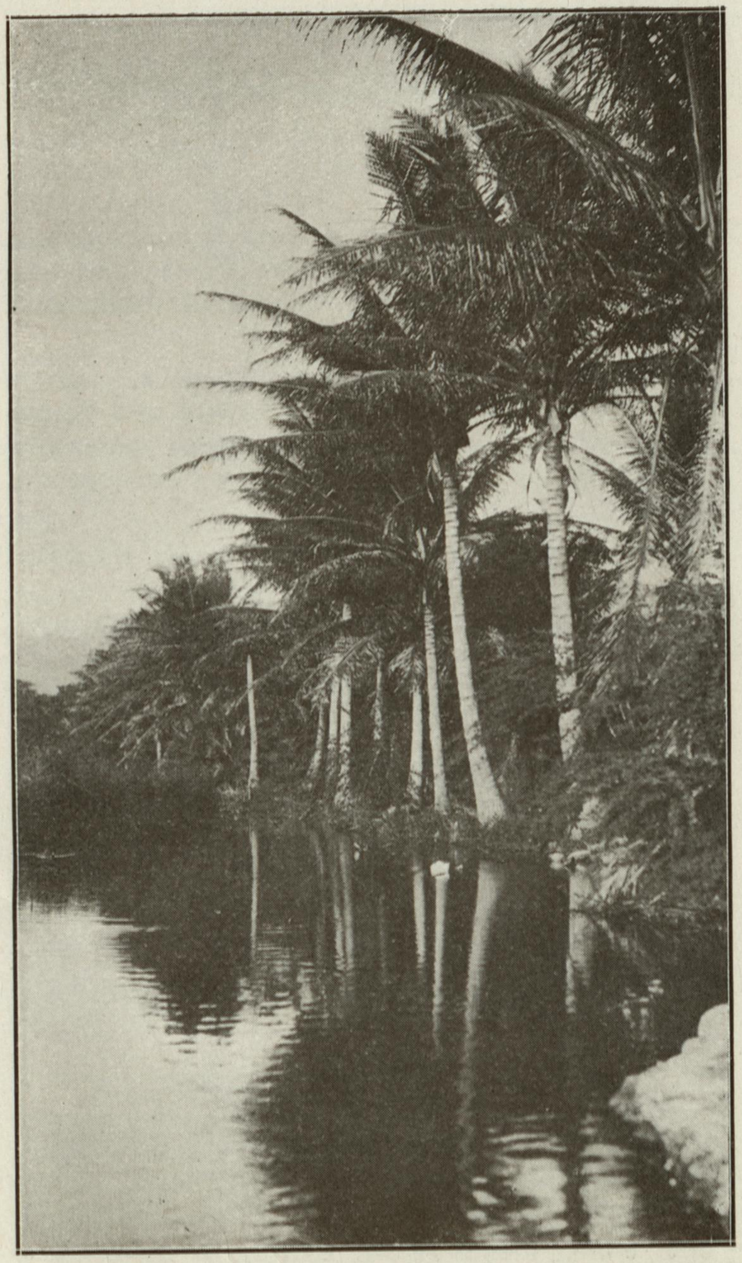
the principal cities throughout the entire world. The banking facilities of the territory are ample, and financially and industrially as sound as the Rock of Gibraltar.

STEAMER LINES

Passenger steamer lines touch Honolulu from the ports of New York City, Vancouver, San Francisco, San Pedro (Los Angeles), Panama, Central and South American ports on the east shore of the Pacific; from Philippine, Chinese, Japanese and Russian ports, and from Australia and New Zealand by way of Fiji and Samoa in the South Seas.

On an average about two steamers weekly each way carry passengers between Honolulu and San Francisco. These vessels are operated by the Matson Navigation Company, the China Mail Steamship Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Ocean Steamship Company. The last named company also runs steamers from San Francisco to Sydney, Australia, via Honolulu and Pago Pago, Samoa. The Canadian-Australasian Line maintains a monthly schedule between Vancouver and Sydney via Honolulu, Suva and Auckland, N. Z.

Besides these vessels, there are others (under foreign flags, including freighters), which carry mail, but are not allowed to take passengers to and from Honolulu to any other American port. Among these is the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, a Japanese line which maintains a trans-Pacific service between San Francisco and the Orient via Honolulu, with lay-over privileges at Honolulu for passengers, and also service between Honolulu and South and Central America and the Mexican coast.



Where the graceful cocoanut palms reflect their beauties in the water.

INTER ISLAND SERVICE

The service of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company is excellent, the boats are modern, of good size, well officered, set good tables and afford rapid and frequent communication between the different islands, Honolulu being the home port. The Inter-Island Company makes two sailings a week from Honolulu to Hilo, (Volcano of Kilauea trips), and two trips to Maui (extinct volcano of Haleakala trip.)

The Matson Navigation Company's steamers now regularly call at Maui, Hawaii and Kauai ports, as well as at Honolulu, thus materially adding to the conveniences of travel between the islands.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES AND FARES

(One Way)

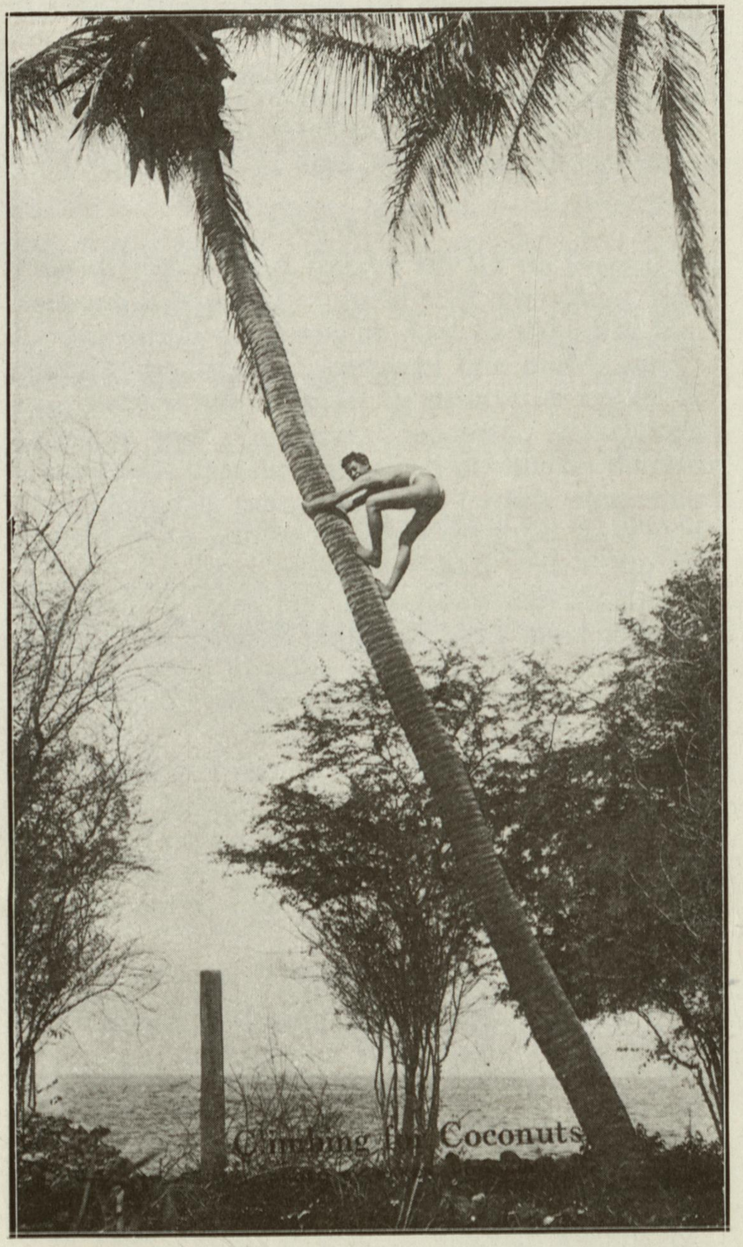
Honolulu to:		Miles	Fare.
Nawiliwili,	Kauai	98	$ 9.52
Koloa,	"	110	9.52
Waimea,	"	125	11.18
Lahaina,	Maui	75	8.26
Kahului,	"	97	9.02
Hana,	"	129	11.61
Mahukona,	Hawaii	152	14.26
Kawaihae,	"	162	14.26
Kailua,	"	173	14.26
Hilo,	"	190	16.20
Honuapo,	"	259	17.82

Special round trip rates to Hilo (for Volcano trip) of $29.70. Inclusive trip to Volcano, including steamer, hotels and autos $45.34; all fares inclusive of war tax of 8 per cent.

ROADS

A uniformly wide, first-class belt road around the island of Oahu will soon be built; funds have been provided for it.

The roads on different islands are picturesque, which makes riding, driving or motoring a



"Going Up!"—Hawaiian climbing cocoanut tree.

pleasure. Supplies for automobiles are kept in all principal towns.

There are twenty-seven miles of electric street car lines in Honolulu. The auto service everywhere is ample, the fares being reasonable. Automobiles are to be had at $4.00 per hour upwards.

RAILWAYS

Travel on all the islands is safe, comfortable and uniformly delightful. There are commercial railroads of high efficiency on the islands of Oahu, Maui and Hawaii. The island of Oahu is belted two-thirds of its girth by a road with exclusively passenger trains each way daily; a branch extends to the central plateau, the famous pineapple district, and the great Schofield military post, 22 miles from Honolulu. On Hawaii an up-to-date standard gauge road 25 miles in length carries travelers in the most comfortable manner from Hilo to within 9 miles of the Volcano; another branch 34 miles in length extends to the extreme eastern point of the island in the Hamakua district, and is one of the most scenic and attractive routes west of the Rockies, while a third branch covers the Puna district a distance of 25 miles. A narrow-gauge line on Maui furnishes good service from the seaport of Kahului to the county seat, Wailuku, and in the opposite direction to Haiku.

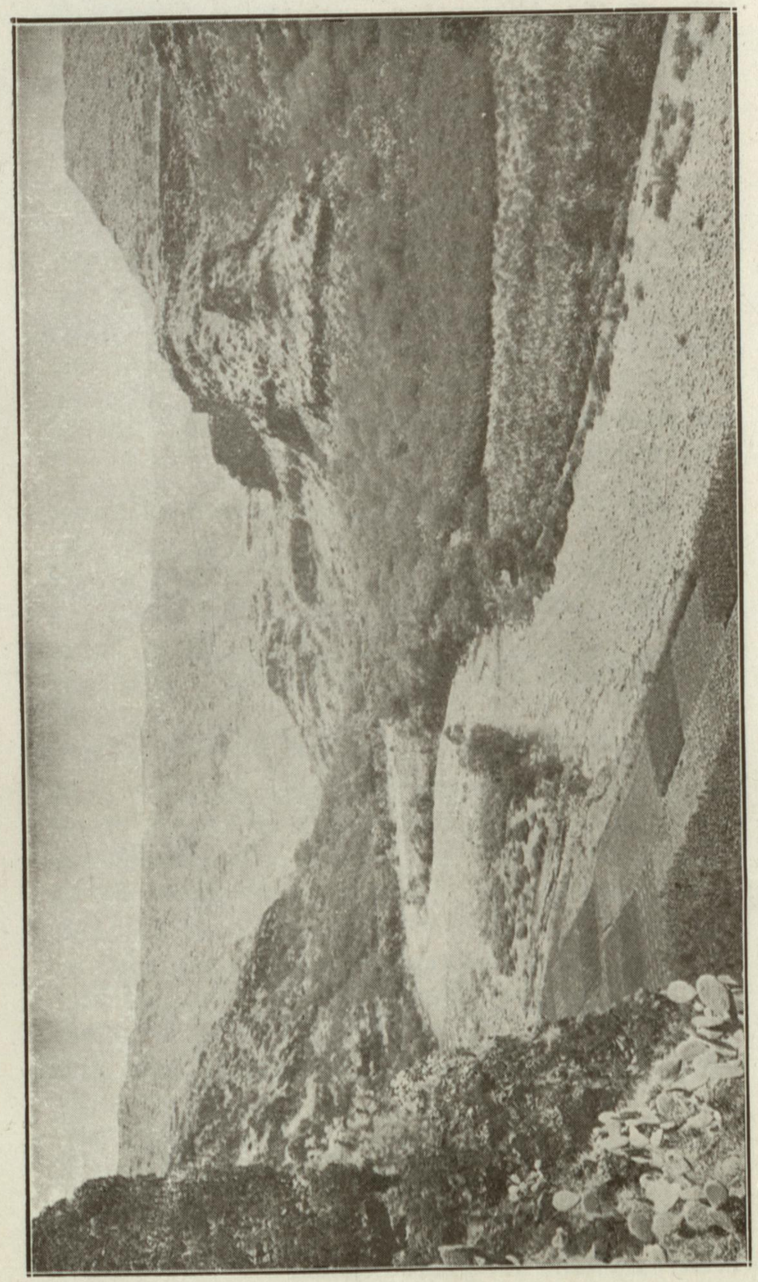
HOTELS

There are many large, first-class, modern and fashionable hotels and cottages in Honolulu. The Alexander Young, Blaisdell and Colonial are in the business section; the Moana, Seaside, Halekulani, Roselawn Annex and Pierpoint are "on the Beach at Waikiki." The beautiful beach section is four miles from the business center, and its bathing every month in the year is

world famous. In the exclusive residence section is the Pleasanton, which is beautifully situated in large grounds just opposite the entrance to Oahu College campus; and within a few blocks are the Macdonald, Courtland, Romagoy, Roselawn and Donna. There are a dozen family hotels, a number of good rooming-houses, and a still greater number of excellent boarding houses. Hotel rates are $1.50 per day upward. European plan, and from $2.50-$3.00 per day up, American plan. The boarding houses charge $12.50 per week and upward; and lodging-houses $12.00 per month and upward. Restaurant and cafe charges are reasonable, and service is excellent.

Haleiwa Hotel, fifty-six miles north of Honolulu on the line of the Oahu Railway, and also on the "Round-the-Island" auto road, is a very attractive and thoroughly up-to-date resort, a social rendezvous for army officers from Schofield Barracks, and has glass-bottom boat service for visits over the ocean coral-marine gardens. Another excellent hotel situated between Haleiwa and Honolulu is the Hotel Hauula, also reached by auto and rail. Wahiawa Hotel 22 miles, near Schofield, is much favored by the tourist. The rates and service at these hotels are on a par with those in the city.

The Kilauea Volcano House, at the edge of the active volcano Kilauea, on the Island of Hawaii, 4,000 feet elevation, is a typical mountain resort; the Crater Hotel, 30 miles by auto and rail from the seaport town of Hilo, is pleasantly situated near the volcano of Kilauea, both particularly favored by tourists from all the world, and for summer vacation purposes unexcelled. The Hilo Hotel, in a pretty tropical setting, affords excellent accommodations.



Waimea Canyon, Island of Kauai.

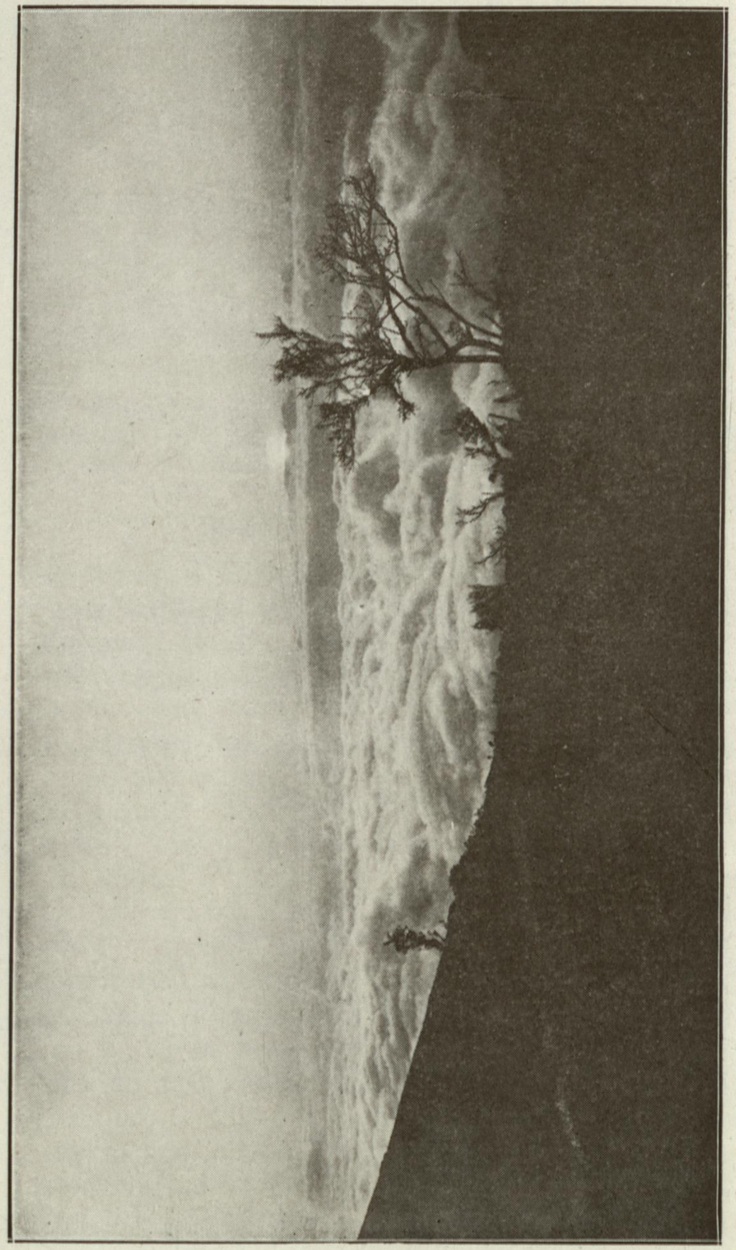
Maui Hotel, island of Maui, the starting point for Haleakala Crater trips and other explorations, is readily reached by auto and steamer. The new Grand Hotel, Wailuku, Maui, caters to tourists and crater visitors, as also does the Wailuku Hotel.

In touring the beautiful island of Kauai, good hotel accommodations are afforded at Lihue and Waimea.

Almost every village throughout the group has its houses where accommodations may be obtained, and the charges are moderate. The hospitality of the people is such that accommodations are to be had wherever the traveler penetrates.

POINTS OF INTEREST

From the Nuuanu Pali, six miles from Honolulu Post Office, one of the most beautiful views in the world may be obtained. About Honolulu are extinct craters, mountain peaks, sugar plantations and mills; sisal, pineapple and banana plantations; great fortifications, army posts and naval stations. On Maui are picturesque mountains, the great extinct crater of Haleakala, 10,000 feet high, and the beautiful Iao Valley. On Hawaii is Kilauea, the world's largest living volcano, and Mauna Kea, 13,825 feet, the highest mountain in the Pacific Ocean. Hilo, the second city of the Territory, is surrounded by natural and tropical wonders. Kealakekua Bay, where Captain Cook landed in 1778 and later met death, is on the west coast of Hawaii, a historic region easily reached by auto and steamer. Kauai, to the north, has magnificent and verdure-clad mountains and valleys, streams and bays, and is called the Garden Isle, because of its tropical wealth.



Above the clouds, at Haleakala, Maui.

The aquarium at Honolulu, at Waikiki Beach, contains a collection of brilliantly-colored and curiously-shaped tropical fishes, seen nowhere else in the world. Travelers are united in saying that no other exhibit is so interesting and beautiful.

At the Bishop Museum may be seen a most complete and interesting Hawaiian and Polynesian ethnological collection, not excelled by any similar institution.

WHAT TO WEAR

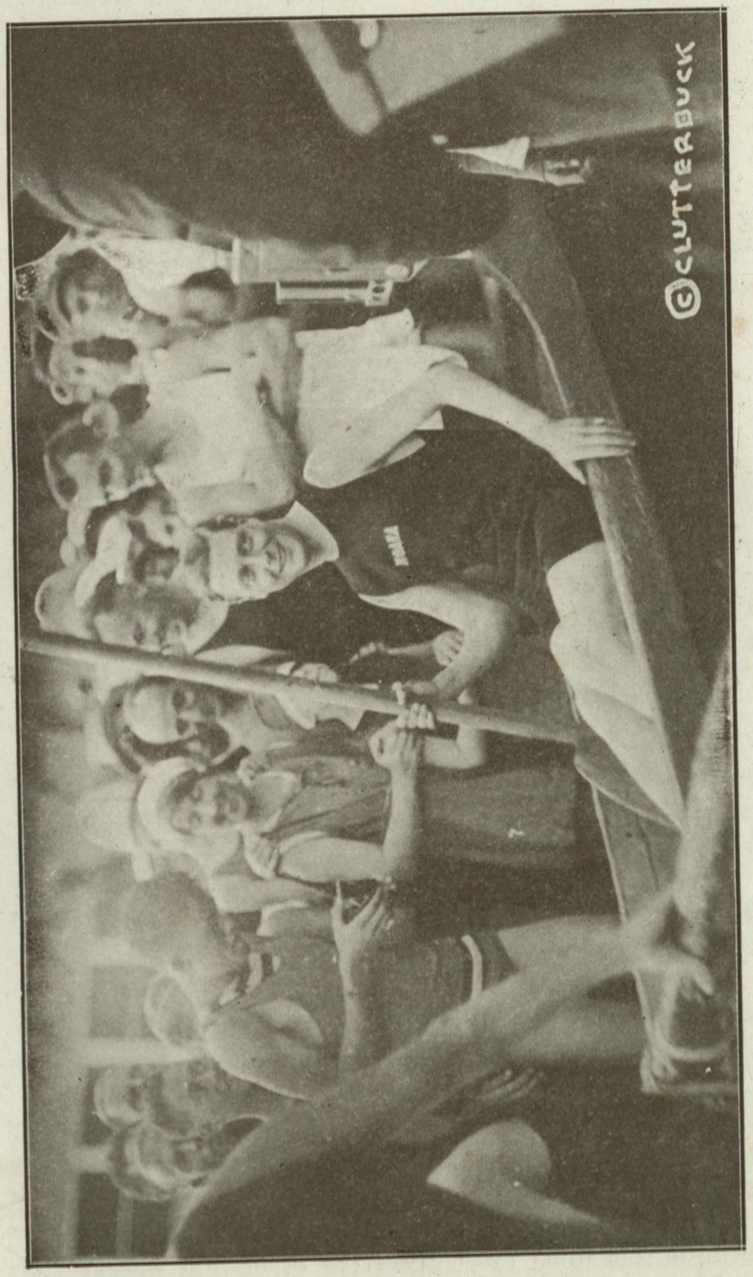
Light summer clothing is worn from one year's end to the other. At high elevations, such as Kilauea, 4,000 feet, a wrap and heavier clothing are required; while on Haleakala, 10,000 feet, added covering is needed. At all times linens, ducks, silks and similar light fabrics are worn by both men and women. A coat or wrap is necessary on the ocean journey. "Every month in Hawaii is the balmy month of May."

WATER SUPPLY

Domestic water supply for most of the Islands comes from springs and high level streams. The city of Honolulu is also supplied from flowing artesian wells, and epidemics of typhoid fever or other water-carried diseases are unknown. The water is clear and free from mineral properties.

At some points the rainfall is sufficient for all crops, but to attain higher efficiency, cane, pineapples and bananas are generally irrigated. On sugar plantations on the leeward or Kona sides of the various islands immense pumping plants are maintained, with storage reservoir systems wherever possible.

On several of the islands the flow of different streams has been developed for electrical power.



The Prince of Wales, in outrigger canoe, on the beach at Waikiki.

Used by Courtesy of Reginald M. Clutterbuck.

may be purchased in Hawaii at moderate figures. The cost of clothing is about the same as on the mainland, while winter clothing and accessories are not required.

Honolulu merchants carry full lines of the latest manufactures of dry goods, haberdashery, boots, shoes, etc.

Trans-Pacific travelers will find merchandise from the "four corners of the earth," attractively displayed.

CLIMATIC DATA—HONOLULU, HAWAII.

July 1st, 1919, to June 30th, 1920.

(Furnished by United States Weather Bureau.)

Temperature.

1919.	High.	Low.	Mean.	Rainfall.
July	84	70	77.6	0.84
August	88	72	79.1	0.58
September	85	70	78.0	1.19
October	86	70	77.8	4.90
November	83	69	76.0	1.27
December	82	64	73.4	0.90
1920.				
January	79	60	71.8	3.93
February	80	63	73.0	0.69
March	82	63	72.0	3.76
April	82	65	73.6	0.94
May	84	68	75.8	1.25
June	85	69	77.6	0.35

The climate of Hawaii is the most equable known. No typhoons, no hurricanes, no fog, low humidity, no intense heat nor disagreeable cold; the months of May and June alternate throughout the year.

The Northeast Trade Winds prevail almost constantly, the average hourly velocity being about eight miles.

SPORTS

All sports flourish in Hawaii. There are many and diversified athletic associations. Honolulu has a large and socially prominent Country Club, located in a beautiful valley, maintaining a splendid 18-hole golf links, with privileges open



Live lava flow from Mauna Loa.

to visiting golfers. Many good tennis courts are advantageously located in different parts of the city. Keen interest is manifested in baseball (played throughout the year), football and polo. The Polo Association has established at Kapiolani Park a Clubhouse, near which are polo stables, trap shooting butts, tennis courts, swimming pool, and a mile race track and polo field, all planned for the entertainment of tourists. Each island has its polo team, and inter-island tournaments are annual events. Much interest has been given to this popular game by the participation of teams from the U. S. Army. Horse racing has now become an annual event in Honolulu, Kahului and Hilo.

Visitors are made welcome to the different tennis courts, golf links and polo grounds.

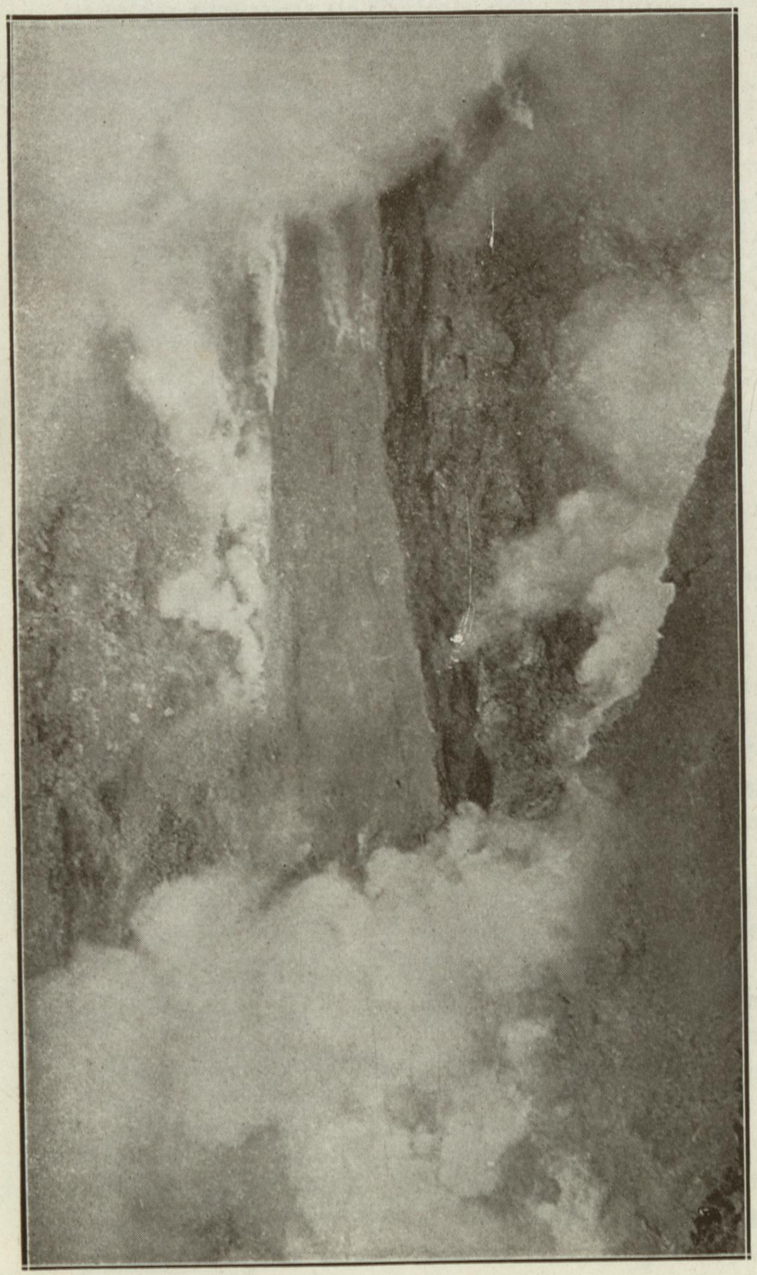
Yachting and aquatic sports are naturally much indulged in. Three noted trans-Pacific yatch races between San Pedro, California, and Honolulu have already been sailed. Until recently the Hawaii Yacht Club was the proud possessor of the yacht "Hawaii", the boat built at a cost of $25,000 for the 1908 trans-Pacific race. This yacht won the 1910 race and was second in the 1912 race.

Regattas in Honolulu harbor at various times throughout the year provide an exhilarating recreation and are witnessed by great crowds.

There are two progressive boat clubs in Honolulu, each with its own boathouse, while several ladies' rowing clubs have enthusiastic memberships.

GAME FISHING

Hawaiian waters teem with fish of infinite variety of form and color, and there is splendid fishing in the island waters. There is a constantly increasing number of enthusiasts who are finding



Kilauea Volcano, Island of Hawaii.

great sport with rod and line from boats, along the reefs, or from rocky points from which a line can be cast into the swirling surf.

The Hawaii Tuna Fishing Club of Honolulu offers exceptional facilities to the angler in reaching the famous game-fishing grounds, and under its direction it has brought the sport into national prominence. The world's record for tuna catches was made in Hawaiian waters by mainland sportsmen. Fish constitutes a material part of the Hawaiian's diet, and commercial fishing may be listed among the principal food producing industries of the territory.

The mainland game fishermen now rendezvous in the "winter" season at Honolulu, bringing their fishing boats with them. Among the game fish are the yellow and blue fin tuna, ono, ulua and swordfish.

Another sport which is coming to be much in vogue is that of shark-hunting. Generally these monsters of the deep can be lured in large numbers by trolling an animal carcass a mile or two off shore the day before. Almost daily throughout the year parties of hotel guests are made up for this most exciting sport. A power launch is used for the purpose. Cautiously approaching the quarry, a harpoon is thrown into the back of one of the monsters, or he is induced to snap a baited hook. In either case the excitement begins at once, and the boat is often towed for a long time by the powerful fish before it is killed. The spice of adventure adds to the fascination of this sport.

The commercial fisheries of the islands are also of importance, as the sea products are seen in picturesque array at the city fishmarkets.

VOLCANOES

Kilauea, the world's greatest living volcano,



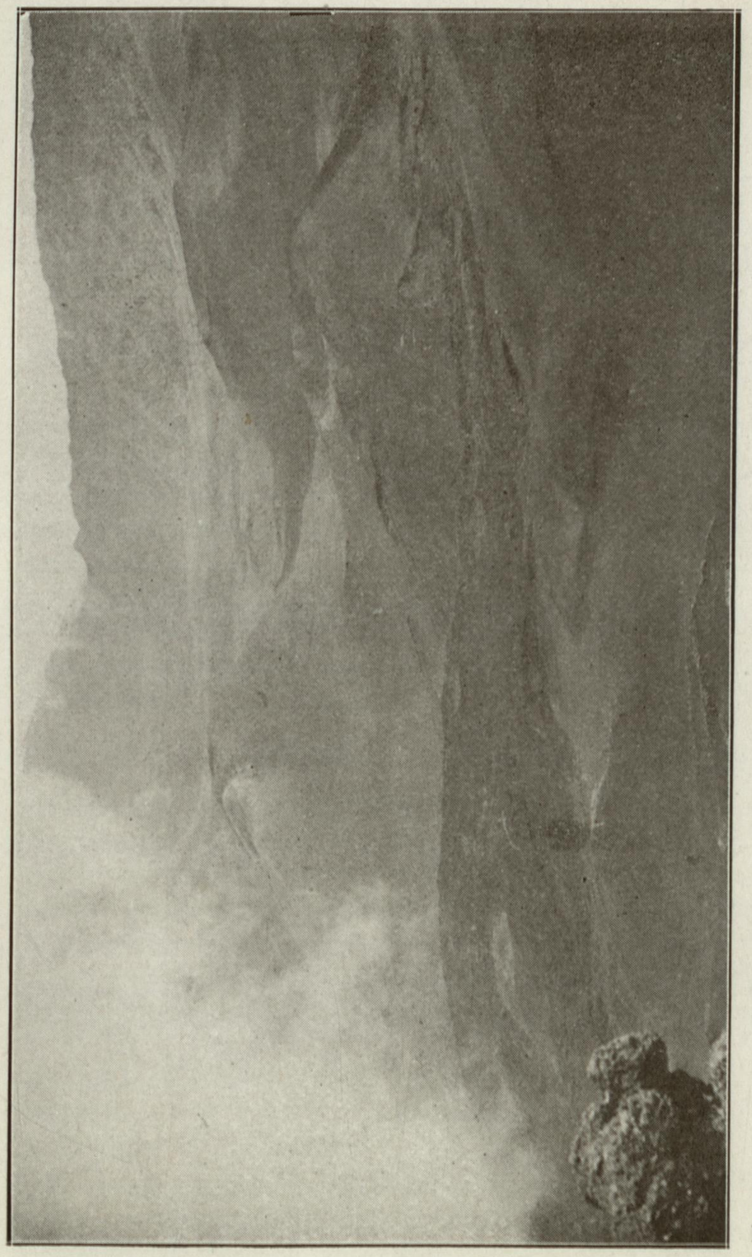
Bit of picturesque Hawaiian coast.

is on the Island of Hawaii about 225 miles south and east of Honolulu. There are several sailings a month by both coastal and deep-sea liners from Honolulu to Hilo. Steamers sail twice a week from Honolulu. The shortest trip, covering three days (round trip), is by way of Hilo, going and returning in the same vessel. Several routes are available to travellers visiting the island of Hawaii.

From the port of Hilo to the Volcano House and Crater Hotel the distance is 31 miles. The trip is made either by train to Glenwood, 22 miles, and the last nine miles by automobile stage, or the entire distance may be covered over an excellent road by motor (the favored transportation method). A road, seven miles in length, completed a few years ago goes from the hotels actually upon the floor of the main crater of the great volcano, over which it is possible to drive to within a few hundred feet of the living fire pit. This road winds through marvelously fascinating scenery, descending some six hundred feet before finally reaching the old lava floor of the great crater.

Between the Volcano House and Honuapo, the port for south-coast steamers, an auto mail-stage service is maintained. The distance is 36 miles. It is possible thus to reach the Volcano from one side of the island and depart from the other side.

For the past several years the Volcano of Kilauea has been more active than usual, and has been visited by many thousands of tourists. At times it has been exceedingly spectacular in its display of natural pyrotechnics, though even in its periods of comparative quiet, this volcano may truly be considered one of the world's most awe-inspiring marvels. Under the auspices

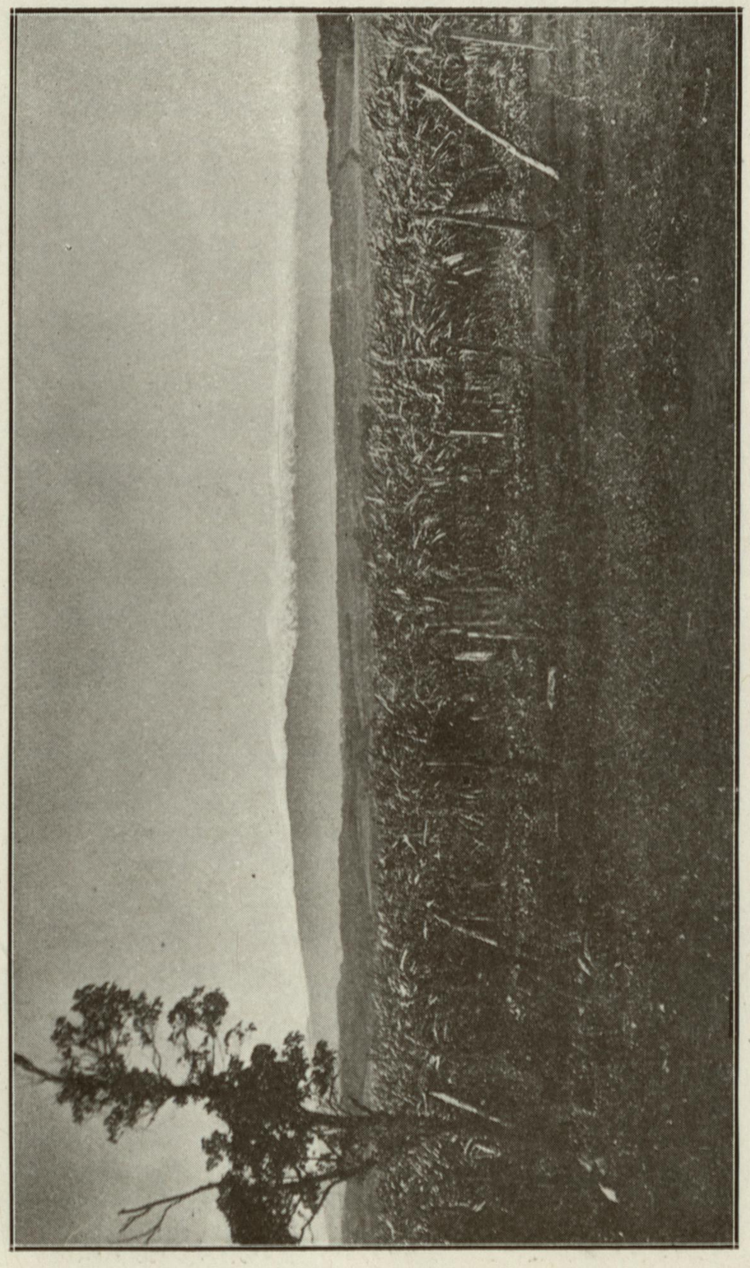


Crater of Haleakala, Maui.

of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an observation station has been established on the brink of the fire-pit, where trained scientists are constantly on duty studying the varied phenomena. Their reports have been of extreme value to scientists all over the world. Kilauea, and the country surrounding it, (together with the Crater of Haleakala, on the island of Maui,) has been created a National Park. The Congress of the United States has passed the requisite bills setting aside these areas as the Hawaii National Park, on an administrative par with Yellowstone, Yosemite and Glacier National Parks. The high crater of Mauna Loa, difficult of access, but scarcely less interesting than Kilauea, will form part of this national playground, and reached by a special trail (built by U. S. soldiers) from the Volcano House. This region is one of Nature's marvels.

Haleakala, whose crater is more than twenty miles in circumference and 2,500 feet deep is the largest extinct volcano in the world. Its floor is dotted with cinder cones, which from the rim look like ant hills, but in reality are 600 to 800 feet high. It is reached by auto and horse from Wailuku, the county seat of the island of Maui, at moderate cost.

The great crater is 10,000 feet above the sea, and is most conveniently reached by a fairly good auto road to within eight miles of the summit, the remainder of the distance being made on horseback. The ascent is usually made during the daytime, reaching the summit before dark to observe the colorful sunset effects. A concrete rest house, impervious to wind and weather, is located on the brink of the crater, and splendid sleeping and housing accommodations are provided. The real object of the Hale-



A cane-field, with snow-capped Mauna Kea in distance.

akala ascent is to observe the glorious sunrise, declared by travellers to be incomparable.

No visitor to the island of Maui, who has the time, and is physically equal to spending several days in the saddle, should fail to make the trip through the crater by the remarkable Kaupo Gap, and around the windward side of the island by what is known as the "Ditch Trail." The scenery on this ride is declared by Jack London to rank with the finest in the world.

DISTANCES FROM HONOLULU TO THE LEADING PORTS OF THE PACIFIC

Ports	Distance Miles	Ports	Distance Miles
Acapulco	3,310	Los Angeles	2,232
Apia	2,240	Salina Cruz	3,607
Auckland	3,850	San Diego	2,280
Callao	5,147	San Francisco	2,100
Cape Horn	6,488	Seattle	2,401
Guam	3,337	Sitka	2,395
Guaymas	2,696	Suva	2,736
Hongkong	4,917	Sydney	4,424
Manila	4,778	Tahiti	2,389
Melbourne	4,940	Valparaiso	5,916
Pago Pago	2,263	Vancouver	2,372
Panama	4,665	Vladivostok	3,721
Portland, Ore.	2,318	Wellington	4,163
Punta Arenas	6,379	Yokohama	3,445

Honolulu to New York via Panama Canal 6,700

AGRICULTURE

Among the important agricultural products of the islands, aside from the principal crops—sugar and pineapples—may be mentioned bananas, rice, sisal, tobacco and coffee. Onions, potatoes and other vegetables and various fruits are receiving much attention at present, with good prospects of becoming generally successful crops.

Millions are now invested in the pineapple industry, and the production is increasing rapidly. Most of this product is preserved, and Hawaiian canned pineapple has come to be justly celebrated all over the world. This is one of the

products which seem to find conditions in Hawaii ideally suited to its best development. The fresh pine finds favor all over the mainland, and now forms part of the shipments on all outgoing steamers. "Pineapple Day" is observed annually in November, and celebrated on the mainland.

Coffee has been grown in Hawaii for upward of half a century. The district of Kona, on the island of Hawaii, is especially noted for its high-grade coffee. While the industry has made no remarkable growth, it has steadily developed, and at the present time seems to be quite profitable. Only certain areas are deemed suitable for the successful production of this staple, and are now mostly appropriated.

Bananas and rice culture are largely in the hands of Orientals. Most of the rice grown is consumed locally. The banana industry is of much importance, and the shipping facilities are such that the market on the coast is regularly supplied. The sisal fiber business is important, and the product is of exceptionally high grade.

Tobacco raising is in its infancy, and its success is slowly being demonstrated. There are several companies engaged in the business, and a quantity of high-grade wrapper leaf has been produced in the past few years.

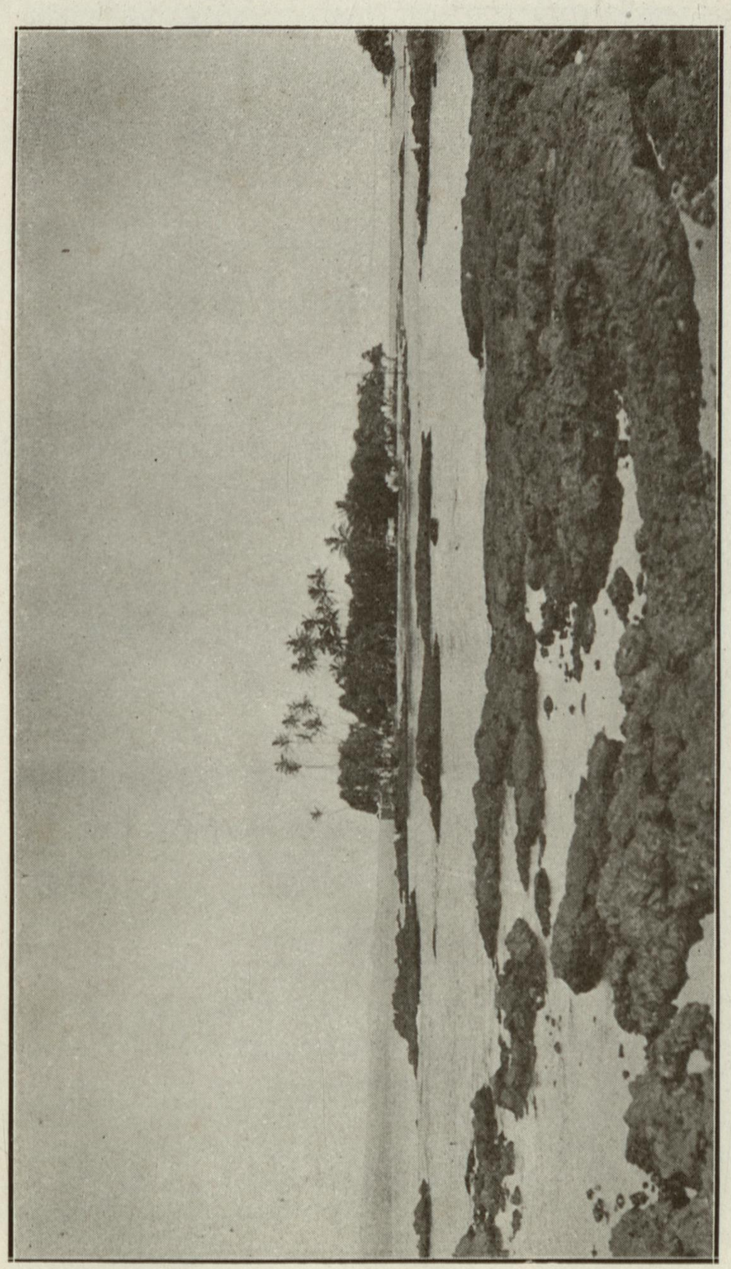
Practically all known tropical and semi-tropical fruits are produced, though aside from pineapples and bananas few are of much commercial value abroad.

LAND LAWS

Hawaii's lands are based upon a different principle than the national statutes. Owing to the rugged nature of the country, it is impossible to adopt a hard and fast division into rectangular tracts of a fixed number of acres. For instance,



Bananas abound in Hawaii



Cocoanut Island, near Hilo Harbor.

lands are classed as: agricultural of the first, second and third classes; pastoral land of two classes; and forest lands are much under territorial control.

All territorial lands are now required to be disposed of by drawing similar to the plan in vogue in connection with federal government lands. Detailed information concerning public land matters may be obtained directly by application to the Commissioner of Public Lands of Hawaii, Honolulu, U. S. A.

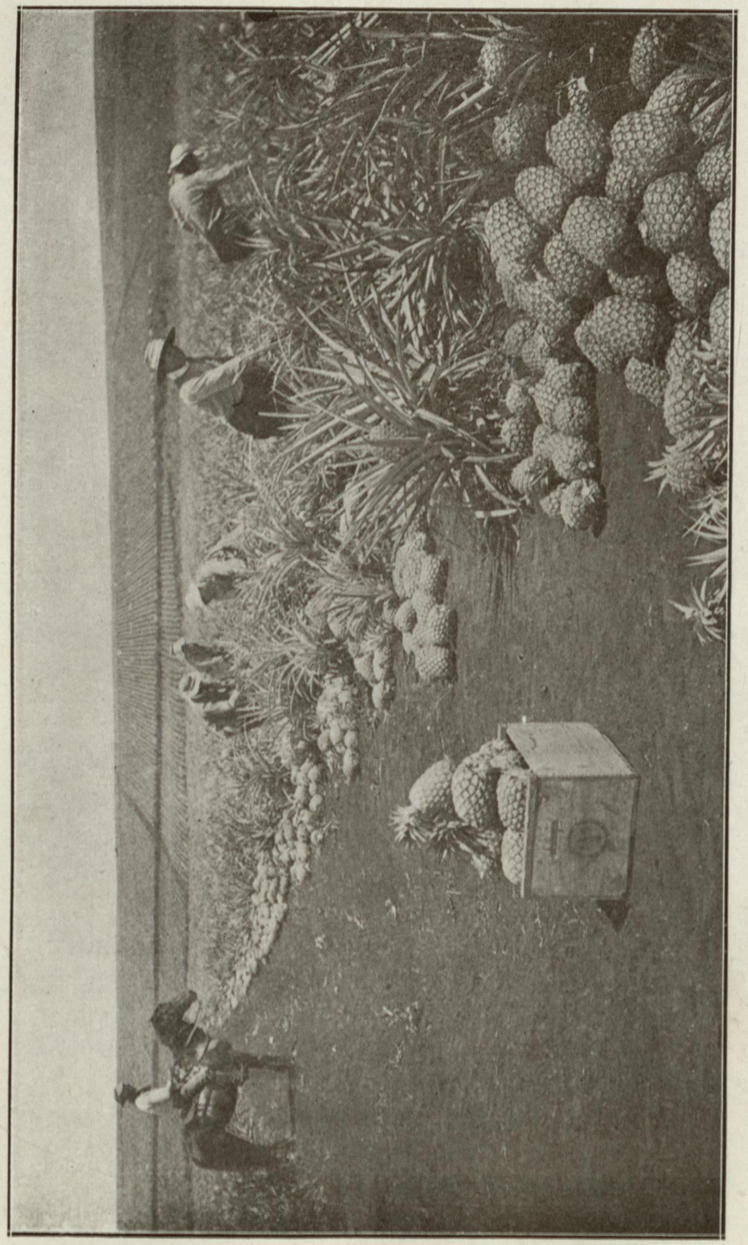
PRODUCTS AND MARKETS

Raw sugar is the principal product; its export value for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was approximately $125,000,000. This was Hawaii's banner year. This is the output of some fifty estates. About $150,000,000 are invested in sugar interests, which employ approximately 45,000 laborers. The principal manufactures are in connection with the perfection of certain grades of sugar, and the making of machinery used in this industry.

No minerals are found in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Honolulu Iron Works with a capacity to produce the largest of modern sugar mills, (shipped as far away as Formosa, Philippines, Mexico and Cuba), has an extensive foundry, boiler shop and ship-repairing facilities, and is equipped with up-to-date machinery in every sense of the word. This statement also applies to Catton, Neill & Co.

Added to the facilities that go to place Honolulu in the first rank as a port in the Pacific, a large floating drydock, with a capacity to accommodate sail or steam tonnage of 4,500 tons, has been installed in Honolulu Harbor by the



Hawaiian Pineapples—How good they taste, direct from the field.

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, which also owns a patent coaling plant—floating and stationary—second to none, making Honolulu a desirable port of call for oil and coal supplies and repairs.

The canning of pineapples is now an important industry, there being a dozen or more canneries in the territory, including one of the largest fruit-preserving plants in the world. The Hawaiian pineapple pack of 1919 was valued at $12,008,088. Pineapple-growing is now second in importance to the territory's sugar culture.

Other established industries which are increasing in importance are coffee, cattle and sheep, rice, tobacco, sisal, cotton, honey and miscellaneous fruits. Large quantities of commercial fertilizer are manufactured, while lime is produced from coral rock.

INVESTMENTS

Principal investments at the present time are in the shares or bonds of sugar-producing companies or transportation corporations. There are some sixty incorporated plantation companies, some of which have issued gold five and six per cent bonds for improvement purposes. There are railroad and steamship lines within the group, all doing well, whose stocks and bonds are considered conservative investments. The usual rate of interest for money on real estate mortgage is from six to eight per cent, and the same rate prevails on loans at bank.

TAXES

The system of taxation is simple. All taxes are levied and collected by the Territorial Government and apportioned among the several counties. The rate on real and personal property is fixed annually by the assessor of each division

and based on estimated needs of the respective divisions and the Territorial Government.

THE MID-PACIFIC CARNIVAL

Every year, in February, Honolulu puts on gala dress and invites the world to join in what has come to be known as The Mid-Pacific Carnival. Ten years ago this celebration began as a floral parade on Washington's Birthday. Now it has become a carnival lasting a week or more and including a great military parade, band concerts en masse, water carnival, aquatic sports, a splendid pageant at Waikiki beach (picturing ancient Hawaiian customs and historical events), theatricals, a great ball, an imitation volcanic eruption of Punchbowl Hill and other special fireworks, literary exercises, military tournaments, dances of various nations, Mardi Gras, and numerous surprise features originated from year to year. It is a period of jollification and unusual entertainment and draws thousands from the islands and abroad.

EVENTS IN HAWAII'S HISTORY

1555—Islands discovered by Juan Gaetano.
1557—Spanish ship wrecked at Kona, Hawaii.
1778—Islands discovered by Captain Cook.
1779—Death of Captain Cook, Kealakekua, Hawaii.
1792—Arrival of Captain Vancouver at Kealakekua.
1795—Kamehameha I conquered Oahu.
1810—Cession of Kauai to Kamehameha.
1819—Death of Kamehameha I.
1819—Abolition of idolatry.
1820—First American missionaries arrived.
1820—First whaleship arrived.
1827—First Catholic missionaries arrived.
1836—First English newspaper: "Sandwich Island Gazette."
1840—First constitution proclaimed.
1842—Recognition of independence by the United States.
1843—Provisional cession of Islands to Great Britain.
1843—Restoration of independence by Admiral Thomas.
1849—Treaty concluded with United States.
1851—Protectorate offered to United States.
1853—Arrival of Mormon missionaries.
1876—Reciprocity treaty with United States.

1881—King Kalakaua toured the world.
1887—New constitution proclaimed.
1889—Insurrection led by R. W. Wilcox.
1891—Death of King Kalakaua in San Francisco.
1891—Accession of Queen Liliuokalani.
1893—Liliuokalani deposed. Provisional government.
1894—Republic of Hawaii established.
1895—Insurrection suppressed.
1898—American annexation secured.
1900—Territorial government begun.
1917—Death of Queen Liliuokalani.
1919—Opening of Pearl Harbor dry dock.
1920—Celebration of Missionary Centennial.

KAMEHAMEHA STATUE

In front of the Judiciary building on King street, Honolulu, stands a heroic bronze statue of King Kamehameha I, he who in 1795 conquered Oahu, completing that task in the battle of the Pali, in which numbers of warriors were driven over the 1200-foot precipice in the mountain pass between Honolulu and the windward side of the island. The statue was erected to commemorate the centenary of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook, the legislature of 1878 appropriating $10,000 for the purpose. It was designed by T. R. Gould of Boston. The original was cast in Florence, Italy, and was lost in transit off the Falkland Islands in 1880. With the insurance the present statue was secured and was unveiled in February, 1883, during the coronation ceremonies of King Kalakaua. At the base of the statue are four tablets in bas relief representing (1) Kamehameha's meeting with Captain Cook, (2) Kamehameha defending himself from five spears hurled at once, (3) Kamehameha's review of war canoes off Kohala, and (4) women and children and old men reposing unmolested on the highways of the islands after Kamehameha had gained supremacy. The statue is illuminated nightly. When the original statue was



The Luau—a real feast of Hawaiian delicacies.

recovered it was placed in Kohala, Island of Hawaii, where Kamehameha was born in November, 1737.

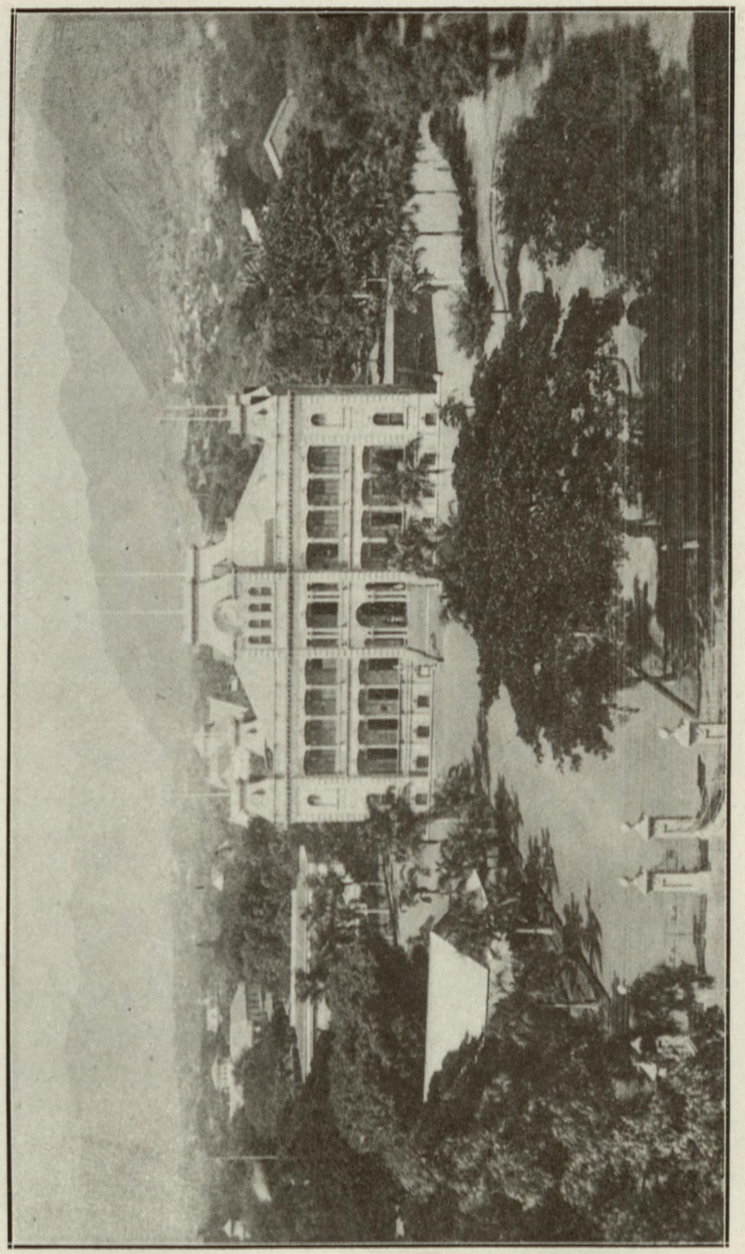
Kamehameha united the islands under his rule, successively overcoming the chiefs of Hawaii, Maui, Molokai and Oahu. Kauai was not conquered, but joined the union peaceably in the year 1810, acknowledging Liholiho as Kamehameha's heir. Kamehameha died at Kailua, Hawaii Island, in 1819, nearly 82 years of age. It was in the year following that the first missionaries landed at Kailua. This was for many years the residence of the kings of Hawaii, and the missionaries went there to obtain royal consent to pursue their labors in the islands.

HAWAIIAN FRUITS

Pineapples, bananas, alligator (avocado) pears and papaias are the best-known and most-used fruits in Hawaii. Bananas appear in many varieties and in many flavors. The alligator pear and papaia, in season, are to be found at all hotels and restaurants. Cocoanuts abound. Watermelons are plentiful. Mangoes —and there are several different kinds—grow on all the principal islands in great profusion. Breadfruit, China oranges, figs, grapes, guavas, ohelos, ohias (mountain apples), pohas and limes are some of the many fruits found here. A sweet, thin-skinned orange is grown in Kona, Island of Hawaii, and some other parts of the Territory. The grapefruit and the roselle also flourish in Hawaii. Jams, jellies and chutneys are made in Honolulu and exported. Guava jelly and mango chutney are two of the most popular manufactures.

THE PALACE

The Executive Building, formerly the Royal



Old royal palace, now government building, at Honolulu.

Palace, stands within two blocks of the business center of Honolulu and is bounded by King, Richards, Hotel and Likelike streets. It is an interesting section of the city, for, just opposite, stands the Judiciary building; on the Likelike street side are the Archives building and the Public Library, and in the rear are the new National Guard Armory and the old Barracks of the days of monarchy. The latter building was prominent in the troublous times of 1893 and 1895 and is now used by the commissary department of the United States. The Capitol —the Iolani Palace of King Kalakaua—was built in 1882 on the site of the old royal building, a structure of coral stone erected in 1844. The present building was first the palace of Kalakaua, then of Queen Liliuokalani, his sister. It was here, in 1898, were held the ceremonies marking the annexation of the islands to the United States. It is a structure that well repays a visit. The interior woodwork is of Hawaiian woods, koa, and kou. In the basement are the Federal Internal Revenue offices and the offices of the Territorial Land and Public Works Departments. On the first floor are the Territorial Treasury, the Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representatives. The latter was formerly the Throne room. The Governor, Secretary, Auditor and Attorney-General have their offices on the second floor. Many historical paintings still adorn the walls of the halls and large chambers. The Archives Building houses the precious documents of Hawaii's several governments, past and present. The Library of Hawaii contains 44,222 volumes. It is free and open to the public from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. The building and furniture cost $127,000, of which amount Andrew Carnegie gave $100,000.

HAWAIIAN MONARCHY, 1782-1893

Ruler	Born	Reign
Kamehameha I	1737	1782-1819
Kamehameha II	1797	1819-1824
Regency of Kaahumanu and Kalaimoku.		
Kamehameha III	1813	1833-1854
Kamehameha IV	1834	1854-1863
Kamehameha V	1830	1863-1872
Lunalilo	1835	1873-1874
Kalakaua	1836	1874-1891
Liliuokalani	1838	1891-1893

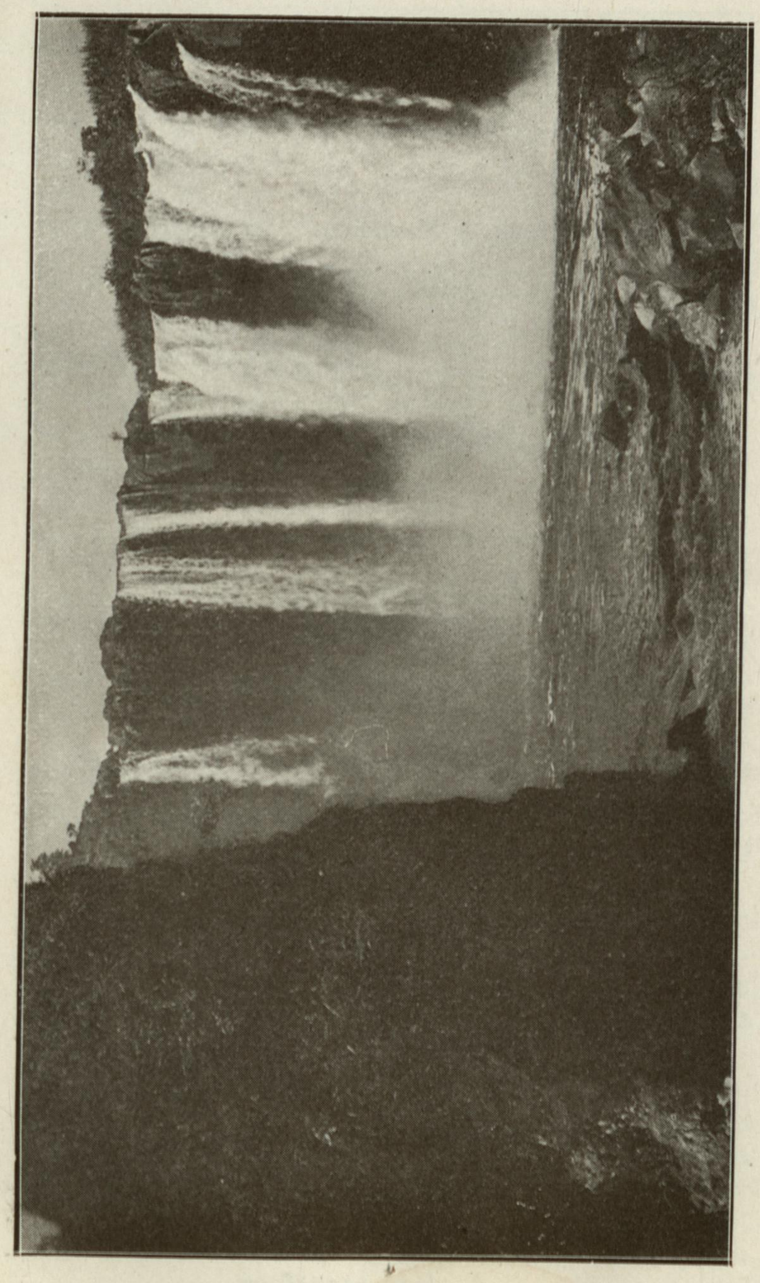
(Deposed January 17, 1893—Died November 11, 1917.)

FLOWERS AND TREES

Ferns, creepers, vines, plants and trees grow in tropical profusion in Hawaii. Groves of kukui trees (*aleuritis moluccana*), with their light, yellow-green leaves, adorn the mountain sides. The kernel of the nut of this tree was used to furnish the oil for the crude lamps of the ancient Hawaiians. The manufacture of kukui oil is one of Hawaii's promising infant industries. The koa tree (Hawaiian mahogany) furnishes a hardwood extensively used for furniture. Ohia wood is used for furniture, flooring, paving, railroad ties and posts. Banana, lehua, lauhala and palms furnish materials for mats. The monkeypod and banyan are splendid trees much in evidence. The mango, with its delicious fruit, thrives on all the larger islands. Then there are the breadfruit, orange, eucalyptus, mulberry, and kiawe or algaroba. The latter was introduced in 1837 by Father Bachelot. The poinciana regia and the golden shower inspire enthusiastic admiration. The flow-



A giant tree-fern.



Peepee Falls, near Hilo, Hawaii.

ers of Hawaii are legion, the hibiscus in its thousands of varieties being one of the most noticeable. Perhaps the most wonderful flower is the night-blooming cereus, which blooms after sunset during July, August and September, and ranges from eight to twelve inches in length, with a large white, deep calyx shading to a rich yellow within the heart.

UKULELES

The manufacture of ukuleles, the little Hawaiian musical instruments which have become the rage all over the mainland, has become a leading industry, and the factories are turning out thousands every year. Every Hawaiian made ukulele carries a "made-in-Hawaii" label. Hawaiian music is everywhere the rage.

HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU

Strangers in Hawaii are always welcome at the office of the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, the official tourist and information bureau of the Territory. Matter descriptive of the islands is always on hand for free distribution, and detailed information concerning the various points of interest, cost of transportation and routes of travel, is cheerfully furnished without charge.

Correspondence about Hawaii, the most delightful tourist resort, is invited. If you want to know what to do for an hour, a day, a week, or a month, while visiting Hawaii, you will find many welcome suggestions ready for your consideration. If you wish illustrated folders, descriptive of Hawaii, sent to your friends, leave their address with the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. A.

OPINIONS OF HAWAII

"I have seen much of the world. I am familiar with those places which are the favored lands for tourists, and my eight days' stay here has convinced me that there is no land on the face of the earth, considering climate and population, and considering beauty and attractiveness of scenery and charms of hospitality, which offers so much to the tourist, either in health or pleasure, as this Eden of the Pacific."—HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS, former U. S. Minister to Turkey.

"One great joy of Honolulu is the seabathing, for nothing can surpass it. Those who find delight in this rudimentary pursuit must go to the Hawaiian Islands to understand it in perfection. It may be claimed that there is luxurious bathing on the Lido by Venice, or at Atlantic City, or on the coast between Cape Town and Durban. These places, as Mercutio said of his wound, 'will serve,' but they fail to approach such bathing as can be found in the cove which lies in the shelter of Diamond Head."—SIR FREDERIC TREVES, BART., Sergeant-Surgeon to the late King Edward.

"I believe the influences in Hawaii offer the least resistance to bodily well-being of any of the well-known health resorts of the world."—DR. L. E. COFER, Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

"The climate of Hawai, soft and fragrant, just "mothered" me through my convalescence."—BOB BURDETT.

A MID-PACIFIC EDEN

The Hawaiian Islands have never harbored a snake of any kind nor a reptile or insect more dangerous than a bee or wasp. There is no

other semi-tropical land in the world where one may roam from sea beach to mountain top, on plain or in deepest jungle, with absolutely nothing to fear from any animate creature. Moreover, there are no common poisonous plants, such as poison ivy or poison oak, in any part of the Territory. These beautiful islands are indeed favored above all other spots on Earth as an all-the-year-round playground.

When summer heat is suffocating on the mainland, Hawaii enjoys soft breezes; in winter, when the mainland is in the freezing grip of King Frost, Hawaii is warm and balmy. Hawaii is reached by steamer from the Pacific Coast over the "Smooth Water Route," as Wm. H. Crane, the eminent actor declared the voyage over the Sun Kissed Seas in July and August.

HOSPITALITY AND DAILY LIFE

Hawaiian hospitality is famous the world over. Visitors from every walk in life have proclaimed its open-handed lavishness. Perhaps the greatest factor in establishing its justly favorable reputation is the Hawaiian luau or native feast. Mats, ferns and ti-leaves upon the floor or ground are sometimes a substitute for tables and chairs, while fingers are used in place of table silver. Meats and fish are prepared in a manner that add much to the zest of the diner. Poi, the national staple dish, of course, takes a prominent part in the feast. It was formerly served in large and beautifully polished wooden calabashes. Many of the dishes set before the guest will well repay investigation. The hula dance which in former times characterized many Hawaiian feasts is gradually being eliminated. In its original form, the dance possessed real religious significance.

HAWAII

"The loveliest fleet of Islands that lies anchored in any ocean."

"No alien land in all the world has any deep, strong charm for me but that one; no other land could so longingly and beseechingly haunt me sleeping and waking, through half a lifetime, as that one has done. Other things leave me, but it abides; other things change, but it remains the same. For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surf-beat is in my ear; I can see its garlanded crags, its leaping cascades, its plumy palms drowsing by the shore; its remote summits floating like islands above the cloud-rack; I can feel the spirit of its woodland solitudes; I can hear the plash of its brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago."—*Mark Twain.*

Life in the islands may be generally considered more leisurely than in the temperate zone, but of a far more active character than that in the tropics or in the Orient. Business is conducted along lines similar to that on the American mainland. Despite keen competition, there is everywhere found a great consideration and cordiality in daily business life.

Social life is still as it has always been, characterized by a lack of rigorous formality and people meet more on a basis of friendship than on acquaintanceship.

For detailed information and illustrated pamphlet descriptive of "Beautiful Hawaii" sent free, address:

Hawaii Tourist Bureau,
Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. A.
Or Branch Office: 201 Monadnock Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal.

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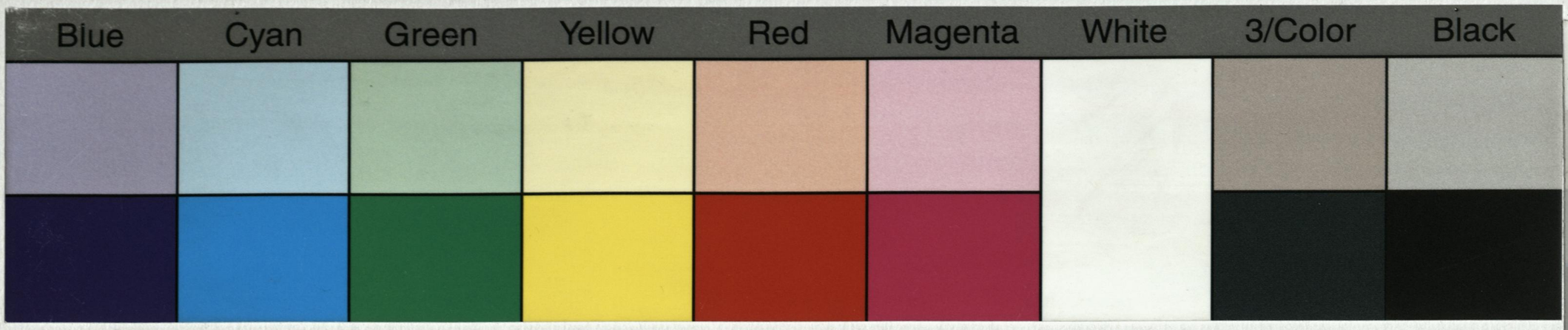
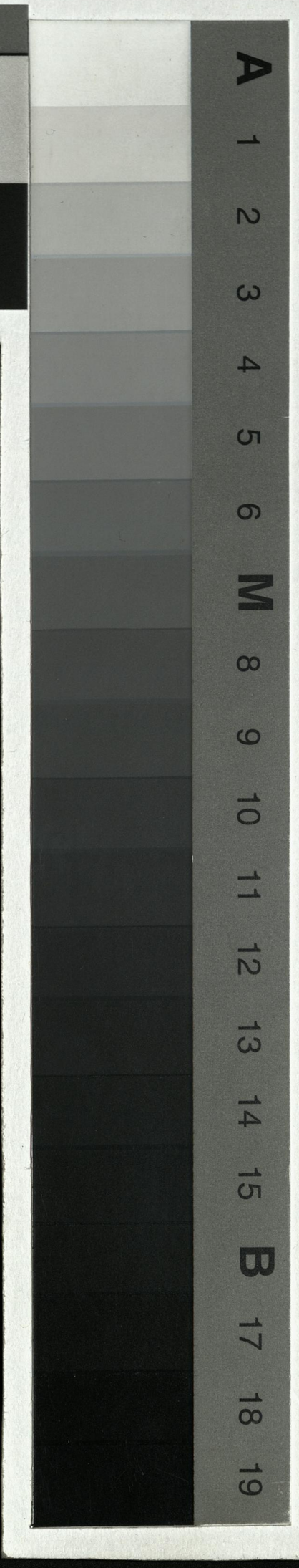




KILAUEA

The World's Greatest Wonder District

WHAT TO SEE
&
HOW TO GET THERE

With the Compliments of

Hawaii Publicity Commission

Hilo, Hawaii

and at Alexander Young Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

KILAUEA

THE WORLD'S GREATEST WONDER DISTRICT

NOTE:—For convenience, all distances are estimated from Volcano House Hotel. The Crater Hotel is 1 mile nearer Hilo and allowance should be made for this.

Trip 1. HALEMAUMAU. The Active Fire-pit of the Volcano.

By automobile.
Distance, 7 miles.

Leaving the hotel, the road leads in 2½ miles to the TWIN CRATERS and the famous LAVA TUBE.

The first crater is the more interesting. It is a deep basin filled with giant tree ferns, through which leads a trail (entered a few yards to the right) to the LAVA TUBE.

Lanterns are here lighted and the cavern entered. Note should be taken of the formation of the walls and floor, the cave being the heart of an ancient lava flow which emptied itself into the crater, leaving ripple and wave marks upon the red-hot walls.

At two hundred yards from the entrance a flight of steps leads to the surface, and the return to the automobile is made along a wide forest trail. An exploration of the second section beyond the steps is recommended. It extends for a quarter of a mile and has many fine examples of lava stalactite and stalagmite formations. The whole tube is full of interest, many of the formations being unique.

The second of the TWIN CRATERS lies a few hundred yards to the right of the first, to which it is very similar.

At 4 miles KILAUEA-IKI CRATER is reached, a basin 770 feet in depth. The crater is now inactive but a lava flow took place therein only a few years ago.

At 5 miles, COCKETT'S TRAIL, leading to many other craters, is passed, but is dealt with later on.

At 6 miles a stop is made at KEANAKAKOI CRATER. This is a large crater with a remarkably level lava floor. From its name it is probable that a quarry of phonolite stone existed here, from which the native weapons and tools were made, but the upwelling of the floor in 1877 has now obliterated this.

The road, now descending into the main crater, first traverses a sandy plain covered with large boulders thrown out of the crater in 1790. Here was destroyed in this eruption the army of Keoua, King of Kau, which was on its way to attack Kamehameha the Great, first King of the united islands.

The road comes to an end some fifty yards from the rim of the great fire-pit, and the visitor will now have an opportunity of viewing the fire-lake by daylight. The rim may be circled on foot, though the fumes are apt to be unpleasant at times. A pleasant hour may be occupied in viewing some of the more prominent features of the main crater floor. Following the trail to the rest-house on the rim, and then bearing to the left, two conspicuous spatter cones are seen and a few yards beyond these is the entrance to PELE'S RECEPTION ROOM, a deep cave entered by ladder. It is customary here to leave cards upon the presiding goddess of the Volcano.

Turning towards the Volcano House the visitor will soon come to the famous POSTAL RIFT, marked by a dense cloud of sulphurous fumes. It is as well to keep to windward when approaching the rift as the fumes are frequently strong and unpleasant. Sign boards mark a line of cracks in which it is the custom to scorch postal cards held in a cleft stick as a memento of the visit.

THE DEVIL'S KITCHEN is a few yards further north, and is a sunken area in the floor filled with superheated steam. To the right of this point a trail leads to the MOSAIC PAVEMENT, a remarkable lava formation in mosaic form, and some distance beyond this is THE LITTLE BEGGAR, a small cone from which flowed a torrent of lava in 1880, forming a deep lake on that portion of the floor.

Almost alongside this is the entrance to a small tube, partly covered by a lava cascade bearing a remarkable resemblance to an elephant. The apertures between the feet of the elephant are known as THE DEVIL'S PICTURE FRAME and are used as a frame for photographs of the visitor's friends.

A few yards further on is a deep cavern, generally filled with steam and known as PELE'S BATHROOM. This cavern leads for a considerable distance underground but is generally too hot for comfort.

The whole floor is full of interest, but a return may be made by a short trail from this point in order to view the sunset and night effects at the lake, which are exceedingly beautiful.

The return to the hotel is made by automobile.

Trip 2. HALEMAUMAU. By the Foot Trail.

Distance, 3 miles.

The entrance to the trail is directly opposite the hotel and leads by an easy grade down to the floor of the main crater.

From this point the trail across the lava is clearly marked by stones on its left hand side, and leads, in two hundred yards, to the GREAT FISSURE, a large and deep earthquake crack extending almost entirely across the crater.

By deviating to the right from this point and crossing the lava, PERRETT'S CONE may be visited. This is a fine example of a steam cone and is of considerable scientific importance.

Following the foot trail to a ruined horse corral, the features referred to in TRIP 1 may be visited in reverse order.

The whole floor may be traversed in safety in every direction, and will richly repay a day's exploration.

Trip 3. Sulphur Banks, North Wall and Tree-Molds. Walk.

Distance, 2 miles.

The SULPHUR BANKS will be found to the right of the road immediately beyond the hotel. A line of deep fissures extends through a wide flat, and is thickly coated with sulphur crystals. The banks themselves are large and emit considerable heat. Behind them is a deep earthquake crack. A trail at the end of the flat leads past several hot cracks and crosses the main road to the NORTH WALL from which a magnificent view of the entire crater is obtained. Following the wall to the right, other interesting views are opened out together with many fissures, cinder cones, etc.

A signboard points the way from the road to the TREE-MOLDS, the trail leading through a large Military Camp used by the United States Army, and to the gate of the Shipman cattle ranch, turning then to the left and ending at a belt of aged KOA TREES, which marks the location of the molds.

The TREE-MOLDS are large holes in the ground formed by a lava flow burying the trees and solidifying, thus burning the trees away and leaving perfect casts in the ground. The marking of the bark and the springing of the lateral branches may be clearly seen and the molds are not only unique but of great geological interest. The KOA TREE is the Hawaiian Mahogany, and is much prized for furniture, having a handsome grain and taking a beautiful polish.

The trip may be prolonged by passing through the gates of the ranch buildings, and proceeding onward to where a signboard points to the right along a wagon road, which, if followed, will lead through the heart of the great TREE FERN FOREST and arrive back at the hotel in 2 miles.

(Note) The TREE-MOLDS may be reached direct by automobile and will afford a delightful drive of half an hour.

Trip 4. Uwekahuna Bluff. Drive, ride or walk.

Distance, 1½ miles.

This is the high west point of the main crater wall, and is reached by taking the road as far as the Military Camp, where a signboard points to the left along the trail.

A magnificent view is obtained from the Bluff, the craters of Kilauea-Iki and Keanakakoi being seen across the main floor, with the fire-pit to the right front. Further to the right are the cone and pit craters in the lava desert with the sea beyond, while behind the visitor is the great volcano of Mauna Loa, and in the distance, the snow-capped summit of Mauna Kea.

UWEKAHUNA BLUFF marks the site of an ancient temple of which nothing is now left, but olivines may be found by searching in the gravel and fine stone.

Trip 5. The Fern Forest. Drive, ride or walk.

Distance, 2 miles.

The trail commences immediately in rear of the hotel, and turning to the left is clearly marked by signboards at all junction points. As the forest is entered, the foliage is prehistoric in character and one almost expects to hear the footfalls of a mastodon crashing through the undergrowth.

The return from this beautiful expedition may be made by the same route, or by following to the end of the wagon road, and turning to the left, through the ranch yard and back by the Military Camp and belt road.

Trip 6. Kilauea-Iki Crater. Ride or walk.

Distance, 1 mile.

Turning to the left on leaving the hotel, the first road to the right passes behind the Observatory and leads to the trail marked by a signboard. Following this through its first and second sections the visitor arrives suddenly upon the rim of the crater. This may be descended with care by taking a trail which branches off a few yards along the rim trail which leads to the left.

Following the rim trail, the visitor emerges on the crater road, and turning left at this point will reach the belt road by the Crater Hotel, and turning left again will reach the Volcano House in another mile. A turn to the right on emerging from the rim trail will bring him to the Twin Craters and Lava Tube.

Trip 7. Byron's Ledge. Walk.

Distance, ½ mile.

By following the Kilauea-Iki trail to the end of the first section, and then turning half right, the visitor finds himself on the edge of Kilauea crater. A few steps to the left will disclose a trail leading down the crater wall. This should be negotiated with care at first, but soon becomes level and leads through pleasant woods to the lava flow of 1832, and then up over a ledge and to the left to the crater road near the entrance to COCKETT'S TRAIL. Turning to the left the road leads back to the hotel in 5 miles.

Trip 8. Cockett's Trail. Six Crater Trip.

Ride or walk.
Distance, 8 miles, or 13 miles round trip.

This excursion should be made by all visitors to the Volcano district, as it leads through spectacular and wonderful country.

Horses should be secured at the hotel and luncheon taken. It is a good plan to drive to the entrance to Cockett's Trail sending the horses forward to that point.

In half a mile from the entrance to the trail the first crater is reached. It is noted as being the habitat of many rare native birds and is an impressive pit with a diameter of about 350 feet and a depth of 200 feet.

Three-quarters of a mile further on the visitor arrives at a steaming crater of hostile appearance with many evidences of lava outbreaks. The diameter is 750 feet and the depth 350 feet.

The next crater is reached over country much broken with steaming cracks and fissures, and is a large, oval pit 100 feet in depth, and heavily clothed with vegetation. Here, the delectable scarlet ohelo berry will be found in profusion, also a small shrub known as Pukuawe, which played a prominent part in ancient Hawaii rites.

The country now changes and leads over gravel flats and lava flows for a mile to THE DEVIL'S

THROAT, an extraordinary crater, perfectly round with a very small opening, but a depth of 250 feet. This is one of the most remarkable craters extant and is infinitely well worthy of a visit.

Half a mile further is a very large crater with a depth of 500 feet, having two prominent cones on its western rim. This crater is very impressive and its great size will make it remembered by the visitor. There are well marked subsidences of the outer rim and innumerable evidences of the great activity which once characterized it.

The sixth crater will be found in another half mile, and is by far the most impressive of all the craters along this route. It is of great extent, oblong in shape and has a depth of 430 feet. It is divided into two portions by a remarkable lava wall and thus makes two great basins entirely different in character. Its silence and vastness never fail to leave a deep impression upon the visitor.

At this point, luncheon will be appreciated and may be taken in a park reserve under the shade trees. The trail leads on for a quarter of a mile and then cuts into the Keauhou Ranch Road. Turning left along this, the hotel is reached in about five miles.

(NOTE). Riders may continue along the trail after crossing the ranch road, to another series of great craters dealt with under the heading of Trip 9.

Trip 9. Chain Crater Trip. Ride or walk.

Distance, 16 miles. Round trip.

It is advisable to take a guide for this trip as the trails are obscure in places and are confusing.

Leaving the hotel, the Hilo road is taken to the junction with the crater road, then the first turn half left leads along the Keauhou Ranch road past the TWIN CRATERS and in 5 miles reaches the cross trail from the SIX CRATERS. The trail branches to the left and is known as the KALAPANA HORSE TRAIL, being marked by a signboard.

In 1 mile a prominent cone crater is reached, and is easily ascended, the horse being left about half way up. This is PUUHULUHULU, 3443 feet above the sea, a deep crater filled with beautiful tropical growth and the home of many rare native birds. The view from the summit is most extensive and is unsurpassed anywhere in the district.

Rejoining the Kalapana trail, in 200 yards a branch to the right leads to an immense steaming crater 240 feet deep, with precipitous walls deeply crevassed by earthquake. Returning to the main trail and taking the left fork, in half a mile the visitor comes to another crater of great size, 425 feet deep and possessing a remarkable double floor caused by subsidence of part of the original level.

The trail continues from this point to Makaopuhi Crater, but the visitor is advised to return to the fork and take the right hand branch to a spot where a signboard points the way to this crater.

MAKAOPUHI CRATER should not be missed, as it is one of the most impressive in the island. The horses should be left well back from the rim and several steaming cracks crossed on foot. It is a gigantic, double floored crater, 900 feet in depth, and with perpendicular walls. Far below are steaming sulphur banks and gigantic boulders. At least an hour should be spent on the rim of this crater in order to appreciate its vastness.

From this point an obscure trail leads to a wonderful grove of LAVA TREES, casts of trees once overwhelmed by a great lava flow. Four miles further east is NAPAU CRATER, seldom visited, as the trail is obscure and difficult.

The visitor is now eight miles from the Volcano House and may return over the same route, or, on reaching the Keauhou Ranch Road may cross it and return by the SIX CRATERS in reverse order to TRIP 8.

Trip 10. Bird Park and Koa Forest.

Ride or walk.

Distance, 4 miles.

Following the belt road to the Military Camp, and passing through the ranch gate, the visitor heads for the ranch buildings, and follows the trail through the yards to the old Koa Mill now dismantled, and then, turning left through the great KOA FOREST, in 4 miles reaches the BIRD PARK.

This is a remarkable expanse of rich, park-like land between old lava flows, and here will be seen many very rare trees and shrubs, and many of the rarer native birds. It is one of the most beautiful spots in the whole district and is well worth a visit.

Trip 11. Cone and Pit Craters and Parson's Tube. Drive and walk.

Distance from Hotel by foot trail, 8 miles.

Distance from Hotel by auto road, 11½ miles.

This trip takes the visitor into the heart of the wonderful lava desert to the south of the volcano and should be made when the wind is in the south in order to avoid the fumes from the crater. The best way to make it is to drive to Halemaumau and walk from that point. There is no trail but the landmarks are easy to find and the way cannot be missed in clear weather.

Proceeding to Halemaumau by road or across the crater, and then over the crater floor to the south, the wall is ascended along a gulch whose summit is marked by a stone cairn with a pole. From this point the CONE CRATERS are visible and the visitor heads direct for these.

At 2 miles, a post, surmounted by a white disc, will be seen to the left, marking the site of PARSON'S TUBE, a large cavern which has not yet been fully explored.

In 2½ miles further, Puu Koae, the first of the CONE CRATERS is reached, and 1½ miles further, are KAMAKAIA, a steep cone, and several other cones and pits of great interest. Many olivines may be found in this region in a search of a few minutes.

The return journey may be made by using the smoke from the crater as a guide, and the journey may be prolonged by bearing to the left and ascending the several benches to UWEKAHUNA BLUFF and so back to the hotel.

Trip 12. Earthquake Cracks of 1868.

Drive and walk.

Distance, 21 miles.

Following the belt road through the KAU DESERT, the gate of the Kapapala Ranch is reached at 18 miles, and a short distance beyond this, on the right, a post surmounting a steep lava dome points the entrance to the trail, which is followed for 3 miles to the first of the great cracks made by an earthquake and a lava flow from Kilauea in 1868.

There are several parallel cracks which may be crossed by natural bridges, and are of great interest. The lava flows between the cracks are conspicuous for their tree molds and lava trees, and the whole district is honeycombed with caves and tubes. This trip may be made the occasion for a delightful day's picnic.

Trip 13. Mauna Loa and Mokuaweoweo Crater.

Ride or walk.

The ascent of Mauna Loa should not be undertaken save by those in good health and accustomed to travel in high altitudes. The Rest-House at the 10,000 foot level is attainable by all, and is the center of a district of wonders without a peer in the universe. The ascent to the summit crater from this point is arduous, though it richly repays the effort involved.

A guide is necessary for the trip and all arrangements for supplies should be made at the hotel, two days' notice being required.

Following directions to the BIRD PARK as in TRIP 10, the trail is marked by signboards at all important points. By starting early in the morning, the rest-house is reached during day light and affords comfortable accommodation for man and beast. Should time permit, a stay of at least a day should be made at this point in order that the marvelous district may be explored.

An early start should be made from here to the summit on foot, the trail being well marked by posts and leading, in ten miles to MOKUAWEOWEO, the great summit crater. Mauna Loa comes into activity about every ten years, and is by far the greatest volcano in the world. The view from the summit is awe-inspiring in its vastness and no description can be attempted here.

A comprehensive guide to the Island of Hawaii, with maps and many illustrations, covering all scenic, historic and legendary points is published by the Board of Trade of Hilo. It may be obtained at all bookstores or at the offices of the Hawaii Promotion Committee and Hawaii Publicity Commission, Alexander Young Building, Honolulu. Price 25 cents.

Volcanoes of Hawaii

The ACTIVE CRATER of KILAUEA is one of the greatest wonders of the world, and is the center of a district of enthralling interest.

KILAUEA is a great crater situated at an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet above sea level, on the lower slope of Mauna Loa. Nearly eight miles in circumference and six hundred feet deep, it encloses an area of 2,650 acres, filled with a solidified sea of lava, which takes the most fantastic shapes imaginable. The center of this sunken floor is occupied by a vast pit, over 1,000 feet in diameter, known as "HALEMAUMAU," or "THE HOUSE OF EVERLASTING FIRE," the most active part of the volcano.

Here may be seen at all times a raging sea of molten lava, its white-hot waves lashing and gnawing at the imprisoning walls, and its vast fountains of fiery metal eternally playing and roaring in awful and awe-inspiring grandeur. This pit may be approached in perfect safety by a splendid automobile road direct to the very brink, or may be reached by a marvelously interesting walk of three miles across the floor of the main crater itself. It may be visited easily and in absolute comfort even by invalids.

THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A FATALITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CRATER'S ACTIVITIES, and no one has ever looked upon this stupendous sight, unawed.

By reason of its ease of access, Kilauea is the most visited of any spot on the island, but the visitor should remember that IT IS IMPOSSIBLE IN ONE DAY TO GAIN ANY INSIGHT INTO THE UNIQUE MARVELS of this wonderful district. A week, at least, can be spent in seeing the points of interest close by the crater, such as the great sulphur banks now forming right by the Hotel; the Seismographical Observatory; the great crater of KILAUEA-IKI; the CRATERS OF KEANAKAKOI, PUHIMAU, THE DEVIL'S THROAT, KALUAIKI, THE TWINS, PUUHULUHULU, ALEALE, MAKAOPUHI, and many others, as well as the wonderful lava tubes which are of absorbing interest, as are also the splendid forests of koa trees.

These are all accessible over good trails marked by sign boards and should on no account be missed.

MAUNA LOA, 13,675 feet, the second highest mountain in the Pacific, is active at irregular intervals at the summit, also sending out lava flows along the slopes about half-way down. Two rest houses will protect visitors, and there are two excellent trails to the summit

MAUNA KEA, 13 825 feet, may be ascended with ease. Near the top there is an interesting old quarry, where all the earlier stone implements and weapons were made. Snow is always found on the mountain.

HUALALAI, 8,269 feet, is very accessible, being reached over good trails well supplied with water. Several craters are passed on the way, also a blow-hole known as the bottomless pit. The view from the summit is magnificent.

ISLAND OF

HAWAII

"The Scenic Isle"

TERRITORY OF HAWAII
U. S. A.

MAP AND GUIDE

Issued by the

HAWAII PROMOTION COMMITTEE

Representing the

TERRITORY OF HAWAII
All Islands
City and County of Honolulu
Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu
Board of Trade of Hilo
Kauai Chamber of Commerce
Maui Chamber of Commerce

A fully equipped Information Bureau is maintained by the Promotion Committee, Alexander Young Building, Bishop Street, Honolulu. The Hawaii Publicity Commission has its offices with the Promotion Committee

HOW TO GET THERE FROM HONOLULU

"Mauna Kea" to Hilo (for Volcano) Wednesday 10 a. m.; Saturday 3 p. m.

"Mauna Loa" to Kailua (West Coast) every 10 days

Island of Hawaii

HAWAII, the Island which gives the name to the Hawaiian group, contains 4,015 square miles, or twice the area of all the other islands combined, and has a population of about 60,000.

HAWAII, from the tourist point of view, is by far the most impressive to visit, and contains enough unique attractions to make a lengthy stay memorable and replete with interest.

HAWAII contains the active CRATER OF KILAUEA, the largest and most easily accessible active volcano in the world. It has the highest snow-capped mountains in the Pacific, and possesses endless allurements of scenic and historical interest, such as the wonderful ditch trails, the fertile sugar districts, typical Hawaiian scenery and native life, old and new lava flows, stalactite and stalagmite caverns, lava treemolds and tubes, hundreds of beautiful waterfalls, historic caves of refuge and many ancient "heiaus" or temples of early worship.

Its magnificent tropical forests of tree-ferns and giant hardwoods, its thermal lakes and springs, its many steaming and dead craters, its remarkably luxuriant foliage and strange bird life, combine with its perfect automobile and railroad facilities to make Hawaii the mecca and delight of every visitor. The people are very hospitable; English is everywhere understood and good hotel and boarding-house accommodation is always available.

HILO, the PRINCIPAL TOWN and SEAPORT on Hawaii, has a population of about 10,000 and is rapidly increasing in commercial importance. It is beautifully situated on a deep bay, and has the largest harbor in the islands. The completion of the $3,000,000 Government breakwater, now building, will give to Hilo a perfectly sheltered deepwater port of splendid dimensions. Steamers make direct connections between Hilo and Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Japan, South America and Mexico, while the opening of the Panama Canal places it on the direct Pacific route, the port being closer to the Orient by some two hundered miles than is any other port in the islands.

HILO is an interesting town, containing many important mercantile and public buildings, a first class residential hotel, catering especially for visitors, large stores, several banks, a fine Public Library and a unique seaside park.

NO GREATER MISTAKE CAN BE MADE BY VISITORS THAN TO GO DIRECT FROM THE PORT TO THE VOLCANO. Hilo and its immediate vicinity abound with interests which should not be neglected, and to see them all in less than three days, would be impossible.

ACCOMMODATION is good and moderately priced; all the local sights can be easily visited by auto, rail, on foot or horseback, and visitors are reminded that the Hawaii Publicity Commission (whose headquarters are in Hilo) exists not only to extend a cordial welcome to strangers, but to ensure that everything is done to complete their comfort and facilitate their sightseeing.

Physical Characteristics

HAWAII, geologically speaking, is the youngest of the group, and may be said to be an island yet in the making. It is the only island in the group containing still active volcanoes, and differs most markedly from the other islands.

HAWAII consists of four great volcanic peaks, the higher elevations of the island being composed mostly of ancient lava flows, either quite barren or supporting scanty vegetation. Lower down, the soil has formed to a considerable depth from erosion and organic accumulation, and here will be found the dense tropical forests which are so noticeable and beautiful a feature of the island. Every range of climate, from the mean coastal temperature of 70 degrees, to below the freezing point on the snow-covered summits of the higher mountains, may be found on the island, while there is an abundance of foliage and a freshness of verdure found nowhere else in the group.

THE ROADS OF HAWAII are remarkably good, and have attained an almost uniform degree of excellence. It is a common practice for autoists to bring their cars over to the island for a week or two of the most delightful outing.

THE ROAD NORTH OF HILO leads the traveler through some of the grandest scenery in the Territory, winding through scores of gulches, giving successive glimpses of mountains, streams, rushing rivers, turbulent waterfalls, quiet villages, picturesque settlements, rocky landings and grand surf. The road has no heavy grades, is wide and splendidly built, and swings in and out and up and down through a most fascinating stretch of coastal country.

THE ROAD FROM HILO to the CRATER OF KILAUEA is a favorite one for autoists. It runs for 31 miles through varied and magnificent scenery, passing through many fine cane plantations, delightfully quaint villages, along by the mountain homes of many Hilo residents, and through miles of tree-fern and tropical forest to the Volcano House and Carter Hotel, both situated very centrally for the wonderful sights of the district.

CONTINUING from the crater the road swings to the southward through the open country of the Kau district. The Kona section is then reached, taking in thousands of acres of coffee, many unique and historical places and Captain Cook's monument, in many respects the most charming part of the island. This road may be followed right on, through the most wonderful lava flows on the island, to WAIMEA, from which point a fine side trip to Kohala may be made. Returning from Kohala to Waimea, the center of another most interesting section, the north road to Hilo is reached, thus completing a tour of 225 miles around the island.

THE ROAD SOUTH of HILO, branching off into Puna, is so full of interest that space does not permit of any description, but visitors should pay special attention to the natural wonders and historical relics of this district, and will find themselves most amply repaid.

Points of Special Interest

HILO — COCOANUT ISLAND, a beautiful spot in Hilo Bay, with ideal sea bathing and rich in historical interest; reached in a few minutes from the town. RAINBOW FALLS, a magnificent rainbow-garlanded waterfall, a mile from the town. BOILING POTS, the most remarkable basaltic formation in the islands. A series of circular rock-basins in regular terrace form, through which the river successively appears and disappears in the most remarkable manner, boiling up in great rocky cauldrons or pots.

AKAKA FALLS, nearly 500 feet high, falling over fern-covered heights into a deep basin, easily reached by auto along the road north from Hilo.

KAUMANA CAVES. These gigantic caves, four miles from Hilo, are really a vast subterranean passage formed under the lava flow of 1880-81. They run for many miles and contain most interesting stalactites and lava specimens. ONOMEA BAY and ARCH, six miles from town, a lovely native settlement and a great natural arch in a promontory jutting out into the sea. This arch is justly famed for its great beauty and unique formation. WAILOA RIVER, near the steamer wharf, headquarters for the Japanese sampan fleet, affords a most interesting glimpse of the more Oriental phase of Hilo life. MAKE FALLS, an interesting series of fine falls, right in the town. THE NAHA STONE, the turning of which by Kamehameha the Great is said to have led to his conquest of all the islands in turn, is also in the town and will be found near the Public Library.

HAMAKUA—Numerous sugar mills, interesting villages and splendid scenery. WAIPIO VALLEY, one of the finest scenic points in the islands; easily reached from Honokaa.

KOHALA—Splendid heiaus. Magnificent Pololu Gulch—ditch trail—many wonderful scenic points.

KONA—The picturesque coffee district. Magnificent automobile road through coffee groves. Fine rock pictures. KAILUA, the landing place of the first missionaries, now a rendezvous for game-fisherman; KAAWALOA, place of death of Captain Cook, marked by fine monument; HONAUNAU, ancient city of refuge; many ancient temples of great historical interest. The most tropical district in the islands.

PUNA—Beautiful tropical scenery and interesting volcanic district LAVA TREES, formed by liquid lava flowing through forest and leaving perfect casts of the trees. GREEN LAKE, noted for its great beauty and peculiar coloring. WARM MEDICINAL SPRINGS, delightful for bathing. Many old craters. KALAPANA, best example of primitive Hawaiian life. More cocoanut and pandanus palms than in all the other islands combined. Remarkable cave of refuge, formerly used in time of war. Reached by splendid auto road from Hilo, continuing along beach and through native villages to Kapoho, where road to Hilo is joined.

Transportation

The Hawaii Consolidated Railway, of standard gauge and modern equipment, carries the traveler from Hilo 22 miles towards Kilauea Volcano, the remaining nine miles being made over a good road through beautiful fern forests by auto. Another branch runs through to Kapoho, near the Green Lake and Warm Spring in the district of Puna. Another short branch in Puna reaches Pahoa.

HAMAKUA SCENIC RAILROAD EXTENSION

Another unique trip is over the Hawaii Consolidated Railway's Hamakua Extension. This has been described by a leading official of the Santa Fe Railroad as, next to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the most wonderful scenic trip he ever saw. It runs for miles along the ledges of huge bluffs descending precipitously into the sea; through marvelous gorges; past many beautiful waterfalls; over spectacular bridges, whose "hairpin curves" are sometimes 230 feet above the ocean which washes the trestle bases, and along surf-beaten precipices. Well-appointed trains with observation cars, leave Hilo at intervals of about two hours. As one of the most remarkable engineering feats in the world, quite apart from its superlative beauty and unique interest, this trip is infinitely worth taking.

AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION

There is efficient automobile transportation from all the coastal ports to every part of the island. The steamers are always met on arrival, and drivers are ready to furnish all information to intending passengers. Rates for automobiles are moderate, the roads are exceedingly well kept up, and the drives through the fern forests, sugar plantations and lava flows are things not to be foregone. Full information concerning itineraries, fares, etc., can be had of the Promotion Committee, Honolulu, or Hawaii Publicity Commission, Hilo.

TRIPS TO MAUNA LOA, MAUNA KEA AND HUALALAI

These trips should be made on horseback, and special arrangements effected. Full information concerning same can be had of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, Honolulu, or the Hawaii Publicity Commission, Hilo, Hawaii.

STEAMSHIP AND AUTOMOBILE RATES AND ITINERARIES

Subject to Change

From Honolulu (via Hilo)

Inter-Island S. N. Co. Coupon Ticket to Volcano and return, including auto and hotel:

3 days	$34.00 and $37.00
6 days	$46.00 and $54.00
9 days	$55.00 and $67.00
To Hilo (only) and return, I.-I.S.N.Co.	$25.00
Automobile from Hilo to Volcano and return, per person (maximum)	$ 7.00

Trip rates from Hilo to all points on island will be furnished on application to Hawaii Promotion Committee, Honolulu, T. H.

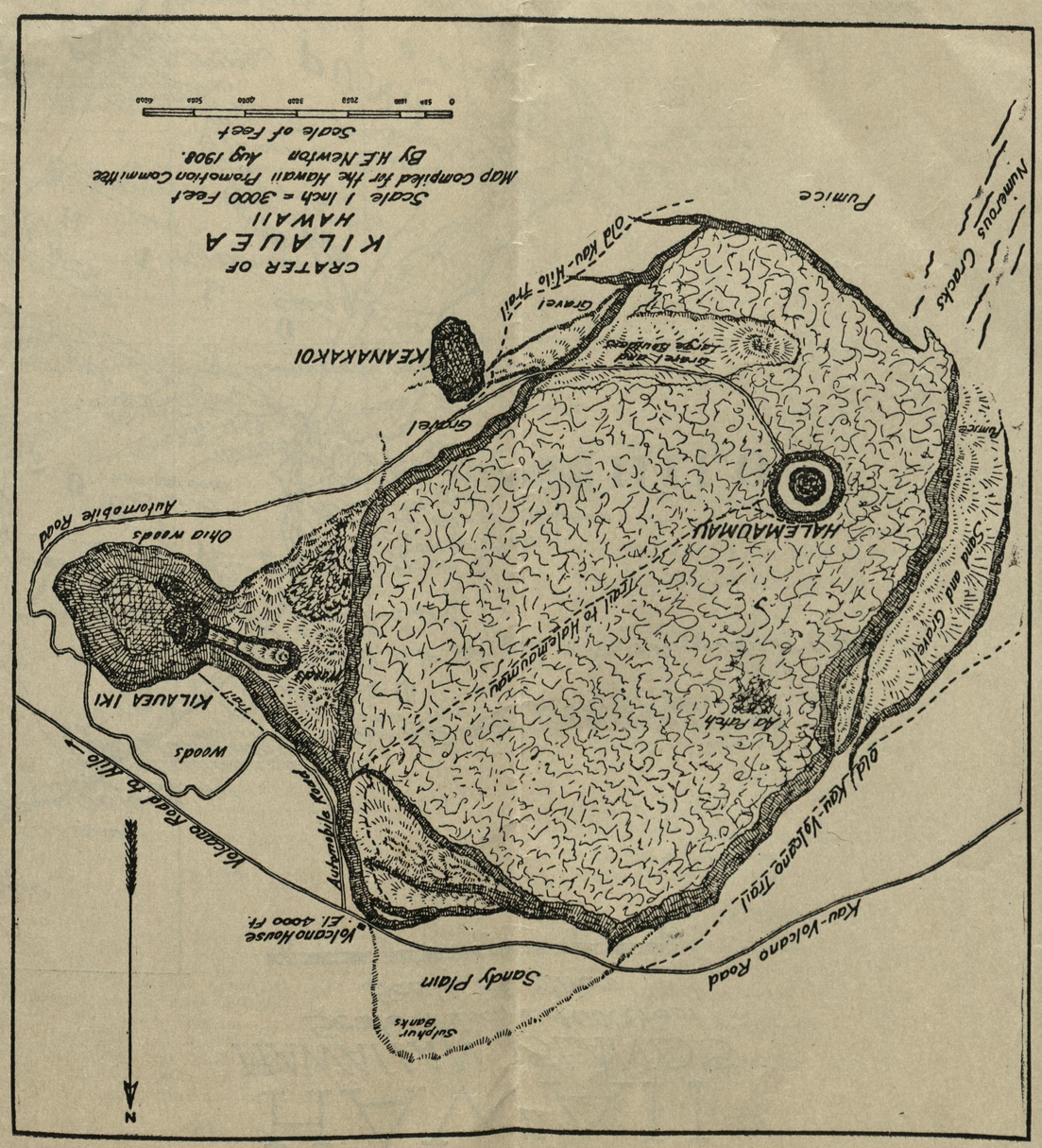




Table of Distances

DISTANCES BY SEA—From Hilo to—	Miles
Honolulu	192
East Point of Hawaii	20
Keauhou, Kau	50
North Point of Hawaii	62
Punaluu, Kau	61
Kaalualu, Kau	80
South Point of Hawaii	85
From Kawaihae to—	
Mahukona	10
Waipio	37
Honokaa	45
Laupahoehoe	62
Hilo	85
Kailua	34
Kealakekua	44
PUNA DISTRICT—Hilo to—	
Keaau (Forks of Road)	9
Pahoa	20
Pohoiki (Rycroft's)	28
Kapoho (Lyman's)	32
Opihikao	26
Kamaili	26
Kamaili Beach	29
Kaimu	32
Kalapana	33
Keauhou	50
Mountain View	16.8
Glenwood	22
Volcano House	31

HILO AND HAMAKUA DISTRICTS— Hilo to—	Miles
Papaikou	4.7
Onomea	10.7
Hakalau	15
Pohakupuka	21
Laupahoehoe	28
Ookala	32
Paauilo	40
Kalopa	44
Honokaa	50
Kapulena	54.6
Kukuihaele	58
Waipio	60
Waimanu	66
Waimea, via Kukuihaele	70
Waimea, via Honokaa	66
SOUTH KOHALA DISTRICT—Waimea to—	
Mana	7.7
Puuhue	17
Kohala	28
Mahukona	38
Kawaihae	11.8
Puako	12
Kawaihae to—	
Waimea	11.8
Kohala	15
Mahukona	11
Puako	5

NORTH KOHALA—Mahukona to—	
Hawi (Hind's)	7.7
Hawi Mill	8.8
Kapaau (Postoffice)	9.2
Kohala Mill	10.4
Halawa	11.5
Niulii	12.8
Pololu	14.5
KONA DISTRICT—Napoopoo to—	
Keauhou	10
Holualoa	13.6
Kailua	18
Makalawena	23.6
Kiholo	31.6
Puako	41.4
Kawaihae	46
Honaunau	4
Hookena	7.7
Pahoehoe	13
Hoopuloa	20
Boundary of Kau	24.8
Kahuku Ranch	36.5
KAU DISTRICT—Volcano House to—	
Half Way House	13
Kapapala Ranch	18
Pahala	24
Punaluu	30
Honuapo	36
Naalehu	40
Kahuku Ranch	47

ELEVATIONS

	Feet
Mauna Kea	13,825
Mauna Loa	13,675
Hualalai	8,275
Kohala Mountains (summit)	5,505
Kilauea (at Volcano House)	3,971
Waimea Court House	2,669
Waipio Pali (on mountain)	3,000
Waipio Pali (on south road)	900
Waipio Pali (on north side)	1,394
Waiau Lake (Mauna Kea)	13,041
Other Islands	
Molokai (highest)	1,958
Lanai	3,400
Kahoolawe	1,472

Hotels

HILO

The Hilo Hotel—A delightful and most comfortable residential hotel, standing in beautiful fern-embowered grounds. Built in tropical style throughout; large airy rooms; billiard room; two tennis courts; garage. Noted for excellent cuisine and quick service. Close to all local sights. A. P.; special rates for families and large parties.

The Demosthenes—Centrally situated on Waianuenue Street. (A. P.)

The Burns—Waianuenue and Keawe Streets. Rooms only.

Mrs. Andrews—Waianuenue Street. (A. P.)

The Rainbow—Waianuenue Street. Rooms only.

The Bradshaw—Kinoole Street. Rooms only.

KAU

Volcano House—Rates (A. P.)
Crater Hotel—(A. P.)
L. Chong—Pahala—Rooms and meals.

KONA

Ah Lap—Kailua—Meals.
Ako's and Kaelemakule's—Kailua—Rooms.
Miss Paris—Kealkekua—(A. P.)
Mahealani—Kealakekua—(A. S. Wall). (A. P.)

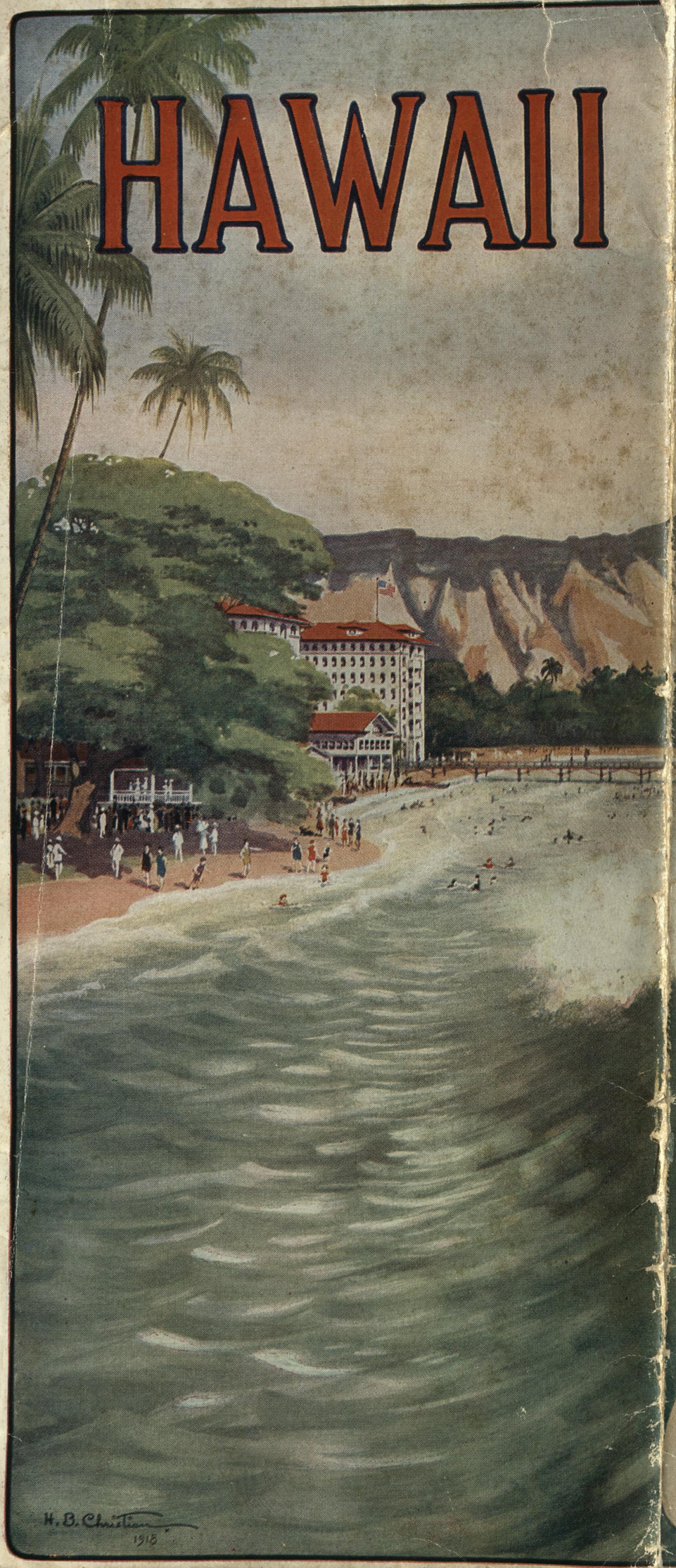
KOHALA

Kamuela Hotel—Waimea—(Ah Kona.)
Kohala Club—Kohala—(A. P.)
Mrs. Achilles—Kohala—(A. P.)

HAMAKUA

Honokaa Club—Honokaa—(A. P.)
Rickard's—(A. P.)
Paauilo Hotel—Paauilo.
Laupahoehoe Hotel — Laupahoehoe — Rooms only.
Laupahoehoe Restaurant — Laupahoehoe — Meals.

HAWAII



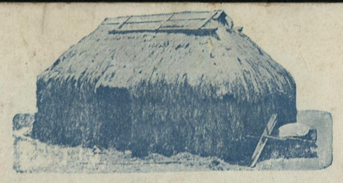
E. B. Watson

HAWAII

Mrs. Edward Bowditch Watson
147 Hillside Street
Milton, Massachusetts



· Duke Kahanamoku ·
World's Champion Swimmer
"On The Beach at Waikiki"



HAWAII, THE YEAR-ROUND TOURIST RESORT





Honolulu from the Waterfront.

"The Hawaiian Islands are not a group, as often miscalled, but a string of islands—a string of pearls, if you please—a string of rare and precious pearls in the sapphire center of the great American sea."—JOAQUIN MILLER.

MERELY to state that Hawaii is a tourist resort is equivalent to saying that Michael Angelo was a stone-cutter. The requirements of a high-class tourist and health resort are understood to be: ideal climate, first-class hotels, good automobile roads, bathing, fishing, hunting, golfing, mountain-climbing, and scenery.

Hawaii is a Territory of the United States, reached from the ports of San Francisco or Vancouver by some of the finest steamers plying on any ocean.

There is nothing more delightful than this ocean voyage. On the second day out, the traveler leaves behind the cold coast winds; no longer the white-capped waves chase one another; the warm breath of tropic breezes begins to make itself felt. The waters become more placid, more deeply blue; the sky is softer, the air more balmy, and all around prevails the sweet influence of summer seas, restful and inviting. Sunrise and sunset become more vivid and—if one is fortunate to travel when the moon is full—there is such a flood of golden light shed over the water as to make one think the sea is under the spell of some great enchanter, as it truly is.

The lure of ocean travel is enhanced by the accommodations afforded on the splendid transpacific liners, where all the comforts and conveniences of the best class of hotel are to be found.

Daily some form of amusement is devised: deck golf, baseball, and those especially delightful games known only on shipboard. Every evening the orchestra provides music for dancing on deck, while daily concerts are held in the music room.

As the ship nears the Islands a foretaste of Hawaii's matchless climate is experienced in the bright sunlit days, tempered by the soft trade winds and the fine evenings on deck, where ensconced in a deck chair, one can take his *dolce far niente* and weave romance from the fleecy clouds, the starry dome above, and the moonlit placid waters beneath.

Then, as the steamer rounds Diamond Head, the Gibraltar of the Pacific, the coloring is truly magnificent. The deep blue of the ocean shades off to lighter blues, then through all the shades of green, and finally the waves dash ashore on the "Beach at Waikiki"—a long line of dazzling white foam.

Frances Little, in "The Lady of the Decoration", says: "I do not wonder people go wild over it. It is as if all the world had spilled their colors over one spot, and Nature had sorted them out at her own sweet will. I kept wondering if I had died and gone to Heaven. Marvelous palms, and tropical plants, and all hanging in a softly dreaming silence that went to my head like wine".

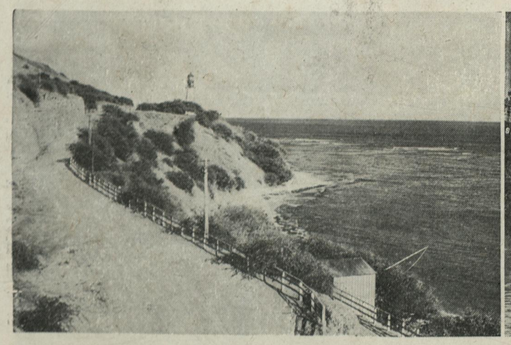
At the wharves and piers, however, will be found all the bustle and activity to be found at any large seaport.



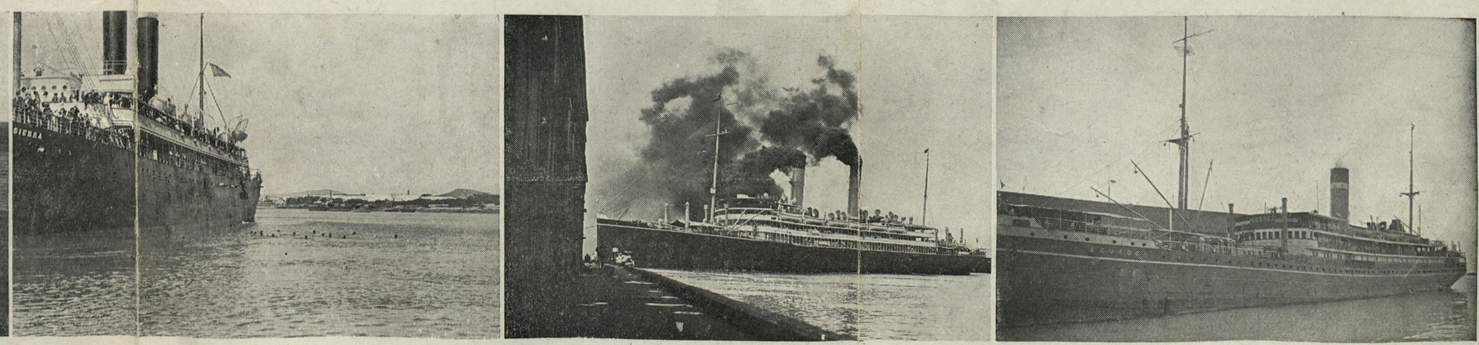
Diamond Head.

Here will be seen representatives of every Pacific nation, coming or going, or passing through.

Next to ideal climate the tourist expects to find first-class hotels. In this respect he can be accommodated either in the palatial city hotels or in those at the beach. For those who prefer the residence and bungalow types of hotels there are many conveniently situated.



Diamond Head Lighthouse.



Class of Steamers Now in Island Service.



HAWAII, THE YEAR-ROUND TOURIST RESORT





Freight Wharves, Honolulu.



View of the City of Honolulu.



Japanese Tea Garden.



A Business Street.

ANOTHER distinguishing feature of the hotels in Hawaii is the service. This is unostentatious and it is a trite saying of Hawaii that "there is every kind of palm but the itching kind".

Honolulu has well been termed the "Palm Embowered City". A view from the top of Punchbowl, the extinct crater lying at the back of the city, will demonstrate this for the foliage is so thick and of such tropical splendor that only glimpses of the buildings can be discerned.

Hidden away in the most unlikely places are to be found pretty little Japanese gardens laid out in the entrancing manner known only to these artistic people. Here, within sound of rippling waterfalls and "the tinkle of the temple bells" dainty teas are served by almond-eyed maids of Nippon, dressed in their picturesque native costumes.

Honolulu probably has more high-class automobiles for its size than any other city in the United States and there are very many excursions that can be made in and around Honolulu in a few hours and at reasonable cost.



Alexander Young Hotel.

The road around the Island of Oahu affords a panoramic view of ever-changing beauty. The mountains are very precipitous and the summits take on all kinds of fantastic shapes. One pinnacle of rock looks exactly like a hen and chickens, another has the appearance of an eagle, and beyond Kaawa in one spot is the perfect outline of a crouching lion.

Back of Hauula, where there is an excellent hotel, is Kaliuwaa Valley, at the head of which is the Sacred Falls. The valley is really a cleft in the mountains, with almost precipitous sides. The vegetation is very dense, showing varieties of almost every tree and plant found in Oahu. There is scarcely a rock or a valley, or even the surf as it breaks on the beaches, that is not identified with an intensely interesting and romantic legend of earlier times in the human occupation of the Islands and even farther back to mythology and the deities.

At Waialua is located Haleiwa Hotel and a pleasant week may be spent there. A good golf course will entertain the visitors while marine growths can be explored by means of a glass-bottomed power-boat.

Haleiwa Bay abounds in wonderful coral formations and submarine growths, and amongst these may be seen myriads of the colored fish that have made Hawaiian waters famous all over the world.

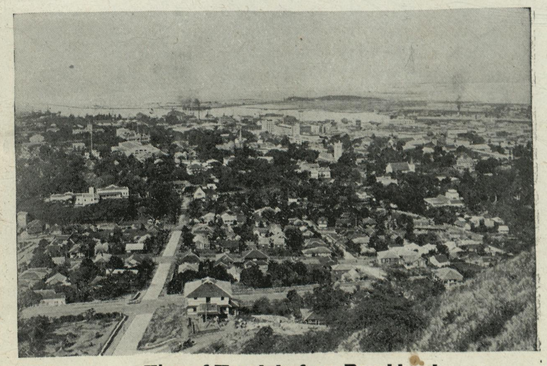
Across the high plains of Leilehua over a perfect automobile road in the far distance can be seen the majestic lines of Diamond Head nearly twenty-five miles away. Here is located the largest military reservation in the Pacific. It is called Schofield Barracks. Here extensive additions costing several million dollars, are being made.

In the near distance is the vista of Pearl Lochs, a large stretch of water glistening in the sun, where the United States is constructing a very complete Naval Station. Here all the steamers plying on the Pacific could be anchored in deep water almost entirely shut in by land. Here was recently opened by the Secretary of the Navy one of the largest drydocks in the world, 1029 feet long, 138 feet wide, and 35 feet in depth over sill.

Pearl Harbor signifies something more than a mere body of water. It was the farsightedness of an American naval officer who saw the value of this natural harbor, that eventually added to United States territory this archipelago whose monarchical government was twenty-five years ago succeeded by an administration which sought annexation.

Passing through large sugar cane fields the return to the city of Honolulu is evidenced by the approach to Moanalua Gardens. A point of scenic interest is Salt Lake. The lake is separated from the sea by a low range of hills, the shores are covered with a snow-white incrustation of salt. The lake rises and falls with the tide, thus evidencing having a subterranean communication with the sea. A view of the city from this point will open up a vista of loveliness entirely different from other views.

All who have visited these Islands agree with Madame Melba, who writes: "Ah! I wish I had known before what I have been missing all these years in not having visited your wonderful Islands! This is truly the Eden of the Pacific—I should say, the one Eden of the world. The natural scenery, the light, the color, the limpid, languishing air, the quaint, plaintive melodies of your people and their rich, mellow voices blending with such indescribable sweetness. I can merely say that I am enraptured."



View of Honolulu from Punchbowl.



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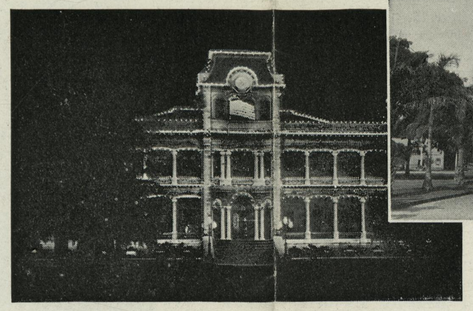
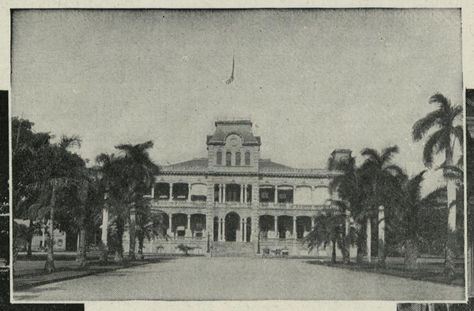
HAWAIIAN YESTERDAYS



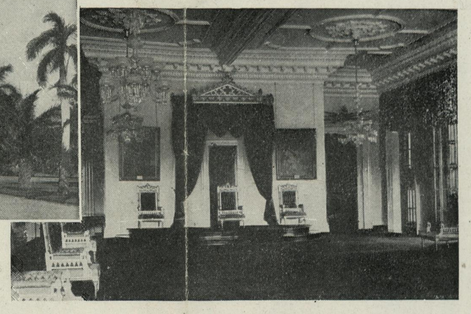
THE stately Executive Building necessarily brings up memories of the old Kingdom of Hawaii. As romantic as tales of love and intrigue such as marked the courts of old Europe, are the stories that might be told of royal affairs of the Executive Building, or as the old-timers prefer to call it, the Iolani Palace. In the fine Hall are to be seen oil paintings of Louis Phillipe of France, Marshal Bluecher of Prussia and Alexander II of Russia, which have been presented to the Kingdom of Hawaii. Portraits of Lord Beaconsfield and W. E. Gladstone, former premiers of England, are to be seen hanging on opposite walls, typical of the stormy days when these great leaders fought on opposite political sides.



The Capitol at Night.



The Capitol,
Formerly Iolani Palace.



Throne Room, the Capitol.

In the Throne Room, which is now the Territorial House of Representatives, are hung portraits of former Kings and their consorts. Those of Kamehameha II recall his voyage to England in 1823, and the death in London of his Queen from measles. The King himself died a few days later. Their bodies were returned to the Islands in a British warship. The Territorial Senate Chamber, once the royal dining room, is now enriched with fine portraits of past Presidents of the United States.

Iolani Palace was built during the reign of King Kalakaua, who carried to a successful conclusion the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. The conclusion of this treaty was perhaps the most important event in Hawaiian history. In fact, much of the progress of the Islands dates from this time. One can look out over the Palace grounds and picture the revolutions of former days. Two, in the reign of Kalakaua, resulted in the establishment of a constitutional monarchy; while one, during the brief reign of Liliuokalani, brought about the overthrow of the monarchy and the formation of a republic.

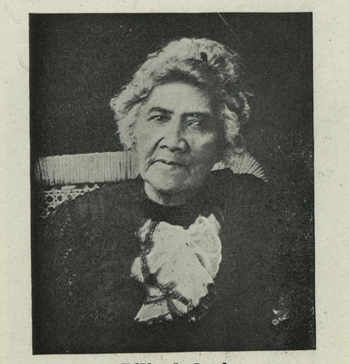
Queen Liliuokalani will always remain a pathetic memory. She held court in the Throne Room a little less than two years; but those two years were full of activity. When she ascended the throne she was determined to renew the political contest which had been going on during the previous reign, and to abolish all restrictions that had been imposed on the power of the crown. This resulted in the formation of a provisional government, and later the Republic of Hawaii, with Sanford B. Dole as president. In the meanwhile negotiations were under way with a view to having the United States annex the Islands. This was not accomplished until the year 1898, five years after the Hawaiian commissioners had first sought alliance with the great American republic.

While there are records to show that the Spaniard, Juan Gaetano, discovered the Islands in the year 1555, their discovery is credited to Captain James Cook of the British navy, in the year 1778. He had been commissioned by the first lord of the admiralty, Earl of Sandwich, to command an expedition with the object of finding a northwest passage through Behring Sea from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. Sailing due north from the Society Islands he sighted the Island of Oahu, January 18th, 1778. After visiting Kauai he landed at Kealakekua Bay, on the Island of Hawaii, a year later. He was worshiped by the natives as a god, as, according to Hawaiian legends, the God Lono was to reappear on earth; and when the natives saw the strange ships and the strange white men they fully believed the ancient prophecy was being fulfilled. The theft of iron implements from Cook's ship, and later the theft of a cutter for the sake of the iron in it, led to several affrays, and finally to the death of the great explorer.

Captain Cook named his discoveries the Sandwich Islands, after the Earl of Sandwich.

Queen Liliuokalani, after relinquishing the reins of government, resided most of the time a few blocks from her former palace. She died November 11, 1917, in her eightieth year. Last of the royal rulers of Hawaii, the funeral ceremonies were in every particular such as would have been observed had she died with the scepter in her hand. The populace paid their earnest respects both to the monarch and the woman. The remains lay in state in the old Throne Room until November 18, when occurred the most imposing obsequies ever held in the Islands. United States troops and Japanese sailors took part, together with federal, territorial and city officials; people of all the races represented here; and her memory was honored in accordance with all ancient Hawaiian rites, and much of modern custom.

The Executive Building has interesting rooms besides the Throne Room. The present Senate Chamber was formerly the royal dining room; what is now the Governor's office was the royal bed chamber, and other rooms housed the dignitaries of the court. The woodwork is *ohia*, finely polished; the furniture is of *koa* wood. The royal Hawaiian coat-of-arms, now the Territorial, together with gilded spears and other marks of olden days, may still be seen in the ornamentation of the interior.



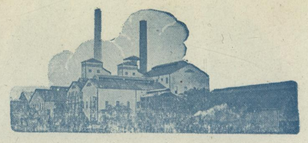
Liliuokalani.
Copyright, Bonine.



Perkins Photo. The Late Queen Liliuokalani Lying in State in the Throne Room.



PALM EMBOWERED CITY







PROBABLY in no other part of the globe is there such wonderfully diversified scenery as obtains within the compass of Hawaii.

Mount Tantalus, 2,013 feet high, just back of the city, is one of the favorite viewpoints. From the summit a magnificent scene lies outspread. The whole western and southern parts of the Island of Oahu are gloriously visible. On a clear day the mountains of Molokai, Maui, Lanai and even of Hawaii, can be seen, lying like blue clouds on the distant waters. Proceeding from the summit, inland, the head of Manoa Valley is reached, where there is a charming waterfall dropping between the precipitous sides of the valley.

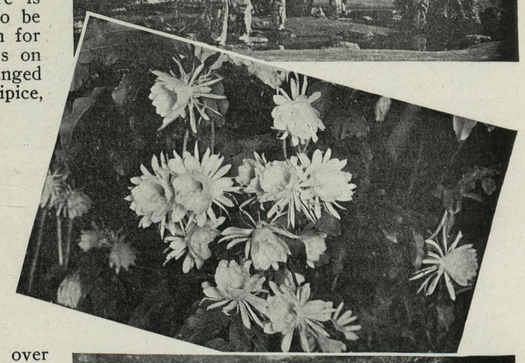
Artists revel in the shades of green of the luxuriant vegetation, from the light of the wild banana to the deep, almost green-black of the ohia. In the far distance is Diamond Head and the ocean, magnificent in color contrast.

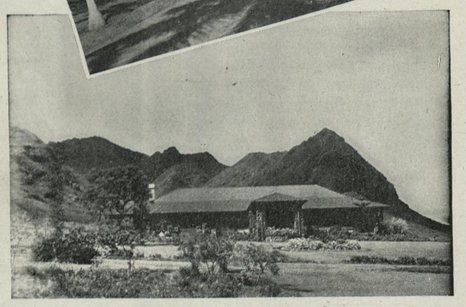
On a trip around the Island of Oahu by automobile one views the ever-changing scenery with amazement. The first stage of the ride is up the famous Nuuanu Valley, where is located the Oahu Country Club. This has one of the sportiest eighteen-hole courses to be found anywhere and, of course, a "nineteenth hole" in keeping with Hawaii's reputation for hospitality. The Pali (cliff) of Nuuanu is 1,200 feet above the sea, while the mountains on either side tower over 3,000 feet. The gently sloping sides of the lower valley are changed to lofty precipices and a last sudden turn in the road puts one on the edge of the precipice, protected by a concrete wall. This view embraces distant mountain promontories and nearby steeply towering pinnacles; little islands seemingly floating in opalescent baylets; crowded groups of tumbling hills, and weirdly formed volcanic cones and pyramids; fields of many greens—the greens of sugar cane, pineapples, rice, kukui trees, algaroba woods, palm groves, lantana brush, and many other growing denizens of the wondrous, far-flung garden.

The Pali certainly affords an unsurpassed view—a view unequalled for wildness and rich coloring. Joaquin Miller thus describes it: "Look down the Pali. The pretty palisades of the Hudson River are as a child's toy house. Loosen a stone and listen. You will not hear it strike the bottom. Some houses and little farms lie almost under you. You literally look down into another world."

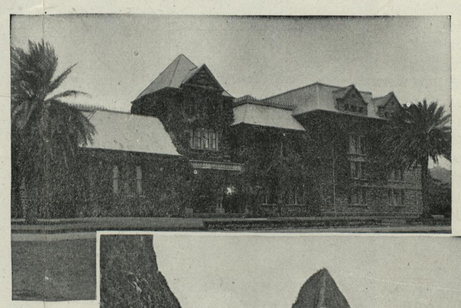
In the Moanalua Gardens are myriads of beautiful flowers and palms set in a fairyland of tropical beauty, while bordering the grounds of Oahu College is a hedge of night-blooming cereus over three thousand feet long. Isabella Bird Bishop has this to say of the flowers: "Fences and walls are altogether buried by passion flowers, hibiscus and night-blooming cereus which cluster and entangle over them in indescribable profusion; a soft air moves through the upper branches, and the drip of water from miniature fountains falls musically on the perfumed air. This is mid-winter." Honolulu gardens are rich in the sights and scenes of both Occident and Orient.



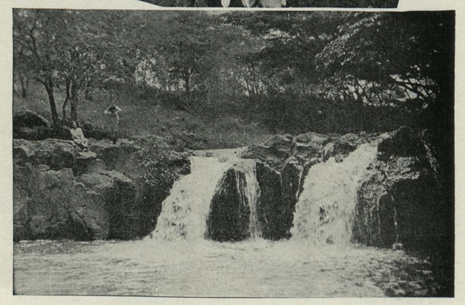




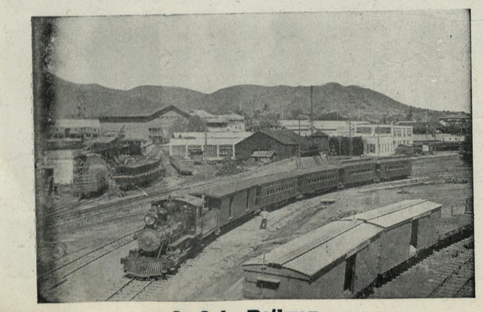
Manoa Valley from Tantalus.
Oahu College.
The "19th" Hole.



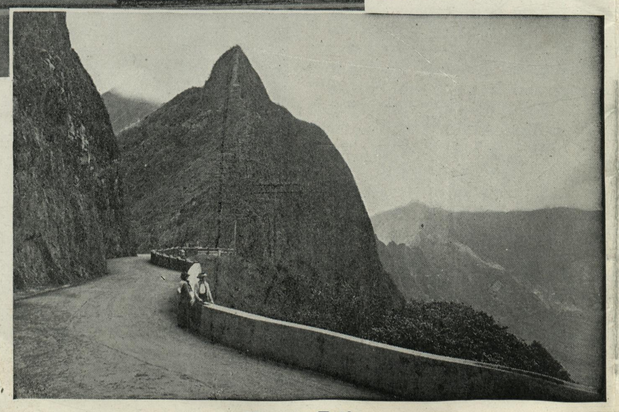
Bishop Museum.



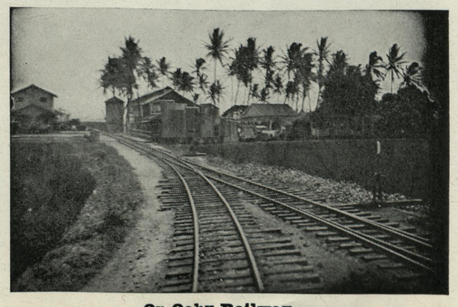
Moanalua Gardens.
Night-Blooming Cereus.
Nuuanu Waterfall.



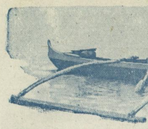
On Oahu Railway.

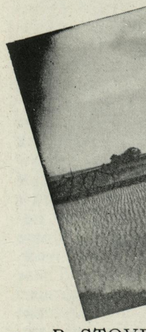


Nuuanu Pali.



On Oahu Railway.





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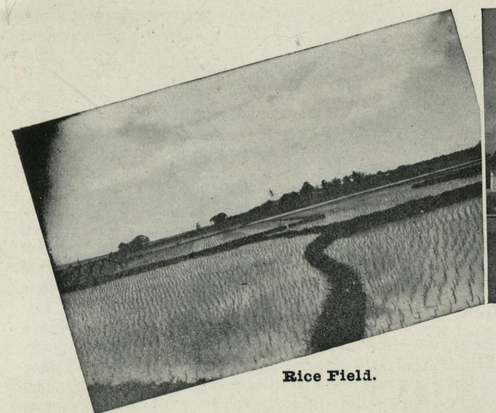
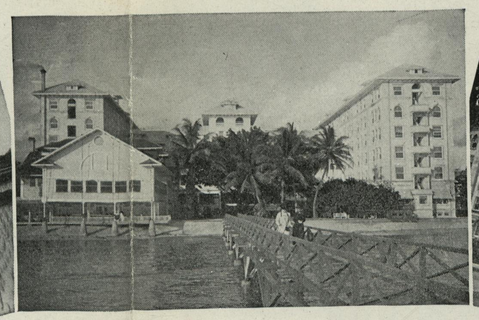
ON THE BEACH AT WAIKIKI



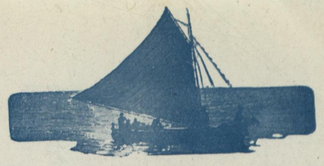
Rice Field.



Moana Hotel from the Sea.



Moana Hotel from Kalakaua Ave.





"Getting Tanned." Baker Photo.

DR. STOVER'S song, "On the Beach at Waikiki", has made Honolulu justly famous. Waikiki is the seaside resort of Honolulu—its Long Branch or Atlantic City, its Brighton or its Trouville.

There are a number of fine hotels in the vicinity, the principal one being the Moana. The immense new, modern, concrete wings have just been completed, affording comforts and conveniences not excelled anywhere in the world. The Seaside Hotel adjoins, and there are a number of private residences, picturesque-looking bungalows, unpretentious cottages, and the bungalow type of hotel, the Halekulani, with its lanai or veranda covered in by an enormous *hau* tree.

All these hotels have comfortable dressing rooms and provide bathing suits. The sea bathing is simply perfection; the temperature of the water is about 78 degrees all the year round. The water is never chilly; and yet it is most healthful and invigorating. There is no fear of undertow or of any finny monsters. Not only is it pleasant to bathe here during the day, but moonlight bathing is often indulged in; anyone who has not experienced its delights, has a joy to come, be he never so *blase,* for such moonlight one seldom sees outside of the tropics.

The late Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon to the King of England, said of Waikiki: "One great joy of Honolulu is the sea bathing, for nothing can surpass it. Those who find delight in this rudimentary pursuit must go to the Hawaiian Islands to understand it in perfection. It may be claimed that there is luxurious bathing on the Lido by Venice, or at Atlantic City, or on the coast between Capetown and Dunbar. These places, as Mercutio said of his wound, 'will serve', but they fail to approach such bathing as can be found in the cove which lies in the shelter of Diamond Head".

Surfboard riding is a very ancient and royal sport. In the old days Hawaiian chiefs were wont to barter lands and titles on the result of surf races. Today are to be seen hundreds of native boys and men indulging in this fascinating sport. Even the white men have achieved proficiency in the art. Coming in from the reef, about three-quarters of a mile from shore, propelled entirely by the waves, the more adept stand erect on the boards, and it would be hard to find a more graceful and exhilarating sight.

The average tourist can enjoy all the thrills in one of the outrigger canoes, which may be driven ashore on the crest of a wave at the rate of between twenty and thirty miles an hour.

Some of the features of the Mid-Pacific Carnival are usually staged at the Beach. This event takes place every year, during the week of George Washington's birthday, February 22d, and attracts visitors from all parts of the world.

The Ball of All Nations is one of the many attractive features of this season of festivity, and there is probably no other spot on earth where such a pageant can be staged so successfully, for the reason that Honolulu is actually, ethnologically and geographically the "Melting Pot of the World"—the Crossroads of the Pacific—and one has but to witness the co-mingling of the races to realize the fallacy of Kipling's phrase: "The East is East and the West is West, and never the twain shall meet." For surely the Orient and the Occident do meet and live harmoniously together in this Paradise of the Pacific.

Beyond Waikiki is Kapiolani Park, which lies at the base of Diamond Head; the Gibraltar of the Pacific. This beautiful park contains about three hundred acres and has numerous ponds and islands scattered along its western border. It is estimated that there are more than twenty thousand trees growing here.

Here also can be seen some of Honolulu's finest residences, and midway between the entrance to the Park and Diamond Head is located the Aquarium, now administered by the College of Hawaii. Dr. Jordan of the Leland Stanford University has said that the world's best collection of tropical fish is on exhibition in this building.

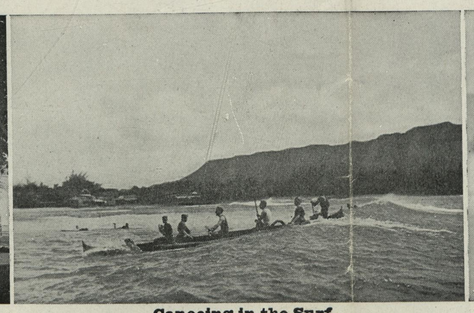
Beyond Diamond Head is the new Kahala residence district, with its inviting beaches and residences. A delightful view of Koko Head, in the distance, terminating the crescent of Maunalua Bay, is obtained from this coast.

Game fishing is a sport well developed and accessible to tourists. The Islands now hold the world's record catch of fish with regulation tackle. This record was made on January 31st, 1916, and consisted of two yellow fin tuna, 70 and 62 pounds; two ono (a cross between the giant mackerel and the swordfish), one weighing 61 pounds and the other 42 pounds; one barracuda, 3 feet 2 inches in length and a number of smaller fish—a total afternoon's catch of over three hundred pounds of game fish. (For further details write for "Game Fishing in Hawaiian Waters"—it is mailed free.)

At Kapiolani Park will be found the race track, a mile long, and the polo grounds, comparing favorably with the polo fields at Meadowbrook or Coronado. There are two public tennis courts in the park. Membership in the Hawaiian Polo and Racing Association entitles the visitor to play on the private courts of the Club.



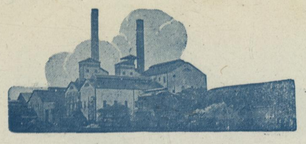
Halekulani's Hau-Tree Lanai.



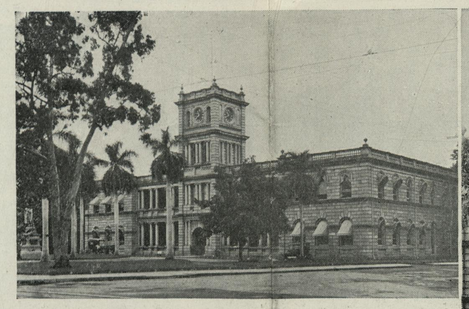
Canoeing in the Surf.



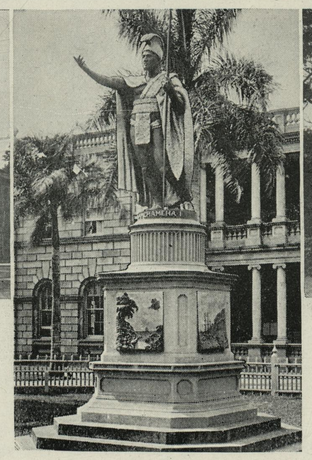
Surfboarding at Waikiki.



GLIMPSES IN AND AROUND HONOLULU



Judiciary Building.



Statue of Kamehameha I.



Kawaiahao Church.

ACROSS the road from the Capitol stands the Judiciary Building where are located the federal and territorial courts, while in the palm embowered grounds surrounding the building is a splendid bronze statue of King Kamehameha, the first constructive lawmaker in the Islands, sometimes called the Napoleon of the Pacific. The statue is the work of T. R. Gould of Boston and was executed in Florence, Italy. Four tablets in bas-relief represent Kamehameha's encounter with Captain Cook; review of war canoes off Kohala, Hawaii; Kamehameha warding off five hostile spears thrown at him at one time; old men, women and children resting in peace on the highways after Kamehameha had established supremacy throughout the Islands.

Kawaiahao Church, within a block of the Capitol and Judiciary Building, has many historic associations. It is built of coral stone, brought, piece by piece, by patient Hawaiians, from the reefs.

Honolulu is today a modern, up-to-date city, although the first frame building was erected as recently as 1821, and is now used as a Missionary Museum. It stands near Kawaiahao Church, on King street. The material used in this building was brought in a sailing ship around Cape Horn. Prior to that time grass huts were the vogue. Today many fine business blocks, large hotels, and innumerable imposing mansions, handsome residences and cozy bungalows are to be seen.

All religious denominations are well represented in Honolulu, with large, modern church structures and flourishing congregations. Near the grounds of the Palace is the beautiful Library, while no city in the United States has better educational facilities. The public school system is a model of its kind, complete and thorough in every detail. Besides the usual public schools, we have several most efficient private institutions, like the Honolulu Military Academy, Oahu College, College of Hawaii, Kamehameha Schools, Mills Institute, St. Louis College. The superior facilities afforded by these institutions make Honolulu particularly desirable for families, as their children can attend school without interruption.

From Pacific Heights, or from Punchbowl, an extinct crater lying back of the city, a splendid view can be obtained of the city and surrounding country, from Diamond Head to the southeast, to Schofield Barracks lying on the plateau of Leilehua to the northwest. One can realize from this height that the title, Palm Embowered City, aptly describes Honolulu, for in many places it is impossible to discover the buildings hiding among the palms and other semi-tropic foliage.

One of the finest automobile drives is along the Round Top Road to Mount Tantalus, from which wonderful vistas of sea and valley can be enjoyed. Kapiolani Park, "on the beach at Waikiki", has an aquarium containing the most remarkable collection of tropical fish is to be found in the world.



Only a hundred years ago Honolulu—now a busy, modern city whose Americanism is manifest in its business progressiveness and the excellence of its public institutions and up-to-date methods and facilities — was a little palm-fringed village on the bank of a modest stream drooping from the Nuuanu valley wilderness till it emptied into the coral basin of a harbor with but a very narrow, shallow neck. It was a collection of but a few hundred grass houses where now great hotels and imposing business structures, and elegant mansions rear their stone and marble, steel and concrete, timber and brick. These habitations of dried grass, cocoanut fronds, and similar material, stood around a coral fort which was—a century back—the only structure with any pretense to up-to-dateness with the outside world. Built in 1816, following an unfriendly visit by Russians, this fort stood near the mouth of the Nuuanu stream—now the busiest section of the city front—with two-score guns guarding the harbor. In 1820 came missionaries, establishing schools and congregations; reducing the language of the islands to writing, and laying the foundation for the civilization of today. In 1821 the first frame house was put up, having been conveyed around the Horn in parts. In 1823 other missionaries arrived; and they kept coming.

The first foreign trade of the Islands was in sandalwood, beginning before the visit of Vancouver in 1794. After the sandalwood supply had been exhausted before the discovery of gold in California, the principal trade was with whaling ships. The first whaler entered Honolulu harbor in 1820. In 1859 the number of whalers calling at island ports reached 549. Inter-island steamshipping began in 1846, with a sidewheeler. In 1852 the population, according to a census then taken, numbered about 9,000, of which 8,000 were Hawaiians, about 800 Americans and Europeans, and about 70 Chinese. A remarkable event, in 1858, was the arrival of a cargo of ice, brought around the Horn. It fetched a big sum. Once launched on the sea of civilization, Honolulu was quick to adopt conveniences. She was among the first cities of the world to make practical use of the telephone. A telephone company was incorporated in 1879. Today the city boasts a perfected automatic system, and cable and wireless service keeps the Hub of the Pacific in perpetual touch with all the world. A mule-power tramway, opened in 1888, gave place, a dozen years later, to an electric rapid transit service that today reaches throughout the greater city's length and breadth. A steam railway, in 1889, began to connect Honolulu and outlying districts of Oahu island. Today prosperous sugar plantations, immense fields of pineapples, thriving hamlets and popular out-of-town resorts are evidences of the results. Pearl Harbor, the United States naval base, is on the line, as is also Schofield Barracks, a monster army post. At the northern point of the island a roomy hotel, in the midst of many and varied attractions, draws Honolulans to pleasurable recreation when they feel inclined to break the spell of famous Waikiki.

Places of amusement are numerous. Theaters are plentiful. Resorts, beaches, parks, drives, and delightful viewpoints make a long list, each item of which is rich in historical interest, legendary lore, or—what is more to the immediate point—just its own winning charm.

Hawaii's tropical foliage can be but faintly pictured and all too imperfectly described. The cocoanut, "Silent sentinel of the Southern sea," everywhere lifts its striking head above the surroundings. Mark Twain's humorous description, "a feather duster struck by lightning," fits at close range, but a picturesqueness is imparted to every vista into which it is brought. Every variety of palm and fern has been added to the natural flora of Hawaii. The mountains are clad with giant tree ferns, pandanus and koa adding to the beauty.



First Frame Building (1821), Contrasted with Old Grass Hut and Modern BusinessBlock.



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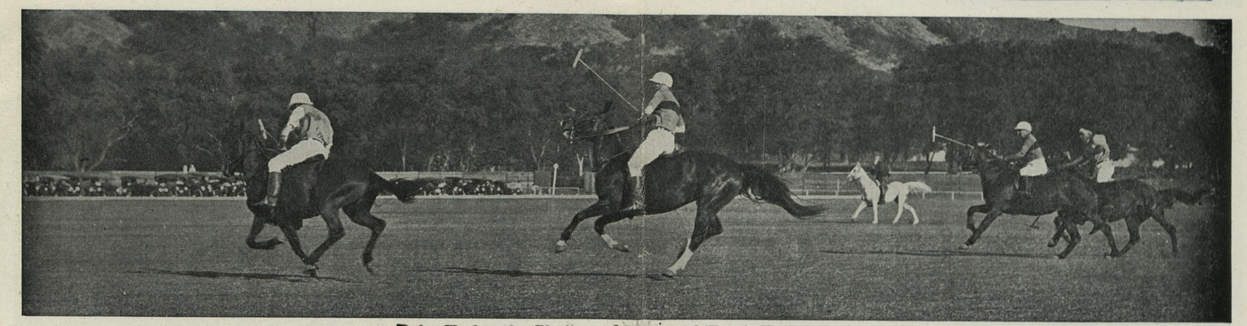
KAUAI, THE GARDEN ISLE

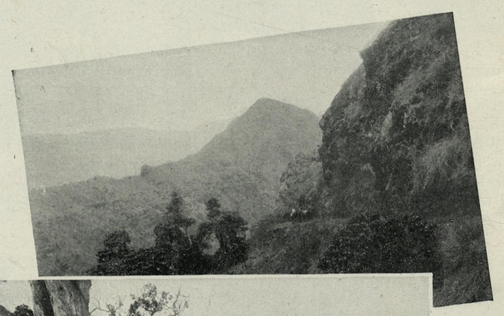




Nawiliwili Harbor.



Polo, Under the Shelter of Diamond Head, Honolulu. Photos by Baker.





Olokele Canyon.
Waimea Canyon.

LANDING at the port of Nawiliwili on the Island of Kauai, November 20th, 1917, Senator Henry L. Meyers thus describes his impression: "As we arrived in your harbor and were rowed in this morning, the waves sang rythmically in gentle cadence to the morning breezes. As I looked out across your green slopes to the cloud-dotted mountains in the distance, it seemed to me that I was as near Paradise as I ever hope to be in this world.

"That picture will ever remain fresh in my memory. I believe that when God was making all the rest of creation he was merely practicing; that for his queenly creation he waited until the last, and then made Kauai, the fairest of these fair islands. I do not believe now that the Garden of Eden was somewhere in Asia Minor. I think rather it was and is Kauai."



Hanalei Bay.

Waimea Canyon has frequently been compared to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. It is not so extensive, but for depth and strange formations, for brilliancy of color, intensity of purple shadows in the receding sunlight, and for tremendous precipitous walls, Waimea Canyon can hold its place among the scenic wonders of the world. It is three thousand feet deep and over a mile in width, while it covers twenty-five square miles in area. Waimea River appears as a silver ribbon on the floor of the canyon, winding in and out through the great tropical trees that here abound. The town of Waimea is distinguished in ancient traditions, and is famous as the place where Captain Cook, the discoverer of the Hawaiian Islands, first anchored in 1778. At the mouth of the river are the ruins of a stone fort built by the Russians in 1815.

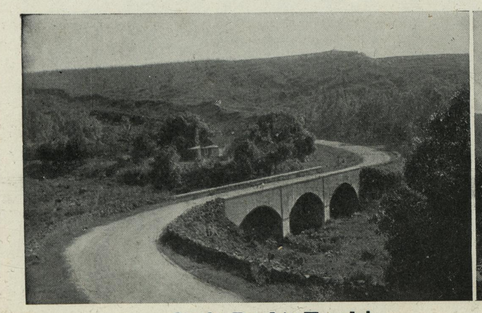
Olokele Canyon is another scenic wonder, differing considerably from the Waimea Canyon, the foliage being more dense; but is equally spectacular.

About twelve miles beyond Waimea there is a long line of low sandhills thrown up along the beach. As one walks over these mounds, or strikes the sand, a growling, barking sound is produced. For this reason they are called the Barking Sands. A theory has been promulgated that the compression of air between the angular particles of the sand creates the barking noise, but the natives say that the *uhanes,* or spirits of their departed ancestors, take this method to show their displeasure at being disturbed.

Another natural wonder to be seen on this Island is the Spouting Horn at Koloa. There is a cave, partly under the water and partly underground, through which the water rushes at every wave; bursting upward through an opening in the rock, it throws a fountain eighty to one hundred feet high. At the same time the air which is displaced seeks egress with a sound like an enormous motor horn, which can be heard a mile away.

The Valley and Falls of Hanapepe are remarkable among the scenery of Hawaii. Hanapepe Valley, like most others on this Island, extends inland almost to its center. As it recedes from the shore, the mountains stretch upward, and the valley walls grow higher. Rocks become cliffs, changing their form and appearance at every turn. Now a darkened narrow gorge, through which the river rushes violently, now a miniature valley—just room for a tiny village, and the cultivated lots of the inhabitants; now a stone viaduct, a flume through which one may look upward, as through ventilator in a mountain tunnel. Some five or six miles inland the level of the valley begins to rise rapidly, creating beautiful cascades before the Hanapepe Falls appears in view. The height of this waterfall is 326 feet.

On the way to Hanalei, over a perfect automobile road, winding through populous valleys, between blooming canefields and past wavy, grass-covered hills, may be seen the Falls of Wailua. The river is about seventy feet wide, and a gorge 180 feet deep catches the water in its lava basin, tossing the spray many feet into the air. The sun shining through the gulch tints the water with rainbow colors and a feeling of awe steals over one as the deafening roar of the rushing cataract continues in an unbroken sound.



On the Road to Hanalei.

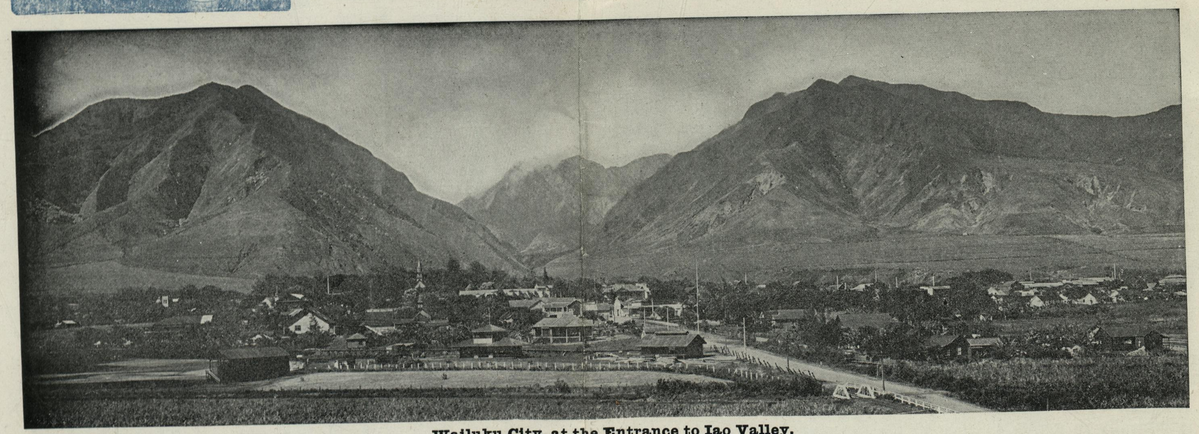


Hanalei Valley.



MAUI, THE VALLEY ISLE





Photos by Baker.

Wailuku City, at the Entrance to Iao Valley.

LANDING at the port of Lahaina the traveler will note that the town is almost completely hidden by dense masses of foliage. Some of the buildings are reminders of old-time activities, when this was not only the political but the commercial center of the kingdom. It was formerly a royal residence and at times whole fleets of whaling vessels were anchored off the port.

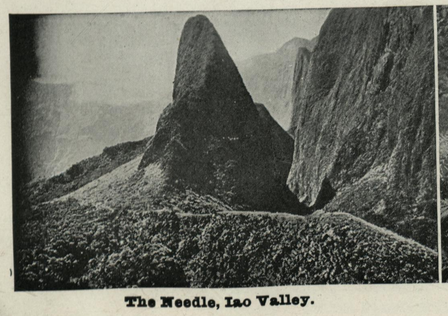
From Lahaina to Wailuku is over a road very often compared with the Amalfi drive in Italy. On the left rise precipitously high mountains while, just as steep, on the right, the road is built 200 feet and more over the ocean. In full view is the lofty crest of Haleakala, the House of the Sun, rising over ten thousand feet above the sea. Haleakala is now a part of the great Hawaiian National Park.

The famous Iao Valley penetrates the mountain mass just back of Wailuku, cutting it almost in twain. At the base of the mountain chain the valley is about half a mile wide. Approaching the interior, the valley gradually narrows and the whole face of nature, as far as the eye can reach, is wild and rugged in the extreme. Light, fleecy clouds veil the lofty mountain peaks, and either the internal force of nature that caused these grand upheavals, or the action of the elements since, has formed many curious and interesting shapes in the rock-ribbed mountains. The "Needle" appears to have been torn from the side of the mountain near which it stands, by some mighty convulsion, and points its slender finger skyward like the lofty spire of some vast cathedral.

The greatest sight on the Island of Maui is that from the summit of Haleakala, The House of the Sun. Arriving at the top and looking down into the vast pit, more than two thousand feet into the abyss below—its sides almost perpendicular, and its diameter seven and a half miles—one can imagine what must have been the scene when this mighty mountain, ten thousand feet high, was rent—a great sea of molten fire rushing, roaring, seething, ever rising higher and still higher as the pent-up forces of the internal world crowded the yielding mass of liquid fire out from its depths. It is almost impossible to realize the great area of the crater; the air is so clear at this altitude. The whole of New York City, below Central Park, could be buried within its depths, and the highest of that city's church spires would be but toys by the side of its cones; cones which are themselves craters within the towering walls of the one mighty volcanic opening, in comparison with which the largest of the other great craters of the world are but as pigmies by the side of a giant.

As you gaze longer and still longer at this, the most stupendous of nature's works, the mind becomes more and more impressed with its immensity.

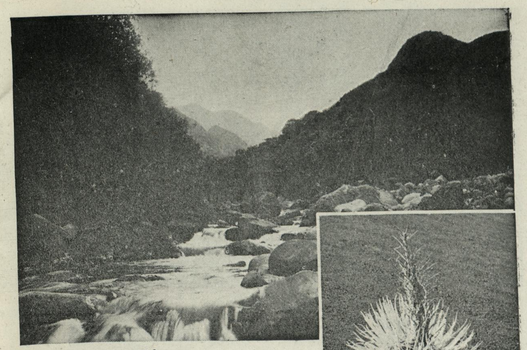
Away in the distance to the southeast, on the Island of Hawaii, can be seen the blue summits of the Kohala mountains, Mauna Loa and Hualalai, and the still higher



The Needle, Iao Valley.

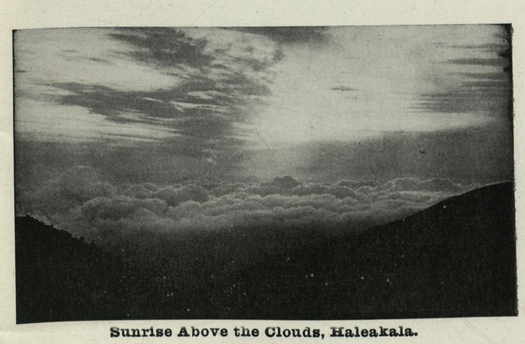


Maui Ditch Trail.



Iao River.
Silver Sword Plant.

crest of Mauna Kea, covered with a helmet of glistening snow. To the westward are the slender peaks of West Maui; beyond are the rock-bound coasts of Molokai; while still farther away, in the same direction, Oahu breaks the line of horizon—a dark mass against the sky.



Sunrise Above the Clouds, Haleakala.



Looking Into Haleakala.



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HAWAII, THE SCENIC ISLE



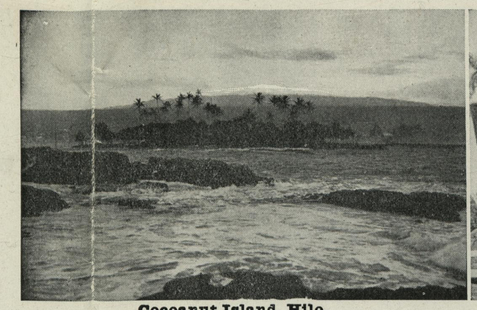
THE Island of Hawaii, the land of great active volcanoes and rare beauty of tropical scenery, is the home of the greater portion of the Hawaiian National Park—one of America's newest and most wonderful playgrounds. As the steamer skirts the coast of Windward Hawaii, in the early morning, a splendid view is obtained of the snow-capped mountain, Mauna Kea (13,825 feet); also of Mauna Loa (13,675 feet), on the slopes of which is the active volcano of Kilauea.

Passing innumerable gulches, canyons between ancient flows of lava, the traveller beholds hundreds of waterfalls, varying in size from tiny ribbons of silver to roaring cascades which plunge over the great cliffs into the vast Pacific.

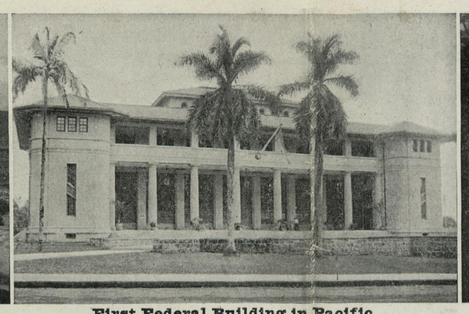
Hilo, the principal city and seaport, the gateway to the great National Park, is a poem. The cliffs and bluffs, which have been the chief features of the scenery up to this point, gradually become lower and lower, until at Hilo they disappear altogether, leaving a long sweeping line of beach upon which the surf breaks. There is a splendid harbor at Hilo, protected by a breakwater; and one of the prettiest spots is Cocoanut Island, from which a beautiful panoramic view of the mountains lies outstretched. In front is the placid bay of Hilo, and on the shore beyond is the city, almost hidden by luxuriant tropical foliage, while in the background are seen the two loftiest mountains in this ocean—at the right, Mauna Kea, snow-hooded; at the left, majestic Mauna Loa.

Rainbow Falls, two miles from Hilo, have a descent of about seventy feet, and tumble over a cave-pierced precipice into a large, deep basin.

A trip on the line of the Hawaii
spectacular in the world. This line wa Consolidated Railway to Paauilo, is one of the most crosses over 200 streams. Of the fortys completed in 1913, at a cost of nearly $4,000,000. It high, and from 400 to 1,006 feet long.-four bridges, fourteen are of steel, from 98 to 230 feet



Cocoanut Island, Hilo.

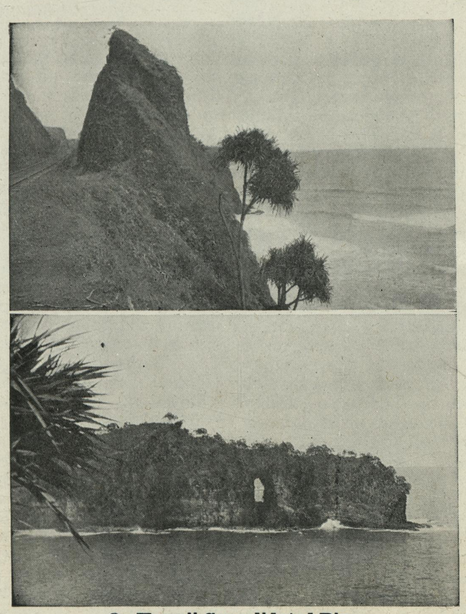


First Federal Building in Pacific.

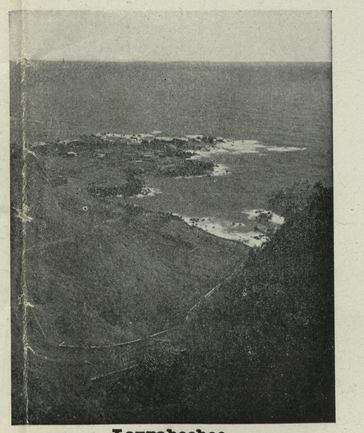


Rainbow Falls.

Onomea Bay is surrounded on three sides by high cliffs and jagged and rocky shores; with taro patches, cocoanuts and native houses. On the north arm of the bay is Onomea Arch, a natural window formed in the lava, crowned by palms and ferns, and through which can be seen the ocean on the other side.



On Hawaii Consolidated R'y.
Onomea Arch.



Laupahoehoe.

Gulches, or canyons, between ancient lava flows, are revealed in bewildering array, with the most wonderful foliage and waterfalls.

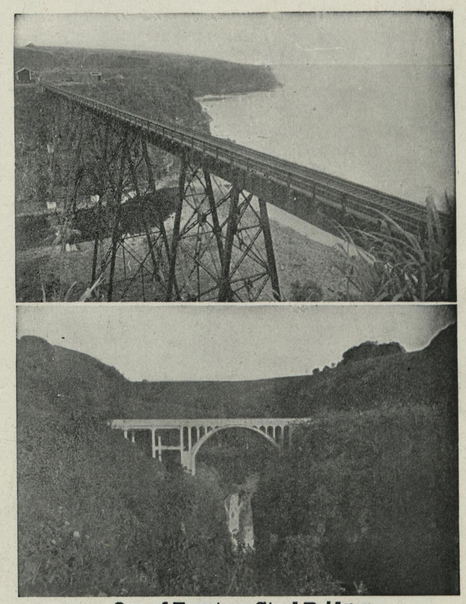
No visit to Hawaii would be complete without seeing the marvels of the Puna district. One of the most interesting sights is that of the lava-tree vases or molds. Examination of apparent tree trunks will show that they are hollow columns of lava. Long ago a very liquid flood of lava must have suddenly swept down through the forest and where it touched the tree trunks it formed molds the exact size and shape of the tree. Hundreds of these monuments are to be seen, some of them fifteen to twenty feet in height. It is in this district that one has an opportunity of seeing the Hawaiian in his villages away from foreign influences.

The Kona district is also intensely interesting, not only for its scenic beauties, but for its historical associations.

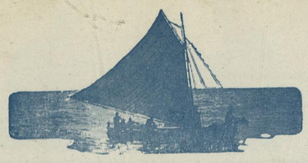
Kealakekua Bay is notable as the place where Captain Cook anchored; also where he died. The northern side of the bay is guarded by a high, frowning precipice, which, sweeping round, gradually melts into the mighty slope of Mauna Loa. At the foot of the western end of the precipice is a little projection of flat land forming one horn of the entrance to the harbor. It was on this spot that the last scene of Cook's life was played. A monument has been erected to his memory. It is a plain obelisk, standing in a small enenclosure. On the bay is the village of Napoopoo, shaded by a grove of cocoanut trees, and it is near here that one of the finest specimens of the ancient temples or *heiaus* may be seen, at Honaunau. The Temple of Refuge was used in time of war to house the women, children and old people of the neighboring districts, while the men went to battle. Here they awaited in safety the issue of the conflict; secure against surprise and destruction in the event of defeat. Interesting excavations have recently been made here by a noted archaeological authority.

There are two good hotels in this vicinity and many days may be profitably employed exploring the caves and the old lava flows.

A great lava outbreak from Mauna Loa in October, 1919, swept through the tropical forest near here and plunged into the sea below. The flow continued for nearly a month and was seen by thousands of visitors.



One of Fourteen Steel Bridges.
Honolii Gulch.



KILAUEA, HOUSE OF EVERLASTING FIRE





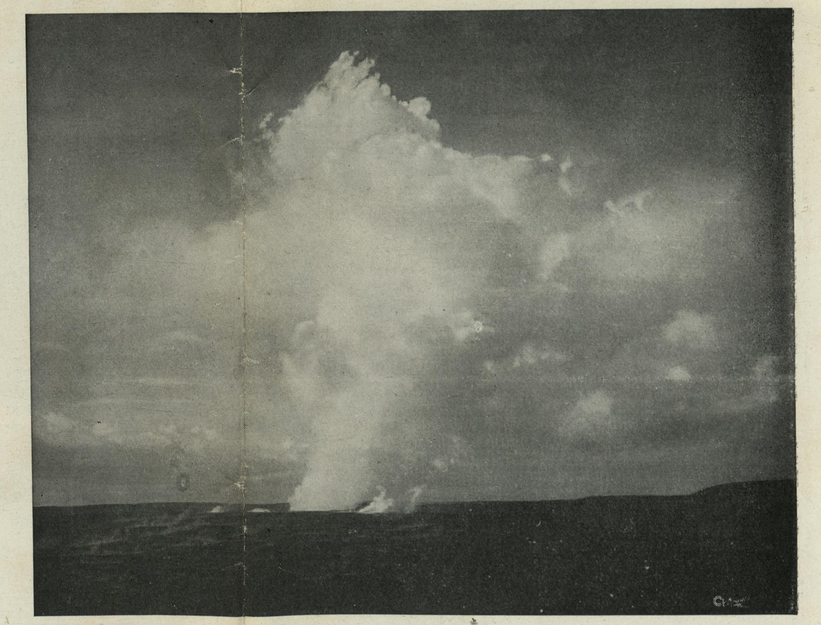
Tree Ferns, Volcano Road. Baker Photo.



Snow-Capped Mauna Kea. Copyright Bonine.

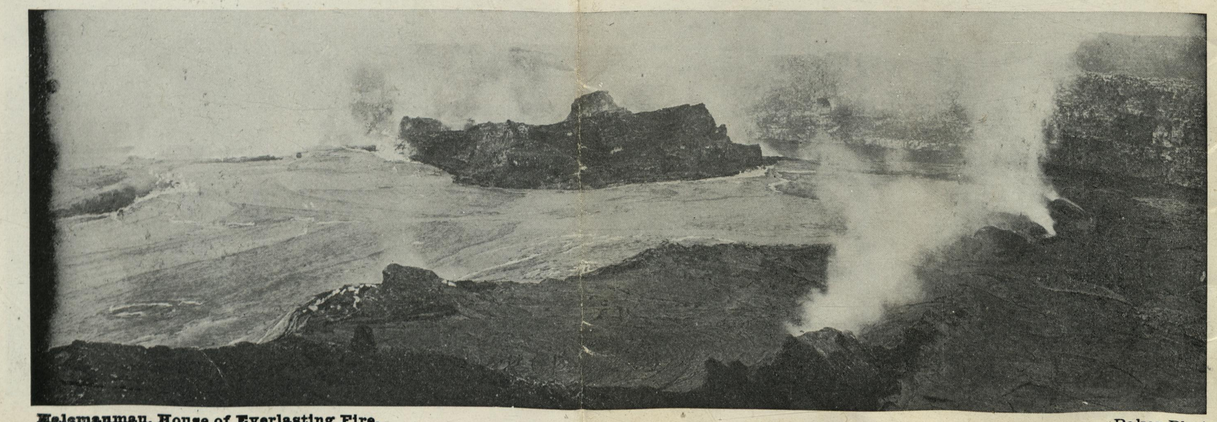
THE great, active Volcano of Kilauea, situated in the heart of the Hawaiian National Park, described by many world-travellers as the most awe-inspiring spectacle in the universe, is the mecca of every visitor to the Hawaiian Islands. Not only is it the most continuously active volcano in the world, but it is by far the most easily accessible, being reached in an automobile drive of two hours from the town of Hilo, over excellent roads traversing beautiful tropical scenery. An excellent service of passenger steamers from Honolulu is at the disposal of the visitor, and automobiles start direct from the wharf.

The road gradually ascends through sugar cane plantations to a high elevation and then plunges into a great forest of magnificent tree-ferns, whose fronds arch thirty feet overhead and provide delightful shade for many miles. At four thousand feet above the sea the rim of the great crater is reached, and here two good hotels cater to the comfort of guests from all over the globe. From one the visitor is presented with an unobstructed view of the whole volcano and of the 14,000-foot, snow-capped mountains Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, the latter being intermittently active and the world's largest volcano. This view of the crater from the Volcano House, which is situated upon the very rim, is impressive in the extreme, for the visitor sees an enormous pit or sink, nearly eight miles in circumference; with perpendicular walls six hundred feet in height. The floor of this pit, which has an area of 2,750 acres, is filled with a vast sea of solidified lava, twisted and contorted into every shape imaginable, with jets of steam and vapor rising from innumerable cracks and crevices. Almost at the center of the pit is the active throat of the volcano itself, known to the natives as Halemaumau, "the House of Everlasting Fire". In Hawaiian mythology, this is the home of Pele, goddess of volcanoes. This throat or inner pit is a mile in circumference and contains at all times a raging sea of molten lava, its white-hot waves lashing and gnawing at the imprisoning walls, and its vast fountains of incandescent rock eternally flinging their

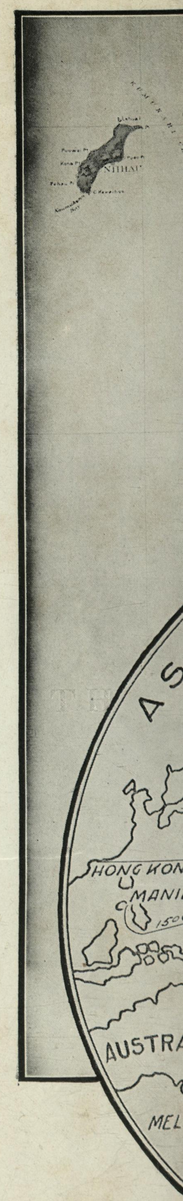


Fiery Pit, from Volcano House. Copyright Bonine.

fiery spray in air; seething and roaring in awful and awesome grandeur. The molten sea rises and falls periodically, at times even overflowing the rim of the pit and spreading out over the floor of the main crater, while red-hot crags and massive islands rise from its depths to either collapse in tumultuous avalanches or subside gently beneath the surface of the lava. The pit is fascinating by daylight, but at night, when the imprisoned fires are at their grandest, the scene is enthralling and utterly defies description. As an example of primal force it is without parallel, while as a spectacle nothing can ever approach it. It may be witnessed in perfect safety, even by persons in feeble health, and no accident has ever taken place in connection with its activities. It is reached from the hotels by a good foot-trail leading down the cliff and for some three miles over the lava floor, or by an automobile road, leading through picturesque tropical forest almost to the very rim of the fire-pit itself. There are many great tubes or tunnels, wonderful forests of ancient koa trees and tree-ferns, banks of live sulphur and bottomless fissures and earthquake cracks. The United States Government in collaboration with the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association maintains an interesting observatory and seismological station upon the brink of the crater, in charge of a world-famous scientist, and visitors are frequently permitted to inspect the wonderful apparatus installed. The trails are all well marked by signboards, and horses are easily obtained for longer expeditions, or for the trip to the summit of Mauna Loa. Near the top of this great mountain is the crater of Mokuaweoweo, with an area of 2,370 acres, a circumference of 9.47 miles, a length of 3.7 miles, and a width of 1.74 miles. Its height is 13,675 feet and it is also included in the Hawaiian National Park area.



Halemaumau, House of Everlasting Fire. Baker Photo.







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Visit the great Hawaiian National Park (areas marked in color). Write for "Hawaii—A Primer", giving full detailed information concerning the island group. Also Hawaii National Park. Mailed free. Your nearest railroad or ticket agency will gladly supply information as to rates, etc., or write to

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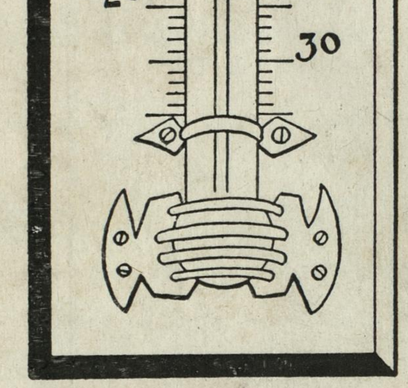

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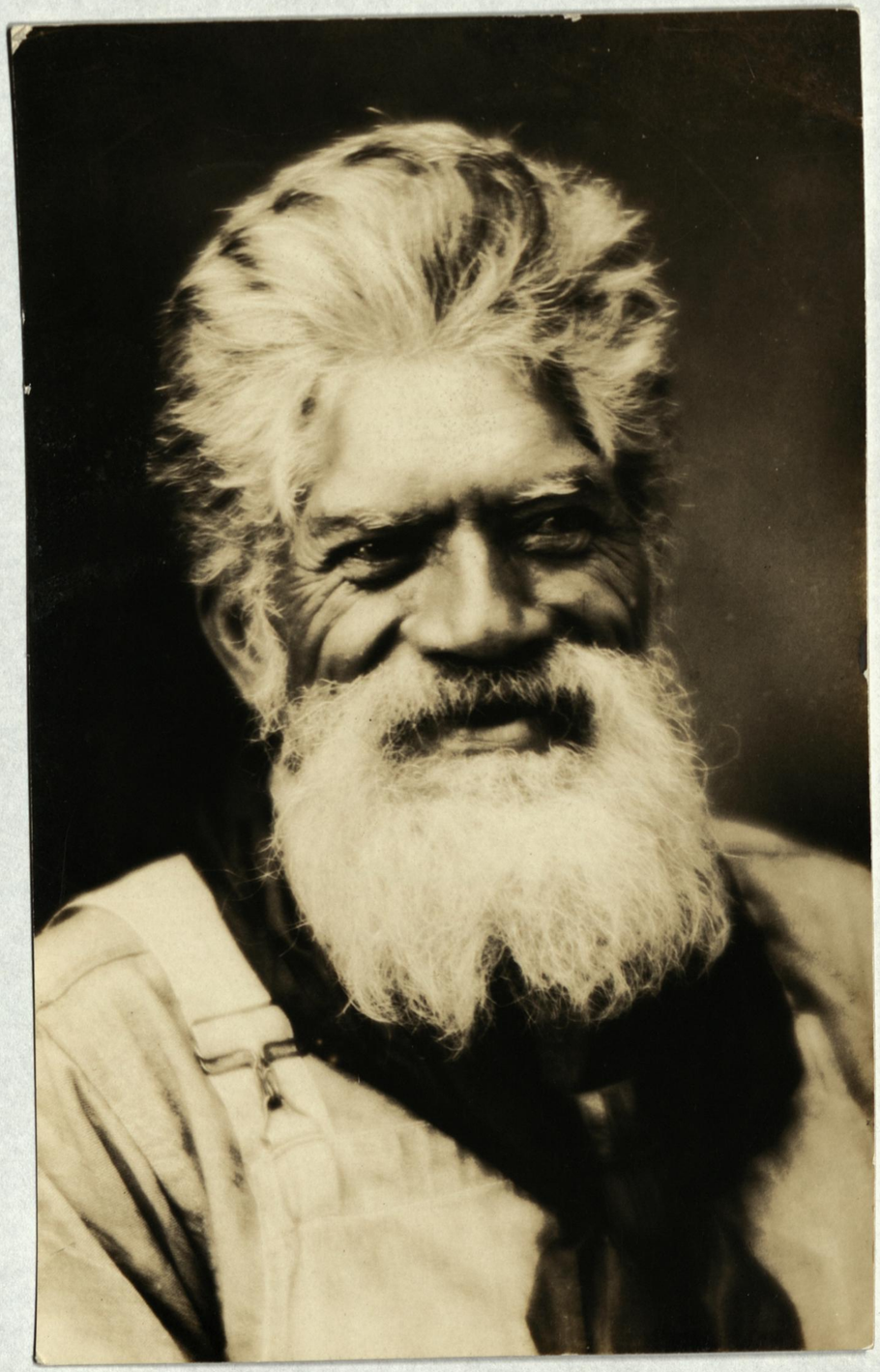

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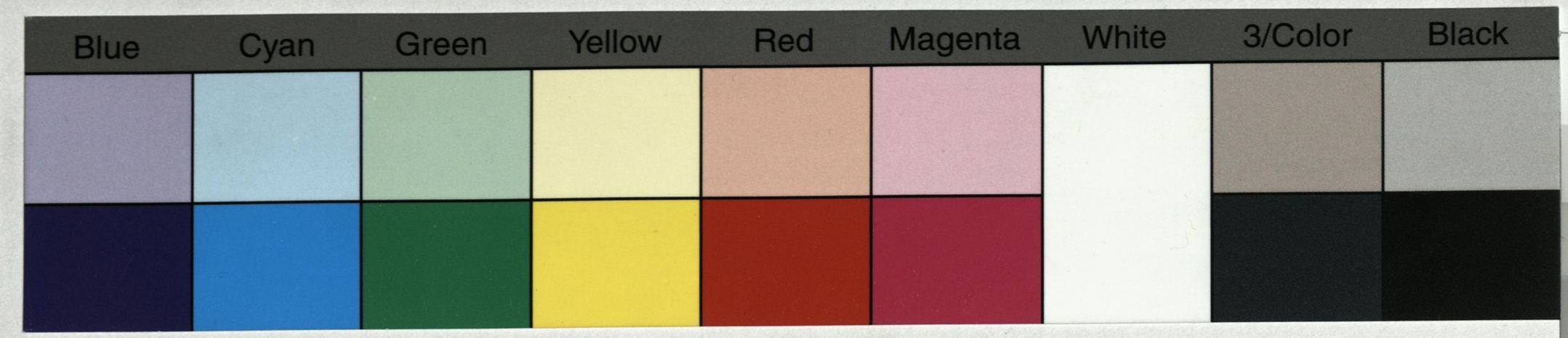

C163—UPSIDE DOWN FALLS

Located near Honolulu. A periodic wind current catches the falling water and draws it up the canyon, giving it the appearance of flowing "up." The natives have termed this the "Upside Down Falls."

Reproduced from a Kodachrome by Mike Roberts

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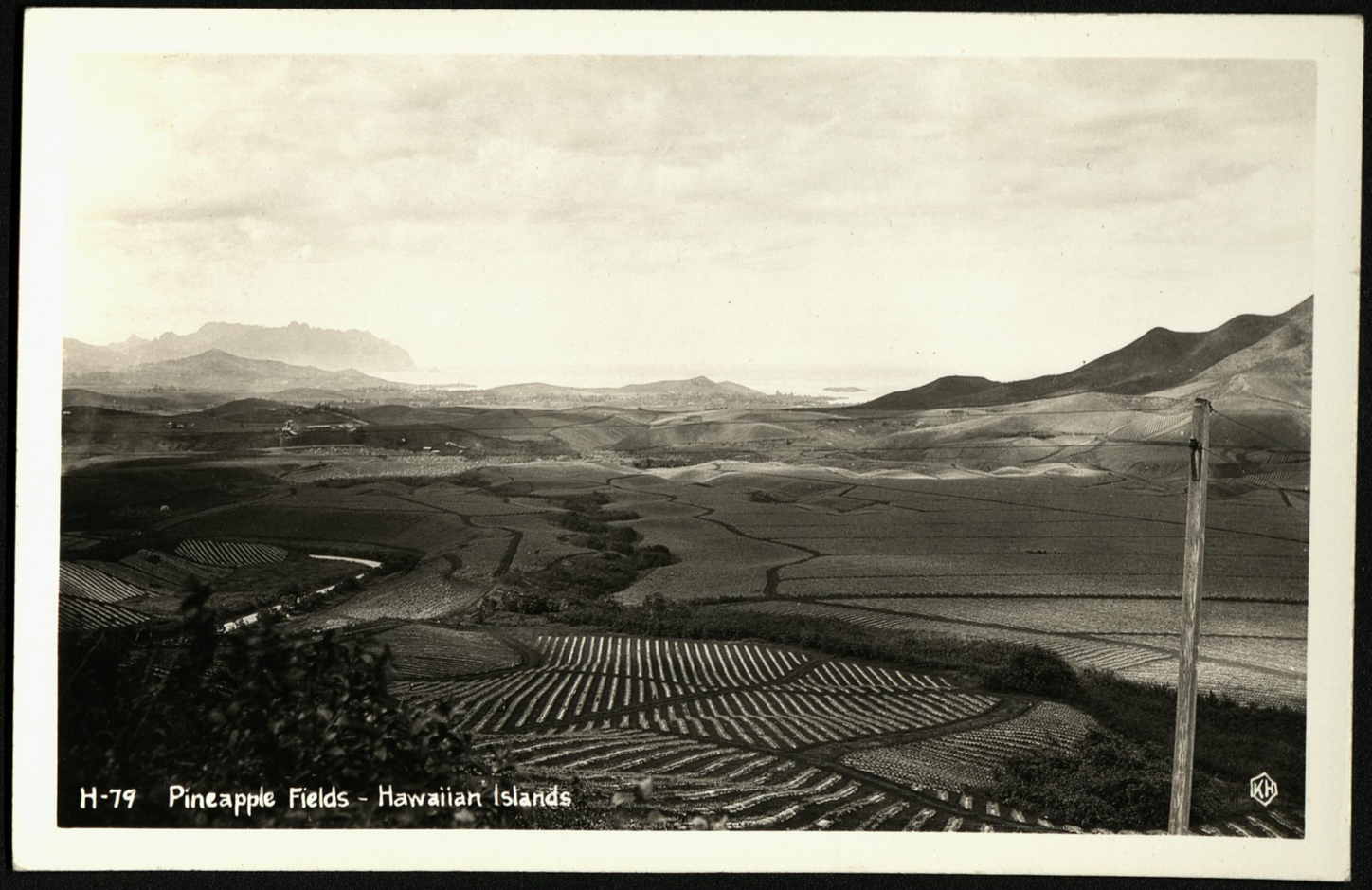

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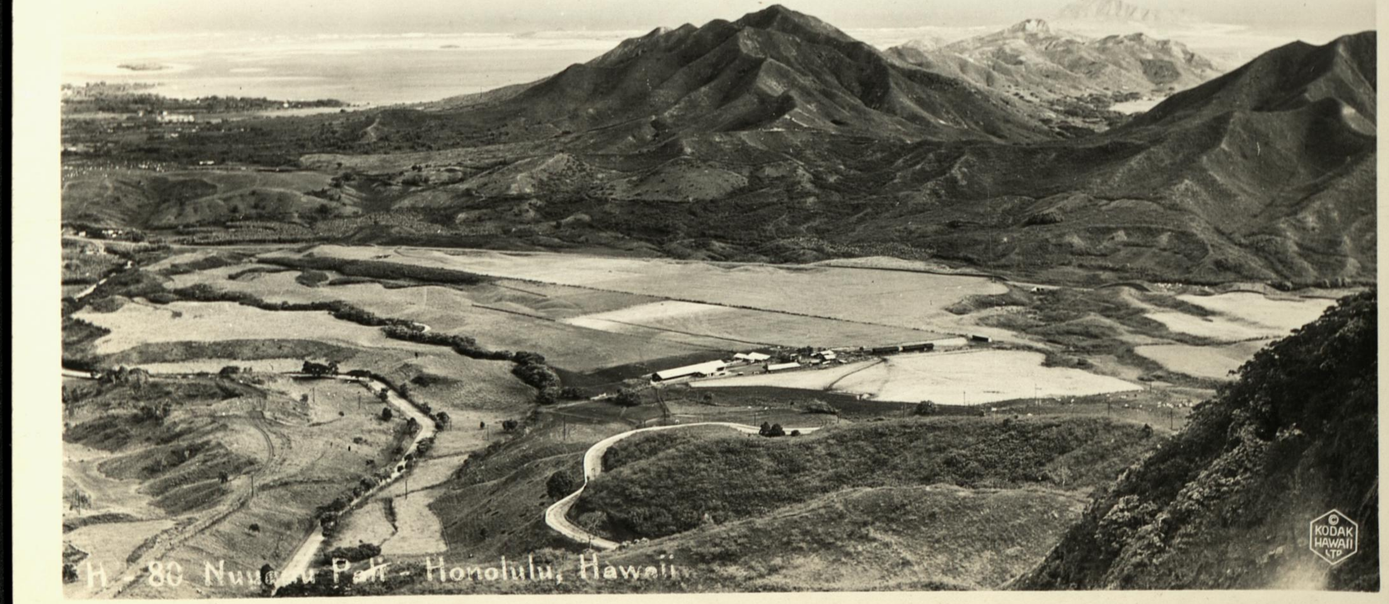

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C393—NUUANU PALI, T. H.

From the observation point seen in the foreground, Island sightseers enjoy a panorama of lush tropical beauty stretching before them to the ocean.

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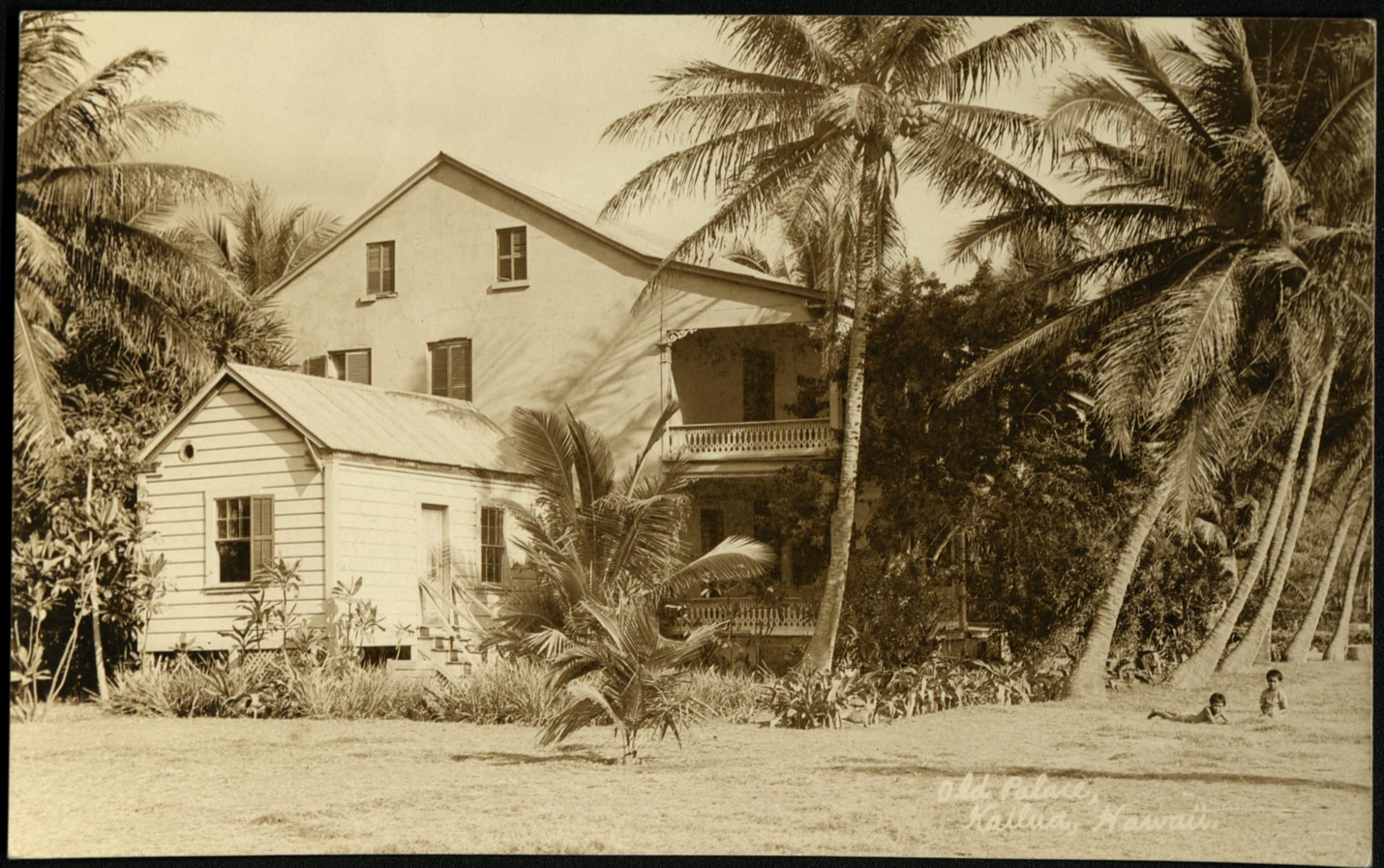

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C314—MOANA HOTEL, T.H.

World-famous Waikiki Beach stretches before beautiful Moana Hotel on the Island of Maui in Hawaii.

Color Card

KODACHROME REPRODUCTION BY
MIKE ROBERTS STUDIOS BERKELEY 2, CALIFORNIA

Address

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

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H-345 "Honolulu Hale" (City Hall) – Honolulu, T.H.

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

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H - 67 Rice Planting, Hawaiian Islands

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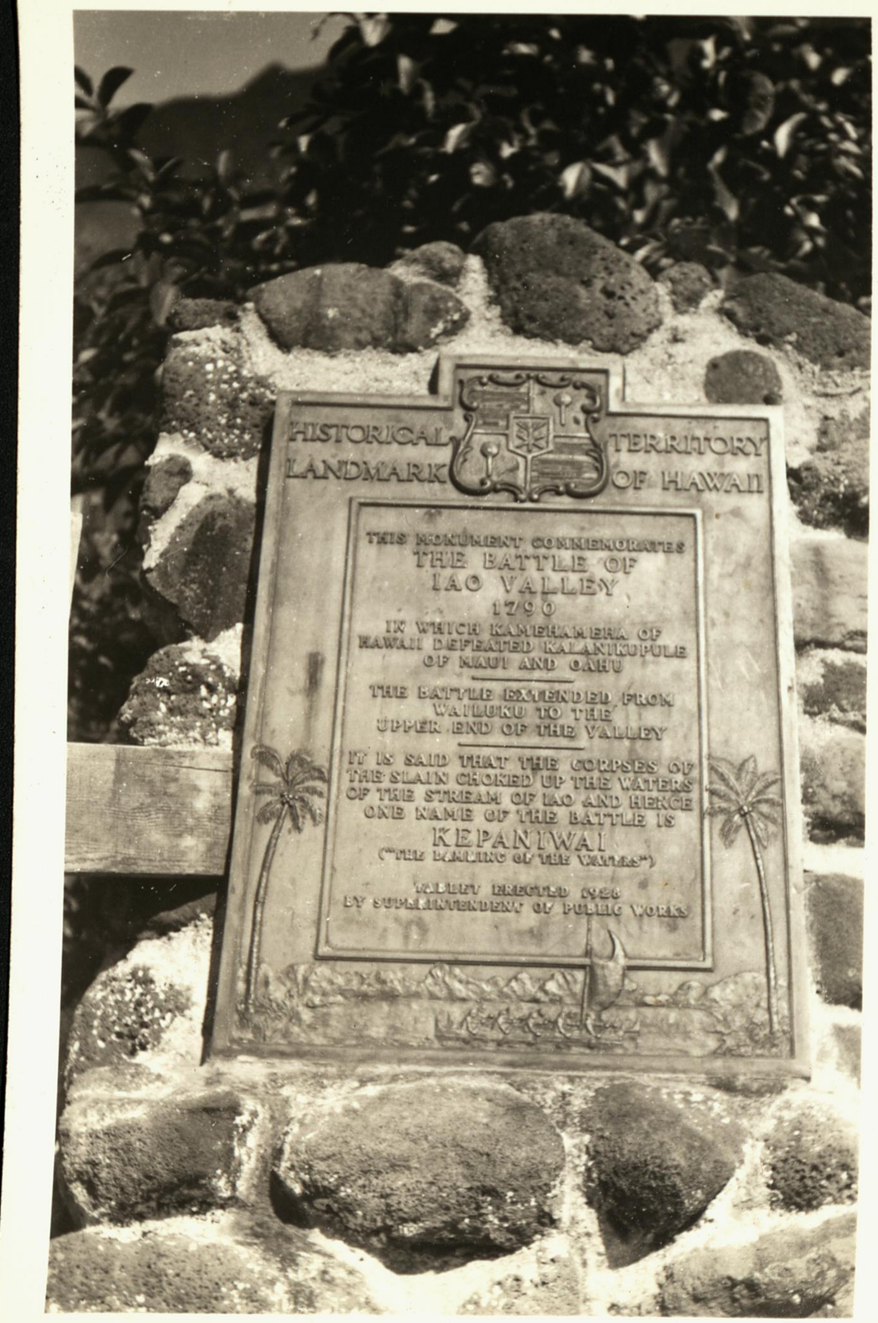
HISTORICAL TERRITORY
LANDMARK OF HAWAII
THIS MONUMENT COMMEMORATES
THE BATTLE OF
IAO VALLEY
1790
IN WHICH KAMEHAMEHA OF
HAWAII DEFEATED KALANIKUPULE
OF MAUI AND OAHU
THE BATTLE EXTENDED FROM
WAILUKU TO THE
UPPER END OF THE VALLEY
IT IS SAID THAT THE CORPSES OF
THE SLAIN CHOKED UP THE WATERS
OF THE STREAM OF IAO AND HENCE
ONE NAME OF THE BATTLE IS
KEPANIWAI
("THE DAMMING OF THE WATERS")
TABLET ERECTED 1928
BY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

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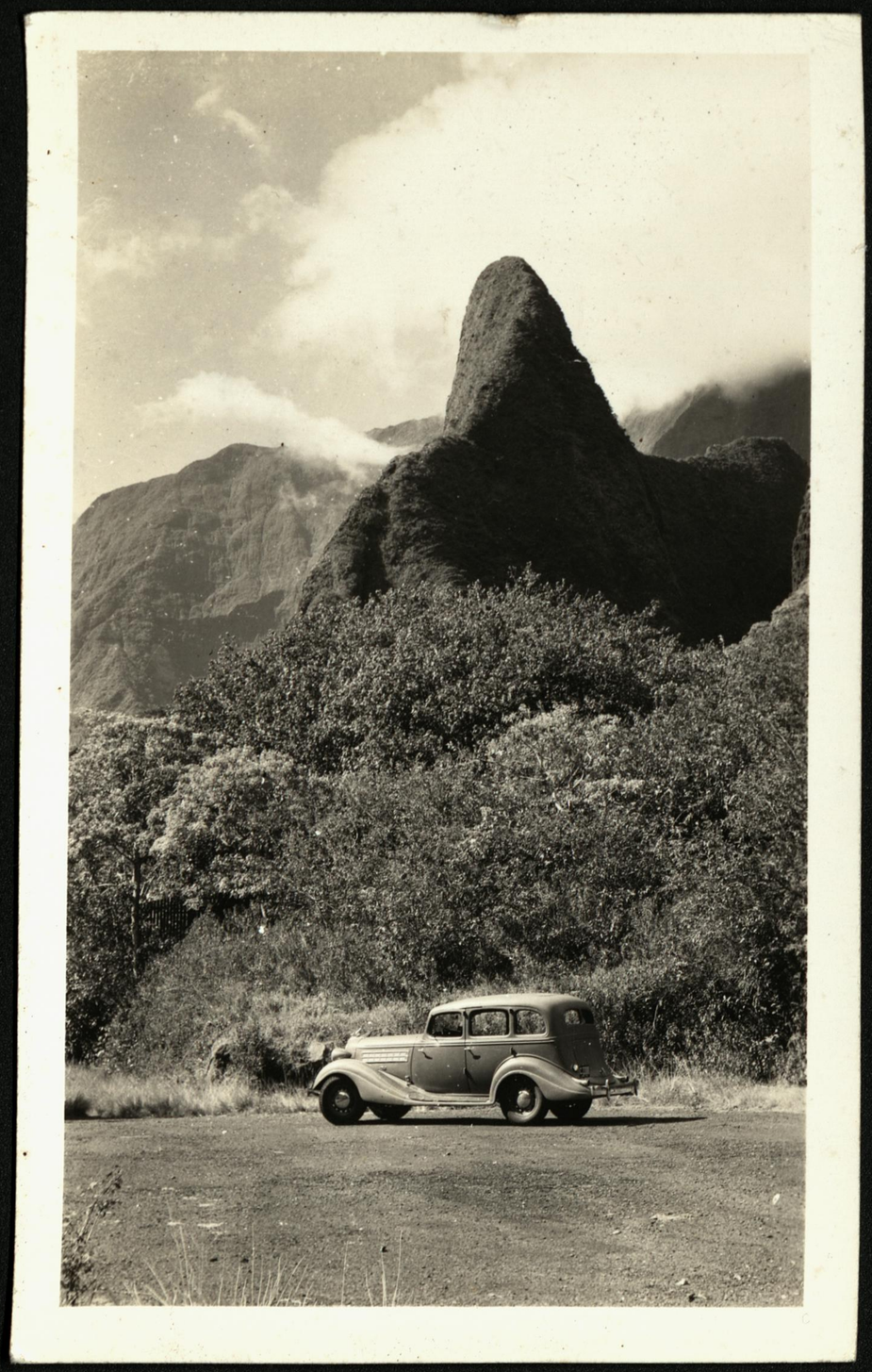

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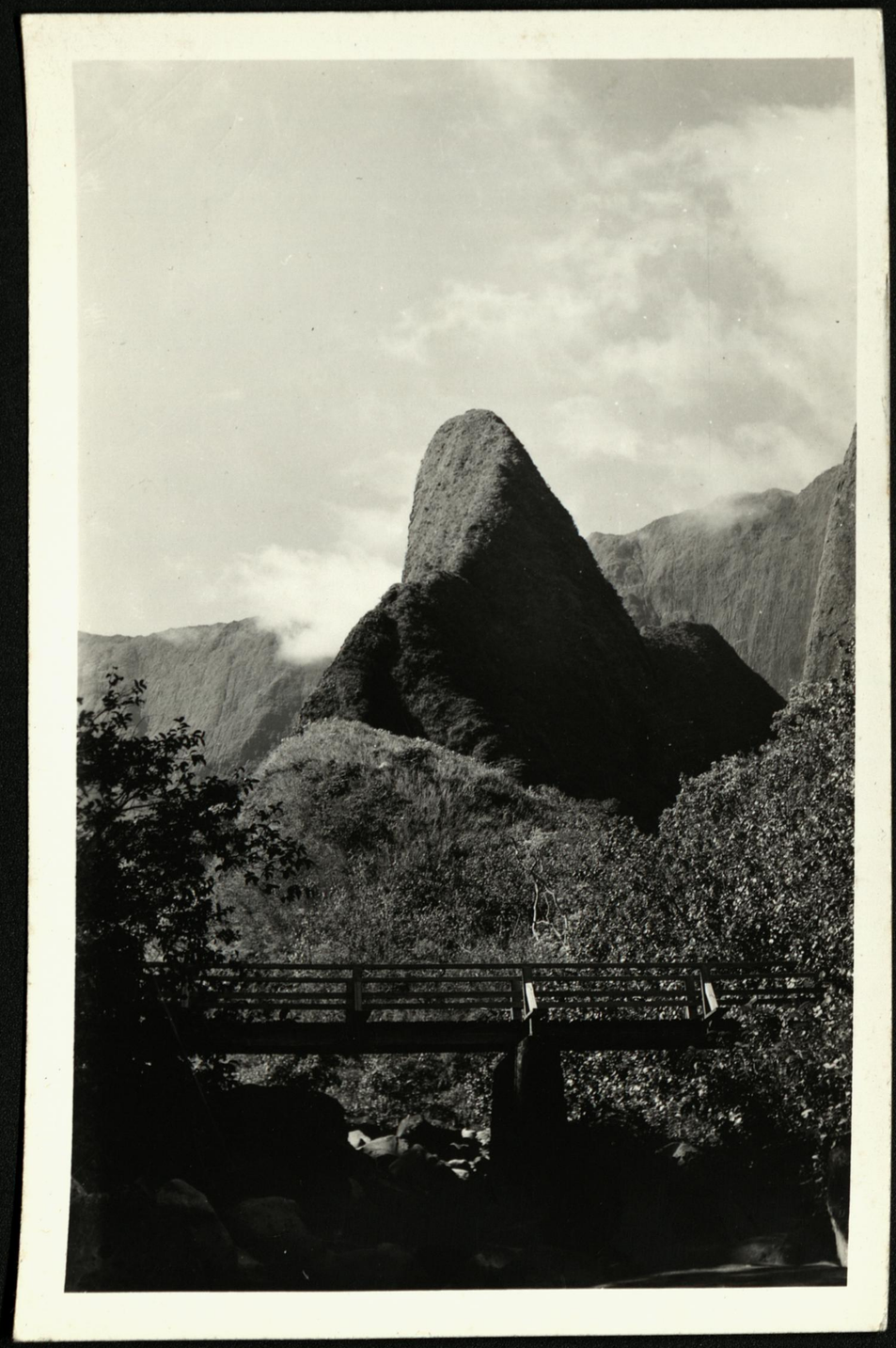

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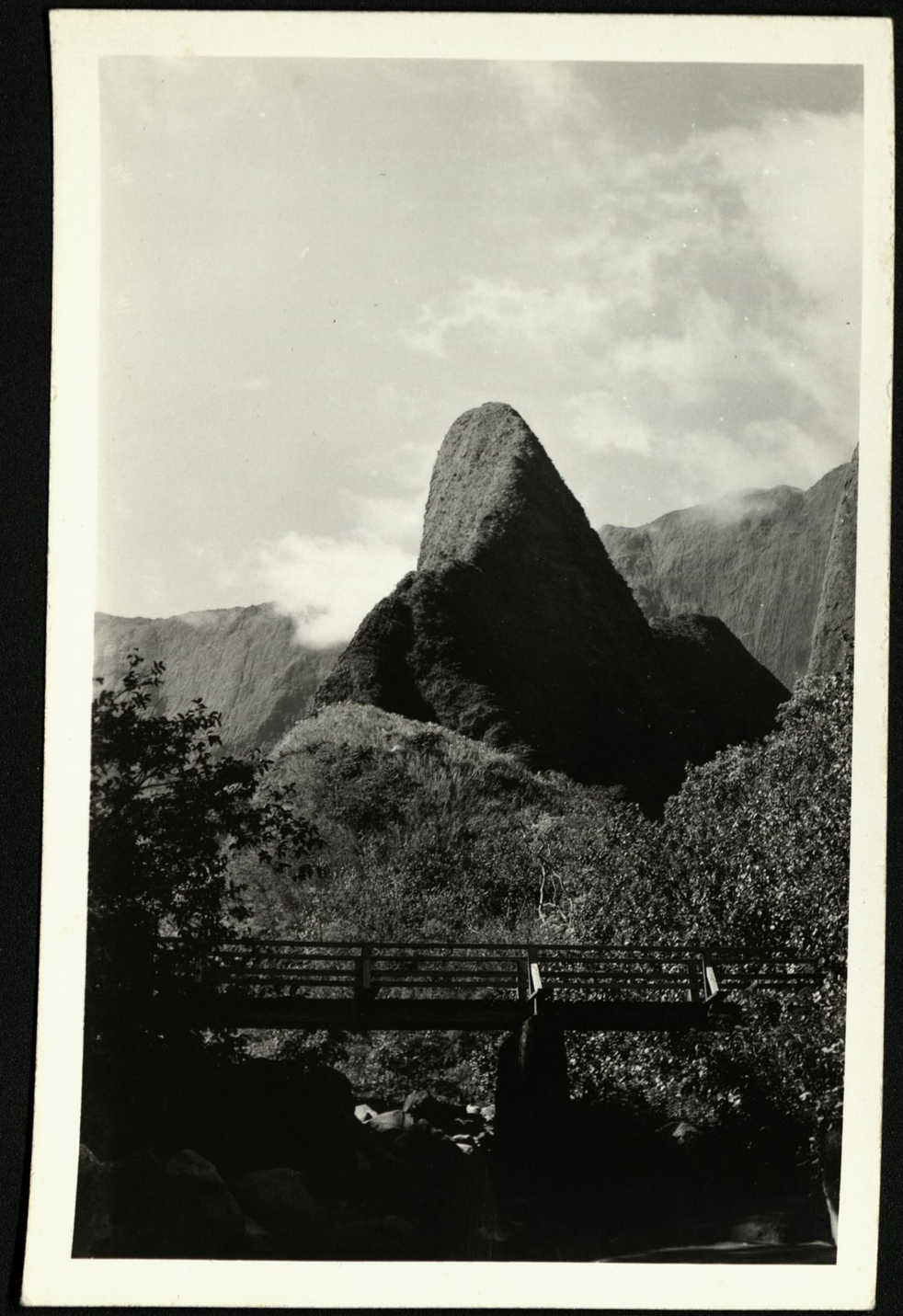

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H - 135 Haleakala Crater, Maui

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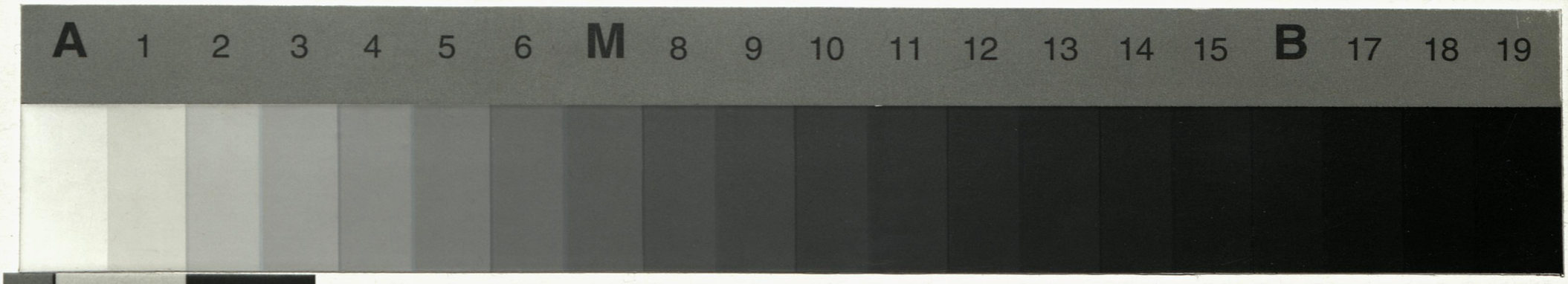
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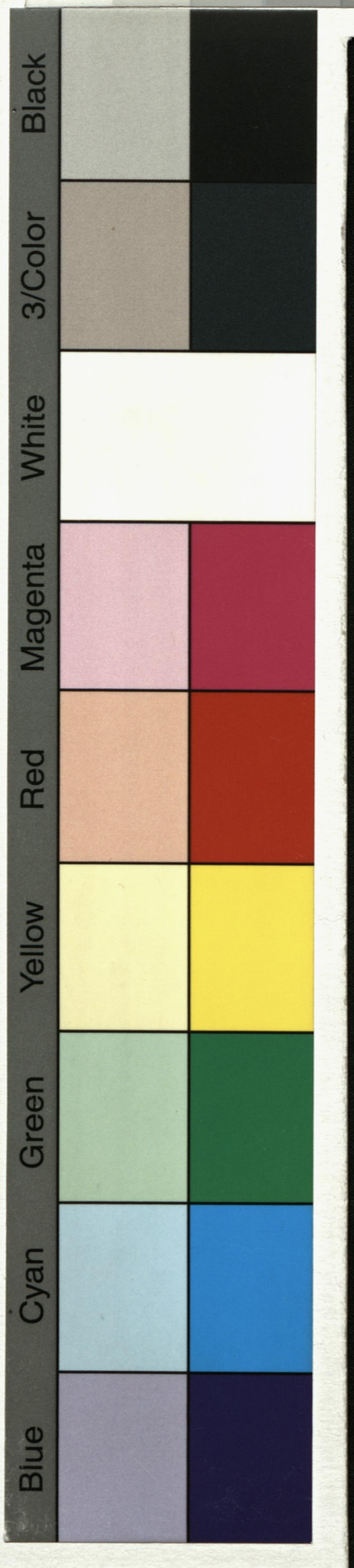
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Magenta
Red
Yellow
Green
Cyan
Blue

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

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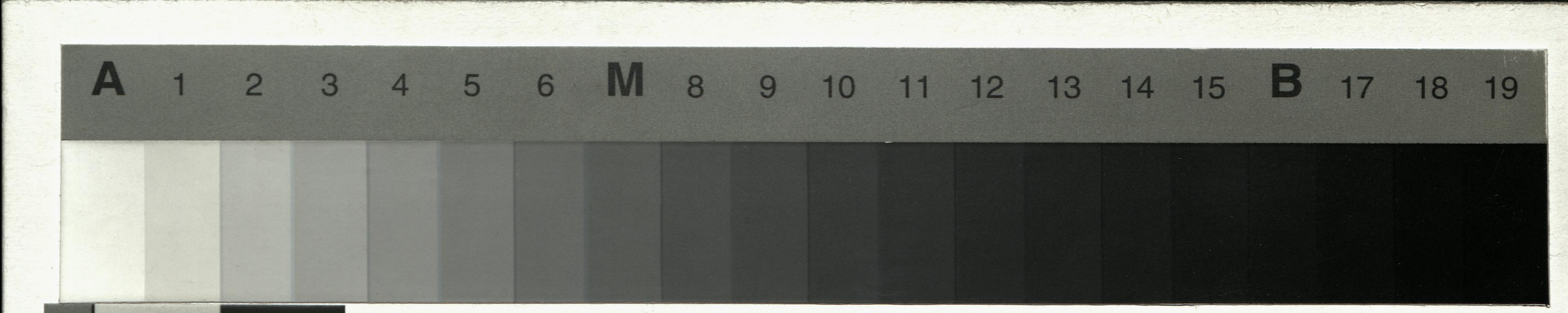
Conservation Resources
alpha cellulose / neutral pH / non-buffered / lignin free / sulfur free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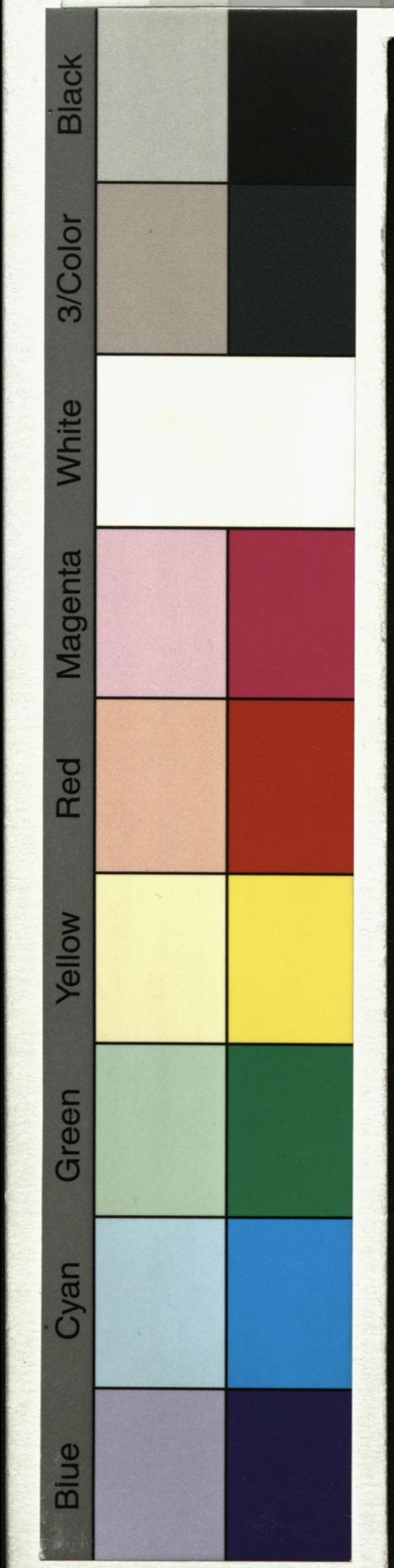
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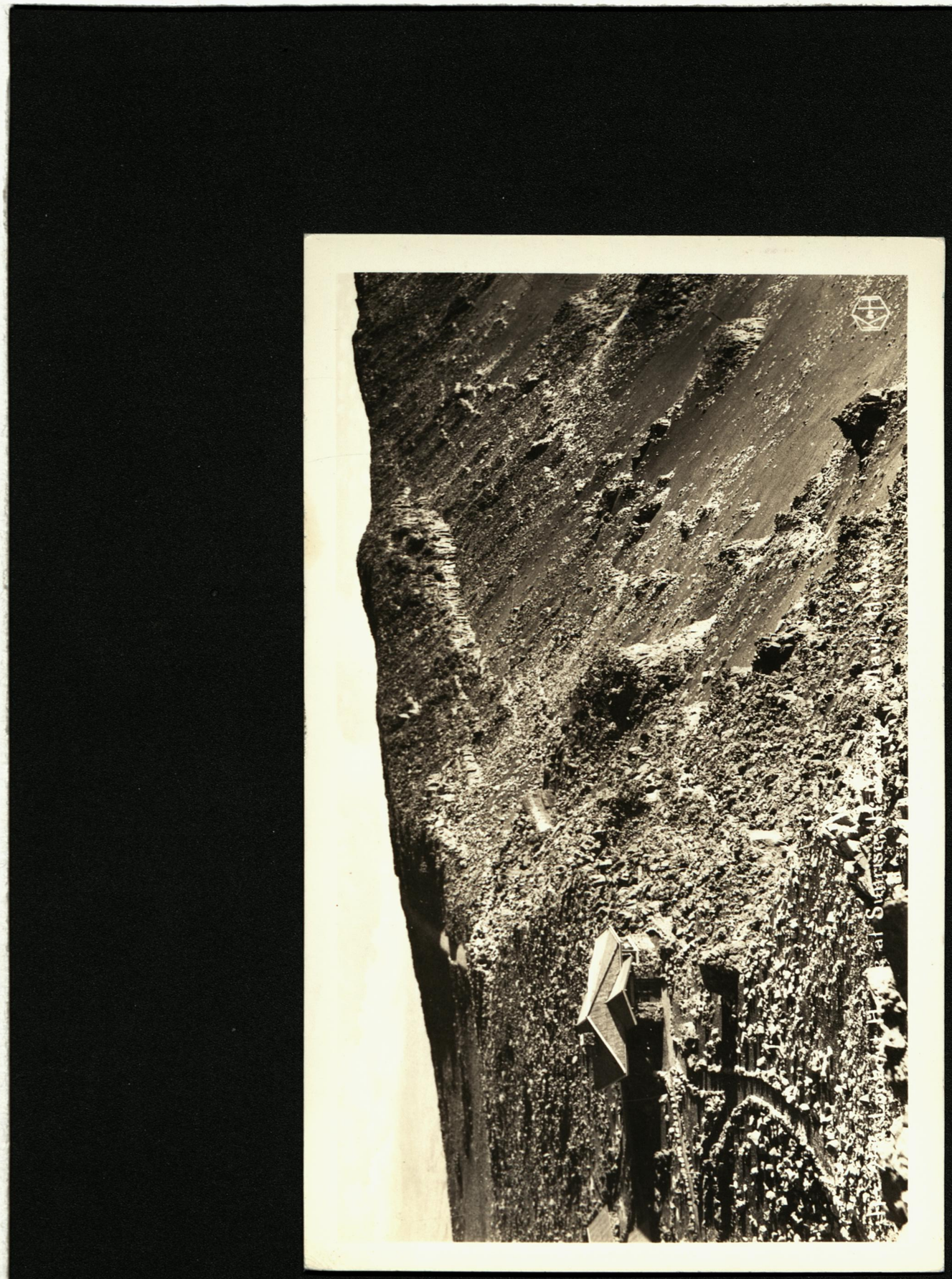

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H-145 Kamehameha Statue - Honolulu

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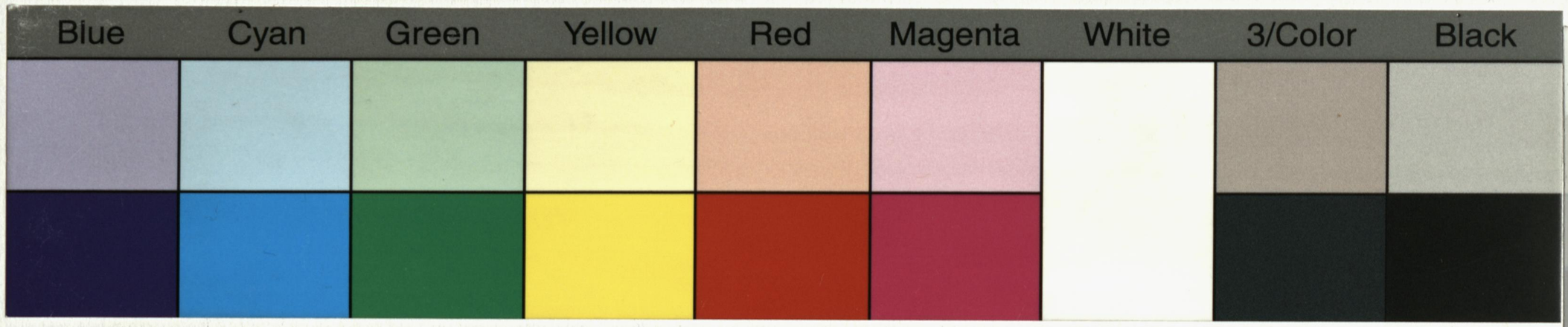
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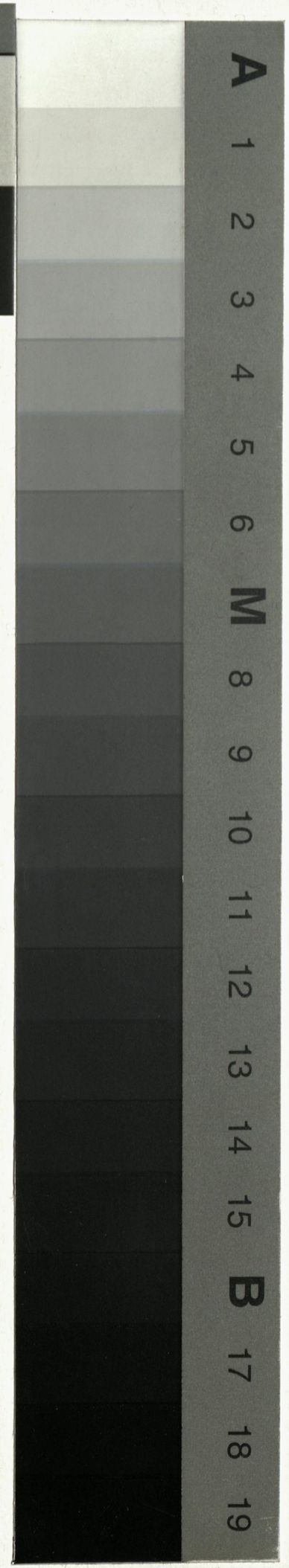
THE BEACH AT THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL
R4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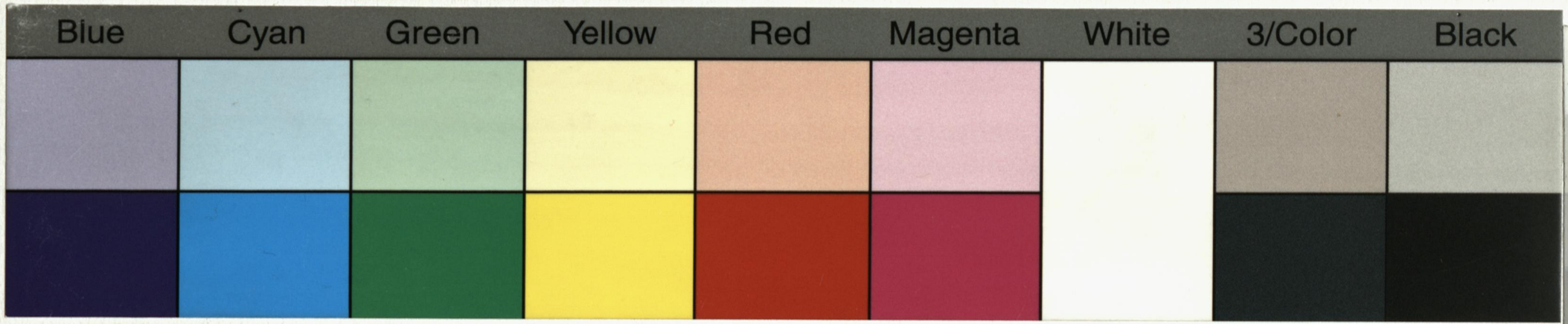
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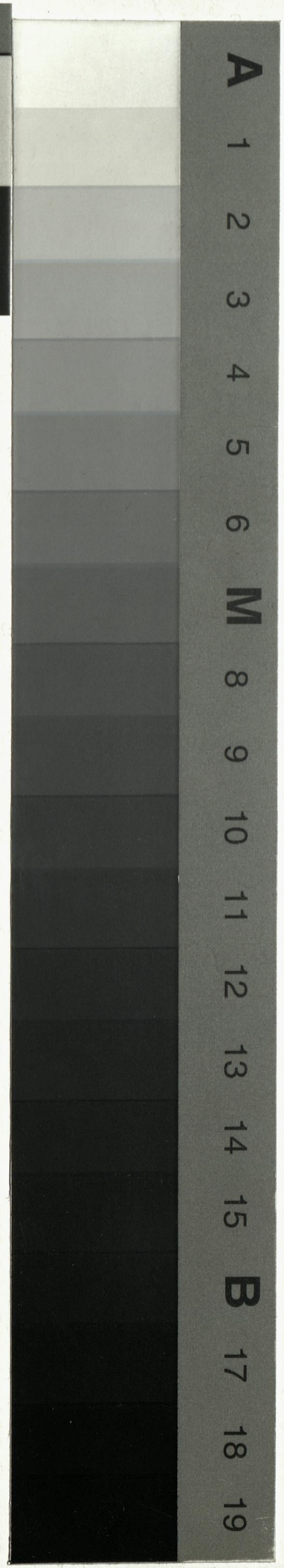
H-145 Kamehameha Statue - Honolulu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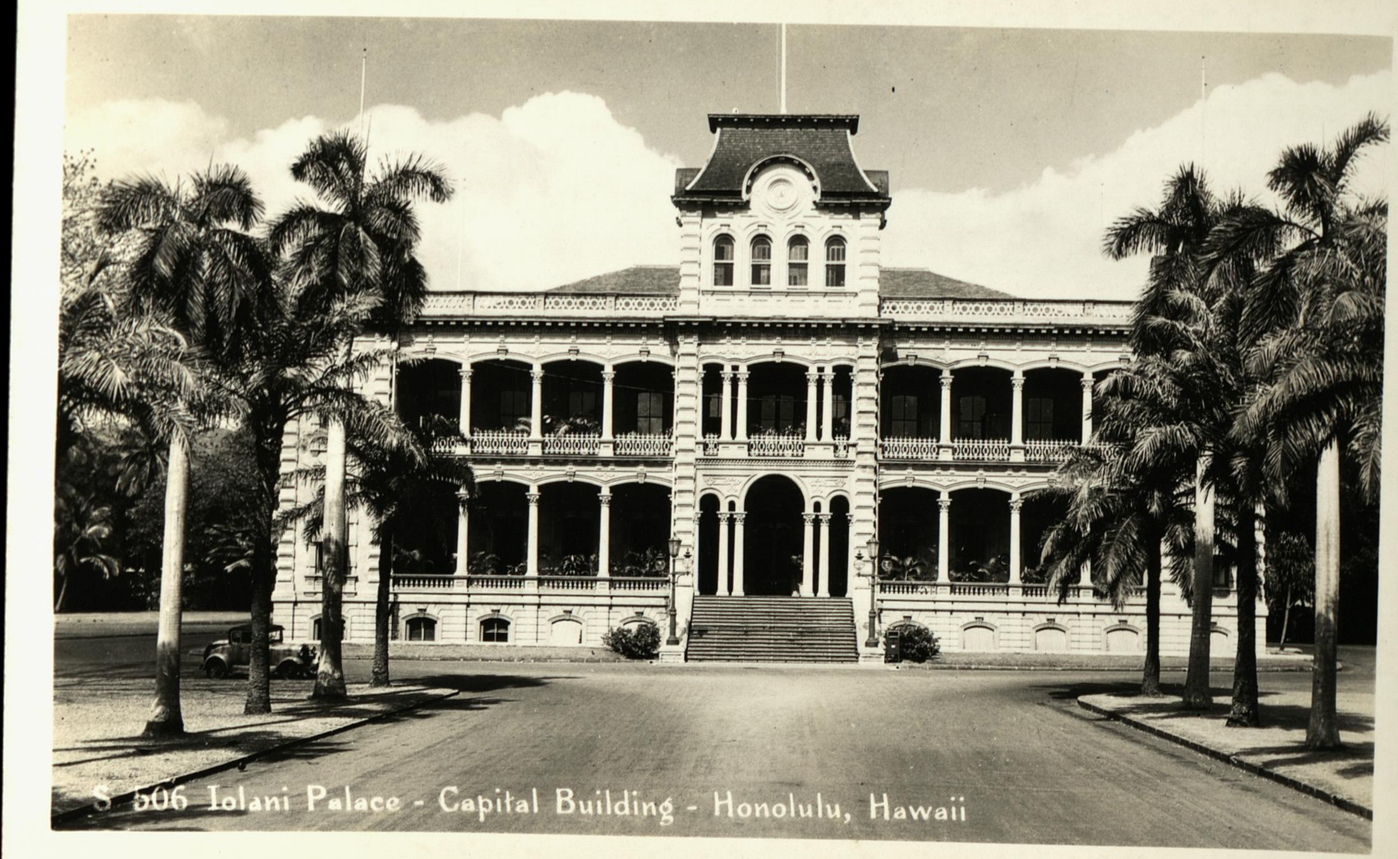

S 506 Iolani Palace - Capital Building - Honolulu, Hawaii

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POST CARD

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Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black



H-334 Lei Maker - Hawaii

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Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

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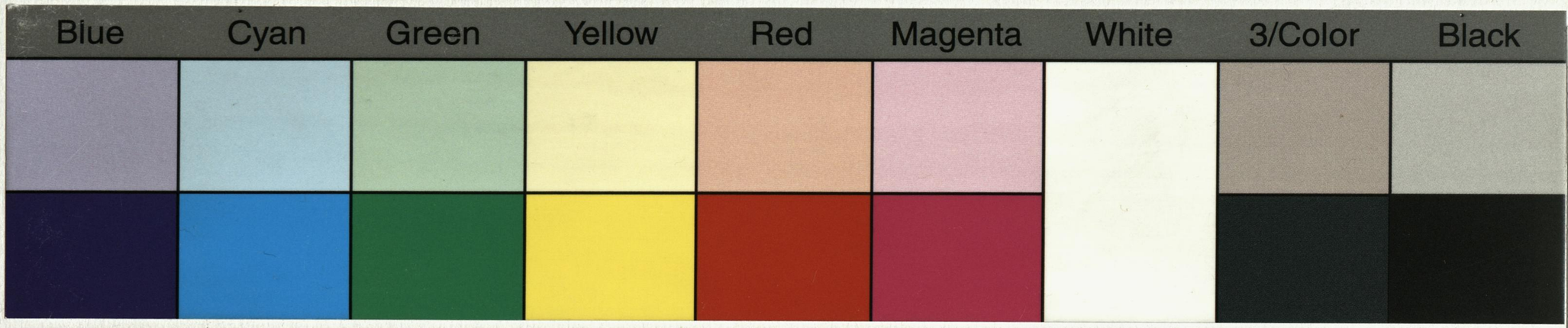
C807—ALOHA TOWER

The friendly Aloha Tower greets the incoming traveler and bids farewell to those sailing away. From this tower one can enjoy an excellent view of the city of Honolulu and surrounding country.

Color Kard

KODACHROME REPRODUCTION BY
MIKE ROBERTS STUDIOS BERKELEY 2, CALIFORNIA

Address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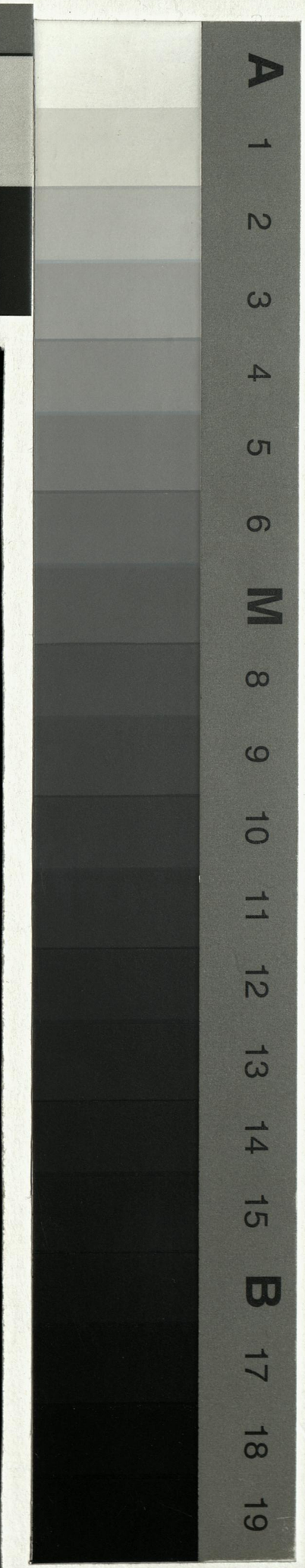
H - 130 Holoku Hula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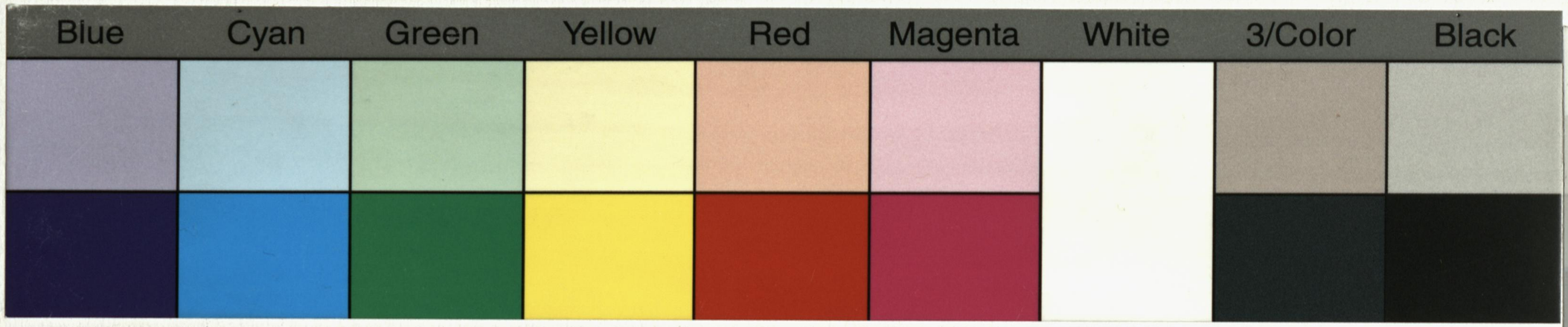
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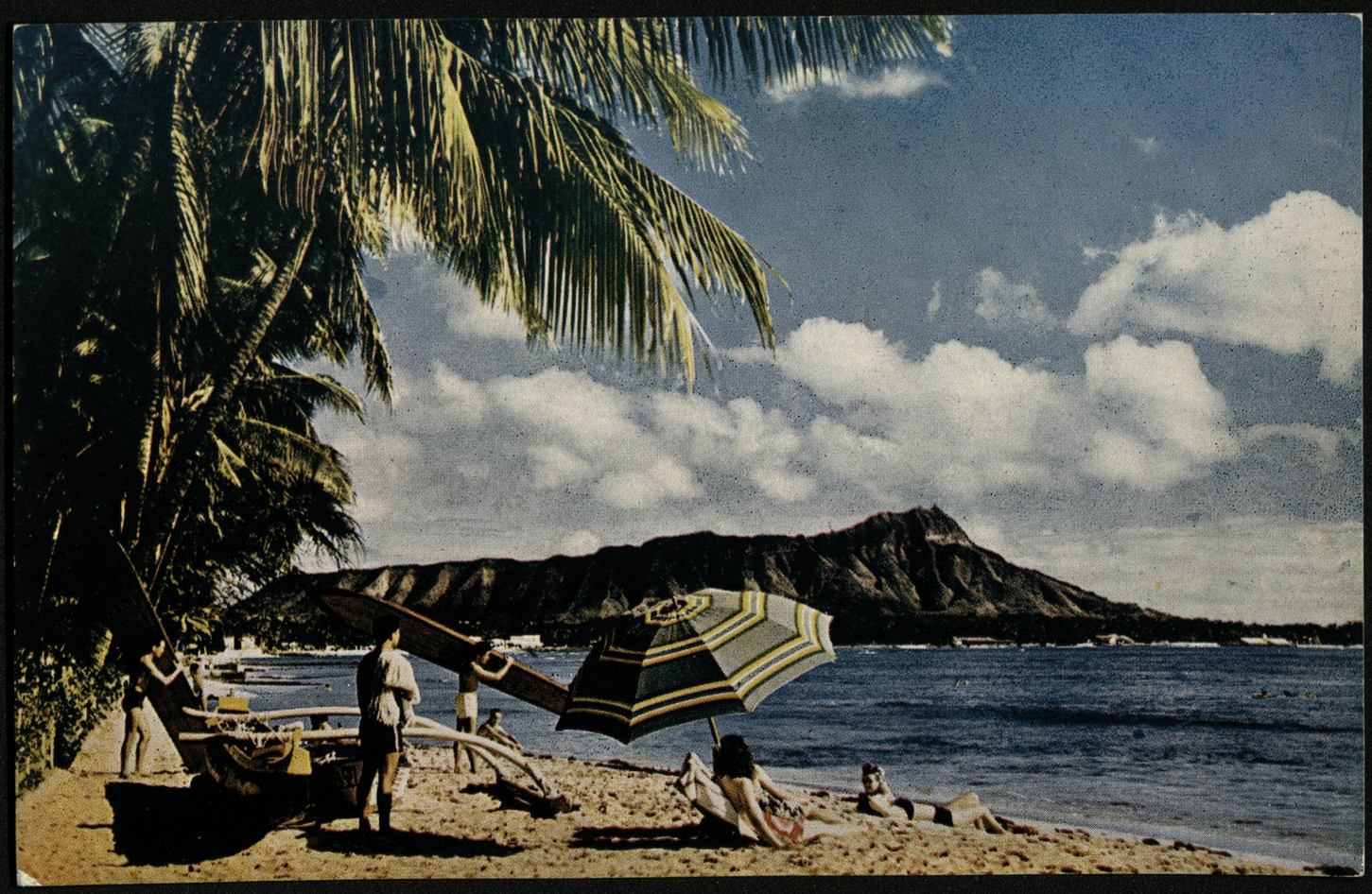

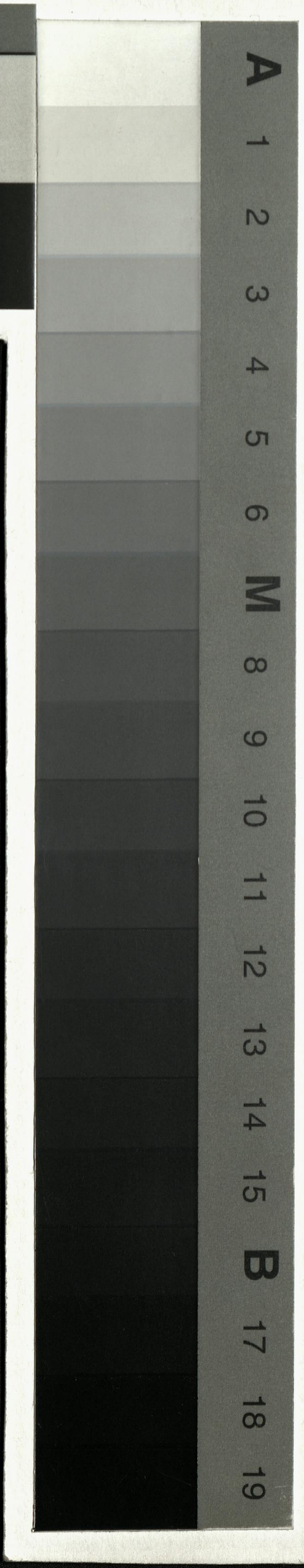
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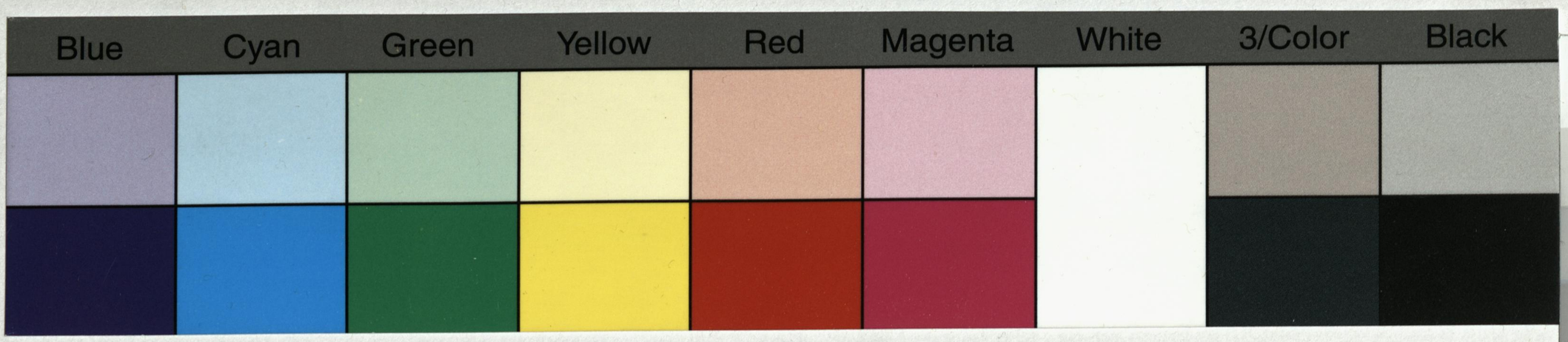

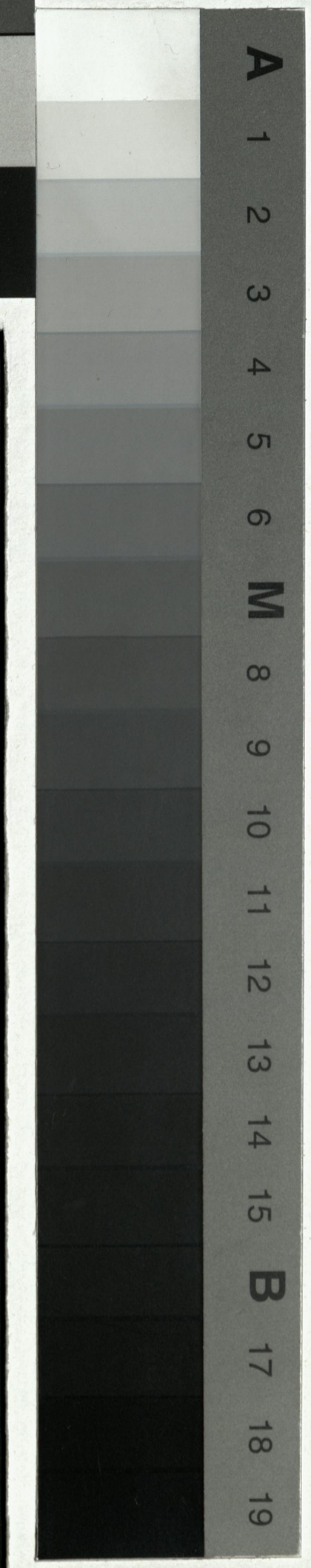

C396—WAIKIKI BEACH

Palm-fringed shores of Waikiki Beach shown with Diamond Head in the background.

Color Kard

KODACHROME REPRODUCTION BY
MIKE ROBERTS STUDIOS BERKELEY 2, CALIFORNIA

Address

C396—WAIKIKI BEACH

Palm-fringed shores of Waikiki Beach shown with Diamond Head in the background.

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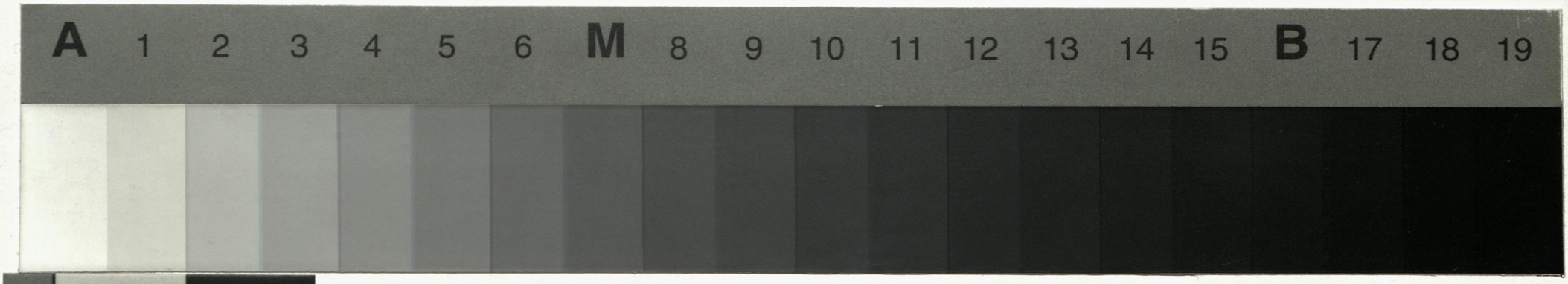
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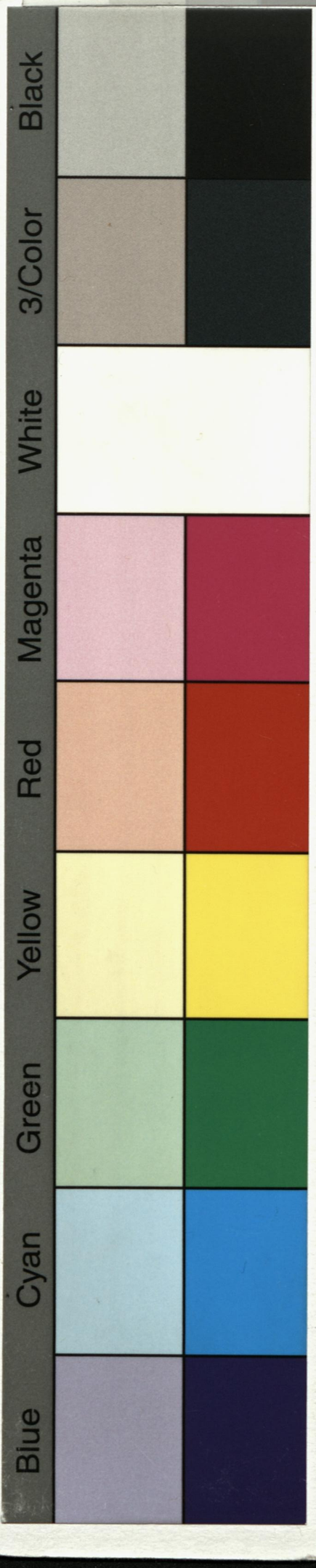
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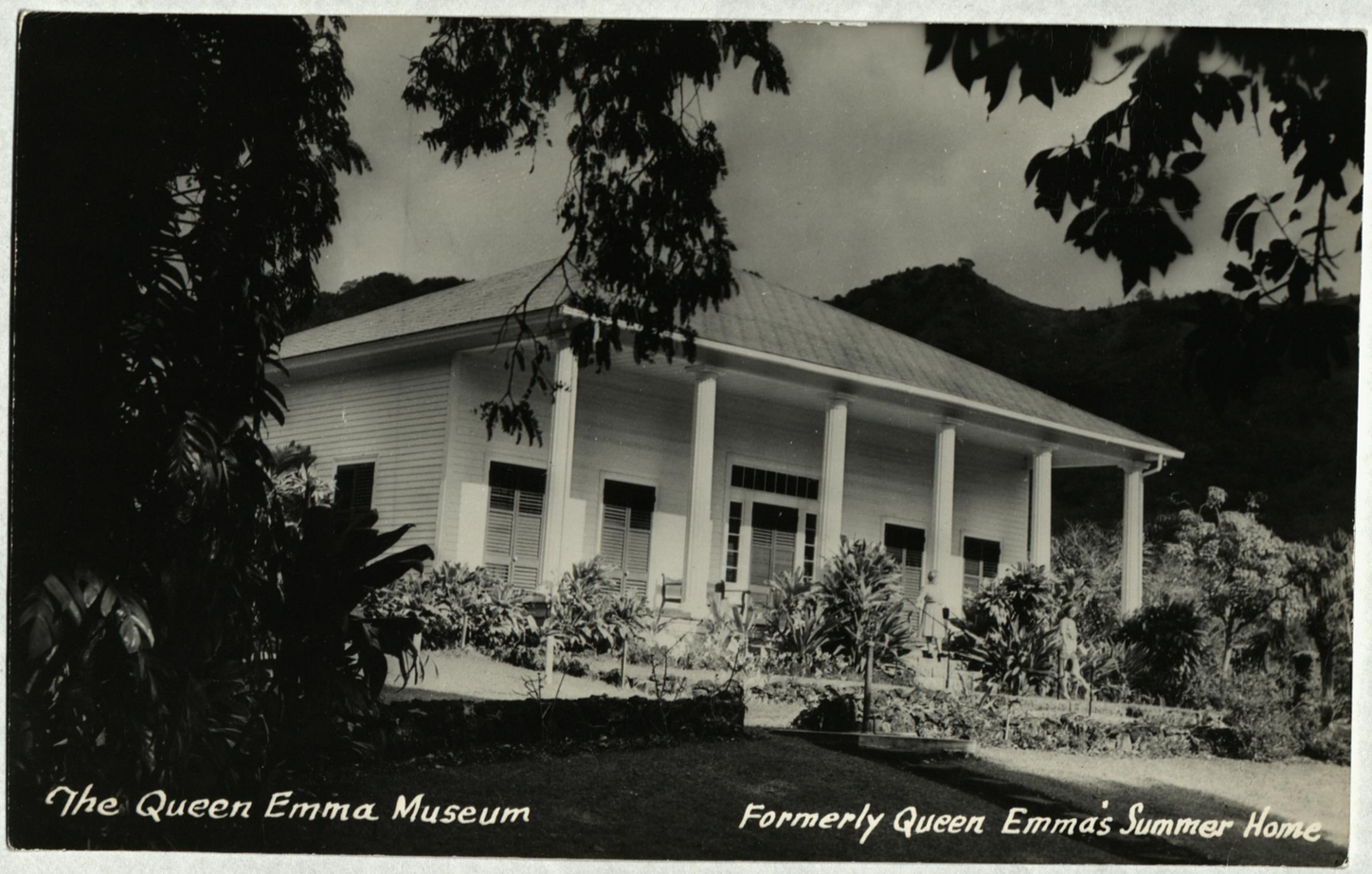

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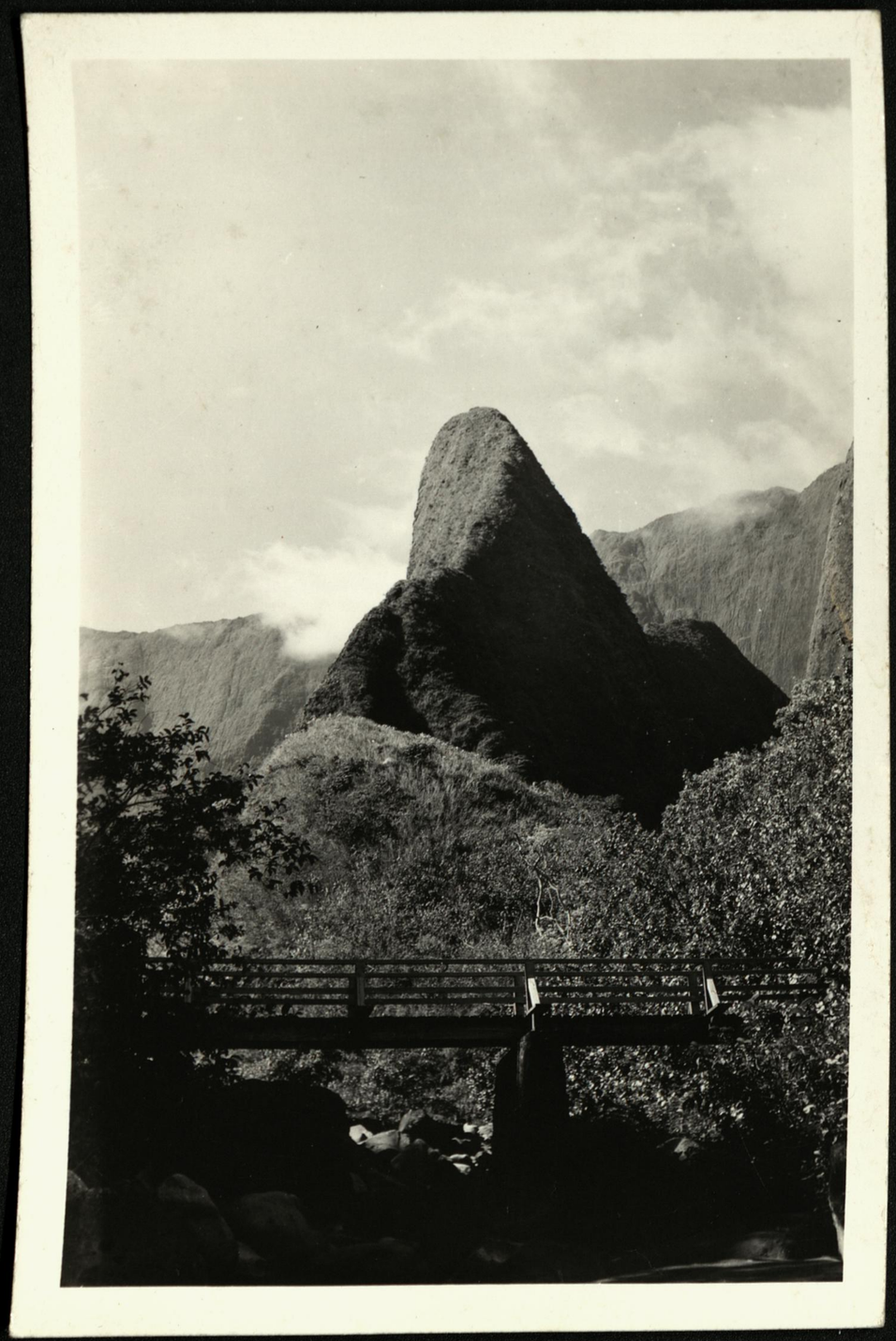

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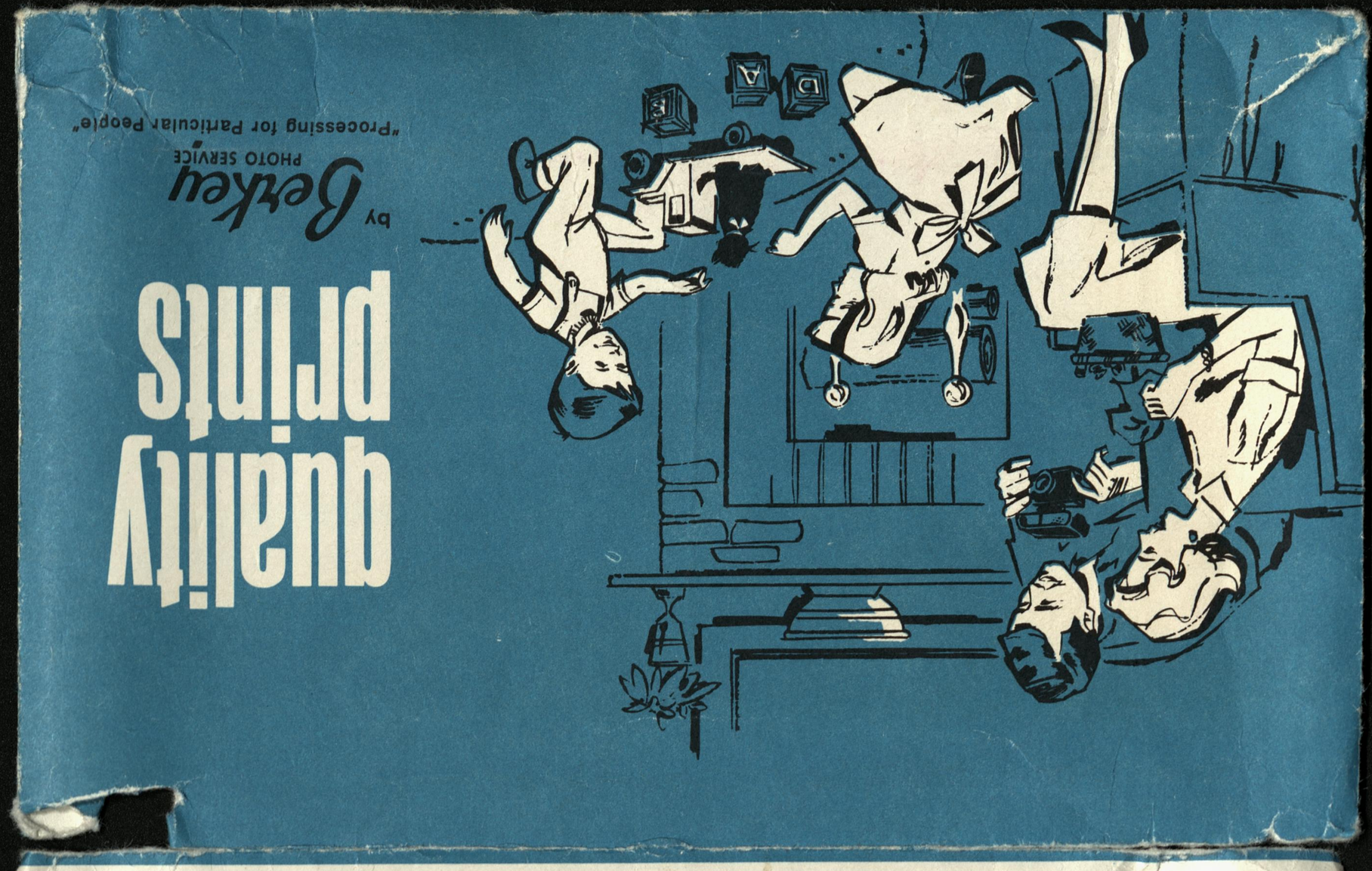

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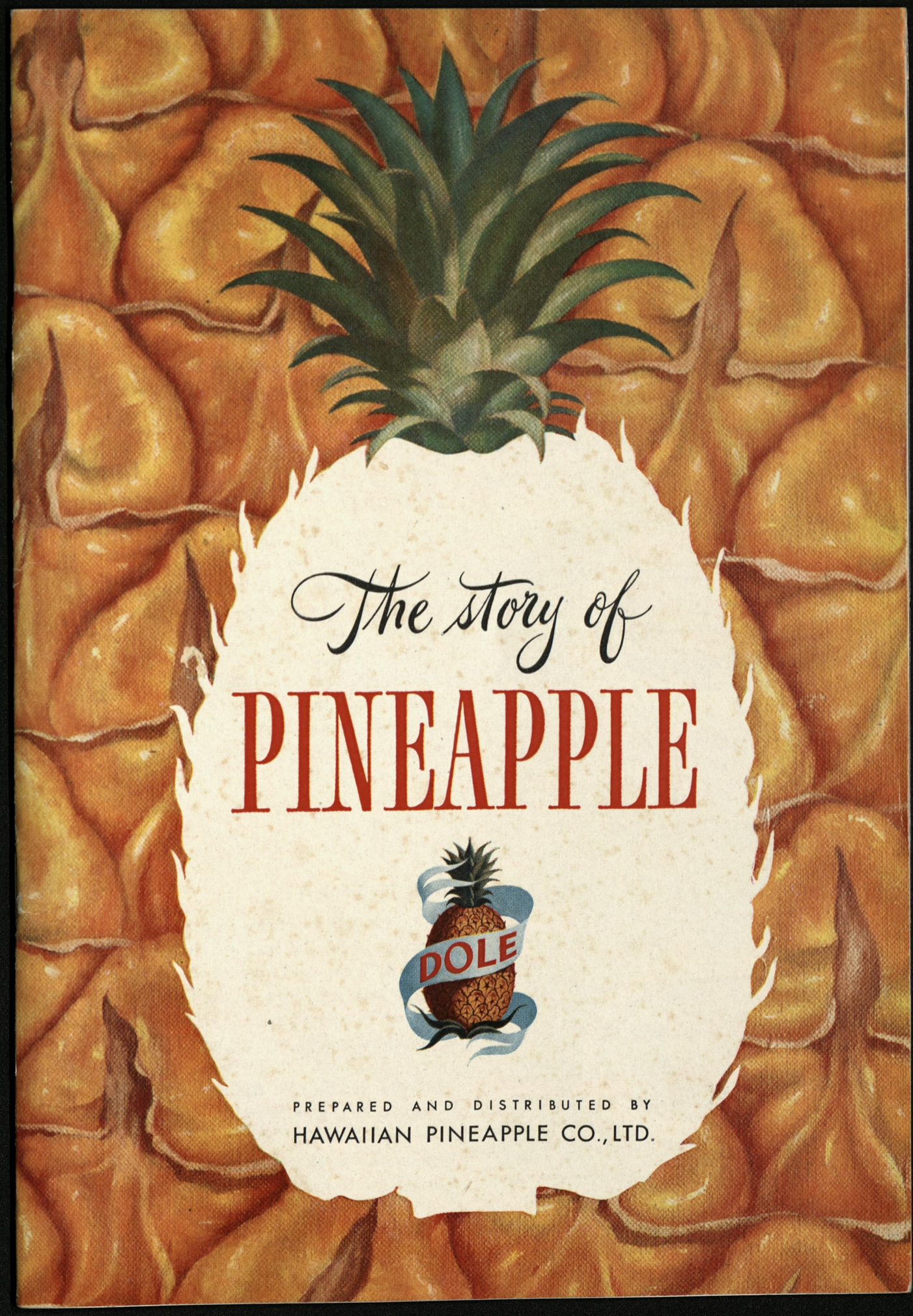
The story of
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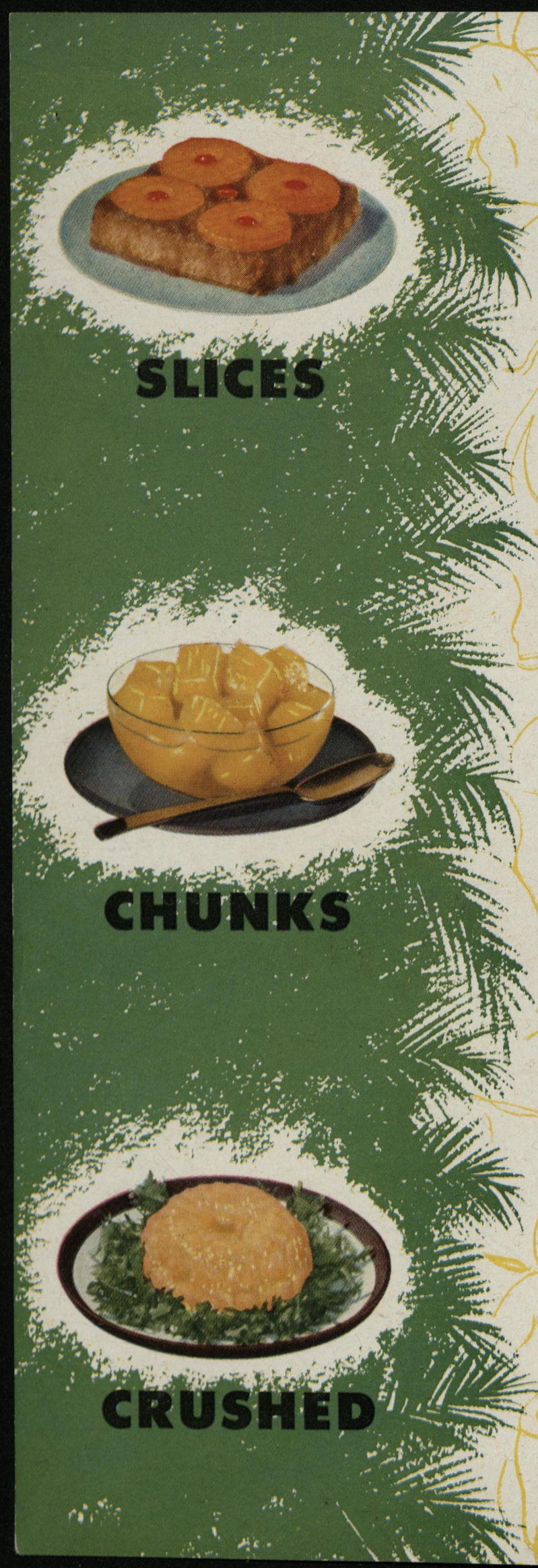
HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE CO., LTD.



PINEAPPLE UPSIDE-DOWN CAKE

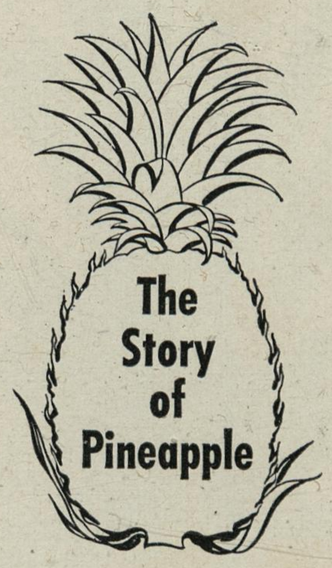
As a dessert, Pineapple Upside-down Cake is in the "tops" class. Just arrange Dole Slices, nuts and maraschino cherries in a pan over melted butter and brown sugar. Pour your cake batter over all. After baking, let stand for five minutes, turn out and serve warm. Dole Slices are ideal in making salads—with greens, other fruits and cottage cheese. A delicious accompaniment for meats when lightly browned in a frying pan.

"AS IS" DESSERT

Dole Pineapple Chunks are a golden treat that makes any meal complete. And at breakfast, too, these luscious spoon-size chunks wake up appetites with their refreshing, tropic flavor. Serve them with chicken or seafood salad. Broil them on skewers with chunks of lamb or frankfurters. Bake them with spare ribs. Add them to punches and other cool drinks. Dole Chunks can also be used in upside-down cake.

SUNNYSIDE SALAD

Here's tropic sweetness in a gleaming, quivering mold. Soften 1 envelope plain gelatin in ½ cup cold water, melt over hot water, add a No. 2 can of the new Dole Crushed Pineapple with 2 tablespoons lemon juice and ¼ cup sugar. Chill and serve when firm. There is no limit to what you can do with the new crisp-cut Dole Crushed, also Sliced and Chunks. Just write Patricia Collier, Dole Home Economist, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., 215 Market St., San Francisco, California.



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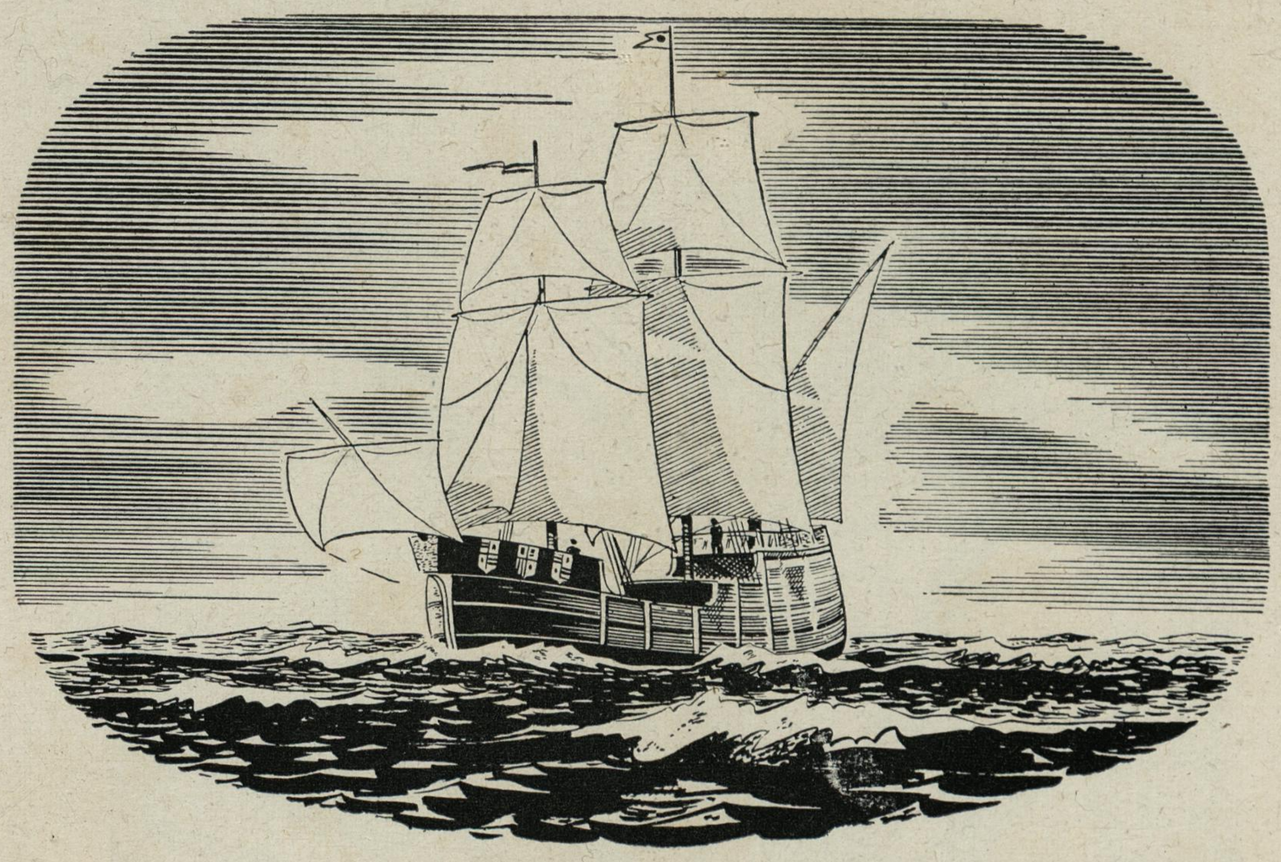
FORM 259

This huge water tank,"the largest pine-apple in the world", has long been a symbol of Hawaii's great industry. It looms above the Hawaiian Pineapple Company's Honolulu plant.





CHAPTER I

History

When Christopher Columbus discovered the New World, he also discovered the pineapple. History records that in 1493 the great explorer found this "King of Fruits" growing on the Island of Guadaloupe, in the West Indies. It originally came from somewhere in tropical America, probably Brazil. Explorers and traders carried it to other parts of the world, and eventually to Hawaii.

Here pineapple found its true home. Its cultivation progressed to the point where it now brings refreshment to millions all over the world, and jobs and security to many thousands throughout these islands.

The pineapple plant as seen by a Seventeenth Century artist.





First known reproduction of the pineapple.

The history of this industry, and the story of farming and processing methods which it has developed, provide a fascinating subject for study.

In 1535, 42 years after the pineapple was discovered by Columbus, the first known picture of this fruit appeared in a "Universal History of India", published in Seville, Spain. "India" was the Spanish name for this New World we call America. Before the 1500's ended, the pineapple had been carried to the real India, to China and the East Indies and to Africa. In colder countries like England, France and Holland, wealthy people grew this rare, delicious fruit in greenhouses on their great estates. Later, in the New England colonies the pineapple became a symbol of hospitality. Its likeness was carved on gateposts and doorways in towns to which sailors returned from long voyages in Clipper Ships among the southern islands.

When the pineapple came to Hawaii is not known. Old Spanish sailing vessels entering its harbors to take on food and fresh water, or perhaps wrecked on its reefs, may have brought it. All we know for certain is that it was in Hawaii in 1813, for one morning in that year it was planted in the garden of Don Francisco de Paula y Marin. He was a Spanish friend, counselor and physician of sorts to King Kamehameha I, and a man worth remembering for the many plants he brought from other lands to grow in

Hawaii's soil.

During the time of the Gold Rush in California, small, fibrous, sour pineapples were growing wild in Kona on the Big Island. While still unripe, they were packed, shipped to Honolulu and trans-shipped to California. Much of the fruit spoiled on the long voyage eastward, so an English settler, Captain John Kidwell, planted a few acres of slips on Oahu in order to shorten the journey to California.

This helped, but the loss sustained by spoilage was still very great.

Meanwhile Captain Kidwell was searching for a better variety of pineapple — a fruit bigger, juicier and sweeter than that of Kona. He found what he was seeking in the Smooth Cayenne variety which grew in Jamaica. The captain imported 1,000 slips of this new, superior pineapple and the Smooth Cayenne became the variety most commonly grown in Hawaii.

This fruit, however, spoiled even more quickly than the small, wild pineapple of Kona. The obvious answer was canning. In 1892, Captain Kidwell started the first pineapple cannery. By this time other fruits were being canned commercially on the mainland, but there were still many problems connected with starting such an enterprise in Hawaii.

For the first few years, pineapple canning was an uncertain and rather unsuccessful venture. However, production methods gradually improved and soon after the turn of the century, James D. Dole and a few others founded the Hawaiian Pineapple Company. Today the pineapple industry is one of the two principal mainstays of the Territory's economic life.



A pinea

CHAPTE



A pineapple bud.

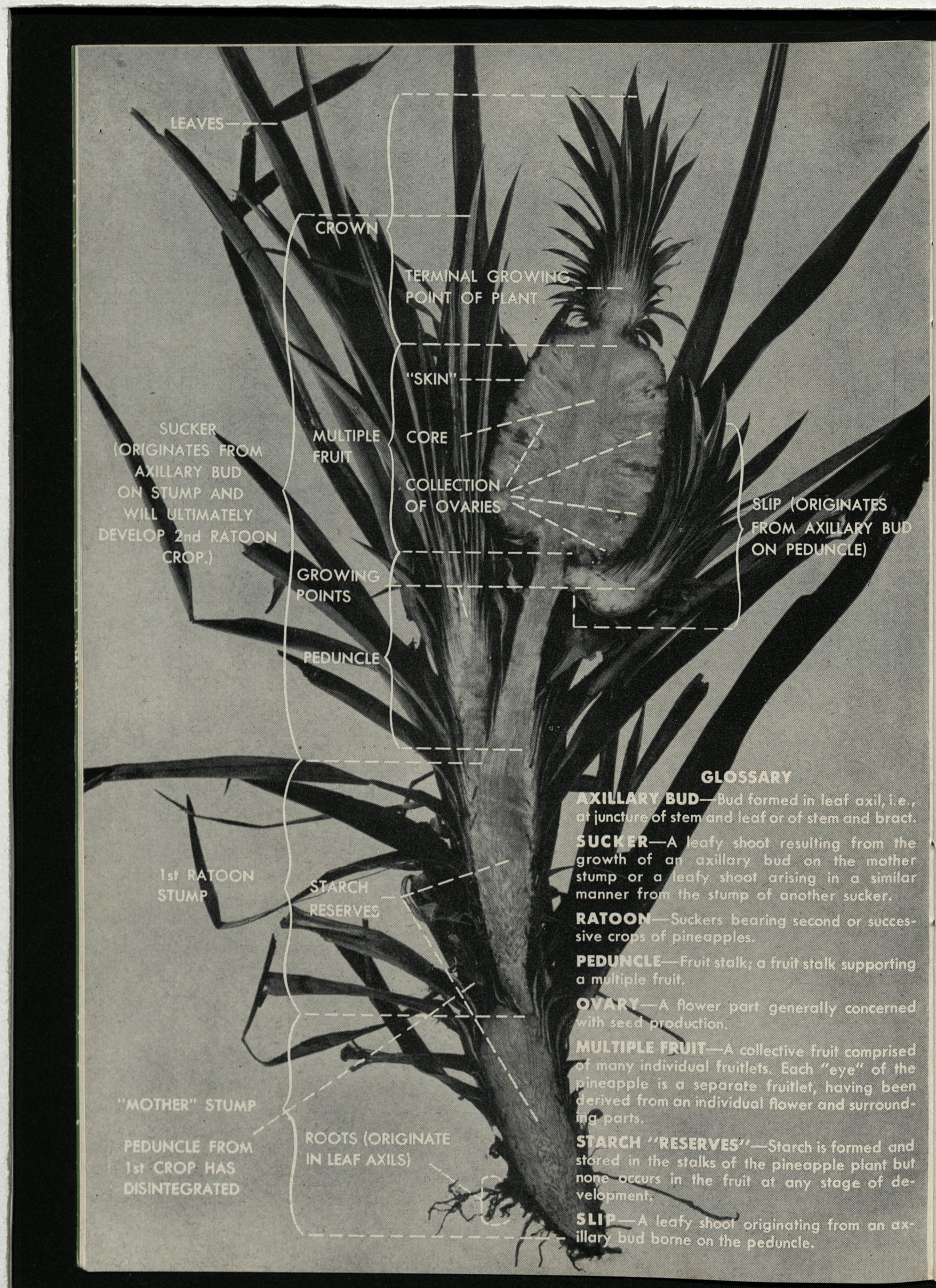
CHAPTER II

The Pineapple Plant

The pineapple is a wonder fruit. It is not grown from seeds, for very few cultivated pineapples ever have seeds. In fact, seeds are a nuisance, because when they do appear, they scatter all through the flesh of the pineapple and spoil it for canning.

The plant is grown from slips near the base of the fruit, from suckers that grow lower down on the stem of the plant, or from the crown that issues from the top of the pineapple.





GLOSSARY

AXILLARY BUD—Bud formed in leaf axil, i.e., at juncture of stem and leaf or of stem and bract.

SUCKER—A leafy shoot resulting from the growth of an axillary bud on the mother stump or a leafy shoot arising in a similar manner from the stump of another sucker.

RATOON—Suckers bearing second or successive crops of pineapples.

PEDUNCLE—Fruit stalk; a fruit stalk supporting a multiple fruit.

OVARY—A flower part generally concerned with seed production.

MULTIPLE FRUIT—A collective fruit comprised of many individual fruitlets. Each "eye" of the pineapple is a separate fruitlet, having been derived from an individual flower and surrounding parts.

STARCH "RESERVES"—Starch is formed and stored in the stalks of the pineapple plant but none occurs in the fruit at any stage of development.

SLIP—A leafy shoot originating from an axillary bud borne on the peduncle.

The particular type of pineapple we shall discuss is the Smooth Cayenne, because it is virtually the only kind raised in Hawaii, and is regarded as the finest variety of the fruit for canning purposes.

When fully grown, the vegetative plant is three and a half to four feet tall. It has over 100 long, somewhat spiny leaves which are attached to a central stem. These leaves are arranged spirally on the stem in overlapping fashion and may reach a length of three and a half feet. The heavy stem tapers at both ends. At its lower end is found the plant's comparatively small root system. New "heart" leaves are continually formed at the apex of the stem until the plant fruits.

The first visible sign of fruiting in a vegetative plant is the appearance of a "red bud" in the growing center of the plant where the new leaves have been forming. It is about the size of a walnut and red in color. It is actually a miniature pineapple containing approximately 150 individual flowers, a number equal to the "eyes" of the ripe pineapple, for parts of each flower are eventually to become an eye. Out of the top of this solid cluster of flowers, new leaves develop, forming the crown of the fruit. Gradually the flowers grow, and the stem beneath elongates, until finally the multiple fruit is recognizable in the center of the plant.

About 15 months after planting, the small multiple fruit has reached a length of two or three inches and the individual flowers begin to blossom, those at the lower end blossoming first. The petals are pale blue, and the flowers generally open progressively upward in a spiral fashion as the blossoming period proceeds. Each little flower



blooms only for one day. Then the petals wither and finally fall, but the fleshy parts of the flower remain and continue to grow, becoming at last a part of the multiple fruit itself.

About 20 months after planting, the ripe fruit is ready for harvest. It now weighs about five pounds. It is solid, and composed of many adjacent fleshy flower parts arranged in spiral rows around the fibrous central core, which is actually stem tissue. Its outer shell is rough. At the top of the fruit, a thick cluster of leaves gives it the crown it boasts, the symbol of its kingly place among the world's fine fruits.

Soon after this first pineapple (called the plant crop) is harvested, preparations are begun for the second or "ratoon" crop which will ripen a year hence. Field workers remove all the slips, and may also remove all but one or two suckers from each plant for new plantings. The original stem itself can fruit no more, but each of the suckers repeats the foregoing process and produces a ripe pineapple the following year. Then the plants usually are knocked down, and preparations are made for a new planting. Sometimes, however, the plants are allowed to mature a second "ratoon" crop, and thus are cultivated for still another year. The second "ratoon" fruits issue from suckers which grow out of the first "ratoon" stumps, or suckers.



Discs ar

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Discs are drawn over an old field in preparation for planting.

CHAPTER III

Preparation of the Soil

The climate of Hawaii is kind to the pineapple, but the soil needs special care and extra nourishment in order to continue producing good fruit. The preparation of the soil for planting therefore requires scientific knowledge, as well as plain hard work.

In the first place, while we think of the soil as something rich, permanent and unchanging, this is not at all true. The soil that feeds the crops is topsoil only. Below it is a foundation of unproductive subsoil from which new topsoil is being formed very slowly. The topsoil must be protected from erosion, supplied with fertilizers, and its

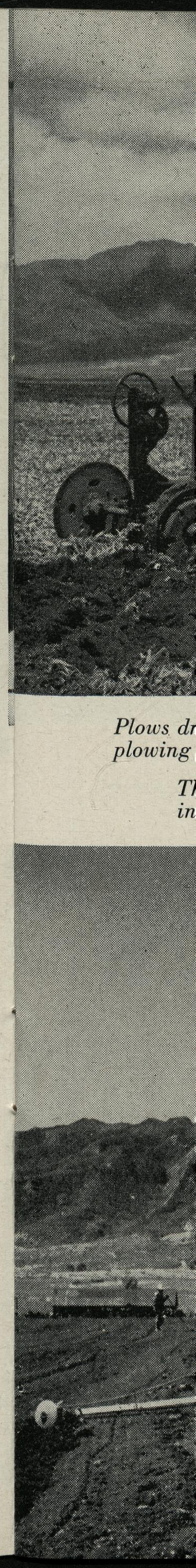
valuable properties conserved. Unless these things are done, the land is worthless for productive purposes.

Pineapple fields, like any other agricultural fields, must be constantly cared for, supplied with plant nutrients, and scientifically prepared to produce pineapple.

A four-year cycle is the general rule in pineapple cultivation in Hawaii. This means that it is four years from the time one crop is planted until it is replanted for a new crop. Preparation of the land, plowing, planting, fertilizing, cultivating, harvesting, "ratooning", knocking down — these follow in turn, and then the cycle is run through again. In this way, high quality pineapple is grown and at the same time the land is protected so that it can keep on producing fine pineapple in the future.

The preparation of the land begins six to eight months before planting. The fields are plowed and harrowed until the soil surface is entirely broken up, and all the vegetation that had been growing on it is mixed in with the soil. The process is repeated several times, as plows drawn by powerful tractors plow the earth to a depth of about twelve inches. The plows are followed by multiple-disc harrows drawn back and forth across the fields. Between plowings the soil is left to rest, and soak in rainfall. During this time the vegetative "trash" slowly decomposes.

Occasionally subsoiling may be practiced, with subsoilers breaking up the earth to a depth of nineteen or twenty inches. This is to increase drainage, an important factor in the growth of pineapple. It is customary, then, to plow and drag the soil again, smoothing the surface and making easier the operations that must follow.



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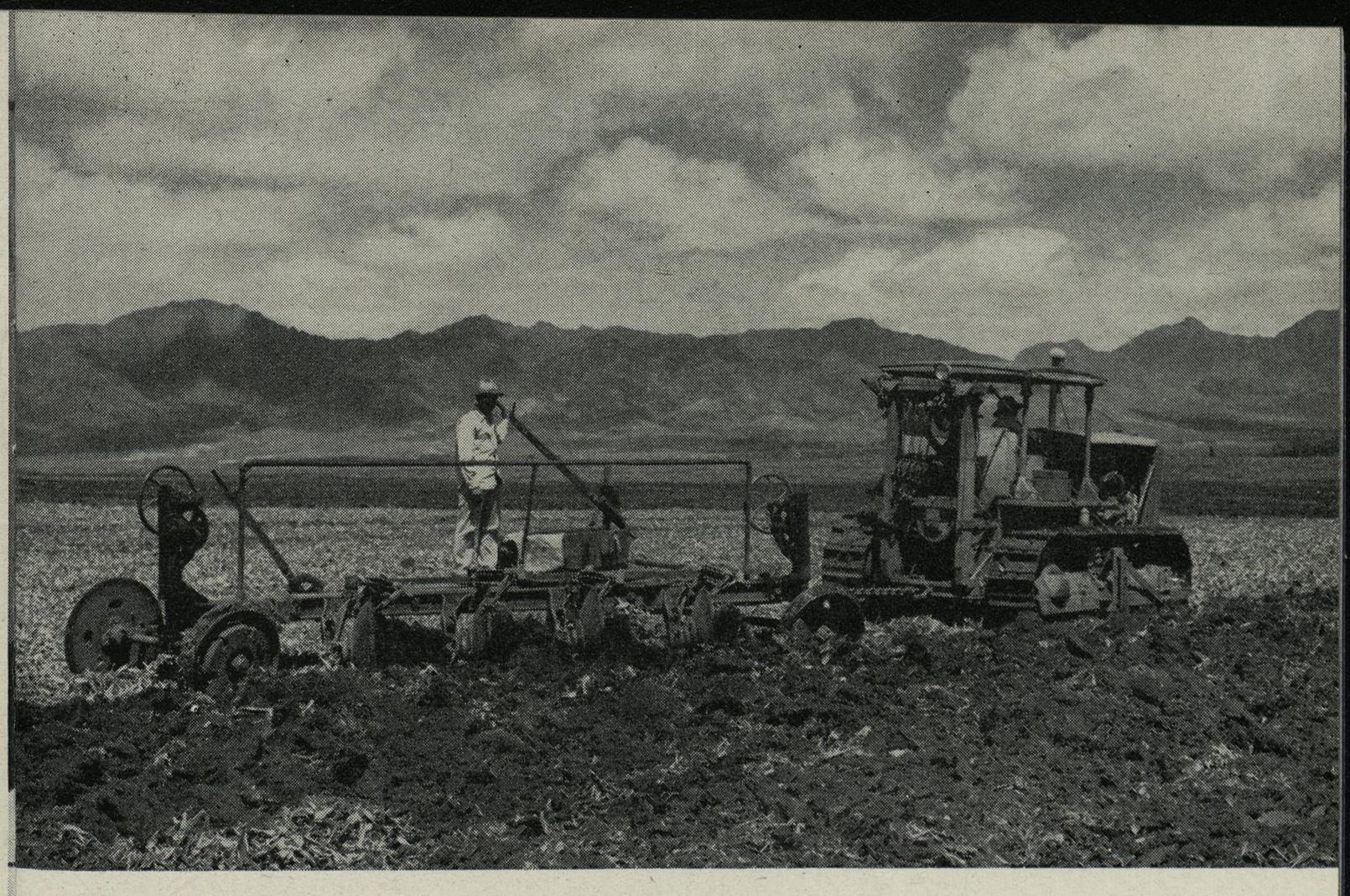
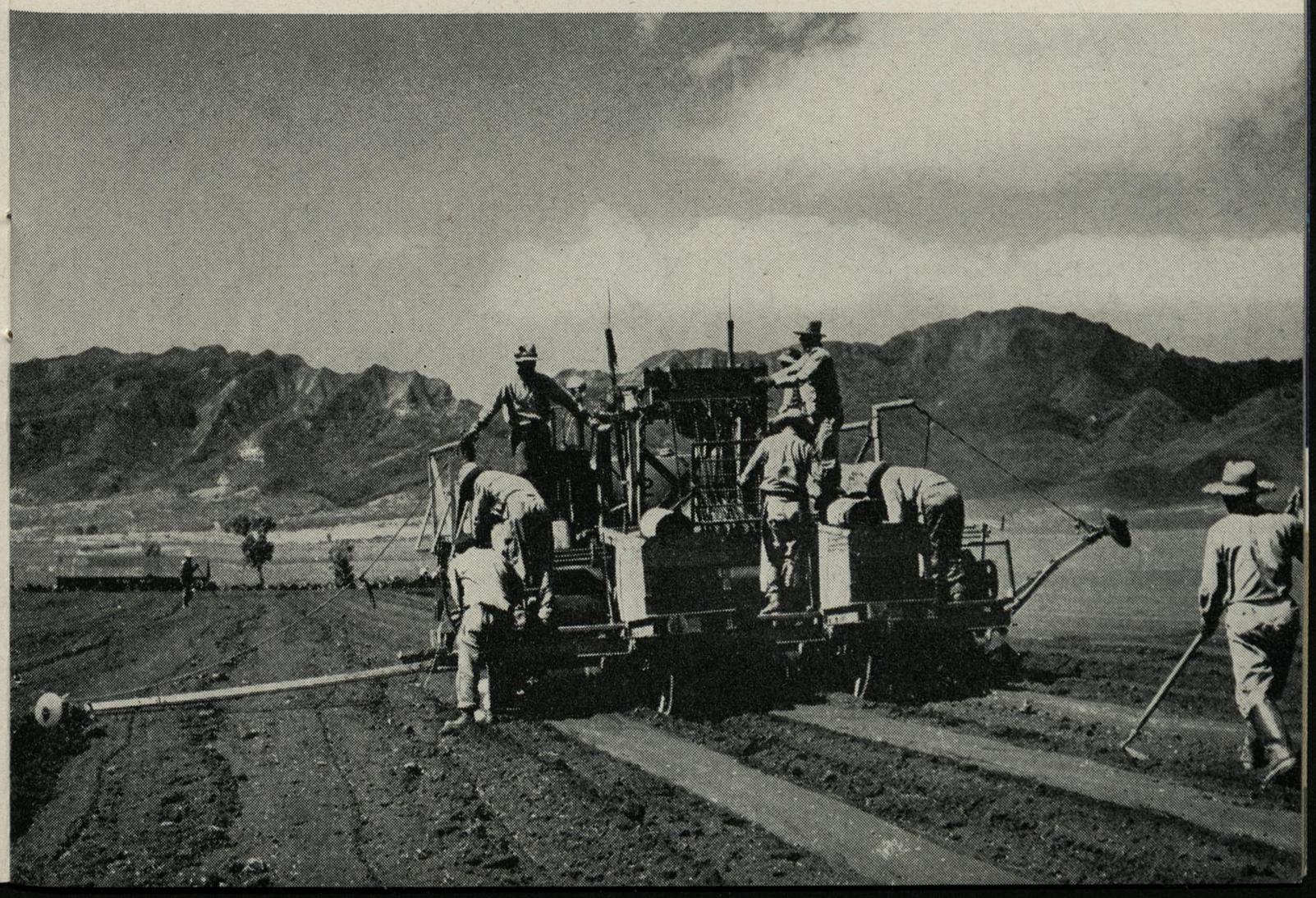


Plows drawn by tractors turn over the earth plowing the cut-up plants back into the soil.

Thirty-inch strips of mulch paper are placed on plowed earth. Similar to tar roofing paper, it discourages weed growth, holds moisture and heat within the soil.



At the time of the last plowing, the soil is fumigated by injecting a chemical (called DD), six to eight inches deep in the topsoil. This chemical kills nematodes which might otherwise destroy the pineapple plant's root system.

The preparations just described already have taken half a year or more, and at this point the soil is ready for planting.

People are often astonished at the regular, uniform patterns displayed by the pineapple fields. This regularity of pattern helps the plantation employees, by dividing the fields into working units. At the same time it conforms to the requirements of the various plantation machines.

Some fields are planted in wide, graceful curves, instead of in straight rows. This is called "contour planting", and is designed to make the rainfall "walk off" the field, instead of "run off", thus preventing erosion of the soil. Fields on steeper slopes are terraced for the same purpose.

Pineapple fields are terraced and contour-planted to combat soil erosion. This program is the largest soil conservation project ever undertaken by a private industry.





Each
pine

CHA

This pro-
industry.





Each planter carries a narrow steel trowel which he uses to make a hole for each pineapple slip.

CHAPTER IV *Planting*

Pineapples are planted in the fall or in the spring, depending chiefly upon soil and weather conditions.

Pineapple plants grow in sort of a continuous cycle and at the same time the plants bear fruit they also yield the material to produce a new plant.

As has been already said, the slip which grows from the stem just beneath the fruit is the planting material most commonly used. This slip matures and bears fruit in approximately 20 months.

Sometimes the crown (or top of the fruit) or the sucker which develops lower down on the stem of the plant, is

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planted. Crowns take from 22 to 24 months to mature, and suckers from 16 to 18 months.

The slips are taken from their mother plants after the last harvest. Soon after the ripe fruit is picked, workers move through the fields selecting the full-sized slips, trimming them when necessary, and laying them on top of the mother plants.

Here in the sunshine and air they remain in good condition until needed for planting. Later, the slips are gathered with the use of the mechanical harvester. Then they are taken to the newly-prepared fields by trucks.

Before the slips are planted, strips of mulch paper are laid across the fields, forming the rows. This paper, which is similar in appearance to tar roofing paper, helps prevent the growth of weeds, conserves moisture and fertilizer, and increases soil temperature. (See photo, page 13.)

It is unrolled by a machine having two discs which cover both edges of the paper with soil to hold it down, and the paper is marked to show the spots through which the slips are to be planted.

After the slips have been distributed along the lines of paper, the planters begin their operations. Each carries a narrow, steel trowel which he plunges through the mulch paper at the spot marked. He makes a hole with a deft twist of his wrist, thrusts the slip into the hole with his other hand and withdraws the trowel in such a way as to let the soil pack naturally around the base of the plant. He sets out the plants in such a manner that no two plants in the same bed are opposite each other. This allows greater room for growth.

About 17,500 slips are planted to the acre.



Plant de

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Plant development is studied by means of a "crop log" kept monthly.

CHAPTER V

Cultivation

Now comes the job of cultivation — weeding, fertilizing and spraying — to guide the plant through healthy growth to a successful harvest.

Frequent weeding is necessary because weeds shade the growing plant and absorb the nourishment and water needed by the pineapple. Weeds growing between the rows are removed by mechanical cultivators, by chemical weed sprays, or, where necessary, by hand hoeing.

Plants, like human beings, must be adequately nourished in order to grow strong and healthy. As plants consume the nutrient elements that nature has placed in the soil, this supply must be replenished. The most commonly



When the plants begin to grow, so do weeds. These high-clearance tractors, able to cover acreage rapidly, are equipped with spray tanks. Spray kills weeds while they are small, does not injure the pineapple.

replenished nutrient element is nitrogen. Potassium and phosphorus may also be required in varying amounts. Iron is essential to the growth and development of the pineapple, but is not added to the soil.

Nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus are applied mechanically near the base of the plant in the form of dry commercial fertilizers. Iron, on the other hand, is applied in solution. Actually the soil of Hawaii is rich in iron, but strangely enough, in most areas it exists in a "fixed" state and therefore cannot be taken up by the roots of the plant. Consequently, an iron solution is sprayed on the leaves of the plant at intervals throughout its growth.

Of course, plants need water as well as food. In the past,

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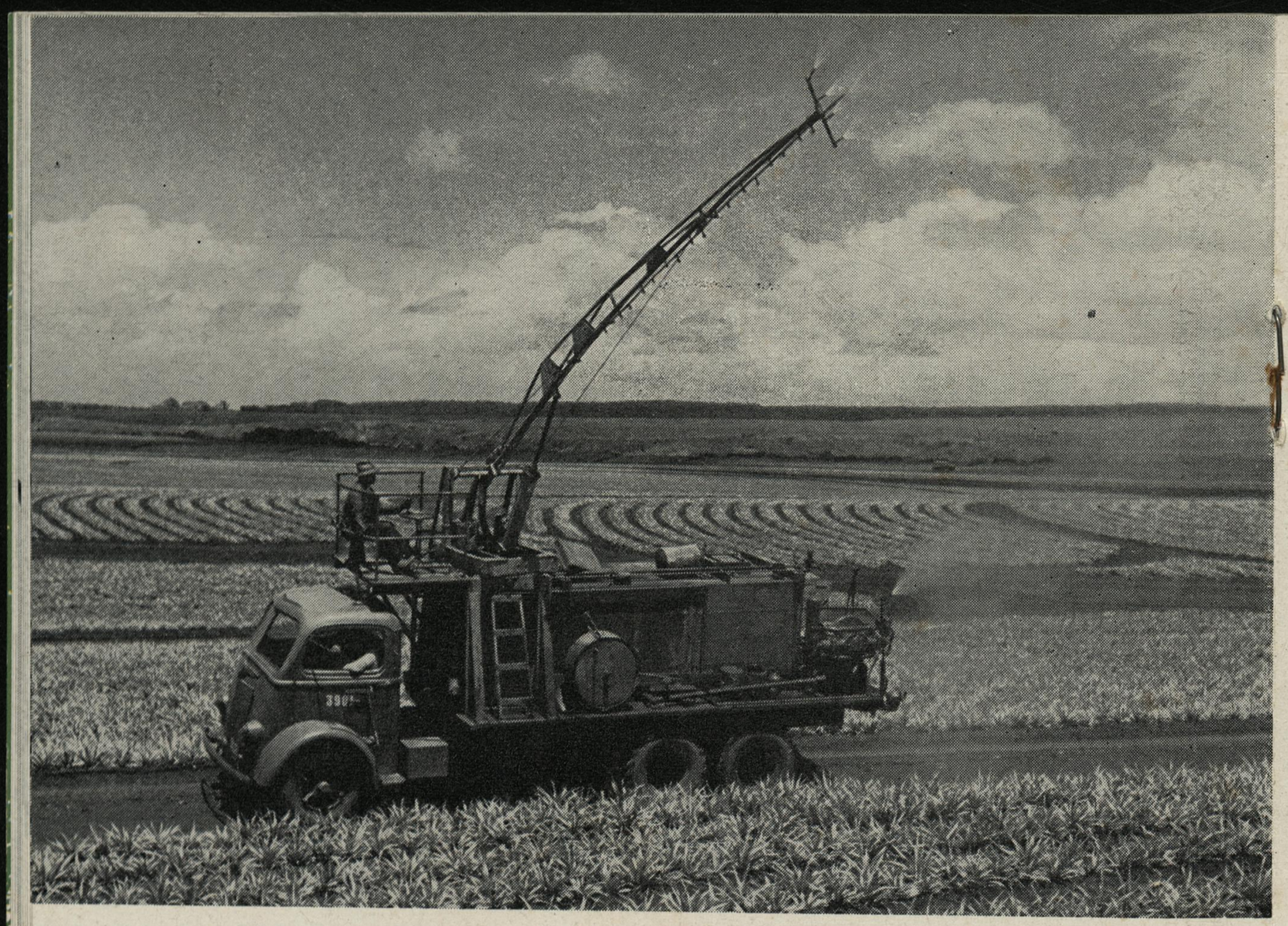
pineapples depended entirely upon rainfall for their supply of water. More recently, this company began irrigating a small experimental acreage of pineapple on Lanai.

The plants are susceptible to certain insects and diseases, so great care must be exercised in order to protect their health. If not properly cared for, pineapple plants will wilt and die, or will live only to bear a sickly fruit which is unfit for use.

Of the insects that most frequently attack the pineapple plants, one of the most dangerous, and at the same time the

At one time, the mealy bug was a great menace to the pineapple crop. Research developed an effective spray to fight it. Trucks, fitted with booms, now deliver the spray over a wide series of rows at one time.





Because iron in the soil is often in a "fixed" state, it cannot be taken up by the plant roots. It is therefore applied to the leaves by spray units like this one.

most interesting, is the mealy bug. The mealy bug is a many-legged white insect resembling a tiny powder puff. It varies in length from an eighth of an inch down to a mere pinhead. Despite its ample supply of legs, it rarely moves very far of its own volition. When it finds a suitable spot it settles down and feeds on the juice in the leaves. In feeding, it injects a toxic substance into the plant which damages, and can ultimately even kill the plant.

These mealy bugs are to ants what cows are to humans. The ants carry them from place to place as the bugs feed on the pineapple plants. The ants "milk" the mealy bugs so long as they secrete a sticky substance to which the ants are partial. Then they butcher and eat them.

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riety, imp

This strange relationship of the mealy bugs to the ants accounts for the difficulty planters had in detecting the cause of what appeared for a long time to be a plant disease. Fine pineapple fields wilted and died without apparent reason. The ants had simply herded their "cows" away weeks before the damage they had caused became apparent. Few bugs were found on diseased plants. On the contrary, they were usually found on healthy ones. Eventually, however, the real cause of "wilt disease", as it was known, was discovered, and an oil emulsion spray was developed to destroy the mealy bugs.

Pineapple growers are continually alert to prevent mealy bug damage, and as soon as the bugs are spotted, the sprayers go to work.



The mature pineapple is one of the most luscious of fruits. This is one of the Smooth Cayenne variety, imported to Hawaii from the West Indies.



A mechanical harvester. Pickers place fruit on conveyor belt which carries it to machine, while truck moves slowly ahead.

CHAPTER VI

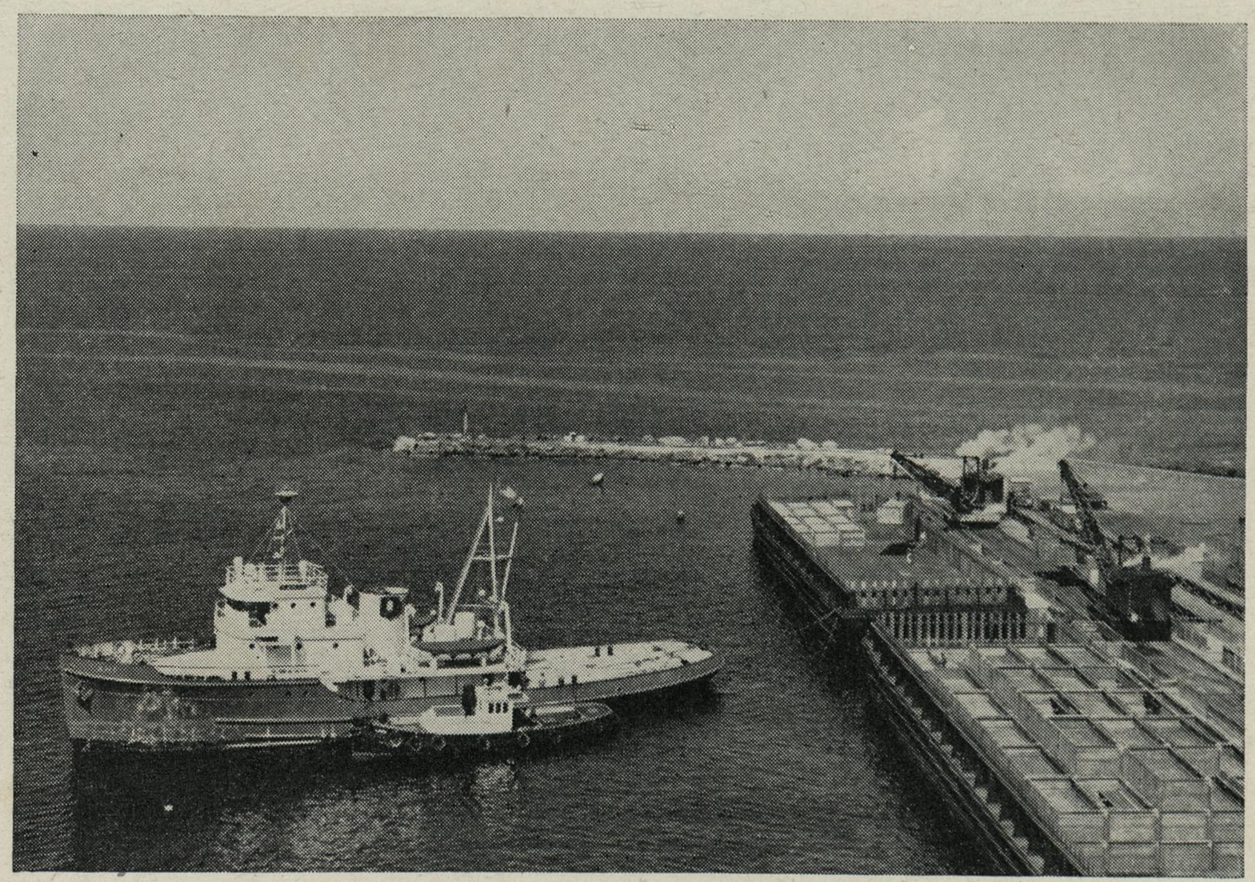
Harvesting and Canning

When the peak harvest time comes around in early summer, many seasonal workers are employed in the cannery, and some in the fields.

Trained pickers walk along the rows selecting the fully ripe fruit. They snap the pineapples from the stalks, strike off their crowns, and place them on a conveyor belt which stretches before them on the long, narrow boom of the mechanical harvester. When the fruit reaches the harvester, it is carried up to the top of the machine and then it rolls down into a big bin. When the bin is full, the machine is raised so that the truck hauling it may drive away, and a truck with an empty bin drives under the harvester.

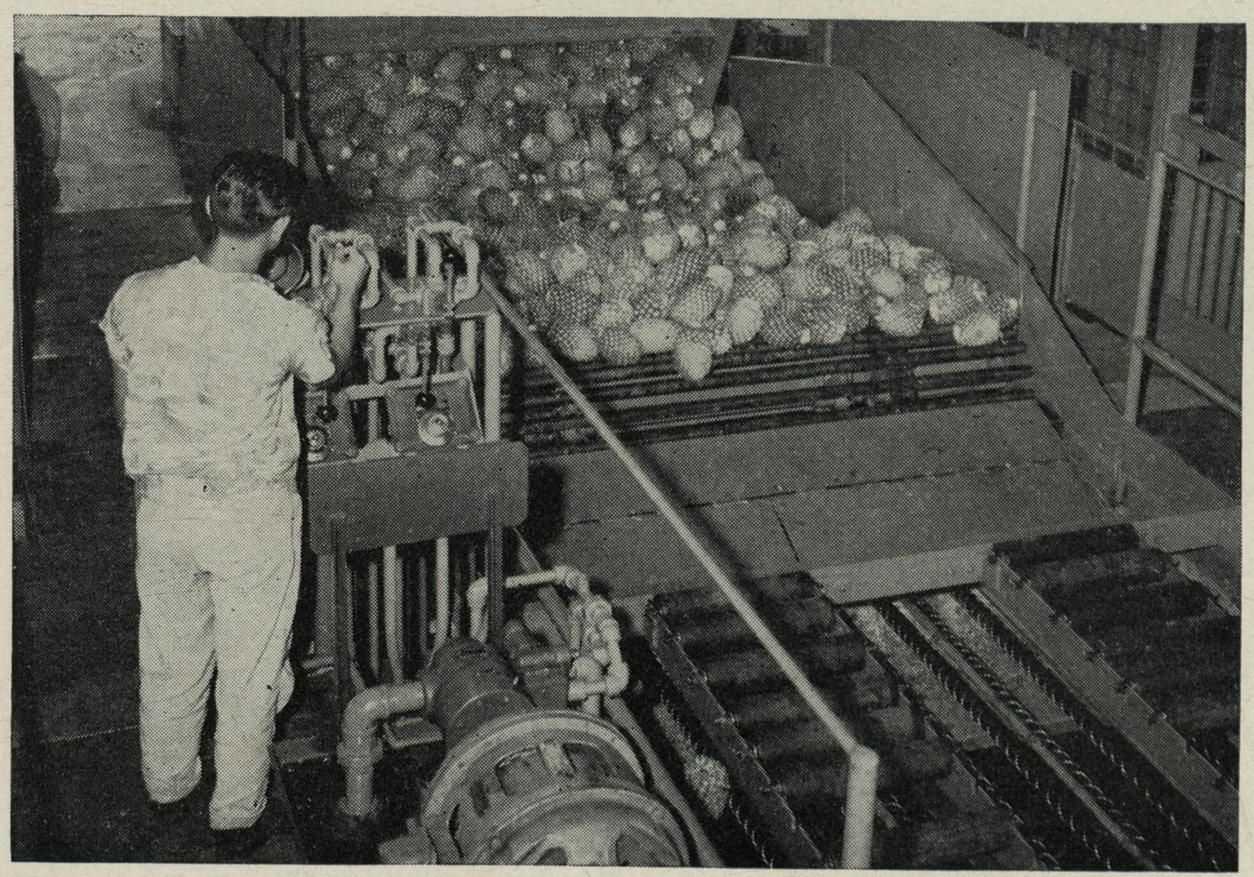


Ripe fr



Ripe fruit from Lanai is transported to the Honolulu cannery by tug and barge.

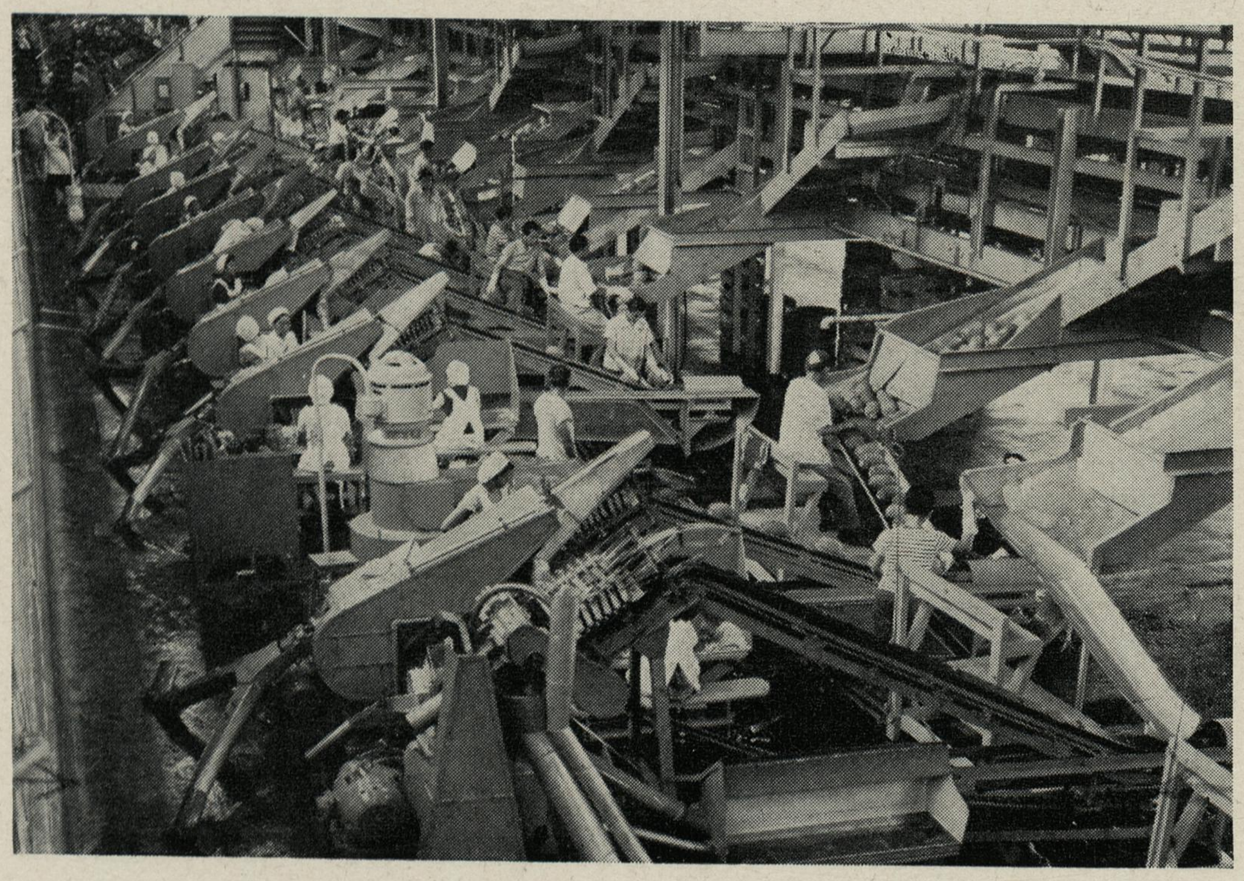
The operator, controlling a hydraulic tilting mechanism, empties a 7-ton bin. Pineapples roll over spiral conveyor graders which separate large from smaller fruit, and are then conveyed by belt to the cannery.





Two belts 48 inches wide and 250 feet long carry the fruit to the cannery. While on this belt, the pineapples are washed in a high pressure water spray.

Pineapples are fed into these remarkable Ginaça machines which cut cylinders from heart of fruit, while removing shell and core.





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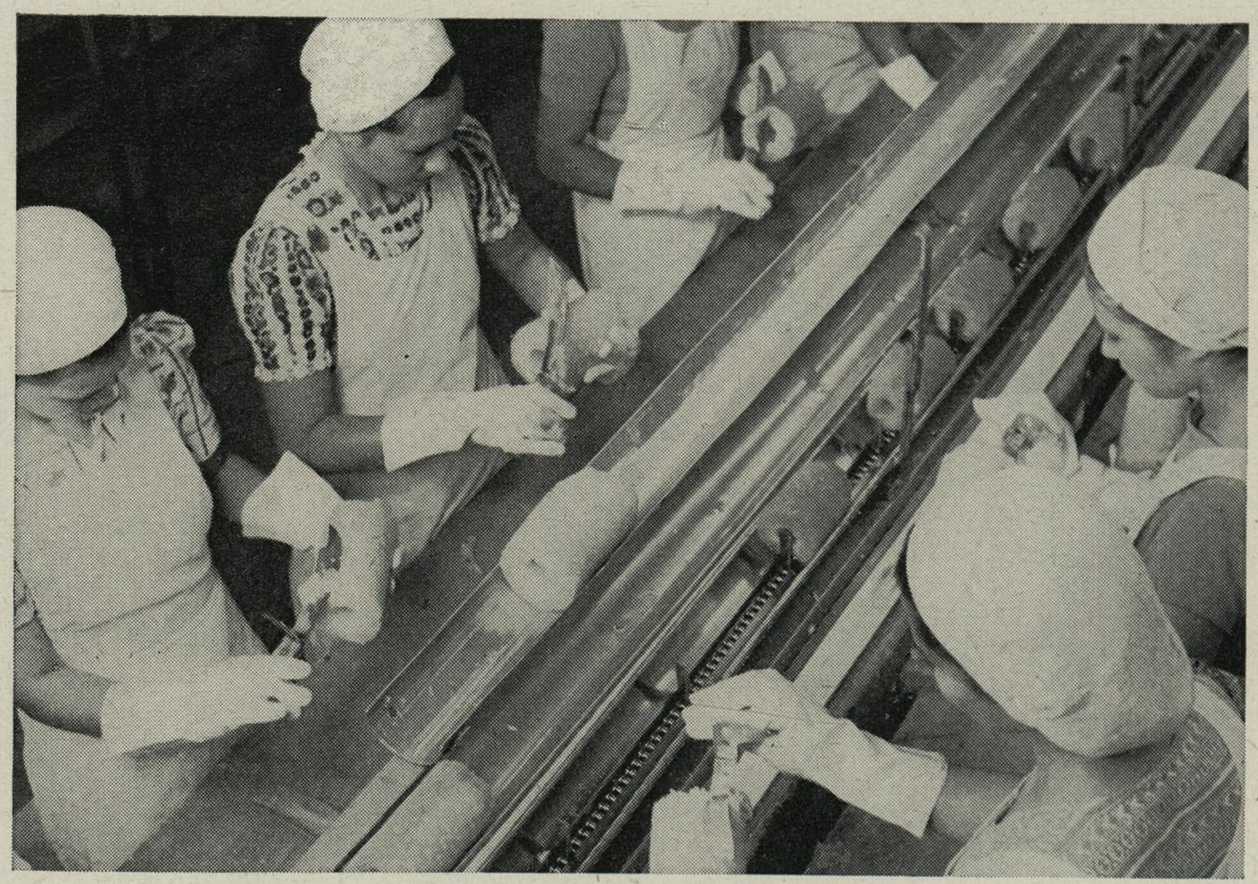
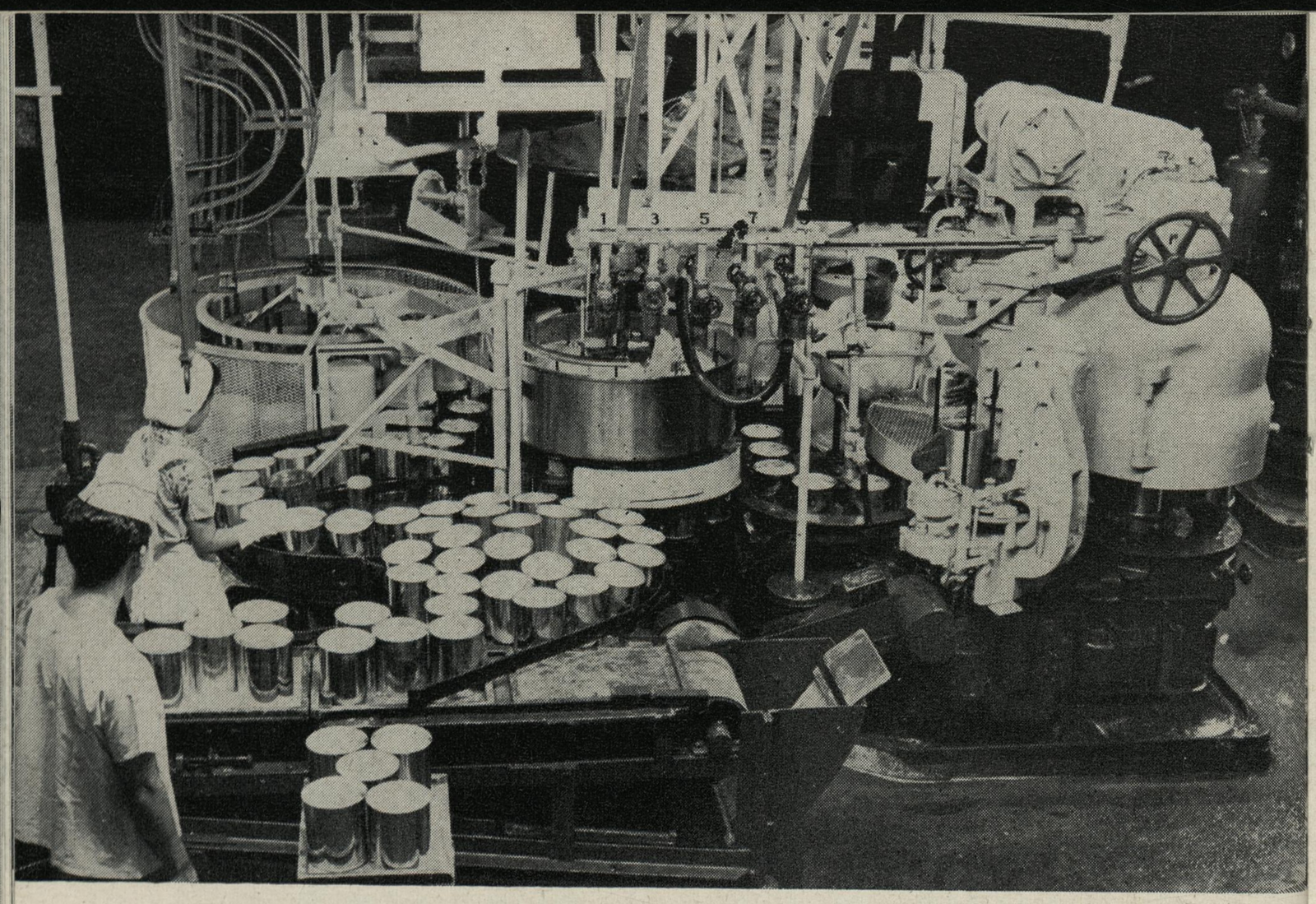


Girls wearing rubber gloves and spotless caps and aprons inspect and trim the fruit. Fruit then passes through water sprays into slicing machines to packing tables.

At the packing tables, the pineapple slices are carefully sorted and placed in cans.



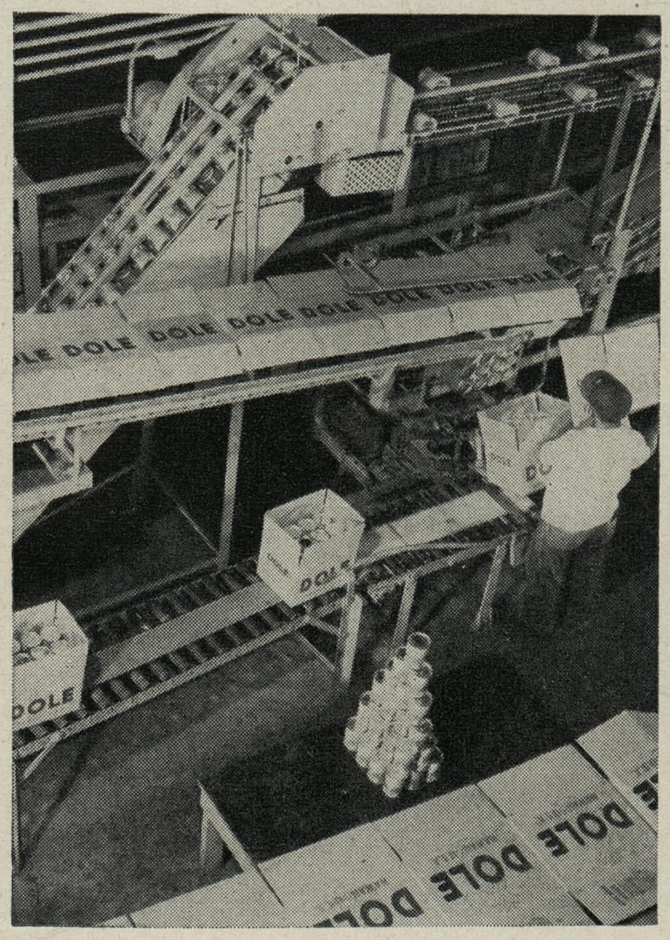


Filled cans get pre-vacuumizing treatment, receive uniform quantities of syrup made of pineapple juice and pure cane sugar, then go into closing machine where tops are put on.

Throughout these operations, care must be taken to pick the pineapples at the desired stage of ripeness, to avoid bruising the fruit, and to see that it moves in a swift but orderly fashion to the cannery.

At the cannery, the bins are lifted from the trucks by Ross carriers (tall straddle-trucks) and placed on hydraulic dumping units which tilt the bins so that the fruit rolls out onto spiral graders. Thence it travels on broad belts toward the Ginaca machines. These remarkable machines, which really made possible the modern mass production of canned pineapple, handle as many as 100 pineapples per machine in a single minute and shoot the golden cylinders of fruit along to the trimming tables.

At the trimming tables, girls wearing rubber gloves and



Labelling machines run as many as 1,400 cans a minute. After labelling, the cans are placed in cartons ready for transportation to world markets.

spotless caps and aprons carefully inspect the fruit and do whatever additional trimming is necessary. The trimmed fruit then passes on a moving chain through a cold water spray to the slicing machine. This machine automatically cuts the cylinders into uniform slices which are then carried along to the packing tables.

Here another group of women makes the proper selection as to grades — fancy, choice, and standard — and fills the cans. The speed of these operations means that a steady replacement of empty cans is necessary. These cans slide in a continuous procession down to the packing tables. As they are filled, boys truck them away and stack them near the syruping machines.

In addition to slices, other forms of canned pineapple are chunks, tidbits, and the new style crushed.

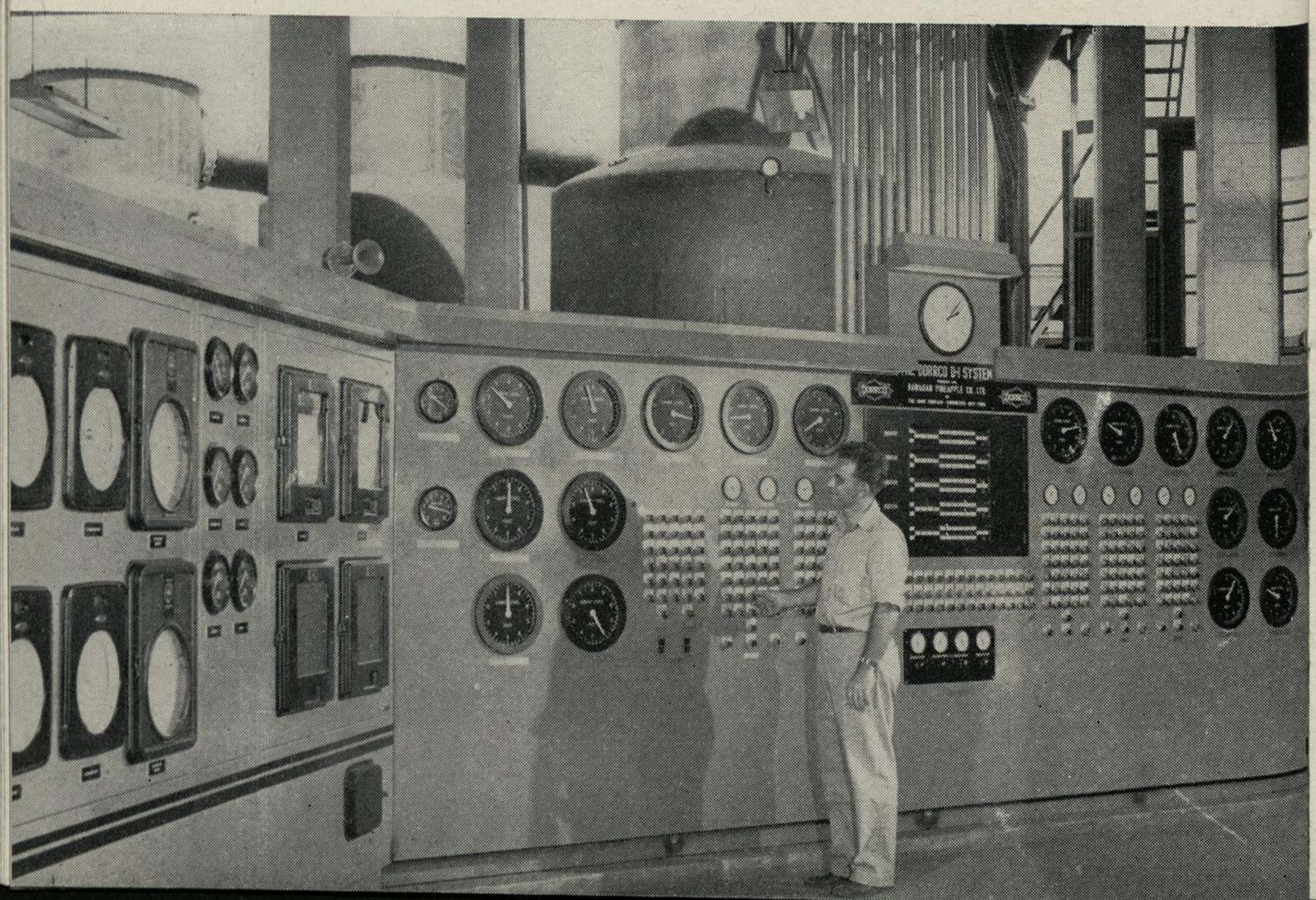
The cans filled with pineapple undergo a pre-vacuumizing treatment, then receive uniform quantities of syrup made from pineapple juice and pure cane sugar and pass to the adjoining closing machines. These machines cover and seal the cans and complete the vacuumizing process.

Now the hermetically sealed cans of fruit go to the pasteurizers through which they move in a continuous procession. The cans are heated for a period of five to fifteen minutes during which the contents are sterilized.

Next the cans are cooled by cold water sprays. Then they are stacked on trays and removed to the cooling room, or are conveyed directly to the labelling department. Some labelling machines run over fourteen hundred cans per minute. Once wrapped with their particular labels, the cans are placed in cartons ready for shipment.

Thus far, we have not mentioned pineapple juice. This product is made by extracting the juice from any of the edible parts of the pineapple. After the cans are filled with juice they are sealed and processed as described above, except that no sugar or syrup is added to the pineapple juice.

Master control board, ion exchange plant.







Samples are taken continuously from the processing lines. Factors affecting the quality of the product are subject to constant testing.

Like the meat packers who process "every part of the pig but the squeal", the pineapple companies utilize virtually every single part of the "pine". The shell is ground up and dried, forming a food for livestock called "pineapple bran". Citric acid, used in the manufacture of drugs, soft drinks and foods, is extracted from the shells, ends and trimmings. By means of the ion exchange process natural sugar syrup is now being obtained from the surplus juice. This supplies a good part of the sugar needed in canning the fruit.

Throughout the processes which have just been described, samples are taken to insure high quality and complete uniformity of the product. This careful control is one of the reasons DOLE Hawaiian canned pineapple has become famous all over the world.



Cases of Dole Pineapple products swing into overseas ships for delivery to markets of the world.

CHAPTER VII

Distribution

A very high percentage of all the canned pineapple and pineapple juice produced in the world comes from Hawaii. Consequently, the people of a great many countries have become acquainted with the Hawaiian Islands through their delicious pineapple.

In 1903, when the Hawaiian Pineapple Company canned its first fruit, it produced only a little over 1,800 cases of canned pineapple. Today it can produce the same amount in twelve minutes. The Hawaiian Pineapple Company has grown tremendously during these years, bringing the healthful DOLE product to more and more families every-

where in the world, and is providing jobs for thousands of people in the Territory.

Most of the DOLE pack is shipped to the mainland and sold in thousands of grocery stores in all of the 48 states. In addition, some reaches the consumer through restaurants and in the form of pies, cakes, ice cream and other products.

After the pineapple has been canned, labelled and placed in cartons, it is sold on a basis of "F.O.B. Honolulu". This means that the purchaser pays the shipping charges and other costs himself. Such a practice of "buying sight unseen" would not be possible except where buyers are



rkets

assured of a uniformly high quality product, and of the good faith and dependability of its producers.

What happens when a local grocer in Kansas City finds that his customers have purchased almost all of his supply of Hawaiian pineapple? He orders more from the wholesaler, who maintains a large warehouse stock. The wholesaler in turn, after estimating the needs of the retail stores which he supplies, orders through the food broker. The food broker represents the producer and gets these orders from the territory he covers. In the case of chain stores, their headquarters' staff orders from the broker or direct, as well as operating retail grocery stores.

In addition to representation by food brokers in every section of the United States and in some foreign countries, the Hawaiian Pineapple Company employs its own sales representatives, who are responsible for maintaining the popularity of DOLE pineapple and for seeing that all of the many details connected with distribution are handled smoothly. Advertising is used to tell the public about this delicious fruit from the islands and about its healthful amounts of Vitamins B_1 and C. This advertising, of course, also helps to "sell" Hawaii itself, and to create a mainland interest in the Territory.

In the manner just described, many millions of cans of DOLE pineapple and pineapple juice are sent to market every year. In terms of dollars, they are valued at approximately $34,000,000.

While learning how pineapple is sold, you might also be interested in what becomes of the money. Turning to the last annual report of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, we find that every $100 of income was divided this way:

Wages and benefits to employees	$ 40.29
Growing	10.73
Canning	22.32
Selling and marketing expenses	5.36
Research and administration	3.27
Wear and tear	3.13
Taxes	7.99
Net profit	6.91
Total	$100.00

Thus the biggest part of the pineapple sales dollar represents wages and benefits to employees. The cost of canning is the second largest item, and growing is third.

Hostesses in the Islands find many new and exotic uses for pineapple in their menus.





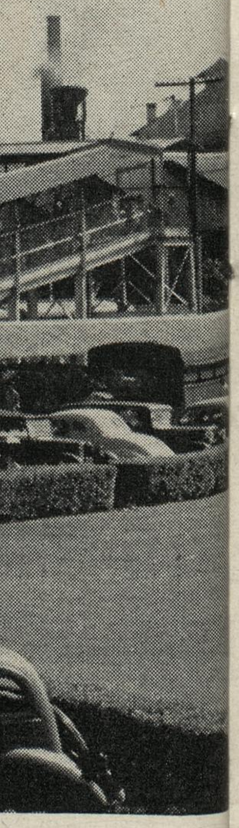
Employees leaving the cannery at day's end.

CHAPTER VIII

The Company and Its Employees

Step by step we have followed the growing, processing and marketing of pineapple. We have seen how many people, doing different things and employing different skills, have combined to lift DOLE pineapple from obscure beginnings to a place of leadership in the American food market.

Back in 1901, when the Company started, it had five full-time employees, including a manager, and twelve part-time workers. In 1947-48 the number had grown to about 5,000 year-round employees, and about 5,000 seasonal.

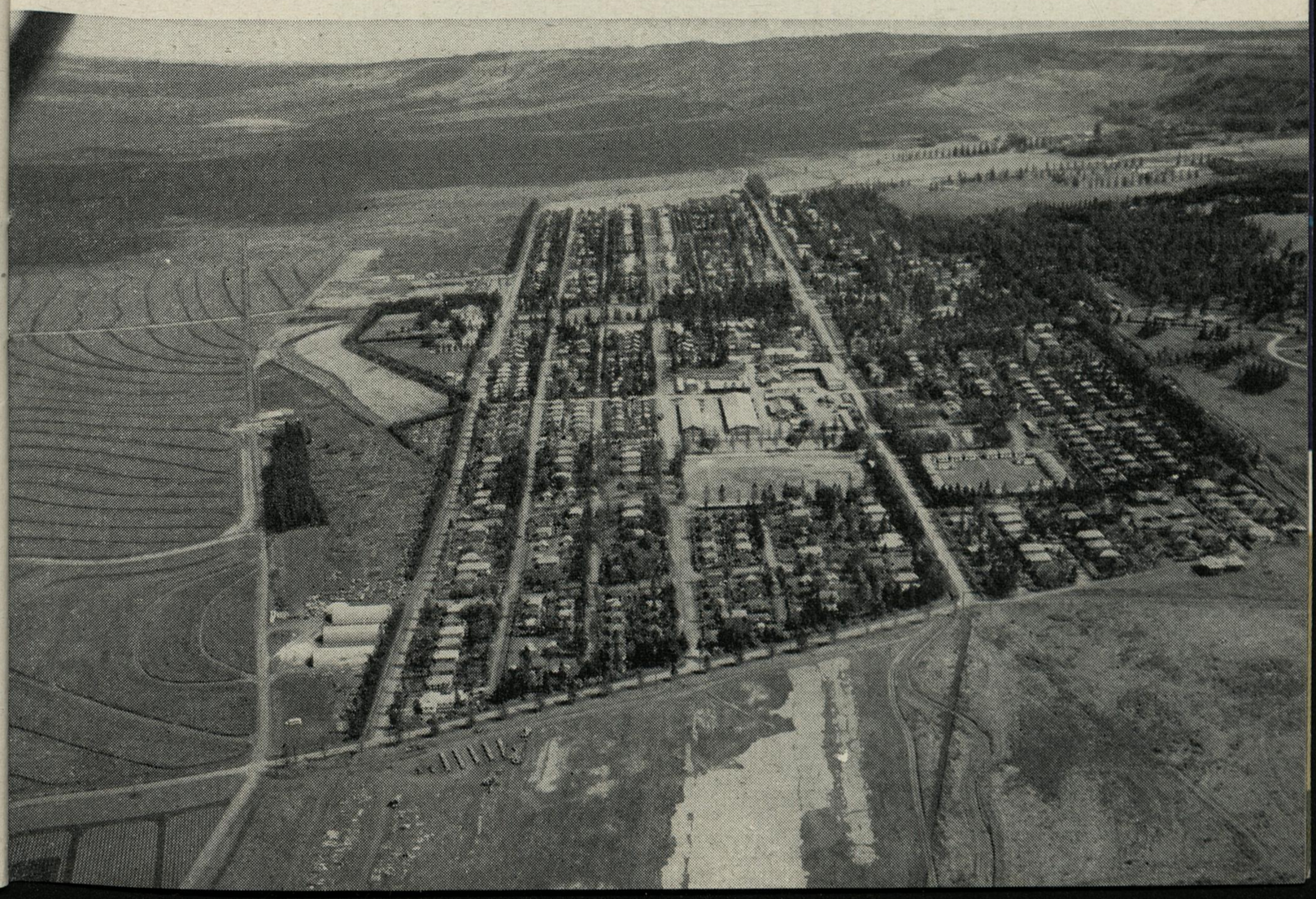


The first annual payroll amounted to $4,720.00. By the fiscal year ending May, 1948, this had grown to $13,750,-000, including wages and employee benefits. The pineapple industry, in which this company pioneered, has become one of the two major supporting industries of the Islands.

Incidentally, the wages paid plantation workers are among the highest paid anywhere for similar work, and those paid to workers in the cannery exceed those in most canning areas in the mainland United States.

One of the Company's greatest assets is the pool of long experience represented by the years of service possessed by many of these employees. One-third of the regular employees have been employed by Hawaiian Pine for over 10 years.

Air view showing Lanai City.



The employees participate in a year-round program of social and recreational events.



For many years the Company's regular employees have received, in addition to their wages, certain benefits such as sick pay, vacations with pay, group life insurance, and participation in a group retirement plan.

While the majority of employees carry on the basic operations described in the foregoing chapters, many other jobs are required to complete the Company's manifold activities. All told, these jobs number about 350 different kinds, including accountants, chemists, truck drivers, salesmen, machinists, electricians, and even seamen and cowboys.

When the plantations were first started it was necessary for the Company to furnish housing and utilities, as well as medical care. The workers had insufficient means of their own, and the plantations were remote from the populous settlements. These so-called "perquisites" were furnished in lieu of a part of their wages.

Following the close of World War II, the Company turned over the administration of plantation housing to an independent, non-profit trust, together with the other "perquisites" with the exception of medical care, and in

lieu of them raised the workers' pay to equal that of cannery employees. Medical care was made available through the extension of a group hospital and medical plan, in which a very high percentage of the employees, both cannery and plantation, now hold membership.

An information program in which the employees themselves participate serves to keep them advised of matters of interest to them, and of problems confronting the Company. Conference groups, employee communications, annual reports on the preceding year's business, and an employee-edited monthly publication are among the features of this program.

Through a suggestion award plan, employees are encouraged to submit new ideas for improving methods or operations. Many important innovations have resulted from such suggestions. The suggestions are reviewed by committees in each of the three divisions, and passed on to a central committee at Honolulu for final consideration and action. Cash awards range from a minimum of $5 to a maximum of $5,000. During a recent twelve-month period a total of 36 employees were given cash awards for suggestions adopted by the Company.

Besides the employees, there is another group of men and women who have a direct interest in the Company and who have contributed largely to its development. This group consists of the 5,879 stockholders who own the Company. More than half of these live in Hawaii. Among them are some employees of the Company who thus have a double interest in its welfare.

During the nearly half a century in which the Company has operated, the men and women who invested their money in Hawaiian Pine have had a big share in further-

ing its development. They have also shared the risks inherent in a business like Hawaiian Pine, which not only manufactures its products, but also grows its fruit before processing it, and is subject to the same dangers of adverse weather conditions, reduced crops, and depressed markets, as any other farmer.

Both stockholders and employees represent an accurate cross section of the communities in which they live. As individuals they participate in a great variety of community affairs.

All of these people working together have made and continue to make the Hawaiian Pineapple Company. It was not just an accident, nor was it due to its unusually

Scene at the Hawaiian Pineapple Company's ranch on Lanai. The ranch produces fresh meat for employees and other Island residents.



Aerial



fine climate, that Hawaii became the chief source of supply of the world's pineapple. It was because there were men in the Islands who risked their money in a new enterprise, who worked for years just to find and develop a superb variety of the fruit, to discover things like mulch paper, to hunt down insects like the mealy bug, to build machines like the Ginaca, and to make DOLE Hawaiian canned pineapple products justly famous throughout the world.

Through this story of the pineapple and its development and production, runs also the story of human endeavor, of hard work, imagination, determination and faith.

Aerial view of pineapple fields shows interesting pattern made by contoured areas.



HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE COMPANY, LTD.

PACKERS OF DOLE PINEAPPLE PRODUCTS

FACTS AND FIGURES

GENERAL:

The original company was incorporated on December 4, 1901.
The first year's pack (1903) was 1,800 cases, equal to 12 minutes' production by present cannery.
Annual pack is over 40% of the entire Pineapple pack of the Islands.
At the peak of the season, the Company employs about 10,000 persons, comprised of 7,000 in the canning operations and 3,000 in the field operations.

PLANTATIONS:

Area of Pineapple lands being farmed, about 26,000 acres.
Area of ranch and other lands, 75,000 acres.
Approximately 300,000,000 plants are under cultivation.
About 85,000,000 new plants are set out each year.
There are 1,500 miles of terraces and drainage ditches, comprising the largest soil conservation program undertaken by a private enterprise.

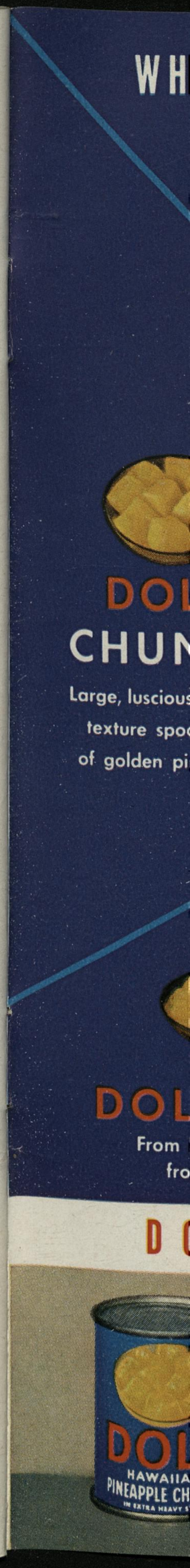
CANNERY:

Area of cannery property, 57½ acres.
Floor space of cannery and warehouses, 37¼ acres.
Capacity of canned goods warehouses, 6,000,000 cases.
Record day's pack: 5,600 tons of fruit consisting of 2,691,335 Pineapples, and converted into 215,427 cases containing 4,757,100 cans of Pineapple and Pineapple Juice.
Maximum number of Pineapples trimmed and prepared per minute, 2,842.
Maximum number of cans packed per minute, 4,010.
The cannery has processed fruit at the rate of 4¾ tons per minute.
Speed of automatic Ginaca machines, 85 to 95 Pineapples per minute.
Speed of processing machines, up to 180 cans per minute.
Speed of labeling machines, up to 1,400 cans per minute, or more than 23 cans every second.
A single Pineapple passes through the entire processing operation in approximately 15 minutes.

BY-PRODUCTS:

About 150,000 bags of Pineapple Bran of 100 pounds each are produced annually.
The production of Citric Acid is over 600,000 pounds yearly.

November, 1948



WHAT BECOMES OF A DOLE PINEAPPLE



DOLE JUICE

Pure, natural juice without added sugar



DOLE CHUNKS

Large, luscious, smooth texture spoon-cuts of golden pineapple





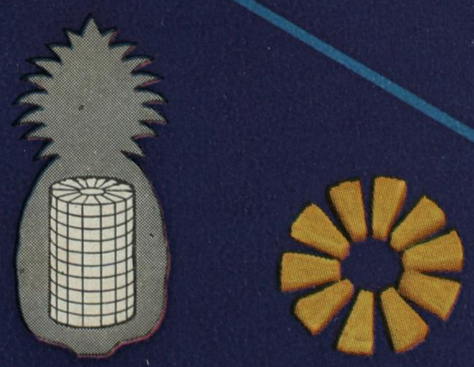
DOLE SLICED

Whole slices of fancy quality



DOLE CRUSHED

From broken irregular pieces and from fruit adhering to shell



DOLE TIDBITS

Whole slices cut into small uniform tidbits as indicated

DOLE PINEAPPLE PRODUCTS



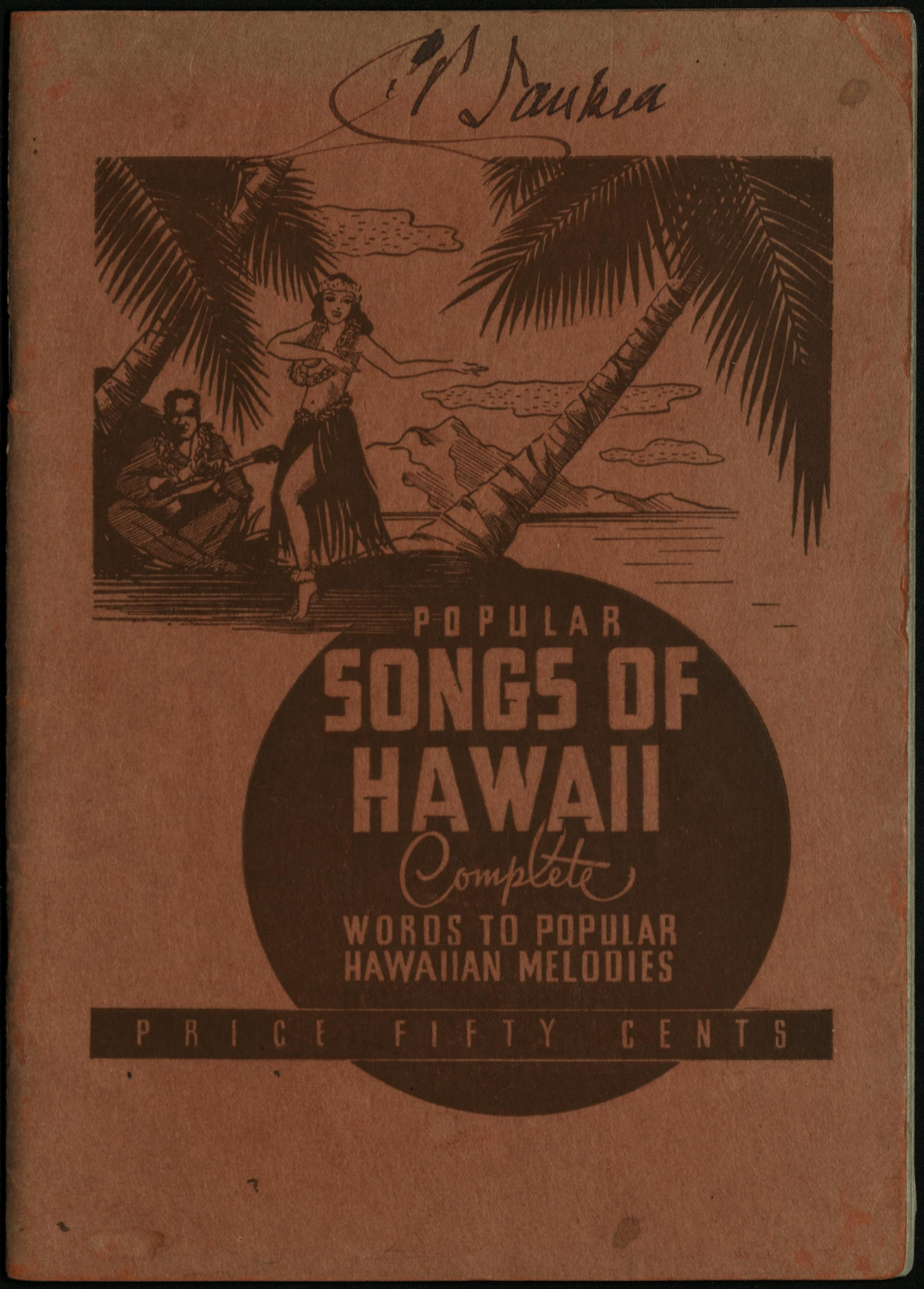
Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

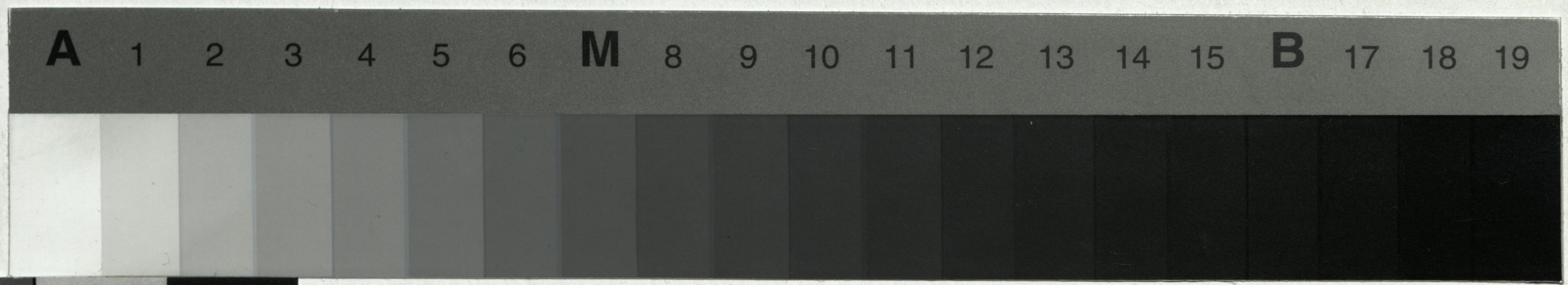


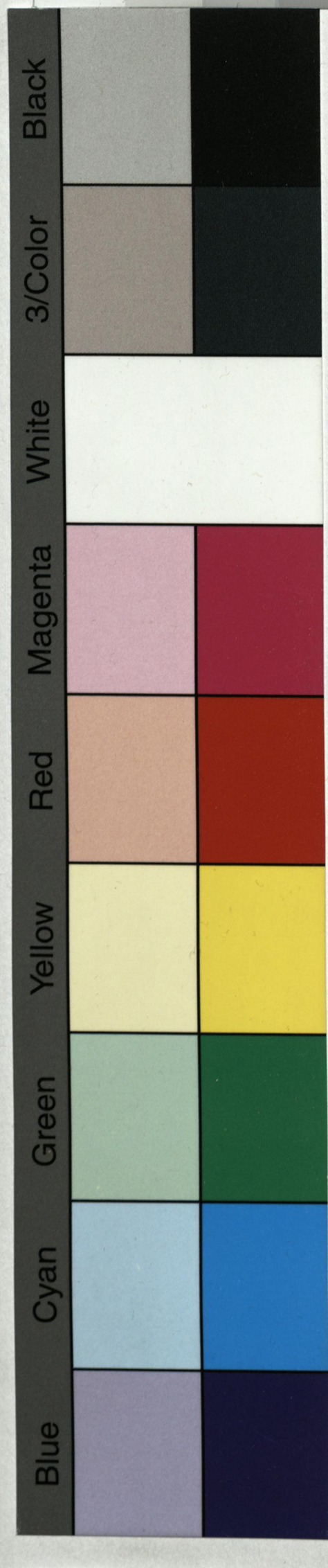
A 1 2 3 4 5 6

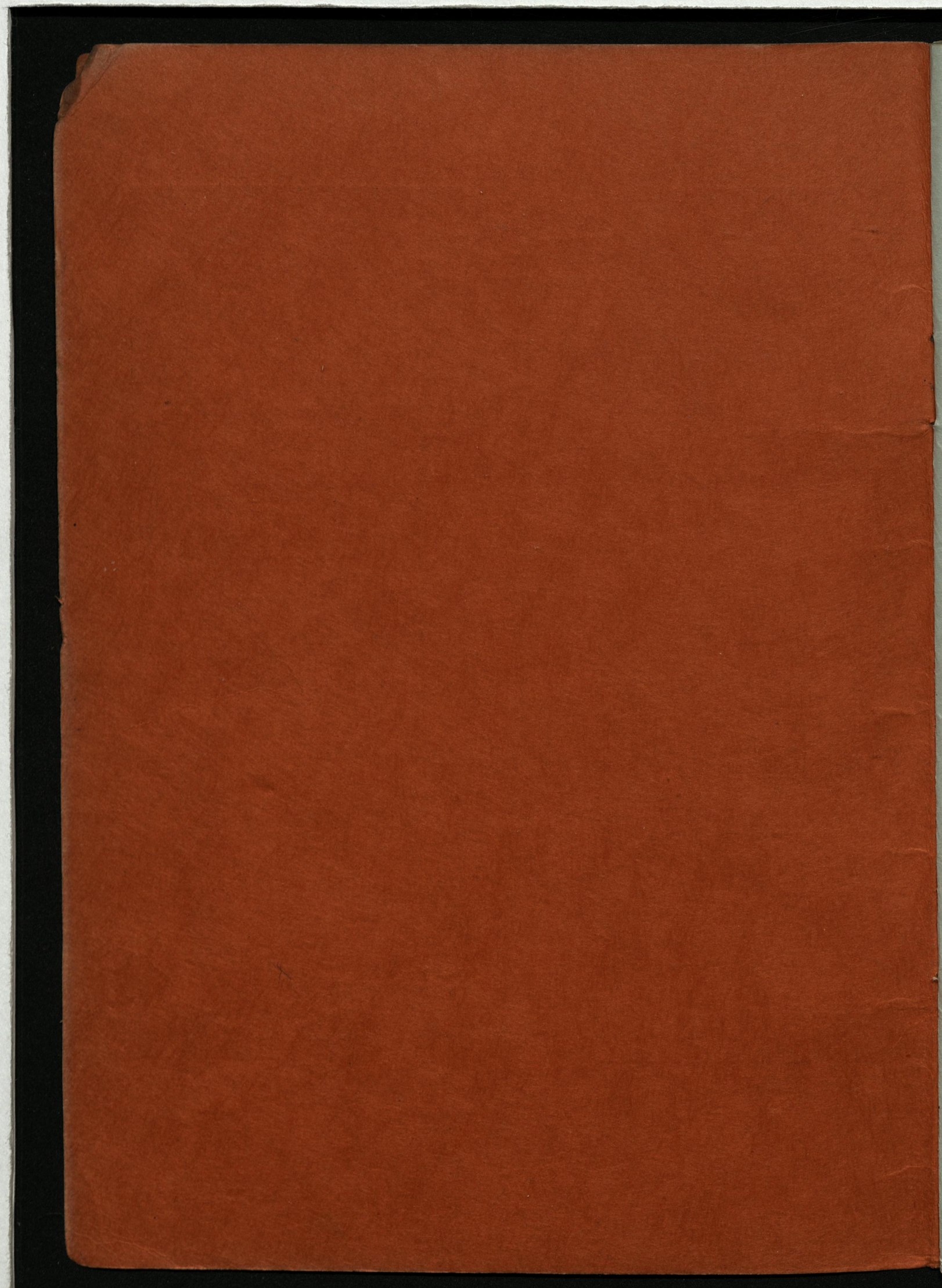
M 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

B 17 18 19


Pi Lanikea
POPULAR
SONGS OF
HAWAII
Complete
WORDS TO POPULAR
HAWAIIAN MELODIES
PRICE FIFTY CENTS







A
Across The Sea
Aloha Oe Fare
Alekoki .....
Anapau .....
B
Beneath A Ba
C
Cockeyed May
Kaunakakai
D
Dancing Under
Do The Hula
Down Where
Winds Blow
Dusky Polynes
F
Farewell Mali
For You A L
H
Haina Ia Mai
Haole Hula ...
Hapa Haole H
Hawaiian Hosp
Hawaiian Moo
Hawaiian Para
Hawaii Calls
Hawaii, I'm Y
For You ...
Holoholo Kaa
Hula Breeze
I
If Your Aloha
I Love You
Imi Au Ia Oe
In A Canoe
In A Little H
It Happened
I've Found A
Skirt .....

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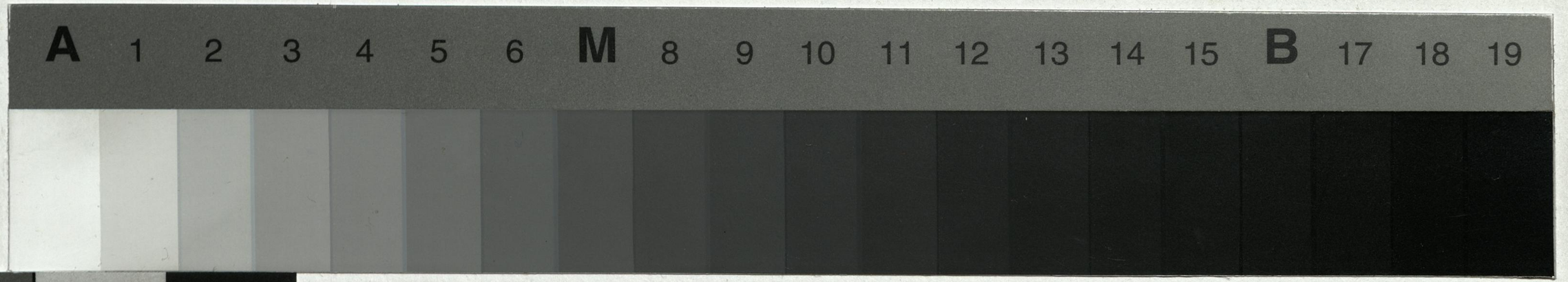

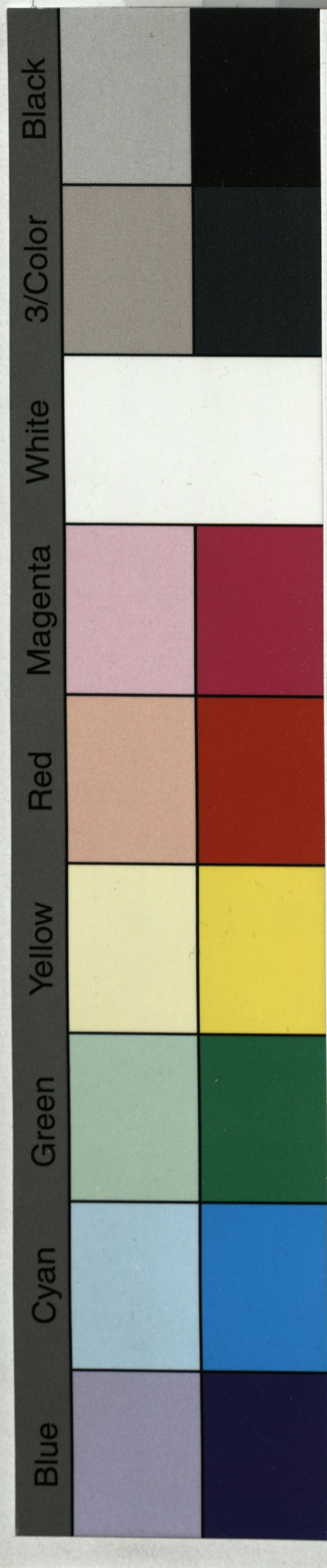

Across t
Calling
Biding n
To those

Verse

Proudly
As onwa
It seems
Thea hil

Chorus

Farewel
Thou ch
One fon
Until w

ACROSS THE SEA

Across the sea an island's calling me
Calling to the wanderer to return
Biding me come back to fair Hawaii
To those sunny isles across the sea.

ALOHA OE
Farewell to Thee

Verse

Proudly sweeps the rain cloud by the cliffs
As onward it glides thru the trees
It seems to be following the liko
Thea hihi le hu a of the Vale.

Chorus

Farewell to thee — Be well to thee
Thou charming one who dwells among the bowers
One fond embrace before I now depart
Until we meet again, till we meet again

ALEKOKI

1

A - o lei piliwi ia
Kahi wai a - Alekoki
Ua ho - o kohu kauai uka
Noho mai lai nuuanu
Noho mai lai i Nuuanu

2

Anua nu makehewa au
Ke hali ana ila ila
Kai no pahua pau
Kou nanao ia nei
Kou manao ia nei

3

Io ianei au
Ka piinaa o Maemae
He ala onaona kou
Kai hiki mai ianei

4

Ua malu neia kino
Manuli o ko leo
Kau nui aku ka manao
Kahi wai a o Kapena.

5

Pania paa ia mai
Na manawai a o uka
Maluna ae no au
Ma na lumi liilii

6

Mawaho a o Mamala
Hao mai nei ehuehu
Pulu au i ka huna kai
Kai heehee i ka ili

7

Hookahi no koa nui
Nana e alo ia ino
Inoino mai nei luna
I ka hao a ka makani

8

He makani ahai lono
Lohe ka luna i Pelekane
A oia pouli nui
Mea ole i kuu manao

9

E kilohi au ika nani
Na pua o Maunaala
Haina mai ka puana
Kahi wai a o Alekoki

Verse

Heaha ek
Holo lio

Chorus

Anapau

VERSE

Heaha ek
Hoolewa

Iluna ae
Iluna loa

Ilalo iho
Ilalo I a

Heaha ek
He silika

Haina ke
Anapau

mai
o uka
au
ilii

Mamala
ehuehu
auna kai
ka ili

oa nui
ino
ei luna
a makani

hai lono
i Pelekane
ui
u manao

ANAPAU

Verse

Heaha eka hana Anapau la
Holo lio eka hana Anapau la

Chorus

Anapau la — Anapau la

VERSE

Heaha eka hana anapau la
Hoolewa eka hana anapau la

Iluna ae oe anapau la
Iluna loa ae anapau la

Ilalo iho oe anapau la
Ilalo I a iho anapau la

Heaha eka lole anapau la
He silika eka lole anapau la

Haina ko hana anapau la
Anapau ika lewa anapau la

BENEATH A BANYAN TREE

Verse

Love was the topic out in a tropical paradise,
From dawn until night time brought out the moon
on high;

Under a banyan tree
We sang love's melody,
Picture the scene again
Just you and I

Chorus

Beneath a banyan tree
'Twas fulfillment of a tropical dream of love;
You were as sweet to me as sweet could be,
Remember, there was springtime in the air;
Beneath a banyan tree
I could count the thrills by counting the stars above
For you were mine that night, Divine that night,
Remember, there was springtime in the air;
High up in the sky, the proverbial stars and the moon
Seemed to be bringing the dawn too soon;
Waves along the shore whispered "love is the same as
of yore

And will continue forever more";
Beneath a banyan tree
Love-light lingered till the sun was a golden flare,
And you were mine that night, Divine that night,
Remember, there was springtime in the air.

COCKEYE

He wore a ma
One was for t
All the peopl
He was the c
He was just a
But all the gi
To share his f
He made her
All over the i
You could he
As they gave
And now you
About the ma
All his fame
On the island
He wore a m
One was for
All the peopl
He was the c
He wore a le
Drank a gall
He made the
He was the c
The horse he
A broken do
So he placed
Right under
He made her
All over the
You can hear
As they gave

COCKEYED MAYOR OF KAUNAKAKAI

He wore a malo and a coconut hat
One was for this and the other for that
All the people shouted as he went by
He was the cockeyed mayor of Kaunakakai
He was just a lazy malihini haole boy
But all the girls were crazy
To share his fish and poi
He made her buck and he made her fly
All over the island of Molokai
You could hear the kanes, wahines cheer
As they gave him a lei of kikaneers
And now you've heard my story
About the mayor of Kaunakakai
All his fame and glory
On the island of Molokai
He wore a malo and a coconut hat
One was for this and the other for that
All the people shouted as he went by
He was the cockeyed mayor of Kaunakakai
He wore a lei and he wore a smile
Drank a gallon of oke to make life worth while
He made them laugh till he made them cry
He was the cockeyed mayor of Kaunakakai
The horse he rode was skinny
A broken down old female
So he placed a green panini
Right under that horses tail
He made her buck and he made her fly
All over the island of Molokai
You can hear the kanes, wahines cheer
As they gave him a lei of kikaneers

And now you've heard my story of the
Mayor of Kaunakakai
All his fame and glory on the island of Molokai
He wore a malo and a coconut hat
One was for this and the other for that
All the people shouted as he went by
He was the cockeyed mayor of Kaunakakai

DANCING UNDER THE STARS

Verse

Dancing with you is the thrill of a lifetime darling
To music that drives the cares of the world away;
You're here in my arms and I'm up in heaven,
This dear to me is the end of a perfect day:

Chorus

We're dancing under the stars tonight,
And you are a vision of loveliness in white,
I see a light of sweet Aloha in your eyes of love,
Eclipsing the stars, the tropical moon above;
While dancing under the stars with you,
My world is a heaven of make believe come true,
And you can make it real, just say you feel the way
I do,
While we're dancing under the stars tonight.

Verse

Way out
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One of th
You have

Chorus

Do the H
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DO THE HULA

Verse

Way out there in mid Pacific
They have some funny notions;
One of them is most terrific
You have to talk with motions;

Chorus

Do the Hula if there's anything you'd like to say
It's the only way
You'll find that a trip around the island is fun
When you've once begun
Tell of the moon above so high,
The hu mu hu mu nu ku nu ku swimming by
Talk about the boys all hurrying back
To the little brown gal in the little grass shack
Hula, if you'd like to whisper "I love you"
It's the thing to do
Picking flowers gets them every time
In a tropic clime. When you walk on the silvery sands
You never have to talk simply use your hands
Do the Hula—go into your dance
Do the Hula along the road to romance.

DOWN WHERE THE TRADE WINDS BLOW

Verse

Blow, gentle trade winds, blow,
High in the coco branches up above;
Blow, gentle trade winds, blow,
And carry this song to my love;
Let your gentle zephyrs woo her,
Then softly whisper my story to her:

Chorus

Down where the trade winds blow,
Let us go, sweetheart of mine,
Sharing life's highway and love's dream divine;
Down where the trade winds blow,
Let us go hand in hand,
Dreams will come true, dear in Aloha land.
You'll hear native voices humming
Each night 'neath the Polynesian stars,
And the surf will mingle with the strumming of steel guitars

Down where the trade winds blow,
Let us go hand in hand,
Dreams will come true, dear in Aloha land.

...OS BLOW

...vine;

...g of steel
guitars

DUSKY POLYNESIAN

He's a dusky polynesian
And the clothes he wears you'd freeze in
If you wore them anywhere but Waikiki
If you emulate his diet
Your opu will not be quiet
He can have his fish and poi, but not for me.
On a surfboard he will show you
How a little wave will throw you
If you're standin' when you should be sitting down
With ailu nui he will rub you
Or your friends will surely snub you
If your skin is milky white instead of brown
With a battered ukelele
He can croon that tourist mele
That will make a mainland crooner frown
He can do a hula hula
That would make that ancient ruler
Old Kamehameha hand him down his crown
With a torch at night he fishes
When he should be wiping dishes
That the haole luau guests have left behind
With some oke inside my bosom
Is a life that to my choosin'
Brother dusky Polynesian, you're fine.

FAREWELL MALIHINI

Verse

It's sailing time—Your ship is be-decked with flowers
A stranger once, We send a friend away
May we recall the happy hours,
Until we meet again some day

Chorus

Farewell Malihini
We part once more
Fare thee well Malihini
You leave our shore,
Your wreath of Manolei, Means you'll return some day
And we'll be waiting, Malihini Aloha Oe

FOR YOU A LEI

Verse

It is time to say good-bye, dear
Dry your tears and don't cry
Just one more embrace, and a fond a-dieu,
And here's a lei I brought for you.

Chorus

For you a lei of flowers rare
For you a lei to hold and wear
For you a lei to caress when you go away
Throw your troubles away and be happy and gay
A lei of love I give to you
To think of me when you are blue
Where ever you may be
Over land or on the sea
For you a lei to remember me.

Verse

Haina ia

Haina ia
Still I sin
Because

Chorus

It seems
A silvery
Our love
Haina ia
Tho' for
The spell
Our love
Haina ia
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The little
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Haina ia

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and gay

HAINA IA MAI KAPUANA

Verse

Haina ia mai Kapu is the end of every native island
song

Haina ia mai Kapuana to sing it so soon seems wrong
Still I sing it dear, to you
Because I fear we're through

Chorus

It seems to take more than a tropical moon
A silvery shore on an island lagoon
Our love song is ending and ending too soon
Haina ia Mai Kapuana
Tho' for awhile I suppose we were fooled
The spell of an isle was at last over ruled
Our love song is ending Romancing has cooled
Haina ia Mai Kapuana
We only had a taste of tropical passion
The little things we did are not the same
Why can't we live and love in tropical fashion
Should affection grow cold in the midst of a flame?
Just you and I in a garden so fair
Should be worth a try we may find love is there
Our love song won't end dear, if you say you care
Haina ia Mai Kapuana

HAOLE HULA

1

Oh when I hear the strains of that sweet Alekoki
And stealing from afar off guitar Penei No
When Liliue makes you sway in the moonlight
I know the reason why fair Hawaii haunts you so

2

The lovely blue of sky and the sapphire of ocean
The flashing white of cloud and of waves foaming crest
The many shades of green from the plain to the mountain
With all the brightest hues of the rainbow we're blest.

3

I hear the swish of rain as it sweeps down the valleys
I hear the song of wind as it sighs through the trees
I hear the crash of waves on the rocks and the beaches
I hear the hissing surf and the boom of the seas.

4

I love to dance and sing of the charms of Hawaii
And from a joyful heart sing Aloha to you
In ev'ry note I'll tell of the spell of my Islands
For then I know that you'll be in love with them too.

Verse
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Choru
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Hula g
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the valleys
the trees
the beaches
e seas.

Hawaii

ands
them too.

HAPA HAOLE HULA GIRL

Verse

All the time in a tropical clime
Where they do the Hula Hula dance
I fell in love with a chocolate dove
While learning that funny, funny dance
This poor little kid, she never did a bit of loving before
So I made up my mind, I struck a find
She's the only girly I dare adore

Chorus

Well—Well—Well—I love a pretty little hapa
haole hula girl—with her naughty little wiggle
Hula girl—she can surely make you giggle
Hula girl—with her naughty little wiggle
Some day I'm going to make this Hapa haole hula
girlie mine, girlie mine
All the time I'm dreaming of her, my hapa haole hula girl.

HAWAIIAN HOSPITALITY

Chorus

Along the beach at Waikiki, A fair wahine is waiting for me
With her dark eyes and lovable charms and very sweet Hawaiian Hospitality
Beneath the moon we stroll along
And life is just like a beautiful song
When she whispers "Come into my arms,"
It's just the old Hawaiian Hospitality:
And tho' my heart may sob to Aloha when I sail away,
How my heart will throb to the thought of coming back someday
And when my dream of love comes true
There will be okolehao for two,
A little Welakahao might do,
It's just the old Hawaiian Hospitality.

Verse

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I have s

But the

Bring ba

Chorus

Moon-cl
Phantom
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Soft are
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for me
very sweet
Hospitality

I sail away,
oming back
someday

HAWAIIAN MOON CLOUDS

Verse

I have stood and watched a sun set turn from pink to gold
I have stood and watched the dawn of the desert flame
like red gypsy fires to behold
But the clouds o'er Hawaii, When the moon is sailing
clear
Bring back the memories, of a love my heart holds so dear

Chorus

Moon-clouds are drifting, riding on high
Phantoms in silver, ghosts of the sky
Moon clouds are weaving garments of white,
Jewels of spendor, stardust of night
Fragrant the air as a sweet Hawaii lei
Soft are the winds from the Pali to the Bay
Moon clouds are sailing high up above
Moon clouds are finding two hearts in love.

HAWAIIAN PARADISE

Verse

I'm so happy that my footsteps wended
To this lovely Isle where cares are mended,
Paradise where all good things are blended
Since I've found you my life's quest is ended.

Chorus

Hawaiian Paradise, Hawaiian Heaven,
Land of make believe come true
Please take me to your heart, Hawaiian Heaven
Never more to part from you.
Let me live and laugh with you while love is young,
And let me rest here when my day is through.
Hawaiian Paradise at last I've found you,
Land of make believe come true.

HAWAII CALLS

Hawaii Calls with a melody of love, dear,
Across the sea, as evening falls;
The surf is booming on the sand at Waikiki tonight
And how I wish that you were strolling hand in hand
with me tonight;
Hawaii Calls, with a message of Aloha,
To you sweetheart, where e'er you are;
Reminding you to dream awhile of happy days we knew;
Hawaii Calls and my hearts calling too.

HAWAII, I'M YEARNING FOR YOU

Verse

There's a land across the sea
That is always home to me
And which will live forever in my memory
Since the day I sail'd away
I have learn'd from day to day
That my heart will always be back there.

Chorus

Hawaii, land of memories I'm yearning
For all that you held dear to me
Forever there's a voice that keeps calling
Oh, when will you return again to me
There are lov'd ones waiting patiently
Who are thinking of me constantly
On that lovely Isle so far across the sea
And when my lonely dreams of you come true
I'll go back across the waters blue
Hawaii, I'm yearning for you

HOLOHOLO KAA

1

Kaua ika holoholo kaa
Oni a na ka hui la lawe a lilo
Ku a ku o e a pau pono
Nahua helo e kau a na.

2

Alawa iho ae ma ka aoao,
Hu ana ka makani hele uluulu
Mea ole kapiina me kaihona
Me na kikee ala nui.

3

He manao kou ike kani ko ele la,
Ua hai kapilina ka holuna iho,
E la'i pono keka una ana,
He nanea mai hoi kau.

4

Oka pa konane aka mahina
Ahu wele ka pae o pua,
Eia kaua ika palena pau e,
Huli hoi a e kaua.

5

Haina ko wehi e kuu lei,
Ke huli hoi nei kaua,
Step on the gas pal lawe alilo,
Ke oni nei ka huila.

Verse

Tropica
Carry m
To my

Chorus

Whisper

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HULA BREEZE

Verse

Tropical breeze in the coconut trees
Carry me, please, over emerald seas,
To my Homeland, To my coco leaf shack far away;

Chorus

Whispering to me from a tall coco tree comes a Hula Breeze

I hear the beat of the waves on the sands at Waikiki,
Softly thru the air from a brown maiden fair,
Comes a song to me
It brings the swish of her skirt to the strains of Liliue
Soft Hawaiian guitars are playing as they have a big luau
And the moon shines bright, with a tropical light
As the kanes and wahines raise a welakahao
Whispering to me from a tall coco tree
Comes a Hula breeze
It makes me long to go back to my coco leaf shack far away.

IF YOUR ALOHA MEANS I LOVE YOU
(Then I'm Happy)

Verse

I heard you say "Aloha," That wonderful word,
Just what you really meant, Tell me, please dear,
The word could mean you love me or it could mean
good-bye
Won't you put my heart at ease, dear:

Chorus

If your Aloha means I love you, then I'm happy
But if it means good-bye how sad I'll be,
So with your eyes in my direction,
Employ the love inflection,
And whisper Aloha to me;
And now if that is understood, then lets go farther;
The night was made for love and estacy,
The stars are shining their glory,
It's time for loves old story
So whisper Aloha to me.
Lesson number three is to stroll along the shore
Neath the moon, that tropical entrances,
And if I steal a kiss just a little one like this:
Aloha Nui Loa is your answer
Is your Aloha means I love you then I'm happy,
But if it means good-bye, how sad I'll be,
So with your eyes in my direction,
Employ the love inflection,
And whisper Aloha to me.

Verse
Thy lov
Oh com
To me a
And my
Choru
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Verse
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IMI AU IA OE
(King's Serenade)

Verse

Thy love to this heart unceasing aches bring,
Oh come and be near so the pain assuage;
To me alone thy love thou didst pledge,
And my heart holds thee preciously dear.

Chorus

I am searching for thee beloved of mine
'Neath the fragrant bowers of Puna,
Oh where canst thou be, my precious love?
Oh return and with me e'er abide.

IN A CANOE

Verse

I never was so lonesome and
Just because I'm lonesome
I'm lost and I can't find my way
This can't be like my home town
For ev'ry where I'm turned down
And I'm going home some day.

Chorus

I only live in memory of all the things I used to do
Back on the shores of Waikiki in a canoe
I used to sing a melody to all the fishes that I knew
As I go paddling out to sea in a canoe
I'd give the world to get back where I can be by the sea
And maybe some day I'll find someone who really cares for me
I only live in memory of all the things I used to do
Back on the shores of Waikiki in a canoe.

IN A LITTLE HULA HEAVEN

Verse

Trade winds are singing
"Come away, come away"
True love is calling
Lets obey

Chorus

We should be together
In a little Hula heaven
Over the silver sea
Gay and free together
In a little Hula heaven
Under a koa Tree
Days would be lazy and sweetly crazy
'Till skies grew hazy above.
Then we'd be all alone together
In a little Hula heaven
Living a dream of love.

Verse

I sing of
A magica
I sing of
The nigh

Chorus

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IT HAPPENED AT WAIALAE

Verse

I sing of the spell of a tropic night
A magical moon above;
I sing of the night when I met you,
The night I fell in love.

Chorus

It happened at Waialae
The Polynesian moon was new,
And in the twinkling of an eye
I fell in love with you;
It happened at Waialae,
I can't forget the thrill I knew,
We sang a lover's lulaby before the night was thru
It might have happened in June or September
Might have been November
I don't rmember at all, still I recall;
It happened at Waialae, beneath a polynesian sky
The night that fate gave me the chance
To dance with you at Waialae

I'VE FOUND A LITTLE GRASS SKIRT

Verse

I am glad I'm home again, I won't want to roam again
For I love my dear old Hawaii
I have met all kinds of gals, I've had all kinds of pals,
But here's one that appeals to me

Chorus

I've found a little grass skirt, for my little grass shack in Hawaii
She's my only joy to share my fish and poi nui loa moe moe
And to my little grass shack I'll be hurrying back in the evening
Where two lovely eyes, I idolize complete my paradise
A little Hawaiian lad was feeling so very sad
Since she came along with a huapala song
The sun is back again in the sky.
I've found a little grass skirt for my little grass shack in Hawaii
And it won't be long until my song will be a lullaby.

S SKIRT

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e grass shack
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e a lullaby.

KAMAAINA

Verse

Oh Honolulu you're a wond'rus paradise
Dear Honolulu I love your moonlight and blue skies
I want to live like the natives do
And be happy all day long.
And I want the world to hear my song.

Chorus

Hawaiian moon and tropical hula maidens seem to dance
and croon to a native tune
I'm just a malihini haole boy and it thrills me thru
and thru
I love to chant like tropical hula maidens and to move
and sway in a funny way
Cause I want to do like the natives do
So I can be a Kamaaina too
Aloha Mai they all say to me
E ko mo mai they're inviting me
He i nu i ka okolehao, malama pono o - e ahahana ehehene
I've learned to say "Mahina malamalama and they taugh
me to do the hula ami hou
So Honolulu I can always say I'm a kamaaina to you now.

KING KAMEHAMEHA

Verse

History tells us there lived a king that was a warrior bold
He was tall and handsome and he lived to be quite old,
So then one day he made up his mind to conquer the Hawaiian Isles
He didn't have any fear for victory rang in his ear.

Chorus

King Kamehameha, the conqueror of the Islands
Became a famous hero one day
He fought a native army and pushed it o'er the Pali,
And crowned himself King of Hawaii nei.
When the fray was over, he took the islands over
And this is what he had to say
"Ua mau ke ia oka aina i ka pono au we ke aloha e"
And on his throne he sat alone waiting for a big luau
Royal maidens fair were gathered there
To greet him with a grand welakahao
King Kamehameha, the conqueror of the Islands
Became a famous hero one day
He fought a native army and pushed it o'er the Pali
And said "Au we no ho i e — Au we no ho i e

Verse

In me sp
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Chorus

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Verse

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Chorus

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Islands

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KONI AU I KA WAI

(Testing the waters)

Verse

In me springs a desire
For the ocean spray of Puaena
The whispering waters that lap the shores
Of beautiful Waiolua

Chorus

I have gone and tasted of thee
Oh cool refreshing water
Thy merits we will ever praise
And of thee our song shall ever be.

KUU IPO

(My Sweetheart)

Verse

Sweetheart, here we are in Paradise again,
Sweetheart once more let's stroll down in lover's lane
While I sing this love's refrain.

Chorus

'Twas neath the pale Hawaiian moon, I found you
Do you still remember, when I met you, my Kuu Ipo
And there, beside a blue lagoon, I kissed you
It was in September, and skies were blue, my Kuu Ipo
You were sent from Heaven above
You were meant for some one to love
With you in my arms, I still feel your charms
Of the days that used to be
Your love, keeps beating in my heart forever
While the memories linger
Forever more my Kuu Ipo

LEIS FOR SALE

Verse

In Honolulu when e'er a ship is sailing
You'll find lei vendors all over the town
You'll see them rush up and down the highways as you
come along

You'lll be hearing their song,

Chorus

Leis, leis, leis, I've got sweet leis for sale
All kinds of leis for sale
Won't you buy some today?
Say, paper leis in all the colors, too
I'll sell them cheap to you
Just a quarter for two
Gardenia leis, sweet ginger leis I tell you true
When your sweet heart starts to depart
She'll whisper Dear, I love you, yes I love you,
Leis, I've got sweet leis for sale
And when you buy my leis
All your dreams will come true

ways as you
come along

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you,

LET'S GO FOR BROKE

Pau, Pau, Pau pilikia, Nui, Nui mai kai fine;
Your touch is thrilling my lips are willing
And that's no idle joke,
The time is right, moon is bright,
Honey, Let's go for broke
When you start wooin', it's my undooin'
Like ginger ale and "Oke"
The night is young, we are young
Honey let's go for a broke
Down by the sea shore we'll be sure to find
Some spot that's free from Kanes, Wahines and pilikia
Please repeat, in accent sweet
The three little words you spoke
And make life seem like a dream
Honey, let's go for broke.

LITTLE ANGEL

Little Angel from above sent from Paradise
'Twas nice of them to send you to mother and me
I'd waited on so long, to sing a baby song
And hear you whisper "Daddy play with me"
Your little lips are rosebuds that bloom in the sun,
Your tiny hands are butterflies that flutter in the breeze
Your eyes are pools of starlight, in a summer sky
The happy inspiration for my lullaby;
Many more things could be said,
They might turn your pretty head,
But sleepy time is coming, let's call it a day
Little Angel from above, dreamy time is here,
Go "Beddy Bye", the sandman's on his way.

LITTLE BROWN GAL

Verse

To the Isles across the blue Pacific
I've a constant longing to return,
There's a reason that is quite specifc
Some one for whom I yearn.

Chorus

It's not the Islands fair, that are calling to me,
Not the balmy air, not the tropical sea,
But it's a little brown gal in a little grass skirt
In a little grass shack, in Hawaii
It isn't Waikiki, nor Kamehameha's Pali
Not the beach boys free with their hoo mali mali
It's a little brown gal in a little grass skirt
In a little grass shack in Hawaii
Thru' that island wonder land she's broken all the kanes hearts
It's not hard to understand, for that wahine is a gal of parts
I'll be leaving soon and the thrill I'll enjoy is not the island moon

Or the fish and the poi
It's just the little brown gal in a little grass skirt
In a little grass shack in Hawaii

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island moon

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LITTLE HEAVEN OF THE SEVEN SEAS

I saw a south sea luau among the Koa trees
And now I call Kalua
Little Heaven of the seven seas
The air was filled with flowers and moon a melody
I can't forget those hours
On a bamboo island
Some one smiled at me
When she said aloha
I sailed out to sea
In dreams I'm drifting to her
My sails before the breeze
My love is in Kalua
Little Heaven of the seven seas

LOVELY NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS

Verse

When day is done and the shadows fall,
There blooms a flower on an old stone wall.
And it seems to me I can plainly see
That it's the fairest one of all.

Chorus

Lovely night blooming cereus,
You're the queen flower of the night,
Lovely night blooming cereus,
You're nature's own delight,
When the whole world has gone to rest,
And the night birds start to call
You just seem to look your best,
Adorning an old stone wall

Love is in my heart again when ever you're in bloom,
Never more to part again I love your rare perfume
Lovely night blooming cereus,
You're really beyond compare,
Lovely night blooming cereus, the night is ours to share.

MALIHINI MELE

Verse

As I strolled along the shore,
In a mu u mu u made of Koa
While I played a tune on my sweet okolehao
And I sang a pretty song
As she danced a sweet kapu
With a wiki wiki smile and a nui nui holoku
Pretty soon by the light of the tropical moon
A malihini did appear
And he strolled hand in hand on the beautiful sand with a lovely pilikia
Then he softly told her how, he'd seen a great big bad luau
With a red opu and a great big hukilau.

Chorus

Humu humu nuku nuku apuaas swimming along singing a song
Kanes and wahines and even little keikis sing a hoo mali mali and a welakahao

As I strolled along the shore
In a mu u mu u made of koa
While I played a tune on my sweet okolehao.

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hao.

MY FLOWER OF PARADISE

My flower of paradise, each hour of the day is nice
To dream of you the way I do, my sweet
My Flower of paradise when you are in my arms,
I thrill and always will until you make my dream complete
Now that we've tasted of tropical love
Don't say that we're wasted that moon up above,
My flower of paradise, my heart is aching and I know
it will be so

Until you're mine alone.

MY HAWAIIAN SOUVENIRS

Verse

Old age is drawing near
And I'm grateful that I'm still here
Each night it seems in all dreams
All that I have left is just a memory.

Chorus

A photograph, a calabash, a paper lei,
Are my Hawaiian souvenirs
Each token brings back memories all thru the day
And may they last for many years
When I am old and gray
I'll have the pleasure to say to you
A photograph, a calabash a paper lei
Are my Hawaiian Souvenirs.

MY TANE

Verse

On the Isle of Tahiti, lived a native lad and a maid;
And one day they just parted, and to him she sang this serenade.

Chorus

Farewell my tane, Child of the coral sea,
We dreamt of heaven, but you've forgotten me,
Once on silver sands we held lonesome hands
That's why my Tane, I cried come back to me.

MY TROPICAL GARDEN

Verse

I'm planing a tropical garden that's certain to be a tropical Heaven
If you'll share it with me.

Chorus

There'll be flowers of every hue
There'll be me and maybe you
In my garden by the sea
If you will only say the word that will bring fulfillment
If you only say that loving you is a thrill meant for me
Sweet perfume will fill the air
Neath the palms hibiscus rare from a bower just for two
Oh won't you share with me my tropical moonlit Garden?
The only flower I need to make it complete is you.

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is you.

OKOLE MALUNA

(The drinking song of Hawaii)

Verse

Bottoms up to the land
Where the lazy daisies roll along
Rise and cheer, lend an ear
To an old Hawaiian drinking song

Chorus

Okole Maluna Okole Maluna
Let's raise the cup and bottoms up
To the paradise we love
Okole Maluna Okole Maluna
With spirits high let's drink the cup dry
To the stars above Okole Maluna
I'll drink to the hula lady
Dancing along the shore
And to you sweetheart aloha
I love you forever more
Okole Maluna Okole Maluna
And may the ships at sea
Never be bottoms up
Okole Maluna

ON A COCONUT ISLAND

Verse

Shipwreck would be a pleasure with you,
Most any tropic island would do.
Somewhere with coconut palms
Somewhere with you in my arms
Shipwreck would be a pleasure with you, just you

Chorus

On a coconut island I'd like to be a castaway with you,
On a coconut island there wouldn't be so very much to do,
I would linger a while and just gaze into your lovely eyes of blue
Then I'd walk for a mile and come running back to be with you
There the waves would make a pair of willing slaves of you and me forever,
And we'd laze for days and days and never gaze out where the ships go sailing by
On a coconut island I'd like to be a castaway with you,
Just to bask in your smile and to realize my dreams come true.

Verse

A blue H
Lighting
On a trop
On an isl
And the
Are now

Chorus

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come true.

PALACE IN PARADISE

Verse

A blue Hawaiian moon was there
Lighting the pathway to my door,
On a tropical isle called Paradise
On an isle that is Paradise no more;
And the moments once filled with happiness
Are now endless days of loneliness:

Chorus

I had a palace in Paradise
And I was king for a day,
But the queen of my palace in Paradise sailed away;
It wasn't fashioned of jewels rare,
It wasn't patterned of gold;
Oh my palace was only a little grass shack,
But that's where love's story was told;
I remember the night, the stars above, the trade winds reveries;
There were steel guitars and a song of love in my palace beside the sea.

But now I'm lonely in Paradise
And stroll in vain on the shore
Calling her lovely name to come back and reclaim
My palace in Paradise.

PRAY'R TO HAWAII

1

Verse

Bards have sung of foreign lands,
Boundless prairies, glist'ning strands,
Deserts barren, islet's fair,
Climes and scenes both rich and rare;
But one spot where beauty lies
Quiet, neath the tropic skies
Brings a tear of joy serene
To her subjects, to her Queen;

Chorus

Hawaii in the heart of me
Pulses throb "I love you;"
Hawaii you are part of me
Make me worthy of you.

2

Verse

Music echoes on your shore
And will ring forever more
Fanned by breezes from the heights,
Cooled by streams of silver lights;
Music is your morning pray'r
Shedding laughter ev'ry where,
Building Faith and Love serene
In your Ruler, in your Queen

Distant music plays tonight,
And though distant now the light,
Tear dimm'd eyes are smiling through,
Far above the skies are blue;
Fair Hawaii carry on!
After darkness comes the dawn
Cheerish Faith and Love serene
In your ruler, in your Queen:

PRETTY RED HIBISCUS

Verse

Ev'ry flower tells a story in colors and perfume
But there's one that's filled with glory wherever it may bloom.

Chorus

Pretty red hibiscus, I've admired you right from the start
Pretty red hibiscus, you're the flower of my heart,
Every day you're fairer than the fairest flower that grows
Pretty red hibiscus, you're beautiful everyone knows
Though you may not be scented like the other flowers are
But when the day has ended, you're as fair as an evening star
Pretty red hibiscus, I've admired you right from the start
Pretty red hibiscus, you're the flower of my heart.

RED OPU

What am I going to do for my Red Opu
It's so very sore I don't know what to do
Listen my little sisters,
Just look at all my blisters,
Let them be a warning to you
Yesterday my steamer docked at half past nine
The sun was shining bright and oh, the weather was fine,
So I lay out on the beach 'till it was time to dine
That's how I got my Red Opu.
All the pretty little girls were playing around getting
a sun tan so I thought I'd get one too
Out on the beach I played my ukulele
Getting a sun tan—that was not the thing to do
Oh! what am I going to do for my Red Opu
It's so very sore I don't know what to do
I guess the only way's to take an hour every day,
Just oiling up my Red Opu.

HAWAIIA
Na ni Hav
Lei Ha a
Kila Kila
Uakapu R
Kauai and
O Lani ka
Ohuohu O
He kohu
Lei Kauai
Lauae o M
O Niihau,
Hooheno
Haina ia
Na Lei o
ENGLISH
Lovely is
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And 'tis f
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In beauty

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SONG OF THE ISLANDS

HAWAIIAN—

Na ni Hawaii Ka moku o ke awe
Lei Ha a heo i ka lehua a me ka mai le ao Panaewa

Kila Kila o Maui La i a Haleakala
Uakapu Roselani a no u Hoo ka hi wele nou wale no

Kauai and Molokai i ka Ulukuku
O Lani kaula a mekawai lele a o Moaula

Ohuohu Oahu i ka ilima
He kohu manu oo hulu melemele o ke kuahiwi

Lei Kauai i ka mokihana
Lauae o Makana a ka'u aloha no ia

O Niihau, Kahoolawe, Lanai,
Hooheno me ka pupu, ka hinahina me ke kaunaoa

Haina ia mai ana ka puana,
Na Lei o Hawaii, na lei o Hawaii, e o mai

ENGLISH—

Lovely is Hawaii the island of Keawe
Adorned with brilliant lehua and fragrant maile of Panaewa

Grand is Maui with Haleakala
And 'tis for thee alone the beauteous rose will e'er be sacred

---

Oahu wears the Ilima lei with pride and grace
In beauty she doth vie with yellow songsters of the mountain forests.

Kauai's lei is the mokihana
Lauae of Makana has won the admiration of my heart.

SWEET LEILANI

Verse

Sweet Leilani heavenly flower
Nature fashioned rose kiss'd with dew,
And then she placed them in a bower,
It was the start of you
Sweet Leilani heavenly flower
I dreamed of paradise for two
You are my paradise completed
You are my dream come true.
Sweet Leilani heavenly flower
Tropic skies are jealous as they shine
I think they're jealous of your blue eyes,
Jealous because your mine
Sweet Leilani heavenly flower
I dreamed of paradise for two
You are my paradise completed
You are my dream come true.

TA HU WA HU WAI

(War Song)

Verse

Ta- u- a- i-ta- Hu - wa - hu - a - i
Eu - he - ne la - i pi - li - to - e lu - a
Pu - tu - tu - i lu - a i - to - e - to - e
ha - nu - li - po - i - ta - pa - lai.

Chorus

Au - we - ta ua
Au - we - ta ua

f my heart.

THAT'S THE HAWAIIAN IN ME

Verse

With a sky of blue over my head,
And a sandy beach for my bed,
I find happiness that's all my own,
On an isle that I call home.

Chorus

I don't like shoes upon my feet,
To be at ease is such a treat,
And smile to ev'ry one I meet
That's the Hawaiian in me.
I love to sing and dance for you,
And give a lei to cheer you thru
And with that goes a kiss or two,
That's the Hawaiian in me.
It's great to be in Hawaii and to be a native too
But it's greater still to play around and carry on as I do
So right out here in Hawaii where everything is heavenly
I'm just as happy as can be
That's the Hawaiian in me.

THE OLD PLANTATION

Verse

The soft breezes whisper from the woodland
Where the shadows and gay moonbeams play
From afar dream voices call me back again to scenes of yesterday

Fond memories recall those days so grand
Of my own dear Hawaiian land

Chorus

Old plantation how I love you
'Neath your trees I seem to roam
My heart yearns just to return to my old plantation home.

Verse

The blossoms are nodding 'neath the dewdrops,
As the birdlings are seeking their nest;
Soon in dreams I'll see my old plantation home when all the world's at rest:

Dear Homeland I'll journey back to thee
While the moonbeams are kissing the sea

Chorus

Old plantation how I love you
'Neath your trees I seem to roam
My heart yearns just to return to my old plantation home.

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TO YOU SWEETHEART ALOHA

Verse

Sailing day is taking you away, dear one
What a shame that loved ones have to part,
Stars will forget to shine
If you forget you are mine,
So keep this tender message in your heart.

Chorus

To you, sweetheart Aloha
Aloha from the bottom of my heart
Keep the smile on your lips,
Brush the tears from your eyes,
One more Aloha, then it's time for good-bye;
To you sweetheart, Aloha,
In dreams I'll be with you dear tonight,
And I'll pray for that day when we two shall meet again
Until then Sweetheart, Aloha.

WHAT HAWAII MEANS TO ME

Verse

Hawaii is a grand old place
With it's kind and happy race
And with all of that I'll take off my hat,
But here's what I've got to say,

Chorus

It's not the rustle of a palm tree,
Or the rolling surf at Waikiki
And the clouds and rain drops o'er the Pali
That means Hawaii to me
It's not the lovely lunar rainbows
Or the lads on surf boards riding free,
With the roaring breakers and the beachboys
That means Hawaii to me.
It's not the band that always plays Aloha,
Or any native melody,
Or the pretty hula maidens and the lei girls that really appeal to me.
Altho' the humble little grass shack may bring me back again some day

But your loving hospitality
That's what Hawaii means to me.

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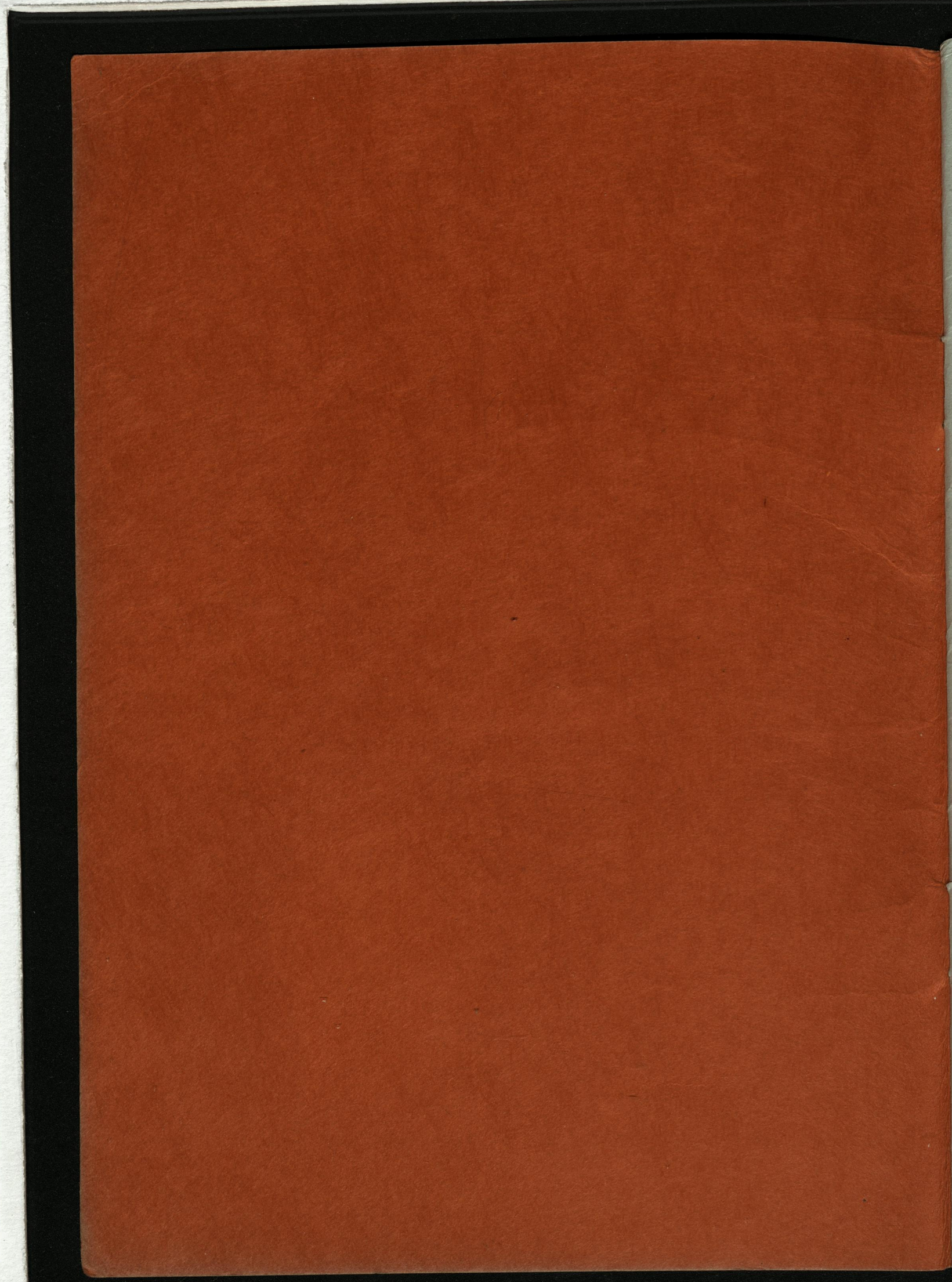

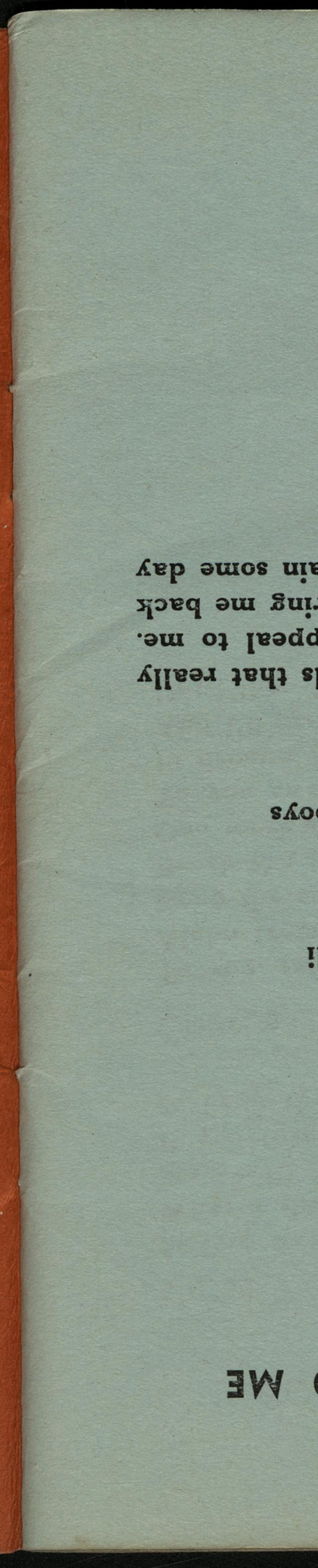

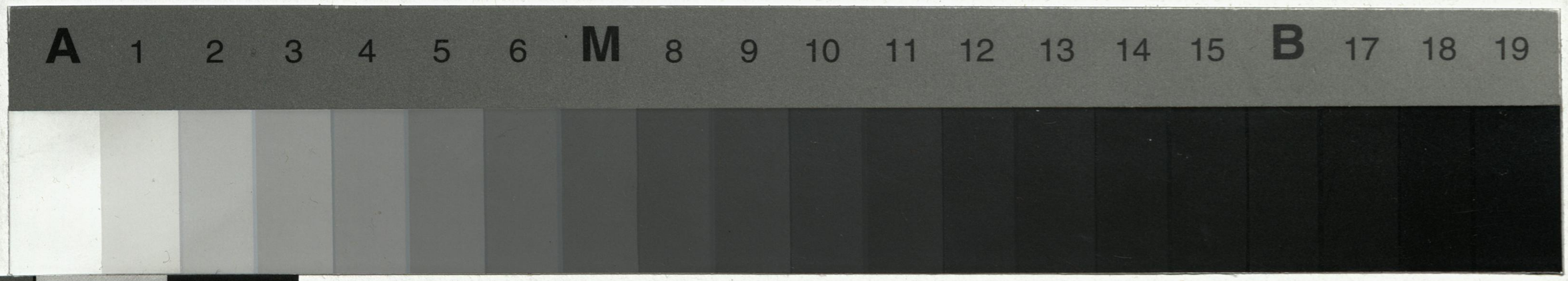
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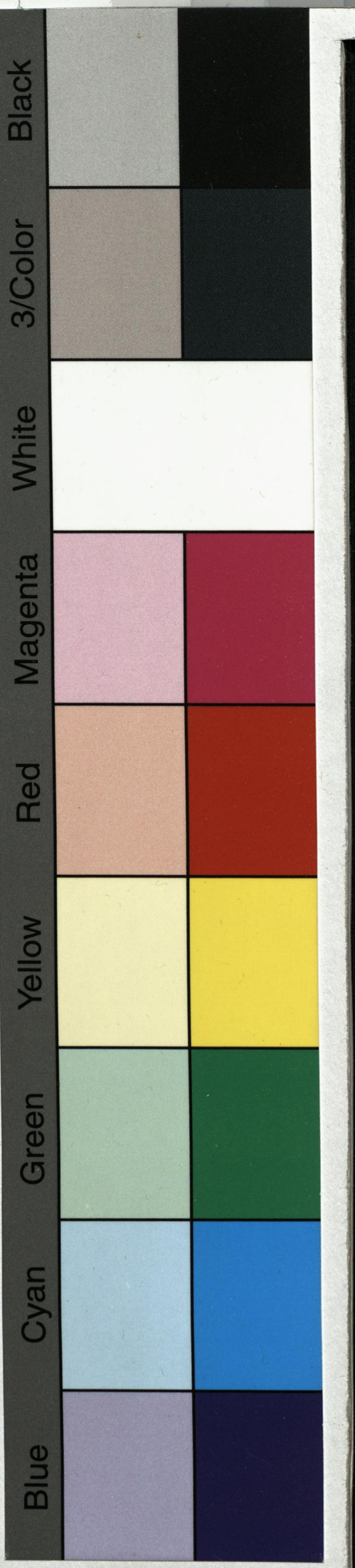
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STATUTER

FOR DEN KONGELIGE NORSKE

SANCT OLAFS ORDEN,

fastsatte i Ordens-Kapitel 21de August 1847,
med senere Forandringer.

Kristiania.
H. Tønsbergs Bogtrykkeri.
1883.

FOR DEN K

stifte

Denne O
Fortjenester a
af Kunst og V

Norges o
Stormester.
De arveb
Grad.

Ordenen
1ste
2den
i 2
Kor
3die

Ordenens
a. en Kantsl
til Ordens
denne Ord

*) Bestemt i Or

STATUTER

FOR DEN KONGELIGE NORSKE ST. OLAFS ORDEN,

stiftet af Hans Majestæt Kong Oscar I.

21de August 1847.

§ 1.

Denne Orden er indstiftet for at belønne udmærkede Fortjenester af Konge og Fædreland, af Menneskeheden eller af Kunst og Videnskab.

§ 2.

Norges og Sveriges Konge er denne Ordens Herre og Stormester.

De arveberettigede Prindser indehave Ordenens høieste Grad.

§ 3.

Ordenen inddeles i 3de Grader, nemlig:

1ste Grad eller Storkors.

2den Grad eller Kommandører, hvilken Grad deles i 2de Klasser, Kommandører af 1ste Klasse og Kommandører af 2den Klasse*).

3die Grad eller Riddere.

§ 4.

Ordenens Embedsmænd ere:

a. en Kantsler, hvem det nærmest paaligger at udføre og til Ordens-Kapitlet at meddele Stormesterens Befalinger denne Orden vedkommende. Han opbevarer Statuterne

*) Bestemt i Ordens-Kapitel 19de Juli 1873.

og Ordens-Seglet samt udfærdiger Diplomer til Udlændinge, der optages i denne Ordens 3die Grad;

b. en Skatmester, der forvalter Ordenskassen, med Hensyn til hvilken aarligt Regnskab aflægges. Han besørger Anskaffelsen af Ordensdekorationer og deres Udlevering, oppebærer Ordenens Indtægter samt forestaar dens Udtællinger;

c. en Sekretær og Ceremonimester, som fører Protokollen i Ordenens Sammenkomster, udfærdiger Diplomerne, bekjendtgjør stedfundne Udnævnelser, holder Registre over samtlige Ordens-Medlemmer, opbevarer Arkivet og ordner det Ceremonielle ved Sammenkomsterne;

samt fire Ordens-Officianter, nemlig:

en Ordens-Herold, der tillige er Rigs-Herold;

tre Kancellister til de under a, b & c nævnte Embedsmænds Bistand.

Ordenens Embedsmænd eller Officianter nyde som saadanne ingen Løn eller Godtgjørelse undtagen for havte Udgifter Ordenen vedkommende.

§ 5.

Sanct Olafs-Ordenens Insignier ere følgende:

1. For Storkors:

a. Sølvstjerne med Straaler, udgaaende i 8 Spidse; i dens Midte et hvidt emailleret Kors med Rigsvaabenet (den kronede gyldne Løve med Sanct Olafs Bile eller Stridsøxe i rødt Felt), omgivet af en rød, med blaa og dobbelt hvid Kant emailleret Ring. I Korsets fire Hjørner betegner et kronet anglosachsisk Ð i Guld Begyndelsesbogstavet af den Kongelige Stifters Navn. Denne Stjerne bæres paa det venstre Bryst.

b. Skulderbaand, vatret, høirødt med blaa og dobbelte hvide Kanter, i hvilket er fæstet Kommandørkorset, saaledes som det nedenfor er beskrevet. Dette Baand bæres fra høire til venstre *).

c. Gylden Ordenskjæde sammensat af 4 Skjolde med Rigsvaabenet paa rød emailleret Grund afvexlende med 4 runde Skjolde med den Kongelige Stifters

*) For Serafimer-Riddere, der maatte erholde Sanct Olafs Ordens Storkors, er det i Ordens-Kapitlet 21de August 1847 bestemt, at de i sin Egenskab af Storkors af Sanct Olafs Orden skulle anlægge og bære om Halsen Sanct Olafs Ordens Kommandørkors.

iplomer til Udlæn-
die Grad;
kassen, med Hensyn
ges. Han besørger
g deres Udlevering,
forestaar dens Ud-

n fører Protokollen
rdiger Diplomerne,
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bevarer Arkivet og
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ende i 8 Spidse; i
Kors med Rigs-
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omgivet af en rød,
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af 4 Skjolde med
Grund afvexlende
Kongelige Stifters

anct Olafs Ordens Stor-
847 bestemt, at de i sin
kulle anlægge og bære
ors.

Valgsprog „Ret og Sandhed“ ligeledes paa rød emailleret Grund; mellem Skjoldene er anbragt et kronet anglosachsisk Ø. Skjoldene og de 8 Chiffre ere forbundne med slyngede Ornamenter. Under Kjæden, som bæres om Halsen, hænger Kommandørkorset, fæstet i det nederste Skjold. Denne Kjæde bæres, naar særskilt naadigst Bestemmelse derom gives, istedetfor Skulderbaandet*).

2. For Kommandører:

I. Kommandører af 1ste Klasse:

a. Kors uden Straaler af samme Form og med de samme Attributer, nemlig Rigsvaabenet og den Kongelige Stifters Navnechiffer, som det, der er anbragt paa Storkors-Gradens Stjerne, dog saaledes, at Kommandørkorset, der er større, ikke som hint er emailleret, men af Sølv. Dette Kors bæres paa det venstre Bryst.

b. Kors, hvidt emailleret og forarbeidet i Guld, i hvis Midte paa den ene Side Rigsvaabenet og paa den anden i emailleret rød Glob med forgyldte Bogstaver den Kongelige Stifters Valgsprog „Ret og Sandhed“. I Korsets 4 Hjørner det gyldne kronede anglosachsiske Ø og over Korset en gylden Kongelig Krone. Dette Ordenstegn bæres om Halsen i vatret høirødt, med blaa og dobbelte hvide Kanter forsynet Baand.

II. Kommandører af 2den Klasse:

Kommandørkorset i Ordensbaand, baaret om Halsen (men ikke Stjernen paa Brystets venstre Side)**).

3. For Riddere:

Kors af aldeles samme Form som Kommandørkorset, men mindre end hint. Dette Ordenstegn bæres paa venstre Bryst i et smalt Ordensbaand af samme Farver, som ovenfor er beskrevet.

Naar nogen Grad af denne Orden tildeles Militære eller for militære Fortjenester, antydes dette ved 2de i Kors liggende Sværd, der anbringes under den Kongelige Krone paa Kommandør- eller Ridderkorset.

Geistlige Storkors anlægge ikke Skulderbaand, men med Stjernen Kommandørkorset om Halsen

---

*) Bestemt i Ordens-Kapitel 21de August 1882.
**) Bestemt i Ordens-Kapitel 19de Juli 1873.

Samtlige ovenbeskrevne Ordenstegn og Baand skulle være overensstemmende med de disse Statuter vedføiede Tegninger.

§ 6.

Ordenens Embedsmænd skulle som Særkjende paa deres Bestillinger bære: Storkorsstjernen, Kommandørkorset om Halsen og i Knaphullet et Kors, forarbeidet i Sølv, men ellers aldeles ligt det for Riddere fastsatte;

Ordens-Herolden: Ridderkorset paa Medaillon i Ordensbaand om Halsen;

Kancellisterne: samme Slags Kors i Sølv som Embedsmændenes i Ordensbaand paa venstre Bryst.

§ 7.

I Ordens-Kapitlet, der sammentræder, hvor og naar Stormesteren befaler det, og dannes, foruden af Ordenens 3de Embedsmænd, af samtlige paa Stedet værende Storkors og Kommandører, samt 2de ældste Riddere, forhandles de Sager, som vedkomme Ordenen.

I Stormesterens Fraværr føres Præsidiet af Kantsleren eller af den paa Stedet værende ældste Storkors.

Ordens-Kapitlet er kun fuldstændigt, naar der, foruden den Præsiderende, ere 6 Medlemmer tilstede.

Det sammentræder aarlig paa Ordenens Stiftelsesdag, eller, forsaavidt denne indtræffer paa en Helligdag, paa den næstfølgende Søgnedag, for at lade sig forelægge Skatmesterens Regnskab og decidere samme, efterat til denne Hensigt 3 blandt Ordenens Medlemmer, en af hver Grad, valgte Revisorer, til hvem Regnskabet 2 Maaneder iforveien bør være overleveret, have gransket samme. Revisorer og Suppleanter udvælges ved Stemmegivning i Ordens-Kapitlet for det følgende Aar. Den første Gang udsees de efter indbyrdes Overenskomst af samtlige tilstedeværende Storkors og Kommandører. Ordenens Embedsmænd kunne ikke vælges til Revisorer.

§ 8.

I Ordens-Kapitlet lader Ordensherren meddele Underretning om Ordensudnævnelser. Ordenens Tegn overleveres den Udnævnte efter Omstændighederne:

a. i Ordens-Kapitlet af Stormesteren selv, eller paa Kongens Vegne af den, der i Hans Fraværr præsiderer;

b. af det paa
høiere eller a
c. oversendes ha
d. naar nogen U
Orden, tilstill
Diplom.

I de førstnæv
følgende Ord:
„Jeg (Kong
Norske San
udmærkede
Ordensdiplome
Skatmesteren og
mesteren, hvorefte
indeholder Ordene
lige Norske Sanct
Valgsprog. Diplo
Vedkommende ved
holder den Udnævi

Ved ethvert
dekorationerne tilb
paasees dette af d
Kongens Gesandte
hørende til den
Bestemmelserne sk
tilbageleveres,* ind

Denne Ordens
lige Resolutioner a
oprettede Ordenska

Stormesteren
hvorledes skal forh
maal opstaar om n
af uværdigt Forhol

I Naade afsk
Ordenen vedblive
Insignier.

b. af det paa ethvert Sted værende ældste Medlem af høiere eller af samme Grad;
c. oversendes ham direkte af Skatmesteren;
d. naar nogen Udlænding meddeles nogen Grad af denne Orden, tilstiller Kantsleren ham saavel Insignier som Diplom.

I de førstnævnte 2de Tilfælde sker Overleverelsen med følgende Ord:

„Jeg (Kongen) meddeler Dem (N. N.) den Kongelige Norske Sanct Olafs Ordens (Graden) som Belønning for udmærkede Fortjenester. Vis Dem samme altid værdig."

Ordensdiplomerne, der kontrasigneres af Kantsleren, Skatmesteren og Ordens-Sekretæren, underskrives af Stormesteren, hvorefter de forsynes med Ordenens Segl. Dette indeholder Ordenens Insignier med Omskrift: „den Kongelige Norske Sanct Olafs Orden" og den Kongelige Stifters Valgsprog. Diplomet til indenlandske Medlemmer tilstilles Vedkommende ved Skatmesteren. Tilligemed Diplomet erholder den Udnævnte et trykt Exemplar af Ordens-Statuterne.

§ 9.

Ved ethvert Medlems dødelige Afgang skulle Ordens dekorationerne tilbagesendes Ordens-Skatmesteren. I Sverige paasees dette af den norske Statsminister, og i Udlandet af Kongens Gesandter eller Konsuler. Ordensdekorationer, henhørende til den forhenværende Ordenskasse, hvilke ifølge Bestemmelserne skulle ved Vedkommendes dødelige Afgang tilbageleveres, indsendes til Skatmesteren af denne Orden.

§ 10.

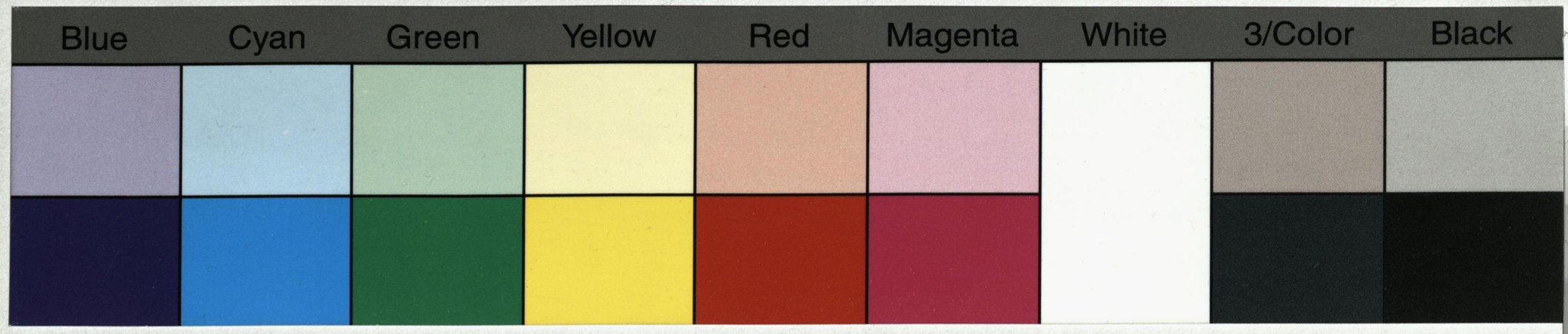
Denne Ordens Grundfond dannes af den ved de Kongelige Resolutioner af 4de September og 23de November 1818 oprettede Ordenskasse, som bliver at anvende til Ordenens Tarv.

§ 11.

Stormesteren afgjør, efter at have hørt Ordens-Kapitlet, hvorledes skal forholdes i det uformodede Tilfælde, at Spørgsmaal opstaar om noget Ordens-Medlems Udslettelse paa Grund af uværdigt Forhold.

§ 12.

I Naade afskedigede Embedsmænd og Officianter ved Ordenen vedblive at bære de deres Stilling betegnende Insignier.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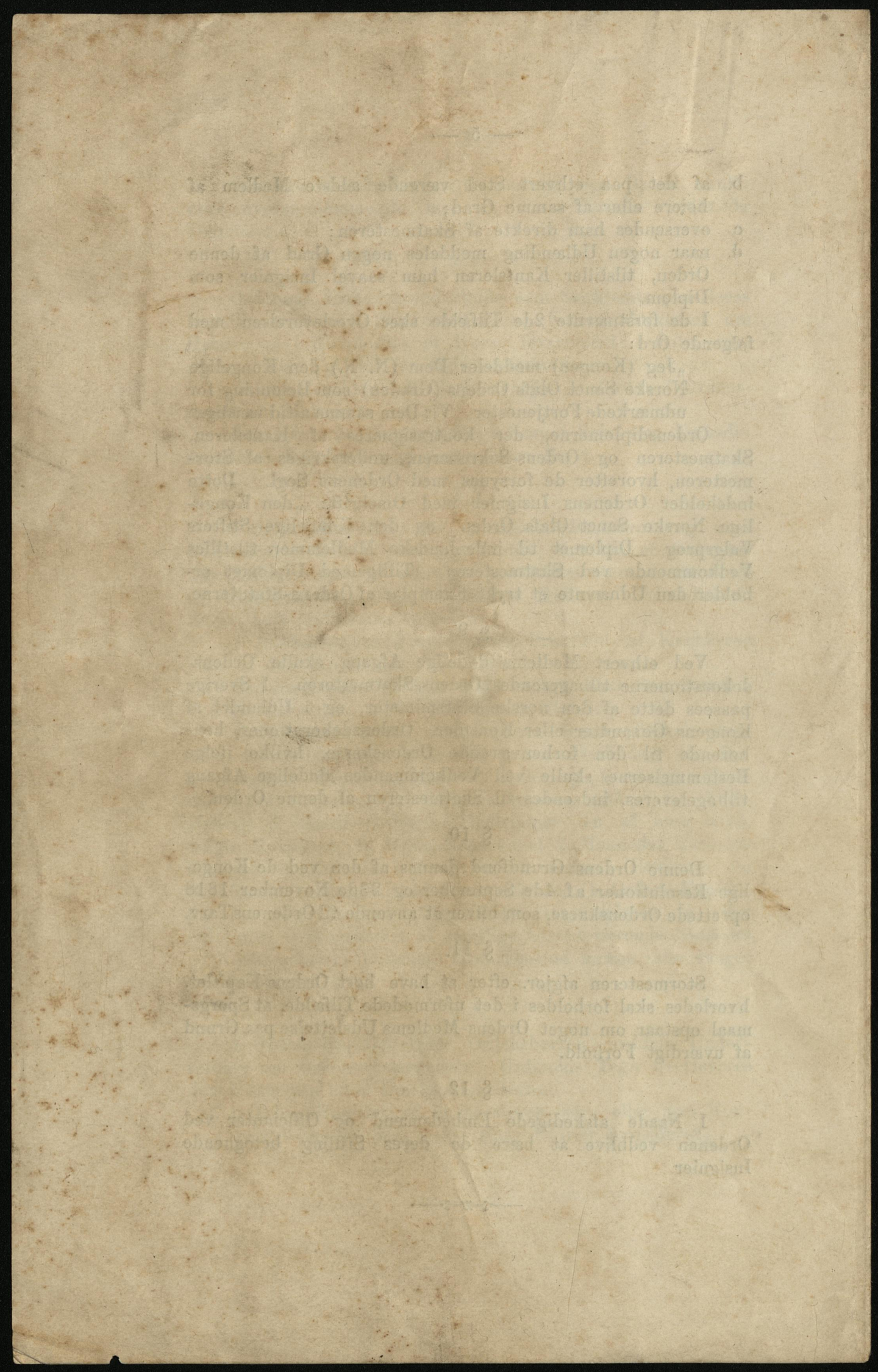

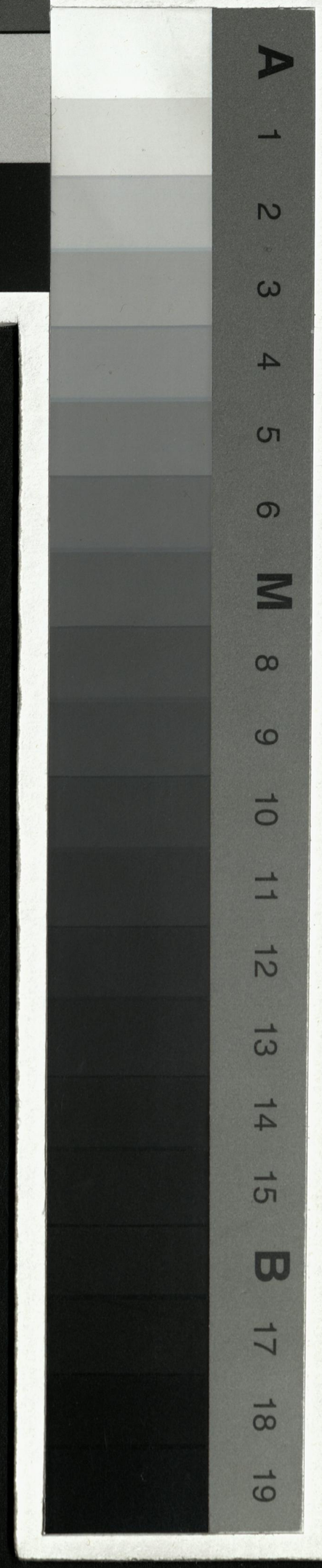
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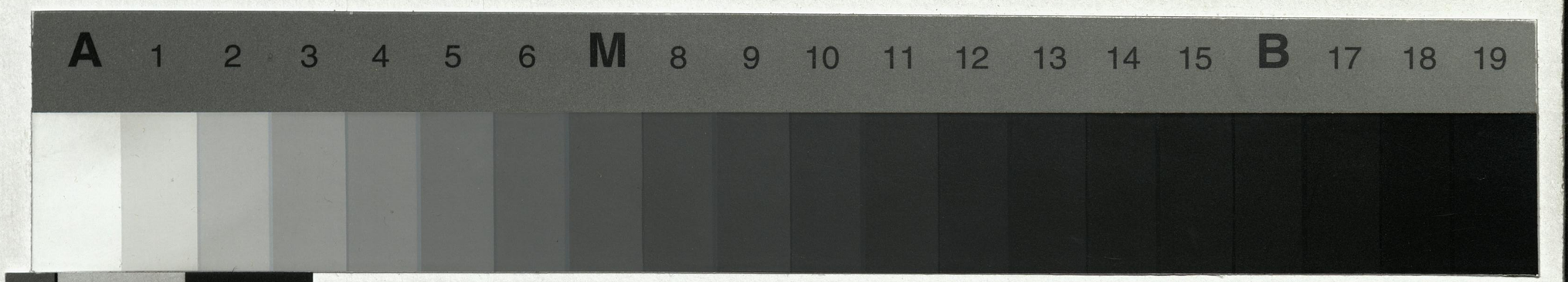
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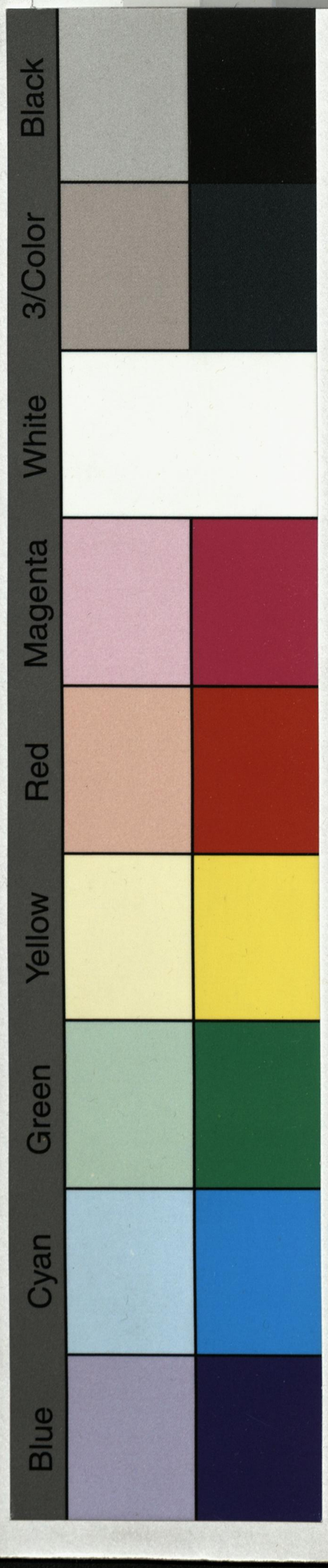
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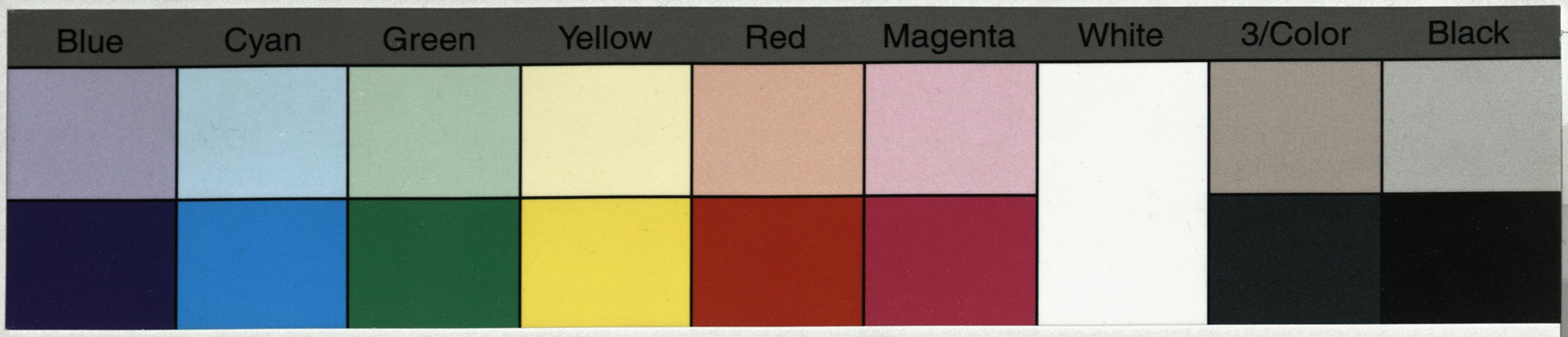

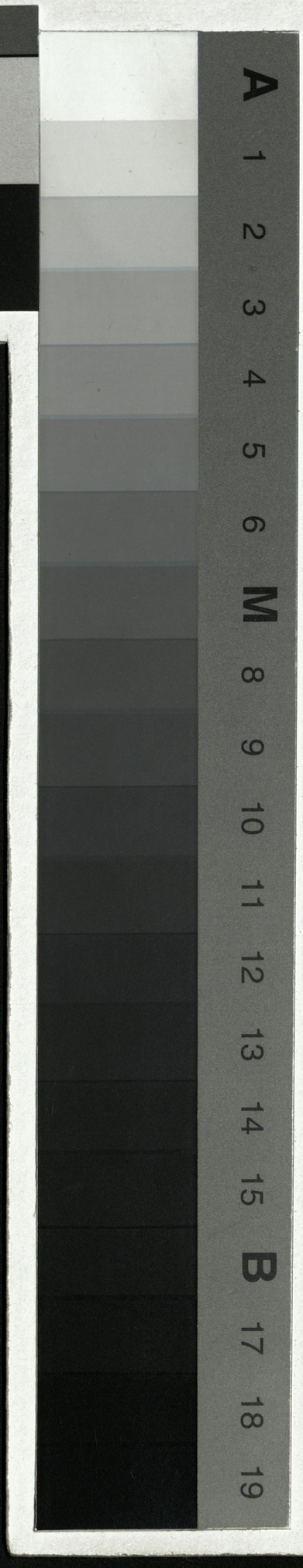

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KAPIOLANI

When the missionaries first came to these islands one of the many chiefs here was Kapiolani. She was not of the royal family of Kamehameha. Her father was the great chief, Keawemauhili, of Hilo. She was a large fine looking woman, with a very kind face.

When the missionaries arrived, Kapiolani came to visit them. She liked these strange people from America and she liked their customs. She saw that the white people ate differently from the Hawaiians and that they dressed in a different manner. Little by little Kapiolani adopted their ways. She wore American clothes instead of a holoku, she donned shoes and stockings instead of going barefoot, and she even bought a side-saddle such as the American ladies used. They liked her very much, too. She was always kind and good, and ready to make people comfortable and happy.

For years the Hawaiians had worshipped idols,—figures made of stone and wood which represented their gods. They went to heathen temples and made sacrifices before these idols instead of going to church as we do. When the English traders came to the islands, they told the Hawaiians of their God, and though the natives did not adopt the new religion at once, they became dissatisfied with their own.

In 1819, the year before the missionaries came from New England, the Hawaiians, of their own accord, gave up their old faith and destroyed all their temples. They were for a time a people without a religion. When the missionaries arrived in 1820, their teaching was gladly received. The fears and superstitions of their former faith, however, still clung to them. Among all the heathen gods, the tabus of the dread goddess, Pele, were the last to be broken.

The belief was that Pele made her home in the mighty active volcano, Kilauea, in Hawaii. The natural conditions of the volcano are such as to inspire awe and fear in hearts more enlightened than the Hawaiians'. Upon the bushes that grow on the mountain top is found a fibrous substance like cobwebs of spun glass. It is formed by the action of the air upon the

vapor rising from the molten minerals beneath. These glassy threads were supposed to be the hair of the goddess, and the liquid crater, her bath.

In 1824, Kapiolani determined to break the spell of the belief in Pele which still had remarkable force among the common people. In spite of the opposition of her friends, and even of her husband, she made a journey of about one hundred and fifty miles, mostly on foot, to visit the great crater of Kilauea, in order to defy the wrath of Pele and prove that no such being existed.

Kapiolani had set herself a task which required no little courage. She was not only outraging the old notions that fearful consequences, even to the fiery destruction of the whole island, might follow the breaking of the tabu which forbade a woman to touch the verge of Pele's home. But, in addition, the ascent was difficult and led into cold regions. Recently a large body of men had been suffocated on the mountain side by the gases of the volcano—struck dead, as it must have seemed, by the breath of the goddess. None of these things daunted Kapiolani.

She and her party of about eighty persons made their way over rough lava trails. Kapiolani carried the sacred ohelo berries which it was a sacrilege for a woman to touch. The enraged priests of Pele came forth from among the crags and endeavored to bar her way. She silenced them with words from the Bible, setting forth the character and power of the true God. Her friends built a hut for her on the brink of the crater, where she spent the night.

The next morning she and her company descended over five hundred feet, to the "Black Ledge." They stood at a distance praying for her safe-keeping, while Kapiolani advanced to the margin of the crater. She threw stones into the burning lake instead of the berries consecrated to Pele and exclaimed: "Jehovah is my God. He kindled these fires. I fear not Pele. If I perish by her anger, then you may fear Pele; but I defy her wrath. I have broken her tabus; I live and am safe, for Jehovah is my God. Oh! all ye people, you must fear and serve Him alone." The entire company then united in singing a hymn of praise to the true God, and knelt in adoration to the Creator and Governor of the universe.

The spell of Pele was at last broken. The act of Kapiolani in bringing this about has justly been called "one of the greatest acts of moral courage ever performed."

EARLY VISITORS IN HAWAII

In early times the Hawaiians were accustomed to make long voyages in double canoes, between the islands of the Hawaiian group and those in the South Pacific. But later all communication ceased and all lands outside of their native island were known to them as "Tahiti."

When Capt. Cook came in 1778, his ships were a marvel to the natives. They hailed the explorer as their god Lono, but becoming convinced of his mortality, and displeased with his behavior, they killed him, in a sudden quarrel.

For eight years, no other ships touched the islands, news having been spread of Capt. Cook's death. But the trade in the north of America caused other ships to venture here again in 1786. They went up to the north-west coast for furs and then came to the islands to spend the winter months and get supplies of food and water for the return trip next spring.

Among the first of these vessels was the "Nootka," under the command of Capt. Meares. Up to this time the foreigners had taken no Hawaiian passengers but in 1787 Kaiana, a famous chief of Kauai, went on the Nootka to China and on a trading voyage, returning to the islands a year later.

KAIANA

A little over a hundred years ago, when the Hawaiians knew very little about other countries, there lived at Waimea, Kauai, a famous chief named Kaiana. He was a handsome man of fine adventurous spirit. He often thought of the distant Tahiti, and remembered the long voyages his forefathers had made.

One day a wonderful thing happened. The news spread

that a monstrous object had appeared at sea. Some said it was like a great white bird, others declared it to be an island, floating toward them. When the ship, for such it was, came into the bay, the natives saw marvelous things indeed. Strange men with white faces came ashore and later one who commanded them,—surely, no other than the demi-god, Lono, who had long been expected to return to the islands.

After a few days Capt. Cook, for it was the well-known English discoverer of the islands, went on to the north. Upon his return he went to Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii. Here the natives lost their regard for him as a god, and became dissatisfied with the hardship of supplying his crew with food. They politely invited their guests to leave and Cook prepared to do so. But one day a sudden quarrel arose and Capt. Cook was stabbed in the back by a native.

The death of Cook convinced all the Hawaiians that their visitors were merely men like themselves, who came from some part of the distant Tahiti. They now waited anxiously the coming of others. Kaiana was especially interested as he had been disappointed that Cook had gone to Hawaii on his return.

No other ships came, however, for eight years. Then several vessels began to come to spend the winter months here. Kaiana was delighted. He traded with the foreigners, giving food and water for nails, beads and bits of iron. Of these, fine fish hooks and cutting tools were made. Even iron daggers were fashioned.

A bold hope came into Kaiana's heart. Why might he not go to this strange "Tahiti?" The next year Capt. Meares came to Kauai in a ship called the Nootka. Kaiana welcomed him gladly and when the ship sailed away a month later, Capt. Meares took him as a passenger to Canton.

Before the ship sailed Kaiana told the people to bring pigs, taro, potatoes, fruits, and water enough for a long voyage. The shore was crowded with people. The old men and women chanted weird songs, calling on the gods to keep Kaiana during his absence. They wept when he entered the canoe to go to the ship. As the ship departed he watched his home as it grew smaller and smaller until at last he could see it no more.

It must have seemed strange to Kaiana to be lifted so far above the water and carried along so easily. He was not

afraid because he was used to sailing of canoes. At last after a long voyage, the Nootka reached Canton.

Now indeed Kaiana had reached a wonderful land. Men with long braids of hair, and sing song language, women with tiny feet, and whole families living in boats, ducks, turkeys, cattle, and all kinds of queer foods:—everything was new and strange. On the other hand the English people living in Canton were very much interested in this handsome Hawaiian Chief, with his native dignity. Dressed partly in English clothes but wearing the red feather cape which was the insignia of rank among the Hawaiians, he must have been an odd figure.

In three months Capt. Meares had fitted out two new vessels for the fur trade, and was ready to return to the northwest coast of America. Kaiana had meanwhile made many friends in Canton and they put aboard several cattle, goats and turkeys, besides lime and orange trees, and a large assortment of presents for him.

In the long trading voyage along the west coast of America, Kaiana saw many other things—the fur coated animals, the process of whaling, and a new kind of men, the Indians. Unfortunately all the live-stock died on this trip.

Whe Kaiana returned to Kauai after a year's absence, he found the King there hostile to him, Possibly the latter feared the bold chief who was so friendly with the dangerously powerful white men. Kamehameha however was wiser. He saw in their traveled Hawaiian, a useful ally. Therefore, as if Kaiana were a prince of equal rank, Kamehameha went out to meet him with twelve large double canoes, beautifully adorned with feathers, and was in return honored with a salute of seven guns. Kaiana was glad to accept Kamehameha's invitation to become a chief in his court, and he was landed in Hawaii, with his extensive collection of foreign goods, tools and fire-arms, which made him immensely rich, in the estimation of the natives. Kamehameha sent for his wife and child and we might expect him to live happily in his new home for the rest of his life. But later, when Kamehameha was attempting the conquest of all the islands, he offended Kaiana by neglecting to include him in a council of chiefs for the preparation of war against Oahu. Kaiana immediately suspected Kamehameha of evil design against him. Accordingly, he and his brother

separated from the Maui fleet on the way to Oahu, and hastening on landed at Koolau, Oahu. He then hurried over the Pali into Nuuanu Valley, where Kalanikupule, the king of Oahu, was awaiting the attack of Kamehameha.

Kaiana offered to assist Kalanikupule against Kamehameha, and was given command of a portion of the Oahu army and stationed at the entrance of Nuuanu Valley. There he met Kamehameha and fought bravely until he was struck down by a cannon ball. His men then gave way, and fled up the valley pursued by Kamehameha's forces. Some escaped up the rigdes on either side, but many were hemmed in and driven over the Nuuanu Pali.

This made Kamehameha the king of all the islands. All chiefs who had assisted him in his battles, he raised to high positions, but Kaiana, who had been a traitor, had perished in the last conflict.

AN ARCHERY CONTEST

King Richard, the hale king whom Robin Hood so loved, went away to war and left his brother John on the throne of England. John was a narrow-souled man, who had no very great love for the bold, happy-go-lucky outlaw. Sherwood Forest was reserved by law for the king and he often came to it to hunt, but it was, nevertheless, the chosen home of Robin Hood and his band of merry men and so fearless was the gay bandit that he liked nothing better than to disguise himself and appear in the presence of the king.

One day Robin heard that King John was going to have an archery contest for yeomen in Sherwood Forest, and he decided at once that he would be present at the match and if possible take part in it. In case he was asked his name, he would say "Locksley" instead of his true name.

King John and many nobles of his court were already assembled in a cleared space of the forest when Robin Hood arrived. He soon learned that the king had offered as a prize

a silver bugle-horn, and about thirty yeomen had gathered to compete for it. Robin Hood leaned carelessly against a tree and gazed around upon the crowd, while the competitors were getting their bows and arrows ready. "Fellow," said King John, "I see you dare not try your skill with such good archers." "It is not from fear but because I do not think you would care to have me win the prize." King John was angered by this remark and demanded the fellow's name. "Locksley," answered the yeoman. "Very well," replied the King, "You may try and if you refuse my offer, your bows and arrows shall be broken and you shall be driven out."

A target was set up and the archers one by one, had their turns. The closest shots were made by Hubert, a forester. He was therefore proclaimed the victor. King John then commanded Locksley to try his luck or give up his bow and arrows. Locksley agreed to the first on the condition that afterwards Hubert should shoot at a mark of Locksley's choice. This was considered fair and the king promised to fill Locksley's bugle with silver pennies if he should beat Hubert.

A fresh target was put up. Hubert took very careful aim and at last pulled the bowstring back to his ear. The arrow whistled through the air, lighting within the inner circle of the target, but not exactly in the center. Locksley next took his turn. Although he apparently shot with great carelessness his arrow hit nearer the center than Hubert's. The second time Hubert was still more careful and when the arrow hit in the very center of the target, great shouts of admiration arose from the crowd. Locksley surely could not improve upon this shot! but his next arrow splintered Hubert's into pieces!

Locksley than asked leave to set up such a mark as was used in his part of the country. He cut a rod from a willow bush and peeled off the bark. It was then not as thick as a man's finger. "Whoever can hit that mark at one hundred yards, I call a good archer," he said. Hubert refused to shoot at such a mark. King John said to the stranger, "If you hit that mark, yeoman, surely you'll be the first person that ever did so."

This time Locksley looked carefully at his bow, changed the string, which was a little frayed and took a good aim. The crowd waited in breathless silence, when the arrow split the

willow rod a great shouting broke forth. Even the king admired this wonderful skill and offered to make Locksley one of his body guard. Robin Hood declined this offer and as people were beginning to inquire who this skilled marksman was, he hastened away from the crowd and was soon far away with his merry men.

MARCO POLO

Marco Polo lived in Venice in the fifteenth century. Venice at that time was the most beautiful city in all the world. The houses were made of marble and gold. The people were very rich. They had many servants and did not have to work. The people wore very costly clothes. Ships from all over the word were seen in the harbor. Venice was a very busy city.

Marco Polo heard people speaking about a strange country called China. He was tired of staying at home so he made up his mind to go to that strange country. He sailed across the sea and came to the city of Jerusalem. To Marco Polo this was a strange city. It was surrounded by a great high wall. Strange people were seen about the walls. They wore long flowing robes of many colors. Marco saw strange animals with people riding on them.

Marco had to cross the great desert. He was told he would have to ride on a camel. Marco had all his things fastened to the camel's back and they started on their journey. For many days Marco traveled across the desert. Sometimes all that they could see was the hot burning sand, sometimes they would come to a few palm trees. There they would let the camels rest. They were going through a strange country and many strange things were seen. Marco saw people that were very savage. The people wore very little clothing. They wanted to fight. Marco enjoyed all these strange things.

When the Emperor of China heard that foreigners were coming, he made ready his elephants and set out to meet them.

When Marco saw the elephants he was surprised at people using such clumsy animals as beasts of burden. He had never seen them before.

The emperor treated the foreigners kindly. He took them to his court and made them nobles. For many years Marco Polo lived at the Chinese court, after a while he wanted to see his own country again. The emperor did not want him to leave. He had learned the language and was a great help.

It looked for a while as if Marco would never get away from China. Finally his opportunity came. A Chinese princess was betrothed to a prince of India, and must be escorted to him by some reliable person. Marco entreated the Khan to allow him to be her escort, and afterward to visit his beloved Venice. The emperor at last consented and Marco collected his party and made ready for the journey. The emperor told the men to prepare fourteen ships, each having four masts. Many of them had twelve sails. Before they left he gave to each of the party a golden tablet, sealed with the royal seal. This was to insure safe passage through the land. He also gave them sufficient money to keep them for two years.

Marco sailed for three months untill he came to the island of Java. Many beautiful things were seen there. He then sailed to India. There he was royally entertained by the Hindoo prince. After the marriage of the princess, Marco went on to Venice.

He had been gone about twenty years and seemed like a Rip Van Winkle in his native land. He wore Chinese clothes and had nearly forgotton his own language. The richly clad Venitians laughed at the curious stranger, and his own people would not believe his story.

Marco begged them to give him the use of old Polo palace for one evening. Though they believed him an imposter, they consented for the sake of seeing what he would do. Marco invited all his old friends to be present that evening. When the night came the old Polo Palace was ablaze with light. The guests arrived in gondolas, dressed in their finest garments. When they entered the hall they found an elaborate banquet spread for them. Marco presided at the head of the table in his Chinese costume.

At the end of his first course, he retired from the room

returning in a few moments garbed in Hindoo apparel. He was followed by servants who bore the Chinese suit he had discarded. He bade the servants to rip the seams of the garments, and as they did so, precious stones of all kinds fell out upon the table; these Marco divided among his guests. After each course he did the same, appearing each time in a garb more curious than the first, and displaying, when the seams were cut, jewels such as the Venetians had never seen before.

Finally he appeared dressed in the Venetian costume of of the day, a striking and noble figure. His friends could no longer doubt his identity. The stranger could be no other than the long absent Marco Polo and he could have returned from no country but China, the wonderful Cathay. This country had always been to the Europeans a land ot golden promise from which they were shut out by the perils of the journey thither.

Marco Polo now wrote a book of travels which did a great deal towards turning the attention of Europe to Asia, and made possible the interest in India which occasioned the well-known voyage of Columbus.

KILA

Long, long ago there lived in Kauai, a small Hawaiian boy named Kila. When Kila was a tiny baby his mother put him into the water of the ocean and he laughed with pleasure and kicked and played about like a little fish.

Kila lived in a fine grass house, as all the people did at that time. He had four older brothers but he always played alone. They liked to play games and wrestle and run. But Kila loved best to be near the water.

Near his home was a river. It rises in the mountains and descends in beautiful falls and then runs on quietly for several miles to the ocean. Along each bank of this quiet river, grows a thick fringe of bulrushes.

It was here that Kila played almost every day of his life, alone. Here he sailed his favorite toy canoes. As he grew older the thing Kila wanted more than anything else was a real canoe. But they were very hard to make and his father could not trust such a little boy to manage one alone.

So one day, Kila decided to make a real canoe for himself. He found an old log and begged a stone sharpened at one edge from his brother. This was all the Hawaiians had for an ax. But though he tried hard all day he could not dig out enough to make the log into a good canoe. He must find something else.

The next day Kila went as usual to play among the bulrushes at the river's edge. He amused himself for a long time breaking off pieces of the rushes and floating them down the river for boats. Suddenly an idea came to him. Perhaps he could make a real canoe out of bulrushes.

He immediately set to work. He tried a great many different ways and worked on it a long, long time and sometimes he thought he would have to give up. But at last it was done! This is the way he made it. First he cut the reeds and left them in the sun a little while to dry. Then he took several and bound them together with the tough stems of a vine into little bundles, the shape of a cigar. These bundles he then bound firmly into two or three flat sections. The sections in turned he lashed together side by side to form a canoe. When it was finished it was water tight and Kila used it for many months, and was able to sail even into the ocean with it.

When he grew up, Kila was the best navigator in the islands and his father sent him south to Tahiti, 2,300 miles in a canoe. Kila guided his canoe by the stars all the way and went the whole distance without losing his course once.

THE FEAST IN THE FOREST

It was noon in the great Sherwood forest. In the midst of the great woods was a cool grassy spot, protected from the

summer sun by an immense oak tree. Suddenly a silvery note broke the stillness of the place and there appeared under the oak, a solitary figure, dressed in green from top to toe. In his mouth was a silver hunting horn from which had come the mellow strains. Instantly from behind bushes and trees, sprang a number of strong men, all wearing green caps and long green cloaks that covered the rest of their garments. Each carried a long bow with a quiver full of arrows and a few had swords or staves.

The newcomers knelt before the man with the horn, then one rising said, "What is thy will, good Robin Hood?" and that person replied, "To invite a guest to dine." As he spoke two other followers appeared, carrying a large deer which Robin said would serve as meat for the feast. Robin chose two men to go with him to bring the guests and the others he set to work, some to roast the deer, others to find honey, others to buy bread and cake.

Slinging his silver horn over his shoulder Robin and his two companions took to a side path and were soon lost to sight. They walked a mile or so till they came to a narrow road at the outer edge of the forest. There, at the command of Robin, each stood behind a tree to await the coming of anyone who might pass that way. It was not long before the faint tinkling of bells was heard and then the beating of hoofs. Around a bend in the road came a train of pack horses, followed by six monks. The Lord Abbot himself rode ahead and as they were merrily singing—"Nothing but good red wine for me," Robin stood forth and laying his hand on the abbot's rein, said "It awaits you now not far from here."

The abbot was indignant at being stopped thus and commanded Robin to let him go. The outlaw would not until the abbot had given him all his money, which Robin divided, giving one half to his men and returning one half to the abbot. The abbot thanked him and said, "The king greets you and invites you to come to court." Robin replied "I love no man in the world so well as I love my king and since you have brought me such good word, for his sake, will you dine with me under the greenwood tree?" The abbot seeing that it was only an hour past noon, said he would gladly do so, for he was anxious to taste the king's venison, of which Robin had boasted.

Taking the bridle of the abbot's white horse over his arm, Robin led the way through a narrow woodland path which wound in an out among the trees. When they had almost reached the cool grassy dell in the center of the forest, Robin blew three sharp blasts on his horn. Immediately seven score men appeared ready to do his bidding. The feast was said to be ready. Robin Hood led them all forward and soon they were seated about a great feast spread upon the velvety grass.

When all were satisfied Robin ordered the wands to be set up and said, "Whoever cannot hit the mark three times, shall give up two arrows and receive a blow." Several of the foresters tried and were successful but Robin missed his last shot and accordingly received a hard blow from the abbot. Suddenly Robin threw himself on his knees before the abbot and begged pardon of his lord and king and mercy for his men. For it was none other than the king who had come in disguise to see how the much talked of Robin Hood lived. He was not angry with the bold forester. He asked him to come to court with his followers. So Robin sadly said good bye to his forest life and went with the king.

For a time the glamor of court life pleased the yeomen but after a while they grew tired of it and one by one they went back to the forest. Robin served the king for many years but finally grew homesick for his forest freedom. He asked permission of the king to leave for a few days. Once out in the open woods with the singing birds and beautiful trees he felt well again. He blew his mellow horn and immediately from every direction came his old followers. They were too happy now to go back to the king and for many years they enjoyed the freedom of the forest.

A WATER BABY

Once upon a time there lived a little chimney-sweep named Tom. He lived in a far off country where it is often quite cold, and the houses have tall brick chimneys. In these the smoke and soot gather, and once in so often a small boy must climb down and clean them out. This was Tom's work. It was not a very clean occupation and Tom was often quite unhappy. His master kept him very hard at work and was not kind to him.

One day Tom and his master went to a fine house where there were many many chimneys, more, Tom thought, than he had ever seen before. He grew tired swceping them and puzzled, too, for many of them were crooked and dark as night. At last he fairly lost his way and came down the wrong chimney and found himself in a room the like of which he had never seen before.

It was dressed all in white,—white window curtains, white bed curtains, white furniture, and white walls. In one corner stood a washing-stand with soap and brushes and towel, and a large bath full of clean water,—what a heap of things all for washing! "She must be a very dirty lady," thought Tom, "to want so much scubbing as all that."

Then looking toward the bed, he saw with astonishment, under the snow-white coverlet, upon the snow-white pillow, the most beautiful little girl that he had ever seen. Her cheeks were almost as white as the pillow, and her hair was like threads of gold spread all about over the bed.

"O," thought Tom, "are all people like that when they are washed?" He looked at his own wrist and tried to rub the soot off. Looking around he suddenly saw, standing close to him, a little ugly, black, ragged figure. He turned on it angrily and behold, it was himself, reflected in a mirror. Then Tom, for the first time in his life, knew how dirty he was. He burst into tears and turned to sneak up the chimney again. But in doing so he made so much noise that the little white lady awoke and began to scream in fright.

In rushed a stout old nurse from the next room and made a dash at Tom. But he slipped away and jumping out of a window, climbed down a big magnolia tree.

The gardener saw Tom and began to chase after him. The pitcher maid ran out and followed. The groom in the stable dropped his work and gave chase. The old gate keeper, seeing these four running, fell into line. The owner of the house, himself, looked out of a window and, seeing the tumult, rushed down stairs, and they all ran after Tom, crying "Stop thief!"

By and by he came to a high wall and soon went over it in one jump. Once over he ran along under the wall for nearly half a mile, and was well out of sight before the others got over. And then they went straight on in the very opposite direction.

Tom went on and on until he came to a very pretty little cottage. Here a kind old lady gave him a drink of milk and made him a bed on some soft sweet hay. Tom was very tired, but he could not go to sleep. Instead he turned and tossed and kicked about and felt so hot all over that he longed to get into the river and cool himself. Then he fell half asleep and dreamed that he heard the little white lady crying to him:

"Oh, you're so dirty, go and be washed!" And he said out loud again and again, though being half asleep he did not know it, "I must be clean, I must be clean."

And all of a sudden he found himself out in the middle of a meadow, over the road, with the stream just before him.

He dipped his hand in and he said, "I will be a fish, I will swim in the water; I must be clean, I must be clean."

So he pulled off all his clothes in such haste that he tore some of them. He put his poor hot sore feet into the water; the water felt so good that Tom longed so to be clean for once he tumbled himself quick as he could into the clear, cold water.

He had not been in two minutes before he fell fast asleep. The reason for this is very simple and yet hardly anyone has found out. It was merely that the fairies took him.

When all the people who had been chasing Tom found out that it was only a poor little chimney sweep who had frightened the little white lady because he was so dirty, they were very much ashamed. They went out then to find him

and at last they discovered his clothes on the bank of the stream, and then they felt very sad, indeed, because they thought he must have drowned, and they never knew any different.

But now comes the most wonderful part of this story.

By and by Tom awoke in the water and found that the fairies had turned him into a water-baby. You never heard of a water-baby? Perhaps not. That is the very reason why this story was written.

No water-babies, indeed! Are there not water-rats, water-flies, water-crabs, water-scorpions, sea-lions, sea-urchins, and sea-plants of all kinds? But this is only a fairy tale and you are not to believe one word of it, even if it is true.

So Tom was quite alive, and cleaner and merrier than he had ever been before.

The fairies had washed him so thoroughly that not only his dirt, but that all his old body, and the pretty little real Tom was washed out of the inside of it, he was no larger than any of the other tiny sea things you all know.

Such wonderful things as Tom saw in the sea. Water forests—you might have thought them only clumps of sea-weed and what looked like water flowers, but when Tom tried to pick them, they drew themselves in, and then he saw that they were all alive—bells and stars and wheels—all alive and busy, just as Tom was.

Such friends as he made in his new home! Some day perhaps you will read how Tom made friends with the big dragon fly and the conceited old lobster and all the fish in the sea.

But now I must tell you how his very dearest play-fellow came to him.

One day Tom was playing among the rocks by the shore and he heard voices which interested him.

He peeped out and whom do you think he saw? The little white lady! She was walking over the rocks with an old Professor and he was showing her many of the curious things to be seen on the beach.

But little Ellie, as he called her, was not satisfied. At last she said, "I don't care about all these things, because they

can't play with me. If they were little children in the water and I could see them, I should like that."

The old Professor was just saying, "But there are no such things as water-babies, my dear," when he groped with his net among the weeds so violently that he caught poor little Tom. He felt the net very heavy, and lifted it out quickly, with Tom all entangled in the meshes. "Dear me!" he cried, "What a large Holothurian, with hands too!"

And he took him out.

"It has actually eyes! Why, it must be a Chephalopod!"

"No, I ain't!" cried Tom, as loud as he could, for he did not like to be called bad names.

"It is a water-baby," cried Ellie.

"Water fiddlesticks, my dear!" said the Professor sharply.

Tom was terribly frightened and when the Professor poked him, he bit his finger till it bled. This made the old man drop Tom, who quickly hid himself among the rocks.

"But it was a water-baby, and I heard it speaking," cried Ellie. "Ah, it is gone!" and she jumped down off the rock to try and catch Tom before he slipped into the sea.

Too late! and what was worse, as she sprang down she and fell some six feet with her head on a sharp rock, and lay quite still.

The Professor picked her up and tried to waken her and cried over her, for he loved her very much. But she would not waken at all. So he took her up in his arms and carried her home. There they put her to bed and she lay quite still; only now and then she called out about the water-babes.

After a week, one moonlight night, the fairies came flying in at the window and brought her such a pretty pair of wings that she could not help putting them on; and she flew with them out of the window, and over the land and sea, and up through the clouds and nobody heard or saw anything of her for a long while.

But Tom knew and he was very, very happy because after a time his dear little white lady came to stay in the water with him and be his best little water-baby-playmate.

THE STORY OF THE PANAMA CANAL

Christopher Columbus was not the only one who sailed out over the great ocean in search of a new way to India. When once he had braved the terrors of the unknown sea others followed. Among these were dark, handsome men from Spain, excited by the tales of gold brought back by Columbus and his sailors.

In the new country they found not only gold, but red-skinned savages whom they called Indians, so sure were they that this new land was India. The Indians were friendly and gave freely of their gold. Often, however. they talked of a "Big Water" beyond puzzling the adventurous Spaniards, who knew of no "Big Water," except the great Atlantic. Finally, one of the Spaniards grew curious and asked the natives to show him this "Big Water."

Willingly they led him inland, up through dense forests, where it was very warm, past large lakes, always up, up, until at last, they reached the summit of a mountain ridge. Pointing ahead, they cried, "Look! Big Water!" There, before them, lay a great, calm ocean, which none but the natives had ever seen. Having looked well at it, the adventurer hastened back to his friends with the wonderful tale, which they lost no time in proving for themselves. Soon the news was carried to Spain, where, with the wonder of it still dazzling them, men began to say, "This India which we have found is, then, no India, but a new world."

That "Big Water" we now know as the Pacific Ocean, and the land which they had found, we call the Isthmus of Panama.

When the Spaniards found that this new land was not India, they were more eager than ever to find a passage thither. Some sailed south along the coast, others north,

thinking that there might be some passage, ignorant of the size of this new land. For many years they searched, looking in vain for a waterway which would led them to India.

At last the king of Spain said, "Let us make a passage, since we find none ready made. Let us cut a canal through this narrow neck of land." Full of his new idea, he despatched men to explore the land, but he was doomed to disappointment, for they returned, saying "We found dense forests and high mountains; in all the kingdom, your Majesty has neither men nor money sufficient to cut this great canal."

Many years went by. People found a long way to India, but never abandoned this idea of a canal through the Isthmus.

At last, a little more than twenty years ago, a Frenchman set himself to accomplish this great task. People willingly gave him money, for they thought, "He will be rich when he has made this great waterway, and our money will be returned to us a hundred fold." But the Frenchman met with great difficulties. Some of his so-called friends stole part of the money; his men worked hard at thelr digging, but many of them died because of the heat. What remained of the money was soon used, and the Frenchman died without having accomplished the task.

For a long time the people of the United States have been saying to each other, "We ought to dig that Panama Canal, for Panama is on our continent, and many of our ships would use this shorter way from one ocean to the other. It will cost us many millions of dollars, but it will pay us, for we will exact toll of every ship that passes through it. And if we should be at war with another nation we could delay her warships by closing the canal." At first the people who live in Panama were willing to have the Americans take their land, but the Americans said, "We will not only pay you well for your land, but we will be your friends, and allow no one to hurt you." The people of the United States have bought a wide strip of land across the Isthmus. In a few years they will have actually cut the Panama Canal, and realized the dream of centuries.

THE SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON

Once upon a time a man named Mr. Robinson with his wife and four sons set out in a vessel for a new country. A great many people were in the ship. When they had been at sea, several days, a terrible storm came up. The vessel began to rock and roll, and soon people could not go out on deck because the waves were washing over it. The storm lasted for many days and finally the ship came in sight of land. All on board rejoiced but alas! before the vessel could put into shore, she struck a great rock and was completely disabled. Mr. Robinson with his family were in the cabin at the time and by the time they reached the deck they found that all the other passengers had got into small boats and rowed away.

They did not know what to do, at first, abandoned on a leaking ship. But the next morning they made themselves a boat of barrels and into it put many things which would be useful to them. When all was ready they got into it and paddled to the shore.

They landed near the mouth of a stream. It was getting late, so the father and boys put up a tent they had brought from the ship. The boys gathered dry leaves which they spread on the ground for a bed. Then as they were all very tired, the whole family lay down and went to sleep.

The next day they worked to make their tent house as comfortable as possible. Several trips were made to the ship and food, tools, nails, powder and some live stock were brought back. During the day they went to look for the others who had left the ship but they were not to be found. Mr. Robinson discovered, however, that they were on an island, whether inhabited or not, he did not as yet know.

The boys found many useful things on the island, among them cocoanut trees and sugar cane. One day they came upon a great potato field. They were very glad to find the potatoes.

After living in the tent for some time Mrs. Robinson thought she would like a house. Mr. Robinson thought they could build one and decided to build it in a tree, where they

would be safe from animals and in no danger of being washed away by the rain. For many days they worked and at last had a fine comfortable tree-house. Near it they made stables for their cow, donkey and fowls.

One day when the family were out together they came upon a field of bushes covered with small white balls. They found this to be cotton. The mother was very glad for she could now make new clothes. Mr. Robinson made a small loom for her and she soon spun cotton enough to weave into coarse cloth.

From the ship they brought a bag of different grains, which they planted. Before long they had fine grain fields growing. The boys liked to work in the fields for it reminded them of the home they had left.

One day when the boys were out hunting with their father they saw a great black bear. It hid itself in a cave, but they followed and killed it. That night there was a severe rain-storm, and the tree house rocked and swayed so that the father determined to find a new home when the storm was over. He thought of the cave they had seen and told his wife about it. She thought it would make a good house.

It took a long time to make the cave-house as comfortable as the tree home had been, but at last it was done, and then the whole family declared it much better. All the things were moved from the tree house to the cave. When this was done the grain, potatoes, sugar cane and everything needed attention.

One day when the boys were out they heard a gun. It seemed to come from the ocean They ran and told their father. He listened and heard it. The father and two elder boys jumped into their boat and put out. When they had gone quite a ways out they saw a large ship. At first they were afraid to go out to it. They thought they were savages. It was an English ship. The Robinsons now had a chance to leave the island. They had become so fond of their island home they did not wish to leave.

The captain became very fond of the boys. He wanted to take two of them with him to England. The boys were delighted.

Early one morning the ship sailed out of the harbor. The two boys were leaving their home. After a time the ship came back and took them all back to England.