

of 2,000 miles. This situation gives them, inevitably, great strategic and commercial importance. To the north the nearest land is Alaska with the chain of the Aleutian islands, 2,000 miles away; to the east,

the North American continent, 2,000 miles, and to the west, the Philippine islands, 4,500 miles. Honolulu is distant 2,100 miles from San Francisco, 2,460 miles from Victoria, B. C.; 4,700 from Manila, 3,400 from Yokohama 3,810 from Auckland and 4,410 from Sydney. The American tourist to the Hawaiian islands

will probably take ship at San Francisco. although the steamers from Vancouver are also good. He must remember that from a United States port it is possible to sail to Honolulu only on a ship under American register, unless he has a through ticket to the Orient and plane merely to stop over. The first day or two out of San Francisco are usually cold, so that heavy wraps are essential, but as the rest of the trip is warm. rooms on the starboard side, getting the trade winds, are preferable.

After the hills of the coast range have dropped below the horizon there is almost nothing to see -a whale perhaps, or porpoises, but no land and very rarely a passing ship. But to the man who has never been in the tropics the ocean, so utlation. There usually are no waves, as the Atlantic traveler knows waves, but the whole surface of the sea sways gently in great, silent,

The harbor of Honolulu is not large. The er trance is 35 feet deep and 400 feet wide; the inner harbor is 35 feet deep and 900 feet wide but this width is being extended to 1.200 feet. The water is always still. Indeed, the name Honolulu means "the sheltered" and is appropriate, since there are few severe storms and no weather affects the safety of the harbor, which in consequence is usually crowded with shipping As the steamer enters the channel people watch the Japanese and Hawaiian fishing boats, usually dories painted some bright color, that contrast with the gray tenders of the men-of-war. Near the dock the water is alive with Hawaiian boys swimming about and shouting, ready to dive for nickels and dimes, not one of which do they miss. They are marvelously dexterous swimmers and give incoming passengers amusement that is pleasanter and more unusual than looking at the undoubtedly practical but also undoubtedly ugly warehouses and United States

government storehouses which line the shore. The streets, in so far as the uneven character of the land permits, are laid out at right angles. Fort street and Nuuanu avenue running from the sea toward the mountains, and King, Hotel and Beretania streets, more or less parallel to the coast, give, as being the principal thoroughfares, sufficient indication of the street plan. All after leaving the business center pass between luxuriant gardens which are never shut in by walls, but are enclosed only by low hedges, usually of red flowering hibiscus. In many parts of the city the streets are bordered with tropical flowering trees that are a glory in the late spring months. An admirable electric car service covers the entire district of Honolulu, traversing or crossing all the main streets.

Of public buildings the first in importance is the Executive building, formerly the royal palace. This stands near the center of the city, on King street, in its own open park. It is used now as the offices of the governor and of territorial officials and contains also the chambers of the senate and house of representatives. Built in 1880 of blocks of concrete, much overgramented. to suft the king's ideas of beauty, it follows no ognised style of architecture, would be in any northern city amazingly ugly, but standing alone as it does, with no other buildings as contrast, approached on all four sides by short avenues of superb royal palms, surrounded by splendid great trees and gay shrubs, cream colored, its wide, cool galleries giving an effect of lightness, it has an appropriateness that makes it almost

beautiful. A building of real interest, constructed of brown tufa stone from Punch Bowl and surrounded by striking gardens, is Lunalilo house. This was established by bequest of King Lunsillo as a home for aged and indigent Hawaiians, and

WHERE THE MOUNTAIN ROAD

REACHES THE GAP, HONOLULU, H.I.

here about a hundred of them live on and or Some are blind; some deaf; all are decrept They sit in the sun under the palm trees and talk of times 70 years ago, quarrel happily and vociferously and sometimes marry—these octogenarians and nonogenarians. They have plenty to eat, comfortable quarters, a weekly excursion to church in an omnibus, and, life having become something nearly approximate to heaven, they see no valid reason for changing their state. Not seldom do they pass the century mark and of the first Kamehameha.

Private gardens line all the streets, their luxuriant trees and shrubbery happily masking the houses themselves, most of which make no pretense to anything but comfort. People live out of doors, and the result is that broad vine covered verandas or "lanais"-the Hawaiian term is used universally—are the most noticeable and characteristic features of many of the houses The glory of the gardens is their palms-royal palms and dates principally, but also wine palms and fan palms-and their flowing trees. In the spring the Poinciana regia makes huge flaming umbrellas of orange or scarlet or crimson; the Golden Shower, sometimes a stately tree, is hung with its thousands of loose clusters of yellow bells; the Cacia nodessa spreads its great sheaves of shell pink and white blossoms like a glorified apple tree; the Pride of India is a mist of laven-But at all times of the year these trees look well, and in addition to them there are gigantic banyans throwing cool purple masses of shade; algarobas with their feathery leaves. through which the sunlight is pleasantly diluted and the insignificant flowers of which supply the tons of honey exported annually to England.

People work in Hawaii. For those whose lots are cast permanently in the islands life is not what it appears superficially to the tourist. one long, happy holiday. Nor is there here, as in so many tropical countries, a three-hour hiatus in the middle of the day, when men and women take their siesta. Hours of business are what they are in New York or Chicago, and life is planned-too completely perhaps-along northern lines. In Honolulu men go usually to their clubs to luncheon-the Pacific, the University or the City club-talk business and hurry back to a long afternoon in their offices. These clubs, it is fair to say, are delightfully arranged buildings with windows on all sides to catch any breeze Of them the oldest is the Pacific, formerly the British club, on Alaeka street. The house has broad verandas on both floors and large, cool rooms. The University club, more especially a resort of younger men, has a pretty cottage near the Hawattan hotel. Its membership includes a large number of army and navy officers, graduates of West Point and Annapolis, as well as men from American, English and German universities. The City club, much more inclusive in membership, is in a business block in the center of the town. There are also of course, as in all American cities, lodges of various orders, Masons,

Odd Fellows, Elks and Red Men. While men are lunching at their clubs their wives give luncheon parties or go out to luncheons-a form of social entertainment which would seem more suited to a cold climate than to tropical midday. In the late afternoon the Country club in Nuuanu valley or the Pacific Tennis court near the Executive building or the various athletic fields and the bathing beaches at Walkiki are the meeting places of society. At

night there are dinners, dances and bridge par-

hand that is the time when boys are at home with their friends from American colleges, and they must be entertained day and night. This, therefore, is the time to see more of the distinctively Hawaiian forms of amusement.

The ancient dances, or "hulas," are not often been, both because the art of dancing is being lost and because many of the dances, in the motions, which make them up and in the words which accompany them, are, from a civilized point of view, indecent. Some of them are occasionally given in an expurgated form at the vaudeville theaters or certain selected dances, as entertainment after private "luaus," and no opportunity to see them should be neglected. They are often marvelously graceful—more so than are the Arab dances—Jand with the monotonous beat of their musical accompaniment are very

poetical and quite in a class by themselves.

Of good theaters the islands are destitute. occasional series of mediocre performances at the Opera house in Honolulu brings out the whole population. Of interest to tourists who have never been in the Orient, however, there are the Chinese and Japanese theaters with their interminably long plays, often gorgeously costumed and probably well acted. Nor is there naturally much opportunity to hear good professional musicians.

For the women of the place houseke none of the easiest. Servants are all Orientals, admirable as far as they go, but with inevitable limitations. The Chinese are faithful, good cooks, and immaculately clean in their work. They are in general preferred to the Japanese, even though during the Chinese New Year, for three days in January or February, they all de-part on their annual holiday. During these days no bribe could make them work. They also at that time have the habit of giving to the families for whom they work expensive and usually hideous presents, which must be prominently displayed for months after. An amusing part of the Chinese New Year is the necessity for men of calling on all the Chinese merchants of their acquaintance ceremonial calls where they are regaled with queer, cloying sweetmeats and champagne. The Japanese are filling the ranks now as house servants, since under the United States immigration laws the Chinese population is gradually dwindling. They are far less reliable, but are often excellent cooks, and Japanese maids in their bright kimonos are picturesque about the house. They can be taught almost anything. and once taught never forget, but unfortunately the knowledge acquired is often of the parrot variety. For example, a lady gave a luncheon and before the guests arrived showed her new Japanese maid exactly how to serve each course and what plates to use. The following week she gave another luncheon exactly like the first but omitting one course. Her Japanese maid served it perfectly, except that when the time arrived for the course which was left out she brought in all the plates and then carefully removed them empty.

Because of the lack of literature there is no way to get any permanent impression of the charm of Hawaii except by a visit. Its history one can read and can appreciate if one is able to adopt in the reading a sympathetic point of view. The fact that thoroughly American ideals pervade all phases of island industry, of modes of living and of social intercourse may be accepted and theoretically believed. But the Hawaiian flavor, with which these ideals are subtly impregnated and that insensibly affects all who have lived there, is something indescribable. something which seems to emanate from the misty hills, the whispering waters, the exquisite vegetation, the low voices of the people. All this may be grasped only through the senses. The eyes must see from the shores at Walkiki the bright carpet of water beyond which Diamon Head so proudly stands at the gateway of the world beyond. The ears must catch the melody of Hawaiian song and the swish of the wind in the palms. The scent of stephanotis and plumaria and ginger must strike one as it steals through the hibiscus hedges around secluded gardens. The whole body must respond to the tender caress of trade winds that have blown across a thousand miles of warm ocean. Only this is full knowledge-and the sense of this no words can convey.

SAVE PENNIES AGAINST TIME SCHOOL ENDS

Children's Savings Bank of New a credit of one cent. York Doing a Really Remarkable Work

DOES MUCH MORE THAN INCULCATE THRIFT

Pupils. Whe Come From the Poorer of the City, Are Thue Provided With a Small Fund When Their Time Comes to Enter the Working World—Scheme Has Been Found to Be of Great Benefit to

in the big department store selling the wonderful finery she herself never the wonderful finery she herself never could hope to own, but who, because the strong face of Lord Kitchener, looking down from the colored print on the wall of her hall room, had stirred some innate warning too deep for her to understand, had refused to "go out" with the flashy young man who took all the other girls to dinner who took all the other girls to make public the most intended to make public

. It is to prevent just that sort of thing—the finishing of those tragic stories, so many of which find their ending daily in a big city, that John L. Fruauf has created, as unique an organization as can be found anywhere in the country. It is a scho savings bank—a bank for school chil-dren to drop their pennies and dimes into as insurance against the bondage that shadows those many girls who work for \$5 weekly in the big shops

Started by Principal. John Fruauf is principal of Public School No. 14, at No. 225 East Twen ty-seventh street. Briefly, he has established his work on this theory: A girl with a trade that will carn her a good living is less apt to go wrong than a girl whose wages are insufficient to feed, let alone clothe and house her. This latter type of girl he points to as generally being the shop

school," he says, "has two courses-to go to work at unskilled labor in a store for what she can get, generally \$3 to \$5 a week, or to enter a trade school, from which she will be graduated with the ability to earn a good living wage. The school savings bank we have established is intended to give children of the poor a chance to save enough money to learn a trade. and thus to prevent them from meet ing the fate of the girl in the Unfinlahed Story."

Long Island Man Started M. tween Second and Third avenues, in drawal of funds for the purpose of believes to be high motives in publishone of the poorest sections of the lolly pope or other delicacies dear to ing her husband's letters. As it is imcity. Can you imagine the children the heart of children. It will be easily possible to criticise her action while of that section of the East side acting as depositors in a savings bank and can you imagine what cash balance such a bank would show after two



for when you hear that those children of the tenements have on deposit in the school bank \$10,350.29, you will be inclined to laugh. Yet such is the

The matter of school savings banks originated with J. H. Thiry of Long Island City several years ago. state board of education adopted reselutions permitting the establishment of such institutions where advisable, and thus, with the way opened, Principal Fruauf started out to make such a bank a reality in his school. first thing he did was to appoint Dr. organiser of the bank. Dr. Sonnenbeen tried, evolved, in February, 1911, the system that is still in use.

The bank was opened formally on February 20, that year, and the first day's deposits showed a total of \$160.34. From that time to date the bank has accumulated deposits that poor girl must work to live.

a girl. She can write her check for merely strive to remedy them." \$135.31. The smallest depositor has

Monday is Banking Day.

Monday is banking day. All de-posits are made on that day. The system is a unique one. The children in each class arise alphabetically and go to the front of the room, where the teacher sits with a cash memorandum. Each child hands in its bank book with its deposit. The de-posit is entered in the bank book, which is returned to the depositor. The teacher acting as receiving teller credits the deposit on the cash memo-randum after the name of the deposi-tor. Then the teacher counts the money and compares it with the balance of the cash memorandum sheet, after which the cash is placed in an envelope and sealed, the amount written on it, together with the class
Henry's story of the little shop
girl who worked for \$5 a week
the big department store selling
wonderful finery she herself never
wind the big department store selling
wonderful finery she herself never
ind here because they concern livten on it, together with the class
teacher then repairs to the room of
the big department store selling
Dr. Sonnenberg and deposits her class
wonderful finery she herself never
collections in a strong box, which is
ters of distinguished persons have
taken to one of the big savings banks.

The heart opens the anyelones commanner. As a rule, women are too

desires, the bank is rup on a strict rage had anyone suggested such a pro-saving theory, and it requires a good ceeding during his life time. But the

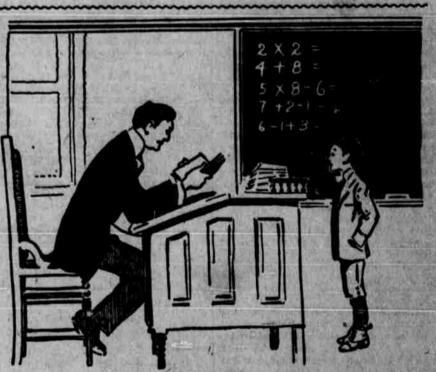
tal withdrawals have been but \$3,704.02, leaving a balance of \$10,350.29,
vhich belongs to the little East siders
who attend the school Not one is
older than fifteen.

The total number of depositors is
1,350. This makes the average de-1,350. This makes the average deposit a little more than \$7.65 The with a soul can blame mistakes that chief capitalist among the children is result from such causes. He can

OUGHT TO BE OF BENEFIT

Otherwise There is No Excuse for the Publication of the Tolstol Letters.

Word comes from St. Petersburg that the widow of the late Count Tolsto! has published more than 600 letters written to her by her late husband. The letters begin with the pro-posal of marriage, and cover the period of betrothal of the count and the countess and many years of their wedded life. The counters in her preface says that it is her desire to give all that cherish her husband's memory access to what was dearest to him in life. Nine letters are with-"Go out" with the flashy young man who took all the other girls to dinner evenings? O. Henry called it the "Unfinished Story." He explained has Dr. Sonnenberg explained, it is sacrilege to expose the intimate lovemand that the face of Lord Kitchener might not always be looking down from the not always be looking down from the cach child depositor is, of course, entitled to draw at any time he or she will and you can draw your own titled to draw at any time he or she and it is easy to imagine his Berserker rage had anyone suggested such a pro-



deal more red tape to get cash out than it does to put it in. To begin was too great a temptation to the with, the parents of the children first must sign the check for withdrawal, and it then must be countersigned by the principal. This method, Principal Public School No. 14 is situated be- Fruauf explained, prevents the with- tionably she is actuated by what seen that his methods, praiseworthy in ignorance of the contents of the as they are, have made him by no epistics, we may assume that there is means popular with the candy vensomething in the letters of value to
ders who find their customers largely the world. Assuredly she would never among the school children.

Over \$200 in One Day.

When any depositor has accumulated \$5 in his account he is privileged to have the account transferred to his own name at the bank. In other words, he is given a regular pass book at the savings institution where the school bank deposits its funds, and thereafter is a bona fide depositor in the larger institution, save that he is still not allowed to draw his money without authorization from his paents and principal. This is a prerogative held by the school, for the reaon that it was through it that the ent was transferred.

"That our bank is a growing institution," said Mr. Fruauf, "is shown by the daily increase in our deposits. On the opening day we had deposits of \$160.34, while last Monday \$204.57 was credited to the accounts of our

"The bank does many things besides giving children of the poor a start in life once they are out of school. It teaches indelibly the theory of saving, creates a tendency to economy, promotes business sense in the handling of money and provides the competitive desire to save. You should see our little fellows and girls hoarding up their pennies against depositors' day.

to give the public school graduates— of what he can be. Opportunity stends particularly the girls -a chance to get at the door and is not rec on their feet once they are out of "There is a tide in the affa school. Statistics have shown that girls who have trades are far better qualified to meet the battle for subsistence than those who have not and Herman J. Sonnenberg, one of the are obliged to take unskilled places teachers in No. 14, active head and at whatever employers choose to pay them. A girl, in my notion, rarely berg, out of several schemes that had gets into trouble because she wants to. It is because she is driven to it by sheer desperation. You will find the percentage of girls who make mistakes greater among the classes who live in poverty than among those with plenty. The answer is simple. The

have consented to publishing mere love letters and epistles having to de with affairs of no interest to anyone outside the immediate family.

The Temples of Karnak.
Of all the monumental ruins of the ancient world there is probably no one of more intrinsic interest than Karnak, a "town of temples." With a history extending from the first dynasty down to the Roman occupation of Egypt, it epitomizes the history of religion for 5,000 years, and is quite unique as a historic document. Since 1895 aystematic excavations have been carried on there, and now a vast colle of photographs, and plans, and descriptions lie useless, because unpublished and unaccessible to scholars and the public. A correspondent of the London Times calls attention to the matter, and urges an immgediate compilation and publication of the Karnak data. This, he says, is what the archaeological world wants: "(1.) Complete plans, sections and eleions of the monument up to date. (2.) Short but complete description (with dates) of the course of the excava tions. (8.) A detailed account of the temple or Osiris which is unique. (4.) Detailed accounts of objects found."-New York Evening Post

Cultivate Dec Great Aim of institution.

Lack of decision often is due.

"But seriously, the greatest aim is pure ignorance. A man is ignorance. which, taken at its foods, leads on to fortune; omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries. . . . We must take the current when it serves, or loss our ventures."

An Atchison man has sent out tracer for the old-fashioned correspondent who used to write: "We are all well and hope you are the same." That isn't what he said; he hou "these few lines will find you

JUST CONVERSATION.

That women can smile, scrap, kiss and throw the harpoon into each other at the same time was demonstrated by a story told at a recent banquet by

Senator William S. Kenyon of lows. Some time ago, the senator said, a woman called on a female acquaintance whom she had not seen for several years Fond embrace, kisses and all that sort of thing, and then the

chirp began. "Just think, Mary," observed bostess an hour later, "It has been nearly ten years since we last met!" "Yes, dearle," responded the caller, with a pointed glance at the other. "Ten long years! But you don't show

the delighted rejoinder of the hostess. "I know it, dear," was the positive "I know it, dear," was the positive rejoinder of Mary. "When you went to the kitchen a few minutes ago I watch the same day you lost it?"

noticed that you had torn it out of the

A Victim of Impulse. "You say Bliggins is an untruthful man ?"

"Not exactly untruthful. But he's one of these people who impulsively use the first person singular in re-"Do you really think so, Mary?" was peating every fish story they hear."

Familiar.

RUSSIAN HAS NAME CHANGED bodies and preach privation as the Russians ordering that he

Rise of Poor Peasant Who Became One of Brightest Stars of Court Circles.

Here is a present-day romance of the court of the czar, Gregory Rasputin, one of the brightest stars of Russian court circles, is the son of a the czar in order poor peasant and belongs to the to change it. "Chlysty" order of austere preach-

only method of explation. Seven years ago he obtained the patronage of a Russian countess and with her aid he rose to his present position by a very clever ruse. Com-

"Rasputin," which means "rake," was tions addressed to him by apt quotanot fitting for so holy a man, he beg-ged her to get him an audience with His success aroused gre the czar in order to obtain permission | in the holy synod and a famous arch-

The audience was granted, and so ment as a priest. The archbishop in Russia who flagellate their was his request, the ruler of all the was banished and Rasputin's trium

henceforth be known as Novy." Rasputin made a deep impression upon the caar and caarina on account of his marvelous memory. He can recite whole chapters of the Biplaining to the countess that his name, ble and invariably answers all ques-

His success aroused great jealousy bishop preached against his appoint-

should | was complete. He now edits a paper for the acquisition of which the minister of finance voted him a special grant of \$150,000 .- London Chroniele.

> A Necessary Limitation. Editor-That's a most ridiculous blunder you made, Jaggerson, in old Solidmann's obituary. You say: "He leaves an only widow."

Reporter-Well, what's wrong with that? Most of the millionaires who've died seem to have left more than one

your age one bit."

noticed that you had torn it out of the family Bible."—Philadelphia Tele-

the pawnshop the proprietor