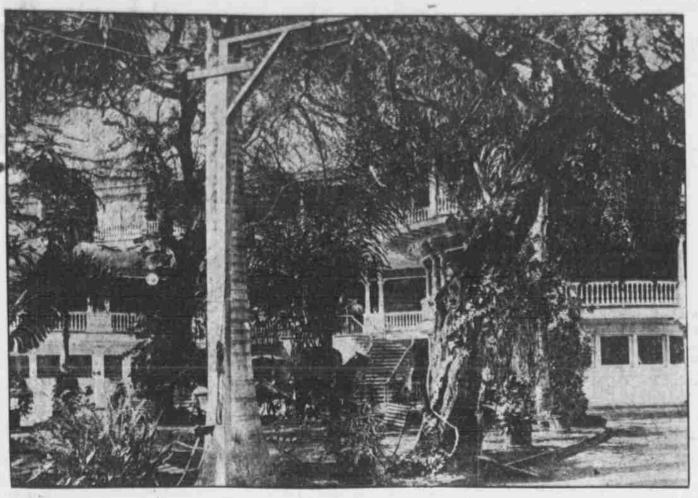
October 15, 1905.

THE OMAHA ILLUSTRATED BEE.

Rare Beauties, Resources and Prospects of the Hawaiian Islands

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NOTED YARD AND ENTRANCE. HONOLULU.

H There were also the secretary of the Brit- dustry. A single reference to one planta- to syrup." lah and Foreign Bible society and some tion I visited will suffice to prove this statenotable business and political personages, ment:

The whole trip was very enjoyable. The ocean was in an ideal state and fully dem- ductive plantations in the world and has onstrated its title to the name "Pacific one of the largest plants in existence for ocean." We had on board a number of things both good and bad. There was con-

siderable gambling, particularly by the Chinese part of the crew, that was engaged in also by some of the passengers of first class and steerage. We had several very pleasant and profitable meetings on board. On Sunday there were religious services and twice during the week devotional meetings were held, at all of which I was (Copyright, 1905, by Frank G. Carpenter.) station in this part of the world. When been done there. chosen as the speaker. One evening we had a presentation of the Hawalian islands. Governor George R. Carter presided over the meeting, and a Mr. Emerson presented the early historical character of the islands philanthropic, after which Governor Carter made some most interesting statements, which I asked him to reproduce for me, some of which I shall give in this communi-

On another evening a missionary. Rev. Dr. Lowrey, spoke of the Boxer movement in China, from the beginning to the end, giving an account of the sufferings which it caused and the open door that was preparations are being made to put in one time. brought about for the missionaries and

ONOLULU, H. T., Sept. 12-(Spe- city, all add to the beauty and attractive- consists of 7,000 acres of cane. It is a corcial Correspondence of The Bee.) ness of the city. Churches, missions, poration of 250,000 shares, has five locomo--I left San Francisco August 26 schools, hospitals and societies of all kinds, tives, 600 cane cars bring the cane to the on the Pacific Mail steamer Mon- sufficient to benefit very largely any popu- mill, where it is first weighed and unloaded golia, one of the two largest ves- lation, are also here. There is also here a by machinery; 1,600 tons every day, from a few inches of rain throughout the whole sels ever built and completed in the United splendid aquarium and the largest museum which over 200 tons of sugar are made, year. States. There was a great variety of pas- of Polynesian collections in the world. They have 2,000 people on their pay roll, sengers from different countries and with Farming and fishing constitute the largest four sets of steam plows, each set plowing different purposes in view. We had on board industries. Bananas, pineapples, cocoanuts, about eight acres per day. They have fifty a number of missionaries of the Presbyte- taro, rice, sugarcane and coffee are grown artesian wells with a pumping capacity of rian, Methodist, Baptist and other in abundance most beautiful and palatable. 74,500,000 gallons daily. In the separators churches, returning to their fields of work. The sugar industry is the largest single in- 450,000 gallons of cane juice are daily boiled When to this would be added the other

sugar plantations it would increase the "Ewa plantation is one of the most proamount enormously.

Facts About the Islands. the manufacture of sugar. This plantation

wailan islands. They have a population of 154,000-50,000 natives, 12,700 whites, 35,000 Chinese, 10.000 Japanese and 233 negroes. The Islands are very interesting in whatever way you may consider them; almost in the center of the Pacific ocean, with steamers of the largest capacity passing to and from the orient, North America and Europe

The following are some extracts from the statement given me by Governor Carter: "Probably in no other place in the world are there such contrasts of nature, such wide variations in close proximity as In the Hawalian Islands. Nature has concentrated there her wonders and her beauties. Our scenery is full of mountains and valleys; with peaks that extend into the snow; high cliffs, surrounded by the sea, with the magnificent coloring of the tropics, with a sea which is perhaps a little bluer than that of the 'Blue grotto' of Naples; inside the white wreath of breakers shallow water, a beautiful green.

"The trees of our forests vary in color from the light yellow green of the kukul to the dark rich green of the koa, and nestled on the cliffs this foliage is extremely striking.

"One can wade in the warm water and soft sand of the beach at Hilo, perhaps under the waving plumes of the cocoanut palms, and see the snow in the distance, on the top of Mauna Kea. Without traveling any great distance we can show you nature's method of making soil, from the raw material-lava rocks thrown out by the volcanoes-to the rich disintegrated loam of our lowlands. You can see striking effects of erosion in the furrows of our hillsides.' On one side, to the windward, where the rain falls, are heavy growths of tropical forests; on the other side, deserts bare and brown through lack of vain. I rode in one day on the Island of Maul through a locality which has over

400 inches of rain a year. The morning before I arrived up to 10 o'clock eleven inches of rain had fallen-it is measured there in feet, not in inches-and I had left a section of the island where there is only

Nature's Interesting Processes.

tain and in places within a stone's throw as long as your index finger and soft as ing from the most delicate, dainty mosses of each other, show you where evolution card-board, to one with a beak like that found in our dark, deep ravines, to our is in progress and very marked differences of the paroquet, having great power, in magnificent tree ferns. I have ridden on appear-land-shells in one ravine with a order to crack the nuts of the bastard horseback for a mile or more, dodging the right-hand twist and shells in another with sandal wood tree on which it lives. Still fronds of magnificent ferns reaching from

Building Naval Station to Defend Panama Canal

a left-hand twist. I am told that when another variety has had to take to eating the ground to above my head." our land-shells were shown to Darwin he insects, and it now carries an upper bill made the remark that if nature was carry- twice as long as the lower, which it uses

ing on such processes in Hawaii the birds as a bar to pry off the dry bark of trees A few general statements about the Ha- of the islands ought to be exceedingly in- in order to get at the insects in hiding.

its refusal was caused by Germany, who tion of it in the following sentence: ANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 12 -- the present arrangements are completed at It is not improbable that Guantanamo will may possibly want a coaling station there (Special Correspondence of The least 50,000 tons of coal will be stored here, eventually be connected by railroad with for itself in the future.

-have been forced to change their habits its food.

The Panama Canal.

Guantanamo bay as an up-to-date cheaply from Norfolk or Newport News would give the naval station access to the We need these naval stations especially and a Mrs. Whitney the devotional and naval station. I understand the work is and our vessels will come here for fuel. Cuban railway system. As Uncle Sam is on account of the Panama canal. The going on as fast as the appropriations will One of the most important things in naval now situated Cuba is one of his dependen. Windward passage, between Haiti and permit, but the demand for the place is warfare is to be within easy reach of coal, cies. He will always have to defend it Cuba, is well supplied by Guantanamo. such that congress will probably vote a and all modern conveniences of loading and against other nations, and he must protect This is the main highway. All our ships big sum of money toward it during the unloading will be supplied. Some of the it in case he has war with other nations. from New York to the isthmus go past coming session. At present the only build- coal depots will be on the island in the If we should have international troubles Guantanamo, and all other vessels from the ings that have been constructed are a store- harbor. The water is deep close to the Cuba would probably be occupied by the North Atlantic do likewise. We should house, a mule stable and some quarters shores of these islands and some of them United States and a railroad connection have Samana bay, at the other end of for officers. A landing wharf about 150 are so small that several ships can be with Guantanamo would be very import- Santo Domingo, to control the Mona pasfeet long has been built upon piles and loaded from the same island at the same ant, as we could then ship naval supplies sage, and we are guarding the Yucatan had mutinied on board a merchant vessel handicapped by the coming and going of

from Florida to Havana, and, in short, passage by our naval stations of Key West of the largest dry docks in the world. A big supply of ammunition and other bring- this naval station within about and Bahia Honda on the other side of

JUDGE SANFORD E. DOLE AT HIS HOME. teresting. Tears after the British museum, These birds have also changed in color, ter. The following is a statement of Mark owing to this remark, took up the matter from the one which is now a bright ver- Twain's made during one of his visits to and a study of the birds has proven the million because it takes the honey from the islands: truth of Darwin's statement. One family the lehua flower, to one of a dull brown.

"No alien land in all the world has any of birds, which were formerly honey-suck- just the color of the bark on the tree. deep, strong charm for me but that one; ers, from various causes-the great num- Still another is a yellowish green, the color no other land could so longingly and bebers or the contraction of the forest areas of the foliage of the tree which furnishes seechingly haunt me sleeping and waking, through half a lifetime, as that one has until now there are some thirty-six varie- "Probably few countries have so wonderdone. Other things leave me, but it abides; "I could take you to the ridge of a moun- ties, ranging from one with a beak almost ful a variety or such beautiful ferns, vary- 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 craigs; its leaping casoades, 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 solltude; I There is not space to give more concan hear the plash of its brooks; in my tained in the statement of Governor Carnostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago."

Carroll D. Wright has stated that the tillable land would accommodate 500,000 »people.

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T. M. C. A. Work There.

On my arrival in this city I was taken in charge by the general secretary of the "The Island of Navassa in the West In- Young Men's Christian association, Mr. dies has under the provision of title vil Henry C. Brown, and his assistants. I of the revised statutes been recognized by have met with the board of directors, the the president as appertaining to the United chairman of committees and several of the committees, giving them all the information At that time the private ownership of the that I could to help them in their work. I island was vested in the Navassa Phos- spoke one Sunday evening at the young phate company. That company was work- men's meeting and the next Sunday spoke ing for its rich deposits of guano, and it of the work among the street car men and had, so it is claimed, cruelly treated its presented the association work at the evenlaborers. The men revolted and were ar- ing service at the Central Union church. rested and tried in the United States court The Young Men's Christian association at Baltimore on the ground that they were has a good property and in many ways is subject to the same laws as though they doing an excellent work, but has been on the high seas. They were sentenced to its workers, also by the different kinds of death and President Harrison pardoned population and its isolation from other as-

I called upon Sanford B. Dols, United

States judge of the territory of Hawall,

and asked him whether he was satisfied

with what had been done in the changing

from the former government to the an-

nexation with the United States. He

stated that while the monarchy had been

a very satisfactory government, on account

of the corruption just previous to the

change it was the only thing to do to

bring about the change that has been

made, and said that the prospects of the

islands seemed very fair. Also that efforts

were being put forth to draw into the ter-

ritory a larger population of desirable

farmers, manufacturers and residents that

would not only demand a large import

trade, but make possible a larger export

trade with the United States and other



first to the last of his talk it was very interesting, indeed.

Honolulu as a City.

We arrived in Honolulu one day before the scheduled time, and the dock was littheir friends. Honolulu is a very attractive city. It contains 45,000 inhabitants, twenty- the Monongohela are stationed in the bay, six miles of electric car track, twenty banks, United States agricultural experiment station, a harbor which will admit Santiago every other day. any ship, sixteen transpacific mail steamers which call on every trip; assessed property, \$29,000,000; the taxation rate is 1 per cent; most fruits and flowers of the tropics grow in the city, and its average temperature is 73 degrees. Fogs, malaria, sunstroke, hurricanes and tidal waves are un-Morning and evening papers are published each day, with cable news from all marts of the world. The population is mide up of natives, whites, Chinese, Japa- . nese, Portuguese, etc. Fine residence and public buildings are to be seen everywhere in the city. The buildings are different from those in the northern part of the states. The outside of the buildings are very largely porches and verandas, where the people spend most of their time. The buildngs are scarcely ever closed up all the year round.

Trees and Vines Innumerable. I never saw in any one locality of the same dimensions so many trees, plants and vines that are abundant in every part of the city. I tried to find out the number of these, but none of the community seems to be able to tell them. I called upon L E. Higgins of the United States government experiment station and he named over about forty-one different kinds of fruits, many of which have from two to twentyfive varieties, and a corresponding number of feeding stuff for animals, including vegetables of many kinds. He also gave me the names of an almost unlimited number of shade trees, bushes and vines. It was impossible for me to get any adequate idea. of the immense number of things suggested by Mr. Higgins, accordingly I went to visit the homestead of one of the leading citizens of Honolulu, Hon. W. R. Castle. His grounds are 300x500 feet in dimension and on these he has twenty-seven different kinds of fruits and a corresponding number of shade trees, many flowering trees, bushes and vines. Among the fruits are oranges, lemons, limes, figs, bananas, pincapples, apples, guava (two varieties), mangoes (four), alligator pear, papaia (two), coffee. peaches, cocoanuts, dates, candle nuts, nandarin, strawberry guava, Spanish cherry, bread fruit, mulberry, grape fruit and pamelo, etc. Among the shude trees vere algeroba, candle nut, palms (ten yarieties, among which were sage, royal date, ell, sugar and fan calma), beetle, loulu. onceania, rigia, silk oak, rubber, hola, rolden shower, popper, bamboo, traveler tree, hibiscus hedge, etc. Some of the alzeroba trees are seventy-five feet high and three feet in diameter. Thirty of the royal nalma were over fifty feet high and fifty other palms. Many of these plants, trees nd vince are covered with beautiful towers. All of the plants on this homestead have been grown in the last twentyour years. This will certainly give some iden of the immense number of trees, plants and vincs in the whole city and how easy it is to multiply them indefinitely.

Beautiful Satural Surroundings.

Splendid scenery, mountain, valley and cean surrounds the entire city. High and cominent ridges, rugged, romantic valleys. he ocean shores and beautiful parks filled with the above named trees, plants, etc., esorts of the most inviting kind and surf bathing, the best I have ever seen, only thirty minutes' ride from the center of the

their firm stand for the right. From the The coral islands or keys which lie in the doing with Cuban laborers under the direc- to Guantanamo and there repaired in the tion of our naval officers, but good men dry dock. erally filled with people ready to receive are hard to hire, and so far the work of construction is slow. The Amphitrite and

and the naval officers and marines have churches, 1,300 telephone subscribers, seven their quarters upon them. The little Vixen is used as a supply ship, coming here to

In Guantanamo Bay.

Guantanamo bay will undoubtedly be one of our most important naval stations. It has the only large harbor on the south or east coast of Cuba. It lies right here on the windward passage, which is the great avenue from the Atlantic into the Caribbean and the main door for all vessels going to the Panama canal. It is just "around the corner from Cape Maisl, at the northeastern end of Cuba, and about seven hours by steam from Haiti.

In going to Panama the first bit of Cuban land one sees is Cape Maisl. A little later he gets into the windward passage, and can see Cuba on one side and Haiti on the other. Guantanamo is not visible, as after a time the boats get pretty well out in the passage. It is so situated that it com-

mands the passage, and thus controls not only the vessels going to Panama, but those to Venezuela and all parts of the West Indies by this route. It is only two days by fast vessels from Guantanamo to Colon, and about the same distance to La Guayra, in Venezuela. It is just about one day's steaming to the middle of the Caribbean, or, as it is now called, "The American Mediterranean."

Great Coaling Station.

The advantage of this station in protecting the Caribbean will be enormous. Should any European power attempt to make the sea a battleground its gunboats will have to sail about two weeks before they can reach it. The men will not know when to expect an attack, and they will for practice work on the part of the men. off the northeast coast. It commands the American possession, and, indeed, one finds be in about the same position as the Rus- On one side of the harbor there is a great sian marines who went around the world dry swamp which nature has fitted for a control it quite as well as Gibraltar con- color on another, so that people do not to be defeated by Admiral Togo. Our ships rifle range. One hundred men can practice trols the entrance to the Mediterranean. seem to know just to whom it belongs. It can start out from Guantanamo with their long range shooting there at the same time We should, however, own the Danish isl- is, however, the property of Uncle Sam. It a day after leaving port.

Guantanamo, will be our chief coaling that considerable reacticing has already and Denmark refused. It is believed that annual message, proclaimed our acquisi-

necessities will be kept there. There will twelve hours by sea of our shores harbor have been cleared of the malarious be large machine works, and every ar-At present there are but few settlements mangrove trees which border their shores, rangement for the rapid repair of disabled in the neighborhood of the harbor. The and great efforts have been made to wipe vessels. If a gunboat is injured in an en- port for the sugar plantations is at La out the mosquitoes. The work is now sagement in the Caribbean, it can be towed Caimanera, which is on the bay much far-

Bee.)-The Navy department is and, in time of war, the supply will be Santiago. The distance between the two

proceeding slowly in fitting out double that amount. Coal can be brought points is about fifty miles, and such a road

Look at the Harbor.

Guantanamo bay has many advantages over Santiago. When Cervera was bottled up here his ships had to go out to sea in single file and Hobson almost clogged the entrance when he sunk the Merrimac. The entrance to Guantanamo is more than a mile wide. It is so wide that a haif a, dozen great battleships can steam out of it at one time and send their broadsides at

the veasels of the enemy. There are high lands on each side of the entrance and fortifications will probably be made there to aid in its protection. Passing into the harbor our vessels will have a broad and deep waterway extending

portion, including all the territory which we have, is about ten miles long and five miles wide. This includes the land about the harbor. It is not regular in shape and the water and land area altogether is about

forty square miles, or enough to cover about 160 quarter section farms. The waters are big enough to contain all the gunboats we will ever have on the Atlantic, with ample room to spare. As to the depth, this is just right. It ranges from sixty to eighty to 100 feet, deep enough to enable the biggest gunboats to sail in and allow their anchors to catch the ground. It is quite as had to have water too deep in a harbor as not deep enough. If the water should be several hundred feet deep near the shore, anchoring would be impossible. Moreover, as it is now, if a lighter sinks in this harbor it goes down deep enough to

not obstruct navigation, and at the same time not so deep but that the divers can raise it. -----

Big Riffe Range.

men fresh, and be fighting within about without danger of injury to any one. The ands on the other side of the passage. We was owned by Baltimore parties some years

ther inland, a railroad going from the port to the town of Guantanamo and thence on for six miles beyond. I understand that the land is very good in the interior, and especially so in the valleys over the mountains. There are in the lowlands some large plantations of sugar owned by Americans, and coffee grows well on the hills. The country is especially healthy, and it was at one time a sort of Newport for the rich sugar and coffee men of the eastern end of the island. One of the planters had an avenue running from his residence to the seashore. The road was covered with shells and lined with lemon and orange trees. Another planter in this same region is said to have owned 300 acres of coffee trees some time before the war, and to have gotten for ten years an annual income of \$40,000 from his coffee and fruit. Now that the United far back into the country. The eastern States owns property here American colo-

> good lands of the immediate interior. Guarding the Caribbean.

It behooves the United States to hurry

up its naval stations on the Caribbean sea. We are acquiring bigger interests in this part of the world every year. We have, through the Monroe doctrine, taken upon ourselves the office of an international policeman. We have already put the hand cuffs on Santo Domingo and made it a debt prisoner, as it were, and there is no telling when we shall have trouble with other islands. If the Caribbean sea is to be the American Mediterranean, the American tion at Guantanamo, but it should have equally strong stations at the other pas-Virgin passage, between Porto Rico and will be not very far from them.

the Danish islands. At present we have

Samana bay is so close to the Mona passage that it commands it. The bay is thirty miles long and ten miles wide, with a deep water basin ten miles long and five miles wide with good holding ground. It is sheltered by mountain ranges on its north and south sides, some of the mountains rising to about 1,500 feet. The mountain ridge on the north runs out into a peninsula about ten miles wide. peninsula can be fortified against attack by land, and thus make a coaling station secure. The bay could easily be defended by works at the entrance. Samana bay would shelter our whole Atlantic squadron

and he of enormous value to us. Key West is important not only on account of the Caribbean, but as a defense to the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river, and the same may be said of Bahia Honda. Key West lies right in the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, and it also commands the Yucatan channel around the corner. As it is now we have ships going from New Orleans through this channel into the Caribbean, a great deal of our nies will probably be formed to buy up the trade with Panama being between Colon and the gulf ports. The United Fruit company steamers run regular lines to Panama and to their big fruit estates about the Chiriqui lagoon.

Our Islands About Panama.

Uncle Sam has islands on both sides of the Panama canal. He has several in Panama bay, some of which will be almost at the entrance to the canal when it is completed. Others have formed the landing places of the steamers going north and south. On the Island of Naos the Pacific Mail Steamship company for a long time had its headquarters. Naos and Perico, which adjoin it, are connected by an isthgovernment will have to protect it. It can mus, and between them there is a bay do a great deal by means of this naval sta- which forms a good anchorage. On the isthmus steam vessels of 2,500 tons can be easily beached. These islands belong to sages, such as the Mona passage, between the United States, and the end of the Pan-Porto Rico and Santo Domingo, and at the ama canal when it is finally dredged out

The most of us do not know it, but the a station at the eastern and of Porto Rico Island of Navassa belongs to the United There are ample means at Guanianamo in Culebra, a little island which lies just States. It is not down on the map as an entrance to that passage and is said to it one color on one map and some other swamp is surrounded by hills. I understand offered to buy St. Thomas some time ago ago, and President Harrison, in his third found on the Island of Navassa

sociations them. He sent a naval vessel to the Island,

States."

Mark Twnin's Rhapsody.

and the officers reported that the phosphate The Young Women's Christian associacompany was treating its laborers like con- tion has a good work and employ Mrs. H. victs and recommended that the island be C. Brown as its general secretary. It maintains good rooms and a home in the resiplaced under government supervision. This was done, as I understand; but shortly af- dence district, both of which are very acterward the guano business was given up. ceptable to the parties benefited by them. and the island has been vacant from that I have been stopping at the home during time to this. the whole of my visit.

Fort on Navassa. Our naval officers can probably tell

whether it would pay to establish a fortification on Navassa. I have talked with some sea captains who think it might be of great value and with naval officers who say that it would cost more to protect it than it would be worth. I have traveled very close to the island in going to and from Panama, and to my amateurish eyes it seems the natural position for a great fortification. It lies right in the lower end of the Windward passage, just half way between Halti and Jamaica, and a little more than 100 miles south of Guataname Standing upon the island on a clear day one can see the blue mountains of Haitl. Navassa is two and one-half miles long and a mile wide. It is almost surrounded by bold perpendicular cliffs twenty feet high, being inaccessible except at the landing platform on the western side, where the

cept at the entrance. Disappearing guns

could be easily placed upon this ridge, and

the station within would be absolutely safe.

stunted palm trees and cactus. I under

stand that it has good water. It would

make an excellent place for a wireless tele-

graph station, as it is right on the track

of the vessels sailing between Panama and

Navassa has never been populated. It

was 400 years ago that Diego Mendez, one

of the Christopher Columbus' lieutenants,

made it known to the world. Columbus

had been wrecked on Jamaica and Mendez

made his way in a canoe for 150 miles across

the seas to Halti and notified the Span-

lards there to send a ship to his master's

relief. The voyage would not have been

successful had it not been for the food

and water which Mendez and his party

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

New York.

The top of the island is covered with

In every way I have been delighted with my visit and sorry that I have to leave guano ships were loaded. In that vicinity the islands on the next steamer. ROBERT WEIDENSALL there is good holding ground within half a mile of the shore, where the water is about

countries.

sixty feet deep. The island is a natural Controlling Force of Habit fort, having these walls of cliffs about 250 feet broad running around the coast ex-

The lower animals, as well as men, may acquire habits that become controlling, it would seem. In a small tank at the New York aguarium there are three young alligators, two or three feet in length, that won't pick up and eat food placed in the tank for them, but that have their food handed to them on the end of a stick. They have acquired a habit of eating in that way and they won't depart from it.

When these young alligators first came in, tired with travel and not hungry, they were for their own good tempted to cat by handing food down to them on the end of a stick, placed close to their jaws, handy for them to seize. This method of feeding was for a time continued, and now it is the only way in which they can be made to eat. They won't pick up food from the tank's bottom.

Whether the young 'gators have forgotten how to feed themselves-which seems scarcely likely-or whether they have got lazy and know their food will be brought to them if they wait, or whether their eating in this manner, though an acquired one, has now become a fixed habit and they just don't think of eating in any other way, it might be not easy to say, but that is the only way they will eat, and so twice a week little chunks of beef of suitable size are handed down to them on the end of a pointed stick and the little alligators close their jaws over them and crunch them with a strength of jaw that shows what they could do in the crunching way on bigger game.

In another glass tank there are two wood turtles that won't eat any food put in the tank for them unless it is placed on the top of a little log that floats in the water of the tank and upon which the turtles often climb to rest.

When these turtles were first brought in they, unaccustomed to their strange surroundings, doclined to ent. But one day a morsel of meat was placed between them as they both lay upon the log, head to head and almost beak to beak. And presently one of the turtles snapped at it, and almost at the same instant the other, and so they fought over it and finally divided and ute it.

The wood turtles had found something to eat in the tank, and they had found it on that log; and now they won't eat food placed for them anywhere else.-hiew York

GUANTANANO BAY, SHOWING THE NEW WHARF.



CUBAN LABORERS AT WORK FOR UNCLE SAM.

