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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1912

Nothing makes the soul so pure as the endeavor to create something perfect.—Michael Angelo.

WE MUST HAVE PEACE

Secretary Walter L. Fisher will be in Honolulu tomorrow on a mission whose importance to this community is so great that it needs no emphasis now. In his hands is placed the difficult task of settling an unfortunate and bitter controversy brought on by the territory's delegate to Congress in attacks upon the governor. That controversy has split the Republican party into two factions, and the rift has gone into business as well as political life. For two years this territory has been torn in a strife that has worried not only those directly concerned but every citizen of Hawaii.

Secretary Fisher comes with the purpose of settling the controversy. The Star-Bulletin believes that he is the type of investigator whose conclusions this territory can accept. There may be disagreements with his methods, but it is sincerely to be hoped that his investigations will be open and his procedure known and understood by the public, else there will never be satisfaction, there will never be agreement. This fight must be settled in the open, or its bitterness will never cease rankling.

And it must be settled soon. Hawaii does not want two more years such as these last two. The territory must go forward; it cannot halt for a personal fight by the delegate against the governor. We must have peace.

TWO PUBLIC SERVANTS

Two notable men will be in Honolulu tomorrow, one an American, the other a Briton; one entering on the threshold of what promises to be a splendid public career, the other already so far advanced in achievement that his place in history is secure.

The American is Walter L. Fisher, President Taft's progressive, hustling young secretary of the interior. The other is Ambassador James Bryce.

There is no reason for coupling their visits together except that by a coincidence they are in Honolulu on the same day and both are of the quality whose public service to their countries is great. Ambassador Bryce is an international figure and Secretary Fisher is of the type that wins international distinction. Indeed, Secretary Fisher's public career to date warrants Honolulu in regarding him as a strong presidential possibility.

To the young American and the veteran Briton, there can be no exaggeration in cordiality of welcome. They are welcome for what they are and what they have done.

SOLVING THE MILK QUESTION

Announcement of an increase in the price of milk, affecting more than eighty per cent. of the consumers of this city, brings right home to the citizens of Honolulu the fact that the high cost of living is no newspaper joke or catchword of politicians.

Milk at eleven cents a quart has been no joke to the hundreds of poor people who are steady consumers; and an increase of a cent a quart will probably in many cases border on hardship. Not even the dairymen deny that twelve cents a quart is too much for milk; that it puts the price of a luxury upon a necessity. Eight or nine cents a quart is certainly as much as the average wage-earner of Honolulu should pay for milk.

Every practical economist recognizes the direct relation of a milk supply and public health, and those whose investigations carry them further than simple hygiene recognize the direct relation between an ample and proper food-sup-

ply and the brain and muscle of a whole people. High-priced milk restricts a very necessary food supply for children. It is pitifully true that less milk is consumed per capita in Honolulu than in any city of the mainland for which there is a record at hand. New Orleans is given the lowest per capita consumption of milk for mainland cities, with more than an eighth of a quart daily. Statistics which are only approximate but which are close enough for ordinary purposes show that in Honolulu the consumption is less than a tenth of a quart per capita.

It is apparent, then, that already less milk is consumed per individual in Honolulu than in any mainland city; far less than the normal, the average being about one-fourth of a quart. Part of this low consumption of milk is perhaps due to the character of the population, for the Hawaiians are not large users of milk, and the Orientals use it sparingly, in many cases not at all. Dairymen, however, attribute the light consumption here mostly to the high price of milk as compared to the buying power of the lower classes. Men with large families who wages do not exceed thirty or forty dollars a month cannot afford milk at ten or eleven cents per quart.

So it is that Honolulu, where the people already use less milk than normal, is to see another raise in prices. The dairymen cannot be blamed. They are able and frankly willing to show why their expenses make the selling of milk at eleven cents a quart a financial impossibility.

Yet this city cannot calmly accept such a condition. It is a direct and telling blow at the general health of the city and the character of its population. It has been suggested that the government take the matter up and see if certain fixed charges now operative in the business can be lessened, such as by giving freedom from taxes. This remedy will not go far enough. Taxes are a small proportion of the expenses of dairying. The cost of feed is an enormous item. Perhaps the government may come to realize that a cheap milk supply is important enough to warrant the setting aside of public lands for grazing purposes, or for the raising of feed.

One suggestion goes further than this, that is, an endowed dairy, with the government as the benefactor and the people as the beneficiary, but this is going rather more into paternalism than most state or municipal governments would care now to go. On the other hand, why should not the territorial agricultural school take up the handling of milk as a part of its regular course of dairy instruction? In this direction the University of Wisconsin has made a successful record. It eliminates the "middleman," the cost of milk distribution being borne by the state insofar as the business is run by the dairy school and the students do most of the work.

Such a plan benefits the dealer because it provides what is practically free distribution. It benefits the consumer because he gets his milk at cost plus a slight profit to the producer. It benefits the students because they get valuable practical experience.

In some cities it might be objected that a state institution would be thus taking away the livelihood of people engaged in the milk-distribution business. But if it is true, as is now urged as the reason for increasing the milk prices, that the Honolulu Dairymen's Association is making no money, and that the dairy interests of Oahu generally are not making money, the milk-producers should have no objection if the College of Hawaii were to establish a marketing system in connection with its dairy school, and handle milk for every milkman and farmer of this island who wishes to patronize a free and guaranteed distribution agency.

Uncle Sam's representatives at Havana, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Panama are in trouble. The navy department might as well get ready a Central American fleet.

John D. Rockefeller is again threatened by the "Black Hand." In 1904, Standard Oil responded with \$100,000 for Roosevelt's campaign.

That Hilo baseball team is off with a flying start. The Hawaii metropolis is getting sweet revenge for what Honolulu did some months ago.

Morse, the dying high-finance crook, has revived after being pardoned from the penitentiary sufficiently to promote a steamship line.

Bryan would rather see Johnson president than Roosevelt. That is a safe Democratic wish.

President Taft has the gout right in the midst of the campaign. Lucky it isn't lockjaw.

The next thing in order after wireless talking ought to be costless living.

Ohio, "mother of presidents," has beaten women's suffrage!

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

JUDGE A. S. MAHAULU of Waialua—Waialua is all right politically. I am watching the movements of those who are aspiring for political honors.

R. W. AYLETT—I am blowing my political horn nowadays, and find that the music is harmonious. Everybody seems to want me to run—not for supervisor, but for bandmaster.

HAUL SUPER—Yes, the public will have the opportunity to meet the men of the employed force of the Y. M. C. A. at the two receptions that will be held September 27 and October 4.

CHARLES K. NOTLEY, Home Rule leader—I am in favor of woman's suffrage. The Home Rule party stands ready to help any and all things which may be beneficial to the general public.

LLOYD R. KILLAM—Although I have not had much of an opportunity as yet to see Honolulu, the one thing which impresses me most is the cordiality and good reception of the people.

JAMES A. RATH—I am glad to see that the matter of the dance halls has been taken up by the city authorities, but I would like to see the police look after certain people who infest the parks of the city both afternoon and evening, making it dangerous for the younger boys and girls.

PERSONALITIES

CAPTAIN C. C. CARTER, accompanied by Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Coleman, mother of the latter, leaves today on the transport Logan for Fort Res. Monroe, to which post Captain Carter has lately been assigned.

TWO MEASURES PROPOSED FOR DANCE-HALLS

Drafts of Ordinance Published Show Some Important Differences

At the request of several interested citizens, the Star-Bulletin publishes below the two drafts of the proposed ordinance to regulate dance-halls now under discussion. The first draft is the measure indorsed by the Humane Society and sent to the Mayor and Supervisors by Mrs. Anna C. Dole, president of the society. The second draft is the ordinance as it came from the city attorney's department and was discussed before the board on Tuesday evening. Several important differences are noticed. The first draft proposes a commission to supervise the dance-halls and an annual license fee of \$100. The second cuts the fee to \$10 and puts the supervision up to the police department. The two measures are published herewith so that the public may know exactly what are the differences under discussion.

The original ordinance follows:
Section 1. A public dance house is a house, room, or enclosure in use for public dances for participation in which by individuals, fees are collected.

Section 2. No person shall keep a public dance house except as licensed to do so under the provisions of this act.

Section 3. There shall be a commission of three members who shall be appointed annually by the mayor of the city and county of Honolulu, with the advice and consent of the supervisors. Such commissioners shall serve without remuneration.

Section 4. Such commissioners shall have the sole power and discretion to grant, refuse, suspend and revoke licenses for public dance houses in the city and county of Honolulu, and the exercise of such power and discretion shall not be reviewable by any court or tribunal. They may at any time inspect any licensed dance house and enter the same at any time without being required to pay such fees as may be the practice of the proprietor thereof to collect from patrons.

Section 5. The annual fee for a license to keep a dance house shall be one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, and no license shall be issued until such fee is paid in full in advance.

Section 6. Such license shall at all times be displayed in a conspicuous place in the premises described therein.

Section 7. No intoxicating liquors of any kind shall be sold or furnished at such dance houses to anyone, and such sale or furnishing shall forfeit the license thereof.

Section 8. It shall be unlawful for any proprietor of a public dance house to permit children under the age of fifteen (15) years to visit or remain in a public dance house during its use for public dancing. The viola-

tion of this section shall forfeit the license of such proprietor to keep a public dance house.

Section 9. In case of the revocation of a license to keep a public dance house, for the violation of sections 7 or 8 of this ordinance, no new license shall be issued to the proprietor whose license has been revoked, or for the house, room or enclosure, where public dancing was authorized to be carried on by such revoked license, within five years after the time of such revocation.

Section 10. Any person who shall keep a public dance house without a license as herein set forth, shall be guilty of misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars nor less than fifty (\$50.00) dollars, or by imprisonment not more than three (3) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 11. Provided, however, that the commissioners may in their discretion, grant licenses without charge, for dances where admission is by ticket,—the sale of tickets therefor being solely for covering the expenses of the dance, or for raising money for educational or charitable purposes. Such licenses shall cover a privilege for one occasion only.

Section 1. A public dance house within the meaning of this ordinance is a house, room, or enclosure, in use for public dances for participation in which by individuals fees are collected.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or conduct a public dance house in the City and County of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, unless licensed so to do as provided by this ordinance.

Section 3. Any person desiring to keep or conduct a dance house in the City and County of Honolulu shall make application therefor to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu. Said application shall be in writing, shall set forth the name of the applicant for a license, the location of the proposed dance house, and the price proposed to be charged for admission to any dance. The Board of Supervisors may thereupon authorize the clerk of the City and County of Honolulu to issue a license for such dance house, and thereupon such license shall be issued by said clerk.

Section 4. The annual fee for a license to keep a dance house in the City and County of Honolulu shall be ten dollars (\$10), and no license shall be issued until such fee is paid in full in advance.

Section 5. Any license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in the premises for which said license is issued.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any dance house, licensed under the provisions of this ordinance, or for any other person to sell or furnish to anyone at such dance house any intoxicating liquor of any kind.

Section 7. It shall be unlawful for the licensee of any public dance house or any agent or servant of such licensee to permit children under the age of fifteen years to visit or remain in a public licensed dance house during its use for dancing.

Section 8. Any police officer of the City and County of Honolulu may at any time enter any public dance house for the purpose of inspecting the same without being required to pay such fee as may be the practice of the proprietor thereof to collect from patrons, and that it shall be unlawful for any proprietor of a public dance house or his agent or servant to in any manner interfere with any police officer of the City and County of Honolulu in the discharge of any duty imposed by law or the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 9. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu may grant permits without charge for dances where admission is by ticket where the sale of tickets is for the sole purpose of raising money for educational or charitable purposes. Such permits shall, however, cover such privilege for one occasion only.

Section 10. Any person who shall in any manner molest or hinder any officer from performing any duty imposed upon him by the provisions of this ordinance, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100), or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The judge of the court having jurisdiction of any charge brought under the provisions of this ordinance, shall in addition to the penalty or penalties above set forth cancel the license of any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, in which case such person shall not be entitled to again apply for or to receive a dance house license, and no license shall be issued for the house, room or enclosure where public dancing was authorized to be carried on by such canceled license, within five years after the time of such cancellation.

Section 11. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after the date of its approval.

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KING STREET—New 2-Bedroom Cottage 2750
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PUUNUI—Residence Lot, 30,000 sq. ft. 1100
TANTALUS—Lot for Country Home 2000
WAIALAE TRACT—Several Choice Lots
YOUNG STREET—Residence Lot, 12,981 sq. ft. 2000

FOR RENT

KINAU STREET—3-Bedroom Furnished House 50
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TANTALUS—Country Home 45
YOUNG STREET—2-Bedroom Cottage 35
MAKIKI STREET—3-Bedroom House 40

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Manoa Heights	50.00
Kinau Street	30.00
Wilfer Avenue	35.00
Alawa Heights	35.00

Unfurnished

Kaimuki	\$20.00	\$27.50	\$25.00
Wilfer Avenue	50.00
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Gandall Lane	25.00
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