

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

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Just watch little old New York turn green when it hears of our traffic police.

THE BEGINNING

Two measures tending toward equal suffrage in Hawaii were tabled by the House yesterday afternoon, but this is only the beginning of the fight. And eventually the fight will win and women of Hawaii will be given the ballot. The Star-Bulletin believes that much of the opposition shown yesterday was due not so much to the substance of the resolutions as to their form. Many legislators do not approve of the Democratic plan, which calls for an election on the subject, with uncertainty as to the time of such election. Moreover, the Republican resolution should have been a concurrent instead of a joint measure, to be submitted later to Congress. Likewise, the plebiscite, if it is felt, should not be held until the next general election, and the interim should be devoted to education.

The point is that the work for suffrage is well under way, and another measure more nearly meeting the views of the legislators will probably be introduced at this session.

THE DETENTION HOME A WORTHY PLAN

A very plain duty confronts the legislature, and that duty is to provide for the juvenile detention home concerning which petitions have been sent to the senate and referred to its educational committee.

The Humane Society and the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association have formally indorsed the petitions, and the idea has the heartiest support of a great number of prominent citizens, among them many jurists, educators and social workers. It is hardly necessary to call attention to the pressing need for such a home. Under conditions now, the boys' and girls' industrial schools, reform institutions, are the only places where juveniles may be sent. Children whose feet have just begun to stray from the path have no business in a reform school. Children whose faults are those of ignorance and youth, aggravated by neglect, are not the kind that the territory should consign to the severe corrective discipline of reform institutions. But this is not the whole story. A detention home would serve as a temporary home for children of all kinds who have been left parentless and alone in the world and for whom kindly care through adoption may be found. Such a home would give the authorities a chance to look after the little ones while the character of claimants for their adoption could be looked up. The detention home would answer the double purpose of sympathetic correction and shelter for the orphaned unfortunates.

Already some of the legislators are beginning to haggle over the appropriation of \$60,000 for this home, arguing that it is a matter not for the territory, but for the city of Honolulu, inasmuch as the home will serve only this city. No member of the legislature can take such an attitude except through misunderstanding. The Queen's Hospital and Palama Settlement are types of institutions which, though located here, are constantly called upon to take in persons from all over the territory. The story of ill or poverty-stricken people who drift to Honolulu from all Hawaii and would become public charges save for these institutions, is a long story. Even with these institutions, such people are practically public charges and as such should be supported at the expense of the territory. And so it will be with the detention home.

Senator Penhallow of Maui is chairman of the senate committee on education, to which has been referred the petitions for the \$60,000 appropriation. The Star-Bulletin has every confidence that Senator Penhallow and his committee will investigate thoroughly the plans and aims of those giving up their time and effort to this public service, and that the committee will report favorably on the petitions. For if due investigation is made, a favorable report is certain to come.

UNCERTAINTIES OF FINANCE

Interesting comment on the Mexican situation and the uncertainty over the Wilson policy is voiced by Henry Clews in the financial magazine's latest letter. He says:

"There has been nothing during the past week in current developments to encourage a further advance in the stock market. On the contrary, a series of disappointing and discouraging events occurred. The outbreak in Mexico, though not

necessarily involving serious consequences to the United States, caused some unsettlement. American interests and investments in Mexico are very extensive, and prolonged disturbance in Mexico must affect them adversely. So far as our government is concerned, there appears to be no immediate necessity of intervention, but the situation is one that involves considerable uncertainty until a settlement is reached. Another element of disturbance has been the expected firemen's strike, which thus far has failed to find any real public support. Certainly it threatens the railroads with an additional serious burden without any means of redress. The government insists upon regulating rates, but has nothing to say about regulating wages, and the railroads which transport the necessities of life for over 95,000,000 of people are virtually left at the mercy and dictation of a relatively small body of 35,000 men. In this there is neither justice nor reason, and some plan should be adopted whereby struggles of this sort would be impossible. Another important, though little discussed, source of uncertainty is the policy of the new administration. It is recalled that Mr. Wilson was elected upon the new ideas of which he is a stout and able champion. These ideas involve important changes in our industrial and social system. They are ideas much in line with the will of the people, and their enactment into law may save us from some of the derangements into which the old economic drift was surely leading us. But changes will be disliked by some, and may cause more or less temporary unsettlement. Upon Mr. Wilson as the unquestioned leader of his party will fall a great responsibility. A sudden and radical enforcement of many new ideas would create a serious disturbance; whereas if applied gradually and with discretion they will remove many of the existing ills and lead us to a new period of industrial rest and progress. It is sincerely to be hoped that the president-elect will show a wise caution in his progressive policy. Judged by his past record, also by his pre-election promises, he is not likely to disturb business."

If the legislators can reconcile their consciences to the point of sidestepping the provisions of the Organic Act relating to reapportionment, the session of 1913 will be shorn of a lively cause of combat. The solons bucking reapportionment have an ingenious defense of their position. They say that the 1911 legislature should have reapportioned the district representation, as called for in the Organic act, and since the 1911 legislature didn't do it, the 1913 legislature need not. Of course the reasoning is a trifle fallacious, but as the reasoners are mostly men who were also members of the 1911 body, they may be relied upon for ingenious explanations.

Representative Sheldon of Kauai and other members of the House say that Sheldon had no part in the reported resolution expressing lack of confidence in Governor Frear. One of the "insiders" this morning said that the report probably arose from a refusal by Sheldon last week to support a resolution indorsing Frear, Sheldon declaring that he did not believe it wise to revive the Kuhio-Frear controversy in this legislature. The Star-Bulletin was told today that Sheldon declined to take either side in the pending controversy when the matter was broached last week.

The Star-Bulletin's suggestion that the present legislature consider a plan for a territorial highway commission, taking over the powers of the present loan fund commissions insofar as they relate to territorial roads, has been received with much approval by influential legislators and is likely to crystallize into a bill before long.

The sugar planters are breathing considerably easier since getting authoritative information from the Coast that the steamship Yucatan is not coming for a shipload of immigrants.

Now that Turkey is willing to surrender Adrianople, the Allies will probably demand Constantinople, too.

Isn't it a shame that Mexico is one of the countries that figure as sugar-producers?

Too bad Coxy's army couldn't have lasted until the Wilson inaugural parade.

We suggest a parade on March 4 of all the "banana claimants."

Guesses on the Wilson cabinet are still in order.

LETTERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

[The Star-Bulletin invites free and frank discussion in this column on all legitimate subjects of current interest. Communications are constantly received to which no signature is attached. This paper will treat as confidential signatures to letters if the writers so desire, but cannot give space to anonymous communications.]

WELL TAKEN!

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Sir:—The Star-Bulletin's editorial suggestion that "The Landing of Kamehameha" demonstrated the shortage of public beach at Waikiki is not only well taken but very timely while the legislature meets. I have heard a suggestion advanced by Mr. Alexander Young, superintendent of Kapiolani park, that about 800 feet more of beach frontage may be acquired by the public if not only feasible but practical use were made

of that sea-frontage on Kalakaua avenue between the Kerr and Cunha places.

Mr. Young being too diffident to come forward with the idea, it becomes necessary for someone else to pull the bushel from the light, and, perhaps, effect a gain to the community. His scheme is to construct a bulkhead along this space to be filled with earth and sand, which may be built so far out on the reef at this point as to make the spot world-famous. This would make a "beach" with the sea on three sides, and give Kamehameha and his bunch ample opportunities to pull off their stunts, in the full gaze of the populace, tourists and others, for decades to come.

Here, now, Mr. Editor, we contend is a real promotion opportunity, and on behalf of Honolulu's public welfare the present legislature ought to do something about it.

HONOLULUAN.

URGE LEGISLATURE TO CONSERVE NATURAL RESOURCES OF HAWAII

Copies of the report of the board of commissioners of agriculture and forestry for the biennial period ended December 31, 1912, have been presented to the legislature. Rather as an inserted slip states, the pamphlet consists of advance sheets of the final report to come later with illustrated reports of the three divisions. What is of most immediate importance, to the legislative point of view, in this preliminary report, is a series of recommendations. Under this head the report says:

"In looking ahead emphasis should be placed on the few most pressing needs. These are: (1) the better protection of the native forests needed for watershed protection, essentially through fencing and the killing off of wild stock; (2) better provision for getting seedling trees and plant material into the hands of those who want to do forest planting, through the establishment of additional nurseries; (3) the extension of expert planting with particular reference to the introduction of plants that will supplement the native forest of the wet districts; (4) the actual planting of areas of government land in various parts of the territory; and (5) the continuation and strengthening of the existing policies of the division of forestry regarding the protection of the forests from fire and the giving of advice and assistance to owners of forest land. Suitable provision for each of these lines of work should be made by the legislature."

Superintendent Ehrhorn, in his report of the division of entomology, urges the provision of means for protection against pests, saying in part:

"The steady increase of fruit and plant shipments arriving in Honolulu from the Orient and the Coast, added to the fact that the completion of the Panama Canal will bring the territory into direct communication with Central and South America, as well as Mexico, makes it quite apparent that ample funds for the extension of the work connected with inspection and fumigation of imports will be made necessary during the next biennial period. The necessity of continuing and extending inter-island inspection and fumigation is almost of paramount importance, because of reasons previously explained. Should any serious pest accidentally get a foothold at Honolulu which will undoubtedly be the port of entry for through steamers coming through the canal, en route to and from the Far East, the inter-island inspection if efficiently and legally maintained can be the means of keeping an introduced pest from spreading to the agricultural districts on other islands for a long period."

Veterinarian Norgaard, in his report of the division of animal industry, has a long list of recommendations, which are here condensed as follows:

- 1—That every facility be provided the division for the continued effective exclusion of animals scoured from the mainland or from abroad.
- 2—The complete eradication of glanders from the territory, and compensation to owners of diseased animals destroyed.
- 3—Extension of bovine tuberculosis control work to include the entire territory, with compensation for destruction of cattle.
- 4—Adoption of recommendations of the milk commission, that the control of milk be taken from the municipality and given to the board of agriculture, and that a heavy fine be imposed on sellers of milk from tuberculous cows.
- 5—That the live stock service outside of the city and county of Honolulu be permanently established, as

aries to be provided for deputy territorial veterinarians.

Total expenditures for two years of all divisions amounted to \$77,084.82, besides which there was expended of special allotments \$20,051.34, divided as follows: Fruit fly control, \$4835.37; Hawaii inspection fruit fly, \$2014.85; parasites fruit fly and boll worm, \$4188.57; Kohala forest reserve, \$3421.60; Pupukea forest reserve, \$2097.50; current expenses and pay rolls, \$3443.45. Several of these objects have either unexpended or lapsed balances. The grand total of expenditures of the bureau was \$97,136.15—not a terrifying amount for a country that depends almost wholly upon agriculture to spend upon its agricultural department.

An appendix to the report gives "Some Observations on Hawaiian Forests and Forest Cover in Their Relation to Water Supply," being a paper submitted to the joint committee of the board and the planters' association by W. M. Giffard, president of the board.

WILSON A SPHINX ON CABINET JOBS

By C. S. ALBERT

[Special Star-Bulletin Correspondent] WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—"Just before the battle of the cabinet jobs has been reached, and the matter here. Speculation and guessing have been suspended, and the body is standing around as if its breath until the cabinet is named. All other features connect with the new president's policy are equally shrouded in mystery. Period of figuring, has passed. The body is calmly waiting for the publication of facts that cannot longer be deflected than the post-inaugural season. When Governor Wilson gave the glad tidings at Trenton, he would make known his cabinet on March 4, some time after that duration, guessing could be deep of time there had been a last saw of the nine cabinet jobs may be figured out. As it is, not a reasonably accurate guess has been made beyond the general agreement that William Bryan will be secretary of state. Other possibilities seem to be so closely locked in the breast of Governor Wilson and the key thrown away. No preceding cabinet has ever assumed office with all his mystery. Even Cleveland and secret reticence, was able to hold secret any name but General McKinley's to be attorney general. The complete cabinet was kept with the sole exception of Cornelius Bliss as secretary of the interior. The position was not until the day preceding inauguration, in accounts for the failure to guess recipient of that post.

Governor Wilson kept his own counsel and made no one as to who is intimation leaked the big for- under consideration of domestic miss and the vacant when the places at been. For both the administration and intentions ting up though established a new record.

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NE BOWS.

Here are so many ideas for the woman who admires attractive neck bows. The lace shawl are selling medallions of cluny, Aran and Irish crochet lace from cents upward. Medallions of the most expensive varieties appear in a shape of butterflies, apes, crescents, as the New York Press purchase utterly of cluny lace and mount upon a flat bow of plaited

black mouse. Three diamond-shaped medals can be arranged over plaited net, two forming a rat bow, with the third falls over the knot. Large rectangular medallions can be gathered into the center and mounted upon bow of mousetail, milne or ve. A knot of the material used for bow forms the center. It requires very little time to fashion these, and they are usually inexpensive.

ONE OF THE FEW OPPORTUNITIES LEFT

Honolulu is growing so rapidly that large tracts within the real city limits will soon be hard to obtain. We offer a surprise proposition: FINE AND ONE-HALF ACRES CLEARED ANVEL LAND, \$6900. Near enough to city to be subdivided into lots. The tract has city water laid on (2" pipe); many algeroba trees; splendid soil. Or would be a good purchase for bee farming.

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We wish to announce that the Palolo Improvement Company are extending 15th avenue onto the Waialae side of Palolo Hill, opening a desirable tract of land.

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