

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1913

A man that hath friends must show himself friendly; and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.—Proverbs.

PLAYGROUNDS AND THE CITY'S RESPONSIBILITY

Honolulu as a municipality—not Honolulu as a collection of philanthropists—must look this question of playgrounds squarely in the face and begin planning for the future.

It is the duty of the city to provide these playgrounds for the children who grow up in crowded sections, in homes ill-cared-for, amid surroundings that are dangerous and degrading. It is the duty of the city to provide for them places of rest and recreation and wholesome amusement, just as it is the duty of the city to provide a police force to guard life and property and a sanitary department to guard health.

The question is whether the city authorities—specifically, the city supervisors—are big enough and broad enough and progressive enough to realize their duty, to see what is going on in other cities all over America, to accept the responsibility.

Honolulu as a city should be ashamed to leave its playgrounds to the efforts of charity and philanthropy.

Honolulu as a city should be ashamed to leave the play-life of its growing children wholly to the efforts of private citizens.

This city has got to wake to its moral responsibilities.

The first thing to do is to see if the Bishop estate is open to a fair offer for the Beretania street playground. That particular playground is in danger of being destroyed. It should be saved to the Honolulu of the future.

FIGURES—AND FIGURES

An interesting set of statistics is being put forth by the territorial board of immigration in a laudable effort to prove that only a small percentage of the immigrants brought from Europe are leaving the territory on account of the lure of the mainland. The figures were brought forth, it is said, in answer to current statements that something like 50 per cent of the European labor imported here drifts quickly out of Hawaii.

The statistics are valuable from the standpoint of a statement of arrivals and departures during a given period, but their usefulness as a correct guide to the underlying labor movement from the territory is open to very serious doubt. The conclusion is reached that of the Spanish and Portuguese who came here during the period from April 13, 1911, to June 30, 1913, only 15.83 per cent have left the territory. This, it would seem at first glance, means that the territory is losing its immigrant population at an average rate of 15.83 per cent, or that 84.17 per cent of all the arriving immigrants afterward stay in the territory.

But this is not the case, and an inspection of the figures, published in another column today, shows why it is not the case.

In the first place, it will be noticed that of the immigrants who came here about two years ago, a very high proportion have left. The Ormae, arriving April 13, 1911, brought 908 Spaniards and 543 Portuguese. Investigation now shows that by June 30 of this year 46.80 per cent of the Spaniards had left the territory and 20.07 per cent of the Portuguese. The percentages drop for immigrants that have been here less time. Of course they drop. The immigrants arrive almost penniless and go out to plantation work. It takes some little time for them to get enough money to go on to the Coast.

The departing immigrants of the later boats naturally are few in comparison with those arriving, because they have had small opportunity to go to the Coast. Therefore, it is entirely misleading to reason from statistics of departures where practically no opportunity for departure has been given.

How far astray these figures are may be seen from the fact that 1283 Spanish arriving in the Ascot are included in the statistics made up by Commissioner Kearns. Now the Ascot did not arrive until June 4, 1913, and the statement is made up to June 30, 1913. The Ascot's immigrants spent several days in getting ashore, many of them were several weeks or more in getting out to the plantations, and none of them, it is perfectly safe to say, had any chance whatever of leaving the territory by June 30. The 1283 Ascot immigrants should not be counted in the arrivals at all,—so long as the statement is given out to show what percentage of our immigrants are departing. It is easy to see that by including

the Ascot's 1283 arrivals and no departures, the territorial board is enabled to make a better showing than otherwise.

The figures as given out, moreover, do not show the number of immigrants who for one cause or another have been classified as undesirable aliens, refused admittance to the territory and deported at the expense of the territorial government. While this has nothing to do with the percentage of arrivals and departures (deportees not being allowed technically to "arrive" at all) it still must be reckoned with as one of the factors of expense to which the territory is going in its importation of European labor.

The most significant point in this statement is that a very large percentage of the immigrants who arrived two years ago have left the territory. Furthermore, during these two years, there has been a steady departure of Spanish and Portuguese who arrived in Hawaii previous to April 1911.

If the board wishes to show all the facts regarding this labor movement to the Coast it should get up the figures of immigrants who arrived on the Suveric, Kumeric, Swanley and Heiopolis—all previous to the last two-year period—and get up also the number of these immigrants who have departed.

As the statement now stands, it is not a trustworthy analysis of the immigrant labor situation in Hawaii. But it does prove that a high percentage of immigrants who arrived here two years ago or more have left the territory. Only an investigation of the figures from 1906, when the labor-recruiting began, will tell the whole tale.

The territorial board should not be blamed for this movement to the coast. The board expends its best efforts to bring desirable Europeans here and to keep them here. No other sugar country in the world gives labor such good treatment as does Hawaii, and the wages paid here are higher than elsewhere. The truth is that there does not exist in Hawaii any easy way, any royal road, for any man to rise from day-labor to independence, to land-owning and house-owning, and immigrants who arrive here looking to find big money and agricultural land given them are disappointed. They have all heard wonderful stories of California, and when they discover that they must work hard in Hawaii, must work at day-labor in the fields, the restlessness that first induced them to leave far-off Spain or Portugal reasserts itself and off they sail for a new promised land.

It is not discreditable to the efforts of the board of immigration that this condition exists, for the board has no control over it. And there is no need to put forth a statement that does not clearly and fully indicate the immigrant situation.

A sample of police efficiency: In the trial of a chauffeur in district court this morning a police officer testified that he had seen the man partially intoxicated while driving an automobile for hire, which was the charge preferred against him. If the officer saw this, why did he not immediately take the chauffeur into custody and end a menace to public safety?

Acting Chief of Detectives Kellett signaled his accession to office by nabbing the slippery Chun Duck Soon. Kellett is a hard-working member of the force and deserves to get a sea-voyage once in a while himself.

The late eminent Mr. Julius Caesar had nothing on McAneny of New York in refusing a crown. McAneny refuses a mayoralty nomination, which may not be so substantial as a crown, but certainly is easier to run with.

Must have been a shock to certain members of the police department when young George McCandless was pronounced insane.

Next year somebody in Los Angeles is going to dig up the prehistoric Bull Moose.

Why reincarcerate Chun Duck Soon in the same old place?

"Governor Pinkham" has an increasingly familiar sound.

This tariff measure is a sugar-coated pill at the best.

George R. Carter has smashed some more china.

Great Britain should call it the violent ray.

Personal Mention

MRS. E. A. MOTT-SMITH leaves on the Mongolia tomorrow morning for the Coast, to remain until early in December.

GEORGE CURRY, the local attorney, returned from a business trip to Hawaii in the Mauna Kea this morning.

ROBERT W. BRECKONS is a visitor to the capital today, having reached the city in the Mauna Kea this morning.

ERNEST PARKER, the Hawaii ranchman, was numbered among the passengers to arrive in the steamer Mauna Kea this morning.

R. W. BRECKONS, special prosecutor of the Hawaii county probate commission, returned to Honolulu this morning for a brief visit, expecting to leave again for Hilo next Monday.

DR. J. S. B. PRATT, president of the board of health, will accompany Supt. Jack McVeigh back to the leper settlement at Molokai Monday, where he will inspect the improvements in progress.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—DR. J. S. B. PRATT: The whooping cough epidemic at Aiea will not result in closing the public school. We'll merely quarantine the Japanese camps affected.

—JOSHUA TUCKER: I have now lost twenty-five pounds, and am wearing odds I was forced to abandon years ago. Am feeling a little better, but still mighty bad.

—PURSER PHILLIPS: Kilauea gave promise of some activity during the stay of the Mauna Kea at Hilo. Considerable steam was to be seen issuing from the crater.

—ACTING CHIEF KELLETT: We sent a wireless message to Chief McDuffie following the capture of Chun Duck Soon last night. This ought to be cheering news for him.

—JOSEPH ROCK: I never have so dreaded to leave a place as I now dread to leave Honolulu. I never realized how much I love Hawaii until now when I have to leave.

—GOVERNOR FREAK (at sea): I'm reading Cox's "Problems of the Pacific." It's a very good treatise, and maybe I'll recommend it to Mr. Pinkham when I meet him in Washington.

—MAYOR EERN: I am a poet, eh? But I don't write poetry, though I write the superficial side of a poet's life. That is why the greatest poets have never written any poetry. Real poetry is in living; not in writing.

—SHERIFF W. P. JARRETT: We are waiting for a more detailed description of that jewelry said by Joe Cohen as having disappeared from the dressing room of a leading lady playing at a local theatre. So far we have but little information to work upon.

MOTT-SMITH CAUGHT WITH HIS COAT OFF

Our "democratic" acting governor narrowly escaped a serious breach of official etiquette yesterday, saving the situation by dashing madly from the executive chamber into the territorial secretary's office, donning his coat and rushing back barely in time to formally receive a distinguished guest.

The guest was Hofrat Professor Dr. Gustav Hanausek, of Graz, Austria, professor of law and jurisprudence, an authority who at present is paying Hawaii a brief visit in the course of a world-tour, during which he is making a study of the various forms of government and legal practice.

After narrowly saving the gubernatorial dignity, and convincing the august guest that he always works with his coat on, Mott-Smith gave him a number of volumes which set forth the development and present status of the insular government. Dr. Hanausek was then presented to Attorney General Thayer, who will escort him to the judiciary building, and introduce him to the chief justices of the supreme court. Following that interview the visitor will attend a jury trial in one of the divisions of the circuit court to observe the working system of the territorial courts.

Dr. Hanausek will be in Honolulu five days. His visit is partly one of pleasure, and he will see all the points of interest in and around the city

ILLINGWORTH RETURNS FROM FIJI MISSION

(Continued from page one)

In a comparatively short time, and Dr. Illingworth now finds that less than a day of "flydom" is necessary for the mating. This will greatly facilitate, it is believed, the handling of the flies in directing their energies against the cane-borer. The larvae, he has also ascertained, are deposited by the fly in the holes of the cane-borer, instead of the eggs being deposited. The maggot, new-hatched, finds its way to the borer grub and enters and destroys it.

The College of Hawaii scientist found the work in Fiji very interesting. He took the tachinids down to the southern island before they were hatched, in vials, and they kept emerging from the time he left until about two weeks after his arrival. Four cages were built in Fiji and used in his work there. His experiments indicate that the fly will become successfully distributed, as they are propagating and it is only a question if they will be destroyed by natural enemies, of which there are numbers, before they can become fully established. It is now believed that the fly will be successfully introduced in Fiji and that its introduction will check the cane-borer as it did here.

Another interesting point established by Dr. Illingworth is that the flies will show renewed vigor when new cane is given them upon which to operate. In one cage the flies, after working on cane for some time, were dormant, but when fresh cane was put in the cages, full of the borer-holes, the flies apparently took a new lease of life and showed great activity.

Nature's "Swat the Fly."

Sometime ago the Star-Bulletin published a report from the Fiji Times to the effect that Dr. Illingworth had found that the little brown ant is a deadly enemy of the troublesome house-fly and Dr. Illingworth confirms this. He gives some interesting details of his studies in Fiji. He says that Hawaii undoubtedly benefits a great deal by the presence of these ants, and that they are a mighty factor in keeping down the mischievous house-fly. The ants not only destroy the flies in the egg and larva stages, but even attack the matured insects and, by the force of numbers and energy, cut them to pieces.

"My trip was an interesting one and I have every hope that the campaign against the cane-borer will be a success," said Dr. Illingworth this morning in response to queries by the Star-Bulletin as to the result of his mission.

The Colonial Sugar Company did everything in its power to make my stay a pleasant one, and every facility was afforded for the work. Mr. North, who is now familiar with the handling of the flies, will carry on their development in Fiji. There are more insect pests there than here, but I think at least one, the cane-borer, may be soon checked.

Dr. Illingworth has no classes at the college this semester, and will devote his time to working into completed form the notes he made in Fiji, and in finishing some of the data begun there. Some observations he made on the sugar industry there will also take up his time for the next few months.

College of Hawaii authorities are much gratified at the work this member of their faculty has done, and predict that it will be crowned with conspicuous success.

Senator John Sharp Williams explains to questioning senators who cannot understand the logic of taking the duty off sugar and leaving a duty on rice, that the duty is allowed to remain on rice because "it is not a basic food of the American people." On the other hand of course sugar is to be free because it is a basic food of Americans. It would be interesting to learn what is the Mississippi senator's basic basis for distinguishing between "basic" and non-basic foods. Perhaps the explanation itself is merely a basic bluff.—Domestic Sugar Bulletin.

during his stay. He is stopping at the Moana Hotel.

As a result of yesterday's episode, the acting governor finds that working in one's shirt sleeves has its inconveniences. Hereafter, not knowing when he will be expected to receive distinguished guests, he will carry his coat back and forth between the governor's and the secretary's office. As he makes about a hundred such trips every day, the coat promises to become a very obnoxious burden.

For Rent

Vineyard Street 5 bedrooms \$50.00
Aloha Lane 2 bedrooms 20.00
Palolo Hill, Kaimuki 3 bedrooms 35.00
Wilder Avenue 3 bedrooms 40.00

For Sale

College Hills House and lot \$7350.00
Wilder Ave. & Kewalo St. House and lot 7500.00
Anapuni Street House and lot 4500.00
Piikoi Street House and lot, including furniture 6500.00
Young Street House and lot 4000.00
Young Street House and lot 3000.00
Palmer Street, College Hills Lot 2500.00
Gulick Avenue House and lot 3500.00

Guardian Trust Co., Ltd.,

Second Floor Bank of Hawaii Building

"Poof! Bang!"

A little noise-maker for Regatta Day. Fine Novelty.

WICHMAN & CO

Make a noise on the 20th—make a good noise.

We have a little novelty in the shape of a Miniature Gun (or Pistol) which fires a real blank cartridge. One package of these cartridges comes with each gun.

You secure a loud report—without harm to anyone.

The Gun is small enough to wear as a watch charm. \$1 and \$1.50.

Extra cartridges can be bought.

Leasehold
Planted to Pineapples

For Sale
\$12,000

Leasehold comprises 123 acres, of which 90 acres are planted to pineapples. This year's yield was 3 tons to the acre. Next year's yield will be larger.

The crop for 1914 and 1915 has already been contracted for at \$30 the ton, F. O. B. railroad station, which is near the property.

Lease has eight years yet to run.

For further particulars ask

Trent Trust Co.

VIKRA JEWELRY CO., LTD. Jewelers and Silversmiths.

Love's Bakery,
FOR UNEXCELLED BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Limited,

Real Estate for Sale

Lewis Tract—Punahou

Re-subdivided and improved with curbed and graded streets piped for water and gas.

You can obtain a lot in this desirable section for \$975.00, or one a little larger for \$1200.00.

This tract has everything to recommend it to homeseekers and every effort will be made by owner and agents to maintain the present high standard of the Punahou District.

Thirty-four lots in all—four sold, several under option. Get one while you can.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. Limited,
CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS