

PLAN TO RESTORE ANCIENT HEIAU OF ALALA

John F. G. Stokes, curator of Polynesian ethnology at the Bernice Pauahi museum, has expressed himself as being heartily in favor of the plans now before the Promotion Committee which provide for the restoration of the heiau of Alala, Kailua, Oahu, but believes it would be a serious mistake to attempt this work without first knowing accurately the details of the heiau interior fittings. He believes, however, that the members of the committee, should they decide to carry out the proposed plans, would be as anxious to be as true to historical facts as other citizens.

The plan of the restoration of this ancient native worshipping place was presented at the last meeting of the promotion organization, as it was believed that a suitable road could be built to the place, the temple placed in as nearly its original state as possible, and parties of tourists arranged to visit it. Stokes, who is an authority on such matters, has communicated with the committee as follows:

"If all heiau were counterparts of one another, then restoration would be a simple matter, as the requisite interior fittings of such places, if not now known, could be readily understood by examination and comparison of the other ruins, and parts which are lacking in one could be found without doubt in good order in others. But this was not the case. In the course of my work I have examined more than 200 heiau or other sites, but have not yet found any two which agree absolutely in their plans; few of them resemble one another even closely. Where are the restorers to go for their information and details? The only information I have been able to obtain from the older natives has been in generalities.

"You must not overlook the fact that the sacredness of a heiau in the olden times was not contained in the piles of stones which we now see as the only material evidence of the ancient worship; the tabu applied to such only on account of the presence of the structures and idols which they enclosed and supported. The spirit of sanctity in the heiau was signified by the many sacred houses, structures and idols of perishable material, such as wood, thatch, tapa, etc., and of these I have been unable to find a definite trace. It would be a serious mistake to attempt this restoration without first knowing accurately the details of the heiau interior fittings. If the Promotion Committee succeeds in having the present ruins permanently preserved, it will be good work, and if a good road be built to the site and tourists encouraged to visit it, under proper restrictions, so much the better."

EXPLAINS HIS ORDER

Secretary Daniels has issued a statement in explanation of his recent order that no official or employee of the navy department shall give out any information regarding the business of the department except through the office of the secretary. "That order," said Mr. Daniels, "was in furtherance of giving out more fully and definitely naval news of interest and in order that the newspapers might no conflict in their statements as to the policy and transactions of the navy department.

"This order does not restrict the giving out of news or exert a more strict censorship in any manner whatever over information made public, but does correct technical errors and inadvertent mistakes that they creep into the various notices that are given to the public. The secretary's office is always open to newspaper correspondents, and he is ever ready to discuss fully and freely all questions relating to the navy with seekers of news."

Nine deaths resulted from tuberculosis and one from typhoid fever in the last fifteen days of September, according to the semi-monthly report submitted today by M. H. Lemon, registrar of the board of health.

CARTER URGES HAWAII CHOOSE WAY WITH CARE

(Continued from page one)

the people to rule. Many in Hawaii have not found time to study out or consider how it was that without money, without organization and Progressives cast a million votes more than the Republicans. They prefer to think that somehow, some way and at some time the great march forward is to be stopped, and 4,300,000 men whose opinions were so strong and whose thoughts were so clear that they cast thru party ties, broke the spell of party names and cast off the party yoke, are suddenly to be lured back into the old political party, whose leaders deliberately prefer an organization where the initial power of control is supreme.

Events have forced our local Republican leaders to admit, at least to themselves, that they were wrong, and now bewildered, they stand hesitating as to the future. Isolated as we are and colored as is so often the cable news, our local press has an added responsibility in that it should be more independent and should seek to publish more on both sides of every question and leave the public occasionally to form its own judgment. The constant use of its power to mold public opinion along the lines best suited to its personality creates antagonism and loss of influence. As an illustration, why always print the Republican cartoons? Why not print some of the Democratic and Progressive ridicules?

Now as to our political future. Kulo sees no reason for Hawaii to desert the Republican party. I was under the impression that this had already been accomplished, and that our friends and neighbors of Democratic persuasion were in control, but I may be wrong. However, I do not expect all men to agree with me nor claim to be always right, but I do plead for more investigation, more study and less snap judgment on extreme statements. We should show more confidence in the judgment and honor of well-selected delegates rather than the blind action of a misled crowd.

Are we to be so colonial as to again misjudge the situation and help delay the day when, like all other countries, our political parties are finally divided according to the temperament of men? Are we in Hawaii to be again plotted by those who cannot distinguish between a surface ripple, the tide or a great ocean current? Sincerely yours, G. R. CARTER.

AUTO TIRE THIEVES MUTILATED SPOILS

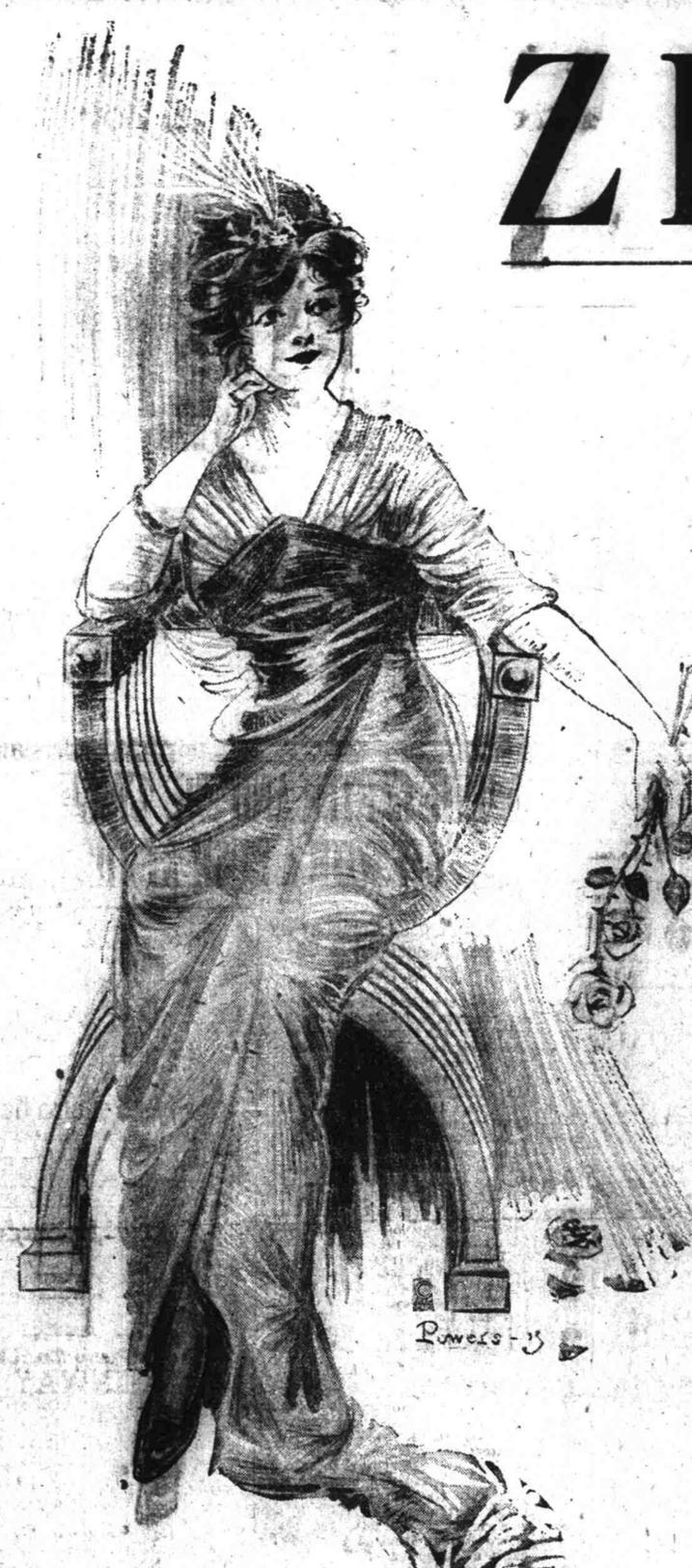
A charge of burglary in the first degree will be filed today against Curtis Lovell, Frank Enos and J. Alohiaka, who are alleged by Acting Captain of Detectives Kellett to have figured prominently in the theft of a number of automobile tires from machines and garages about the city, according to that officer.

Kellett and several officers visited a swamp makai of King street yesterday afternoon at a spot designated by Alohiaka and his associates, and there found a quantity of mutilated automobile tires which had been buried.

The officers soon came upon the trail of the three men. Following an examination, Enos and Alohiaka are said to have admitted entering the von Hamm-Young warehouse during the latter part of August and removing one new outer casing and an inner tube. From Alohiaka, it was learned that he cut the tires into small pieces so that they could easily be concealed in a sack. The tire claimed to have been taken from a machine at the residence of A. A. Young is declared by Alohiaka to have been found by him lying on King street, near the Mormon church.

A meeting of the members of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association has been called for 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Library of Hawaii.

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WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH KANSAS? NOTHING, SAY HER LOYAL PEOPLE

Progress of State Under Prohibition Has Been Marvel of Union

A few days ago, when the whole country was worrying about the unprecedented heat and drought in the west, the governor of Kansas issued a public statement saying he hoped no one would waste pity on the people of his state.

He told the world they were taking the medicine nature at some time or other deals out in some way or other to every community and that no people ever were so well prepared to meet a situation.

"With more than \$200,000,000 on deposit in our state and national banks, we could weather a worse storm than this without hardships," he said.

And when you stop to think that this money, divided equally among the men, women, children and babies of Kansas, would give each of them \$118 in cash, not to mention the tidy sum of \$1684 each is credited with as his or her share of the state's assessed wealth, you can see the force of the argument.

Kansas Can Afford to Lose Two-thirds of Her Corn Crop.

As a matter of fact, Kansas, which last year produced \$325,000,000 worth of farm products, can better afford such a roasting and drying up than any other state in the Union, for her per capita wealth is larger than that of any other state.

She can better afford this or any brand of calamity, for her people are not constantly paying out huge sums for the care and keep of criminals, paupers, insane and feeble-minded. In eighty-seven of her 105 counties there are no insane. In fifty-four,

this number are no feeble-minded. Ninety-six counties have no imbeciles, and in the other nine they're as scarce as hens' teeth. Thirty-eight county poorhouses are as empty as a last year's locust shell, and most of these have been so for the best part of a decade.

The pauper population of the state falls a little short of 600. That is one pauper for each 3900 of the kind-making a living, and a good one—the kind that now own \$255,000,000 worth of livestock, and in the last twelve months have added more than \$45,000,000 to their taxable personal property.

At one time not long ago the jails in fifty-three counties were empty and sixty-five counties were on the roll as having no prisoners serving sentence in the penitentiary. Some counties have not called a jury to try a criminal case in ten years, and the attorney general says "a grand jury is so uncommon that half of our people wouldn't know what it is and how to use it."

For still other reasons Kansas can afford to lose two-thirds of one corn crop without having to renew the calamity howls which once went rasping through the nation from that "grassy quadrangle whose dream is the realization of the impossible" and which for twenty-five years has been making that dream come true.

Instead of being plastered from end to end with mortgages held by easterners, as was the case two decades ago, her own people this year hold more than \$67,000,000 in this form of wealth, and increase of over 500 per cent in five years.

Instead of being hampered by a large mass of illiterates thirty years ago, 49 per cent of her population came under this head—her present ra-

tio of two per cent is next to the lowest in the land and two-thirds lower than Massachusetts, including Boston.

Sound Minds in Sound Bodies Reduce Death Rate.

It is this uncommon prevalence of sound minds in sound bodies that has reduced her death rate from 17 to 7 per 1000 in 30 years, though the former percentage still holds among her neighbors. It is this combination of sense and solid muscle that has kept her growing stronger and richer through extremes of climate which soon would decimate a less fit lot.

These people have made good in a zone once declared to be unquestionably unproductive. In the last 20 years they've made this "unproductive" soil yield corn and wheat worth \$2,517,902,640. They've shown the nation the worth of alfalfa as a money maker, a soil rejuvenator and an ideal feed for stock. The wheat crop, harvested before the late hot spell, is worth \$63,000,000 at current prices.

And in 1907, when the panic was on, Kansas forwarded \$50,000,000 to help Wall Street out of the hole—the same Kansas which once was laughed at by the islanders of Manhattan as dead broke and done for!

She hasn't as many people as some of the other states, but man for man, she creates wealth faster than any other; she keeps her own healthier and richer than any other, and offers for the world's consideration a record of moral and material progress the like of which has not been seen since civilization dawned in the valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates.

Though forced to acknowledge this, we cannot help thinking it strange. The people who settled Kansas were not different, on the whole, from those who pioneered in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. Nor are the soil and climatic conditions greatly unlike. Indeed, the odds are unfavorable to Kansas, so far as natural conditions are concerned. Yet many of the facts here arrayed could not be spoken of these states.

Something would seem to be the matter with Kansas. Something is the matter with her.

That something, we believe, can be traced down into these first fourteen words constituting an amendment made to her constitution in 1881:

"The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor shall be forever prohibited in this state."

It is this fundamental provision, fought and evaded in localities as it was for a quarter century, and strictly enforced in all parts of the state only within the last five years, that has helped Kansas to flout a two-hundred-million bank account in the face of a partial crop failure; that relieved her of spending much time, strength and money on paupers, criminals, insane and feeble-minded; that gives her people the best of chances for living and the fewest excuses for dying.

It is this defiance of what other states have legalized as a "necessary" evil that has helped to make her citizens the richest per capita in the country and the richest of any agricultural folk in the world; that has given her a permanent school fund of \$10,000,000 and has reduced her illiteracy to an almost negligible quantity.

It is this insistence upon what slaves of custom always have sneered at as "impractical," if not impossible, that has helped to give her a balance of more than \$1 million and a quarter in her state treasury and no bonded debt, save \$370,000 held by the permanent school fund; that alone that makes possible the statement that 98 per cent of her 400,000 school children never have seen a saloon.

For even while the liquor interests succeeded in evading the law in many instances and boasted that prohibition was a failure in Kansas, government statistics showed that the average annual consumption of intoxicating liquors in that state was \$1.48 per capita, while in the neighboring state of Missouri, where the whiskey king ruled, it was \$24 per capita.

In other words, the average Kansan had just \$22.52 more to spend on food, clothing, education and entertainment than his average neighbor across the Kaw. And just about that much more to save on doctors, nurses,

and insane asylums. And now that the United States supreme court has upheld the Webb law, prohibiting liquor shipments into legal dry territory, Kansas is enabled to enforce legislation that will virtually eliminate intoxicants from her borders.

Kansas Youth Uphold Prohibition Law.

Again and again it has been said prohibition is a failure in Kansas; that when the older generation responsible for its adoption passed over the reins of government to its sons—and daughters, for Kansas has recognized women's rights as full citizens—Kansas would "come back to her senses."

That this prophecy was without foundation is best evidenced by the following statement from Attorney General Dawson:

"The last two sessions of the legislature answered these false prophecies by passing the most drastic prohibition law in the world, killing the drug store saloon, making it impossible even to cure snake bites by the liquor treatment and absolutely clapping down the 'id' and riveting it on."

"They were not satisfied by going as far, showing their appreciation of the benefits of state-wide prohibition by making it a felony for the fellow who violated the law a second time. And I have just lately received from the warden at the penitentiary a receipt for one 'Red Mercer' who was sent up from Barber county as a first conviction to serve nine years for violating the new prohibition law.

"The law that sent him there was made by these tow-headed, one-eyed boys who grew to manhood on the Kansas prairies without having seen a saloon."—The Union Signal.

President Wilson, by executive order, has designated the third assistant secretary of state as a member of the board of examiners for the diplomatic service in place of the assistant secretary of state.

It's easy to find trouble or an excuse.

—and I'm so proud of the

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that I'll demonstrate, in your own home, its merits.

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(Signed) Ed. May,
Proprietor City Electric Shop

(I cooked a chicken and two vegetables in "El Cooko" the other day, at a current-cost of 3 cents. Think of it! When the right temperature is reached El Cooko shuts off the current, and the cooking is finished on the Fireless-stove principle.)