

STATEHOOD IS INDORSED BY UNITED HOUSE

Speaker Holstein Takes Floor and Offers Concurrent Resolution Which Carries

PROGRESS OF TERRITORY OUTLINED IN ADDRESS

Congress Asked to Authorize Constitutional Convention For State of Hawaii

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the citizens of Hawaii, previous to annexation of the islands by the United States, had established and maintained for more than 50 years an independent national government and thereby demonstrated their capacity for self-government under and equal responsibilities of a sovereign state; and

Whereas, annexation by one of the great powers of the world was inevitable owing to the mere numerical weakness of such a small state and its inability to support armed defense on land and sea; and

Whereas, immediately following the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, Congress passed an organic law giving Hawaii the status of a territory, that has been the traditional stepping-stone to statehood; and

Whereas, under this form the citizens of Hawaii have conducted their government in a conservative, patriotic, and able manner, providing liberally in all manner for the development of the highest standards of American citizenship among all classes of the cosmopolitan population; and

Whereas, Hawaii, the state, is as certainly the natural and ultimate destiny of these islands as was the annexation by and admission as an integral part of the United States of America; and

Whereas, the record of our people of the present day, the evidence of their thrift shown in the wealth per capita, the proofs of their intelligence and ambition as shown by the small percentage of illiteracy among them as such to command for them a respect and confidence equaling that accorded the citizens of any state in the Union; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, Session of 1915, the Senate concurring: That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested and respectfully petitioned to pass an enabling act authorizing the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii to, and having the date when they shall, elect delegates to a constitutional convention for the purpose of framing a constitution for the government of the State of Hawaii, the same to be in full force and effect when approved by Congress and the President in the manner and form usual to the admission of states; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington and to the Hon. Jonah K. Kalanianoʻe.

HENRY LINCOLN HOLSTEIN,
Representative, Second District,
Honolulu, T. H., April 22, 1915.

Congress is petitioned to admit Hawaii as the forty-ninth state in the Union in a resolution presented by Henry Lincoln Holstein in the house of representatives today and which was unanimously adopted and sent to the senate for confirmation.

Holstein sets forth in the memorial the various qualifications which Hawaii possesses and on these he bases the petition for statehood. The resolution was adopted after Representative Henry L. Kawewehi of Hawaii, who claims to be the only Progressive in the house, had demanded the privilege of seconding the motion to adopt the resolution on the ground that he represents the Bull Moose party in the legislature and that adoption of such a resolution is the wish of that party.

In introducing the resolution, Speaker Holstein read from papers he had prepared an argument in favor of the proposed state of Hawaii. He said the ground of a low percentage of illiteracy, a larger population than several states, a larger population than other commonwealths at the time of their admittance into the union as states, and on several other points the introducer bases his claim for the right of statehood.

The house unanimously voted to have the speaker's message printed in full and distributed to the members. It is probable that copies will be given to the members of the visiting congressional party next month.

Speaker Holstein said:

"In moving the adoption of this concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass an enabling act preparatory to statehood for Hawaii, I desire to say just a few words. I shall endeavor first to impress upon the members of the house the fact that the passage of the resolution should not be treated as merely perfunctory. I should like much to have the impression reach the mainland of the United States that the legislature of the territory is in earnest in this matter; that the people of the territory ardently wish statehood; that we believe we are entitled to statehood; and that the fight for statehood will be continued without intermission, until our request is granted. Let no member of the house treat the resolution memorializing Congress as a joke; let every member constitute himself a committee to promote the idea, to impress upon persons of influence in the councils of the nation the importance of the ques-

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

The house concurred today in the senate amendments to minor changes not affecting the amount or manner of carrying out the bill's provisions.

House Bill 42 providing that the age of majority for men and women in the territory be 21 and 18 respectively, was tabled by the senate yesterday.

Representative Lyman has introduced a resolution in the house to authorize the calling for bids for desks and chairs in the house of representatives.

The public lands committee of the senate yesterday reported unfavorably on House Bill 381, relating to the right of purchase leases of public lands. The measure was tabled.

Ravens' bill to compensate the Kapohani estate for alleged encroachment upon its land by the territorial department of public works was tabled on recommendation of the finance committee.

The members of the house of representatives and the speaker, accompanied by house attaches and newspapermen, will pay their respects to former Queen Liliuokalani at Washington place at 11 a. m., Monday.

Governor Pinkham said today that the bill to create the naval militia for Hawaii, which passed the legislature yesterday, had not made its appearance in his office to date and therefore has not yet been approved.

Makekau introduced a resolution in the house today to restrain the board of health from lancing leprosy suspects at Kaihi receiving station without the written consent of the suspect. It was referred to the health committee.

Upon the recommendation of the ways and means committee, House Bill 339, which provides for an addition of \$10,000 to the fund for the entertainment of the Congressional party, passed second reading in the senate yesterday.

House Bill 72, relating to a proposed raise in salaries of certain district magistrates and clerks, has been referred back to the senate for discussion in committee of the whole by the ways and means committee. The committee members failed to agree on the bill.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 2, providing for an amendment to the portion of the Organic Act relating to land laws was reported on by the public lands committee of the senate yesterday and this afternoon will be taken up for discussion in committee of the whole.

Hon J. T. Baker of Hawaii was present during the latter part of yesterday afternoon's session of the upper house and was invited by President Chillingworth to occupy a seat on the dais. Delegate Kublo and former Governor Walter F. Frear also were visitors during the session.

Any threatening international complications between the United States and Japan were squelched through the report last yesterday of the house of representatives committee on judiciary on Makekau's bill to restrain the board of license commissioners from issuing or granting retail liquor licenses to non-citizens, and the subsequent action of the house in following the recommendations of the committee and tabling the measure.

Within a very short time there will be an influential delegation visit Hawaii, at least two of them are presidential possibilities. If every member of the house will constitute himself a committee of one to present our claims on this subject, we will have made a great stride. Many of the gentlemen who are to visit us are fully acquainted with the conditions surrounding other territories at the time of their admission as states. As I shall endeavor in a moment or two to show, the conditions in Hawaii are at least as favorable for statehood as were those of many of the territories which were admitted as states.

"I take it that the members of Congress who are shortly to visit here come in a receptive mood. I know from a perusal of the debates in Congress, that Congress itself feels kindly towards Hawaii. Suggestions made by us will undoubtedly receive respectful attention, and facts presented by us will be given due consideration. Let us avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded to make statehood for Hawaii a subject of serious consideration by Congress.

"In conclusion, fellow-members of the cause, may I say that we can adopt this resolution without fear that our position can be successfully attacked, our motives unfavorably criticized, or our logic answered. Perhaps our fight may be a long one, but it will inevitably end in success. And when we are finally permitted to speak of the state of Hawaii, we shall use the words with a just pride, confident that they shall spell to the American people, and to the world, a state of the United States in every sense of the word; shall picture a people eager, ambitious and able to maintain such a state; shall mean that in the 'Parade of the Pacific' exists that love of a republican form of government, that glorious, militant spirit of patriotism, which have made of the United States of America the foremost of the nations of the earth."

LOST.
Pair of eyeglasses on train, between Honolulu and Kalauea. Phone 1028; reward. 6145-31

WANTED.
The Star-Bulletin Classified

HOMESTEADING CHANGES ARE UP IN SENATE

In committee of the whole, the senate this afternoon is to take up for consideration senate concurrent resolution No. 2, to memorialize Congress to amend certain portions of section 72 of the Organic Act as pertains to homesteading. Joshua D. Tucker, commissioner of public lands, spoke on the resolution early during today's session, saying in part that the government has not to date homesteaded in these islands, but that it must be done in such a way as to bring results.

Senate Bill 71, relating to income tax, passed third reading. Senate Bill 153, introduced by Senator Rice and providing for an additional income tax of 1 per cent on incomes exceeding \$1,000, passed third reading. House Bill 25, relating to the election of city and county officers, was killed. House Bill 235, relating to the registration of lands, passed third reading.

House Bill 262, relating to licenses for the practice of chiropractics, probably will be discussed late this afternoon. Indications are that the measure will be tabled.

According to a member of the house conference committee on conference over the amendments made by the house to Senate Bill 23, the biennial appropriation measure, a compromise between the house and senate managers was effected last night, but at 1 1/2 hours today no report to that effect had been made in the house.

It was reported that the senate's principal objection was the cut in the appropriation for the national guard and as \$170,000 was the total cut in the entire bill, it is believed that a compromise was effected dealing more generously with the appropriation for the military department and other reductions allowed to remain as amended by the house.

APPROPRIATION BILL REPORTED AS COMPROMISED

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NARCISSUS SEES REFLECTION IN NUUANU STREAM

The old Grecian story of Narcissus was enacted with faithful attention to mythological detail yesterday afternoon in the natural amphitheater on the Sam Baldwin grounds, Nuuanu avenue, where the College Club celebrated the tenth anniversary of its founding with an outdoor fete.

Between the dancers and the audience the Nuuanu stream flowed, then passed in a wide pool beneath a rocky bank. The wings and background of the natural stage were made up of the trunks and foliage of monkey-pod trees, the whole affording a fitting pastoral setting.

Echo was impersonated by Miss Nora Swany, Diana by Miss Beth Woods, Arethusa by Miss Doris Noble, and L. Young Corothers was the vain Narcissus.

Miss Swany trained the principals and chorus, and even originated some of the dances, while the music was furnished by F. M. Bechtel and Mrs. Florence Booco Johnson. Mrs. David Olson acted as wardrobe mistress, and the settings were in charge of Mrs. Alfred Castle.

Those other than the principals who danced were: Mrs. Robert Mist, Miss Janice Smith, Miss Mildred Bromwell, Miss Helen Spalding, Miss Ruth McChesney, Mrs. Agnes Driver, Miss Betty Case, Miss May Frazer, Miss Marion Chapin, Mrs. Norma Adams, Miss Fanny Hoogs and Miss Laura Wirtz of Pittsburg.

DAILY REMINDERS

Round the island in auto, \$4.00. Lewis Stables. Phone 2141.—Adv.
Fashionable gowns to order. Mrs. W. E. Bell, Love Bldg., Fort St.—Adv.

Don't forget Arab Patrol, Mystic Order of Shrine, entertainers with a masquerade on the Young hotel roof, Saturday evening, April 24.—Adv.

New arrivals in spring and summer millinery are now being shown at Milton & Parsons, Fort above Hotel St.—adv.

Those who will to save, can. Open a savings account with the savings department of Bishop and Company, bankers.

Everybody will be on the Young hotel roof next Saturday night. Why? The Shrine masquerade is the attraction. Secure a suit from the Shrine, on sale at The Clarion.—Adv.

"The Goodwin" only exclusive corset shop in Honolulu, Pantheon bldg., rooms 21-22. Call and see the new 1915 models.—Adv.

The Shrine will supply that costume you want for the bal masque next Saturday evening on the roof garden of the Young hotel. Give them the once over at The Clarion.—Adv.

The man who makes the best of everything should have no trouble in disposing of his goods.

GOVERNOR IN SPECIAL MESSAGE TELLS LEGISLATURE OF INDUSTRY

(Continued from page one)

lessor degree, pineapples, which we can recommend as a sound, economic industry adapted to produce a staple on which the population of these islands can rely for maintenance.

"The following are the more important grounds on which this opinion is based:

"(1) From an agricultural point of view Hawaii is not a tropical country, and the strictly tropical crops do not find optimum climatic conditions.

"(2) Hawaii has not a temperate climate and the staple products of the temperate zone cannot be relied on.

"(3) Our distance from mainland markets imposes a serious handicap, and the high cost of transportation is expensive because Hawaii is a group of comparatively small, mountainous islands with very few harbors.

"(4) Insect pests, accidentally introduced, thrive because of our balmy climate and the absence of their natural enemies (parasites, birds, frosts, etc.). They not only injure the growing crops but, as in the case of the Mediterranean fruit fly, cause the imposition of a quarantine. The mere presence of the Mediterranean fruit fly is enough in itself to prevent the exportation of Hawaii fresh fruits to mainland markets, except bananas and pineapples.

"(5) Practically all tropical industries demand a plentiful supply of cheap labor in Hawaii. In this respect Hawaii is at a marked disadvantage compared with nearly all tropical countries.

"Not only must the above cited adverse conditions be met by any new industry, but it should be borne in mind that the area of cultivated land in Hawaii is very small, the amount reclaimable still smaller, and we must meet the needs of a growing population. This means intensive cultivation and a high average rate of wealth production per acre. In the ten-year period 1900-1910 our population increased 24.6 per cent, and our area of cultivated land 3.6 per cent. The census reports also clearly show that Hawaii is cultivating its land far more intensively than the mainland states; for example, we are supporting 22 times as many persons per acre of improved arable land as the agricultural state of North Dakota. Clearly the problem in Hawaii is a peculiarly difficult one and it is not surprising that one after another of the suggested crops have proven unable to meet the conditions. Those for which perhaps the most has been hoped are rice, cotton, tobacco, coffee and bananas. The status of these today is as follows:

"RICE—During 1914 Hawaii produced rice to the value of about \$750,000. Extension of the industry is prevented by lack of suitable rice land, and the absence of the Chinese labor required to produce the crop under Hawaiian conditions. We understand that Hawaiian rice is unable to compete in price with Texas rice in the San Francisco market.

"COTTON—Experiments carried on several years ago with Caravonica cotton gave such promising results that many believed that in long staple cotton we might have a new industry. At that time about 750 acres were planted to this crop. The pink boll worm, however, became so serious a menace that, in the absence of any practical method of combating it, cotton cultivation has been practically abandoned. Not until control of the boll worm can be effected and the essential conditions of locality, rainfall, soil and elevation are determined will there be extensive cotton planting in Hawaii. When the agricultural problem shall have been solved, there will arise the problem of establishing marketable grades.

"TOBACCO—During the past ten years several hundred thousand dollars have been spent in the effort to establish a tobacco growing industry, but without success. Difficulty has been encountered in properly curing the leaf. We fear that even if this is overcome our output will be insufficient to command a general market, so that Hawaiian tobacco would depend on special patronage. This is the hope of the financial interests behind the effort to overcome the present failure.

"COFFEE—Coffee growing has existed for a number of years as a minor industry and is successful in a small way on a limited area of land. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost before the limitations of suitable areas were ascertained. Our coffee is now produced mostly by independent Oriental growers planting on leased lands, and satisfied with very moderate returns, wholly insufficient for an American farmer.

"BANANAS—Bananas are grown in Hawaii, and exported to some extent from localities convenient to trans-Pacific shipping points. The chief handicaps to expansion are:

"1.—The only present markets are the cities situated on San Francisco bay.

"2.—Competition with bananas from the West Indies and Central America, which are distributed by rail from Gulf ports, cuts off inland markets from Hawaiian bananas. Shipments via the Panama canal may render difficult the holding of the markets we now have.

"3.—Bananas so far grown in Hawaii are poor shippers, although of good quality.

"Before any one of these crops or some other not yet considered a possibility can become an important economic factor it must pass through a tedious and expensive period of experimentation and development. Time, money, and consistent hard work are essential in the solution of the problem of the diversification of

Hawaiian industries. Our opinion that it will take time and money is substantiated by a study of the history of the development of the two chief industries we now have, sugar and pineapples. A study of the latter shows that the phenomenal development of the pineapple industry in the last ten years is not due to chance or to extraordinarily advantageous conditions, but is the result of the pioneering work which covered a previous period of some twenty years, during which time pineapple culture was adapted to our conditions. Knowledge of the proper methods of cultivation, of the right character of soil (both as to chemical composition and drainage), and of the proper climatic conditions, was developed, and the best variety of plant determined upon. Hawaii is proud of the pioneers of this industry; but, unfortunately, a large majority of them have not derived any financial benefit from their work and are today, with a very few exceptions, men without means. The same study of the sugar industry will show a similar period of development to even a greater degree.

"We should like to emphasize the fact that the development of new agricultural projects in this country takes time and must be worked out for Hawaii, since not only do conditions differ from those of other countries of the same latitude, but they differ in individual localities in Hawaii. We have, within a few miles of each other, localities where the average rainfall is but a very few inches per annum, and localities where the rainfall commonly exceeds 150 inches, and even some where it is over 200. Our agricultural lands vary in elevation from sea level to three to four thousand feet.

"We have faith in the industry and ability of the citizens of this Territory; they realize that our agricultural pursuits should be diversified. Great efforts should be made to produce more of our food supplies of which we now import millions of dollars worth each year. Notwithstanding the loss of much effort and money in attempts to bring about diversification, our efforts must and will continue, and our agriculture will develop along the lines of diversification in the production of articles of export, and increase in production of food supplies.

"Respectfully yours,
(Sgd.) ARTHUR L. DEAN,
President, College of Hawaii.
(Sgd.) ALBERT WATERHOUSE,
President Board of Agriculture and Forestry."

ON PUBLIC LANDS.
Territory of Hawaii,
Commission of Public Lands,
Honolulu, April 19, 1915.
Honorable Lucius E. Pinkham,
Governor of Hawaii,
Honolulu, T. H.

"Dear Sir: In compliance with your directions, I herewith hand you a list of the public lands of the Territory as of January 1, 1915, summarized as below.

"Assisted by competent authorities I also, by your direction, have affixed, in detail, approximate valuations of all government public lands.

"The description, location and details of classes, areas and valuations will be submitted in print for legislative and public information.

PUBLIC LANDS OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Classification	Area (Acres)	Total Area	Valuation	Total Valuation
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Agricultural Lands	59,944.45	59,944.45	\$3,806,760.00	\$4,548,378.60
Cane land	36,778.57	36,778.57	567,958.60	567,958.60
Other agricultural lands	29,581.76	29,581.76	165,126.00	165,126.00
Rice and taro lands	1,309.84	1,309.84	8,534.00	8,534.00
Fish ponds, etc.	385.34	385.34		

Net Homestead Area	30,511.81	30,511.81		484,294.08
Homesteads sold—amt. paid	18,994.56	18,994.56	317,624.39	317,624.39
Homesteads opened—untaken	10,967.39	10,967.39	153,059.99	153,059.99
Homesteads surv.—not opened	816.86	816.86	13,710.00	13,710.00

Deduct—	30,778.81			
United States	227.00	227.00		
Exchanges & reserves	40.00	267.00		

Pastoral Lands	487,884.64	487,884.64		1,406,420.00
Total Salable Lands and Valuation	577,440.90	577,440.90	\$6,429,192.68	\$6,429,192.68
Total Forest Lands	565,015.87	565,015.87		2,750,000.00
Forest lands	215,085.35	215,085.35		
Forest reserves	349,930.52	349,930.52		

Estimated forest values—				
On the island of Hawaii			500,000.00	
On the island of Maui			1,000,000.00	
On the island of Oahu			750,000.00	
On the island of Kauai			500,000.00	

Tot. Area of Lands of Value	1,142,456.77	1,142,456.77		
Waste Lands—No Value	508,006.77	508,006.77		

TOT. PUB. LANDS (Acres) 1,650,462.82 Tot. Est. Value \$9,189,192.68
*—The forest lands and forest reserves are a dead asset except as valued according to the water resources which originate in them.

"Nearly all the public lands are leased for longer and shorter periods, some on revocable terms, and, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, brought in rentals amounting to \$151,881.70. Renewals could be made at materially increased rentals.

"If the former practise of selling public lands at a fraction of their true value is to still obtain, the greater part of these realizations will be

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Love's Biscuit and Bread Co.

TWO ARE ARRESTED ON "WHITE SLAVE" CHARGE

Albert Geer and Cyril Geer were arrested by Marshal J. J. Smiddy on a commissioner's warrant last night and are in Oahu, at present pending a hearing before the commissioner on a charge of having violated the "white slave" act. It is alleged that they transported a girl from Hawaii to Wailuku, Maui, and later to Honolulu. The girl was arrested by the police on a statutory charge.

required for roads, leaving but small balances to apply on the public debt. The United States census of 1910 disclosed the fact that the total area of cultivated lands in the Territory amounted to 395,933 acres.

"F. H. Newell of the United States reclamation service, under orders of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior to investigate the resources of this Territory, reported as of December 31, 1908, that the maximum of the possible cultivable lands in the Hawaiian Islands was about 400,000 acres. While we have not reached that limit, we have closely approached it.

"Respectfully submitted,
(Sgd.) JOSHUA D. TUCKER,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
"Occurred in so far as our departments are associated.
(Sgd.) WALTER E. WALL,
Government Surveyor.
(Sgd.) C. S. JUDD,
Superintendent of Forestry."

ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.
Office of the Treasurer,
Territory of Hawaii,
Executive Building,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 19, 1915.
Honorable Lucius E. Pinkham,
Governor of Hawaii,
Honolulu, T. H.

"Dear Sir: I beg to state as follows as to the public debt of the Territory of Hawaii:

"The total bonds outstanding at this date equal \$7,624,000.
"Bonds approved, appropriated and soon to issue, \$500,000.
"Total bonded indebtedness, net, \$8,144,000.
"From July 1, 1900, to date, there has been received as a sinking fund and applied to the public debt, the sum of \$475,744.15 of the realizations from the sale of approximately 100,000 acres of public lands.

"Should the remainder of our public lands be sold, it is doubtful if a net amount equal to one-half our public debt would be secured applicable thereto.

"Respectfully,
(Sgd.) C. J. MCCARTHY,
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.
"Certified as correct:
(Sgd.) J. H. FISHER,
Auditor, Territory of Hawaii."

The governor's message closes as follows:
"I desire to thank the honorable

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

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