

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN EDITOR  
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## Fighting Insect Pests

An illustrated treatise of sixteen pages is contributed to the 1916 yearbook of the department of agriculture, Washington, by Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, on "the practical use of the insect enemies of injurious insects." Much of the data in the paper relates to the successful practice of parasitism, as the science is shortly called, in Hawaii. The first beneficial insect mentioned is the ladybird, the introduction of which to Hawaii by Prof. Koehle will be remembered by the older residents, this being one of the countries mentioned by Dr. Howard where this insect did good service. In his introductory remarks he says:

Among the many things which the department of agriculture has done for agriculture and horticulture in the United States, very few have been as spectacular and as immediately beneficial as the introduction of the Australian ladybird, or lady-beetle, from Australia in the eighties to destroy the white, fluted, or cottony-cushion scale, which at that time threatened the absolute extinction of the orange and lemon growing industry in California. The immediate and extraordinary success of this experiment attracted attention all over the civilized world, and, although it was followed by very many impractical and unsuccessful experiments of a similar nature, remains as the initial success in much beneficial work which since then has been carried on both in this country and others.

Later in the article the failures with the ladybird are explained as having been due to disregarding the fact that the vedalia, the scientific name for the insect in question, "preys only upon the fluted scale," many fruit growers having supposed "that it would destroy any scale insect." Florida orange growers thus had a disastrous experience, their correspondents in California having sent them specimens of the beetle in a box with a supply of the fluted scale for food. The pests the Floridians wished to destroy were the long scale and the purple scale, for which the ladybird proved to have no appetite. When the consignment reached the state the entire contents of the box were placed in an orange grove. "The result was that the beneficial insects died and the fluted scale gained a foothold in Florida, a state in which it had never before been seen," Dr. Howard relates. "It bred rapidly and spread to a considerable extent for some years and did an appreciable amount of damage before it was finally subdued."

Dr. Howard tells why the ladybird has been so successful in its special field, the reasons condensed being that it is active while the pest it attacks is exceedingly sluggish, it breeds two generations in the time it takes the scale insect to produce one, it feeds upon the eggs of its quarry and it seems to have no enemy of its own. "Its success," Dr. Howard says, "has been more perfect than that of any other beneficial insect which has so far been tried in this international work, that which comes nearest to it being the introduction of the parasites of the cane leafhoppers into Hawaii," to which he refers interestingly later under a prominent double subhead.

He tells of the discovery of the leafhopper upon the sugar cane here about 1902, it appearing to have been introduced with seed from Australia about 1898. It is recited how it spread rapidly and in 1903 damaged the crop to the extent of \$3,000,000. Experts were sent to the United States and to Australia, and in the latter country a parasite for the pest was found. The result of its introduction is sufficiently told in the following instance: "In 1907 one very large plantation, whose crop had dropped from 10,954 tons in 1904 to 1620 tons in 1905 and to 826 tons in 1906, made the next year 11,630 tons, almost entirely as the result of the parasite introduction." In view of some presently reported recrudescences of the leafhopper in our cane fields, there is matter of reassurance in the following remarks of Dr. Howard from his personal observation in the islands:

In August, 1915, the writer visited Hawaii and found that the situation with regard to the sugar cane leafhopper was almost perfect. The canes were not damaged in any respect so far as could be seen. The leafhoppers were still present, but in insignificant numbers. Where they had laid their eggs, these were almost invariably parasitized by one of the introduced parasites. There is, it is true, an occasional reappearance of the leafhoppers in numbers, following the destruction of the parasites by trash-burning, and, at the time of this visit, on one large plantation on the island of Hawaii 10,000 acres were so badly infested that a yield of only one-half of a normal crop was expected. But such recrudescences as this are, and probably will be, fugitive.

Mention is made by Dr. Howard also of other results almost as valuable accomplished in Hawaii by the introduction of a fly which is a parasite of the sugar cane weevil borer. This he mentions was found in British New Guinea by Mr. F. Muir, an expert of the sugar planters' association, "and after much hardship and one failure it was successfully established in Hawaii with extraordinarily beneficial results. This Hawaiian experience was described by Representative Mann in a speech made before congress April 22, 1916, with the introductory remark, 'I am going to narrate, very briefly, a fairy story; but it was a true fairy story.'"

No mention is made in the treatise under review of the campaign in which the fruit fly is being combated in Hawaii with parasites introduced here from Africa and Australia by Dr. Silvestri of Italy and Professors Bidwell and Fullaway of the territorial department of agriculture—a campaign in which specialists from the federal department have taken part on the ground—but probably this omission is because it is too early to report definite results. Under the subhead of "reasons for the success of the Hawaiian work" with reference to the parasite of the cane borer, Dr. Howard says in part:

Here, again, there were good reasons for the striking success. The remote position of Hawaii and the simplicity of its native fauna—practically all of its pests having been introduced by commerce without their regular natural enemies and multiplying enormously on account of the very few native parasitic or pred-

datory insects—account in part for the success, since in just the same way when natural enemies of imported pests are introduced they meet not only an absence of insects such as secondary parasites or native predatory species, but also find themselves in an equable climate permitting continuous breeding all the year round.

He goes on to assert, in discussing "conditions under which the problem is simple and easy," that injurious insects accidentally imported into such isolated islands as Hawaii in the north tropics "may be kept in check with some degree of certainty and with some degree of rapidity by the introduction, from their original home, of the parasites and natural enemies which there may have kept them in check."

## The Nippu Jiji's Complaint

(From Thursday's Nippu Jiji Editorial.)  
We in no way have a least intention of making a complaint or protest against enforcement of the American law, whether it is an immigration law or any other law. This must be very clear to the mind of the Star-Bulletin if it only knows what we were and are saying as to the maintenance of the laws and orders. Furthermore, we are always emphatic in urging our fellow countrymen to respect not only the laws and orders, but the American customs, manners and their feelings just as much as possible. It is clearly shown in the criminal statistics of the territory that the Japanese hold only a small part in the crimes committed in comparison to the large proportion they hold in Hawaii's population. We are sure that the Americans might agree with us in our assertion that the Japanese in Hawaii are a most obedient law-abiding people. Then, why should we oppose to the enforcement of the immigration law alone?

We must say that the Star-Bulletin is to be blamed—and not us—for "an exhibition of ignorance and utter lack of courtesy and judgment" in this particular matter, which has arisen from the unfriendly treatment in the hands of the United States immigration officials here of the Japanese, who are seeking legitimately to enter at the very gate of the Great America. We have no motive even a least, in our mind to make an unwarranted accusation of the immigration authorities for their enforcement of the law of the nation. What we want them is that they must not abuse the very sense and letter of the law in its application to the Japanese. The manner in which the Japanese are treated at the local immigration office very much indicates that the abuse, not enforcement, is evidently in practice. Ishii's visit to the United States makes no hindrance in voicing what we firmly believe is right and just.

Let us all not be so indifferent as to overlook these unpleasant incidents which occur so often these days at the very gate of the Great America. Every thinking person who desires that the friendship between the United States and Japan be promoted—whether he be a Japanese or an American—must not overlook even a slightest blunder, if any such blunder has tendency of injuring both the United States and Japan.

The foregoing from the Nippu Jiji is an interesting presentation of the attitude of some of our Japanese friends when they are called to account.

It is very evident that the Japanese papers of this city would have to go very little further in their method of discussing American affairs to be in the same class with the impossible Senator La Follette. It is one thing to seek justice by the recognized routes that are open to all citizens and residents of a country in which an alien is living happily and becoming prosperous, and quite another to continually find fault not only with the methods of the nation but to indulge in nagging criticism of public officials, while charging them with injustice and prejudice toward a particular people in their methods of administration.

The latter is exactly what the Japanese press has been doing. The immigration laws of this country are enforced without prejudice to race or nationality. It is recognized that improvements can be made in our laws, but every citizen and alien of any intelligence knows that modifications of the law must be brought about by very slow process, and certainly the present period, when our country is engaged in the business of war, is not the timely occasion for pressing this subject. Citizens refrain from captious criticism; can the alien do less to show his goodwill?

When the citizens of this country have reason to question the rights of individuals under the immigration laws they go to the courts and, in due process of law, their rights and privileges are determined. This is exactly what is expected of the aliens within the country and of those who are endeavoring to gain admission. The loyal citizen awaits the process of the law and accepts the decision of the court. The well meaning, courteous and friendly alien does the same.

When the Japanese newspapers of this city become united in a friendly spirit toward the country in which they and their alien fellow citizens find prosperous homes there will be an end of this fault-finding, discourteous and unfriendly attitude which they, as the assumed mouthpieces of Japanese people, now adopt toward the conduct of our nation's affairs.

Far from being courteous and willing to accept the laws and the law enforcement to which citizens are subject, these resident aliens presuppose prejudice and thus preach doctrines that foster ill-will.

Since there is no good reason so far as our nation and its officials are concerned, for the complaining, irritable and agitated state of our newspaper friends' minds, the natural question is to know the significance of the position they have taken.

Danger of Russia making peace on her own account may now be considered past, so that soon the full weight of the giant republic may be expected to be exerted on the side of world freedom.

An unusually heavy salmon pack in the North this season is reported, which ought to have some little "bear" effect on the price of that important food staple.

When the Giants can Kauff up two homers in one game, then it is that the Chisox fan needs a friend

## FISH COMPANIES AND FOOD BODY WILL COOPERATE

Plans which are expected to result in a harmonious program in striving for a reduction in the price of fish were discussed at length at a meeting yesterday afternoon by the territorial food commission with the heads of local fishing companies.

The meeting was called by the fish committee of the commission to secure the opinion of the heads of the fishing companies and to find out how far they would be willing to go toward adding the commission in reducing the price of fish. The heads of the companies declared that they would give the commission every cooperation possible and do all in their power to put down the present high prices.

It was the opinion of the fishing men that the only feasible way to reduce the price is to increase the supply of fish, and various reasons were put forward for the present shortage. It was suggested that a cheaper way to market the fish be arrived at, and that overhead expenses be cut down wherever possible and practicable.

It was pointed out that at present there is a lack of fish, and no particular reason could be given for this. The distance of the feeding grounds from the port of Honolulu was one reason advanced for the scarcity.

## WOULD HOLD UP BUILDERS' PAY

Claiming that F. R. Ritchie, contractor in charge of the Manoa district road work, had failed to lay the amount of asphaltum called for in the contract, the special committee of five members submitted a report to the Manoa Improvement club last night recommending that the club go on record as opposing all further payments to the contractor for his work until a complete investigation be made by the board of supervisors of the city and county of Honolulu. The report of the committee was signed by J. A. Balch, F. E. Blake, M. MacIntyre, J. N. S. Williams and Fred Hons. The club approved of the recommendation.

Supervisor Charles N. Arnold, chairman of the road committee, present by invitation, promised that the board would give consideration to the report of the Manoa club and, if necessary, order an investigation made regarding the alleged shortage of asphaltum.

The committee reported that the contractor had received 2404 barrels of asphaltum and of this only 575 tons had been poured upon the streets. The total area of pavement covered, according to Engineer Pearce, was 69,856 square yards, making 1,881 gallons per square yard. The committee emphasized the fact that the contract specifications called for 2.25 gallons per square yard and declared that this was a serious defect in the work. The committee also reported the action of the board of supervisors following the tour made on Tuesday over the district. Supervisor Arnold, besides promising to look into the matter, said that every effort would be made to supply three cantoniers for the Manoa roads to begin work as soon as the contract was completed.

The club decided to authorize the purchase of a \$100 Liberty bond following which the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: A. Lewis, Jr., president; E. M. Ehrhorn, vice president; C. H. Jenkins, secretary; C. M. V. Foster, treasurer, and executive committee, F. E. Blake, Fred Hons and A. J. Gignoux.

## CAPITOL FLIES RED CROSS FLAG

As a constant reminder to the people of Honolulu that the women of the city are steadily at work in the great cause of relieving the suffering of the men in the trenches, the Red Cross flag now flies from the staff on the Capitol. The Red Cross emblem will continue to be displayed every day the women carry on their work in the throne room. Authorization to put the flag in service was received by A. L. Castle yesterday from the national headquarters in Washington.

The throne room will be open continuously until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, so that the women who have only the noon hour to give to the Red Cross, may report during that time. A class in sock knitting was started this morning under the direction of Mrs.

## Dwellings For Rent

| FURNISHED.                   |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Pearl Harbor                 | 2 bedrooms \$ 25.00       |
| Tantalus Heights             | 3 bedrooms 45.00          |
| 2337 Lower Manoa Road        | 5 bedrooms (garage) 60.00 |
| 1508B Emma Street (Fernside) | 2 bedrooms 37.50          |
| PARTLY FURNISHED.            |                           |
| 1308 Center Avenue           | 1 bedroom 20.00           |
| 1504 Palolo Valley Road      | 4 bedrooms (garage) 30.00 |
| 1501 Kewalo Street           | 7 bedrooms 100.00         |
| UNFURNISHED.                 |                           |
| 1139 Ninth Avenue            | 4 bedrooms (garage) 40.00 |
| 1877 Kalakaua Avenue         | 3 bedrooms 40.00          |
| 1881 Kalakaua Avenue         | 2 bedrooms 40.00          |
| 1506 Young Street            | 2 bedrooms 30.00          |
| 1036 Green Street            | 5 bedrooms 40.00          |
| McInerney Tract              | 2 bedrooms 20.00          |
| Alewa Heights                | 3 bedrooms (garage) 30.00 |
| OFFICE FOR RENT.             |                           |
| Cor. Hotel and Richards      | 4 rooms 30.00             |

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## SUMMER COMPLAINT

With apologies to K. C. B. of the Hearst papers.

MR. JOE FERN  
MAYOR OF HONOLULU  
DEAR JOE  
BEFORE ELECTION  
YOU TOLD us that  
LIVING WAS high  
BECAUSE LANE was mayor  
AND IF we elected you  
EATS AND  
EVERYTHING WOULD be cheaper  
SO WE did  
BECAUSE WE believed  
IN YOU but  
EVERYTHING is getting  
HIGHER AND higher  
EVERY DAY but its not  
YOUR FAULT that  
THE YOUNG hotel  
IS BUILDING CLASS A  
ADDITIONS  
AND SOLD an old one  
AND DIDN'T get enough  
TO PAY for the  
NEW BUILDINGS  
AND IS charging 10 cents  
EXTRA FOR 2 slices of  
BREAD AND butter with  
TABLE D'HOTE lunches  
AND ITS not your  
FAULT THAT the  
JAPANESE FISHERMEN have a  
STRANGLE HOLD on the  
FISH AND make us pay  
HIGH PRICES  
SO THEY can  
SEND FOR more  
PICTURE BRIDES and

Arthur Smith and Mrs. W. A. Wall.  
As several types of garments have been eliminated by the national headquarters, Mrs. Henry Damon would like to have all interested persons who are not quite sure what to make, get in touch with her at the throne room. The telephone number there is 6122, and the office is open from 9 to 12 o'clock daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. The supply depot is open during the same hours and its number is 2069.

## NAVAL COURT WILL TRY MAN WHO HIT OFFICER

H. L. Perkins, a sailor on board the U. S. S. Alert, who last night struck and floored Police Officer M. K. Kekua in the police station, and whose trial was to come up in police court this morning, was ordered released from custody by Judge Irwin at the instance of prosecution. This step was taken on account of the representation of the commanding officer of the Alert that Perkins would be tried by the naval court on board ship.

## LETTERS

WHICH IS YOUR FIRST NAME?  
Editor Star-Bulletin.

Dear Sir:—I wish you would please put the answer to this argument in your answer column. What is a man's first name? The name he inherits or the name he is given after born. I mean his given name. Would like to know which is first. Please answer soon as possible. When a man inherits a disease that isn't his first disease.

Second question: After a man is born which is his first name, his given name or his surname?

In the first question which is inheritance or gift, technically?

JOHN D. HOLLINGSWORTH.

LOUIS C. BENNETT.

Batt. A, 9th Field Artillery.

Schofield Barracks, October 11, 17.

[“First name” in ordinary usage has reference to the given name. John Smith's first name is John. But when you delve into the finer technicalities of this subject that might be developed in a long argument, there is no telling where one might land.—Editor Star-Bulletin.]

OTHER THINGS  
AND ITS not your fault  
MR. HOOVER learnt that  
TARO MAKES good flour  
AND POI will be  
HIGHER  
BUT YOU appointed the  
STREET INSPECTOR and  
ARE BOSS of the  
EFFICIENCY FOUR  
AND ITS your fault  
THAT OUR  
FINE STREETS are full of  
THANK YOU mam  
BUMPS AND  
D— YOU Sir  
CHUCK HOLES and  
JOY RIDING is a  
CRIEF TOUR and  
I WANT to ask you  
WILL YOU please  
FIX THEM all  
BECAUSE WE believe in you  
AND IF you can't find  
THEM WRITE me  
AND I'LL mail you a  
LIST OF  
THEM.  
Thank you  
FISH.

## WATER REACHES LOWEST EBB IN CITY RESERVOIRS

The water in the city reservoirs today reached the lowest level in years when only six feet was reported in No. 2 basin, eight feet six inches in No. 3 basin and 14 feet six inches in No. 4 reservoir. Not since two and a half years ago has the water been so low as it is today. In 1914 there was a short dry spell when the water in one of the reservoirs reached the warning notch, but even at that time the other basins were well filled and the dry spell was broken in a few short weeks.

This year, however, the dry spell has been unusually long and at present there appears to be little prospect of rain for some time to come. The waterworks department, however, is hoping against hope that the light showers that fall will develop into a semblance of a rain storm and bring the basins up to their old levels.

The gang of men at work cleaning out reservoir No. 1 are well on with their task and work on the cleaning out of No. 2 basin will be started early next week. At present the Nuuanu valley residents are receiving their supply of water from No. 3 reservoir and as soon as work is started on No. 2 they will be supplied from No. 4 basin.

Up to date the waterworks department has received a few complaints from residents in the upper levels of the city regarding the water, but most of the complainants are satisfied that the department is doing everything in its power to help matters. The city light department which is now using Hawaiian Electric company light, will continue to do so until rain falls and fills all reservoirs when they will again be able to return to the use of No. 4 basin for the purpose of making power and light.



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