

As the price of getting along with them, some people demand that you always give them the best of it.—E. W. Howe.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

If you can't pay for a thing don't buy it. If you can't get paid for it don't sell it.—John Ruskin.

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SENATOR KING FAVORS COMMISSION TO HANDLE HAWAII'S PUBLIC LANDS

Utah Visitor Believes in Opening Up Tracts, But Under Strict Care as to Bona Fide Character of Applicant—Big Revolving Fund to Tide Over Needy Homesteaders

WHAT SENATOR KING TENTATIVELY FAVORS FOR HAWAIIAN LANDS

Commission with broad powers to pass on applicants, investigate association of applicant to ascertain if he is sincere or is acting as dummy; board to designate persons who shall have land.

The board to have a working fund of \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 as a revolving fund to tide over and help homesteaders in improvements or years of bad crops, said loan to act as lien against property.

Good class of people, preferably Americans with responsibilities, on the lands.

Lands to yield higher revenue to government.

All lands opened to entry to be surveyed and classified according to arability and productiveness; if soil fertile to be parceled out in small lots; if non-fertile, such as grazing, to be parceled out in larger areas.

It is of no benefit to reopen sugar lands to entry if the applicant simply turns around and sells back again to plantation at higher price. Improvements and developments must be encouraged among both large and small.

Above are given in brief some of the views of Senator King of Utah, expressed on the congressional tour of Hawaii to a staff correspondent for the Star-Bulletin. Senator King makes it plain that further consideration is needed before the views crystallize into definite conclusions.

In a nutshell Senator King favors a system, he says, that will put the bona fide homesteader on the land instead of the speculator or real estate "shark" or, in some cases, the corporations, but he does not say the homesteader should in all cases have preference over the plantation.

"This question must necessarily be viewed from many angles, but laws should be formed to the end that the bona fide homesteader will be placed on the land. You need a higher class of people to work your land. I would like to see more real Americans rather than a large admixture of foreign toilers of the soil," he concludes.

"Once you have the right class of homesteaders many problems are simplified. You need men with families and responsibilities, but the territory must be prepared to aid such of those

who cannot go ahead with needed improvements. There must be a revolving fund, \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000, to help those who are really deserving of help; the territory, say in bad seasons or when conditions harm the crop, must be prepared to tide over those who are affected adversely. But if you haven't got the right class of people on the lands there is no advantage in segregating your lands.

"The solution in mind is to create a commission of high class men—men who have no other interests than those of the public weal; this commission should be clothed with autocratic powers, powers broad enough to enable them to handle the situation in all its phases, to enable them to select the applicant from the list of those seeking land.

"This board should make an intensive survey of the lands to be thrown open to entry, should then classify them according to productiveness and arability, providing where land is fertile, to give, say, 40 acres to applicant, and in the case of less fertile lands, land covered with lava rock, etc., a larger area to the applicant. In the larger land suitable for grazing, several hundred acres should be allowed to the applicant. Make these areas flexible.

"A fair valuation should be placed on the lands and the territory must get an equitable and just revenue from them. The government cannot afford to part with them for nothing. It must have an income from them; it must have a revenue to provide a fund for education.

Investigate Applicants
"The board should investigate all applicants; must investigate their personal history; must know their associates, whether they are sincere in their applications or whether they are acting as dummies to represent corporations or speculators.

"And there is no advantage in taking away highly cultivated land from the sugar planter and then selling it back again at high prices, for this would tend to retard development.

The six months reservation in these land contracts, he adds, should be altered or modified so as not to hinder the plantations carrying out land developments, such as is the case where the plantations are not assured of tenancy permanent enough to warrant large expenditures in improvements.

WITH CONGRESSMEN ON TOUR--IN THEIR LIGHTER MOMENTS



Here are some passing glimpses at members of the congressional party during their tour of the island of Hawaii, from which they returned on Sunday, showing that the men of state cares have also their lighter moments. Left above—Taking it easy: Left to right, Speaker H. L. Holstein of the territorial house of representatives; Congressman Platt of New York; Congressman Treadway of Massachusetts; Postmaster D. H. MacAdam of Honolulu, Frank E. Thompson, chauffeur de luxe. Right above—Senator King of Utah and part of our Oriental question, at Allen Wall's coffee plantation, Kona. Senator King appears to be solving the question satisfactorily. Left below—A botanical expert and two rare floral discoveries: George W. Hesse, superintendent of the U. S. Botanic Gardens, Washington, with a Japanese and a Hawaiian damsel. Right below—Congressmen and their hosts standing in front of the Volcano House and looking across the lava fields to Kilauea.

PROTESTS AGAINST LAND OPENING ON SETTLEMENT PLAN ARE REPORTED

Oahu and Kauai Objectors Said to Be Planning Representations to Governor

Two formal protests against the distributing of land by the so-called settlement association, plan are now in course of preparation for presentation to the governor, according to an authentic report to the Star-Bulletin.

One of these protests is said to be forming on the island of Oahu and one on Kauai, while the signatures are largely from Hawaiians. It is said that the two documents will be filed with the territorial executive before the congressional party leaves for the mainland.

Official record of the land drawing in the Kapaa district, Kauai, was received last week by the land office from the agent on that island. As stated some days ago in the Star-Bulletin, the entire list was gone through, and other lots still waiting were taken up by new applicants. Those who secured lots, with the numbers under which they drew, are:

1. William K. Mahikoa.
2. Mrs. Erma I. Olund.
3. Patrick C. Lane.
4. Joaquin Rapozo.
5. Tai Kun Chung.
6. Lee Chung.
7. William Titcomb.

8. Albert A. Marshock.
9. Solomon Kupieha.
10. Marcell G. Mauna.
11. Mrs. Rosie K. Oheha.
12. Lucinda Smith.
13. Elaine Kalawoola.
14. Mrs. Eliza Richmond.
15. William H. Melema.
16. Donet Stashunag.
17. David K. Hoapili, Sr.
18. Miss Annie Hassard.
19. Mary Kathryn Jensen.
20. Julia Yap.
21. Bernice Barbara Clark.
22. John L. Fagota.
23. Phoebe G. Cummings.
24. Sarah K. Huddy.
25. Januario P. D. Castro.
26. Tatsuo Takemasa.
27. Florence Van Gieson.
28. Senerio Lucas.
29. Mrs. Maria Rapozo.
30. Samuel K. Davis.
31. James H. K. Kaiwi.
32. A. K. Naeole.
33. August P. Aguilar.

The entire list of eligible applicants, so far as known, was rec'd twice before proceeding to the next, the report states. After this eight lots remained for selection, which were taken by the following three men:

1. Marion Rapozo.
2. Joseph F. Bettencourt, Jr.
3. Manuel Correa.

SENATOR GAINS SHIP AS FINAL HORN IS BLOWN

If it had not been for the courtesy of Southern Pacific and Matson officials Senator W. H. Thompson of Kansas would have been unable to have made the trip to Hawaii with the congressional party, according to coast paper reports. These accounts tell how he arrived in San Francisco just in time to board the Matsonia just before the last whistle blew, the steamship Matsonia sailed for Honolulu yesterday with forty members of congress on board, going to inspect the island territory.

"Matson line officials were prepared to hold the ship in the stream an hour or more, if necessary, to await Senator Thompson's arrival but, through the influential agency of Southern Pacific officials, the Kansas city man arrived just in the nick of time.

"As Senator Thompson, mopping a perspiring brow, climbed up the gangplank, he was followed by stevedores carrying several hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold bullion, and, to all appearances, it all belonged to him.

"Thank God Thompson brought a slush fund," remarked Senator Miles Polindexter of Washington. "Now we will be a decision on the appeal itself.

The decision goes on to say that on the hearing of an appeal from a judgment of conviction of contempt of court, only questions of law may be considered, and newly discovered evidence cannot be admitted.

SIGHT OF KILAUEA WINS TWO SENATORS' SUPPORT FOR ROAD

Attraction is Not Yet Advertised Enough, Declares Senator Myers, Who Regards It a Federal Asset and Will Indorse Government Appropriation for Prof. Jaggar's Work

(By Staff Correspondent.)
The volcano with its wonderful lake of fire, its transcendent picture of molten lava made a lasting impression on the members of the congressional party. It is safe to say that having seen Kilauea and Halemaumau at the height of their activity, the senators and congressmen are in favor of making this wonders the property of the federal government, making appropriations for the land, for a road connecting with Mauna Loa and uniting both of Hawaii's greatest attractions in one link under government protection.

The whole party visited Kilauea a week ago Sunday night. They witnessed a scene that beggars description. Most of them for minutes stood in speechless awe at their first view of Halemaumau as the molten lava swirled and boiled and spouted seemingly as if in contest with some underworld demon in an effort to tear loose the bonds that confined it within its walled prison. Old timers who have seen Kilauea as many as 50 times declared that the sight of the spectacular exhibits Madam Pele has ever staged.

To the congressmen it was the most bewildering sight they had ever seen. They were simply astounded by the terrible of it. If they had seen nothing else Kilauea was worth the trip from the mainland was the consensus of opinion.

"Spectacular beyond description" was Senator Polindexter's expression. Senator Polindexter could hardly be weaned away from the crater. He accompanied Governor Pinkham and Senator Myers on the night trip, but 11 p. m. found him still there watching the ever changing scene while the governor and his fellow solon were in bed eight miles away. And even as the hour grew later the senator was loath to leave.

"It's simply wonderful. I never had any idea that it could be so wonderfully impressive. It savors of Hades transported to earth."

And then the senator said it would be sacrilegious to allow private hands ever to debase such a wonder or to commercialize it.

"Of course I am in favor of the government keeping it up," he said in answer to a question. "Such a magnificent asset should never be under any but federal protection. That's a sight one would travel thousands of miles to see and if the people in the states had any idea that there was such a wonderful sight in Hawaii they would never rest content until they had seen it. Yes, I think Kilauea and Mauna Loa should be government reserves and that a road should link the two together."

Senator Myers was even more pronounced in his decision to support the national park project of the Big Island.

"Certainly I favor the Kilauea-Mauna Loa national park project," he declared to the Star-Bulletin representative. "I am in favor of the government appropriating money for their maintenance, upkeep and improvement. There's lots could be done to make this more attractive still. The hand of nature has worked a phenomenon that is beyond human comprehension, but the hand of man can help nature a little.

"Certainly it would be a crime to let such assets as these be kept from the world. I favor appropriating money for Professor Jaggar's work. The government takes Professor Jaggar into its employ and do all it can to help extend his field of investigations and record his data, his measurements. It is a matter of importance to science. The government can give him more assistance and help him by securing better equipment and giving him a larger field to work in.

"Professor Jaggar has told us he can foretell eruptions. He has said that Mauna Loa according to indications will erupt again in 1927. If that be so, his work is invaluable. It may be that his investigations may be the means of saving human lives. Then it is the duty of the government to assist him.

"Your volcano is one of the nation's greatest assets. It is of great scientific benefit.

"Certainly there should be a connecting link between Kilauea and Mauna Loa. They should be united in one vast government reserve. Tell the World

"Kilauea ought to be more of an asset to Hawaii than it is. It should be advertised; tell the world what you have got; we people in the states don't know that there is such a wonderful thing over here. Why, I've learned more about volcanoes in the last 12 hours than I ever knew in my life.

"Why if America knew that its people could see such a realistic scene as I have witnessed, tourists by the thousands would come to your islands. Not only that, but many of them impressed by your delightful climate and your many attractions would cast their lot with you—would make their home here. It would help to interest America a great deal more in Hawaii. It would mean more American residents, it would mean an influx of settlers."

Formal contradiction of the statement that Mr. Camasset, the Latin patriarch of Jerusalem, was a prisoner in the hands of the Turks is given by the Osservatore Romano.

SENATOR FROM WASHINGTON FOR 'DRY' LAW HERE

Likewise Favors Principle of Woman's Suffrage But Has Doubts About It Here

Senator Polindexter of Washington is an ardent supporter of the principles of prohibition and suffrage. The state which he represents in Congress has both and he believes both are a success. He further believes that prohibition in Hawaii would be a good thing; as to suffrage for women he declares he is not sufficiently versed in our polyglot conditions and social and economic factors to warrant snap judgment.

"The main objection to prohibition has always been that it will hurt business. For years that argument induced many to oppose prohibition but the experience of those states and communities that have done with liquor has been to the contrary. Instead of harming business, prohibition promotes it; sends money into legitimate channels of trade that otherwise would go for drink.

"They said the same thing in Washington but Washington's experience proves that the state is more prosperous today without liquor than it was when booze flowed."

Senator Polindexter agreed that as long as a ban has been placed upon the sale of booze to the enlisted men, the same ban should apply to the civilian population.

"It's discrimination pure and simple," said the senator, "and should not be tolerated. If the soldiers cannot buy liquor then the civilian should not be allowed to buy it. Undoubtedly in a general way prohibition would be beneficial to the islands."

Senator Polindexter believes the average woman makes a more intelligent voter than the average man. That's why he favors giving suffrage, as a general rule to women. But conditions in the islands are so different from what they are in the states that he would not say whether the resolution introduced at the last session of congress by Senator Shafroth should be passed.

WILL NOT ADMIT NEW EVIDENCE IN CASE OF HOY IN HIGHER COURT

In a decision handed down Saturday the supreme court denies a motion by Goo Wan Hoy, through his attorney, Joseph Lightfoot, to introduce newly discovered evidence relative to the recent proceedings in which he was adjudged by Circuit Judge Kemp to be guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to serve 30 days in prison. Goo Wan Hoy appealed from the judgment of the lower court and, pending the hearing, filed a motion to introduce the new evidence. "That the evidence proposed to be offered is newly discovered and material to the issue is not disputed," says the decision, "but the attorney-general contends that it is not admissible in this court on the appeal." The next action of the supreme court probably

LAND QUESTION IS UP TO HAWAII ITSELF, SAYS MONTANA'S SENATOR

"Congress Isn't the Doctor; You Must Figure it Out and We Will Help You"

The land problems of Hawaii are up to Hawaii itself for solution. This is the view of Senator Myers of Montana, chairman of the senate committee on public lands. Not that the senator is averse to extending a helping hand to Hawaii, but he thinks the public-spirited, responsible citizens of the islands who have the interest of the islands at heart, should take the initiative in working out a solution, presenting a feasible method for improvements and not let the burden devolve on members of congress.

"You can't expect congress to be the doctor in this proposition. It's up to you people right here in Hawaii to figure out what you want, then come to congress and we will take care of you.

"In fact I was unaware that Hawaii had a land problem until I arrived here. I never heard of it in

congress; it was never brought to my attention. But since I've been here I have heard lots about it and expect to hear more. In fact I want to hear more. Though I have obtained considerable data I am not in position to arrive at a conclusion. It's all too new to me and I must have more information. I must know just what the territory is up against.

"While in Honolulu I expect to have a conference with Mr. Rivenburgh, your land commissioner, and we will study the maps and consider several angles of the question. He has promised me data.

"Of course I can readily see that there is difficulty regarding a feasible homestead law. Naturally the major portion of your public lands should be subjected to homesteading in a feasible manner.

"But as I said before it is a big subject and you can't expect members of congress to do the work for you. We will learn what we can, but it is up to the people of the territory to figure out what they want and then come to us."

EMERGENCY JOB OF DREDGING TO HONOLULU FIRM

Because the Standard American Dredging company of San Francisco, under contract with the federal government for a 368,200-yard job in Honolulu harbor, has thus far dredged not a single yard here, and because this is holding back another contract for the construction of the new quarantine wharf, the Hawaiian Dredging company has been given a 100,000-yard "emergency" contract out of the original project.

This is the action of the army engineers' office after waiting for more than a year on the Standard American company for work to begin. It was stated at the office of the engineers that the emergency contract had been given in order to allow work to proceed on the \$30,000 structure to be erected as the new quarantine wharf.

Since the giving of the contract to the San Francisco firm on June 26, 1916, the only visible work under it that has been done in Honolulu harbor was the drilling of a few holes in the coral around the wharf site, an effort that was started on October 17 of this year and ended some two weeks later, according to the statement made by government officials.

Under the contract given to the Standard firm in the summer of 1916, there were to be removed a total of 368,200 cubic yards, while work was to start on October 7, 1916, and to be complete by February 22, 1918.

Under favorable conditions 60,000 cubic yards a month is estimated as the very highest work that the average dredger can perform, which would mean not less than six months' work for a single dredge. So far as is known by the government office no plant has been shipped from the states for the work and the company has none here.

The work to be done by the Hawaiian Dredging company under the "emergency" contract is 100,000 yards in front of the quarantine wharf site which will allow the Lord-Young En-

ROMANCE MAY RESULT FROM SOLONS' VISIT

Did he or didn't he? It's the question the congressional members want to have answered—whether wedding bells are soon to ring for Representative Lundeen of Minnesota when he a-wooing went on the trip to Hawaii.

The incipient romance had its inception aboard the Matsonia as the congressional visitors traveled from San Francisco to Honolulu. Congressman Lundeen became enamored of a fair passenger aboard who was bound for the Big Island. A deep friendship sprang up between them and they parted with reluctance, so the story goes, when the boat reached Honolulu.

When the party arrived on the Big Island a week ago Saturday Representative Lundeen separated himself from the party to pay a visit to Senator Hind's ranch where his Matsonia friend was stopping.

The days followed and still the Minnesota failed to rejoin the party. His associates began to wonder if he had been lost.

Mr. Lundeen was still among the absent when the Mauna Kea pulled out from Hilo Friday. He was given up for lost.

But lo! what a surprise was in store. When the boat touched at Kawaihewa about dusk Friday who should step aboard but Mr. Lundeen.

Wherefore the question "Did he or didn't he?"

"You know there are some things a fellow just won't tell," was all Mr. Lundeen would say when the question was asked as to whether wedding bells were soon to ring.

engineering company to proceed with the building of this structure. The new dredging contract was let on October 29, at which time the drilling that had commenced on October 17 is said to have ceased.

On September 24 the Portuguese repulsed a raid with some loss to the enemy and very slight casualties to the defenders.