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Maui News.

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Hattie Maula
D. Kalakatta.

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Honolulu Newsletter

Racy Paragraphs From the Capitol On
Current Topics.

(By Oscar Brenton.)

The third party silence is remarkable. Some of the politicians and supporters of the Civic Federation say there is no need of a party other than we have. What is wanted is less politics and better men in office. I am told that Cupid is almost a dead one. He pulled a bluff on Frear and was promptly called. He now hangs out at the beach, is seldom seen down town, and the inference is that he is nursing a grudge that will not down. He is a bluff and should be satisfied with what he has not done and he content to remain at home. If half I hear is true he certainly will remain at home. I have heard in some quarters that he could increase the returns from the Kapiolani investments materially if he would put his efforts to managing that estate. Perhaps he could get Colborn to change places with him.

So Keefe made a report that was for the benefit of members of congress but not be used as an official document. I refer to statistics brought out in the sugar trust cases in New York. Keefe was different from his predecessors. Take Sargent, for instance. The word was passed from Honolulu to the newspaper men on the other islands that Sargent was all right and to treat him nicely. You may draw your own conclusions from the message. It was thought he would report favorably on the importation of Chinese but it did not come through. I felt certain at the time he was to be a real good fellow. Of this other chap, Keefe, I never felt certain and it was mainly because of his relations to Taft and the unions. I mention Taft because I do not consider him very friendly to Hawaii. Not so friendly that he was willing to treat Hatch of the Planters Association with the friendliness his position warranted. Keefe, it seems, has put the hook into Hawaii wherever he had the chance.

Walking along Queen street today I was attracted when passing an office by rather loud and unconventional language. Of this there was an abundance and it lead to blows. I found two well known and highly respected business men going at it tooth and nail and with utter disregard to the rules adopted by Queensbury. Talk about hitting in the clinches, why there was actual biting, but no blood. It seems it was an outcome of an old feud. One of the combatants got the worst of it though he was fifteen years younger than the other. Perhaps his punch was not so good, or lacked in steam. I know not what the result will be but I would not be surprised if there was a disagreement to be aired in court. The attacking party in this instance was a visitor to the office of the man attacked.

Judge Cooper's visit to the South Seas was of the same order as the king's soldiers who marched up the hill, and then marched down again. No one knows exactly what the Judge expects to do with the island when he gets it and as it is a private enterprise, whatever the nature, no one cares. If there is plunder on the island I hope he will get it in plenty. He is making a good judge and seems to be recovering slowly from the bad odor in which he surrounded himself in

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Back To The Three R's

Paper Prepared By a Committee of
Teachers on School Situation.

The cry, "Back to the three R's," is like other similar cries, simply a catch expression, and refers to a method of teaching and not to the teaching of the subjects themselves. It is to the layman a misleading statement, and infers something that is not true. The three R's are a necessary part of the work of any school, and more time is given today to their teaching in the schools of Hawaii than ever before in the history of the Islands.

The difference of opinion that prevails today among the people, is, about the method of teaching the R's and not, as many seem to think, as to whether they shall be taught. Nothing can be substituted for them. No time has been taken from the teaching of the fundamental R's, as has been inferred, but rather, methods have been changed and subject matter added that contributes to their better teaching.

A few years ago the MAUI NEWS made the charge, that a number of young men, in a certain section of the island, were unable to qualify as voters. This again argues against the efficiency of the old-fashioned treatment, as these young could not have received the benefits of our present course of study.

In 1895, a large proportion of the teachers of the public schools were using the method of teaching the R's that had been developed in schools where the mother tongue was the tongue of the schoolroom. This method of work had proven to be inadequate.

In 1900, Dr. John Dewey of Chicago University lectured to the teachers during a summer session of the normal and training school and advised concerning the working out of the content work of the course of study. Also, in the same year, M. Garnier, a French commissioner of education, on a trip around the world examining the various school systems, spent some time, while on his way to the Orient, with the minister of public instruction, Hon. E. A. Mott-Smith. The purpose of his visit was to investigate our methods of work and to see what adaptations had been made of the general principles in our schools. He reported the work as well adapted to the needs of our cosmopolitan population.

The adaptation referred to was (a) the enrichment of the course of study in the lower grades—for example, nature study, home geography, myths and legends, etc., and (b) the emphasis placed upon establishing the relationship between the thought and the spoken, written, or printed symbol for the thought. This relationship is the basis for all of the child's future work.

In 1897 the course of study was revised from a purely formal one to one almost as extreme on the other side. This course of study was not carefully followed, and in 1901 we find that the old formal course of early days was very largely used; but in 1905 Superintendent Atkinson, recognizing that the old methods were not adequate to the conditions, called for written suggestions on the revision of the course of study.

Teachers from every part of the group sent outlines and suggestions as to the revision of the course of study, and, after over six months of work involving a large number of

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INTERRUPTING THE PEACE CONFERENCE.



—McCutcheon in Chicago Tribune.

Telegraphic News.

SPECIAL TO THE MAUI NEWS.

Sugar 92.20 Beets 95.80

Honolulu News.

HONOLULU, July 28.—The Army baseball team defeated Keio yesterday 7 to 5.

It is rumored here that the bond issue has been oversubscribed. The harbor commission has made no provision in their plans for wharfingers.

Half a ton of short measures were loaded on a launch yesterday and taken outside the harbor, and dumped into the ocean.

Sam Woods, one of the most successful fishermen in Honolulu was drowned yesterday at Waikiki.

HONOLULU, July 27.—The military will go into camp at Leihua, the last three weeks in September.

Hawaii will apply for space at the Panama Exposition.

Frank Nichols is still unconscious, but is said to be improving.

The entire membership of the civic federation will have a voice in the direction of its affairs.

It is said that Chief Wilkie is personally directing the opium smuggling crusade in Hawaii.

Curtis of the Mexican is out on bond.

HILO, July 26.—D. E. Richards manager of the Hilo Telephone Company, died of blood poisoning last night.

KAUNAKAKAI, July 27.—William Nott, health inspector was knocked senseless yesterday by a native during an altercation.

Empress of China Ashore.

TOKIO, July 28.—The Canadian Pacific's S. S. Empress of China is ashore on the Awa peninsula. She will be a total loss. Passengers and mails are safe.

Ed.— The Awa peninsula extends from Cape Inubo to the entrance to Tokio bay. It was along this peninsula that the Dakota was lost a few years ago.

LONDON, July 28.—A scene of more than ordinary significance was enacted in the House of Commons yesterday. Asquith read a warning to Germany concerning her stand in Morocco. He said Great Britain would insist upon her rights, which she would maintain at all costs. There was no division. Balfour of the opposition supported the speaker.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—The war scare has caused the falling off by 25 points of this year's cotton crop.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 28.—A special train of negro excursionists was in collision yesterday. Eight were killed and 88 injured.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Gifford Pinchot broke loose yesterday, and made charges against Taft in connection with the Alaskan Controller Bay controversy.

SPOKANE, July 28.—Forest fires are raging around Nelson, Idaho.

Riot In Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Three policemen were injured, and scores of rioters were beaten up during a crusade by peddlers against the anti-noise ordinance.

BROOKLANDS, Eng., July 27.—Beaumont won \$50,000 for making the circuit of Great Britain in an aeroplane. The distance was 1010 miles, and his time was 22 hours, 23 minutes actual flying.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 27.—The entire Republic except the Capitol is in revolt.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Important action may result from the amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law taken yesterday. Wickersham said he had never seen a report filed in his department in 1908, saying the International Harvester Company had violated the law.

News From Up Country

Notes of General Interest, and From
the Summer Visitors.

This summer numerous linnets and skylarks have been captured and sold by Japanese vegetable peddlers of Kula to residents of Pa'a, Kahului and other places. These birds are retailed at 50 cents each and as they are readily caught by placing tar or pitch upon the branches of trees and in other ways, quite a "tidy sum" of money is realized by their sale.

If (as reported) there is a law against the capture and keeping in captivity of wild birds, the police of the different localities should keep a watchful eye upon the wagons of these vegetable dealers. If there is no law, the county supervisors should be requested to pass an ordinance protecting the wild birds of the island.

Pheasants are increasing very rapidly in the Makawao regions, they are frequently seen crossing the roads and flying about among the guava bushes and in the cornfields. These beautiful game birds, so natural histories state, are not easily colonized for hunting purpose, but as every rule has its exceptions Hawaii will soon rival Oregon as a favorable place for them.

The cannery of the Haiku Fruit and Packing Co. started up on the 14th., a late period than usual owing to a late crop of pines. The cannery with all the improvements of canning machinery is a busy place with its two hundred employees and is a most interesting one to visit.

The company is producing a most attractive kind of pineapple juice put up in glass jars.

The winery at Kaupakalua is also in full blast. The yield of grapes is forty per cent larger than that of last year and the manufacture of wine this season will also be correspondingly larger than that of 1910.

However the Kaupakalua wine-growers have their troubles, for they have been losing quite a large quantity of fruit through caterpillars which roll themselves up in the grape leaves and at night sever the stems which attach bunches of green grapes to the vines.

The Kahului Railroad Co. has at length decided to extend its railroad from Paia to Hamakua and thence across Maliko Gulch to the Haiku cannery.

The construction work will begin immediately after the completion of the Kahului breakwater which undertaking will be completed about Christmas time.

The new railroad branch will mean much in developing the pineapple industry.

There is a large summer colony along the slope of Haleakala. Miss Turner and a party of Wailuku people are staying at Mrs. Dora von Tempisky's home in Kula, the J. P. Cooke's are at Kulamanu, Rev. A. B. Ebersole of the Central Union Church with his family is at Idlewilde, Mrs. Edwin Paris and children of Honolulu are occupying Olin-da House, a party of Kawaihae teachers are rusticated at the Castle place, Mrs. E. J. Walker and children of Kahului are spending some weeks at the rest cottage near Maluhia; Mrs. H. P. Baldwin is at Maluhia, and the F. F. Baldwin's are at their Makawao residence.

The Kawaihae teachers who are at "Mahuilani"—the Castle place on Haleakala, are Misses Boshier, Kin-

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To Lead Insurgents

Garfield Chosen to Oppose Taft in
Republican Convention.

A story published in Washington that James A. Garfield, former secretary of the interior under Roosevelt, will be the candidate of the republican insurgents for the presidential nomination in 1912 against President Taft has been confirmed. Garfield is in Washington. His friends say that the publication of his candidacy at this time is premature, but admit the truth of the report.

According to close acquaintances, the insurgent leaders have decided that Garfield would make a better candidate than La Follette and that the Wisconsin leader, at the proper time, will throw his entire support to the Ohioan.

Garfield's selection, it is said, was advanced some weeks ago in an effort to unite the insurgents. It is also stated that before Garfield permitted the use of his name he was given positive assurances that he would receive the united support of the republican faction and the support of the delegations of the insurgent western states in the republican convention.

It is said that Garfield consulted former President Roosevelt before he made his decision to oppose President Taft on the floor of the convention, and that he will have the active indorsement and support of his late chief.

Roosevelt and Garfield always have been close personal friends. Garfield has taken no active part in Ohio or national politics since his retirement as secretary of the interior except to become a candidate against Warren M. Harding for the nomination for governor of Ohio last fall. He was defeated through a combination of standpatters headed by former Senator Dick.

It was demonstrated clearly, according to Washington dispatches, that Garfield was not enjoying the close relations with the Taft administration that were said to exist by reports from Washington a few weeks ago. Stories from White House sources indicated then that Garfield was ready to declare for the renomination of the president and ready to help him carry Ohio.

The failure of the president and the former secretary of the interior to get together on this visit is regarded as significant.

Serious Accident.

Wednesday afternoon, while they were returning from Makawao, D. L. Meyer, and Otto Berndt, had quite a serious accident. Just as they reached the bottom of the hill from the Makawao Church, a rear tire blew out, and before anything could be done to stop the machine the wheel was wrenched from Mr. Meyer's hands and the machine jumped the stone wall at the side of the road and landed in the gulch. The machine landed right side up, and this fact alone probably saved their lives. Mr. Berndt escaped with a bruise or two, but Mr. Meyer was severely cut about the face by broken glass, and his chest was badly hurt by the steering wheel hitting him. The car is pretty badly damaged but they are counting themselves lucky that the accident did not prove more serious. Mr. Meyer is one of the most careful drivers, and he was just beginning to feel at home driving his new Hudson, which he has had only about two weeks.