

THE GARDEN ISLAND

Issued Every Tuesday Morning

Luther Dermont Timmons

Editor

TUESDAY

AUGUST 10

THE LATE JUDGE HARDY.

In the death of Judge Jacob Hardy, which occurred at Hotel Lihue early Sunday morning, August 8, Kauai loses one of her oldest and most highly respected citizens. Since his retirement from the bench about three years ago, he had, on account of feebleness and increasing deafness, led a somewhat secluded life; but for a man of his years he took a remarkably keen interest in the happenings of the day and the progress of the country which had been his for more than half a century.

Judge Hardy came into prominence far back in the reign of the Kamehamehas, and held office under kings, the Queen, the Provisional Government, the Republic of Hawaii and, finally, the Territory of Hawaii. His legal ability, his wisdom and his honesty won for him the confidence of all governments and the esteem of all men; and the evening of his life closed into the vast forever at the conclusion of a record which will stand as a permanent monument to his good citizenship.

Judge Hardy succeeded Judge Bond on the Kauai circuit bench in 1855. At that time he lived at Malumalu, in a thatched house which he had purchased. The fruit trees at Malumalu were planted by him and his family, and several of his children were born there. In 1863 he resigned from the bench, sold his Malumalu property and moved to California, being succeeded in the court by the late Judge H. A. Widemann. Judge Widemann served two years and was succeeded by Judge McBryde, and in 1877 Judge Hardy returned from California and resumed his old place on the bench, succeeding Judge McBryde. This position he held with distinguished ability and honor and credit until 1912, when, on account of age and approaching deafness, he resigned, being succeeded by the present Judge L. A. Dickey. He had thus served forty-three years on the bench—eight in the first period and thirty-five in the second.

The Great Civic Convention.

Hawaii, Maui and Oahu have taken hold of the Civic Convention problem with an enthusiasm that should be highly gratifying to Kauai. They have not put off the work of preparation to the last days, but already, a month and a half ahead, have their committees diligently at work and in some instances are actually taking bookings (and perhaps checking baggage) for Lihue.

The island of Hawaii already has a line on a large delegation, and Maui is probably equally well advanced in her plans. It is doubtful that any convention hitherto held in a country district has enlisted from the start so much interest at Honolulu as has this one; and we find all of the civic organizations busily engaged upon their plans for the excursion.

It is now certain, from reports in hand, that Kauai will have within her gates September 26 and 27 the largest, most influential and interesting body of Territorial citizens that we have ever had the privilege and honor of entertaining. In return for their courtesy in accepting our invitation to come, it is up to Kauai to see that they are given—not an ordinary "time," but the "time" of their lives. The program must be an every-minute-program—one that will fairly hum with interest; and a program that should be carried out with the precision of clock-work.

We have reason to believe that the Kauai committees are reasonably alive to the situation; and we most earnestly urge that citizens generally get behind the committees and support them in every possible way. A month and a half will glide by quickly, so that every day from now on will count.

Sameness And Beauty

Lihue citizens taking in the exposition at San Francisco should visit Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, Richmond, Piedmont and other suburbs of the Bay City and take careful note of the schemes of the people there for beautifying the sides of their streets. The streets proper are no better than ours on the loop from the mill via Nawiliwili and back again; but when it comes to the sidewalks—mercy! Over there, in all the small cities and towns near San Francisco, the sidewalks are as clean as the proverbial "parlor floor," fringed in most cases by a neatly cropped grass border. And in many places there are flowers along the edges of the sidewalks, making one from Kauai think of a stroll in Kukuolono park.

Then, again, very great attention is paid in those towns to the parts of premises that abut upon the public highways, so that everything that meets the eye is beautiful and of a satisfying character. Moreover, the beauty schemes are varied from home to home or block to block, so that the visitor travels on and on, finding something new and cheering and inspiring at almost every hand.

The architecture of buildings is widely varied, from the splendid mansion to the modest cottage; and there are more colors to them than the rainbow bears. All the way through there is plainly to be seen a community effort to please the eye.

Nature has endowed Lihue with wonderful possibilities in the same lines; but have we ourselves not neglected, to a considerable extent, our part of the work? A number of buildings have been erected here in the past half year, and what do we see? The same turtle-back tops, the same angles, the same general schemes throughout, and two paint pots [brown and green] only might have been used on every blessed one of them!

When it comes to flowers we find the same state of mind—or shall we call it enterprise? We have the hibiscus—beautiful and varied; and the thanks of Lihue, now and forever more, are due the person or persons responsible for the introduction of this remarkably interesting flower. But what else have we? Where are the floral gems of Piedmont and Berkeley, or even of Kukuolono? We are like Portland with its roses or parts of Florida with their magnolias—all beautiful, but victims of the sameness imposed upon them.

No beauty spot of California nor of Florida nor of Italy is more entrancing than could be made of the oval formed by the two main streets of Lihue, with reasonable effort, and no very considerable outlay of money. The things most required are a unity of sentiment and ambition, plus community effort.

If the exposition at San Francisco does no more for Kauai than give our citizens the opportunity of studying the beauty schemes of California towns and inspiring them with the idea of similar endeavor here, it will have been a great success insofar as we are concerned.

Wanted—Our Big Men!

It is to be hoped that the big men of Kauai are alive to the importance of the Civic Convention which will be held in Lihue September 26 and 27. By "the big men" we mean the heads of our plantations, and other industrial enterprises, and our leading merchants and bankers. On account of our isolation, Kauai has taken comparatively small part in previous Civic Conventions, for which reason many of our people do not yet fully comprehend the magnitude of the proposition nor, in short, what it is all about. "Just what is it—what is it all about?" was a question asked by a prominent citizen only four days ago. And there are others probably equally vague on the subject.

That, as we have just said, is due to the fact that Kauai has not taken a considerable part in any of the conventions of the past and we are, as a community, behind the procession. Hawaii, Maui and

Oahu fully understand the Civic Convention and its importance, and they will be prepared to realize their full quota of benefit from the sessions to be held in Lihue.

The Civic Convention at Lihue will not be made up of faddists nor dreamers nor essentially pleasure-seekers. It will be composed of the most successful plantation managers, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, officials and professional men that we have in the group, gathered here both to instruct and to learn. It should not be thought of for a second as a tax or a burden, for it is not that. We are highly honored that the convention should come here, and Kauai will naturally derive the lion's share of benefit from its deliberations.

We again urge a determination all along the line to make the Civic Convention the complete success it should be.

Let our "big men" take their proper places at the front in the work of preparing for it, and in shaping the crown of success which must come to it.

The Civic Convention will be no small boys' affair. It will call for the best that is in our profoundest thinkers and our most experienced men.

Conference Of The Americas.

It was quite nice of the United States to invite the Central and South American republics to a joint conference on the subject of the restoration of peace in Mexico, but that is not saying that peace is any nearer than it was before. The impetuous peoples to the south might find it as hard to agree on peace terms as have the factions in Mexico. There is, of course, some reason for hope, however, that with the United States "blazing the way," as it were, unselfishly, a definite plan for peace may actually materialize.

But behind all these plans for a working arrangement between the American republics with regard to peace in Mexico, there is probably the idea of an understanding between the two Americas in respect to the treatment of the shipping of neutrals has been receiving at the hands of the European belligerents; and it need not be surprising that that subject is taken up and made to form the basis of an important agreement between the American powers, when the Mexican question is disposed of.

The third idea that may be developed from such a conference is an arrangement for joint action in handling world questions when the time for peace in Europe draws near. Undoubtedly the United States will have an important part in negotiations then, and her influence and power would be greatly increased by the equally unselfish cooperation of the other American republics in the cause of humanity.

The conference of the Americas may, therefore, develop into one of the most important near events.

"Civic Convention"

Mr. J. M. Lydgate, chairman of the Literary Program Committee of the approaching Civic Convention, was asked by THE GARDEN ISLAND for a statement concerning the subject which has been chosen by his committee and how he purposes that the discussion shall work itself out. In compliance with that request, he has prepared the following:

There have of late, in these Islands, been some very disturbing revelations of official corruption and inefficiency. We hear complaints of the wide-spread prevalence of vice and lawlessness, scarcely concealed by the thinnest veil of outward decency, and worst of all perhaps, of an easy, almost jocular, indifference on the part of the general public to this condition of affairs.

These things, if so, cannot fail to be of vital moment to us; we should know the facts; should clearly recognize the situation and make some attempt to apply the remedy.

In view of these things "Civic Righteousness" has been chosen for the main theme of discussion at the coming Civic Convention to be held in Lihue September 26 and 27, with intent to diagnose the condition and suggest a remedy.

One speaker will inquire into the facts, and set them forth fairly and impartially. Is there ground for alarm or is it mostly newspaper talk, for sensational effect? Is it all smoke, or is there a considerable basis of fire?

A second speaker, accepting the diagnosis of the first, will proceed to suggest a remedy, if one be needed. He will probably do so along the lines of experience elsewhere in dealing with similar conditions, modifying the remedy to suit our circumstances.

A third speaker will emphasize the need of a civic conscience, and will trace home to the everyday man of the street a large measure of responsibility for public delinquency, as the result of public indifference. At the same time he will doubtless emphasize the special responsibility of the public servant to render such faithful and conscientious service in his public capacity, as he would in any private capacity.

A fourth will present the obligations of an oath of office, the solemn contract of honesty and efficiency, too often lightly taken, and indifferently treated, as a mere matter of form.

Another will treat the relations of civic efficiency to politics, showing how a public servant is sometimes, apparently, more anxious to please his voting constituency and retain their favor, than he is to administer the duties of his office without fear or favor.

Still another speaker, perhaps, will deal with publicity and civic efficiency, indicating how a fearless and independent press may let the light into shady corners, and do much to reform civic corruption and inefficiency, by simply showing it up as it is.

In all this discussion we hope that two main issues may be kept steadily in view, viz: *diagnosis and remedy*. That we may know what's the matter with us, and how to get relief.

Such a discussion surely cannot fail to be both interesting and profitable, and may be very spicy.

J. M. LYDGATE,

For Committee on Program of the Civic Convention.

WHAT IS the trouble with the Waimea wharf proposition anyhow? Almost a year ago we were assured that if Kauai would subscribe to a certain part of the Territorial bonds, the work at Waimea would proceed without delay. Kauai took the bonds. From that day to this there has not been a word said about the wharf that we know of. Superintendent Forbes, of the public works department, will, we understand, be here next week and we hope that he may feel constrained to throw definite light upon this subject.

Yoshida Is Fined

Yoshida, the well-known flag-auto man on the Kealia-Waimea route was fined \$10 in Judge Dole's court, Lihue, for trying to get rich a little too quick. Under the law his machine may carry only six passengers, whereas he burned up the macadam with the weight of eleven persons in his flyer.

Guardianship Matter

Judge Dickey has approved the accounts of Francis Gay as guardian of Aloewahi, Makaala, and Samuel Kalaweole. On account of Mr. Gay being absent from the island a great deal, T. Brandt will be appointed guardian of Makaala under bonds in the sum of \$900.

Tenders--School Building

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Kauai, at Lihue, Kauai, will receive bids up to ten o'clock A. M. of Sept. 1st, for furnishing all labor, tools and materials and erecting a school building consisting of four class rooms, office, library and store room, at Waimea, Kauai.

Plans and specifications will be furnished prospective bidders at \$5, on application to the superintendent of Public Instruction at Honolulu, or to the undersigned,

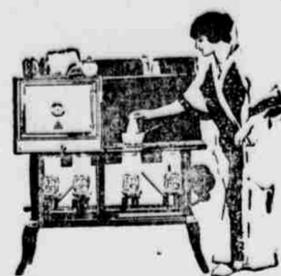
J. H. MORAGNE,

County Road Supervisor,

Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii.

August 7, 1915.

The freighter Hyades will probably arrive at Port Allen next Saturday.



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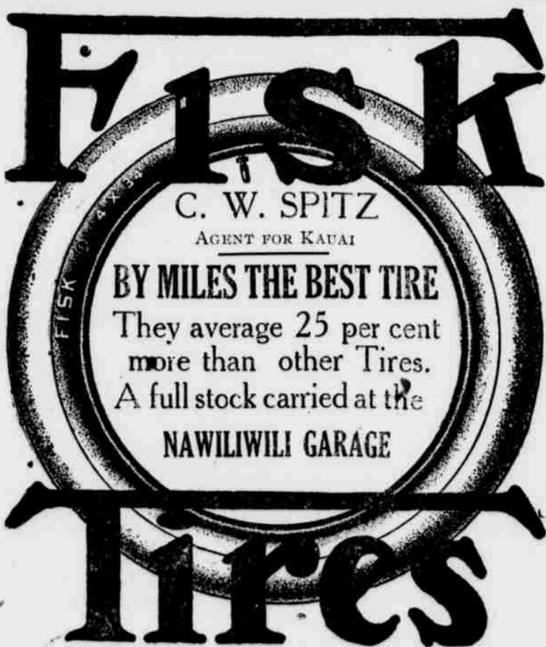
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