

The Hawaiian Star

DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

Published every afternoon (except Sunday) by the HAWAIIAN STAR NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION.

THE STAR ACCEPTS NO LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Local, per annum \$ 8.00
Foreign, per annum 12.00
Payable in Advance.

Entered at Post Office at Honolulu, Hawaii, as second class mail matter.
Subscribers who do not get their papers regularly will confer a favor by notifying the Star Office: Telephone 2365.

The Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii has declared both THE HAWAIIAN STAR (Daily) and THE SEMI-WEEKLY STAR newspapers of general circulation throughout the Territory of Hawaii, (suitable for advertising proceedings, orders, judgments and decrees entered or rendered in the Courts of the Territory of Hawaii.)

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DANIEL LOGAN EDITOR

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1910

War on the insect world—at least that portion of it which is condemned as noxious—has been declared by scientists. At the international congress in Brussels last month the mosquito of course was reindicted. Dr. Skinner described the warfare waged in the United States against destructive insects. He is quoted as saying: "The loss due to insects alone in the United States amounts to many millions of dollars annually. The State of Massachusetts has spent a million dollars on its campaign against the gipsy moth, which has devastated a hundred square miles and done some \$50,000,000 worth of damage, and the United States Government has appropriated \$200,000 to the work of confining its damage to the locality, and preventing its spread to the adjoining states." Hawaii has long been in the van in this warfare. It has spent thousands and saved millions in offensive and defensive measures against insect pests. But its fight against the mosquito has only just begun, and there is the house fly that should be eradicated.

Senator Root is not dismayed at the late Democratic victories. The night of the Maine election he said the result followed a period of discontent usually noticed in the middle of every administration, adding: "I have seen a similar expression in the middle of every Presidential term for years. The pendulum swung back from the Republican victory of two years ago, and by two years more will have swung back to the Republican ranks again." Hawaiian voters should not be carried away by the notion that the Democrats are coming to rule at Washington and that therefore they should turn their faces toward the rising sun. This is a usual off year in national politics. Things will be different in 1912.

Cotton raising in Imperial Valley, California—the delta of the American Nile as it is called there—is looming up large. Lately Michael Cudaby, one of the big Chicago meat packers, and associates bought 32,000 acres of land in that region. They paid \$1,250,000 for the acreage, and plan an expenditure of \$2,000,000 upon it in a cotton raising enterprise.

THE DENVER INCIDENT.

Mr. Roosevelt's attack on the Supreme Court of the United States, made at Denver, did not enhance his reputation for wisdom with people that value the constitutional separation of the executive, legislative and judicial functions of the government. The assailant of the highest tribunal in the land was the chief executive at the time the court gave the decision that he impugned. He may again hold that exalted position. Coming from such a personage an assault on the court is tantamount to establishing a possibility of warfare, at one time or another, between two of the great coordinate branches of government—perhaps also involving the third. This would be a most deplorable condition of affairs. It might produce a paralysis of government, a state bordering on anarchy.

Let it be admitted that the courts are not above criticism, that even the decisions of the court of last resort may be freely discussed. Yet there must be a last word in controversies over the construction of legislation, and when the highest court renders its decree any impugning of the court's integrity without plainest evidence to justify it is nothing short of criminal. For if there is evidence for such justification of the libel, the constitution provides a remedy in impeachment. Mr. Roosevelt placed himself between the horns of a dilemma when he charged the Supreme Court with unfaithfulness to justice. If there were grounds for the charge it was his duty as head of the nation, at the time the court transgressed as charged, to have made the issue with the court in the solemn form the constitution provides. To bring his railing accusation now, when he has long been quit of responsibility, can only be characterized as cowardly.

Bad results of Mr. Roosevelt's ill-considered utterance are inevitable. That it should make Gompers and company plume themselves as martyrs for righteousness, in their contemptuous defiance of judicial mandates, goes without saying. Mr. Bryan has gleefully snatched at the incident as vindication of the censorious attitude that he and his party assumed toward the judiciary when he was first running for the Presidency. In a recent issue the Commoner, Mr. Bryan's paper, said: "Does anyone recall the indignation, real or feigned, with which the Republican editors and Republican leaders attacked the Democratic platform in 1896 on the ground that it criticised the Supreme Court? How mild that criticism was with the censure pronounced by Mr. Roosevelt at Denver! On another page will be found the text of the speech. After this the Republicans will have to admit that the Democrats were well within proper limit in what they said of the income tax decision." The same issue of the Commoner, in another place, under the heading, "Is It Treason?" remarked: "Never since Lincoln criticised the Dred Scott decision has any prominent public man criticised a decision of the United States Supreme Court as harshly as ex-President Roosevelt did the decisions referred to at Denver. Possibly the judges are human, after all, and, like other human beings, liable to be biased and prejudiced." This hippant sneer at the highest judicial body, coming from such a pretentious source, will give an idea of the evil thoughts that may be expected to germinate in the minds of the multitude from the seed planted by Mr. Roosevelt.

If memory serves correctly there is a phase of the matter on which we have seen no comment, but which makes the outburst of Mr. Roosevelt appear yet more self-stultifying. Before he went out of office there was a widespread conviction freely expressed that the fail-

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

Oh, life is a wonder and death is a blunder! It's good to be living and strong! It's fine to be chaffing and joking and laughing, and chortling a tra-la-la song. It's great to be working like blitzen and jerking your living from out of the soil! It's gay to be earning real money and spurning the thought of a life without toil. Most all the repining and grunting and whining is done by the loafers, you'll note; the toilers and tillers, old industry's pillars, no time to complaining devote; they skinnish and rustle, they hump and they hustle, and put up their hay in the sun; they mow and they garner and don't give a darn or a whoop for the indolent one. Such fellows are useful; they're worth a caboose full of men who have nothing to do but grunt all together concerning the weather, the crops and the government, too. I tell you, dear chappy, if you would be happy, you'll have to get busy and work; there isn't much pleasure for people of leisure, there isn't much use for a shirk. The man who is lazy drives busy men crazy, and over the transom he's hurled; but things keep a-coming to folks who are humming, and this is a bully old world.

WALT MASON.

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ure of prosecutions under the Sherman act was due chiefly to the indifferent, lax and disingenuous presentation of the trust cases by the law officers of his administration. In the degree that this may have been true, the attitude now assumed by Mr. Roosevelt is reprehensible.

A sensible article on the Denver explosion appeared in the Washington Star. Answering a correspondent who premised that "if public respect for the judicial establishment is ever endangered it is much more likely to be because of the character of decisions than from any individual criticisms of them," the Star said there was "no danger to the judicial establishment or through it to the public welfare in the strictly individual criticisms of citizens." Going on to say that "no dictum of a court can entirely satisfy the doubt in the mind of the losing litigant of the justice of such a pronouncement," the article observes: "But when the ultimate source of judicial authority is reached, when the Supreme Court of the United States renders its decision upon a point at issue, that decision should be accepted as final, especially when it turns upon the construction of the Constitution, for the interpretation of which the Supreme Court of the United States has been in large measure particularly created." The Star points out the greater significance of Mr. Roosevelt's criticism than would attach to that of any other individual owing to his former position and his present recognition as a leader, and concludes in these words:

"The courts cannot safely ever consult public opinion. A court that would seek to command public respect regardless of the merits of the issues pending before it would thereby justly incur the severe criticism which could be directed against it. The Star's correspondent seems to feel that the court smartis under criticism. That is not the vital part of the question. The serious need of this country is a disposition on the part of the people to regard the members of the judiciary as honestly seeking the spirit of the laws and endeavoring to administer them in the interest of the public welfare. If our judges do not measure up to such a standard the laws provide methods of impeachment. The fact that these methods have been invoked in only a very few cases since the organization of the government is fair proof that the American courts deserve to be held in the highest respect, however people may differ with their findings."

THE RUBBER MARKET.

Business has been very quiet during the week, and though there has been no official change in prices, the situation is generally weak. Advances from London and other European markets are very irregular and the trade generally look for a decline with the advent of the new Brazilian crop. Buyers are holding off and the manufacturers take only sufficient for imperative needs in the effort to aild the tendency toward a lower level of prices.—Dun's Review, Sept. 3.

The W. G. Hall will leave for Nawiliwili, Koloa and Ahukini at 5 o'clock this evening. Passengers to depart include: John Gonsalves, Reev, Quit, Father Pava, H. Rohntz, Choy Tong, Antone Savas, John Ouderkerk, Mrs. D. D. Hamoku, Francis Gay, J. O. Cockett, and M. A. Miko-

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit—Territory of Hawaii. At Chambers—in Probate In the Matter of the Estate of Lam Yip, deceased.

Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of Lee Chuck, Administrator of the estate of Lam Yip, deceased, wherein he asked to be allowed \$1059.12, and he charges himself with \$964.80, and ask that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Monday, the 31st day of October A. D. 1910, at ten o'clock a. m., before the judge of said Court at the Court Room of said Court at Honolulu, City and County of Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

By the Court:
JOHN MARCALLINO,
Clerk First Circuit Court.
Dated at Honolulu, this 21st day of September, 1910.
Wade Warren Thayer, Attorney for Administrator,
4ts—Sept. 22, 29, Oct. 6, 13.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against S. Hirokawa, of Honolulu, must file the same with G. Tashiro, at Room 27, Campbell Block, Honolulu, on or before Oct. 31st, 1910, or the same will be forever barred.

T. ODO,
Assignee of S. Hirokawa.
Dated Honolulu, Sept. 7th, 1910.
12ts—Sept. 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, Oct. 1, 4.

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BOSS AND DONKEY

(With apologies to the Bulletin and Walt Mason.)

+ McClouds rides the old gray beast, let's watch where he will +
+ drive it. The donkey may not care the least, but yet may not survive it. With kicking at the immigration tax the rider is a rough +
+ one, and when for votes his whip he cracks he also is a tough one. +
+ It's to the pall of defeat the Bourbon beast will jog; the rider there +
+ will lose his seat and tumble in the bog. And when the donkey at +
+ pall foot gets on its legs once more, off to Walkane it will scoot, +
+ though bones and skin be sore. Though grass be short, there it +
+ will stay, while none will care to saddle it, braying till next election +
+ day for boss who'll dare to straddle it. +



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