

# HAWAIIAN STAR.

SECOND SECTION

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HONOLULU, HAWAII, -WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1911.

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## FISHMARKET DEALERS ARE GETTING SUPPLIES FROM FAR OFF PLACES

In the fishmarkets, these days, since the order went into effect that there must be no fishing in the close waters between Diamond Head and Kailua, there is more or less trouble, for the fish desired cannot always be obtained. Most people who want fish of certain varieties want it whether there are cholera germs in it or not, or so it seems, for they wax very indignant when told that the fish available are from Koolau, the other side of the island, or from the Ewa ponds, where the mullet grow. It is difficult to teach the rabble to take care of themselves.

A visit was made to the fishmarkets on King street this morning and each Chinese or other dealer was asked

where his fish had come from. The answers included Koolau, Waialua, Ewa and Waianae. They looked good and fat—the fish did—and the idea was suggested that even if the fish did have to be brought from a distance they were better in many cases than are the fish caught right off Honolulu.

There were many shrimps on sale this morning, the dealers declaring unanimously that they came from Ewa.

Ewa pond mullet is looking fine, if it is indeed all Ewa pond mullet. It is supposed to come from outside the restricted area, however, and since officers are watching the fishmongers, it probably does.

## ESTATE OF LATE JUDGE C. F. HART

Job Batchelor rendered a master's report on the final accounts of Rebecca Hart and T. Clive Davies, executrix and executor of the estate of the late Judge Charles Frederick Hart recommending their approval.

Commissions on capital of \$163,367.77 and income of \$20,867.17 amount to \$9341.75. Total receipts were \$184,803.18 and disbursements \$97,550.71, of the latter \$57,000 being investments.

What the estate consists of is shown by the following condensation of inventory made July 12 last:

Niuli mill and plantation, Kohala; three-fifth share in land at Ahualoa, Hamakua; land at Kikilaia, Waimea, Kauai; lot on Kewalo street, Honolulu, 27,000 square feet; leasehold lots with dwelling house at Kaplalani Park, furniture and household effects—values of foregoing properties not stated; cash in hands of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., \$153,808.80; cash in banking house of Bishop & Co., \$1658.95.

### McCURDY'S OVERSEA FLIGHT.

The attempted overseas flight of J. A. D. McCurdy from Key West, Fla., to Havana, Cuba, is described, with illustration, in the March number of Popular Mechanics Magazine. The article states:

"After beating the world's record for flying over the ocean and making 96 miles at the rate of 50 miles an hour, McCurdy was forced to descend into the sea within 10 miles of Havana. The prize of \$8000 was awarded him on the ground that the airman had practically accomplished his task and established a new record for flying over sea, the English channel flights being about one-sixth the length of the Key West-Havana course."

### FORCE OF HABIT.

A sad-eyed man with an axminster countenance climbed upon a stool in an F street quick-feed place the other day and grasped the table of contents. The girl behind the counter put down a glass of water in front of him and waited for him to make up his mind what he wanted.

"Now that my wife's away for a day or two, I suppose I'll get a little change," he volunteered. "Out at our house it's just ham and eggs, ham and eggs, every day, every meal pretty near. A man gets sick and tired of one thing."

"Yes," he growled, as he began to run his eye up and down the program. He didn't seem to be able to sight anything that just struck him, and he pondered for some moments until he noticed that the girl was shifting from one foot to another waiting for his order.

"Oh, well," he grunted, taking another look, "gimme some—some, aw, gimme some ham and eggs!"

"Ham and," the girl shouted back as she turned around to grin to herself.

### A RELIABLE REMEDY.

You are not experimenting on yourself when you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a cold, as that preparation has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of colds, and can always be depended upon. It is equally valuable for adults and children and may be given to young children with implicit confidence as it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

"I have sent that helms another letter protesting my affection and asking her to marry me," said Count Fucash. "You want to be careful how you put that sort of thing into the mails," replied the frank friend. "The Postoffice Department is getting mighty strict about anything that looks like a get-rich-quick enterprise."

—Washington Star.

## Kilauea Park Project Described at Length By Prince Kalaniana'ole

The following is an article which the New York Tribune published on February 5, accompanying it with illustrations of Kilauea, Niagara Falls, Yellowstone Park and the California Big Trees:

There's a peculiar grandeur in the proposal, recently brought before Congress, that the volcano Kilauea, in the Hawaiian Islands, should be made a national park. Few persons realize what is the majesty and the variety of the natural monuments that are on American soil. Still fewer realize what our great national parks mean to America. They are not maintained to strike our curiosity; they are to awaken our reverence.

Men once held that all things, common, household things, the world and the universe around it, were composed of the four elements—earth, air, water and fire. The old belief was no mere fancy. For innumerable centuries the highest races of mankind found that those four simple names answered to four great, simple forms in which all nature appeared to them. Today nearly all of us think in the same terms. We may be familiar with the theories of modern chemistry and physics, but when we look at a stream, a house, an aeroplane or a star we do not stop to remember them. We still feel that all things are either wet or solid or like air or like flame. The scientists have invented a new language for nature in laboratories and schoolrooms. But it is a language for our intellects. Out of doors and in our homes, wherever nature touches our hearts or our imaginations, we still feel her and speak of her in the older, simpler way.

Nor is it any trivial fancy to speak of our three greatest American parks as vast displays of three of nature's four primal forms. It is not fancy, but literal fact, that a volcano is the sublimest agent of that fourth element, fire. It is not a cheap boast, but a solemn and beautiful truth, that only one nation on earth has within its borders a supreme manifestation of each of the four elements.

In a very real sense the Yellowstone Park is a display of the earth. Here is earth stuff in plenty, and nearly all the agents that have moulded it are still to be seen at work. Here are the huge, rugged shoulders of the Rockies, ridged by earthquakes, slashed with canyons. Here are great streams and waterfalls still at their task of tearing down the heights and building up the valleys. Here are smooth plains and quiet lakes, with deltas and meadows and slow-moving rivers.

Here, too, is the giant sisterhood of geysers, white-robed nuns, who rise from their cells only to tell of visions—visions of fire and might beyond all human comprehension. Not even in Iceland or New Zealand is there another such convent of their order.

Further, the park is a refuge for all the wild life of the West. Just as its surface typifies all forms of earth and

earth moulding, so its inhabitants represent a host of the true natives of the land, the creatures that hundreds of centuries have fitted to that soil. Here are the old, virgin forests of the mountains. Here the grizzly, the mountain lion, the wild deer and the partridge keep up their age-long struggle for life. There are trails and horses and a few hotels. Save for them, the park is what it was before ever a Pharaoh reigned in Egypt.

If change, action, variety are the typical earth marvels, then the majesty of air is in repose, in simplicity, in vast spaciousness. Those are the wonders of the Yosemite. It is in truth an airy place. Confined by walls as high as hell's, it is washed with such sunshine as might slant across the highlands of heaven. Those cliffs are unpeakably vast, unpeakably calm—calm as the clear sky, and seemingly as vast. There are waterfalls flung down from their heights like trailing white flags—flags of an endless truce in that forgotten war that split the valley.

The majesty of Niagara is a majesty of its own. It is like the sea, yet it is not the sea. It is like a river, yet it is not a river. It is stronger than horses; it is stronger than engines; nowhere on earth is there any one thing that is so strong. Nowhere in the world is there another such miracle of water. Niagara, too, is treated with reverence.

There is one other American wonder in the list. Living things, according to the old philosophy, were formed by the union of all four elements in one body. In plants, for instance, are found solid and liquid in fibre and sap, and when the plant is burned we seem to find that it contains fire and smoke as well. The hugest living things in the world today are the "big trees" of California. Some of the noblest of them are guarded jealously in the Yosemite Park. It is a little thing to set beside Niagara or Kilauea, yet it rounds out the list curiously well.

To care also for the American volcano is the purpose of the new bill in Congress. It was introduced by Delegate J. Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, of the Island of Hawaii. The prince, as the delegate from Hawaii is familiarly called, says that he has in his district the only absolutely harmless and yet continually active volcano extant. For many years it has been the custom of the tourist en route to or from the Orient to stop off at the Hawaiian Islands just to see this freak of nature. The native of Hilo, the city nearest the volcano, goes to sleep each night as unafraid as the man who lives adjacent to a mill dam in other countries.

"This being the case," suggests Delegate Kalaniana'ole, "why should not the government set aside this wonderful spot as a national park, thus preserving it for all time as a natural cu-

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## THINGS SAID ABOUT HAWAII BY EDITORS OF MAINLAND NEWSPAPERS

Milwaukee (Wis.) News:

Although there are no active volcanoes in the United States, this nation is the possessor of more active and hard working fire mountains than any government on earth. And among them is the largest of all, a giant crater into which the famous death dealing Italian trio could be melted up and forgotten, Mauna Loa in Hawaii.

There are a number of volcanoes in Hawaii. Along the Aleutian Islands, which extend southwest from Alaska to the coast waters of Asia, are a dozen or so, including the Bogoslof group, the most interesting island building volcanoes on earth. The Philippines contain more than a dozen active and as many recently inactive craters, including Taal, within a short distance of Manila, which is now very active. There have been stories from time to time of an active volcano in the Alaskan wilds, but no authentic report of it has ever been made. Along the Coast range of mountains in the United States there are several craters that scientists say have been inactive only in recent geological centuries, and still exhibit thermal action, but there are none really active.

As Mauna Loa is the greatest of all volcanoes and ranks well with the large craters that are now merely geological relics, of which there are several on the Pacific Coast, a movement has been started to make the entire island of Hawaii a national park. On this island is not only Mauna Loa—Pele the home of fire—but Mauna Kea, probably the second largest of the earth's craters, and several minor cones, all in activity. The island is the largest of the Hawaiian group, but is of little use to man on account of the volcanic activity. It is a scenic spot of great interest to tourists. As a natural wonder it ranks with the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

### SINGING IN SACRAMENTO.

Sacramento Star:

One of the features at the California citrus fair to be opened at the Studebaker building, Eighth and L streets, on Sunday, Feb. 12, will be special entertainments by the Hawaiian band of musicians and singers whose appearance here was arranged for by the committee on music in conjunction with Manager Ely of the Pantages theater.

### A BOOK REVIEW.

S. F. Call:

"Maui—The Demi God," is the title of a book of legends of Polynesia written by W. D. Westervelt who has done so much toward preserving the traditions of Hawaii and its people. This latest book is not only interesting in itself, but it traces the relationship of the various South Sea Islanders to each other; the similarity of the languages and the slight changes found in the various legends of each race. The book contains many illustrations of scenes in Hawaii from photographs, which add much to its interest. It is entertainingly written.

### LUAU IN OMAHA.

A Hawaiian feast was served at the Henshaw last night by the singers who have been at the Land show during the entire week just past. A number of exhibitors in addition to several of the management, participated, and watched the natives of the southern clime eat poye, a dish very much like oatmeal, in their own fashion, which was without assistance of knife, fork or spoon. The feast was enjoyed by about thirty guests, some of whom had much sport emulating the visitors in their own customs.

### PRINCESS KAIKILANI.

Holyoke (Mass.) Telegram:

The George Gould family is of the marrying kind. Now comes the reported engagement of the second son of Jay Gould to Miss Anna Graham, daughter of the former Princess Kailani, of the royal family of Hawaii.

### AMERICANIZING HAWAII.

Washington Star:

In the hope of securing a better class of immigration for Hawaii and the better to Americanize that territory, George McK. McClellan, secretary to Delegate J. Kuhio Kalaniana'ole and Judge Hatch of this city, accompanied by John J. D. Trenor, formerly an in-

spector of the immigration service, had a conference with Secretary Nagel and Assistant Secretary Cable at the Department of Commerce and Labor this morning.

The delegation is understood to have called in the interests of the territorial government, which is said to be dissatisfied with the class of immigrants coming into the islands, and wants, if possible, to secure white or European laborers and immigrants.

### Seattle Capitalist's Views.

Seattle Intelligencer: The United States is spending millions of dollars in developing a great naval and military base in the Hawaiian Islands, according to Theodore N. Haller, the well-known Seattle capitalist, who returned yesterday from a seven-weeks' trip to the islands.

"Anyone can see," said Mr. Haller, "that a naval and military base of great magnitude is being worked out for the Hawaiian Islands. Active work has commenced on the Pearl Harbor naval station. The government already has about 3000 troops in the islands and every branch of the service has been established."

Mr. Haller said that the labor problem in the islands appeared to be acute, particularly at this season of the year, when the sugar crop is being harvested.

"The planters have had great difficulty in getting men," said he. "They have tried all kinds of labor, none of which has given satisfaction. The Japanese predominate."

"In traveling among the islands by steamer it is a common sight to see the Japanese flags floating over the plantation villages. One may travel for miles and never see an American flag."

"The islands are the mecca for hundreds of tourists this year. The tourist business is increasing rapidly. The Canadian Pacific boats carry about as many, if not more tourists to and from the islands as the lines from San Francisco."

### Fumigate Hawaii Pineapples.

Los Angeles Express: Pineapples shipped to this city from Hawaii by way of San Francisco will be fumigated only once to destroy scale, according to a new ruling made by the state horticultural commission and forwarded to A. R. Meserve, county commissioner.

Heretofore, all consignments have been fumigated in San Francisco on arrival and again after they were brought to this city. This double process resulted in much dissatisfaction among both the shippers and importers, as the fruit, in addition to being delayed in transit while the fumigation was going on, was often injured by being carelessly handled. Also complaints were frequent that the extra fumigation sometimes caused the outside skin to turn black. This, while it did not injure the fruit itself, was a detriment to its selling qualities.

The local authorities contended that fumigation was necessary here whether it had been treated in the North or not, as it often was repacked in the same straw in which it was shipped by boat and sent down here. As the straw had become infested with scale while in transit, the fruit was in as bad condition as ever upon arrival here.

Under the new arrangement, through shipments will not be interrupted in San Francisco, but will come directly to Los Angeles and be treated here. The straw in which it is shipped will either be fumigated along with the fruit or will be destroyed.

### Building a Business in Hawaii.

Topeka (Kas.) Daily Capital: The man said by governmental and lay students of the Hawaiian situation to be the most largely responsible for the development of the pineapple industry in Hawaii is not yet thirty-three years old. He is a young Harvard graduate, who picked out Hawaii, before its annexation to the United States, as a place where a young man with a little money and plenty of energy might find better openings than in the crowded offices of a big city. He introduced new ideas, some learned theoretically in

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### BREAKING THE ICE.

"Frank proposed while skating. He knelt on the ice ten minutes, and then I accepted him suddenly."

"Because he told you his heart was melting?"

"No; because the ice was melting."