

THE HAWAIIAN STAR

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

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THE SOURCES OF INFECTION.

If the cholera does not come of some cause that peculiarly affects Hawaiians, why is it that only Hawaiians die? Why, if Filipinos brought the disease, or if it is bred of bad sanitation, or if certain sources of water are contaminated, why does not the cholera seize upon people of other nationalities than Hawaiian, who also live in the poorer quarters of the town? The Star has already made this point but it is worth hammering home while sources of infection are being looked for in improbable corners. The sensible way, viewing the mortality of Hawaiians, is to search the Hawaiian menu. Poi has been suspected but all of our old-timers eat poi, but only one class of poi-eaters has cholera. If poi is to blame why not all classes? The Hawaiians, however, are the only island folk who eat the entrails of fish, especially of harbor fish; and of late, since the harbor messes were stirred up by blasting, the fish there, as Captain Bray says, have seemed sick. The Star learns from native sources that fish entrails are kept in many Hawaiian homes as a sauce or relish. Then what? Is anything to be done about it, or is the native food prohibition to be confined to poi, the most wholesome dish the Hawaiians have?

Temperance Movement In Germany.

Continental Correspondence.

The Germans are accustomed to be called a nation of beer drinkers by their French neighbors, just as they have got the name of sausage eaters from the Russians. But the time seems to be near at hand when "lager beer" will not any more count among the chief products of the fatherland. According to the latest issue of the "Statistical Abstracts of the German Empire" the production of beer amounted in 1905 to more than 42,000,000 hectoliters. It went down to 40,000,000 in 1908, and to 38,000,000 in 1909. This diminution is a clear indicator that the consumption of beer is falling off in similar proportion, as the exportation of German beer shows no reduction. As the population of the fatherland is growing from year to year by about 900,000 souls, the decrease is all the more remarkable.

It amounts to this: Ten years ago Germany consumed annually about 97 liters per head of its population. That figure went down to 89 seven years later, to 84 in 1908 and to 79 in 1909. Altogether a reduction of 20 per cent within ten years. Even the admirable stronghold of beer, the kingdom of Bavaria, follows the general tendency. A few years ago a Prussian Minister of State sang the praise of that Southern German race that fared so well with a consumption of 248 liters of beer per head. But this average came down to 239 in 1907, to 235 in 1908 and to 230 in 1909. That is a decrease by 7 per cent.

If we inquire for the causes of this applaudable change, we cannot doubt that the spread of the temperance movement stands in the foreground. It is not so much a matter of organization and outward show as in other countries that has won the day. For the light and wholesome German beer did not justify such a violent campaign as the stronger drinks of England and America. But the conviction grew with doctors and young sportsmen that alcoholic stimulants of any kind have an evil effect on our nervous system. The students did not think it a shame to drink less than the other fellows. Children were not accustomed any more to the bitter stuff, because it was considered nourishing. That the growing conviction of the danger of alcoholism is at the bottom of this movement we gather also from the fact that especially the beverages with sedimentary fermentation lose their popularity because they are considered stronger and more dangerous. The German brew with surface fermentation produces a drink that contains only 3 per cent of alcohol, while even a light claret or a still hock varies from 11 to 14 per cent.

On the whole, there can be no doubt that the reduction of the use of beer is continuous, and that the association of Germany and lager beer will soon be a matter of the past.

Labor And The Fair.

The Argonaut.

It would better be understood now than later that organized labor in San Francisco is preparing not only to monopolize the work of creating the Pacific-Panama Exposition, but to still further hold it as a special privilege of unionists who now live here. A circumstance which has come under the Argonaut's notice defines the situation. Attracted by reports of coming activities, there recently arrived here from a Middle Western State a carpenter, bringing his family and planning to make his home here. Being a union man in good standing at the place of his former residence, he anticipated no difficulty in finding employment under the rule of the closed shop. Indeed, he regarded himself as one who would be received hospitably by his fellow-unionists and permitted to share in the advantages which organization has won for them. His surprise may be imagined when he was informed that a rule had been enacted by which a member of his craft must be a resident of the city for three years before being permitted to go to work.

Unionism, it is plain, not only proposes to control work in San Francisco during the exposition years, but to prevent outsiders; even though unionists, from sharing in it. The rule of the closed shop is to be re-enforced by a special rule which will limit even the privileges of the closed shop to men now resident of San Francisco. New-comers are to be shut out. We are to have a closed shop within a closed shop; we are to suffer under the arbitrary dominion not merely of unionism, but of unionism circumscribed and curtailed to the advantage of the immediate and local union element. This incident, taken in connection with the recent declarations of Messrs. Tveitmo and Gallagher at San Rafael, sufficiently illustrates the aims and purposes of aggressive organized labor in San Francisco. No man of sense can misunderstand it.

The situation calls not only for definite but for prompt action. Every consideration of legality, equity, prudence calls for a settlement of the labor question at the threshold of our great enterprise. The plan as related to labor must be set down in advance. When work is begun it must be begun under a distinct understanding as to the principle under which it will be carried forward. There is but one just principle, and in view of the public character of the work, there is but one legal principle. The rule of the open shop—equal opportunity and favor to all—this is the only rule under which our fair can be successfully created, and this being so, the sooner the issue is determined the better.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

My magazine informs me, in language fierce and wild, that all the grub that warms me is poisoned and defiled. The bread is doped and deadly; a slice would kill a horse; the cake is but a medley of drugs we can't indorse. The poisoners are busy preparing human food; their game is weird and dizzy, unadmirable and rude. The tea that we are steeping is best and turnip-roots; our kraut is but the sweeping of cheap tobacco shops; the dairy jams and jellies are made of mud and lime; they will corrode our bellies, and knock us out in thos. We see the grocer fetch up the poisoned prunes we use; his jugs of mouthily ketchup, that's made of tar and booze. We eat his rotten peaches and chew his shredded wheat, and then our frenzied screeches res-echo through the street. My magazine is frantic, and says we're all at fault; with many a fit and antic, we ought to call a halt. We all should get excited, and chew the rag and yell, till all our wrongs are righted, and everything is well. But I am tired of snorting and fussing all the day, of pawing and cavoring, the magazine way. With grocer's grub I fill me each day, the whole year long; it doesn't seem to kill me, and I am well and strong.

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WALT MASON.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

PERCY HUNTER—Honolulu has a string on me; it will draw me back.

A. H. FORD—We are going to make the travel bureau mean something to every person who visits the Pacific.

SIR WILLIAM LYNE—Living in San Francisco is fully seventy-five per cent dearer than it is in Australia, say Sydney and Melbourne.

DAN RENEAR—It may be a couple of months, or it may be a couple of years, but I'll come back to dear old Hawaii. You couldn't chase me away for keeps.

C. MAYNE—It will be no trouble for the postal authorities to supply boiled water to their employees for drinking purposes, because they are always in hot water with the public.

SPEAKER HOLSTEIN—Well, I'm fixed for food. This morning I got a big consignment from Kohala of poi, bananas, fresh vegetables, fruit, chickens and eggs.

FRANK A. THOMPSON—The time is here for the business men to unite with the Legislature and ask the Federal government to take charge of our sanitation. No time should be lost.

W. A. KINNEY—Every American who goes to Europe is overcharged in the hotels and the only way to get along is to watch your bills and face the proprietor down when he goes too far.

WALTER DILLINGHAM—Lewis, the colored man who has been spoken of as a possible Federal Judge for Hawaii, was a fellow student of mine at Harvard and one of the ablest men there.

SOLDIER J. B. KING—The college athletes are asked to do far too much when they are expected to compete in eight or nine events. They cannot do themselves justice in them all, and will be thoroughly done up at the end of the day.

CAPTAIN PHILLIPS, S. S. Zealandia—I think that those immigration officials made a great deal bigger fuss over the two stowaways that escaped from our custody last December than is absolutely necessary. These stringent laws will drive shipping away. Besides, the men stated that they were American citizens, and they have left the Territory, that is pretty certain.

DR. CARL RAMUS—The U. S. Revenue Cutter Thetis is rendering splendid aid during the epidemic by preventing the carrying to other islands

of Honolulu fish and fresh vegetables by Japanese sampans. One sampan was held up with a lot of local fish aboard. The Japanese excused themselves on the pretense that the fish was for bait, but that didn't go.

OTTO BERNDT—Why steamships should be allowed to dump their refuse in the harbor is what gets beyond me. They have the whole broad ocean in which to throw their rubbish, but they must, for no apparent reason, pollute the harbor with waste from the galley and other garbage that might just as well be held until they get out to sea.

JOHN EFFINGER—I think it was Henry Ward Beecher who said that, "if cleanliness is next to godliness, soap must be a means of grace."

When the plague was rampant in Edinburgh a number of years ago, the Presbyterian clergy of that city united in appealing to Lord Canning, who was then Prime Minister of Great Britain, to proclaim a day of prayer and fasting, throughout the United Kingdom, so that God might alleviate the sufferings of the people of the stricken city. The Prime Minister replied to the clergy in this wise: "Get busy and clean up your city."

At whatever cost, that is precisely what the authorities of Honolulu should do. There are places, not one but many, all over this city, in which disease, once started, will breed like maggots on a piece of bad liver.

BEST LINIMENT.

Slight accidents and injuries are a frequent occurrence on the farm and in the work shop. A cut or bruise which is often the cause of much annoyance and loss of time, may be cured in about one-third the time usually required by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm as soon as the injury is received. There is no danger of blood poisoning resulting from an injury when this liniment is applied before the parts become inflamed and swollen. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Orders for crushed rock for Fort Shafter have been placed with the Honolulu Construction and Draying Co., Ltd., in the Robinson block on Queen street. The quality of the rock sold by the company is so regular that an invitation is extended the public to go out to the crusher at Mollahi and see it.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

CAPT. KERIGER

(Continued from page one.)

are only that little cut and the water knocked off along that wooden bar that you have seen, to show that she has had an accident.

"You've heard that old song, 'Hearts of Oak' about the British sailors, haven't you," was a seemingly irrelevant inquiry made by Captain Keriger of the reporter.

An affirmative reply was given, and Captain Keriger then produced a piece of wood.

"This," he said, "is oak, but it is not like the hearts of those British sailors. This is simply compressed sawdust and, when the water gets into it, it rots in no time. This is just like a sponge. It is a piece of the upper part of the Mol Wahine, and was thrown on our deck by the collision, but how a man could trust his life on a boat built of this wood I do not know. I do not wish to criticize Captain Sam at all, but I wouldn't trust myself on such a boat."

Captain Keriger then dug his pocket knife into it, and cut slices off it with wonderful ease.

"I feel awfully sorry for Captain Sam," he continued, "and would do all I could for him. I do not know him personally. From what I can hear, he is an excellent seaman and keeps an excellent watch. Everybody gives him a good name."

"I hold a pilot's license for New York harbor and bay, and the Mississippi River, and I have been an officer on the Great Lakes. I've never had an accident in my life, and I've never cost the government a nickel for the Kukul beyond her upkeep. I have been an officer since 1891, and have sailed out of many ports, as well as having been engaged in the English Channel trade."

"We have asked the secretary of commerce and labor to conduct an investigation in order to fix the blame. I feel that someone ought to shoulder the blame. If I am found guilty then I am willing to take the blame. I think that I did what was considered right. I had men all over the steamer to see whether they could locate the schooner, and see what damage had been done, but not one of them heard anyone crying for help."

Second Officer's Statement. Second Officer Shaw, who was on watch at the time the collision occurred, said:

"About 8:45 p. m. I looked at the clock, and remarked to the quarter-master that it was about time that we were picking up the Laeokalaau light. About ten minutes after that I observed the schooner on our starboard side close aboard. The wind was from the north, and it was dark. The first thing that I saw was her sails, but there were no lights. I starboarded my helm and sheered off, and she struck us a sliding blow on the starboard side. I immediately stopped the engines and called the captain, and informed him of what had occurred. I ran aft and I saw the schooner lying there heading in the wind. I could make out the outline of her sails. After the ship had been turned round I observed a green light, but only for a short time. There were no other lights. I heard no cries for help, and no flare-up lights were burnt."

Captain Sam's Alleged Contradictions. Captain Sam, it was stated to a Star reporter, had made some contradictions in his story. He stated in one portion of his narrative to a friend that there was insufficient wind to enable him to get way on in order to get out of the Kukul's way, and then later said that the wind carried his voice away.

Captain Sam is also said to have stated that at one time he was only twenty feet away from the Kukul, and could have swam to her with ease, but he preferred to stay in the water, and see whether he could assist his crew or not, and afterwards it became too late for him to get back to the steamer. These are parts of a statement that he is said to have made.

Captain Sam was naturally very upset this morning. He was not well enough to conduct any business, and he went straight to his home after a short interview with his agents, Hind, Rolph & Co. He could not make any coherent statement with regard to the matter at all. Naturally, the long immersion and the severe blow have been a great shock to him.

CARLO'S ENTERPRISE.

The man of moderate means now has the opportunity to own as fine a watch as is carried by anyone. J. Carlo, the Fort street jeweller, has received by the last boat a splendid assortment of Waltham watches, full jewelled and rich solid gold cases. These watches will be sold on very small weekly payments, and at prices no higher than elsewhere sold for cash.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

I Became so Nervous I Could Hardly Bear to Think.



MISS JENNIE M. FRAZER.
MISS JENNIE M. FRAZER, R. R. 5, or box 20, Gilman, Ill., writes: "I wish to recommend Peruna as a wonderful medicine."

"After suffering with every ailment that one could be afflicted with, I became so nervous I could hardly bear to think. My stomach would give me great distress, and I had catarrh of the bronchial tubes and throat."

"I began taking this valuable medicine and found almost immediate relief. I am well and hearty, and have not felt so well for years."

Peruna is not a narcotic. It does not act as a temporary stimulant for the nerves. The only way that Peruna could possibly relieve nervousness is to relieve the condition on which the nervousness depends.

Take, for instance, the case of Miss Frazer, of Illinois. Her nervousness was undoubtedly caused by the condition of her stomach and bronchial tubes. Peruna relieved her nervousness by regulating the action of the stomach and mitigating the catarrh of the bronchial tubes. Her nervousness disappeared simply because the organs of her body resumed their ordinary functions.

Good nerves depend upon good blood. Good blood depends upon normal digestion. It is claimed for Peruna that it will produce a vigorous appetite and regular digestion. There is no want of evidence on this subject.

Dirt has no show when Pau Ka Hana is used in the house. It gets in to the corner where the dirt usually takes refuge and leaves the spot absolutely clean. Your grocer will supply you.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Hawaiian Tobacco Plantation Co. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Tobacco Plantation, Limited, will be held at No. 5 Campbell Block, Honolulu, on Monday, the 20th day of March, 1911, at 9 o'clock a. m. Among other business there will be considered a proposed amendment of the By-Laws of the Company, relating to notices of meetings of Stockholders.

C. F. CLEMONS, Secretary.

Honolulu, March 4th, 1911. 3t

NOTICE.

See Chong, formerly proprietor of Kam Chong Co., has sold the business of Kam Chong Co. to Chang Joe Ying. Said See Chong is responsible for all debts of Kam Chong Co., contracted up to Feb. 21, 1911, excepting the following firms and amounts: Theo. H. Davies & Co., \$470.85; I. Rubenstein & Co., \$501.40; M. Phillips & Co., \$325.64.

CHANG JOE YING, Prop. Kam Chong Co.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Agent to grant marriage licenses. Loans Negotiated.—Real Estate. Court, Legal and Commercial Work.

O. P. Soares

Room 7, Magoon Building, Cor. Merchant and Alakea.

Houses For Rent

UNFURNISHED.
Afa, 3 B. R. \$50.00
Kaimuki 7th 6 B. R. 45.00
Kam. IV Rd. 4 B. R. 35.00
Lowery Road 3 B. R. 30.00
Kam. IV Rd. 3 B. R. 25.00
Walpio, 3 B. R. 19.00
Kam. IV Rd. 2 B. R. 15.00
Beretania & Alapai Sts.,
4, B. R. 37.50
Hayden Street, 4 B. R. 40.00
Vineyard Street, 2, B. R. 25.00
Kaimuki 12th, 2, B. R. 25.00
Cartwright Rd., 2 B. R. 18.00

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