

KAPIOLANI PARK COMMISSION HAS ATTRACTIVE PLANS FOR IMPROVING THE BEACH PROPERTY

Judge Cooper, secretary of the Kapiolani Park Commission, when seen this morning regarding the necessity for assisting the board by legislative appropriations, had the following to say:

The plan of the commissioners has been to divide the park in to sections, and as nearly as possible, to keep the permanent improvements in contiguous territory, in other words, to perfect one section before proceeding to the development of another.

Many Enjoy the Beach.

"One of the principal features of the park at present is the beach resort, which is patronized by a very large number of people, especially the schools and organizations in town, the attendance reaching nearly 5,000 a month. There has been a gradual increase in the attendance, and as the facilities have become known, each year has shown a larger increase over the preceding year. This particular property was acquired by the county and turned over to the commissioners as part of the park proper.

Plan to Make a Lake.

"Section one is fairly well advanced, but much more can be done to render it a suitable place for younger children. Borings are now being made to demonstrate the practicability of dredging out a portion of the mauka end of the park, or that portion of the park that is enclosed within the old race track, for the purpose of forming a lake, the material to be used in grading the playground to be supplied with the necessary apparatus, for which funds have been subscribed by members of the Park commission individually.

"Funds are needed for the construction of permanent bridges of artistic design, to be built of concrete or other lasting material, the dredging of the bays, the material to be used for topdressing the lawns, the extension of the irrigating system to sections two and three being towards Diamond Head, and for utilizing the polo field that has recently been graded by earth donated by gentlemen interested in the game of polo, it being understood that this area may be used for athletic sports, such as baseball, football, and other games during such periods as the grounds are not in use by the polo club.

"The Superintendent of Public Works has given his opinion that a portable dredge could be successfully constructed and operated at a low cost, and the commissioners are in hopes that an artesian well may be sunk on the premises for the purpose of supplying waters to flush the artificial lakes and streams and possibly for supplying part of the water for irrigating the lawns.

"The item in the Appropriation Bill before the Legislature would furnish funds for the construction of the necessary permanent improvements, the county generously donating funds for the upkeep of the park. One of the features contemplated by the Park commissioners is the construction of a banyan grove on a portion of section three, adjacent to the property of Irwin, Castle and Parker.

An Aviary is Planned.

"An aviary is also much desired, and this would no doubt become a counterpart of the aquarium, which is so much admired by our own people and tourists. This could very easily be made a very attractive feature, as the brilliant plumage of the tropical birds would rival the wonderful markings of the fish in the aquarium, the desire of the commissioners being that the park should be made a real beauty spot and a place to be frequented by visitors and for the purpose of giving ready access to others showing what can be done in a tropical climate in the way of foliage plants, flowering trees and vines, in connection with the opportunities for our own people to enjoy being in a beautiful spot handy to the city.

"We have been struggling along without any money for permanent improvements, only having sufficient for the maintenance of what we have. With the appropriation the permanent improvements could be extended, and a real progressive step made in establishing a park worthy of the name."

ARMY AND NAVY

Doesn't Want Saloons.
Chronicle: A communication from Colonel John P. Wisner, United States Army, commandant at the Presidio, has been received by the Board of Supervisors and by it referred to the Police Commission. Colonel Wisner asks the co-operation of the Board of Supervisors in preventing the granting of licenses to conduct saloons near the entrance to the Presidio, and is supplementary to the campaign to that end that has been waged for some months by residents in the vicinity. In the terse language of the soldier, Colonel Wisner describes the situation as follows:
"The effect of such concessions near military stations is no a question of experiment or theory. The past has demonstrated such effect in this identical locality with most disastrous results to the morals of the garrison, and to the moral cleanliness and respectability of one of the most attractive portions of the city. The very threshold of one of the most beautiful and instructive military reservations of the country was polluted with the stench of moral degradation and rottenness, and this a reservation that contributes loyally to the prosperity and business interests of San Francisco.
"The most respectable element of the liquor business does not seek the soldiers' patronage. The limited pay of the latter negatives a profit in the sale of the purest and best stock, and substitutions of brain-maddening concoctions are usually sold them. Low and depraved women flock to

(Continued on page ten.)

RAISING THE BATTLESHIP MAINE



COL. WM. M. BLACK, U. S. A., Who has charge of the work of raising the wreck of the battleship Maine.

HAVANA, April 9.—In the driving of the last few interlocking steel piles of the last twenty caissons forming the inclosing wall of the huge basin or cofferdam surrounding the wreck of the battleship Maine, the first stage in the work of removing the shattered remains of the warship has been brought to a successful conclusion.

The work was accomplished with rapidity and its progress was unmarked by a single mishap or hitch until the introduction of the final pile, which failed to interlock properly with those on either side.

This gave rise to a rumor that the stability of the caisson was endangered, but examination showed the trouble resulted from the pile being slightly deformed by an accidental blow from the iron bucket of a dredge working alongside. The extraction and replacing of three piles served to repair the damage.

The second stage of the work, that of filling the caissons as fast as completed with mud, clay and rock dredged from the harbor bottom, has been going on for some time, and now that the ring is completed, is being pushed forward with the utmost rapidity. The steam dredge, Norman Davis, loaned to the Government by the Huston-Trumbo Dredging Company, and the United States Army dredge Barnard, are dumping hundreds of tons of material into the caisson.

Filling the Caisson.

It is expected that the filling of the caissons will be completed by the end of April, and after that the most interesting stage of the work—that of pumping out the great basin and leaving exposed the hull of the battleship in precisely the condition she was on the morning after her destruction thirteen years ago—will begin.

As a guarantee of the security of the retaining wall around the basin, it is probable that riprap will be dumped around the exterior of the ellipse of caissons before the pumping begins.

The wreck itself will have to be carefully watched as the water level falls, there being some danger that the inclosing wall of the water and the mud in which it rests is withdrawn the hull may careen, just as ships have been known to do in dry dock when insufficiently secured.

As soon as the wreck is fully exposed the work of exploration in search of human bodies will take precedence.

It is practically certain when this stage of the work is reached a United States man-of-war will be ordered to Havana, and will lie close to the wreck to receive the bodies as fast as they are recovered and transport them to their final resting place.

May Determine Cause.

After that will come an exhaustive scrutiny of the shattered wreck by experts, who, in the opinion of engineer officers, will be able to determine beyond all question precisely the character of the agency whereby the destruction of the Maine was effected.

Probably many months will elapse before the final stage of the work—the extraction and disposition of the wreck.

It is known that the forward part of the ship, about one-third of her length, is practically detached from the rest, and is so shattered it will have to be extracted piecemeal. When the afterpart has been stripped as far as possible of all heavy weights, including the two turrets, weighing, with their pairs of ten-inch guns, about 200 tons each, it is hoped it will be possible to build a bulkhead across the shattered end and float the hulk out of the basin to be sunk, and in all probability hundreds of fathoms deep, in the straits of Florida.

Finally will come the extraction of the thousands of steel piles composing the twenty caissons and the dredging of the material with which they were filled. This may not be completed before the end of the year.

WAIKIKI RECLAMATION PLAN AS APPROVED BY BOARD OF HEALTH SOME YEARS AGO

The continued prevalence of cholera here and the failure of the anti-mosquito campaign, have served to revive discussion of plans to reclaim the McCully tract and other Waikiki swamps. Several years ago plans were worked out in detail for the filling in of these swamps. The plans involved creation of a lagoon, which the ocean tides would regularly enter, and a park, with blocks of residence lots where there are only duck ponds now. It was set forth in a communication to the Board of Health by its former president, L. E. Pinkham, and was approved by the Board, though nothing was done to carry it out. Pinkham's description of the plan, aside from the technical details was as follows:

To the Members of the Board of Health:

Section 1025 Revised Laws of the Territory of Hawaii, reads as follows, and is mandatory:

"Whenever in the opinion of the Board of Health any tract or parcel of land situated in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, shall be deleterious to the public health in consequence of being low, and at times covered or partly covered by water, or of being improperly drained, or incapable by reasonable expenditure of effectual drainage, or for other reason in an unsanitary or dangerous condition, it shall be the duty of the Board of Health to report such fact to the Superintendent of Public Works, together with a brief recommendation of the operation deemed advisable to improve such land."

The President of the Board of Health, After Months of Study and Investigation, Asserts the Waikiki District Under Consideration is at the Present Time "Deleterious to the Public Health"—"Is Low, Covered and Partly Covered With Water"—"Is Not Drained At All"—"Is Capable of Effectual Drainage" and is "In An Unsanitary and Dangerous Condition."

He Further Claims That, as This Particular Land is Encroached Upon, it Will Become an Intense and Constant Menace to the Health and Ev-

ery Other Sound Interest of the City of Honolulu.

He Further Claims that the District is Incapable of Reclamation by Any Expenditure Within the Means of Private Owners.

The President of the Board of Health Recommends That the Government, by Its Right of Eminent Domain, Shall in an Equitable and Just Manner Acquire Such Ownership and Rights in Said District as Shall Enable It to Transform It into an Absolutely Sanitary, Beautiful and Unique District, One That Will Add Immensely to the Reputation of Honolulu at Home and Abroad.

No City Can Take Advantage of the Opportunities, Nature and Art Present, to Become Distinguished as a Healthful, Sanitary and Beautiful City, if It Depends on the Caprice of Individual Owners in Establishing the Character of and Streets of a District.

Under Such Circumstances No Artistic or Harmonious Plan of a Great District Can Be Concealed or Executed.

Even the Public Sanitary and all Other Public Utilities Become Mere Make Shifts.

In the Long Run Public and Private Economy is Impossible.

Future of Honolulu.

Nature, sanitation and human circumstance fix world-wide prominence and importance on certain strategic points in commerce, navigation and defense. Human events have moved slowly, but are becoming intensely accelerated, and it would seem Honolulu is now beginning to fulfil her destiny.

While to us the statement has become trite, we cannot assert too emphatically or frequently the universally acknowledged fact that Honolulu and these Islands possess the combination of incomparable climate and scenery, and are directly within the main stream of world travel, which can never be diverted.

We possess all that nature can grant for a charming place of residence and need only to intelligent-

(Continued on page ten.)

FAIRCHILD'S FIGURES SHOWING LEASED LANDS AND REVENUES

Senator Fairchild has a mass of figures to back him on the proposition to accomplish the passage of his bill to ask Congress to amend the Organic Act concerning the limitation of leases of developed lands of plantations.

Fairchild, after much gathering of statistics, finds that the total annual revenue of the territory from general leases, water licenses and rights of way amounts to \$201,845. It is divided by islands as follows: Hawaii, \$88,073; Maui, \$66,553; Molokai, \$2,092; Oahu, \$21,929; Kauai, \$23,297.

These figures are subdivided in this manner: From water licenses, Hawaii, \$1,682; Maui, \$56,100; Molokai, nothing; Oahu, \$3,055; Kauai, \$6,834.

From lands leased direct to plantations: Hawaii, \$59,706; Maui, \$3,808; Molokai, nothing; Oahu, \$5,110; Kauai, \$13,891.

From lands leased for agricultural and pastoral purposes: Hawaii, \$26,685; Maui, \$6,645; Molokai, \$2,092; Oahu, \$13,674; Kauai, \$2,571.

The total from water licenses for the territory is \$67,671; from lands leased direct to plantations, \$82,516; from lands leased for agricultural and pastoral purposes, \$51,758; the total revenue being \$201,845, as above noted.

The statement of public lands and waters as completed from the public records, shows:

Total area of public land, 1,674,804.44 acres; leased, 877,841.87; not leased, 796,962.57.

Of the 877,841.87 acres 428,131.59 are leased direct to plantations, classified as follows:

Land in cane (developed), 35,042.41 acres; suitable for cane (undeveloped), 2,947.20; agriculture (undeveloped), 7,896.86; in rice, 1,030.75; leased for pastoral purposes, 119,445.37; in forests, 84,373.11; designated as waste, 119,631.14; not classified, 57,765.02.

According to the foregoing list the lands to be removed from homesteading purposes in accordance with concurrent resolution No. 9 are less than 40,000 acres but it is safe to state that there are sufficient undeveloped cane, agricultural and pastoral lands contiguous to the plantations to increase the territory's revenue, were such lands leased to plantations, by nearly two hundred thousand dollars a year. Fairchild declares the money is needed for opening up other homestead lands and for the general development of the territory along proper lines.

EASY TO PLEASE.

"So," said his girl's papa furiously, "you think you could make my little girl Aretusa happy?"

The young man considered his prospective pain-law, who had gout and a face like a fire engine, and an eighty horsepower temper.

"She's been happy with you, sir, hasn't she?" the young man asked.

"I think so, my boy—I think so," replied his girl's papa. "I certainly think so. I think so certainly. I'm certain I think so."

"Well," chimed in the young man sweetly. "If she's been happy with you, I certainly think I can make her happy. I think so. I think so certainly. I'm certain I think so."

Plus Ah Printing

INTER-ISLAND HAPPENINGS

HILO, April 15.—Ex-Governor George R. Carter paid Hilo a visit last week, coming up and returning by the Mauna Kea, accompanied by E. Faxon Bishop, of Brewer & Co. They made a trip of inspection along the Brewer plantations near this city and spent the rest of their time in Hilo. Governor Carter expressed himself as very much surprised at the manner in which Hilo had improved during the interval of several years which has elapsed since his last visit here. In speaking of this he said:

"Hilo is certainly going ahead remarkably and the general appearance of the town is a great improvement. It no longer has the appearance of a little place like Hilo in the Philippines, with the houses set up on a row of stilts on the waterfront. The sanitation of the place has been remarkably improved and it has a healthy, go ahead aspect that will mean a great deal. The Hamakua branch of the Hilo Railroad will do great things for the town and with the constantly increasing shipping which is now coming and which will be greatly added to by the opening of the Panama Canal, I look forward to a great future for your city."

May Lose Other Eye.

HILO, Hawaii, April 17.—Engineer William South, of the Kaiwika plantation, Ooka'a, is a patient at the Hilo Hospital suffering from a severe injury to one of his eyes. The accident was caused by the flying up of a steel chip which struck the eye and became embedded there. While Drs. Collins and Irwin, who have charge of the patient, hope that he will recover the full use of the eye, the case is a serious one, being made the more so on account of the fact that the patient

(Continued on page ten.)