

HAWAIIAN STAR.

SECOND SECTION

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DR. O'DAY'S SECOND ARTICLE ON LEPROSY HERE DEALS WITH THE ATCHERLY AND WALLACK INCIDENTS

The following appears in the Medical Sentinel, Portland, as a second article on "Leprosy in Hawaii," by Dr. J. C. O'Day, who spent some time here:

As an evidence that Hawaii should divorce the problem of her leprosy from her politics, I will refer to the ridiculous position she got herself into with one notorious Wallack, and an unfortunate physician by the name of Atcherly. My sense of justice will not permit me to mention the name of those two men, Wallack and Atcherly, without feeling an apology is due to the latter. Atcherly was a refined, scholarly gentleman—Wallack, an uncouth vulgar pretender. Doctor Atcherly I knew personally, but Wallack having left the islands prior to my visit to Hawaii, what I know of the man is hearsay. But that he was most vile and unscrupulous I was assured by many who knew the fellow well—even by many, who for a time, had jellived in him.

Brilliant, But Insane.

Poor Doctor Atcherly was a drug-paranoias. Never had I an occasion to converse with this truly wonderful man, but what I would recall all I had read of that sorrowful character, Thomas De Quincy, the author of "The Confessions of an Opium-Eater." The autobiography of De Quincy, which offers so much to the student of classic literature, cannot be read into very far before the reader is face to face with the unanswerable question, "How could so brilliant a mind fall victim to the terrible habit of opium eating?" Whenever I sat and conversed with Dr. Atcherly in his cell in the insane asylum at Honolulu, the same question would always suggest itself.

Dr. Atcherly was a gentleman born. His culture and gracious manner never deserted him. A truly refined scholar, yet with all, insane. With that untiring faith and zeal which characterizes the delusions of paranoia, Atcherly believed sincerely he had discovered a cure for leprosy. Before the legislators of the Hawaiian Territory, he presented his claim with such an earnestness and enthusiasm as to drag down an appropriation of several thousands of dollars with which a leper hospital was built and himself placed in charge of it. Then with an earnestness of determination that scarcely brooked inter-

ruption or rest he proceeded to demonstrate his cure upon those of the lepers the Board of Health had selected for the experiment. Money did not enter into his scheme, but with the frenzy of insanity he pleaded solely for the privilege of eradicating leprosy from the face of the earth. Thus did the politicians of Hawaii, unwittingly of course, place a part of the leper problem in the hands of a lunatic.

Wallack a Fake.

Not so with Wallack. To be sure he was not insane, for, what one does not possess, one cannot lose. Instead of scholarly attainments, Wallack preferred to acquire the art of dust throwing, and so blinded the eyes of those about him that they actually mistook the dust for brilliancy. "I have the only cure!" he shouted long and loud, and before the echo had died away he had bluffed himself and his cure, not only into public attention, but into the attention of many politicians as well, and with such effect that "Wallack, and anti-Wallack" factions sprung up with mushroom rapidity. It was argued that he should be privileged to demonstrate his cure, but it was strenuously opposed on the just grounds that the fellow was an ignoramus, and to allow such to experiment on the sick would be not only folly but dangerous as well. To some of the politicians this made no difference. Anxious for re-election, they preferred to laud him as a great benefactor, contending that the opposition was inspired by jealousy rather than an interest in the afflicted lepers.

The true motive, however, was to spike down a goodly portion of the native Hawaiian's vote, for it is through promises to do something for the leper that a big majority of this vote is secured. Leprosy is the cause of many a headache in Hawaii. So with aching hearts on one side, and the politician's noise on the other, Wallack lost no time, but began to sell his cure, extorting exorbitant fees from those unfortunate people who happened to have a loved one away out there on that dreaded Island of Molokai. Finally he was arrested for practicing medicine without a license, convicted, and after serving a term in jail, left the country. Many Hawaiians.

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FRANCIS J. HENEY.

The California graft prosecutor. He will probably be the next United States Senator from his state.

ARMY AND NAVY

Cavalry drilling in double rank is something new in the United States regulations, but according to orders received by yesterday's mail, this style of drill is to be inaugurated at once, and practice in this formation held at least twice each week.

For the purpose troops of ninety-six men are required, which will require the doubling up of the regular troops, which now have a strength of but thirty or forty men, on an average. The squadron will be the unit in these drills and there will be no interval between troops.

The new order will not make any change in the regular formation of the troops of the regiment, and the double rank formation will, for the present at least, be employed only in special drill exercises. It will of course make a supernumerary list of officers.

The orders were transmitted from local headquarters to the Fifth Cavalry, at Schofield Barracks yesterday afternoon, and the troops will probably be trying out the new stunts within a day or two.

It is stated that this formation is in use in some European armies, and that at one period in American history it did form a part of our own army regulations.

Fastest Big Ship in World.

HAMBURG, September 13.—It is now said that Germany has the fastest big ship in the world. The new dreadnought cruiser Moltke is credited with a speed of twenty-nine and a half knots on her trials. The Moltke is a ship of 23,000 tons and 80,000 horsepower.

Court Martial at Mare Island.

VALLEJO, September 14.—The trial by court martial of Gunner Henry McEvoy, U. S. N., whose wife committed suicide here on September 5th, was begun today at the Mare Island navy yard. McEvoy is charged with drunkenness, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.

One specification says that he was intoxicated and quarreled with his wife—the day of her death. McEvoy pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

May Bombard Real Vessel.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—Well pleased with the results accomplished in the shooting up of the old battleship San Marcos (Texas), the navy department is considering the advisability of assigning some obsolete vessel on the west coast for use

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HONOLULU CAN EXTEND HER OWN POSTAL SERVICE, SAYS PRATT, BY PROVIDING BOXES

"If Honolulu wants extension of the mail carrier delivery service," said Postmaster Pratt yesterday, "the citizens must put in more mail boxes. With the present force at our disposal we could cover a lot more territory if citizens generally would put in boxes, and thus there would be an immediate extension without our having to ask Washington for more men."

Mr. Pratt handed the Star the following extract from the Proceedings of the National Convention of Postmasters bearing upon the subject:

The President: I will call upon the Hon. Seth B. Strong, of Houston, Texas, to read his paper on the subject:

"Shall Patrons Be Required to Provide Mail Boxes as a Condition to Receive City Delivery Service?"

Mr. Strong: The National Association of Postmasters—Offices of the First Class: In the treatment of the subject forming the caption of this paper, it is assumed that postmasters and supervisory employes engaged in city delivery service generally and certainly all carriers, take the affirmative stand on this proposition which I most unreservedly do.

Advantages of the House Mail Receptacle to the Patron.

It is in the interest of prompt service and will enable the carrier to perform quicker service and to reach the last house on his route much earlier each trip. At the hour the carrier calls at residences in the morning, the lady of the house or the servant seldom finds it convenient to meet the carrier at the door. It is in the interest of patrons generally not to be required to suspend duties in which they may be engaged, for the purpose of meeting the carrier.

It secures safe and regular delivery of mail, when patrons are not at home, as against leaving it exposed when thrown upon galleries or otherwise unprotected when placed under doors or screens or through blinds.

Along this line of argument, the views of a patron are submitted herewith, he is an officer of a large corporation, has a slot in every office

door—and when advised that he had erected a specially good box at his house unsolicited, I interviewed him and learned that he appreciated the advantages of the house receptacles for mail to such a degree that he devised one for his own use. His intelligent treatment of the subject prompted me to solicit his views in writing from a patron's view-point with which he complied, as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Strong:

"In compliance with your request for an expression as to whether or not residents of cities should be required to provide mail boxes as a condition to receive free delivery service, will say surely it should be required that mail boxes be furnished at all places of business, offices and dwellings receiving free delivery service. As to whether they should be furnished and charged for by the Post Office Department, by the property owners or by the party occupying the house, is a question.

"Under present conditions city letter carriers cannot comply with the rules and regulations governing them and please all patrons. City letter carriers when delivering mail are required to go to the house door, blow his whistle, ring the door bell or knock and wait a reasonable time for the patron to come and receive the mail, and in case the patron does not come within a reasonable time the mail is not delivered until the next trip, or next day. If a carrier making 300 deliveries a day be required to wait one minute on each delivery, more than one half the day would be consumed. This delay would be avoided if suitable receptacles should be placed at each house and would insure safety of mail matter, earlier delivery and a reduction in the expense of carriers as each carrier could cover at least one-third more territory and give perfect service.

"For the protection of the Post Office Department, carrier and patron and receptacle should be such as would prevent the removal of mail by pilferers, protect it against inclemencies of weather, dust, dirt, etc., and against removal of exterior boxes from walls, posts or houses to which they are attached.

"Evidently the Post Office Department, he is an officer of a large corporation, has a slot in every office

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ICE FOR BLUEJACKETS TAKES PLACE OF RUM AND TOBACCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The cargo of the Matson liner Larline, when the Pacific fleet goes to Honolulu every Matson steamer that leaves here during the cruisers' stay at the island port will take from here 1000 gallons of ice cream. The blue-jacket of long ago was addicted to rum and tobacco. The enlisted man of the new navy consumes large quantities of ice cream and candy, and provision has been made for a steady supply of ice cream while the ships are in the south seas.

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Alaska Investigations Galore

By J. A. BRECKONS.

(Special Correspondence of The Star.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—With the Secretary of the Interior back from Alaska after a personal investigation of conditions there; with Pinchot and Senator Poindexter of Washington now looking over the same field; with Delegate Wickersham, who is supposed to know all about Alaskan conditions, home for another conference with his constituency, and the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department promising a searching inquiry of Alaskan conditions in the near future, interest now centers around the question: What policy will be adopted to make possible the opening of Alaskan coal fields?

In view of the several searching inquiries mentioned above, and in advance of the presentation of the resulting bills at the coming session, a brief summary of recent Alaskan coal legislation will prove interesting. While known to be opposed to the theory of federal landlordism in general, but responding to what he believed to be a widespread opinion that the leasing system should be put to the test on Alaskan coal lands, Congressman Mondell, as chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the Sixty-first Congress, prepared a measure providing for the leasing of Alaskan coal lands. This bill was carefully gone over by the committee, and introduced in the House on January 25, 1911, and favorably reported out of committee in February. It was impossible to give

this bill a thorough hearing under the rules, as the only opportunity given for its consideration was under suspension of the rules, requiring a two-thirds majority and allowing only forty minutes debate.

The criticisms made of the bill were on the ground that the area of the lease proposed—2,500 acres—was too large, and that the royalties proposed—three to ten cents per ton—were too small. The bill was defeated.

Prior to this, Senator Nelson had introduced what was supposed to be an administration Alaskan coal land leasing measure, which was reported but never considered in the Senate. The Nelson bill fared no better than the Mondell measure at the hands of those who were supposed to be favorable to the policy of a coal-leasing law; in fact, from some such views as so-called conservationists are widely quoted, the Nelson bill received special notice and condemnation. Among the criticisms they directed against this measure were objections to the area proposed as the maximum lease—3,200 acres in the original bill and amended to 2,500 acres; to the amount of royalty—from five to fifteen cents in the original bill but amended to five to ten cents.

Since the defeat of the Mondell bill by the House, those who are earnestly desirous of the enactment of legislation which will make possible a proper, orderly and permanent de-

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KANSAS HAS A PLAN TO GIVE PRISONERS A CHANCE TO FARM

TOPEKA, Kan., September 6.—A new plan, intended to give Kansas prisoners a new idea of life, has been put in effect at the Kansas penitentiary, according to a report of Warden J. K. Coddling, made to Governor Stubbs.

Every man that is sent to the prison is given six months' work on the prison farm just previous to his release. The men get out in the open, they are tanned and sunburned, have more liberty and less discipline, get close

to nature and leave the prison with the hatred of men and laws gone and really wanting to try to live better lives.

Many years ago an island in the Missouri river was sold to the State by some political sharper, who made a lot of money in the deal. The island has never been used, and the lands owned by the State around the prison have never been used to any great extent for farming.

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TERRIBLE RECORD OF TUBERCULOSIS

(Rev. J. M. Lydgate, in the Garden Isle.)

"Tuberculosis is one of the oldest and most destructive diseases in the world. Four hundred years before Christ Hippocrates, a Greek physician, described it intelligently, and it has been with us ever since.

"While other diseases may be more dreaded, popularly, this is by far the most deadly. The annual mortality due to this cause in Germany is 100,000, in France 150,000, in the United States 150,000. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said that every other man or woman you meet on the streets is, or will be, a tuberculosis victim.

"A few years ago the world was appalled at the terrible destruction of

life in the Martinique disaster when 30,000 people were killed. Tuberculosis in the United States alone carries off five times as many people every year.

"The American Civil War was one of the most destructive wars of modern times. It cost upwards of 160,000 lives in the four years of its course—a trifle more than the annual loss of life through tuberculosis in the United States today.

"While all life is valuable, it is not all equally so—at least from an economic point of view. There are various other diseases like diphtheria—scarlet fever, infantile paralysis, etc., which take their victims from

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TELLS PERJURER TO MAKE GOOD

NEW YORK, September 6.—Mayor Gaynor, who was a supreme court justice before he became mayor, today received from a former New Yorker, now living in Los Angeles, a letter confessing that the writer had committed perjury in a lawsuit tried before Justice Gaynor and thereby unjustly defeated the opposing party. The writer said he had since been "converted" and wanted to confess, so that he might be forgiven. The mayor, in reply, wrote:

"You state that some time ago you were a false witness before me when I was a judge and deceived me, so that I decided the case wrongly, and that you make this confession to me because you have become a Christian

"According to my views you have to do more than this to be forgiven. You have to make amends. Mere talk does not purchase forgiveness. Where anything is stolen or got unjustly it must be refunded before forgiveness can be expected, if the sinner is able to refund.

"That is the way I understand it. So you had better tell me what the case was so I may look it up and see what loss the defeated party sustained and then you must restore his money to him or make good his loss. If this be not your view I fear you are in error in supposing that you have got religion and are a Christian." The Mayor did not disclose the