

HAWAIIAN STAR.

SECOND SECTION

PAGES 9 TO 12

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PAGES 9 TO 12.

PURE FOOD INSPECTORS LOCATE HORSE PICKLING WORKS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, September 20.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's inspection force of the pure food department made public yesterday the results of an investigation of a New Jersey "rendering plant," which has lately combined the business of preparing "pickled horse meat" for European consumption with that of manufacturing fertilizer and other products from the carcasses of animals.

Eugene J. Schwarz of the Schwarz Brothers Company of Kearny, N. J., which is the concern named by the federal investigators, made a statement last night that no diseased horses or horses dead by other means than slaughter were converted into pickled meat for human consumption, though in this he is not supported by the reports of the Wiley men.

The federal inspectors turned the case over to the New Jersey State Board of Health at the last minute, however, because an interstate and international shipment which would have brought the matter into the jurisdiction of Dr. Wiley's men, was held up and delayed.

The New Jersey State Board of Health gave out the following statement last night:

The United States Department of Agriculture has turned over to the State Board of Health of New Jersey certain information which leads the board to believe that Schwarz Brothers Company of Kearny have been guilty of violation of the food and drug act, and the slaughter house license act of this State, and the board has turned this information

Say Firm Was Tipped Off.

According to federal investigators, the original plan was for a general round-up of horse meat dealers to force them to live up to the letter of the law, but the plan miscarried through a tip, said to have been given to the Kearny firm by a town official who learned of the federal investigation. The Wiley men then turned all their attention toward getting a successful case against the Kearny firm.

At Bluemont, Va., last night Dr. Wiley declared that he considered the Kearny case one of the most important ever handled by his men. He has instructed his inspectors and investigators to hold themselves in readiness to give every possible aid to the New Jersey state officials in their prosecution of the case.

"Aside from their proof that the meat in question is the flesh of horses and other animals that have died otherwise than by slaughter, my inspectors and the other persons who have worked on this investigation have observed some practices so sensationally repulsive that I hardly can give credence to their existence," Dr. Wiley added.

Schwarz Brothers Company of Kearny, admittedly international dealers in horse meat, is the concern charged with these offenses by Dr. Wiley's men. This firm has shipped horse

(Continued on page twelve.)

ARMY AND NAVY

Will Ask for Dreadnoughts.

Congress will be asked again this winter to consider the construction of two new battleships of the largest type yet proposed. All the naval estimates, with the single exception of the programme, are now completed ready for submission to the Secretary of the Navy on his return to Washington. These battleships will probably be of about the size of the New York and Texas, just being laid down at New York and Newport News, though strong pressure is being brought to bear to have the size increased to 30,000 tons in order to give the ships more armor protection than is planned for the New York type, as well as more and heavier guns.

Orders 7500 Projectiles.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., September 20.—The Bethlehem Steel Works today received a contract from the United States Government to furnish the navy with 5000 8-inch and 2500 12-inch armor piercing projectiles.

The order will keep the projectile plant at the steel works busy for months.

Visiting Chinese Admiral.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept 20.—An interesting visitor to the Bethlehem Steel Works today was

Admiral Ching and staff of six of the Chinese Imperial Navy, who arrived recently in the Chinese warship, Hai-chi.

The officials of the steel works escorted the visitors through the plant. They had luncheon at noon at the company's dining room. Admiral Ching said he was greatly pleased with his visit.

Rear Admiral Isherwood Ill.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Rear Admiral Benjamin Franklin Isherwood, retired, who was a chief engineer of the United States navy from 1861 to 1869, and who is now in his ninetieth year, is dangerously ill at his home here. He entered the navy in 1844, and was retired in 1884.

Colonel Dunn Retired.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—As a result of a reconsideration of the case of Lieut. Col. Bevelly W. Dunn of the ordnance department of the army that officer will be placed on the retired list on his own application after more than thirty years' active service. There are several features of interest in this case.

Col. Dunn is the inventor of Dunnite, a powerful explosive, and is one

(Continued on page ten.)

CHAMP CLARK SAYS TAFT'S CONDUCT IS REVOLUTIONARY

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Sept. 20.—"It should be stated that the Demo-Champ Clark, Speaker of the national House of Representatives, "came home" today to make a speech in behalf of the State Democratic ticket. An escort of one hundred men who were pupils of Clark when he taught school in Anderson County nearly forty years ago, were at the depot to welcome him.

It was a gala day for the people of Lawrenceburg and surrounding country. Five thousand gallons of burgoos was served free to men, women and children. One of the features of the day was a parade.

Jas. B. McCleary, Democratic nominee for Governor; Congressman Ollie James and others of national prominence took part in welcoming Clark.

The Speaker dwelt on "Triumphant Democracy" in his speech. He said in part:

"Democrats everywhere are cheerful, united and aggressive, while our Republican friends are sad, on the defensive and split into bitter factions. President Taft is leading the stand-pat faction, while Senator Robert Marion La Follette heads the insurgents. With them it is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt.

"They are so thoroughly destroying each other that sometimes it seems that all we have to do is to stand still and see the salvation of the Lord.

"The new Democratic House has made a record so splendid as to surprise our friends and dumfounded our enemies.

"The great battle of 1912 must be fought on the record of the Democrats in this Congress, and upon that record we can win not only next year, but for years to come.

"The President's veto of the Statehood resolution was made upon doubtful constitutional authority. In his veto the President asserts that the principal point at issue was the recall, particularly the recall of judges. He is entirely mistaken. He raised a far greater and more far-reaching question and took the wrong side of it, and that is whether a State has the right to adopt for itself such a Constitution as it desires, subject, of course, to the Constitution of the United States.

"The American people, who love a square deal, will not permit him to shift the issue from the great question of a State having the right to adopt any sort of Constitution which suits it within the limitations named to a petty squabble about the recall.

"The President's action makes it clear as the sun shining at midday in a cloudless sky that the people can hope for no relief from tariff extortions at the hands of the Republican party, but must look to us for relief from the monstrous load which they are now carrying.

"The language of the President's veto message raises a very grave question. He seems to think that Congress should not consider or pass any tariff bills except such as he recommends. This assumption is not only absurd, but is revolutionary."

REPRESSION OF REVOLUTIONARY MANIFESTATIONS IN SPAIN

MADRID, Spain, September 20.—The arrest of workmen's committees and political agitators in the disturbed districts has been ordered by the Government, acting under the royal decree of yesterday suspending the constitutional guarantees because of the revolutionary activity. Three hundred persons were imprisoned in this city last night. Among those arrested here was Senor Largo Caballero, general counsel for the vice president of the General Union of Labor. His offices were closed.

The soldiers are doing police duty. Arrests were made during the night in several provincial cities. At Barcelona 158 persons were apprehended and many were taken into custody at Bilbao, Seville, Valencia and Saragossa. Dispatches from these places report quiet today.

There have been some disorders in small industrial centers. The revolutionaries apparently are still in possession of Jativa, toward which troops are marching from Valencia. At Jativa and Carcagente rioters set fire to the public buildings and tore up the railway tracks. There has been trouble at Amurrio.

The military here has taken into its

keeping arms and munitions of every description which were on sale. Complete quiet reigned at the capital today. Similar military measures have been taken in other cities. The whole army is under arms.

The general strike in this city called for today was prevented by the action of the authorities and the railways were running as usual.

Thirty thousand men in the building trades received an order this afternoon to strike and it is believed that they may go out. The military is taking extreme precautions. Detachments of troops are stationed at the principal points of the city, at railway stations, public buildings, schools, convents and markets.

A general strike in the province of Codova was decided upon today. This will affect the extensive coal mines at Belmez and Penarroya.

The Workmen's Committee at Gijon outwitted the military, and meeting secretly last night, planned a general strike. They sent agents into all workshops and factories early in the morning and the strike became general. The garrison here is small and the authorities have asked for more troops with which to deal with the situation.

DEATH OF THE VETERAN CHINESE CUSTOMS CHIEF

LONDON, September 20.—Sir Robert Hart, director general of the customs of China from 1901 to 1908, and inspector general from 1863, died today. Sir Robert had been living in England since his retirement from the Chinese service on account of ill-health.

Sir Robert Hart, who was an Irishman by birth, had been in the Chinese maritime service since 1859. He was born in 1835.

The office of Director General of Chinese Customs—inland as well as maritime—was bestowed upon him, together with other higher honors exceptional in the case of a foreigner and as a reward for services rendered the Chinese Government in connection with the international settlement of the Boxer troubles.

Sir Robert Hart was the most potent link between China and the western

world. He created its customs service; he gave China a comprehensive tariff, and was behind practically every commercial treaty that China made prior to 1908, when he returned to England on account of ill health. Soon after his return he retired from the Chinese service.

He was secretary to the Commission of Allies which met in Canton in 1858. He entered the Chinese customs service as Deputy Commissioner the next year. After being advanced to the post of Inspector General of Customs in 1863 he reorganized the service on modern lines. Chinese and Malay pirates at that time made Chinese waters unsafe to commerce. Hart equipped a large fleet of steam vessels to hunt the pirates down. He established lighthouses, and later, a postal

service.

INTER-ISLAND HAPPENINGS

Kohala Midget Items.

KOHALA, Oct. 4.—Last Thursday night a burglar got into the Kukuihaele Pacific Sugar Mill store and helped himself to \$25 worth of skating pumps and other groceries. The police officers were notified the next morning, and with their guns and clubs were among the camps and cane fields searching for the much wanted skater—who, no doubt, is still skating on the invisible floor.

The nine-year-old son of Mr. Manuel De Fontes, night watchman of the Pacific Sugar Mill, fell from a tree last week when attempting to climb higher for a dove's nest. Unfortunately, one of the limbs gave way and the lad fell to the ground. The result was he had two large cuts on his leg from a barbed wire. The doctor was summoned and the cuts were attended to. The boy is doing well so far.

On last Friday Joachin de Souza, manager of the Kohala store, celebrated his thirty-fifth birthday. Many happy returns. Thirty-three years ago that day he landed on these islands with the first shipload of Portuguese immigrants. He is a fine example of what Portuguese young blood can achieve in these islands.

We learn that the number of wireless messages sent and received by the Kohala Telephone Company averages about five a day. Kohala is not so much "out of the world" after all.

Mr. Frank May is back at work at Hona after a siege of five months in Honolulu in the hands of the doctors. While he has the use of his arm, it will be some little time before he will be himself again.

It is reported that Rev. Mr. Kekuewa, jailor at Kapaau, is assisting Rev.

(Continued on page ten.)

FROM THE OLD TO THE NEW

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and round the world—because it is a few hundred men gathered for the last time in the assembly hall of the old Y. M. C. A. building. On the platform with President R. H. Trent were

P. C. Jones, Canon Ault, Rev. A. A. Ebersole and Captain Isaiah Bray. After a brief prayer and song service, Captain Isaiah Bray, the first general secretary of the Honolulu Young Men's Christian Association and one of the most active in making the old building a reality, briefly addressed the meeting. He said:

"Usually there is a good deal of significance in the final hauling down of any national flag. Hawaii has had her full share of these experiences. The present interesting occasion and cannot but arouse many tender emotions in some of us who stand here today, as we have seen from the beginning the now ending twenty-eight years of excellent work done in this building. Others of our associates who were earnestly interested in the work have gone beyond. Among those early active members and workers I recall Mr. C. M. Cooke, Mr. T. H. Davies, Judge Judd, Mr. W. W. Hall, Mr. J. B. Atherton, and Messrs. John and Henry Waterhouse. My own work was necessarily intermittent, between my voyages in the Morning Star; but being in port for three months, at the time this building was dedicated, I was honored with an invitation to become the first, and temporary, general secretary and to inaugurate the work.

"I have always felt a great deal of sympathy for our American rear-admirals, when their age limit having been reached, their flag of honor has to come down, and they are retired. It is with a different feeling that I now strike this flag—emblem under which I was born, have always lived, and for so many years sailed round

and round the world—because it is only lowered to ascend to a more honored place over a larger building with increased facilities for more extended work."

While the audience stood, Captain Bray went out on the veranda and slowly lowered the flag from the old building, brought it in and laid it on the speaker's desk. He then concluded his speech with the following remarks:

"As the first general secretary, I should be gratified to take by the hand the present one, who is unavoidably absent today. I feel assured that some of the best efforts of his life have been thrown into the successful completion of the noble building you act, and that the work to follow under his and his associates' guidance will redound to the glory of God and the Christian welfare of young men."

P. C. Jones spoke briefly, reviewing the history of the association, mentioning the names of many of those who were active in years gone by, but who have passed to the Great Beyond. After the benediction by Canon Ault, the audience filed out of the building and stood on the veranda while P. C. Jones slowly turned the lock for the last time.

While they sang "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" the large and new flag and Y. M. C. A. pennant were raised and flung to the evening breeze and hung to the new building across the street.

The ceremonies were somewhat marred owing to the absence on account of illness of Paul Super, the general secretary, who has spent his best efforts in making the magnificent new building an accomplished fact. It is expected that Mr. Super will be able to be about again early this week and participate in the dedicatory exercises which mean so much to him.

ATTACK ON SLEEPING SICKNESS IN THE SOUDAN IS SUCCESSFUL

LONDON, September 8.—Captain R. J. C. Thompson of the Royal Army Medical Corps has something extremely interesting to say in a report that he has drawn up on the work of the Sudan sleeping sickness commission that had been working in the Lado enclave—the stretch of territory that has reverted to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the death of King Leopold—since September, 1910. The British officer has little doubt that the frightful scourge was introduced from the Congo, that it became firmly established in the Yei, and that the natives who came there as laborers carried infection back to the villages. What still further aggravated the spread of the disease was the unchecked invasion of the country by cosmopolitan traders with caravans of Uganda porters. The observation that Captain Thompson has to make on the fly responsible for the sleeping sickness disease, glossina palpalis, is that it came into the houses on moonlight nights.

Writing of the town of Yei, the administrative center of the Lado enclave, Captain Thompson says that the river banks were entirely cleared for a distance of four miles, the clearing extending fifty to one hundred yards back from the water's edge; all trees and bushes were cut down, all grass hoed, the wood and grass were piled at the edge of the clearing and burned, the tangle of roots on the faces of the banks was cleared away, and when the river became shallow enough the trees and debris which had been toppled into the water were lifted out and burned. He continued:

"The islands in the river were completely cleared and the khors communicating with the river cleared for a distance of five hundred yards from the point of communication with the river. A big khor leading from the river to the village (one and one-half miles) was carefully cleared, and two streams opening into this khor were treated in the same way. These swamps were drained. The banana plantations, which had overgrown the place and been planted near a fly-infested stream within two hundred yards of the houses, were extirpated root and branch. The whole of this work can now be completely revised every month by a gang of fifty men."

Captain Thompson believes that it will be necessary to remove several villages in order to remove traces of the disease. At one time as many as forty men and eleven women were admitted to the camp. A diagnosis of the disease was made by gland puncture, except in six cases where the glands were negative, but in these the clinical signs were sufficient. Four patients died shortly after admission. All the patients were supplied with clothes of white "American" cloth, and sugar and salt in addition to their ordinary diet—the addition of sugar having an excellent effect on the condition of the disease-stricken patients. On the whole, Captain Thompson is of the opinion that a determined attempt made to wipe out the disease before it spreads any further, and were the help of the local inhabitants received, and campaign against the frightful scourge would prove an undoubted success.

They tell us an iron will is a very fine thing. A great general rules his forces by his will. A parliamentarian since men are a great deal more stupid to the right lobby by his will, if he has it. Napoleon, they say, controlled all France by his will. I have long had doubts.

Napoleon never had to get an obstinate donkey out of the way of an express train, for there were no express trains, but had the task confronted him I doubt whether the iron

will that conquered France would have moved the donkey. Nay, I do not doubt; I am certain it would not. And since men are a great deal more stupid and more obstinate than donkeys I am sure it was not by an iron will alone all France by his will. I have long had doubts.

The iron will only served to rule himself, to keep him hard and incessantly at the working out of his great idea, the idea of convincing men that

(Continued on page twelve.)

THE IRON WILL NOT ALWAYS POTENTIAL

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