

THE HAWAIIAN STAR

Published every afternoon (except Sunday) by The Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association, Ltd., McCandless Building, Bethel Street, Honolulu. WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1912.

THE REFORMED MOSQUITO CRUSADE.

The Star hopes that the anti-mosquito work as it is now conducted will have the aid of the public. It is a sound work courteously done. Whatever points of disagreement there are about the perfect adaptability of larvae to holes in trees and to clogged housegutters. So when an inspector comes to fill up the cavities and clean the gutters he should be welcomed.

The weather has, for some months, been unfavorable to mosquito growth. Honolulu had a bad time last summer, during the period of the lean-up or thereabout. The weather was warm and often muggy and the summer trades were about two months' late. Then the mosquitoes thrived, as Dr. Pratt explained, their life cycles were lengthened. Then the fresh weather came, there were some half-gales and the mosquitoes became few. Particularly was this true of the daylight varieties which, if blown out of their shade into the sunshine, die quickly.

Inasmuch as the great breeding swamps remain and wet farming continues, we are certain when the weather conditions favor mosquito life gain, to have a great many of the pests. But whether the public suffers much or little depends on the householders themselves. The mosquitoes will go where there is standing water for them. They will stay away from places where there is no standing water, unless blown there on the wind, and in that case as soon as they can move about freely they will find the water somewhere. If the insect does not smell out any on John Smith's place he will look up Jones, Brown, Robinson, et al., and if still disappointed he will seek the swamp.

This is the reason why Smith, Jones, Brown and Robinson and all hands besides can choose their own plan of comfort. If they don't want home colonies of mosquitoes they need not have them; and assuming that they don't, they ought to shake hands with any inspector who comes to fill up holes in trees, point out breeding places and clean gutters. He is not committing depredations now but doing public service.

Chinese Suspicions of Japan

The Peking Daily News, the English organ of the Chinese Government, has been blaming Japan for the present uprising on the Yang-tse. At first this journal went even so far as to intimate that Japan was hand-in-glove with the insurgents. This invective, however, has been toned down to a milder theory that, inasmuch as most of the insurgent leaders were educated in Japan and became enamored with revolutionary ideas while in that country, Japan must be held responsible for their activities. This argument, says the Peking correspondent of the Tokyo Asahi, has found favor among American residents in the Chinese capital, and he adds:

"This attitude of Americans has occasioned much uneasiness among the Japanese in Peking. Such accusations directed against the Japanese are as unreasonable as they are illogical, and can only recoil upon those who advance them. If we are to blame for such flimsy reasons, is not America more to blame, for the gigantic loan made to China at American initiative was directly responsible for the Chinese measure of nationalizing the railways, which precipitated the present political upheaval?"

The Jiji (Tokyo) admits that there are among the insurgents many Chinese who at one time or another studied in Japan. Even the Tzu-Cheng-Yuan (National Assembly) at Peking, with the exception of those members appointed by the throne, consists mostly of men who were educated in Japan, and these men almost invariably assume a censorious attitude toward the Government. But that simple fact furnishes, this journal protests, no ground for the argument that Japan is the instigator of the revolutionary movement. In its own words:

"As a matter of fact most Chinese students educated abroad, whether in Japan or in America, in England or in France, are imbued with revolutionary ideas. As their eyes become opened to the integrity and efficiency of the governments of other countries, they can not help growing dissatisfied and discontented with the existing state of administration in their own country. This is as natural as the law of gravitation. Small wonder that even those Chinese students who are sent abroad by the Government often secretly join hands with revolutionists, and employ the knowledge and learning which they acquired at the expense of the Government, not for the consolidation of Manchu rule, but for advancement and propagation of revolutionary thoughts.

Other Tokio newspapers, such as the Hoehi and the Yoruza, denounce the suspicious attitude of the Chinese Government on the present occasion in more vigorous terms. It is just such petty jealousies, they assert, which often alienate foreign sympathy from China.—Translations made for The Literary Digest.

Salaries of Rulers

Table listing salaries of rulers from various countries: George V, Great Britain (\$2,350,000); William II, Germany (\$3,689,250); Haakon II, Norway (189,000); Albert, Belgium (710,000); Frederick VIII, Denmark (270,000); Nicholas II, Russia (8,497,000); Victor Emmanuel II, Italy (3,010,000); George, Greece (260,000); Queen Wilhelmina, Netherlands (260,000); Charles, Roumania (240,000); Peter, Servia (240,000); Mohammed V, Turkey (4,500,000); Alfonso XIII, Spain (1,400,000); Ferdinand, Bulgaria (390,000); Francis Joseph, Austria-Hungary (4,250,000).

Topics in Brief

The Socialists will now write it Lost Angeles.—Kansas City Times. Why not put Detective Burns on the trail of Mona Lisa?—Chattanooga Times. What Russia and England want in Persia is simply Persia.—Springfield Republican. It is hard to say who is the more ready to admit his mistakes, Mr. Taft or the Chinese Emperor.—New York Evening Post. Morally speaking, the person usually alluded to as the man higher up is in reality the one lower down.—Washington Star. In Los Angeles, Good Government party made a clean sweep. There were women behind the broom.—Boston Advertiser. Would it be too much to ask of the Mayor of Indianapolis that he see what he can do in the matter of bringing down the price of holiday furs?—Christian Science Monitor. New York now has all-night banks, all-night saloons, and all-night restaurants. We are informed that the churches continue to close early.—Chicago Record-Herald. In effect, President Taft says in his message on the Trust question, if you don't believe the Sherman Law has teeth, just let it bite you once.—Little Rock Arkansas Gazette. Mr. Rockefeller could get along with one staid old Standard Oil Company, for they had grown up together, but he did not feel like adopting so many new children at his time of life.—Chicago News. The Black Hand next, please, Mr. Burns.—Springfield Republican. Los Angeles Socialist candidates must agree with Kipling about the female of the species.—Chattanooga Times. Perhaps King Alfonso was afraid that the Infanta Eulalia might become the Ellnor Glyn of Spain.—Rochester Post-Express. Mr. Wickersham's experience with ptomaines should lead to a rapprochement with Dr. Wiley.—Springfield Republican.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

What maledictions have been hurled at this poor misbegotten world by human failures, shorn of hope, who've reached the end of all their rope! A thousand young men you may see, who THIS WORLD waste each opportunity; who give their days to cheap delights, and hold high wassail through the nights, and when departed is life's morn, and they are poor and sick and worn, they'll cuss the poor world to its face, and say it is a mean old place. A thousand others you may find who do not like the beastly grind; they do not care to earn their bread by honest toil, and so, instead, they take the path of vice and crime, and when at last they're doing time with zebra clothes upon their backs, they breathe alases and alacks; they cuss the world up hill and down and say it always wears a frown. But honest men who earn their pies by methods safe and sane and wise, the men who work for all they get and bathe their earnings with their sweat, all say the world that we infest will stack up with the very best. Copyright, 1910, by Geo. Matthew Adams. WALT MASON.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

J. H. SCHNACK—I left my rheumatism in India. PAUL SUPER—We are feeding over 200 men a day at the cafeteria. PURSER PHILLIPS (Mauna Kea)—The volcano is still very active, and is attracting large crowds. THEODORE RICHARDS—I didn't even know that Pastor Russell was here or I should have called on him. E. S. GOODHUE, M. D.—The Star's editorial in its issue of December 27, entitled "Roosevelt and Taft," states the situation to a T. JACK WEDAY—I think it is a bad plan to discharge stowaways here. No one knows who these people are, and we are likely to get a lot of bums. Good people are always welcome. DR. RAMUS—When we have been able to partition the quarantine island off into separate lots, it will help considerably the work of the staff, and will enable us to have thorough isolation of each batch. JOHN SMITH—A county officer may be removed by the Board of Supervisors for malfeasance, nonfeasance, misfeasance or maladministration in office on charges preferred by not less than 100 legal voters within the city and county. JUDGE KINGSBURY—The new Union church at Waiakaloa, which is to be dedicated the 21st of January, is a beautiful and substantial stone building. It is finished in quarter-sawn antique oak. The organ will divide on both sides of the pulpit and be run by electricity. All the windows will be memorial ones of the early missionaries. J. F. BOYD—A certain doctor told a patient to get out of Palolo Valley because it was too wet and too confined to permit a free circulation of air. It was plain to me that the doctor knew nothing at all about the valley which is the driest one contiguous to Honolulu and has the freshest kind of a breeze. I have lived there six years and kept so well that my family drug and doctor bill has not exceeded \$10 a year and I could name sick men taken from the town hospital in bad condition who at once felt better from breathing Palolo air. A. F. COOKE—From the study of the charts used in the schools of the United States on the subject of temperance I find the following: By the 90,000,000 of people there is given for religious purposes, per capita, \$1.82; for education, \$3.44; for shoes and boots, \$4.83; for flour and potatoes, \$7.11; for intoxicating liquors, which are detrimental to religion and education, there is spent per capita, \$19.41. It seems to me that we had better give more to help on our religious and educational work and less to that which degrades and hinders these undertakings. F. C. ATHERTON—While in Detroit two years ago, I was much impressed with their system of numbering automobiles. The numbers were uniform and were furnished by the state. Each machine was required to display two numbers, one in front under the radiator, and one at the back where the rear light would shine directly upon it at night. A fee of two or three dollars was charged by the State for furnishing these numbers, which were uniform in size, being large black numbers on a white porcelain background. I believe some such system here would greatly help in distinguishing the number of the machine when it was speeding up, or in an accident. Insane Asylum. Conditions at the boys' reform school, however, are anything but what they should be, say the inquirers. The school is overcrowded, there being there 179 boys with accommodations for only 100. There are not enough beds and many of the boys have to sleep on the floor. The bed linen was far from clean, but this, the grand jurors consider, was probably due to the lack of proper washing facilities. The only washing facilities there are consist of two wooden troughs. The meals are served on the bare boards and the boys have to eat from cups and saucers that were once white agate ware but that are now chipped rusty iron. There is hardly room for the boys to use their spoons and forks. The boys were questioned but none of them had any grievance against the superintendent, who seems to be a kindly man. Many children of tender years, the grand jury found, are there not because of any offense they have committed, but simply because they have been sent there by their parents to get rid of them. Nor does the Board of Education, probably on account of being too busy otherwise, bestow upon the institution the care it requires. The grand jury recommends that Judge Whitney of the Juvenile court be requested to visit the reform school and see if there are any boys there who could properly be removed and placed either in their homes or in some other institution. Girls' Reform School. It was a pleasure, say the grand jurors, to visit the girls' reform school, which seemed to them much like a happy home. Everything was spotlessly clean and well kept. The matron deserves great credit for the work she is doing. Public Schools. The grand jury makes no recommendation regarding the public schools, merely stating that in its opinion they can safely be left in the hands of Superintendent Willis T. Pope, who seems to be efficient. Fire Department. Regarding the fire department the report recommends that the apparatus be brought up to date by the substitution of motor power for horse and by the purchase of about 3000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose. Fire protection of the suburban districts is found to be entirely inadequate and better provision should be made for Kaimuki, Waikiki, Manoa, Nuuanu and Kalihi. The grand jury recommends that 100 more fire alarm boxes be installed and that three firemen be added to the force to give greater amount of

"Under The Coconut Tree" By H. M. Ayres.

Every day is New Year's Day as far as a good resolution is concerned. A local paper runs a column headed "Short Sports." There's a whole lot of them about town, especially just before pay day. John Wise was present during the Murray trial. He was presumably holding the party together. Hilo has grown, all right. When an outsider won at the New Year's races you should have heard Hilo groan. Clarence Clipper, the popular tenor artist and hair-cutter, has attracted a good deal of attention at his up-to-date and completely furnished shop lately, by a big card which he received by the last mail and has had framed and hung on the wall showing the different styles of hair cuts for 1912, which will be worn by those who desire to keep up to date in hair-cut matters. There is no use talking; Clarence keeps right up to the styles. Sam Kaukaloa, the accommodating postmaster at Hauula, was in town this morning. He reports a heavy business at his office during the last week. Sam says that he sold and canceled during the week thirty-eight 2-cent stamps, which is the heaviest week's business he has ever had. The reason for this was that the tax collector for the district sent out special reminders to those who haven't yet paid their back taxes. Sam says that the more people who don't pay taxes the better it is for him. There has been right smart of cold weather in our midst during the last few nights. No one wants the fleet to be fleet in its departure. Even the most experienced bartender hesitates when asked to concoct a mixed foursome. And again comes the eternal reminder that beside death taxes are about the only things that are always with us. Sheriff Jarrett may not be able to spare his men to hunt down rabbits, but it is safe to say that his average

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

THE RAISE OF PAY. Editor Star: I am highly pleased to see that the planters are to give the plantation laborers a bonus, or, better feeling between master and man. But this bonus system may answer the same purpose, and in a measure will be like a system of profit-sharing. I should like to congratulate the planters and speak a word of praise for making this wise move, which I am sure will be for the benefit of all parties. GEO. OSBORNE. Honolulu, Jan. 6, 1912.

In the Welsh rabbit league will remain at its usual high percentage. There is said to be no truth in the report that the Defender is to change its name to the Suspenders. Hunting rabbits is only a skin game, anyway. We shall miss the blithesome girls who have kept the Bijou gay. We shall miss smooth Uncle Isaac. And Hans Pretzels merry way; May their house be always crowded. May their luck be never down. And may Fate direct their footsteps back to Honolulu town. The lot of the last minstrel: Floral tribute to a departing singer. The paper which printed that the gait money at a recent running race would be devoted to a dinner for the fleet, put over a joke as good as it was accidental. It's whooping along at a furious rate. Its wheels you can't put a drag on; Jock New Year's having an easy ride just now on the Water Wagon. When in doubt, swear off!

liberty to the men, who are off duty now only twenty-four hours in twelve days. Tenements. The grand jury is outspoken regarding the vilest of tenement house conditions in Honolulu. The report says that a very high percentage of the criminal cases handled by the courts the past year has been offenses committed in tenements. The grand jury urges that the building regulations as regards tenements be revised so as to provide the common decencies of life for tenement dwellers and so that young girls and children may be guarded from immoral and vicious surroundings. City and County Attorney's Office. The grand jury is very eulogistic of City and County Attorney Cathcart. It says, in part: "In consequence of repeated insinuations in a certain newspaper reflecting on the ability and good faith of the city and county attorney we have inquired into every case in the calendar during the present year that Mr. Cathcart has handled. We learned that, although it is not necessary for the attorney to state his reasons for entering a nolle prosequi, yet he has always acquainted the court with them and the court has fully agreed with the wisdom of his action. Most of them are liquor cases where the evidence was flimsy and weak and conviction would have been impossible. The grand jury says that it has interviewed the judge, the sheriff, the chief of detectives, A. M. Brown and Judge Whitney, and is forced to the conclusion that the charges were not supported by the facts in some cases, and in others that the disposition made of them was the only one possible. "In our opinion," say the grand jurors, "Mr. Cathcart has displayed and is displaying both diligence and ability in the discharge of his duties; he is an unusually able prosecuting officer, and has never been derelict in his duty, but on the contrary, from our personal knowledge, is most persistent and anxious to secure convictions."

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