

HAWAIIAN STAR.

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TRAVELER TELLS OF PYGMY RACE HE FOUND IN DARK AFRICA

CHICAGO, February 24.—Weird habits and customs of the pygmy people of the forests of the Kongo, experiences among them and how they were discovered were told today in Evanston by the discoverer. He is Colonel James J. Harrison of Brandeburton Hall, Yorkshire, England, a hunter and explorer of renown and a friend of Theodore Roosevelt. Colonel Harrison, with his wife, is visiting at the home of H. R. Hixson, 1119 Lake street, Evanston.

Colonel Harrison was the first white man, after Henry M. Stanley, explorer, to penetrate to the abode of the little black people. He made a study of them and after one of his visits to the interior of the darkest of darkest Africa he took six of the pygmies with him to England. He related his experiences and observations today to a reporter for The Daily News, who found him kept to his bed with what he termed a "we touch o' the grip."

How We Found the Tribe.
"I have made six trips to the Kongo forests and I know the little people well," said Colonel Harrison. "You would be surprised at their intelligence. The little beggars remember names and faces so well that they recognized the veteran members of my expedition after the first visit to them. The way I first became friendly with them was by bestowing twenty or so demijohns of 'red licker' and blankets and trinkets on a chief I found on the exterior of the forest. He was not a pygmy, but he had with him a pygmy boy, whom he had kidnapped. He used the little beggar as one of us would use a tame cat. Had him for a pet, don't y'know."
"I traded the liquor and the other things for this little fellow and then

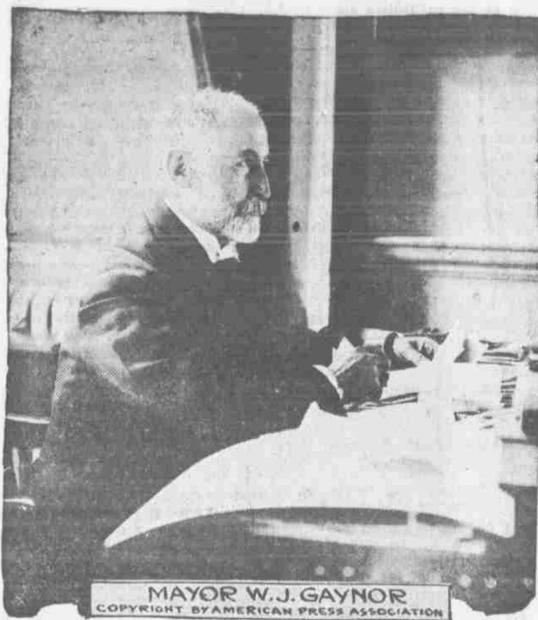
persuaded him to take me to the interior to his native villages. Through the little chap's efforts I finally became friendly with the tribe. They gave exhibition dances for me, helped me hunt the ookapi, the rarest animal in the world, and made themselves my friends in every way they could. I studied their language and their customs. They are a queer lot.

Queer Way to Treat Headache.
"One peculiar custom is their treatment of a headache, to which they are peculiarly susceptible. They take tiny arrows, poisoned with an herb, and dig gouges in their foreheads. The poison sets up a counter irritation and, they assert, drives away the headache. It is common to see one of the little men with his forehead literally covered with scars where he has treated himself."

"Wouldn't it be possible for civilized people to learn any lesson from the pygmies?" Colonel Harrison was asked.
"No, I don't believe so," was the reply, "but I took six of the little men to England with me and they learned a great deal from civilization. Among other things they developed a passion for, while in England, was tall silk hats. I sent the six of them out with one of my men one day and the little fellows all came home with tall silk 'tates.' I think you call 'em. They were a spectacle."

Meets Roosevelt at Mombasa.
Colonel Harrison met Colonel Roosevelt at Mombasa. He had met him twelve years before while hunting in the Rocky Mountains. He and his wife visited at Oyster Bay less than a fortnight ago.
"The colonel is a bully chap," was Colonel Harrison's declaration. "Elect him President again. He deserves it."

MAYOR GAYNOR OF NEW YORK, WHOSE BOOM FOR DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IS SOON TO BE LAUNCHED



MAYOR W. J. GAYNOR
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NEW YORK, February 13.—It is reported in political circles that a boom is about to be launched for Mayor William J. Gaynor for the Democratic Presidential nomination. The movement had its inception at a recent dinner at which Mayor Gaynor made a striking address on "The Tariff and High Prices." The mayor declared that tariff defects must be remedied gradually and prudently and that it would mean a revolution and lead to great disasters if the present tariff structure were pulled down suddenly. To curb the trusts he would have the states repeal their laws permitting trusts to exist.

PROTEST AGAINST AIRSHIPS IN WAR

LONDON, February 14.—A petition signed by 200 notable people has been issued by the International Arbitration League protesting against the use of aerial vessels in war. The signatories appeal to all governments to foster an international understanding which shall preserve the world from "a new hideousness of warfare" and deprecate the suggestion that aerial warfare, by reason of its horror, must frighten men from war and that the art of flying will never reach full development without the stimulus of war.

Pupils to Give War Planes.
PARIS, France, February 24.—Pupils of the Paris high schools are organizing a scheme to present the country with a series of war aeroplanes. The plan originated in the Condorcet high school, where a large part of the \$4000 necessary for one machine has been subscribed by the students and alumni. The Louis le Grand high school has followed the example and others are expected to do the same before the end of another week.

War Minister Millerand's plan to equip France with a large number of aeroplanes has stirred a wave of juvenile enthusiasm. The recent troubled state of European affairs has had a marked effect in France, where the rival political factions seem to have ceased squabbling and united in the face of national danger. The high school aeroplane project is one phase of this new patriotism. Even the grammar schools are stirred up and aeroplane subscriptions there may be started, with contributions limited to 1 cent from each pupil. The newspapers have taken up the idea and are pushing the campaign.

(Continued on page twelve.)

REPUBLICANS SEE BOOST FOR TAFT IN ROOSEVELT'S COLUMBUS SPEECH

CHICAGO, February 24.—"Colonel Roosevelt has not helped his chances as a possible candidate against President Taft for the presidential nomination by his Columbus (O.) speech."

This in substance was the message members of the Republican national committee brought to Chicago today at the meeting of the sub-committee in charge of the Republican national committee arrangements. David R. Forgan, president of the Taft Club of Illinois, sent a message of similar tone from Washington, D. C., to the club here. Word was also brought that the Taft press have harmonized Republicans in Louisiana.

Republican national committeemen were here to accept the plans of the architect for the seating and other arrangements in the convention hall and to let contracts for printing, engraving and badges.

New Talks of Situation.
"Republicans of Indiana will not accept the doctrine of the recall of judges and of judicial decisions, whether it comes from Colonel Roosevelt or any other man," said Harry S. New of Indiana, chairman of the sub-committee looking after the convention plans. "Colonel Roosevelt has not made any impression on the voters in my state by the Columbus speech. Indiana is more for Taft than it ever was, in my opinion."

This sentiment was echoed by Mr. New's associates.
Arthur Varys Stands Pat.
"I am a 'standpatter' on the proposition that Ohio will stand by President Taft," said Arthur Varys of Ohio, in reiterating declarations to the effect the President will hold his home state. "Colonel Roosevelt has hurt his chances with the declaration he made in favor of the recall of judicial decisions. Senator Borah, a progressive, expressed it when he referred to this doctrine as 'bosh.'"

"New Jersey is standing as firmly as ever for Taft," said Franklin Murphy, former governor of New Jersey. "The Roosevelt judicial decision recall idea does not find sympathizers in our section of the country."
Views of Other Committeemen.
"North Carolina is going Taft way and nothing will stop it, although there is a good fight on," said E. C. Duncan of that state. "They do not like Roosevelt as well as they did

since the judicial decision recall idea he put forth."

R. E. Williams of Oregon, who is a Taft enthusiast, said his state was going to uphold the President. William Stone, sergeant-at-arms of the national committee, declared there was no doubt as to Maryland.

"The governor and all Republican officials in the state are for the President, and Taft has Maryland safely now," said Mr. Stone.

National Committeeman Duncan reported the "lily whites" and the "black and tans," as the factions were designated in the national convention of 1908 from Louisiana, have been harmonized and Louisiana will bring a solid delegation to the Chicago convention for the president. National Committeemen Duncan and Williams and Secretary Hayward of the national committee have just returned from Louisiana, where they say they were successful in bringing the warring elements together.

Text of Forgan's Telegram.
The telegram President Forgan of the Taft Club of Illinois sent from Washington reads as follows:

"President Taft's supporters here are delighted with the Columbus speech of Roosevelt. They believe that it will swing innumerable doubtful ones into line for Taft. There is a strong feeling that the issue is now clear between sane government and fantastic catch vote proposals for which the American people after a full discussion will not stand."

It is announced a Young Men's Taft Club will be organized Monday night at Taft headquarters in Hotel LaSalle.

Lo Follette Forces to Stick.
La Follette forces in Illinois are going to keep up the fighting. Walter S. Rogers, western manager for the La Follette canvass, in the course of a statement today said: "I believe from my knowledge of public sentiment in Illinois that there is a great La Follette sentiment here. How great that sentiment is no one can say in advance of a direct presidential preference primary, neither can anyone say how much sentiment there is for Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt. Senator Lo Follette and those associated with him are perfectly willing to submit his candidacy to the people of Illinois. They want no caucuses—they believe in the people."

WHAT MAKES EUROPE SMILE

DUBLIN, February 24.—People here are smiling over the ambiguity of a notice issued by the chamberlain at Dublin castle relative to the costume to be worn on the occasion of the St. Patrick's day ball. The notice runs: "Gentlemen will wear full dress; ladies feathers and lappets without veils."

Suggests "Obstruction Symphony."
VIENNA, Austria, February 24.—The Gallician diet proceedings suggest to a Vienna paper that a "Ruthenian obstruction symphony," for large orchestras, be composed, calling for the use of the following instruments: "One set of chimes, two trumpets, two trombones, four sirens, six motor horns, eight rattles, sixteen whistles, and thirty-two desk lids."

How to Get Court Presentations.
BERLIN, February 24.—The complaint of the German society leaders who failed to receive invitations to the annual court festivities moves a Berlin paper to make helpful suggestions for Germans to win presentations at court.

"Go to America," it says, "shave off your moustache, put on clothes with padded shoulders and come back speaking German with a bad accent."

DEATH OF FIRST MAN WHO CUT REDWOOD

EUREKA, Cal., February 19.—William Carson, the multimillionaire lumberman, who came to Humboldt county in 1852 and felled the first redwood ever cut for lumber, died at his home here today, aged 87. Death was caused by diseases incident to old age.

Carson leaves a fortune variously estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$40,000,000, divided between his interests in the Dolbeer-Carson Lumber company, mining properties, timber lands and real estate throughout the state. Until a few months ago he had managed all the details of his business, even signing the pay checks for his employees.

Avoiding publicity, he gave thousands of dollars to the poor of Humboldt county annually, many of his charities not becoming known for years afterward. He was born in New Brunswick, and leaves a son, William Carson Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. R. J. Tyson, in San Francisco, and two sons, J. Milton Carson and Sumner Carson, here.

THINKS ALASKAN PORT PREFERABLE TO HONOLULU FOR FREIGHT STORAGE

Alfred J. Roewade writes the following letter to the Chicago Daily News:
The Daily News was kind enough awhile ago to give room in these columns for some information in regard to the proposed Greenland harbor, which kindness makes me wish to revive a similar proposition of far greater importance to the development of our commercial traffic on the high seas.

In the year 1903 the government's attention was called to the advantages of a commercial station at the Aleutian islands in the northern Pacific. Just midway between our harbors at the shore of this ocean and of those of Japan, on the direct route to Asia. The government seemed to feel kindly toward this proposition, and Kilhu Root, then the secretary of the navy, wrote me that I might live to see a commercial station established in that location. This is still possible, although a few months after that the Aleutian islands, by decree of President Roosevelt, were formed into a naval reservation; the effect of which was to stop the private agitation and to make any steps toward a realization of the plan dependent on congressional action, for which the time was hardly ripe.

The proposition, with a number of illustrative map sketches, was printed in the Seattle Intelligencer, May 15, 1904. The navy has established a coaling station at Kyska harbor on the large Kyska or Kiska island, the point aimed at in the plan. An application by the author of this, asking permission to follow one of the naval ships to the place, in order to gain an idea of the local conditions and the forms under which a commercial station could be constructed, was not granted.

The reason for this position of the government seems easy enough to understand, for the establishment of naval stations on the southern strategic line, including Panama, Hawaii and Manila, was then just in progress and a postponement of consideration of work aimed at the safety and development of the northern route therefore desirable. Now, however, when the Panama canal and the defensive work are nearly done, it should seem proper to direct some attention to the northern line, inasmuch as it requires three years of preparatory work before actual work can begin.

That a commercial station with facilities for storage of industrial prod-

SPAIN COMING ON FINELY IN BUILDING HER NEW NAVY

FERROL, Spain, February 5.—The Espana battleship, the first of the new Spanish Dreadnoughts to be constructed, was successfully launched today in the presence of the king and queen and a distinguished assemblage. The event was regarded as one of great importance, as it marked the beginning of real progress toward restoring the country to its former position among the naval powers of the world. The usual ceremony of blessing and naming the ship was performed by the lord bishop of Madrid and the queen cut the tape which sent the war craft rushing down the ways into the water.

Work is progressing on the Alfonso XIII and the Jaime I. el Conquistador, the other Dreadnoughts, in this harbor. Like their sister ship, the Espana, they are vessels of about 15,460 tons displacement each, with a designed speed of nearly twenty knots an hour. The other ships of the new navy, consisting of destroyers, torpedo boats, gunboats and smaller craft, are under construction at Cartagena.

For a New Navy.
It was in 1908 that the bill for the reorganization of the Spanish navy was passed through the efforts of the Maura government and King Alfonso, who is an enthusiast in naval matters. For the last forty or fifty years immense sums have been voted for naval purposes, but the navy itself made little or no progress. For this politics and repeated change of government was largely responsible. In view of this condition of affairs the people as a whole became dissatisfied, and after the loss of the country's principal colonies made up their minds to make no more naval grants and to let the navy disappear for good.

The conservative government of 1908 determined to bring about a reaction in this feeling by first offering the country a guaranty that funds voted for naval purposes would be used solely for the building of a new navy. This guaranty consisted of turning over the Cadiz, Ferrol and Cartagena arsenals and shipyards to private Spanish enterprise, the contract providing that Spanish interests should be paramount and that Spanish industries wherever possible should derive all the benefits possible. With this end in view financiers and patriots were approached and asked to form a company.

WHAT CHICAGO IS DOING IN IMPROVED SCHOOLHOUSES

CHICAGO, February 24.—"The little red schoolhouse of our boyhood days is only a memory. In its place stands an imposing structure costing nearly a quarter of a million dollars, a scientific, sanitary, well equipped fireproof structure which is in itself an education to the surrounding community," said Louis E. Larson, secretary of the board of education of Chicago, in an address on "The Business Side of Public Schools" before members of the Irish Fellowship Club at a luncheon in the Hotel LaSalle today.

Keeps Pace With Other Things.
"Just as the modern electric light has displaced the old kerosene lamp; just as our homes of today excel the homes of our fathers, so do the modern school buildings keep pace with the times and reflect our advance in civilization. Ours is the problem of seeing to the physical upkeep of the school system. We see to it that clean, light, well heated and well ventilated buildings are provided for the school children. It is essential, too, that the school buildings should be up to the standard of the buildings in the neighborhood and be a credit to the community."

"The business man of Chicago should know these things. He should realize that we are working constantly to the end that the taxpayer's dollar be made to return 100 cents worth of value as a business proposition. The school board has taken up the question of beautifying the homes of the community by encouraging the planting of trees and gardens and the results have been very gratifying. It is often the birth in a community of a local pride which accomplishes commendable results both for the present and future.

Board Cares for Property.
"The school board realized the importance of the physical conditions of

involved in the maintenance of our schools and has recently appropriated \$163,000 for the improvement of the schoolyard's alone. This money is used to bring the yards up to grade when necessary, to build fences, lay walks and to plant flowers and trees."
"We are also replacing old buildings with new structures as speedily as possible and where this can not be done at once we are making extensive improvements. To illustrate, there are now only fourteen buildings out of approximately 300 under our supervision which are not fitted with modern high pressure steam heating plants. So it is all along the line. We are doing all within our power to make the Chicago school buildings the most sanitary, the most modern and the best of any city in the world."

THOMAS R. SHELDON

ANOMALIES IN TARIFF BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15.—Charles Strauss of New York, representing interests which manufacture typewriting machines, told the Senate finance committee that the typewriter makers would be obliged to close up their shops and do business abroad if their machines were placed upon the tariff free list, as it is proposed in the Democratic steel bill. Much material used was imported, he said.

REAL MERIT WINS.

There never was a time when people appreciated the real merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy more than now. This is shown by the increase in sales and voluntary testimonials from persons who have been cured by it. If you or your children are troubled with a cough or cold give it a trial and become acquainted with its good qualities. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents New Haven.

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