

EVENING BULLETIN

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MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1902.

Attorney Governor Cooper refused to overthrow the integrity of Hawaii's courts.

Los Angeles has been paying its claims returns, drawing two hundred thousand dollars more than it was entitled to from the State for the support of its schools.

Prof. Brigham's eastern utterances concerning native Hawaiians clearly indicate that he is not the proper person to have charge of native Hawaiian curiosities and relics.

The worship of God and mammon seems to go hand in hand in Washington, where two pews in a fashionable church were recently sold at auction, and one of them brought \$2750.

Falling flat in his Presidential aspirations in the United States, Hon. William Jennings Bryan has gone to Cuba. It seems a little early to begin campaigning when the first president of Cuba has only just assumed office.

There is no encouragement for leaning towers these days. The pastor of the South Congregational Church in Brooklyn has been notified to lower the steeple of that edifice as it leans six inches N. E.

According to a recent number of the London Times, the Belgian Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted the full text of the agreement of the Brussels conference on the sugar cartel.

Custom house officials in San Francisco made a large seizure of silks, feather boas, ostrich feathers, cigars, grass cloth and other things on the arrival of the United States transport Buford at that port.

Forgery, theft and fraud are the charges made against the San Quentin officials by the San Francisco Call. Incidentally Governor Gage is dragged into the matter because he used table napkins said to have been obtained by fraud, when he was visiting the ward.

Kaiser Wilhelm has become so interested in the use of alcohol for fuel on steamships that he has induced North German and Hamburg-American companies to make experiments on some of their smaller vessels. The stokers would all belong to the Anti-Liquor League.

The Democratic Congressional Committee is digging in the Cuban mud in search of frauds on the part of Republican officials during the last three years. There has been plenty of smoke in this direction and another West Indian volcano may erupt.

Cities of the East that suffer from the mosquito pest during the summer season only are preparing for a war of extermination. In Hawaii the mosquito is a constant quantity and judging from inactivity to reduce the quantity is monarch of all it surveys.

Maul has acted very promptly in naming members to represent the Island in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition project. When the committee is complete with representation for each Island there ought to be active work begun at an early day shaping up the scope as well as the detail of Hawaii's exhibit.

Honolulu's Fourth of July celebration will wind up in a beautiful finale by less members of some of the sub-committees take hold of work entrusted to them with more energy than is thus far in evidence. Two meetings of the general committee have been called in the past two weeks, and the attendance has been so scant that it has been impossible to frame the general program. Less than four weeks now remain in which to do the work.

TENEMENT LIFE DESTROYS HAWAIIAN HOMES

By LAURA C. GREEN in The Friend.

In visiting Hawaiian homes in Honolulu one sees great and varied differences. There are those owned by the Hawaiians, others are rented, in which the family may abide for a longer or a shorter time. Many of them are comfortably furnished. Often one sees not only the necessities, but the luxuries of life, and we are sometimes puzzled, to distinguish the Hawaiian cottages from those of the Anglo-Saxon.

No doubt the reasons for this tendency for pretty homes can, in a large measure, be traced to the fact that many of the Hawaiian girls marry white men, and that so many of the Hawaiians in these days have other blood mingled in their veins. Then, those brought up in boarding schools show their training in their neat homes. One admires their beautiful handwork of lace and tanbala. Many of these homes are adorned with fine pictures, bric-a-brac and soft rugs, while a piano and other musical instruments are not rare. Books are not so numerous. In one home, however, we were especially pleased to see that the "head of the house" had quite a library which he appreciated. Their natural taste for flowers and cultivation of gardens, is another cause of attractiveness to the home.

On the other hand, we find the home in an untidy condition. Sometimes it consists of one room, which holds the apparatus, which is on the veranda, or the ground near by, no chair, no bed.

OUTLOOK NOT BRILLIANT.

The withdrawal of James A. Kousser from the chairmanship of the Republican Territorial Committee may be interpreted in many ways by many individuals, but there will be no disagreement on the point that the party has lost one of its ablest leaders, and that Mr. Kennedy's keen foresight and political acumen will be sadly missed in the campaign the party has before it.

It can never be said of Mr. Kennedy that he sought office in the party. When elected to the important place in the party which he has relinquished, the selection was unanimous and absolutely free from any factional wirepulling. Mr. Kennedy's ability as an organizer and his success in smoothing over political difficulties made him the one to whom the rank and file and prominent party men naturally turned in facing an issue which was difficult at best. It fell to Mr. Kennedy's lot to first organize his party on American lines and finally to endeavor to carry the campaign through on American principles at a time when a good portion of the voting population centered its opinions more on personal prejudice and memories of the past than upon the merits or demerits of party principle.

Mr. Kennedy went at his task manfully and if he did not carry the party to success, he really accomplished more than the most sanguine dared to hope for when considering fairly and honestly the situation with which he had to deal. Under his leadership the Republican party was established as a strong political fighting force. The organization as such was without flaws, and if given that degree of co-operation due it from the executive headquarters of a nominally Republican administration, it had all the qualifications of a victorious organization. The strength of the Republican party today can be justly credited to the wise leadership of Mr. Kennedy and the hard, honest workers associated with him. Republicanism as expressed in party action stands today for a complete recognition of the highest and best interests of the Territory, regard for vested interests and equal respect for the rights of honest individual citizenship.

There are some things, however, which no party can overcome. One of these barriers to popular favor is an apparent or real indifference in high official circles to the honest sentiment of the community in its estimate of justice and fairness in public administration. In the situation in which this Territory finds itself today, it is possible for one man, by the misuse of arbitrary power placed in his hands, to nullify and even destroy all the work done by honest agents of the Republican organization towards allaying the political passions or prejudices of the past. It is possible for this power to be used as a beneficent agent and potent factor in solidifying the ranks and lessening party burdens rather than loading it up with political millstones.

The Bulletin has no knowledge of what has brought about Mr. Kennedy's withdrawal from party leadership, but it must admit that the outlook for the Republican party in the next campaign is anything but gratifying to those hoping for the day when the Republican party shall become predominant not only in office-holding but in the Legislature, where it can be depended upon to give the Territory progressive legislation.

The dog affords far more pleasure when in the kennel than at the hand concert.

only mats, trunks and dishes, which often are none too clean. In these homes more or less of superstition is to be found. But what makes one's heart ache the most is to find the Hawaiians housed (one cannot call it a home!) in the tenements. He is out of his element there. Climbing the long, dirty stairs, we find a family dwelling in one or more rooms. There is often no kitchen, and, as oil stoves are not allowed, the only alternative is to buy break coffee, etc., from the Chinamen. In some "ground floor" tenements, cook and wash houses are supplied.

Another difficulty in many of the tenements is that the walls are not boarded to the roof, and we betide any secrets that may be whispered. One Hawaiian told us that this often causes trouble between families.

With all the gratification that comes on seeing the progress attained in the home making of the Hawaiians, there is also the realization of the needs of many of the young people who may not have the opportunity of being trained in household arts. Settlement work would be a great blessing to Honolulu. Clubs or classes in sewing, cooking, and housekeeping, are needed for the rising generation, that the coming home-makers may learn economy as well as thrift, and bring happiness to no doing, remembering that: "Home is not merely roof and room, it needs something to endear it." "Honest love, \* \* \*

MUNICIPAL TRADING.

[New York Commercial] Even among the best-informed persons here in the United States the extent to which the system of municipal socialism has spread in Great Britain is inadequately understood. That expression has been chosen by United States Consul Boyle at Liverpool as better describing what we here call "municipal trading" and what is commonly known in the United States as "municipal ownership." Here such ownership and operation of business enterprises or undertakings have been and are confined almost exclusively to public utilities—as, for instance, water works, gas and electric lighting, street railways and so forth. In Great Britain they have been extended to include a great variety of undertakings—a conditions that is raising with increased insistence the question, Where is the line to be drawn? And public discussion of it is intensely earnest throughout the United Kingdom today. Consul Boyle has prepared an extended report on the subject for the information of the Department of State.

We learn from this that while in 1875 the capital invested in municipal undertakings in Great Britain aggregated \$465,000,000, in 1900 that form of municipal investment comprehended the sum of \$1,500,000,000—an increase of more than 200 per cent in twenty-five years. There are now 935 municipalities there owning and operating their waterworks; 59 cities or towns that own their "tramways"; 240 owning gas works; and 181 supplying electricity for lighting or power, or both. Most of these are in England, although Glasgow seems to have gone into "municipal trading" more extensively than any other city in the kingdom. At least half the consumers of gas in England buy it of municipalities.

Among the business undertakings by British cities that will impress most Americans as an extreme, if not an unwarranted, extension of the municipal function, these best merit enumeration: Leamington and Harrogate both operate Turkish baths for profit; the northern townships outside of London own the Alexandra "palace" and in it provide organ recitals, industrial and other exhibitions, vocal and instrumental concerts, theatrical entertainments and all sorts of "variously shows"; Sheffield has put \$75,000 of her tramway profits into a building fitted up with shops and offices for rent; Torquay owns a rabbit warren; Colchester derives profit from an oyster fishery; St. Helen's supplies sterilized milk; Hull owns a crematorium; Lancaster and Chester own race courses (the former actually managing the races); Bournemouth owns one of the finest golf courses in Great Britain; West Ham, a borough of London, owns a stone-flag factory; and Bradford owns a hotel—as also does Liverpool on its waterworks property in Wales). Bristol has municipalized its docks and harbor at a cost of between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000. The docks of Liverpool are also municipalized in a modified way. Notting-ham, in addition to owning parks, markets, artisan dwellings, baths and a hospital, has bought a castle and a forest, has a natural history museum and a school of art, and was the first municipality in Great Britain to have a "university college." And in Liverpool the municipality has gone extensively into the business of building houses and renting them to the very poor—chiefly the dispossessed tenants of demolished insanitary dwellings in the slums.

All these and many other socialistic undertakings have resulted latterly in a reaction of popular sentiment against the system. Even its supporters are beginning to cry a halt on its further extension. In Parliament there is now active opposition to "municipal trading." According to Consul Boyle there are among the British municipal socialists what he is pleased to call "two schools of thought." In the first are those who not only advocate the municipalization—and in certain lines the nationalization—of such enterprises as waterworks, street railroads, electric lighting and power supply and railroads, but who favor the public control of all departments of human production and energy—not suddenly, but by degrees—and the abolition in time of the private manufac-

turer, trader or tradesman. These form the extreme school of national and municipal socialists. Their number is possibly increasing but, without a doubt, their opponents are in an overwhelming majority, even among those who favor the present stage of municipal socialism. Conservative sentiment in the United States is inclined, we feel sure, to congratulate the American people on the fact that the Britons are wrestling with this problem so strenuously, and on the prospect of their probable settlement of it before the movement ever gets into the violent stages here.

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WAR AGAINST MOSQUITOES Galveston, May 18.—Galveston is going to try Beaumont oil on the streets for the purpose of furnishing good roads. Commissioner Valery Austin announces that Charles & Co. had offered to donate a carload of oil for experimental purposes and that he intended shelling a street and putting the oil on as far as it would go to give the project a test. He hopes to thereby secure a good surface that will be held in place by the oil during heavy rains and at the same time permanently lay + the dust which from the ground + shell is a nuisance. Incidentally, the oil that is washed from the surface of the street would so cover the water that mosquitoes would not breed. The cost he has not been able to ascertain. He knows what shell + what amount of oil will be required for a given surface until after he shall have experimented. Boston, May 21.—Brookline is to wage war on the malaria-breeding mosquito. The town engineer has prepared a report on all the pools of stagnant water and has given + advice on draining or filling them, + with estimates of the cost, and the Board of Health will see to the execution of the scheme. Dr. H. Lincoln Chase, the agent of the Health Board, has prepared a circular on the prevention of malarial fever, and copies will be distributed to every family in + Brookline this week.

GOVERNOR vs. COURTS. (From the Sunday Bulletin.) Governor Dole's first official act on resuming the duties of office, following his endorsement by President Roosevelt, has been to issue a pardon for the editor of the Advertiser, convicted in contempt of court by the three judges of the First Circuit Court and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days. Two days of this thirty days' sentence had been served and the Governor had been in Honolulu not quite twenty-four hours when the Executive prerogative was exercised. The Supreme Court of Hawaii required weeks to review the case, and it upheld the action of the Circuit Court. Governor Dole took less than twenty-four hours to decide to overthrow the courts. The Bulletin trusts that Governor Dole will be able to convince the people of this Territory, the voters, the officials of the United States, as well as any honest men who may happen to take an interest in the affairs of this Territory, that in issuing this pardon he has been prompted by a desire to uphold the integrity of American courts of justice. The Bulletin hopes Mr. Dole is free from any thought of behaving his high office to serve the ends and aims of a political faction with which he is associated. The Bulletin hopes the Governor has considered well the responsibility he assumes and can satisfy his conscience of the wisdom of his course in his bearing on the purity of motive which he claims for his public acts. It is fair to state that Governor Dole has done just what was expected he would do. It has become pretty well established that Governor Dole will do all the arbitrary power placed in his hands to defeat any act for which the First Circuit Court of this Territory is responsible. This is the kind of administrative harmony for which Governor Dole stands.

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THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN has announced a new determination of the heat of the sun. It is made by Prof. Charles Wilson, who places it at 11,192 degrees Fahrenheit. Miss Anna's Whitney's portrait status of Charles Sumner has been cast in brass at the foundry in Antiope, Mass., and is likely to be erected permanently in Cambridge.

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