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Mosquito Campaign Proved Success By Official Report

The Citizens' meeting in the makai pavilion at the Young Hotel last evening to hear the reports of the leaders of the crusade against mosquitoes was not well attended owing to the heavy rain at the hour. But the work done during the past year and the magnificent results were discussed in a number of addresses which were heard by a small but applauding audience. The report of A. L. Larnach, the Anti-Mosquito League's agent, was most encouraging. The addresses of President Pinkham, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. F. R. Day and the lantern lecture by Entomologist Van Dine, were instructive and those present, if called on to vote would have given unanimous instructions for the good work to go on.

President Pinkham's address was as follows: "It is a privilege to preside at a gathering of citizens who are voluntarily intrusted in work for public improvement."

"It is the every day petty annoyance that wears, and if there was ever an annoyance that not only destroyed good nature, wore on patience and deprived one of the mental equilibrium necessary to the peaceful pursuit of knowledge and happiness, it is the operations of the mosquito and its untamed blood-thirsty disposition."

"The past year has given some hope of deliverance. It is generally conceded that the mosquito nuisance has been abated very materially. Certainly the freedom from these pests has been very marked in some localities."

"This campaign tends greatly toward the preservation of public health. All authorities agree that the pernicious activity of the mosquito is a means of widely spreading certain diseases."

"In order to be fully informed as to those localities where the annoyance is especially prevalent, the Board of Health has caused to be inserted in each paper a notice requesting information be sent."

"If the citizens will kindly comply with our request they will increase greatly the efficiency and amount of work your agents can accomplish."

"The success of this campaign will serve as an example of what combined action can produce at little cost in the way of city improvement."

"While any reference to the wonderful climate of the Hawaiian Islands is tribute and rather tiresome, it is nevertheless, a most potent fact, and when we leave this home for a time, the realization comes back, and the longing for the charm of the beautiful old-door life nowhere else equalled or possible."

"The one marring circumstance that detracts from the ideal of comfort and restfulness, your Citizens' Mosquito Campaign has undertaken to practically remove."

"It is worth the money it has cost and what it may cost."

"It is sincerely hoped the year on which we have entered will find your support as equal to the past year."

"We are busy, based on our own information, but we will get busy up to the limit if you will point out the spots needing attention."

Mosquito and Disease. Dr. F. R. Day gave an address on the mosquito and disease as follows:

"It is well for us to pause occasionally in our busy lives and by looking backward get a more comprehensive idea of the progress that is being made in human affairs. It gives us a better appreciation what is actually being done—a perspective view as it were. If we do this in relation to the subject under discussion this evening we will not have to go back very far before coming to a time when the mosquito was considered merely a nuisance—a pest to be suppressed for comfort's sake. We did not like to have our evenings disturbed by its nerve irritating song or our skins pierced by its bill, now, thanks to the careful investigations of painstaking scientists, we know that she is more than a nuisance and a disturber of the peace. She is a menace to health and a danger to life. I use the pronoun 'she' advisedly because the female is the voracious member of the mosquito family. In those days, we looked upon malaria as a miasmatic disease. Experience taught that it was prevalent in swampy regions where humid vapors arose after sundown and he who went out at night was in danger of inhaling the miasm of malaria. But in 1884 Mr. Laveran, a French physician, stationed in Algeria, discovered an organism in the blood of malarial patients which he called the plasmodium malarial. It is unnecessary to relate the laborious researches that followed the announcement of this discovery but which have established beyond cavil that this protozoa is the actual cause of malaria until 'no plasmodium, no malaria' is now a medical axiom. Then came the question how the plasmodium gained an entrance into the human body and this was solved in time just as positively by the brainy men who were devoting their energies to the problem. It was found that the anopheline mosquito was the participant criminal. The protozoa was traced with the most minute precision through the body of this mosquito from one human host to another."

Anophelis Not Here. "The proof was so convincing that no one could doubt it. Fortunately for us Mr. Van Dine has not discovered this species in these islands which accounts for the fact that we do not see the usual types of malaria here."

"But there is another disease more formidable than malaria, which has been proven to be spread by another mosquito. I refer to yellow fever. The stegomyia fasciata is the propagator of this disease and our ordinary day mosquito, the one who wears the striped trousers is the culprit."

"The brilliant investigations of the Medical Commission of the U. S. Army in Havana in 1900-1901 based upon a theory advanced by Dr. Carlos Finlay in 1881 proved conclusively that yellow fever was spread by the stegomyia fasciata and a campaign of extermination based upon these investigations rid the city of its scourge for the first time in its history."

"Prof. Harris Graham of Beirut, Syria, conducted similar experiments with the dengue in 1901 and determined that it was spread by means of the culex, the common night mosquito. By protecting dengue fever patients from mosquitoes he was able to prevent the spread of the disease amongst other associates of the patients."

"This was negative evidence. The positive evidence consisted in taking culex mosquitoes that had fed upon dengue patients to upland villages that had never known the disease allowing them to bite healthy subjects who had not been otherwise exposed and developing the disease in these persons at the end of five or six days."

"Eliophantiasis, a disease that does not vitally concern us here, is caused by a small parasite in lymph channels—the filaria hominis, and this organism has been traced in mosquitoes by Dr. Patrick Manson, an English physician, who has done much toward solving many of the problems connected with malaria in other tropical and subtropical diseases."

"The lesson we have to learn from all this is that the mosquito is a dangerous insect to have about and that it is possible by persistent and concerted effort to exterminate it as has been done in many localities besides Havana."

Dr. Cooper's Review. An excellent review of the past year's work was given by Dr. C. B. Cooper, in which he dealt with every detail of the mosquito campaign here and the work of a similar nature in the East and in Cuba. He summed up his highly interesting paper as follows:

"In summing up, would suggest that we become allied with the National Society for extermination of the mosquito. Also that it is the general consensus of opinion: (1st) That more effective work can be done under authorized Boards of Health, and when their powers are limited, special legislation should be enacted. (2nd) That aid should be given by the State, Territorial or Federal Government where the required expenditures are in excess of the abilities of the local communities to stand. Congress should enact special legislation upon the subject, conferring power upon the Public Health, Agricultural or War Departments, under certain restrictions, to aid such communities in intelligently and effectively carrying out comprehensive plans for the extermination of the mosquito."

Larnach's Report. The report of A. D. Larnach, who had charge of the field work, gave a comprehensive report of the year's work. The following extract sums up his report:

"To start with, some of the most intelligent of our community were very dubious as to our being able to accomplish anything, giving as some of their reasons that mosquitoes lived in damp grass, in algeria trees, in fern leaves, etc., all of which are impossibilities."

"These impressions have probably been gathered from the fact that mosquitoes seek shelter in all of the above mentioned places."

"With the assistance of the regular force of sanitary inspectors, a systematic search for, and collection of tin cans, pots, pans, bottles and all containers likely to hold water, was made and this debris carted to a scow and dumped far out to sea. To demonstrate the good we claimed would result from such cleaning up, and to interest the citizens in the campaign, this work was done without any expense whatever to the householder, and carried on for some months, several hundred tons of such rubbish being so disposed of, after which time, the inspectors have been getting people, that do not use the regular garbage service, to bury the objectionable containers. This with the usual warning against depositing refuse in the streets, and the distribution of circulars giving instructions as to mosquito control—Board of Health circular No. 1—were the first steps taken."

"The public have been encouraged to report places where mosquitoes were unusually thick, and in no case where such complaint has been made, followed up, and the instructions of the examining inspector followed out, have the pests been as troublesome as before. In most cases the annoyance has been done away with altogether. This is no hasty conclusion from one single instance, but result from scores of experiences extending from Waikiki to Waiwala."

"There are very few of the general public that do not recognize the good accomplished and the difference in the mosquito nuisance noticed in and around Honolulu, since the work started. A very conservative estimate is that there are at least fifty per cent less than usual. With the experience gained in this year's work it is the opinion of your agent that next season a still better showing will be made."

Mr. Larnach's financial report showed about \$1400 collected towards the campaign, with \$1200 in expenditures, leaving about \$200 in the bank. Screen pictures of the mosquito breeding and non-breeding ponds and pools were discussed by Mr. Van Dine. Judge Dole made a brief speech in which he testified to the disappearance of the mosquito and said that a campaign against mosquitoes is a campaign against pauperism and disease.

Rockwood Hoar, a son of United States Senator George H. Hoar, of Worcester, Mass., in all probability will next fall be nominated for Congress by the Republicans in the Worcester district. Rockwood is the District Attorney of Worcester county.



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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH - BITTERS

Chop Tin Excluded By Dole's Decision

Federal Judge Dole yesterday afternoon rendered a decision on the petition for a writ of habeas corpus for Chop Tin, having to do with the Chinese Exclusion Act. While holding that Chop Tin was not given a proper hearing when examined by the immigration officials, the court sustains the demurrer on the ground that the evidence of facts which would have been produced by Chop Tin in the examination he should have had, does not show that he was entitled to enter the country.

Chop Tin, represented by C. W. Ashford, claimed that he was a merchant, possessing an interest in a store at Kapala, Kauai, and so entitled to re-enter the Territory. Below appear extracts from Judge Dole's opinion:

"When the case came on to be tried, the District Attorney demurred to the petition, the first two allegations to his demurrer being as follows:

"1. Said court has no jurisdiction herein over either the subject matter or the person."

"2. Said court has no jurisdiction herein either to receive, entertain or adjudicate said petition or to make any order, judgment or decree thereon."

"The question of jurisdiction in this case depends on the facts. 'An alien immigrant, proceeding from landing by such officer (Collector of Customs and Inspectors acting under their authority) claiming authority to do so under an Act of Congress, and thereby restrained of his liberty, is doubtless entitled to a writ of habeas corpus to ascertain whether the restraint is lawful.' Nishimura v. U.S., United States, 142 U. S. 651; Lem Moon Sing vs. United States, 158 U. S. 503, 543."

Under Section 2 of the Chinese Exclusion Act of April 29th, 1902, (32 Stat. L. 1st part, 176), the Secretary of the Treasury was empowered to make rules and regulations 'not inconsistent with the laws of the land' for carrying out the provisions of such Act and other Chinese Exclusion Acts and the Chinese treaty, and, with the approval of the President, to appoint such agents as he might deem necessary for the execution thereof. This authority was transferred to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and to such officers under the control of the Commissioner General of Immigration as the Secretary might designate, by Section 7 of the Act to establish the Department of Commerce and Labor of February 14th, 1903 (32 Stat. L. 1st part, 828-9). Under the Appropriation Act of August 18th, 1894 (28 Stat. L. 390), every decision of the appropriate immigration or customs officer excluding any alien from admission to the United States is final unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury."

Copies of affidavits of two non-Chinese witnesses are made a part of the petition. These affidavits make the case as prepared for the consideration of the immigration officer, and which it is alleged he refused to receive and consider. The allegations of these affidavits are insufficient in the judgment of this court to prove that the said Chop Tin was a merchant within the meaning of the said Act of November 3rd, 1893, in that it is not shown that the business of the firm of Lung Kai Jan of which he claims to be a partner, was conducted in his name, which words, under the leading authorities, require 'that the interest of the merchant must be real and appear in his own name.' Lee Kan vs. United States, 62 Fed. Rep. 914, 918. The law requires this fact, among others, to be established by two non-Chinese witnesses and that 'in default of such proof (the applicant) shall be refused landing.' Act of November 3rd, 1893, Sec. 2. If the immigration inspector had received and entertained the affidavits in question, he must have refused admission to the applicant, for the reasons stated above, i. e., the absence of any evidence tending to show that his interest in the firm of Lung Kai Jan was real and appeared in the business and partnership articles in his own name."

This being the case it does not appear that the said Chop Tin has anything to complain of as to his detention. The demurrer is allowed on this ground."

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Don't Melt For \$15 you can procure a cool-breeze-creating electric fan that will counteract the effects of hot weather. All ready to be attached to your incandescent light wire in place of a lamp. HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY, Limited.

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Parker Ranch Muddle On Two Islands Upon Samuel Parker and his attorney, J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot, appearing before Judge Matthewman at Kona on Wednesday last in answer to order to show cause why they should not be adjudged guilty of contempt for violation of the order appointing a temporary receiver and for interference with the possession of the temporary receiver in the case of A. W. Carter, guardian of the property of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, vs. Sam'l. Parker, F. Wundenburg and Eben P. Low, the attorneys above named took exception to the jurisdiction of the Kona court in the premises. Judge Matthewman, however, would not consider the question of jurisdiction, holding that there could be no room for doubt on that point. Motion for order to show cause was based on the affidavit of Jesse Young, who is employed on the ranch by A. W. Carter. One of his duties is to check the shipments of cattle from the ranch to the Metropolitan Meat Company at Honolulu. Jesse Young swore that a certain item of shipment, 75 head of cattle, \$4,008.53, June 18, refers to a shipment made by E. E. Conant, temporary receiver for the Parker ranch, to the Metropolitan Meat Co., which shipment was made on the 10th of June, and that the suit of Samuel Parker vs. Metropolitan Meat Co. is in part a suit for the proceeds of the cattle so shipped by the receiver. Those cited for alleged contempt contended that there had been no interference with the court's orders; that Samuel Parker was suing the Meat Company as a surviving partner; that if the right to bring suit is in the receiver then Parker is the present matter has no standing in court. Counsel

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