OPEN SPLENDID NEW BUILDING

(Continued from Page 1)

cheers of the crowd he can sit back for the moment and think that he has deserved the praise, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The New Building.

Although it has been announced from time to time that the new building is the best fitted out of its kind in a town of this size, this does not actually convey any real meaning, and it is not until the visitor takes a walk through and sees for himself that the full realization of the work is understood.

Entering at the front, on the corner of Alakea and Hotel streets, the big lobby, with its various amusement rooms stretching away on every side, starts the visitor thinking that this is something out of the ordinary. The office from which everything is controlled faces the door, and also has command of the various rooms on each side.

On the left is the games room, where checkers and chess can be played. On the right the music room, with piano and Victrola. Leading out of this is the billiard room, with four fine tables, and adjoining this the broad lanai, where easy chairs are scattered about. Further on is the cafeteria and the kitchen, the latter a two-storied affair.

From the main office is an electrical connection controlling the entrance to the gymnasium. When a man wants to go down below to this, all he has to do is to ring a bell by the gate, show his ticket by holding it up. The man in charge of the office then presses a button and the gate to the gymnasium flies open, shutting again after the member has gone through.

There is nothing lacking down in the gymnasium, for every little detail has been thought of, even down to a rowing machine and all sorts of things for strengthening up the wrists that line the walls.

Down in the basement is also the business men's club, where one can go in the afternoon, have a limber-up in the gymnasium, and then, after a shower, sit about in the easy chairs and read the papers and chat. There are large iron gates down there too, that can be opened to allow the boys the use of the gymnasium, and, when shut, keep them from coming in contact with the men or in any way intertering. Two handball courts, with ends eighteen by twenty feet and twenty feet high, are provided. There are three hundred lockers in the men's part, the same number in the boys' and one hundred in the business men's section. These are all of steel.

Plenty of Room.

Coming onto the first floor again, there is Cooke hall, where small meetings will be held, and which is looked upon by the general secretary as one of the best of its kind. Then there is the indoor running track, where the boys can get down and train for all the various events, going twenty-eight times around to the mile. This is directly above the gymnasium and projects out from the wall, leaving the whole center space open, and thus allowing plenty of ventilation to get through.

Mention must be made of the bowling alleys down below, and which will be finished off in a few more days. They are made of maple wood, and two of them have self-setting pins.

On the next floor is the educational department, and it is practically taken up with class rooms and laboratories. There is a special room for the photograph club that is to be started as soon as the buildings gets into full swing.

Up above on the next floor are the dormitories. The rooms are very nicely fitted out. Each one has a bed, two rocking chairs, a straight chair and a bureau. Then there is the clothes closet and the writing table. This is the latest thing in tables, too. When the drawer pulls out it forms a writing table, and also at the drawer. All of the rooms are nicely fitted up, and the lavatories are handy to each section. Hot and cold water is laid on throughout these, and there is also a special place for cleaning teeth, in order that there shall be no chance of any infection spreading.

The whole of the building is furnished throughout with mission furniture and the decorations have been tastefully made. Taken as a whole, it would take a lot of beating, and when it comes down to a matter of details the members will find that very little has been forgotten for their comfort.

History of the Association.

The history of the association from its inception until the present day is an inspiring one.

Out of the original eleven members, Judge S. B. Dole (who was the first president), W. R. Castle and W. C. Weedon are still living. The association occupied various buildings, meeting first of all at the old Seaman's Bethel, and then afterwards at the old Lyceum. A move was soon made to erect a permanent building for themselves, and a building committee, consisting of P. C. Jones, C. M. Cooke, Dr. J. W. Whitney, W. W. Hall and Isaiah Bray, was elected. Of these, W. W. Hall and C. M. Cooke are dead. The cornerstone of this building was laid on September 28, 1882, and the building opened in the spring of 1883.

After the building had been in use for about ten years the need of additions made itself felt, and the gymnasium and educational wing was added. Captain Isaiah Bray, who is to haul the flag to the top of the new building tomorrow, was the first general secretary in the old building.

Plan New Building.

The movement for the present building was started five years ago, when, through the medium of the press and otherwise, the interest of the public was aroused. In the spring of 1908, when T. C. Davies was president of the board of directors, it was voted that definite methods should be planned for the erection of a new building more in keeping with the needs of the growing town.

The time for the campaign was postponed several times, and then C. M. Cooke gave a donation of $50,000 towards it. Using part of this fund, the directors sent the general secretary for a three months' tour of the mainland, with a view to studying the methods in vogue for carrying out whirlwind campaigns to raise money. He returned in the latter part of July that year, and after he had made his report to the directors they settled on October 12-22 as the ten days for the raising of $100,000 in addition to the $50,000 already donated.

An executive committee, consisting of Governor George R. Carter, J. P. Cooke, T. C. Davies, R. H. Trent and F. C. Atherton, was appointed to handle the matter.

A number of the business men met at the residence of J. P. Cooke on October 1st and planned out a definite campaign. They named a committee twenty-five strong to handle their end of the matter. F. E. Steere was made chairman of the young business men's committee, and had under him six subchairmen with subcommittees, captains of which were A. L. Castle, C. S. Crane, Will Schmidt, George Waterhouse and F. D. Lowrey.

A canvassing committee of the younger members, with C. J. Hunn and J. C. Anderson, captains, was named the "Hustlers" and "Rustlers," in charge of Dr. Hand. General Secretary Paul Super and Rev. A. A. Ebersole were in charge of the whole movement. Super looked after the business men and Ebersole the younger business men.

Launch Campaign.

The whole scheme was launched at a banquet held on October 11th, and which was the largest gathering of representative business men ever held in the city. The speakers were S. B. Dole, first Governor of the Territory, George R. Carter, the second, and Governor Frear.

Fred L. Waldron introduced a motion that those present organize a large committee and get right to work to raise the $100,000. Amid cheers and enthusiasm several prominent business men promised five and up to ten thousand. Headquarters were established in the Young Hotel, where the reports of each day were made. The press unanimously backed up the project and helped out with editorials, cartoons and articles.

At the end of four and a half days $125,000 had been raised; when five and a half days were gone the amount had risen to $137,000, in addition to Mr. Cooke's $50,000. The campaign committee then decided to stop, having put up a record for a city of this size. However, the money kept coming in until the total read at $144,500, making a grand total of $194,500, to which has since been added $27,500, the proceeds of the sale of the old building to the Elks. Several other subscriptions have also come in, making a further grand total altogether of $225,000.

After the money had been raised a building committee was appointed, consisting of T. C. Davies (chairman), F. J. Lowrey, W. G. Hall, A. Gartley and R. A. Cooke. Later on additional land was purchased, and the total cost of the site was $57,000. Ripley & Reynolds won the competition for the plans, and the Pacific Engineering Company, with a bid of $152,000, was awarded the job of putting up the building. Ground was broken by Governor Frear on October 26, 1910, and the two cornerstones laid on February 1st of this year by Judge Dole and C. H. Cooke Jr. The building has been completed two years from the time the money was raised, and one year from that time the ground was broken.

INGENIOUS FORGER HAS NEW SCHEME

A very simple and at the same time ingenious method of swindling a number of Eastern banks out of large sums of money has come to light, and as a great many swindlers have been brought to book and money-dealing houses protected by the publicity of the daily press, the Bulletin gives the latest dodge and how it is played.

The forger gets one of the bank's blank checks, stamps the name of a well-known firm on the fact of it, previously ascertaining that the firm in question has a credit at that particular bank, fills the check out for a certain amount and makes a crude attempt to copy the signature of one of the firm. When presenting the check at the bank, instead of asking for the money he has the check certified and then deposits it in some out-of-town bank.

In a couple of days, before the check has been returned to the bank on which it was drawn, he asks for the money that it calls for at the bank where he had deposited it and skips.

The fact that the forger only asks for the certification of the check at the first bank seems to throw the clerks off their guard, and there is little or no attention given to the matter.

Blank books of all sorts, ledgers etc, manufactured by the Bulletin Publishing Company.

HAWAIIAN EXPERT AT WORK NOW LOOKING OVER SAN CARLOS FIELD

George Ross, the sugar expert sent by local capitalists to the Philippines to look into the San Carlos central plans, is now at work, according to news received by A. D. Cooper, who is promoting the proposition. The Iloilo Enterprise of September 6 prints the following:

MANILA, Sept. 6.—George Ross, Hawaiian sugar expert, arrived Manila. Will leave for Iloilo with W. H. Lambert on Zafiro. Going Iloilo en route to Negros in interest sugar central at San Carlos, Negros.

The Enterprise of the 16th of August stated that a cable had been received that George H. Fairchild was en route from San Francisco to Manila and the Enterprise then stated that it was thought that this cable was a mistake, as Mr. Lambert stated that he expected a Mr. Ross to come out.

This probably marks the last steps to be taken before the opening of the sugar central at San Carlos, Negros Occidental, which will mean much to the sugar growers of that section and, incidentally, to the business men of Iloilo.

Mr Lambert has been in Manila for several days for the purpose of meeting his colleague from Hawaii, and doubtless all arrangements have been completed for the erection of the central.

When this central is erected and is in active operation the planters will be assured of a greater production of real sugar producing juice to the acre than has ever been had in the Philippines heretofore, and necessarily complaints be heard of sugar from Negros being refused on account of it not coming up to the proper degree of polarization.

FRANCE'S POWERFUL NAVY IS BIG SURPRISE TO GERMANY

BERLIN, September 23.—One of the most unpleasant surprises the jingoes of Germany have had for years was the fact revealed by the recent French naval review at Toulon that, thanks to the wonderful activity of M. Delcasse, the French navy is ready for war at a moment's notice, and that even without the hoped-for assistance of England, France would be able to keep open all the important ports of the country.

With the assurance of the English Prime Minister, that France could rely on England in case of a German attack, the now famous "coup d'Agadir" appears to everybody here to have been the most stupid attempt of bluff that German diplomacy has ever tried. And having exhausted their vocabulary in abusing England, nearly all the newspapers of the country are now telling the government in plain words that it never had the faintest chance of success.

The attitude of the German people is pacificatory. First of all the socialists do not want war and, thanks to the influence among the young men of the country, the government would have found serious difficulty in mobilizing an army for a war in which Germany was the aggressor.

Secondly, German is not loved in Europe and, in case of a war, she would not dare withdraw her troops from the Russian and Austrian frontier, nor even from the German Polish provinces. Even Belgium at the informal request of France put her formidable fortresses at Liege, Namur and Ostende in a state of active defense and made every preparation for the reception of a British fleet in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

When it is remembered that the Germans have lost by depreciation in stocks on the Berlin Bourse since the "Panther" was sent to Agadir, more money than the profits of German traders in Morocco in twenty years, it is small wonder that the government feels excessingly uncomfortable and realizes that even as an attempt to influence the coming elections, the Morocco venture has been an absolute and crushing failure.

SHERIDAN MAKES ROOM FOR MAJORITY OF DISCHARGED MEN

This was a busy morning in the quartermaster's department for all the troops from the Philippines that caused much figuring; the apparently impossible for only one company of the 275 enlisted men who run in States. The reason of the congestion of being left on their own resources in Honolulu were accommodated on the transport Sheridan. The fifty men left over would have been mustered out of the service in any event until the Sheridan reached San Francisco, and as their terms in the army expire they will be retained in service here until the next transport arrives. In selecting those who were to go and those who were to remain, the preference was given to those whose terms of enlistment had already expired or would do so shortly after the transport reached the Coast.

It was not an excess of returning it was the inability to dispose of them. The result of four hours of hard work and the shortage of accommodations on the Sheridan, for only one company of Artillery is returning to the unattached men from this port, and all available berth space and deck room with cargo and coal. Several hours of hard head and hand work cleared the berth and main decks and made room for more than 225 additional passengers. However, it will be close quarters. A passenger on the Sheridan is General Sumner, retired, who passed through here some months ago on a tour of the Orient made for his own information.

CITY SECURES SCHOOL ROOM

One hundred pupils can be accommodated in the two buildings which will be acquired by the city and county to relieve the present congestion at the Moiliili and Kaimuki schools.

A deal has been closed by the ways and means committee of the Board of Supervisors whereby the city will take over two vacated buildings which some time ago were used by Alohani College. The structures include the old schoolrooms which at the present time are located at the rear of the college premises on Wainae road.

In talking over the buildings it is estimated that at least one hundred scholars can be cared for and at the same time the crowding which has prevailed at the public schools near that district will be relieved.

Mayor Fern will submit a recommendation to the next meeting of the board, recommending that a contract be entered into with the Alohani directors by which the municipality take over the premises until such time as a new and larger school building is erected at Kaimuki.

Raffaelo Richetti and his daughter saw a moving picture in New York in which a father kills his daughter and then himself. Richetti tried the same thing and both will probably die.

PLANTERS SHOULD STOP BIG WASTE

(Continued from Page 1)

problems here. The sugar planters are the men to take up this work and help it through, and if they did there would be a large decrease in their expenses every year.

"The plan that I have in mind, and it is one that I have given a great deal of thought to, is that they should supplement the funds of this department so that we could do the work for them in an efficient manner. At the present time we get $5000 from the Federal government and another $10,000 from the Territorial, but this is not enough to keep us going, for although there is only a quarter of the present fiscal year gone, we have spent one-third of our appropriation. Towards the end of the year we will have to trim in everything and practically just keep the work going and that is all.

Work Expensive Here.

"There is no place that I know of where the work of solving the water problems is as expensive as in these Islands. We get just as much money as six of some of the States on the mainland, and even then it is not enough for us. There is always a constant rainfall and the streams are small and scattered about through mountain country. This means that there is a big expense for transportation, and this eats up our fund before we know where we are.

"If the planters would give us a sum like I have mentioned, or even more than that, I could get three or four men down from the Coast and go straight ahead with the work. Some of the plantations have already started to take an interest in the work and they have ordered current meters, but although they will do some good with these, it will not be nearly the same as though the work were done by men specially trained to it and with the results all coming to one central spot where they could be checked up and a bird's-eye view of the whole situation obtained.

"As an example of the work that could be done along these lines, take, for instance, the matter of ditches. There is an enormous amount of waste from these, but no one knows for certain at the present time just how much water is lost and whether or not it would pay better to fix the ditch so that it would not lose water. The water is estimated at so many millions of gallons, and this is thought to be enough to irrigate so many acres of cane, while by the time it gets to the field there may be twenty-five per cent of it gone. This is only one of the many things that could be done.

"The work could not be carried out right in a day, either, but I think that at the end of a year, with an extra force working, we should be able to give some fairly definite idea of the existing state of affairs.

"If the planters would give us the money we could enter into some arrangement with them. We would not be able to work out the scheme under their direction, however, as it needs a great amount of special experience for work of this nature. At the same time, we should like to have all the advicesing and suggestions they have to offer, but would ask them to leave the matter of carrying out the scheme entirely from judgment."

STORM A HOSPITAL, SET VICTIMS FREE

Maddened Italians Release Cholera Patients; Have a Ghastly Parade.

CHIASSO, Switzerland, Sept. 8.—Cioia del Colle, a city with a population of 2,000 in the Italian Province of Bari in Apuglia, has, according to official advices received here, been the scene of savage excesses in consequence of the cholera epidemic now raging in Italy.

The disease is said to have reduced the inhabitants to desperation. The authorities ordered that all persons attacked by cholera should be taken to a hospital and that those who have been in contact with cholera victims be isolated in a neighboring building.

The population, incensed by these measures and convinced that it was the intention of the authorities to kill the patients and also those under observation, gathered on the number of several thousand to liberate their relatives and friends.

The hospital was stormed and the building threatened with incendiary destruction should the mob be interfered with in releasing the cholera-stricken inmates. A small force of carbineers, aided by a few policemen, attempted to awe the crowds, but the police were inadequate to cope with the situation and in order to avoid bloodshed the doors of the hospital were thrown open.

The crowds rushed into the building, brought out the cholera patients and carried them in ghostly procession through the town.

The streets were filled [illegible] who acclaimed the [illegible] shouted imprecations [illegible] ernment. [illegible] observation [illegible] similar [illegible] enacted [illegible]

The Italian Government has despatched troops to Cioia del Colle.

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