



SENATOR MITCHELL OF OREGON.



SENATOR BURTON OF KANSAS.



SENATOR FOSTER OF WASHINGTON.

## HILO WANTS PAPER MILL

### Work May Commence Within Six Months.

HILO, Sept. 26.—S. M. Mayer, of Seattle, who has been in the city the past week investigating the supply of bagasse available for his proposed paper factory, states that he is well pleased with the prospect in Hilo and vicinity. He likes the climate here better than anywhere else on the Islands and on that ground would prefer to locate his paper mill here if his further investigation in other lines terminates satisfactorily. Mr. Mayer, as was stated in last week's Tribune, represents the American Talc-Asbestos Co., of Seattle, a concern with solid financial backing and with immense ledges of talc to draw upon. These talc ledges are in Skagit County, Washington and are among the most famous in the world.

The primary reason for the company's investigation of the possibilities of paper making in Hawaii, is that a paper mill here would give a good outlet for talc. In the glazed papers and cardboards, a large proportion of talc is used for surfacing. It is also figured in the scheme, that paper manufactured from bagasse can be shipped around the Horn to New York and successfully compete with the eastern mills.

Mr. Mayer has had talks with the managers of several of the plantations here and feels very much encouraged. He proposes to pay a price for the bagasse that will enable mills using it for fuel to burn oil or coal instead and make money by the change.

To warrant the erection of a paper mill, Mr. Mayer says there must be from forty to sixty thousand tons of bagasse available the first year. To erect mills to handle such a quantity an outlay of \$150,000 to \$200,000, and when running would employ from 250 to 500 hands. The labor required in the paper factory is not of a character that would draw from the plantation supply.

Mr. Mayer estimates that this island produces 130,000 tons of bagasse annually. He believes a paper factory in Hilo could handle bagasse from the plantations on the other side of the island. The product of those plantations would have to be reduced by concentration before shipment.

If Mr. Mayer succeeds in securing a sufficient quantity of bagasse to warrant the erection of a mill, he believes work may be started within six months after his plans have been approved by the Seattle Board of Directors. So far as he has interviewed the business men of Hilo, Mr. Mayer states that he has found the best of encouragement and a willingness to cooperate in any way possible.

If on mature investigation Mr. Mayer finds it feasible to manufacture paper from bagasse, here is an opportunity for Hilo to make a great step forward. If there is a paper mill in the Islands it must be located here.

## NO PLACE FOR LADIES

### Only Men Are Wanted In the Circuit Court.

Ladies will no longer grace the Halls of Justice and the soft rustle of silks and satins must be replaced by the business like stride of men, according to the mandate of the new first judge. There was a time not many months ago when Judge Humphreys was in control that the ladies held full sway in the Judiciary building, and four or five occupied positions as clerks and stenographers. Judge De Bolt while admitting the capability and usefulness of women in their proper spheres does not believe that the court room is the place for them, particularly during the trial of criminal and divorce cases. Upon occasions during the past eight months there has been ample proof that the court room is not the proper place for ladies, as was shown by their exclusion and also in a general shifting of cases from one judge to another in order to prevent any unpleasant experiences.

"I have come to the conclusion," said Judge De Bolt yesterday, "not to appoint ladies as either clerk or stenographer. Several applications were received for the vacant places from ladies, but I told them frankly that I would not appoint a woman. I have no prejudice against women and nothing to say against their abilities or qualifications but I do not think the court room a proper place for a lady and it will further the interest of public justice not to appoint one. In divorce and criminal cases there is often evidence which cannot be presented, and consequently justice cannot be secured because of the presence of women. If there was enough business in the clerk's office for an extra clerk or stenographer I would gladly give such a place to a lady for women are fully as competent as men. Some of the lady applicants for the position of stenographer said that they appreciated the unpleasantness of the situation in certain cases but were willing to undergo it. However, willing they might be it is a question which concerns only the lady herself. The public interests are also to be considered. In a rape, seduction or adultery case, and in some divorce cases the testimony is of such a revolting nature that it could not be put before the court and jury in all its disgusting detail if a lady was present in the court room. While she might be willing to sit through such a trial every attorney with any manhood would hesitate before placing these matters before the court.

"However competent the ladies are who have made application for positions, and I do not question their capability, I still think it would interfere with the course of justice and place a restraint upon attorneys in certain cases, to appoint them. The office is not made for the office holder but for the convenience of the public and the public could not receive its just dues if such appointments were made. In the interest of justice I have declined to make such appointments."

**OLD OFFICERS REAPPOINTED.**  
Judge De Bolt reappointed nearly all of the old officers of the First Circuit Court yesterday. While the statute is silent upon the subject the first judge deemed it wisest to make out new commissions for the interpreters, bailiffs, etc., in order to avoid any question. Mrs. Clara Webster tendered her resignation to Judge De Bolt yesterday to take effect October 1, a step she had been considering for some time, and a new stenographer must be appointed in her place. There are a number of

## Senators Leave Hawaii With a Mass of Testimony Bearing Upon Island Conditions.

WHEN the Sierra sails away today there will be among those who wave their adieus to Honolulu, the members of the Senatorial Commission which has just completed a most careful and searching inquiry into local affairs. After a month spent in the work Senators Mitchell, Foster and Burton leave with a mass of testimony covering almost every subject that could be considered and in which are facts which will bear heavily upon all future legislation affecting the Islands.

Each member of the commission has only the most pleasant recollections of Hawaii, and all leave with regret, as their stay has been filled with the most pleasant excursions and traditional Hawaiian hospitality. The work done will constitute the cheapest investigation that has ever been had, owing to the fact that the commission had few members and fewer attaches. It is safe to say that the entire expense will be less than \$2,500, of which nearly half will go for the short-handling of the testimony.

The mass of material collected, if all is finally incorporated in the statement, which will be made to the full committee, will make a report of not less than five or six volumes, and there will be maps and pictures to accompany it, which will make the report much sought after by those who desire information concerning the Islands.

The papers collected have been cased and shipped, and as there has been no discussion between the members as to what they will do with any one matter, and also as each member has a campaign in his own State this fall, there will be little or nothing done until the sub-committee meets in Washington this winter.

The last paper to be filed with the committee was that submitted last evening by Mrs. Henry H. K. De Fries, in which her claim to the Crown Lands, as the lineal descendant of the Kamehamehas in whom last rested the fee of the lands, was set forth. This was added to the mass of the testimony and will be considered later by the sub-committee.

## EXERCISE IN TROPICS

(Continued from Page 4.)

struction I approve most highly and shall take pleasure in recommending my female patients to take of you such course of instruction and exercise as is best adapted to the individual case. Wishing you the greatest success in forming large classes in this very necessary health work.

CHARLES B. COOPER, M. D.  
**DR. WAYSON ALSO AGREES.**

I am more than glad to give my hearty endorsement to the effort that is being made to interest the women of Honolulu in physical culture.

I regard exercise as being absolutely necessary to good health. Under ordinary circumstances, being of far greater value than any medicine.

DR. J. T. WAYSON.  
**REGULAR EXERCISE NEEDED.**

Owing to the enervating climate of Honolulu most people are prone to take insufficient exercise thus endangering a nervous and debilitated condition. Regular exercise is what is needed and I would heartily recommend a course of physical exercise as very beneficial bringing as it does every part of the body into action and thus stimulating the muscular, circulatory and nervous systems.

ARTHUR G. HODGINS, M. B.  
**DR. MAYS' VIEWS.**

Physical exercise is as necessary to applicants for the vacancy among whom are C. F. Reynolds, at present federal court reporter, and P. Maurice McMahon who was once employed in the Judiciary Department. Col. Jones has been reappointed.

Chester Doyle is an applicant for the position of Japanese interpreter now held by J. H. Hakuole. Judge De Bolt said yesterday that he would not be able to tell until tomorrow afternoon who would be appointed Japanese interpreter or stenographer. New commissions were issued for the following old employees: C. A. K. Hopkins, bailiff; John E. Bush and C. L. Hopkins, Hawaiian interpreters; Li Cheung, Chinese interpreter, and Jos. De Frias Portuguese interpreter. Judge De Bolt stated that other things being equal he favored experienced employees and for that reason retained the old officials.

## COUNTRY TO FORGE AHEAD

### Barton's Opinion of Federated Australia.

Sir Edmund Barton, Premier of Australia, and Sir John Forrest, Minister of Defense for Australia, were passengers on the liner Aorangi from Victoria which called at Honolulu. Sir Edmund Barton has risen from the place of a humble lawyer to the proudest position that his country can give him. Dressed in white and with a light Panama



Sir Edmund Barton Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia.

hat on his head the great politician looked quite contented while reading a late magazine on the deck of the steamer yesterday.

Sir Edmund is a protectionist. He has been mainly responsible for the high tariff that Australia has recently adopted. Speaking of Australian conditions he said:

"Australia is destined to become a great Commonwealth. It has tremendous resources and as soon as tariff conditions become settled and the country emerges from the grip of the big drought it is sure to forge ahead. We decided to weld our different states into a Commonwealth at a time when everything was pretty well topsy turvy because of the drought and the drawing from us of soldiers to fight in South Africa and under those conditions I think that our progress has been fast."

"The recent conference of the Colonial premiers of Great Britain in England ought to prove of benefit to all of Britain's colonies. Heretofore the British colonies have been branching out like the tentacles of an octopus—each one going in a different direction and having but a faint idea of what the other is doing. Every part of the British empire now understands what the other part is doing and each one of the colonies will try to favor the other as far as possible. Reciprocity between the colonies can be but a natural result. The colonies will not fail to bend all of their energies towards assisting Great Britain with men and with money should the Empire be threatened at any point by another war. You can say that I believe the Empire was never before in as united a position as it is today."

"The South Sea Islands and Britain's relations with them have long been discussed. We have a great foothold in them at present and I think that sooner or later many more islands will be placed under the flag."

## A FRIEND TO HAWAIIANS

### Miss Mary Green Died From Stroke of Paralysis.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Green, one of the oldest native born white women in Hawaii, died last evening at the advanced age of seventy-two years, as a result of a stroke of paralysis sustained while attending the eighty-first birthday celebration of Mrs. Persis Taylor on Saturday. Miss Green had barely left the house on Berotania street when she suffered the shock, her entire left side being affected. The suffering woman was carried into the office of Dr. Wood nearby where she died shortly after eight o'clock last evening.

Miss Green was born at Lahaina, Maui, December 14, 1830, being the daughter of the Rev. J. S. Green, one of the earliest of the Hawaiian missionaries. The entire life of the deceased was given to carrying on the work begun by her father in aiding and educating the Hawaiians, her principal work being among the native girls.

In 1842 the family moved to Makawao and in 1860, Miss Green accompanied her father to the States, remaining for four years. Upon her return she took up the work of teaching in the Maunaloa Seminary for girls and remained there until 1869 when it was destroyed by fire. Two years later she took charge of the seminary for girls at Wailua, remaining in that position for eleven years, until ill health caused her return to Makawao. In 1885 she was called to Honolulu to take charge of missionary work here among the Hawaiians and continued nearly up to the very day of her death. Miss Green was well known among the missionaries and was welcome in the homes of all. She leaves besides a number of nephews and nieces, a half sister, Miss Laura Green of this city and a half brother, Frank C. Green of Bedford, Mass.

Notice of the funeral will be given later. The body will be embalmed and sent to Makawao for burial.

### SIR JOHN FORREST'S VIEWS.

Sir John Forrest is a character in Australian politics and in the every day life of the country. He is a large man and has a pleasing personality. He is known as the "King of the Goldfields," owing perhaps to the fact that he became prominently identified with the early mining operations in West Australia. As minister of defense he is laying the foundations for a very large militia to defend the country and while in England has made representations to the Colonial Secretary which may result in more warships being placed in the Australian squadron.

"West Australia," says Sir John, "is one of the wealthiest gold producing countries in the world today. Eight millions sterling or \$40,000,000 worth of gold has been produced in that state during the year and if no more of the properties secured capital and worked their mines the output would be much greater. English operators have fought shy of the field owing to the many fakes that have been put on the London market but there is gold there in astonishing quantities and the country is likely to produce something big in the way of Eldorado yet."

Premier Seddon of New Zealand did not return on the Aorangi. He is returning the year and if more of the Red Sea.

**Mob Attacks Colliery.**  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 19.—A mob today attacked the colliery owned by W. H. Holmes, located in the heart of Pittston. After driving the non-union men from the mine the men set fire to the breaker which was saved from destruction through the efforts of men employed in the vicinity. The colliery resumed operations last week for the purpose of furnishing coal to the local trade.