

# WOOLLEY'S LECTURE

## Sharp Wit Heard at the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

"If you discredit a man who does not pay a note when it falls due but makes excuses for a delay how much more should you discredit a man who goes to the polls on election day owing an obligation to his God and to his country and says, 'Oh, God, oh country, if you had a ghost of a show to win I'd be with you, but you are beat and I'm going to vote with the other fellows?'"

That was the keynote of John G. Woolley's address at the Y. M. C. A. last night—that the real reason for rottenness in government is that the Christian, or professed Christian voters do not live up to their profession when it comes to politics. Mr. Woolley went straight to the point, his address was sparkling with wit and humor and even those who do not believe in the plan of prohibition that he advocates must have felt the force of his logic. It is to the discredit of Honolulu that he was greeted by a mere handful of people.

Mr. Woolley says that he has but one subject for his speeches now and that may be summed up as "Good Citizenship." Last night he especially emphasized the necessity of testimony for good citizenship on the part of those who wished for righteousness in civic affairs. He began by telling of the cry of humanity for power and how that power must come "after that the Holy Ghost has come upon you." Continuing Mr. Woolley said in part:

"I have little respect for those people who discuss very flippantly the doctrines of the Holy Spirit and whether it should be spoken of by the pronoun 'he' or the pronoun 'it,' but in politics are seen in the company of the dirtiest rascals that ever disgraced the land. One of the chief difficulties of the Temperance reform is that so many people are trying to train truth and falsehood to pull together. I give you my word that it is a pretty poor team. I know of no better example of this than the license law. A license law is composed of one drop of prohibition, for they always begin, 'Thou shalt not sell intoxicating liquors.' In an ocean of permission, for they go on, 'unless you pay \$250 per year.' Just think of it, the liquor traffic debauches our homes and ruins our youth, acknowledged by the first clause of the license laws to be wrong, is permitted to go on unchecked for only \$250 a year. We are willing to sell our souls for a paltry \$250 a year! A drop of prohibition in an ocean of permission! And the mixture is stirred up a little at every election, just enough to befuddle the brain of the average voter."

"There are those who seem to be conscientious in spots, geographical Christians, topographical saints. At home they dispense with wine for conscience sake but at the convention of the party they dispense with their conscience for the sake of the liquor vote. There is no local truth, no Honolulu truth, different from the standard of other places. Truth is truth and that is all there is about it."

"Some people are afraid to stand up by themselves and testify for the right. They say 'What is the use of my doing right all alone and making a holy show of myself?' What would you think of a witness in a case who, when he was asked the first question said, 'Excuse me, I want to run around the corner and see what the other fellows are going to testify.' I do not know whether either the Republican or the Democratic party can ever be reformed so that they will stand for the right. I do not know whether the Prohibition party with which I am connected will ever win the victory. I doubt it very much. But I would rather belong to a small clean party than a big unclean one, better a hundred clean defeats than one dirty victory."

Mr. Woolley then went on to tell of the effect of testimony, illustrating his remarks with the case of the power of the flag on the American cruiser sent to Brazil to protect the Monroe Doctrine when the newly formed republic of Brazil was threatened by the European powers. He then told of the policeman who stood at the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets in New York and started or stopped the great tide of traffic there by a simple motion of his hand. Continuing Mr. Woolley said: "It is not the strength of that policeman, although undoubtedly he is an athletic man; it is not his unusual activity, for I presume none of you ever saw such a thing as uncommon activity in a policeman; it is not his weapons for he only carries a light club at his belt and even if he was armed to the teeth with guns and knives and had a whole battery of artillery at his back he could hardly check the vast flood of traffic. It is that by his uniform, by his white gloves, by the star on his breast, he gives testimony to the power of the millions of people who constitute the great municipality whose servant he is. So important is our testimony for the right."

"Perhaps a policeman may walk his beat for ten days at a stretch and find nothing to do but to chew tobacco and exhibit his form and uniform but some day there will be a runaway and he must dash out and grasp the bride no matter what the consequences. Some day there will be a threatening mob whose course he must oppose, some day there will be a fleeing burglar to be shot and he must shoot without first stopping to inquire as to whether he is a member of the legislature or not. Then his true heroism will show in his devotion to duty. We must not be

more remiss in our duty at the polls. "The dress parade of the police on Decoration Day or Labor Day or any of the other great days is a fine sight and is probably worth all in cost to impress the vulgar, common mind, but it is worthless unless it is backed up by the devotion to duty of each individual member of the force. So the eleven o'clock dress parade on Sunday morning is a fine sight. The men appear with their Prince Albert coats and the women with their Prince Albert hats and the preacher compresses into thirty or forty minutes of eloquence the work of six days in his study. It is one of the most splendid sights. I reckon, to impress the vulgar, common mind. Yet unless each individual church member has the backbone to stand up for righteousness in the state as well as the church and turn the rascals when there are rascals to be turned out of public office, the Sunday morning parade is an empty show." Mr. Woolley closed with an eloquent plea for interest in questions of civic righteousness on the part of Christian voters.

## SOME TROUBLE FOR PALOLO LAND BUYERS

The deeds of nine purchasers to Palolo valley lots have been held up, pending an examination as to whether the applicants for them are delinquent in their accounts with the Tax Assessor. Under the law, any person who has not paid his taxes cannot become a purchaser of public lands—and if he attempts to purchase while withholding information as to his delinquency, he then becomes disqualified from ever buying public lands.

Tax Assessor Holt, Land Commissioner Pratt and Attorney-General Andrews were investigating the cases of the nine Palolo applicants yesterday, with a view to ascertaining whether there had been any attempt to get the better of the Land Office.

"It is not likely that anything more will be done than to stop their purchase of the lands under their applications, even if it should be found that they are delinquent with the tax office," said Mr. Andrews last night. "There are extenuating circumstances in the three cases that have been specifically called to my attention, and the other cases are still in the air."

A new tract of land in the neighborhood of the Palolo valley is shortly to be thrown on the market, this time private land. This is the Waiulue tract, of about 120 acres, belonging to the Long estate. It will be cut up into tracts of from one to five acres, and sold under right of purchase lease on the same terms as the government lands in Palolo. This land, according to Assemblyman Long, will be ready to put on the market next week.

## TRANSIT DECISION COMES NEXT WEEK

Second District Magistrate Charles Dole expects to hear arguments in the Rapid Transit speed cases tomorrow, but may not be able to render a decision until late next week. The stenographer is just completing the transcript of the evidence. Had it been finished yesterday, Judge Dole would have heard the arguments today.

## THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and over-laden woman rest as much as possible, and, above all, place at her command a bottle of WAMPOL'S PREPARATION a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. At chemists.

# STORMS RAGE IN BOTH HOUSES OF LEGISLATURE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

There were storms in both the Houses of the legislature yesterday, Senator McCandless making himself the center of a hurricane in the senior chamber, and the House hurling great volumes of words at the head of Mr. Howland, head of the water works division of the Board of Public Works.

The Senate won two popular fights, just the same, one fixing the test for fuel oil at 120 degrees flash, and the other giving the Rapid Transit permission to operate its cars at a higher rate of speed, thereby enabling people who ride on the cars and who want to get any place to arrive in some kind of time. Both bills passed second reading, and in the consideration of both Mr. McCandless found himself fighting on the losing side. These measures will come up for third reading today.

The trouble in the House was over a resolution expressing total lack of confidence in Mr. Howland, and asking that he be removed from his position at the head of the water works. The discussion took an intensely personal turn.

## THE SENATE.

It was a hard fight, in some of its aspects, but the Senate by a vote of seven to seven, President Isenberg casting the deciding vote, yesterday stood with the people and against the would-be oil monopolists in support of the bill placing the flash-test for fuel oil at 120 degrees, fire-test. And so the gentlemen who own the Kern River oil fields will not have the market of Honolulu handed over to them for their exclusive exploitation. Also, the Senate stood by the popular desire in its action upon the bill to permit the Rapid Transit to operate its cars at increased speed.

Those were the two great fights in the Senate yesterday. The oil fight followed the street car fight on a report by McCandless from the Public Lands Committee, the report advocating the raising of the flash-test from 120 degrees, as provided in the bill, to 140 degrees. The report was signed by McCandless, Paris and Woods, all the members of the committee.

The bill came up in regular order for second reading, and was read by sections. The fight for the higher test began with the reading of the second section, where the test provision first occurs in the bill. There was a motion to adopt the committee's report providing for a high test, but it was beaten and the section passed as in the bill. There was little debate upon it, the enemies of the bill having not yet got ready for battle, apparently.

Section 4, relative to the storage of kerosene by private parties in their own warehouses, was stricken from the bill, leaving the storage in the hands of the government.

## THE REAL FIGHT.

It was on the amendment to Section 11, or the proposed amendment by the committee, raising the flash-test from 120 to 140 degrees, that the real fight was made. McCandless, who was having a field day of defeat, made a speech in favor of the bill, saying that he had learned that the companies selling oil here had agreed upon a test of 140 degrees, once, and that they had then changed base. He pleaded that there was grave danger in low-grade oils, and said that the people should be protected by the high-flash test, which would really prove more profitable for everybody, even the plantations.

"The only thing sought to be accomplished by raising the test of oil used in this Territory is to create a monopoly," said Bishop. "That is all there is to it."

Hewitt spoke as a user of oil in favor of the high test, and Kalama spoke as a user of oil for the low figure. And both gentlemen claimed to know something about oil. The vote then came on the motion to adopt the committee's report favoring a test of 140 degrees, and it was lost on a show of hands, 7 to 7.

"I vote to leave the test at 120 degrees," said President Isenberg. Consideration of the bill continued then without any matter of special moment arising. A determined effort was made to have the bill referred just before the reading was finished, thereby killing it, but this failed and the bill passed, second reading. It was then referred to the Revision Committee to have its inconsistencies corrected.

## RAPID TRANSIT FIGHT.

At the morning session it was that the Senate got into a fight over the speed of the Rapid Transit—or, rather, that Senator McCandless got into a fight over it. The fight was on the second reading of House Bill 225, regulating the speed of street cars. A motion to refer to the Public Lands Committee failed, and Dickey moved an amendment making the passage of the bill dependent upon the approval of Congress.

McCandless made a speech against the bill, accusing the Rapid Transit of lobbying and log-rolling to get the Senate to pass a bill that was unconstitutional. "It is conceded by every person in this community," he shouted, "that the Rapid Transit has not kept its agreement with the people of this Territory—has withheld money that belongs to the Territory."

"Everybody in this community is a pretty sweeping statement," interrupted Bishop. McCandless was proceeding to enter into the matter of the bond issues of the Rapid Transit Company and had to be called to order twice before he would get back to the speed issues, and when he did get back, he argued that the present speed limit was the proper thing. Half the foreign element here, he said, had never seen electric cars until they came here. A Chinese or a Japanese got into a car, touched a button and stepped right off with the result that he had a skinned face. Many had been killed by the cars, and while he made no fight for Chinese or Japs, still their lives were

sweet to them—and they were needed in the Territory, all laborers were.

## WANTS SOME MONEY.

He said the Legislature should not amend a franchise without the consent of Congress—or, if it did, an effort should be made to get a portion of the gross receipts of the Rapid Transit, say 2-1/2 per cent, in return for the favor. He accused the Rapid Transit of hampering and ignoring the Superintendent of Public Works, and said he would insist upon an amendment calling for a percentage of the gross receipts of the company. And when he moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, Woods, seconding the motion, pending which Achi said that there was no need to refer the matter to Congress, as suggested by Dickey.

The Dickey motion to amend was lost, and so was the McCandless motion to postpone indefinitely. Then McCandless moved an amendment to make the speed limit 10 miles an hour within the city of Honolulu, 14 miles outside, 4 miles on switches and turn-out, and 2 miles while passing Thomas Square; also providing that in case the Rapid Transit takes advantage of this concession, it shall pay the Territory 2-1/2 per cent of its gross receipts.

And he began to speak to his amendment, when Achi moved a recess until 2 p. m.

After the noon recess, giving way for the introduction of a few committee reports, McCandless went on talking about his amendments.

## SENATORS AS WITNESSES.

"I believe there is a Senator in this room," he said, "who heard a conductor tell a motorman to run away from an approaching car at a connection when the approaching car was only about 300 feet away."

He then accused the Rapid Transit again of not dealing honestly with the Territory, going into the stock issues. "Confine yourself to the question of speed," warned the President.

"I am speaking of my amendment to give the Territory a part of the gross receipts of the company," said McCandless, and he went on talking, saying that the Rapid Transit franchise would perhaps never have been granted if it had been known that the company would water its stock.

Dickey said the question as to whether the Rapid Transit had watered its stock was a question for the courts, and its settlement was up to the Attorney General.

"Was not that the resolution passed the other day?" asked the President. "It was something like that," answered Dickey, "but as to the 2-1/2 per cent provision proposed by Senator McCandless, I do not believe that could be inserted, even with the approval of Congress. I believe the United States Supreme Court would knock it out. The Rapid Transit franchise is a vested right, a bargain that the Territory cannot back out of."

Senator Bishop pleaded for a consideration of the question without heat and with all personal animus eliminated, in the interest of the general public. The Rapid Transit had given this community an admirable service, a service that had earned the commendation of every visitor who had come to Honolulu.

## A POINT OF ORDER.

He believed that the people of this community wanted nothing so much as a restoration of that service. What this bill gave, was not given to the Rapid Transit. The power was given to the officials of the government to regulate speed, and if they found the speed limit dangerous, it was the government officials who could regulate it.

Achi pleaded for the passage of the bill. The Rapid Transit, he said, was a convenience to the poor men, and it was to their interest to have the cars run more quickly so that laborers could get to their work more quickly. Rich men did not need the street cars. It was the poor, and this bill gave no favor to the Rapid Transit. That company would make no more money by running fast than by running slow. But the company paid heavy taxes and had increased property values by the extension of its lines, and it was entitled to some consideration.

Achi offered an amendment keeping the control of the line in Territorial hands. The McCandless amendment was then beaten, and the Achi amendment carried.

Dowsett moved an amendment making the company legally liable for damages no matter what speed was maintained. The amendment carried. Then McCandless offered an amendment providing that in case the Rapid Transit Company takes advantage of this act it shall pay to the treasury 2-1/2 per cent of its gross receipts. Achi raised the point of order that this interjected a new subject into the bill. "I think the point is well taken," said Isenberg.

## McCANDLESS BEATEN.

McCandless pleaded to have the amendment read again, and it was read.

"This is all out of order," said Achi.

"There is nothing before the Senate but the passage of the bill on second reading," said the President.

Gandall made an eloquent appeal for the bill, saying that the Rapid Transit had done much for the country. It had built up the country. "And who," he asked, "was this Chinaman who is said to have fallen from the car and skinned his face? Who does he work for?"

"Not for me," said McCandless. "Well, who is he?" asked Gandall. "Let him be brought here to give us his testimony. We don't want any hearsay."

He proceeded to dwell at length upon the merits of the Rapid Transit service. "We don't want to go back to the slow old way," he said. "We want to move with the times. And if we are going to wait until all the people are civilized, we might as well go back to the old days of Kamehameha. And then the bill passed second reading."

## ELECTION INSPECTORS.

Almost as the first business of the day's session, the list of recess appointments of election inspectors was sent to the Senate by Governor Carter, and action was postponed under the rules until today.

Secretary Atkinson sent notification that the Governor had signed the following bills:

Senate Bill 78 (Act 49), to provide for a Board of Immigration and defining its duties.

Senate Bill 43 (Act 50), to amend Sections 1610, 1613 and 1616 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii relating to commutation.

House Bill 146 (Act 53), to provide one fire department for the towns of Wailuku and Kahului, one for the town of Lahaina, and one for any other town in the Territory where such department is properly organized under the provisions of this act.

Dickey from the Revision Committee returned Senate Bill 141 as amended by the House and the Senate concurred in the amendments.

From the conference committee on the bill for the segregation of jurors during trial, Hayselden reported in favor of the bill and the report was adopted, Dickey voting against it.

From the conference committee on House Bill 188, Hayselden reported favoring the passage of the bill. This is the bill providing for the issuance of certificates of Hawaiian birth, such certificates to cost \$7.50. The bill passed.

## TO REVISE TAX LAWS.

House bill 191, appointing a recess commission to revise the tax law, was read for the second time and passed, the bill being amended to appropriate \$2500 for the expenses of the commission, instead of \$5000. The bill will be read for the third time on Wednesday.

The Judiciary Committee reported that the passage of House Joint Resolution No. 9 would be tantamount to asking Congress to amend the constitution of the United States, and recommended that it be tabled. The report was adopted. This is the Coelho citizenship resolution.

House Bill 57, the adoption bill, passed second reading.

Secretary Atkinson notified the Senate that the Governor had signed Senate Bill 139, the Dickey bill to take the assessment and collection of taxes from the counties and leave it in the hands of the Territorial officials.

The House failed to concur in the Senate amendments to House Bill 205, regulating the motive power on railroads, and Hewitt, Wilcox and Hayselden were appointed Senate conferees. House Bill 129, to protect vested fishing rights, was read for the third time, and passed, Dowsett and Lane voting against it.

House Bill 149, regarding licenses to carry firearms on Oahu, passed third reading.

House Bill 194, the judicial set-off bill, passed third reading. House Bill 210, to reimburse to C. M. Kai for bail money wrongfully withheld, passed third reading, Achi, Kalama, Dickey and Paris voting against it.

## CALENDAR FINISHED.

House Bill 221, to amend Section 1634 of the Revised Laws giving parties to causes the right to hearing before a full bench of the Supreme Court, passed third reading.

House Bill 160, the anti-trading stamp bill, called up by Dowsett's motion to reconsider, was read for the third time and passed without dissent.

House Bill 189, taxing foreign corporations, was read for the second time and passed. It will be read for the third time today, being given to the Judiciary Committee for a report.

House Bill 218, providing for the expenditure of appropriations still on hand, passed third reading without dissent.

House Bill 147, to permit district court lawyers to practice in circuit courts, passed second reading. It will be read for the third time today.

House Bill 99, prohibiting government officials from practicing in civil cases during their term of office, passed second reading and will be read for the third time tomorrow.

Lane moved that House Bill 123, making Saturday a half holiday, be taken from the table, but it was lost on a tie vote.

## THE HOUSE.

An attack of the most directly personal nature was made in the House of Representatives yesterday by Fernandez on J. Hastings Howland, assistant superintendent of the Department of Public Works. The attack came in the form of a resolution which ran as follows, and was discussed by Fernandez, Kanoho and Aylett.

"That the House of Representatives hereby express their total lack of confidence in J. Hastings Howland, assistant superintendent of supervising engineer of the Department of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii, and hereby demand that he be removed from office." On motion, the matter was referred

# FAREWELL TO BISHOP

## Big Crowds Gather in the Cathedral Yard.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Bishop Libert and Father Valentin of the Catholic Mission in Hawaii bade farewell last evening to their parishioners in Honolulu. Both leave today in the S. S. Alameda en route to Rome, via San Francisco, Washington and New York. The demonstration in their honor was one of the largest ever accorded a prelate of any church in Hawaii.

At 7 o'clock there was a benedictory service in the Cathedral at which the Bishop officiated. This was attended by hundreds of people.

Afterwards the Bishop, Father Valentin and the clergy went to the reception hall of the Mission, where for nearly two hours they welcomed the multitude. Throughout the evening the old Catholic Mission band played on the premises, the music serving to draw a large number of people. The Bishop and Father Valentin, who will be his chaplain on the long journey to the Papal City, stood in the center of the hall. Near by were the clergy, French Consul Vizzavona, Portuguese Consul Canavarro, and a delegation of members of a Portuguese society. The room was draped with the American, French, Papal, Portuguese and Hawaiian flags. Men, women and children, old and young, bent the knee before the Bishop and reverently kissed the signet ring on his hand.

At noon the Bishop and Father Valentin were the guests of honor at a luau given by Hawaiian communicants. The table was laden with Hawaiian delicacies. Toasts were drunk and responded to by the Bishop and Father Valentin, and Consuls Vizzavona and Canavarro. Other prominent guests present were Messrs. August Dreier, F. W. Macfarlane and John Ena.

The Bishop and his chaplain leave in the Alameda this morning at 9 o'clock, at which time there will be a popular demonstration in their behalf. They will go to Washington where they will be presented to President Roosevelt by the Catholic dignitaries there. They also have a letter of introduction from Governor Carter. Thence they will go to France and then to Belgium to visit the Mother House of the order to which they belong, which is now located in Louvain, Belgium. Before the priestly orders were expelled from France, the Mother House was located in Paris. Afterwards the Bishop and his Secretary will go to Rome, intending to visit the Pope before the end of June, as at that time the Cardinals will be leaving the Eternal City.

The Bishop was presented with a purse containing a goodly sum.

to a special committee to be appointed by the Speaker.

The Speaker appointed Long, Hais and Sheldon a select committee to inquire into Howland's conduct.

## VETOED LEPROSY BILL.

The Governor's veto of the leprosy bill (H. B. 176), was read at the morning session of the House. In the course of it the Governor made these observations:

"It is unfortunate that extreme legislation of this character on this subject should be precipitated at this time. Congress has seen fit to pass an appropriation of \$150,000 for the establishment of a hospital at Molokai, with the object of studying the disease; and that this work will be vigorously pushed is shown by the latest advices from Dr. Wyman, United States Surgeon-General, and head of the Quarantine and Marine Hospital Service. He states that already preliminary plans have been discussed, and that he expects to arrive here in the latter part of next month."

"By the proposed act it is intended to provide a combination of a medical examination and a court trial. Arrests are to be no longer made of alleged cases of leprosy, but a citation or sort of civil summons is to issue to persons suffering with leprosy, who shall be deemed capable of spreading the disease, to appear before a board of five physicians, all of whom must be present, for the purpose of an examination to determine whether or not the person is suffering from leprosy and is capable of spreading the disease."

"It is clear that it will be impossible to issue a citation to determine a fact, when the fact must be determined before the citation can issue. The District Magistrate has no discretion in the matter. He can only issue the citation to a person suffering with leprosy. I should take the statement of a witness and issue a citation, the attorney for the person cited could at once attack the same, claiming no desire or intent to disobey it, but simply that it was not legally proven that his client had leprosy; and, therefore, that the citation was issued contrary to law."

"There are other minor objections to the bill, such as the provision by which all those who are confined in the hospital for the treatment of suspects can be examined at intervals of not less than once a year. Thus even if the patient and the Board of Health are both anxious for an examination to show that the disease has been abated, while such an examination could take place, it would be, under this provision, without legal significance or effect."

"This bill simply takes away all power and control in reference to this matter from the Board of Health, and practically prevents segregation. "Legislation of this nature illustrates what radical action may be anticipated if this subject is left per-

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