

WILL SEND DELEGATE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The Hawaii Promotion Committee met in regular session yesterday afternoon and discussed a number of matters of prime importance to Honolulu. Among them were plans for the betterment of all roads in the city, especially those connecting the town proper with the outlying suburbs, including Waikiki, Moanalua, Nuanunu Pali and Manoa Valley.

Those present at the meeting were Vice Chairman A. Gartley, Messrs. F. C. Smith and E. I. Spalding, Secretary Wood and Mr. F. J. Lowrey. Secretary Wood called the attention to the "See America First" movement which has been started by the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City, Utah, in which Hawaii had been asked to assist in attracting the great mass of traveling people of the east, to the west, with its wealth of scenic wonders. He had already corresponded with the Commercial Club and others connected with the scheme, and drew attention to the conference to be held in Salt Lake on January 18, 1906, of the Governors of the western states and territories and representatives of commercial organizations and railroad organizations of the west, and suggested it would be well to appoint some one to represent Hawaii there. At his suggestion the following motion was adopted:

Resolved, That the Hawaii Promotion Committee is in thorough and hearty accord with the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City, Utah, in the movement inaugurated by that body looking to the diversion of at least a portion of the very large European tourist traffic toward our great West which has so much to offer the traveler and homeseecker. And be it further resolved that the Chairman is hereby authorized to appoint a delegate or delegates to the "See Europe if you wish, but see America first" Convention to be held at Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 18, 1906.

The committee already has the names of possible representatives who may attend. The representative is to pay his own expenses.

The letter of the Commercial Club was read by Secretary Wood as follows:

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 1, 1905.

Dear Sir: We beg leave to invite your attention to the movement inaugurated by the Commercial Club of this city looking to the diversion of at least a portion of the tide of tourist travel now flowing from America to Europe.

A conservative estimate, made by reliable authorities, places the amount of money expended in foreign countries during the season of 1904-5 by American sightseers at \$150,000,000.

This great sum was paid in large part by men and women in search of health, pleasure and recreation, who, though native to the United States, were in comparative ignorance of the scenic, climatic and industrial advantages of that portion of our country lying west of the Mississippi river.

It will, we think, be readily admitted that any material part of the amount named above, if spent in western communities, would not only make for their great financial betterment and up-building, but would most desirably extend and increase the general knowledge of what this important section of the nation has to offer to the seekers of health, amusement, recreation or investment, who now crowd foreign capitals and pleasure resorts.

We understand, of course, that the old world will always draw to itself many thousands of our people because of its historical and religious interest, its scientific, artistic and musical advantages, and we admit that this is proper and desirable; but we do believe that America, and particularly the western portion thereof, is entitled from all the standpoints of interest to more attention from a certain class of Americans than it has heretofore received.

As conditions now exist many of our people are heard raving over the beauty of the Trossachs, the glory of the Rhine, the magnificence of the Alps, who have never seen and have but small conception of the grandeur of the Rocky Mountains or the splendor of the Columbia river.

In an effort to rectify the conditions of which complaint is here made the Commercial Club, of Salt Lake City, has undertaken the work of awakening interest in this subject among the business men of the western part of the United States and of the Republic of Mexico.

Arrangements are now being perfected for a conference of the Governors of the states and territories affected, together with representatives of the chief commercial organizations of the west and of the railroads operating in the interested section, at which the Commercial Club will present for consideration a detailed, definite and comprehensive plan of procedure. This conference has been called for January 18, 1906.

The particular object of this communication is to solicit the aid of your paper in making the movement a success. It is earnestly hoped that, in view of the great interests involved and the far-reaching character of the proposed exploitation of western resources and attractions, you will find it consistent with the policy of your paper to lend us your help.

We have the honor to remain, Very sincerely,

Committee: HERBER M. WELLS, Pres. Commercial Club, Chairman; RICHARD P. MORRIS, Mayor Salt Lake, Treasurer; JOHN C. CUTLER, Governor of Utah; SIMON BAMBERGER, W. P. O'MEARA, JOHN J. JUDSON, FISHER HARRIS, Secretary to the Committee.

The matter of strays was taken up, and the law on the subject read. The committee passed a recommendation

that the Supervisors see that the law is enforced.

As to taking down fences all over the city, it was stated that in some instances where it came to be a question of whether a new fence should be erected or a battered one taken down, it would be cheaper and an improvement to get rid of the old fence. It was decided also that residents would greatly aid in city improvement if they used green paint or stain on rough fences rather than whitewash, which was glaring to the eyes and soon peeled off.

A letter was read from Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt stating that it was not expedient for the benefit of students to have the stone wall removed from the High School premises. Mr. Gartley said he had heard one of the objections to its removal was because it gave the young lady students some privacy from the street, and they enjoyed the freedom of the yard during recesses under such circumstances and would not if the wall were removed. Mr. Gartley suggested, however, that if the wall were treated to a coating of paint it would improve its appearance.

The committee voted to take a large number of the December Paradise of the Pacific magazine, a special number, and send the same to various commercial clubs on the mainland, with the compliments of the committee.

Mr. Spalding referred to a conversation on roads he had had with Supervisor Adams. It was explained that one reason why the county was putting so many small side streets into good condition was because the material stones gathered during the crushing of larger stones for street-making, and that it would be only valuable to small side streets. He said that the Supervisors wanted suggestions as to what street repairs should be made; whether Beretania street from Punchbowl to Alapai should be attended to; or Waikiki road made decent, or Beretania street from Alapai out Waikiki-way should be made into a better thoroughfare than at present. Then there were the King street repairs out toward Moanalua to be considered.

Mr. Lowrey said that if the King street section in Palama was to be considered, the street should be widened in many places. There were pieces of property still jutting into the street. Mr. Lowrey said that a permanent job should be made on Beretania street between Punchbowl and Alapai streets. Mr. Spalding said the Supervisors also favored the belt road around the island. On motion of Mr. Smith the committee moved to recommend to the Supervisors that repair and road-making work be taken up as follows:

Immediate attention to Waikiki road. Repairs to King street from the railroad depot to Moanalua, and that King street in Palama should be made to conform to the established street line. Mr. Spalding said Punchbowl street was in a disreputable condition, and was choked in the gutters with weeds. He had spoken to Mr. Adams and the latter said they would not like to clean up there now, as in a few months the county would repair the street and make all improvements at one time. Secretary Wood announced he had sent away for literature which would be in line with improvement club methods, and this would be distributed to all clubs.

The Promotion Committee will make an effort to enlist the Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese residents in the city improvement scheme. Mr. C. Shiozawa will be asked to suggest names and methods for his nationality. The committee adjourned to meet December 19.

A meeting of the Promotion Committee's advisory committee for city improvement was held yesterday. A. S. Griffiths, president of Oahu College, was added to the committee, and R. S. Hosmer was appointed to draw up by-laws.

WHITE LABOR FOR THIS TERRITORY

Editor Advertiser: May I be allowed a small space in your valuable paper? I can not believe that there can be one individual in these islands calling himself an American whose heart and reason do not respond to your most able editorial in the Advertiser today, as well as to Mr. McGuire's cleverly and truthfully written letter upon immigration matters.

Friends! Did you ever whilst touring, or maybe living in any part of Southern Europe, notice that every inch of ground seemed to be growing something, and looked like a continuous garden? And did you ever get up early enough in the morning to visit the market-place (sometimes cobblestones under foot, but clean) and observe the fresh, pleasant-looking women, in snowy cap and apron, with the stacked-up baskets of fish and fruit, quantities of which you could buy (it would seem here) for almost a song, and then see them trooping to church on Sundays outdoors each other in bright and picturesque clothes? That is a positive picture possible to Honolulu in the future; the negative can be seen any day.

Now that the thin edge of the wedge is in, and the ways and means seem feasible, with one accord let all wishing for the future welfare of this Territory do what is possible to them to help consummate the fact of white emigration to the plantations, which will most certainly lead to increased prosperity and make this country a credit to the glorious flag that protects it. Thanking you,

December 5, 1905.

CAUGHT COLD WHILE HUNTING A BURGLAR.

Mr. Wm. Thos. Lanagan, provincial Constable at Chapeau, Ontario, Canada, says: "I caught a severe cold while hunting a burglar in the forest swamp last fall. Hearing of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I tried it, and was completely cured." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GOVERNOR CARTER TO PRESIDENT

Following is a letter to the President accompanying Governor Carter's report to the Secretary of the Interior in which the Governor enlarges upon and emphasizes the financial condition of the Territory and the need of relief at the hands of Congress. This is the letter upon which the President based the Hawaiian recommendations in his message, which went to Congress yesterday. The first suggestion of the idea that the Federal revenues collected in the Territory should be partly refunded, was made to the Governor by U. S. District Attorney Breckons when Gov. Carter was framing his recommendations:

Honolulu, Oct. 12, 1905.

The President: In your Message to Congress last year you were good enough to accept a suggestion from me, and as a result of the impetus which your action gave, a small appropriation was passed by the Federal Government for the study of leprosy, and I have yet to hear the first comment of disapproval. Congressman Hepburn visited the Settlement last June, and I am sure that no act of his in connection with legislation of any kind could give him greater satisfaction than the support he gave this measure. If the work thus undertaken finally results in a cure, our great benign Government will have lifted a curse from humanity the extent of which few people in the Temperate Zone realize.

To my mind, the two most important problems in relation to Hawaii are connected with immigration and finance. So far as immigration is concerned, I am not yet convinced but what there may be a solution of it without the necessity of congressional action. There are a few here who are making a splendid effort to work out our own solution. For instance, a proposition is being formulated under which I may take in one instance a very radical position so far as our public lands are concerned, and force the cutting up into small homesteads of a large sugar estate, the lease of which from the Territory expires in the spring of 1907. If we can successfully homestead this land with three or four thousand Russians, it may mean the starting of a tide of immigration which would work wonders in developing the future of the islands, thus in the end justifying the loss of money that would otherwise be received if the land were put up at auction, as well as the loss of production and taxes during the period involved in the change.

The second problem, that of finances, is the real purpose of this letter. England's experience in handling dependencies or non-contiguous areas has demonstrated that wherever she depended upon them for revenue and so burdened them she failed. I have heard it expressed that Hawaii was annexed too soon; that the Supreme Court decision had not developed the idea of a "possession," and that Hawaii should not have been a Territory.

Be that as it may, the fact remains that taking the customs revenues alone since annexation our 155,000 consumers have paid into the Federal Treasury \$6,969,171.51, half as much again as the total debt assumed at the time of annexation. Over one million dollars is being taken out of this country every year and placed in Uncle Sam's coffers. Is there any area of 6640 square miles on the mainland (this is about the size of Connecticut and Rhode Island together) which with only 155,000 people could stand up for five years under such a strain? Were it not for our exceptionally productive soil, the high price of sugar and low price of labor, it would have swamped us ere this.

Since annexation we have been denied additional cheap labor, the price of which has constantly increased; and I take it you deem it wise to maintain such a policy. Then how are we to meet this strain? Something should be done to relieve it.

Sugar from the Philippines will in all probability be admitted to mainland markets free. The price of labor in the Philippines will be less than in Hawaii, her margin of profit on sugar

higher than ours. Her production will increase rapidly and supply the west, and poor little Hawaii will be left bearing its burden of taxes and contributions far in excess of the Philippines and yet obliged to compete with them.

Senator Foraker once suggested that he believed it better for Hawaii to give up its present status as a Territory and accept that of a "possession," working out her own destiny, freed from the necessity of submitting to the application of every law passed by Congress in response to the needs of conditions as they exist on the mainland. Free to use all of the revenues collected from her people in their own development. Free to make laws for her own conditions, relieving Congress from the necessity of excepting her from the application of those laws passed in response to the needs of the United States proper. In such a position, all legislation by Congress concerning Hawaii would be special and considered only in the light of her best interests, such as is in a general way the position of Porto Rico. He made this remark: "We are taking a million dollars each year out of Hawaii which we do not need, and we should find some way of stopping it."

In my message to the Legislature in February of this year, I made a comparison of the taxes, with the best figures obtainable, on the people in Porto Rico and Hawaii, the result of which was astounding.

Every person in Hawaii is taxed for local purposes \$15.20, and an indirect tax for the support of the Federal Government of \$7.90—a total of \$23.10 a year. In Porto Rico the total tax collected amounted to \$2.29 per capita, and the whole of that (as they contribute nothing to the Federal Government) is expended in their own development.

Our people have endeavored to make good this drain on Hawaii's finances by asking Congress for liberal appropriations, such as for public buildings. These demands have been met by the reply that cities of a much larger population have been clamoring for years for a public building without success, and though Congressmen will admit the justness of our position from a financial point of view, yet they claim they can not vote for a public building in Hawaii until the wants of their own constituents are first met.

In my study of the problem I have never found a satisfactory solution. I see no way of undoing that which has been accomplished by annexation. Our people do not care to ask to be relieved of burdens that every other American bears, but I have the following suggestion to make which, if it could be worked out would, to a considerable extent, furnish relief, and therefore have in my Annual Report made it the first recommendation as to needed legislation for Hawaii.

That Congress pass an Act under which the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be set aside for a period of twenty years seventy-five per cent. of the internal revenues and customs receipts from Hawaii as a special fund to be expended in this Territory, as directed by Congress, for the following purposes:

- First. The erection of educational and public buildings.
 - Second. Harbor improvements and military and naval defenses.
- We have a precedent in the Act approved June 17, 1902, relative to the reclamation of arid lands, where Congress created a special fund in the Treasury of all moneys received from the sale of lands in certain States for a specific purpose.

ONE THOUSAND PORTUGUESE FAMILIES TO BE IMPORTED

An addition of five thousand Portuguese to the population of this Territory is now on the tapis. The Board of Immigration favors it and the planters will put up the necessary funds. All that remains is the securing of a proper agent to represent the planters and the immigration board in Europe.

Ernest Wodehouse was offered the place, as stated in yesterday's Advertiser, but he declined it. The planters have appointed a committee to wait on Governor Carter and ascertain whether or not he would permit Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson, who is also Chairman of the Board of Immigration, to attend to this double mission for the Board and the planters. It is thought that the additional duty would not interfere seriously with "Jack's" work as Secretary of the Territory, as the details could be left to other men to work out once Mr. Atkinson had the plans well laid.

The resolution passed by the Planters' Association yesterday morning was as follows:

"Resolved, That we hereby favor the importation of 1000 agricultural Portuguese families, not to exceed five thousand people, from the Azores or Madeira islands at the earliest possible moment and that we are prepared to contribute to the Board of Immigration sufficient funds for the carrying on of this immigration."

It will probably be necessary for whoever goes to proceed to London and arrange for steamer accommodations. It is something of a job to move 5000 people and the item of transportation and subsistence needs to be well thought out and investigated before final contracts are made. It is estimated that it would cost about \$100 to bring one person around the Horn, or an even half-million dollars to bring 5000 immigrants, while by bringing them by the way of Tehuanepetec the cost would be but \$275,000. Naturally the planters want a man to handle that amount of money in whom they have implicit confidence.

The connection of the planters with the immigration will be necessarily unofficial, as only state or territorial governments are permitted to assist immigration, but as there is no appropriation for carrying the work of the immigration board on, the planters are contributing the necessary funds.

If you can recommend in your Message legislation by which Hawaii will be placed on a footing more nearly to that of Porto Rico and the Philippines, with whom she must compete, and thus to some extent be relieved of contributing to the general support by applying the revenues taken from these small, distant islands toward their own development and defenses, it would be fine and come nearer a solution of the problem than anything else.

The American people have ever been zealous to provide liberally for education. Hawaii can tax her people no higher, and her current revenues are insufficient, so that she is obliged to borrow the money with which to build her schools. If the people of the United States only knew how we are struggling to supply teachers and buildings for the natural increase of children, and the wretched structures we are obliged to use, they would, I am sure, willingly forego the money they are now taking out of the Territory and apply it to educational purposes alone.

My suggestion goes further: We here in Hawaii are anxious that the defenses of these islands be strengthened so that they can by no chance ever be a source of weakness; and after a reasonable provision has been made for educational and other public buildings, no wiser expenditure could be made than applying the revenue taken out of the islands toward their own defenses.

I only wish I had the ability to picture our conditions and make our needs known, for notwithstanding we are so small and insignificant, yet I feel certain these islands can be made a source of great pride and reflect much credit on our country.

Very sincerely yours,
G. H. CARTER,
Governor.

HEDEMANN SAYS TOO MUCH POLITICS

"Hawaiian sugar planters are now in better shape financially than they have been for years," said C. Hedemann, a prominent citizen of Honolulu, last night at the Kenyon. "For a long period they have been putting all their money in improved machinery and enlarging their land holdings. The result is that the Hawaiian Islands are now the acknowledged largest and best sugar producers of the world."

"However, the labor question has not yet been satisfactorily settled. After annexation, we, of course, came under the Chinese exclusion law. This caused an influx of Japanese labor, but the Japs in nearly every case simply used the islands as a stepping stone, and left for the Coast as soon as they saved up enough money. Efforts are being made by the planters to provide attractive homesteads for their laborers, and we hope this plan will induce them to remain."

"One of our mills has a capacity of handling 5000 tons of sugar cane a day. This is the largest plant in the world. There is entirely too much politics on the islands. The population is about 150,000, of which about 10,000 are white people, and the result is a constant friction between the natives, who believe in home or native rule, and the whites, who have different views.—Salt Lake Tribune.

The Takada murder trial dragged along in Judge Lindsay's court yesterday. The defendant was on the stand most of the day. He remembered incidents of the struggle with his victim and told a remarkably plausible story, up to the instant the tragedy occurred. Then his mind was almost a blank.

The Takada murder trial dragged along in Judge Lindsay's court yesterday. The defendant was on the stand most of the day. He remembered incidents of the struggle with his victim and told a remarkably plausible story, up to the instant the tragedy occurred. Then his mind was almost a blank.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scurfula, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigor. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Professor Roddy, of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasant to take." You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by chemists.

FERNANDEZ AND PRATT

Mr. William Fernandez, of Hilo, is evidently one of the kind who feel that they are showing their independence by being impudent. A public officer is a public servant, but he is entitled to civil treatment, even at the hands of a Hilo man.

Another chapter has been added to the attempt of Mr. Wm. Fernandez to break into the Hakalau cane fields, and secure fifty acres apiece thereof, for himself and associates.

The situation is as follows: The land belongs to the government. It has heretofore been under lease to the Hakalau Plantation. The lease is about to expire, and Mr. Fernandez and a number of other gentlemen have applied for fifty acres each, under the homestead settlement association law.

Mr. Pratt, the Land Commissioner, has announced that he is disposed to homestead a portion of the land, but requires assurances satisfactory to him, that the proposed homesteaders intend to themselves take up the land and really make their homes there, and that they are not taking it up for forms, with a view to subletting to aliens, and thereby performing their homesteading work by proxy. He also requires to be assured that the proposed homesteader can take care of the area of land applied for, so that none of it will become waste, it being high grade cane land, all in a state of high cultivation.

This very proper expression of policy, Mr. Fernandez, or some blatherskite speaking in his name, characterizes as an attempt "to amend the land act," and "trying to run another man's house without any probable cause," whatever that may mean.

There is strong evidence that some of the Settlement Associations now in the preliminary stages of incubation in and about Hilo, consist largely of pure speculators, who would have to be introduced to a hoe if they met it coming up the street, and who have no idea of sowing their hands by anything so plebeian as Hilo dirt.

Genuine, bona fide homesteaders, who intend to live on and cultivate their own land should be encouraged in every possible way; but the Land Commissioner can render no greater service to the Territory and the real homesteader than by weeding out the grafter and the fake homesteader.

All that Mr. Pratt has asked of Mr. Fernandez is to furnish assurances that he is the genuine article. The only reply has been one that indicated a swollen head and lack of appreciation of the objects of the homestead law.

The people of Hawaii will stand by Commissioner Pratt in his efforts to secure genuine agriculturists for settlement on any lands which may be taken from plantations for homesteading purposes.

The following is the latest correspondence between Messrs. Fernandez and Pratt:

FERNANDEZ TO PRATT.
Hilo, Hawaii, Nov. 24, 1905.
Jas. W. Pratt, Esq., Commissioner of Public Lands, Honolulu, Oahu.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 7th inst. at hand and its contents carefully noted but I fail to see an answer to my former letter. I will say that we expect to hear from you whether or not you will open up the tract as applied for by us in the letter of August 25, 1905, without any conditions or objects added by you to the land act of 1895, or whether you will not.

I note in your last letter that you emphasize the word may, there is no doubt that in that particular part you have the power, but it does not say that you have the power to amend the land act. Your objects and conditions are not satisfactory as I already wrote and it is not worth while waiting any more time with them. In your objects and conditions if you will let them over carefully you will note that you are trying to run another man's house without any probable cause. Thanking you for an early reply,

Respectfully yours,
WM. FERNANDEZ,
President William Fernandez Settlement Association.

PRATT TO FERNANDEZ.
Honolulu, Dec. 5, 1905.

Wm. Fernandez, Esq., Hilo, Hawaii.
Dear Sir: In your letter of November 24, you say that you expect to hear from me whether or not I will open up the tract as applied for by your letter of August 25, 1905, without any conditions or objects added by you to the Land Act 1895, or whether I will not.

My answer is, that I will open up and other like lands only when the applicant can be satisfied with a lot no larger area than can be successfully titled by himself and family, and when the applicant satisfies me that he is capable and willing to keep the land under cultivation without turning it over to aliens, in like manner as many "Homesteaders" have turned over their "Homesteads" in Hilo to a trustee during the past. As you appear to believe that I do not want to open these lands and that I am only quibbling when I state that certain assurances are necessary in order that certain objects may be accomplished, I will tell you right here that a right settlement of all of these cane lands going to be opened and that the people to take them, "conditions" and will be on hand when they are open. I would send surveyors onto the Hilo Kinau today, if Surveyor V. could furnish the men, but will probably have to wait a month or two, as other work is finished before this taken up.

Yours truly,
JAS. W. PRATT,
Commissioner of Public Lands.

Clerk Henry Peters of the Territory Treasury went to Kaulaakali on Likelike on government business today afternoon.