

THE SPALDING OFFER ON KAUAI

The offer of Colonel Spalding, president of the Makee Sugar Company, is to give water for two thousand acres of land all told, to be planted to sugar, in Kapaa, Anahola and Kamalomaloe, in return for a twenty-one year lease of the waters of the Anahola and Kapaa rivers, such lease to be given by the government at a nominal rental.

From the actual surveys, the lands dependent upon the waters of the Anahola river, in Anahola and Kamalomaloe, are as follows:

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| ANAHOLA AND KAMALOMALOE. | |
| Cane land under cultivation | 3,125.74 |
| Cane land not under cultivation | 195.10 |
| Cane land north of river | 240.00 |
| Rice land | 49.50 |

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| *Total agricultural land dependent on Anahola river | | 3,610.30 |
| Grazing land | 17,737.21 | |
| Beach Kula | 95.00 | |
| Forest Reserve | 5,050.75 | |
| Road Reserve | 10.30 | |
| Marsh | 19.30 | |
| | 6912.56 | |
| | 8522.92 | |

*Plus unknown area of possible agricultural land in Molokaa-Papa, North of Anahola river.

The lands in Kapaa and Olohena, dependent upon the waters of the Kapaa river, as shown by actual surveys are:

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| KAPAA AND OLOHENA. | |
| Cane land under cultivation | 2,302.00 |
| Other agricultural land, portion fit for cane | 1317.00 |
| Rice land | 239.00 |
| | 3858.00 |

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| Total agricultural land dependent on Kapaa river | | 3,858.00 |
| Grazing land | 22,850.00 | |
| Beach Kula | 240.00 | |
| Forest Reserve | 22,850.00 | |
| Reservoir land | 27.18 | |
| School and Church Reserve | 6.37 | |
| Cemetery Reserve | 1.57 | |
| Road Reserve | 27.90 | |
| Marsh land | 68.90 | |
| Waste land portions suitable for grazing | 1,460.00 | |
| | 5034.12 | |
| | 8892.12 | |

FAITH TO BE KEPT.

This makes a grand total of 5,408.36 acres of agricultural lands in Anahola, Kamalomaloe, Kapaa and Olohena dependent upon the waters of the two rivers, and a total of 17,215.04 acres of land all told under the two rivers whose waters Colonel Spalding wants to lease at a nominal rental. Out of this water, he will supply enough for two thousand acres, to be planted in cane.

And, speaking of this Spalding proposition, and the Molokans, Manager Fairchild of the Makee Sugar Company wants a popular error corrected with reference to his position in the Molokan matter. Mr. Fairchild says that he has not claimed that the Molokans have failed, excepting as a community of laborers. He is willing to admit that some of them may make a success as laborers in the cane field.

"I do not see why they do not give them their lots," said Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday. "I have sought to make it clear, at all events, that the government is ready to stand to the terms of its agreement with the Molokans. The government always stands to its agreements. And I believe that we will make a success of that thing yet."

LETTER FROM DEMENS.

Apologies of the Molokans, and their troubles, the following letter received from Captain Demens by Land Commissioner Pratt in yesterday's mails from the Coast, is very timely. Captain Demens, it will be remembered, acted as the spokesman for the Molokans in bringing them to Hawaii:

Los Angeles, Cal., April 3, 1906.
Hon. J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, Honolulu, T. H.

My Dear Sir: I have copies of correspondence between Mr. Castle and Mr. Fairchild, and several letters from Mr. Castle and the Molokans, and I presume am fully posted as to the causes and extent of the dissensions in the colony at Kapaa. I do not consider them as serious. While, of course, they are unpleasant and troublesome, they are nothing more than had to be expected under the circumstances.

MORE MOLOKANS COMING.

I have no doubt that their communal spirit and experience will be strong enough to master successfully all the difficulties and to produce a solid and united community in the end. Each Russian province or locality or even village has its own peculiarities and usages, and these people have to work out the practical solution of what is really needed under the present circumstances. No doubt there must be differences, and perhaps quarrels, before this is accomplished, but these dissensions cannot be vital to the welfare of the community, and only require time for proper adjustment. I see nothing, so far, that can be fatal, or even serious.

Do not be uneasy as to the numbers required for Kapaa. The quota as

agreed upon will be there in due time. I have many applications here, but I refuse to send them unless they contain a written consent of the community now at Kapaa, as I do not want dissensions, and prefer to fill Kapaa with people direct from Russia, not demoralized by a long sojourn in Los Angeles.

Very truly yours,
P. A. DEMENS.

FAIRCHILD'S POSITION IN MOLOKAN MATTER

The greater the publicity the clearer becomes the facts connected with the Molokan troubles on Kauai. The interview with Mr. Fairchild, published in the Advertiser on Thursday developed conditions which until the publication were unknown even to him.

"It may have sounded to you that the ruling of the land department seemed foolish but that is not just what I wished to express," said Mr. Fairchild yesterday, "and when I met Commissioner Pratt afterward he brought the language to my mind and showed me an agreement of which I had no previous understanding. The government, it seems, has an agreement with Captain Demens and 130 Molokans regarding land at Kapaa and the agreement runs until May 1, 1907, at which time they are to decide whether or not they will work the land. Now our grinding contract runs to May 1, 1907. Commissioner Pratt can do nothing regarding an agreement with the Molokans as individuals until that agreement terminates unless, however, the Molokans should go to the government and notify it that they wish to cancel the contract. Under such circumstances I am led to believe an agreement will be made with them as individuals and that the Anahola lands will be thrown open to homesteaders."

"I want to see the Molokan scheme a success for otherwise it will damn that sort of immigration. The Advertiser seems to dwell upon our not giving these people long enough time but that is not the trouble, they might stay from now until doomsday and I do not believe the Molokans would succeed as a community. As individuals I do not say they are a failure, we have not tried them, but we are willing to under a different arrangement. I am inclined to believe that if the government will cancel its contract with Captain Demens and the 42 we have working there will be a different condition. As to the Portuguese, that is another story. They want to get the land and the water and they want us to guarantee the supply of water for a long period. This we can not do as we have no long lease, but if the government will give us a lease for twenty-one years with water rights we will be ready to talk business. If the government does not want us to develop the water, then it would be well for it to do so. It is not right to let the land lie idle."

MRS. CARTER'S CASE.

Edgar Henriques, guardian of the minor children of the late Margaret V. Carter, has brought a new suit for the removal of Mrs. Jessie K. Kaue as executrix of decedent's estate. The grounds are similar to those of his former suit which failed, such as retention of personal property, allowing taxes to become delinquent, waste of property, etc.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE REFUNDING BILL

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Hawaiians here are highly pleased over the report which Representative Cole of this part in on the refunding bill. It covers the ground very thoroughly and is regarded as constituting a very complete argument for the enactment of the legislation.

The report appears as unanimous from the House Territories Committee. That is because Representative Lloyd of Missouri, the chief opponent of the legislation, was absent when the vote was taken. The bill, introduced by Delegate Kalaniana'ole February 5 last, has been amended by the committee so as to reduce the period for the segregation of funds from twenty to five years. That amendment was noted in a previous letter. The bill as now amended, following the public which is "to establish a fund for public works in the Territory of Hawaii and for other purposes," reads:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That seventy-five per centum of the customs and internal revenues collected each year within the Territory of Hawaii, for a period of five years from July first, nineteen hundred and six, shall be segregated and held apart in a separate fund by the Secretary of the Treasury to be designated the Hawaiian fund and to be expended only for public works, including educational and other public buildings, harbor improvements, and military and naval defenses within the Territory of Hawaii as the Congress may from time to time specifically authorize and appropriate."

The report by Representative Cole, who was chairman of the subcommittee that first considered the bill, bears the date of March 29. It notes the amendment already mentioned, and then recommends to the House that the bill pass, adding:

"In making this recommendation your committee bases its action on broad grounds of national policy. When the exigencies of the Spanish-American war gave us the sovereignty of the Philippines and Porto Rico, public sentiment was reflected by legislation of Congress, which provided that no revenues should be collected from either of those possessions, except to be returned to their own treasuries.

"In the case of Porto Rico, where it is expected that American sovereignty will be permanent, Congress has both given to it absolute free entry of all its products to our markets, and also further provides that all customs dues on foreign imports be paid into the Porto Rican treasury direct, the expenditure of those funds being left wholly to the government of Porto Rico. The amount of such customs revenues in Porto Rico in the last fiscal year was \$723,793.63.

"This action of Congress toward Porto Rico substantially recognized the principle that fiscal regulations designed for mainland States, are not adapted to insular Territories overseas. Such insular Territories are not part of the commercial body of the mainland, and the currents of commerce and money circulating through them; instead, they are detached units with a definite amount of circulating medium within each. To constantly take revenues from such a detached Territory without some systematic return of the same can not but result in injury to it.

"In the case of Hawaii we took over an established government which had been a separate sovereignty for three-quarters of a century. During that time Hawaii had built up its own fiscal system, with its customs receipts furnishing more than one-third the entire governmental expenditures. It was claimed on behalf of Hawaii, when its organic act was before Congress, that all those revenues should be returned to the Territory for its use, and it was predicted that their loss would seriously embarrass the local government. For five years the Territory has tried the present system, with increasing difficulty.

"A total of \$8,502,146 in local taxation has been raised by taxes on land, personality, income tax, inheritance tax, licenses, occupation tax, stamp tax, and every known form of taxation. Of this sum approximately \$500,000 has been spent for the care and maintenance of lepers. Their local tax per capita has during the past five years increased 50 per cent.

"Even these means could only meet the current expenses, and in order to build schools and necessary public works an indebtedness of \$3,874,000 has been incurred.

"The total per capita tax of every man, woman and child in the Territory is now over \$22 per annum. The cost of living in the Hawaiian Islands is very high, owing to the fact that all the necessities of life, including almost the entire food supplies, are imported; the cost of government in Hawaii is necessarily high, both because of the high cost of living and consequently higher salaries, and also because of the machinery of government necessary on each separate island, and the high cost of interisland communication. Road construction and maintenance is expensive for the above reasons, and further because of the mountainous character of the islands and the numerous deep gulches to be crossed.

"During the five years since annexation Hawaii has paid into the Federal Treasury \$6,323,462.22, or an average of over \$1,250,000 per year. The annual cost of Hawaii to us for collection of revenues and for Federal salaries is about \$150,000. The total of all Federal salaries, expenses and appropriations for this same period, except defenses which are for national protection, have been about \$2,200,000, or an average of \$440,000 per year.

"It will thus be seen that, after deducting all payments and appropriations that have been made for the use and benefit of Hawaii, we have un-

consciously drawn a net sum of \$4,100,000 from that Territory, or a net balance of slightly over \$600,000 per year, which has been withdrawn from the insular circulation and shipped in gold coin to the subtreasury at San Francisco.

"Ignoring, for the moment, the wishes of Hawaii and acting only from a national standpoint, your committee believe that for a time, at least, three-fourths of these revenues should be set aside to meet the need for public works in these islands and to assist in building up a substantial American Territory in the mid-Pacific.

"Among the immediate needs for Hawaii are: School buildings, \$788,000; roads to open new lands to settlement, \$556,000; asylum for the insane, \$50,000; harbor improvements at Honolulu and Hilo, \$2,000,000; smaller harbors and landings for island shipping, \$400,000; Federal buildings, \$1,100,000; lighthouse, \$430,000; total, \$5,118,000.

"To the above should be added \$975,000 for fortifications and at least \$1,500,000 for the beginning of a repair station and naval base at Pearl Harbor, appropriations for both of which objects will be available from this fund under the provisions of the bill.

"First in importance among these items stands the need for aid to the schools. For many years Hawaii has imposed upon her citizens a heavier per capita tax for schools than any State in the Union.

"Since annexation that Territory has expended over \$2,250,000 for the maintenance of schools and for the erection of school buildings.

"The educational problem of Hawaii is of greater magnitude than that of any other Territory. Seventy per cent of the children enrolled in the schools are of other than Caucasian parentage. In order to make Hawaii a thoroughly American Territory, schools must be provided for children of all nationalities. The Territory has already borrowed large sums for school buildings, but the limit of safe borrowing has been reached. Lack of funds has already necessitated a reduction of 20 per cent. in all teachers' salaries, and in those isolated islands where the cost of living is necessarily high this reduction is keenly felt.

"The nation expects a higher standard and a more general distribution of education in Hawaii than in Porto Rico, yet we are putting into the Federal Treasury the very funds from Hawaii that in Porto Rico are given to that island for its educational and general expenses.

"A fiscal policy that is sound for Porto Rico should be sound also for Hawaii. The mere fact that a greater breadth of political rights has been given Hawaii does not relieve her financial strain. Nor does it seem just that a country which voluntarily gave over its own sovereignty to enter the Union should be made to labor under harder financial conditions than one acquired by conquest.

"Financially the business man and the average citizen of Hawaii is under greater pressure today than he was in the years preceding annexation. That fact does not lessen their loyalty to this country; but it is high reason why Congress should permit that detached community to build up the Territory along sound lines out of their own resources.

"A community in which the citizens are overtaxed and with limited school facilities can never become a thoroughly American Territory.

"This bill does not set aside this fund for the Hawaiian treasury, nor is it available for current expenses, as in Porto Rico. It can be expended only for public works of a permanent nature, and Congress is to be in absolute control of its distribution.

"The 25 per cent. reserved will more than meet Federal salaries and other costs of the Territory to the Government, so that Hawaii will not be a charge upon the Treasury.

"It was not the purpose either of Congress or the American people to annex Hawaii in order to help out the Federal Treasury.

"What we desired then and now is the benefit of a military and naval base in the mid-Pacific, which all recognize as indispensable for the protection of our entire western coast.

"With and beyond that we need the building up of a stronger American citizenship in the island population, and to that end a part of these funds are needed for school buildings, roads to develop unsettled lands, and harbors and landings to facilitate interisland communication. Any balance remaining will always be needed for Federal public works within the islands.

"The \$4,100,000 of net revenues already collected from Hawaii have come largely without the knowledge of Congress and almost wholly unknown to the American people.

"It is both unsound as a national policy and also unworthy of the dignity of a great nation that an insular Territory which voluntarily gave its own sovereignty to us should be compelled to send revenues needed to develop its separate and detached life merely to form a dribble in our national income.

"Your committee, in deference to conservative opinion, has reduced the term of this fund from twenty years to five years, although there are strong reasons why it should be made permanent."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

WAR IN REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Oh, but there was a warm time at the meeting of the Republican County

FACTORY TO MAKE CANS

Machinery for the plant of the American Can Company about to be established here arrived on the Alameda yesterday. Within thirty days the plant will be in readiness for operation. It will have a capacity of 40,000 to 50,000 cans per day.

D. Hanney of Baltimore and W. E. Gould of San Francisco have been on the ground for some time planning the enterprise. Mr. Hanney is to conduct the factory. The company has contracts with all the pineapple companies to supply tin containers for their products, and may also supply the honey companies with large tins in which to ship away their product in bulk.

Mr. Hanney states that the American Can Co., of the mainland, which is a New Jersey corporation, is quite a large organization. The company here is to manufacture tin cans to supply the wants of the islands, no matter what kind of cans are needed. The plant will be operated on a small scale until business develops and then will keep pace with the increased demand.

The company is to occupy buildings being erected by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company. The machinery as soon as it is all landed will be conveyed at once to these buildings and set up so that there will be little delay in opening up the establishment.

The company will employ a large force of boys and girls, especially the latter. It will give steady employment to young people, as well as older ones, for at least six months in the year.

"All in all," said Mr. Hanney yesterday, "it is starting up a pretty good industry. We can get out forty to fifty thousand cans per day, but will not run at the full capacity at first."

JAPANESE FAMINE EXAGGERATED

TOKIO, March 31.—A careful examination of conditions in the famine districts make it clear that while the distress is very severe there has been considerable exaggeration in some of the accounts. The deaths that can be directly traced to starvation are practically nil.

In addition to the great crop shortage, which in some places was only 2 per cent. on the average, the winter was exceptionally severe, and this resulted in a considerable mortality among the aged. Yet the death rate in these districts was not abnormally high, though it probably would have been far greater had it not been for the general subscriptions so promptly sent, especially from the United States.

One thing that every subscriber may be assured of is that every cent was judiciously expended. The heads of counties and the heads of villages gave their cordial and gratuitous cooperation to relief work. The Japanese Government has not left the work of relief to foreign charity, but has started relief work throughout the districts.

LOEBENSTEIN WAS IN BIG COMPANY

A. B. Loebenstein of Hilo, one of the delegation from Hawaii to Washington, known as the "Refund Delegation," returned yesterday on the Sibleria. He made two trips to Washington in the interest of Hawaiian affairs. The first was with the "Refund Delegation." He remained behind after the rest of the delegation started for home. Shortly after he left Washington he was called back again and engaged in a consultation at the home of Gifford Pinchot of the Department of Forestry with that gentleman, Jared Smith, director of the Hawaii Experiment Station on Tantalus, and last, but not least, President Roosevelt. The discussion was over forestry matters in Hawaii. It was a grand opportunity for Loebenstein to talk on matters which were entirely familiar to him, and it is understood that he boosted Hawaii's interests way up.

Mr. Loebenstein stated yesterday that the report of the House Committee on the refund matter was satisfactory to him.

"The report eliminates the word 'twenty' and substitutes 'five' before 'years' said he; "that is about the only change."

"Some people say that this establishes a precedent. I don't believe it does, at all. The term of five years gives opportunity to observe just how this scheme will work."

A REMEDY THAT IS TRULY MAGICAL IN ITS POWER TO RELIEVE PAIN.

Mr. Lewis Rosario, Manager of Madras Co-op. Stores, of Madras, India, says: "I certainly think Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is one of the best medicines made. I had been suffering from an attack of colic and after trying a couple of prescriptions without relief, a friend suggested that I take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I did so and the result was truly magical for it gave me immediate relief. About that time several of my staff were attacked in a like manner and out of this same bottle I cured them all." For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

steam car to his list of horseless vehicles. Last year Mr. Isenberg brought his White to California and did considerable touring here, making his headquarters for a time at Byron Hot Springs.—E. P. Bulletin.

COAST AUTOMOBILISTS (COMING TO HONOLULU)

Several of the local automobilists are contemplating taking their cars to Honolulu for a tour this summer and word has been received that there will be quite an influx of Eastern users during April and May. The transportation companies make a very low and fair automobile rate, so that there is not much expense attendant upon the shipment of cars. It is safe to say that Honolulu is going to get even more than its share of automobile patronage.

Hon. D. P. R. Isenberg is one of the most enthusiastic autoists in the islands and recently added a new White