

THE BYSTANDER



Hilo and the Architect.
Col. Schuyler's Speech.
The Breckons Case.
An Incident at Pearl Harbor.
When the Sheriff Awakes.

Marston Campbell, desiring to help Hilo along, took time by the forelock and drafted plans for a new public building for that town. In the simplicity of his heart he sent them up to Hilo, stating that they were tentative, and asked for suggestions from the citizens as to details. Thereupon the Tribune made the proposition the text for a violent attack upon Campbell and Honolulu and all that dwell therein. Next comes a meeting of the Hilo Board of Trade, and the following is the Hilo Herald's report of the meeting—headlines and all:

"RIPPED UP THE BUILDING—PLANS OF MARSTON CAMPBELL UNSUITABLE—OFFICIAL OPINIONS UNANIMOUS.

"A letter was received from Marston Campbell, transmitting blue print of preliminary plans for a courthouse in Hilo and asking for criticisms and suggestions; building to be of reinforced concrete and practically fireproof.

"More than an hour's discussion ensued on the plans submitted. Judge Parsons pointed out its deficiencies for courthouse purposes. Assessor Willifong criticized it from a tax office viewpoint, Deputy Sheriff Fetter explained its absolute unfitness for police purposes, Land Agent Williams took up the cudgels for his bureau, especially as to the small size of the vaults, which, Chairman Scott said, were just large enough for the few coffins of a small family.

"Then Carl Smith ripped the building to pieces from roof to basement, pointing out weak spots and inconveniences on every floor and in almost every room. Judge Andrews didn't want it under any circumstances. Health Inspector Bowman didn't like it, but wanted all to work for the appropriation. Chairman Scott was surprised that Superintendent Campbell should have sent such a plan and wished he would come to Hilo to talk it over. Finally, on motion of Bowman, the matter was left in the hands of the committee of directors to communicate with Campbell."

Now that's what I call true Hilo cordiality. The sympathy that flows from one great soul to another, when the occasion requires, is freely on tap in Hilo. Don't be discouraged, Marston; take revenge by asking the Hilo people to get together and agree upon the kind of a building they want, and then sit back and watch the fur fly.

If you have not given the transcript of Colonel Schuyler's remarks at the Lincoln meeting the close attention it deserves, you may learn something to your advantage by studying it. That speech sounded to me like one which had been inspired from the War Department. There is plenty in the lines and even more between the lines, and the collective meaning is important enough to all people living in Hawaii to warrant its translation into several languages.

The Breckons case looks this way to me. The President wants the U. S. District Attorney to get out. To please Senator Warren, Mr. Breckons' sponsor, the President does not summarily remove the Hawaiian official, but tells Warren to break the news to the District Attorney gently and get him to resign. The Wyoming statesman takes his time; Mr. B. does not hurry, and every day brings nearer the change in national administration, which may give Breckons another chance. The point is now to get by the 4th of March and then seek a rehearing.

"Hats off, for the flag is passing by," is the title of the most stirring lyric which the Spanish war produced for us. I can't say what verse the Dons got out of that little affray, but I am sure that it couldn't have been anything more thrilling. Even Bret Harte's Union poems did no more, in Civil War days, to bring out one's hidden patriotism.

A lot of Honolulu people heard "Hats Off" for the first time, perhaps, under amusing circumstances. Some distinguished guests were here, a dozen or more, and they were taken up to the Macfarlane place at Pearl Harbor for a luncheon. It was a fine spread, and Fred Macfarlane, who was the host, and, as such, sat at the head of the table, was in his most genial mood. Early in the game of oratory he called on one of the guests, the most stentorian one there, and got in return a speech that could have been heard a mile in a rain-storm. In contrast with it a siren whistle would have sounded like the still, small voice of a sick girl's conscience. This stranger, it appears, was having his first free day since the junket began, the only day he had been away from his wife. She had watched him as a cat does a sparrow, and he had not been able before then to raise his voice without hearing a warning "Josiah!" The opportunity that came at the luncheon was too much for him. He let loose like an exploding magazine; and when he finally got his peroration off there was an epidemic of ear-ache all over the Macfarlane lawn. But once started the visitor couldn't be stopped, and, taking control of the affair out of Fred's hands, he did the rest of the toastmastering willy-nilly. He called on Honolulu men whom he didn't know to speak to sentiments they didn't have and introduced them in the most extraordinary language. After awhile Fred began to look like the man who had slipped down a hole in the ice just after he had begun skating. But the human calliope kept on, and, the first we knew, he began roaring "Hats Off!" and before we realized that a poem was coming we all reached up, thinking we had hats on. I don't know as the Stentor would have sounded off yet if one of his friends had not got behind some shrubbery and called "Josiah" in a falsetto voice. The only other man I ever saw who stopped so short and subsided so soon was a fellow who went through the trap when the High Sheriff touched the button.

They say the High Sheriff got down stairs at the prison in one time and two motions the other morning when Billy Woods rang the alarm bell for his birthday. Mr. Henry has run the prison so long that he does some things quite as fast when the bell fails to ring on time as when it rings out of time. During the night the man on guard in the lower hall touches the clang button every half hour to show that he is awake. And Hi Henry sleeps on as placidly as an infant on the bosom of a cloud. But let that guard forget—let him fail to set the bell going by as much as half a minute—and the Sheriff springs from the dashboard of his bed clear out into the hall and in his most soothing manner inquires whether he is right in supposing that the gentleman below stairs is enjoying the felicity of slumber when on the wide-awake stunt? The gentleman then assures the High Sheriff that the clock is slow and extends the assurance of his distinguished consideration, whereupon all is well until the Sheriff has his private interview with the guard behind the woodshed.

Small Talks

E. A. BRECKON:—I have not heard from Washington yet.
CAPTAIN REES, U. S. N.—I think the marines deserved high praise for the smart showing they made in the Lincoln Day parade.

GOOD OLD FATHER CLEMENT AND HIS USEFUL MINISTRY



FATHER CLEMENT.

Father Clement (Ernest L. Evard) was born June 9, 1832, at Lieques, department Pas de Calais, France. After having finished his literary studies at St. Omer, he went to Paris, where he frequented for some time the Sorbonne, entered the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts and made his theological studies partly in the motherhouse of that order, at Paris, and partly at Louvain. He was destined by his superiors for the Hawaiian Mission, and arrived in these Islands March 19, 1864, in company of Father Damien, Father Lavin and several Sisters of the Sacred Hearts. On May 21 of the same year he was ordained priest by Bishop Maigret. Shortly afterwards he was put in charge of the district of Kohala, Hawaii; but this mission being too arduous for his weak constitution, he changed places with his fellow traveler, Father Damien, who was then in Puna. In this district Father Clement built three churches and a school. Successively he went to Hilo, where he remained for one year, and to Waiohina, where he erected a large school, which he directed until, in 1881, he was called to Honolulu.

About that time the college built by Father Larkin on Beretania avenue, opposite the site of the present Central Union church, had collapsed. This priest's connections with the mission were severed on account of this accident, and Father Clement was instructed by the Bishop to take charge of the college.

In 1882 St. Louis College was erected and Father Clement, taking his pupils over to the new building, continued teaching them there until the arrival of the Brothers of Mary, in the year following.

Since that time he has been busying himself exclusively with the ministry. He constructed and administered five churches in the several suburbs of Honolulu—Kalihi, Moanalua, Kalia, Waimanalo, Punahou and Kaimuki. Although the care of so many churches kept him very busy, Father Clement found time for assiduous visits to the Queen's Hospital, Oahu Prison, Lunaliilo Home, the Receiving Station, the Insane Asylum, Kapiolani Home and the Reformatory School for Girls. Besides all this, he published a little monthly in the Hawaiian language—the Hoolaha Manalo.

Lately this zealous worker felt his health decline; he, however, did not want any assistance until, a few weeks ago, he absolutely could not do more. Great fear was entertained at the mission for his life.

MAINLAND FIRM LOWEST BIDDER FOR THE DRYDOCK

(Special Cablegram to Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, February 13.—The Pacific Construction Company made the lowest responsible bid for building the Pearl Harbor drydock.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Frank E. Thompson, Honolulu: There were eight bidders for the Pearl Harbor drydock. The Pacific Coast Construction Company was the lowest, its figures being \$2,371,000. Our bid was second.

BID ON SMALLER DOCK.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, February 13.—There were eight bidders for the construction of the great drydock to be erected at Pearl Harbor. The bids were made under six items of varying specifications.

C. M. Leach of Boston was the lowest bidder in all particulars. His price for the construction of the dock, 795 feet long, with all the accessories complete, was \$1,886,885.

MR. FERGUSSON—I am glad I came to write of Hawaii for The Overland. This is a country which, if known, would be fairly overrun with tourists and settlers.

GEORGE WELLS—I want it understood that my garage on Hotel street has no basement and runs no crap game. If any other Hotel street garage does, that is not my affair.

H. M. AYRES—When I get the Pacific Weekly incorporated, people want to hurry up and take up the two-bit issue, because I am going to raise the price to thirty cents on April 1.

THOMAS STORMS—The burning of yard trash and discarded cans in the street, as practised in certain parts of Honolulu, adds nothing to the pleasure of sightseeing tourists or to the residents.

SECRETARY MOTT-SMITH—Just now I am busy putting the appropriation bills in form and they will all be ready for the Legislature Wednesday. I am looking forward to an active session.

WILL J. COOPER—W. E. Bellina, of Palolo, has some new wrinkles in hog farming. I took a Missourian up to look over the pens the other day and he had to acknowledge that he had been shown.

SUPERVISOR JIM QUINN—It was a mistake about having to have a thousand dollars to build the Koolau road. What we need is twelve thousand dollars. We need five bridges in that one stretch.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL—The Advertiser story about Captain Murphy of the ship W. P. Frye was right. There are too few of the oldtime sailors, and it is only meet that they should receive recognition now and then.

PATRICK MCINERNEY—No, sir! An Irishman is not a Britisher, even if a subject of the King. "Great Britain and Ireland" is the title of the Kingdom, with the accent on the "and." That lets us out of being Britishers.

PAUL ISENBERG—It is my opinion that the criticism on band music offered by Captain Berger last Sunday percolated through his hat. Hawaiians are as good musicians as the Filipinos; all that is needed to show it is money and a good leader.

HIGH SHERIFF HENRY—I firmly believe that one of the essential things that we need in the way of public service is a lunacy commission. They have such bodies in cities throughout the United States, and we would do well to emulate the practice.

JOHN SMITH—I liked the military, but those school children also made a showing that impressed me. All sorts of nationalities were on those bleachers, but they had all absorbed Americanism and entered into the spirit of the day. Hurrah for Rabbitt!

LOYD CHILDS—If the Young Hotel people or some other concern could take the green on Bishop street, string it with lights and arrange booths and seats around for the serving of evening lunches, coffee and sodas, it would beat all the open-air cafes of Paris. Honolulu could have a Great White Way that could not be equaled in any summer resort in the world.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX URGED BY THE GOVERNOR

The creation of a special fund by the imposition of a separate and distinct income tax with large exemption is undoubtedly the most important matter that will be presented to the consideration of the approaching Legislature by Governor Frear. The vital necessity of formulating some plan whereby the condition of the Territorial finances can be improved and intelligent provision made for the future is the unavoidable problem that has confronted Governor Frear since he took office. After studying the subject exhaustively and realizing the increasing demands that will be made upon the Government Treasury, coincident with the certain growth of the Territory, Governor Frear has reached the conclusion that there is just one remedy at hand and that remedy will be strenuously urged upon the Territorial lawmakers this year.

As planned, the tax will provide for two per cent. on all incomes of over \$4000 and it will be entirely separate and additional to that now in force. All of the money to be derived therefrom is to go directly to the Territorial Treasury and will be used for the pressing demands of stimulating immigration and the conservation and preservation of the Territory's natural resources. It will not only provide for development work that the government is bound to undertake in the wide application of the homestead policy but will allow the creation of several new departments which are absolutely essential.

Immigration will be benefited in a great degree if the policy which Governor Frear has declared himself in favor of is carried out successfully to adoption by the Legislature. It is planned that three-fourths of the entire amount realized from the special two per cent. income tax will be used in stimulating European immigration of the better class and assure the continued prosperity of the Territory by providing a sure solution to the labor problem.

Governor Frear went into the subject at length yesterday and showed the problems that now confront the government and the necessity of raising additional revenue.

Governor's Views.
"The most vital problems that will come before the Legislature," said Governor Frear, "can be grouped under the heads of the conservation and development of resources. It is a broad subject and the most important matter that it includes is the stimulation of immigration with a view of strengthening the Territory with home owners and industrial workers who can supply our increasing labor demands.

"As is well known, under the Federal laws the Territory cannot now obtain immigrants from Europe as it did in 1907 and the immigration from the Orient has practically ceased. A determined effort is now being made to secure new settlers from the mainland but at this time we cannot say how it will turn out.

"If the supply of labor is not maintained the prosperity that we are now enjoying cannot but be checked and diminished. This will mean dull times for the majority of people here, the small investor as well as the man of large capital. It will mean also that the revenues of the government, which are already too small, will fall off materially. In other words, in order to maintain government expenditures, both Territorial and County, without the revenues being reduced in a degree that will seriously cripple administration, it will be necessary to obtain immigrants in considerable numbers at an early date.

Europe Only Source.
"The only source that is open to us that can provide the necessary numbers is Europe, so far as we know. To obtain them will require a large amount of money and we certainly have none to spare. It will be necessary to raise a special fund to meet this and the other necessities. For instance, there is considerable to be done in connection with the policy of conserving the natural resources of the islands. We need more money for the all important work of forestry. We need a hydrographic and topographical survey so we can tell more about water supplies for irrigation purposes, power and domestic uses, an all important matter in these islands. A survey is needed especially for preliminary reclamation work. We understand that the Federal government will soon make a beginning in this connection, there being large areas in the Territory that can be reclaimed and be made available for homestead purposes.

At present much of the land that can be taken under our laws is more or less inaccessible but the areas that would be reclaimed are in localities that would make them extremely valuable when once productive.

Investigations Needed.
"There is much need for investigations along the lines of protection from pests and plant and animal industries, all matters of great importance to the small landholder and settler. There is another way in which the small producer could be greatly benefited and that is through the establishment of a marketing agency that would bring buyer and producer together, assuring a profitable understanding, and tend to simplify the problem of transportation.

"These are just a few of the matters for which there is pressing need and for which there is little or no chance of doing unless additional revenues be assured.

Tax Obey's Canon.
"Perhaps the easiest and least burdensome way to obtain such a fund would be through the adoption of a special revenue tax. This tax will answer most perfectly the principal canon of taxation, namely, that taxation should be equal, meaning not equal in amount but in proportion to ability to pay. Exemption will be made so large that it will fall on those best able to pay it. The income tax could be made two per cent. on incomes over \$4000. The idea would be to have all of the money go to a special fund and none of it to be used for running expenses of government. Immigration and the development of the Territory would be the only two causes for which the money realized on the new tax could be spent. The present income tax would be left as it is to be divided equally between the Territory and the counties for ordinary expenses. The division of the new tax would be three-quarters for immigration and the remainder for the development work along the general lines stated."

FRANCHISES FOR HAWAII

By Ernest G. Walker.
(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, January 31.—Congress has just passed three franchise bills for Hawaii and both Senate and House are doing something to clear up the legislative situation of the session as pertains to the Islands. An omnibus territories bill, which will probably be signed by the President before this reaches Honolulu, has been completed, including the two electric franchises for Maui and the Waihiwa water franchise. The two electric franchises were put in the bill while it was in conference.

The Senate also has just passed the House bill to repay to the Territory \$23,000 expended in the maintenance of lighthouses. This measure has been a long time getting through Congress, but now the repayment is as good as assured. It will be a welcome addition to the funds of the Territory.

The House Territories Committee has decided to give a thorough consideration to the Hawaiian land law bill and to the bill for revising the Organic Act. The bills have been referred to that committee, where a careful investigation of them will be made. Neither has any chance of becoming law at this session, but the committee's study of the bills will lay a good foundation for some decisive action in the next Congress.

Considerable opposition has developed to the bill to extend the irrigation laws to Hawaii. Western members probably will strongly resist its passage. There is to be another meeting of the House Irrigation Committee on the bill before long.

Because of a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Tracewell, not long ago, that certain general appropriations were not available under the law for Hawaii, an effort is to be made at this session to get a rider on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill changing that and making all general appropriations as applicable to expenditures in Hawaii as in the States and

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis, U. S. of A.

HILO BREAKWATER PROGRESSING STEADILY

B. F. Dillingham returned from Hilo on the Mauna Kea after a brief visit on Hawaii in connection with the proposed extension of the railroad north from Hilo, and the breakwater contract. He reports the construction of the Hilo breakwater progressing steadily. The engineering party making surveys for the proposed railroad extension are making alternate surveys for the purpose of comparison in several difficult locations, particularly the crossings of the Waiuku river and at Wainaku mill, where there is a tangle of gulches, and in the Onomea section, which is the most complicated district along the line. Mr. Dillingham expects active work to begin at an early date.

PERKINS KILLS THE SUSPENSION BILL

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The Piles bill suspending the coastwise law as to Honolulu was killed today in the Committee on Commerce, of which Senator Perkins is a member.