

BOARD OF HEALTH CUTS POLICY KNOT

Is Accused of Breaking Faith and Points to Poi Bill.

GARBAGE CLAUSE IN

Discards Deal With the City--W. C. Achi's Share.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

An old Hawaiian was taken last night from a house on Huestee lane, where cholera had once before broken out, and conveyed to the quarantine hospital, supposedly suffering from the disease. He is very sick and is not expected to recover. The case has not yet been officially pronounced as cholera, but this is feared.

He was taken sick yesterday morning.

Politics were never so apparent in the health situation as they were yesterday, when what the city political leaders were pleased to call a "broken faith" smoked out the inside deals which have plagued those legislators trying to do their duty in the public interests until the entire legislative program has become snarled up with dirty political trades and trickery.

The board of health yesterday broke loose from the entire mess, cut all the political snarls, and is going after what it believes are measures necessitated by the public health. At the last moment yesterday morning before the three "Board of Health Bills" were passed at third reading by the senate, the omitted "garbage and excavator" clause was inserted in the bill, making the board of health the controlling power in all health matters.

This clause was originally left out as a concession to the Honolulu municipal government for the withdrawal of its opposition. It was inserted on motion of Senator Judd yesterday very reluctantly, but few votes being recorded. The motion was put after Judd had held a short conference with Chillingworth to induce him to remain silent on the proposition, and he did, voting neither one way nor the other, although he was recognized as the spokesman for the supervisors in this particular matter.

There was an immediate stampede on the part of the county partisans, and also a general attack on President Mott-Smith of the board of health for "breaking faith." Chillingworth spoke to him in the morning, and made the accusation, but received no satisfaction, nor did anyone else, except that the "contract" was off.

When these bills were being drafted preliminary to presenting them to the legislature, there was a scurry on the part of the supervisors and other city officials to save some of their prerogatives and control of the situation. The board of health was at that time in the center of an attack on it, directed by most of the legislative plums, who saw this big department rather in their way. Politics against the board was so strong that, to prevent further hampering of the passage of these important bills and to avert the opposition of the municipal government, which was not at that time directing any of the attacks against the board of health, a compromise was effected by which the board of health left out the clauses which gave it final powers in the garbage and excavator departments. In return for this concession the city officials and those who were "standing by" their rights in the legislature, agreed not to hinder any of the legislation the board of health might desire, which included the poi bill and several other bills then before both houses.

"Broken Faith."

The next day the senate killed the poi bill, the measure for which the board of health and its president had been fighting tooth and nail. Chillingworth is accused of withholding his signature to the committee report as long as possible and keeping the report together with the bill from the floor of the senate, and finally turned in a minority report. In the background, hovered always Willie Crawford. Whether he had or had not anything to do with the suppression of the poi bill is not on the face of things. Chillingworth declares that he saw that there was no "job."

Following the tabling of the poi bill by the senate with the aid of Chillingworth, who was supposed to be one of those bound by the understood agreement between the board of health and the city officials, Mott-Smith wrote a letter to him in which the principles of "broken faith" were vividly described. That ended the existence of the "contract." The board of health is now on its own ground and is not making any concessions. It put in the clause that it had left out and trusts now to an appreciation of the merits of the bills to get them through.

Cause and Effect.

For this last essay in the political field is an attempt to get the measures that common sense and good government demanded, the board of health

was bitterly attacked by the politicians on the outside, the necessities of political juggling finding their way to publication. The attacks being directed against the board and more or less the result of the "insurgency" which last year put into political power the old ring, of which Achi is the head. Achi, who won through misguiding assistance and handled the money sack in the campaign, arose during the poi bill discussions and flung his banners to a carefully selected breeze as the opponent of the board of health. He had been a bitter political enemy of William Simerson, who defeated his candidate in the last convention for the nomination for deputy sheriff. Simerson having resigned from the board of health to take up that fight. Achi, after the defeat of his man and his own defeat, one of the consolations of the convention, went to the president of the board of health and informed him that if Simerson did not at once withdraw his candidacy for the position of deputy sheriff in favor of his, Achi's candidate, he (Achi) would proceed to slam the board of health. And slam it he has in all the devious ways known to the underground politician, finding means to inspire perfectly innocent people who never knew Achi, with the most troublesome heartburnings over the board of health.

Answers Editorial.

President Mott-Smith last night answered the editorial in The Star, which has first expressed the trend of the excuses for the attack on his department.

"Every State board of health in the country," he said, "finds the necessity imposed upon it by the system of American government to play politics with the legislature to get the appropriations and legislation it needs. If the board of health has to play politics with the legislature to get those appropriations and that legislation, it seems to be a criticism on the legislature. Why not wipe out the legislature? If the surgeon-general of the United States has to 'play politics,' as he does, in congress to get the appropriations he needs for federal control in Hawaii, or Timbuctoo, or any other place, why that seems to be a criticism on congress and why not wipe out congress?"

"The Star's use of the word 'politics' is a clever one. It says 'It has to do politics to get the appropriations it wants.' When that is politics we do not say it, but it is not for political reasons, but for the public health."

Referring to the accusations brought against the department for not daring to "refuse jobs to politicians, no matter how ignorant" they were, he said: "Politics has never entered that phase of the case until lately, when an understood agreement was formed by which the board of health and the Republican central committee investigates the qualifications of any Republican who applies for a position in it, but that is as far as it goes. His 'qualifications,' so far as the board is concerned, do not refer to his political ones, but to his ability to handle the job for which he applies. If a Republican and a better Democrat are the candidates for the same position, the better Democrat gets it. There are Democrats in the service now. The understood agreement embodied the idea that the central committee would recommend none save those in every way qualified to hold their positions."

"That the committee 'looks after their politics rather than their fitness' is not true; that the inspectors 'do party work to the practical exclusion of all other work' is not true. Before the last campaign I made it plain to the inspectors and every one else in the board of health service that their participation in politics or an attempt to participate as connected with the board of health would mean their instant dismissal. I did not propose to limit them. I saw no reason why I should not permit them to meet the obligations or curtail their civil rights as American citizens, just because they were inspectors in the board of health."

Washington's Opinions.

"We have been operating under obsolete laws and restricted organization. Many of our laws were enacted in 1862 and have never been amended. In 1902 Charles Hemenway and myself drafted the pure food laws and what other sanitary matters pertain to them."

"When I was in Washington I had a number of conferences with Washington officials on our health system in these islands, and those officials stated that it was best west of New York, being particularly pleased over the three main features. The first of these was the system of government physicians, by which twenty-seven qualified physicians are on the government payroll, something not equaled by any other part of the United States. Compare this number to our population of 191,000, and then figure out the New York system, with its population and area, and either way it can not compare with ours. For the suppression and discovery of contagious diseases the system is ahead of anything else in the country, by verdict of Washington. The second point is our system of vital statistics, which has reached a stage that is equaled by few States, most commonwealths just beginning in this matter. All data possible on every marriage, birth and death that occurs in the Islands is gathered and tabulated, and proves of incalculable value. The third point is the system of sanitation. We have in the Islands twenty-two sanitary inspectors, and the system under which they work is being still further perfected and enlarged by this legislature. Again compare this number with our population and size it up with New York's accomplishments. No other community or commonwealth in the United States cares for its indigent sick as Hawaii does, most of them leaving it to charity. This is Washington's opinion. Segregation. "If the Star had investigated a little before it made its remarks on the board not daring to 'enforce the segregation laws' in regard to lepers, it would have found out that under the new law we have to give lepers hospital treatment before they are sent to Molokai, and that the hospital is not yet complete. And yet, in spite of this, sixty were taken in last year and cared for, against the eleven of the year previous. The board is continually bringing lepers from the other islands, and there are now upwards of one hundred in the Kalaiki Hospital, which is crowded to the limit."

MACKALL OUT, EMERSON IN

POLICE SURGEON HOLDS DOWN JOB PRO TEM--POI CORRESPONDENCE.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The resignation of Dr. Bruce McV. Mackall as city physician of Honolulu was accepted last night by the board of supervisors without comment or discussion and Dr. N. B. Emerson, police surgeon, appointed to his place pro tem, which will probably be but two or three days, until a regular appointee can be selected.

Dr. William C. Hobby has been offered the place and has declined. He has suggested Doctor Shepherd, who, with Doctor Raymond, are the only ones before the board at the present time. President Mott-Smith of the board of health will be asked to suggest several this morning, according to an announcement by Supervisor Murray last night and the board will set as soon as it gets four or five names from which to select.

Attorney Coke appeared before the board and spoke briefly on behalf of Doctor Mackall, expressing in effect the sentiments of Doctor Mackall in an interview published in the afternoon. He stated that in tendering the resignation, the doctor had merely desired to give the supervisors a free hand and did not admit any of the charges brought against him.

Doctor Mackall now states that he will not turn the department over to Doctor Emerson, "as he can not take that much responsibility on himself," but is willing to turn it over to the sanitation committee. The sanitation committee does not like that attitude as during the meeting he expressed his willingness to do everything possible to help his successor, but state that it does not matter.

Concerning Poi.

The question of poi seems to be the burning one of the hour, running neck and neck for first favors with the condition of the city physician's department. The official correspondence between the city and the board of health was read at the meeting last night, Deputy City Attorney Milverton having summed up the situation in a letter to President Mott-Smith as follows:

"I would advise you that the board of supervisors has not taken any official action as far as the closing of the poi shops is concerned. Almost all the owners of such shops, however, have been notified officially that a strict compliance with all the regulations contained in ordinance number 21 of the city will be required of them and that in the event of the requirements of such ordinance not being lived up to, prosecution for its violation will be forthwith instituted."

"It is doubtful whether, under the law as it now exists, the board of supervisors has power to order the closing up of poi shops. Any violation of the ordinance will be vigorously prosecuted and perhaps that is as far as the municipality can lawfully go under the present circumstances."

"If in your opinion the board of health has authority to take action to the extent of closing up the poi shops and if in your opinion you deem such action necessary and advisable, I am satisfied that the board of supervisors would be glad of your cooperation in the matter."

CAN "PASS BUCK" UP TO GOVERNOR

Beginning with today, the pocket-vote stage of proceedings has been reached by the legislature. Hereafter the lawmakers can "pass the buck" to the Governor, who will not have to send in any veto message to kill an objectionable bill. All he has to do is to throw it into the waste basket and the janitor does the rest.

It was stated yesterday that there will undoubtedly be a great rush of delayed bills on third reading, on the principle of taking a chance that the Governor may sign some of them, as undoubtedly he will. But there are others. Anyway, the conscientious legislator can swell out his chest and tell a constituent, without batting an eye, that he did his best, but that Governor fellow refused to be convinced. It's a great game.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS MAY BE QUARTERED ON DRILLSHED LOT IN TALL BARRACKS

Whether the Territory is to regain possession of the "Barracks" property, on Hotel street, facing the Capitol square, is problematical, with the chances in favor of its retention by the United States government for use as a barracks site for troops which the war department may decide to quarter in the city.

There is a general impression among army officers that Leilehua eventually may be abandoned as a brigade post, retaining Schofield Barracks there merely for an ordinary garrison camp, possibly for cavalry, while infantry and field artillery troops will be stationed in or near the city. This would mean the development of Fort Shafter into a very large post, and Fort De Russy, at Waikiki, also into a post of unusual size, for not only the coast artillery companies necessary to man the big fourteen-inch guns, but for infantry supports.

FIGHT ON MAUI'S CHANGE OF RULE

DELEGATION SPLIT OVER BILL TO ELECT SUPERVISORS AT LARGE.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The right of personal privilege was appealed to for the first time in the house yesterday against assertions by a member which tended to cast reflections on the member appealing to the Speaker.

It was in connection with the fight over H. B. 238, providing for the election at large of the supervisors of Maui county and the election of a chairman at \$2400 a year, with terms for the other supervisors of four years. The bill was introduced by Kawakoa, of Maui, but at the request of Keliinoi.

Sheldon of Kauai jumped into the ring as the torreador to kill the bill and made a hard, but vain, fight to stop it from passing second reading.

"This bill," declared Sheldon, "is simply for the purpose of building up a political machine in Maui greater, even, than the one in Honolulu here. It is a measure introduced at the last moment of the session and we can not know whether the people of Maui want this great change in their government or not."

Maiden Speech Bitter.

Then it was that Representative Waialealo made his maiden speech. It was in Hawaiian and he gave little chance to the interpreter to get busy. He stated that this bill, introduced by a colleague, was one of the most "dastardly" measures introduced. "It was an act to try and give the supervisors of Maui terms of four years, and his colleagues were 'trying to cut the throats of the supervisors.'"

Then he became personal, accusing Keliinoi of instigating Kawakoa to introduce the bill, and he said some bitter things.

Keliinoi had fidgeted during the address and finally he could not stand it any longer and jumped to his feet and made a point of order, which was not sustained, and Waialealo continued his speech. Then Keliinoi again interrupted with the question of personal privilege, but was again beaten in the ruling.

Points for Bill.

Kawakoa then defended his bill, also making his first address. He recited the points of the bill and asserted that it was what had been endorsed by the legislature for Hawaii, and that Oahu also elected her supervisors at large. Also he told of the benefits of the four years term with two going out of office every two years.

Keliinoi stated that the Republican party had always given Maui a square deal and would continue to do so, the point of one of the speakers that under this bill Waialealo, in Maui, would control the whole delegation, he said, was wrong, as was shown in the election of representatives.

"You are the judges in this matter," he concluded. "It is all in your hands."

Affonso then called for the previous question, that the bill pass on second reading, and the motion was carried by a vote of seventeen to eleven. There will be another fight over the bill to-day when it comes up for third reading, if reached.

FOUR LANGUAGE "ADS" IN HEALTH CRUSADE

One of the last bills to be introduced in the house has been rushed through the formalities of first, second and third reading without reference to any committee, not even to be printed, and was passed at third reading yesterday. It has to do with the crusade for better health in this community and will undoubtedly pass the senate in quick time.

The bill is primarily for the purpose of notifying the various races in the Territory of orders from the board of health, and provides that whenever, by reason of infectious diseases in the Territory, it shall be deemed necessary to do so it shall be the duty of the board of health to publish in a paper of general circulation in English, Hawaiian, Japanese and Chinese the regulations provided for the emergency by the board.

The bill passed third reading without a dissenting vote and was sent to the senate.

IMMIGRANTS GO INTO QUARANTINE

MAN WITH "WHITE SKIN" RESENTS ROUGHNESS OF A GUARD.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Division of the European immigrants was made yesterday morning when the quarantine order of the territorial board of health went into effect, resulting from the declaration that the child which died as the immigrant steamship Ortic was passing into the harbor on Thursday had scarlet fever. The Portuguese were sent across the harbor to the federal quarantine wharf, where they are to be looked after by the Territory, and the expenses to be paid by the local government, while the Spaniards were sent to the Channel wharf.

Board of health guards were placed on each wharf and a strict surveillance will be maintained over both groups. The quarantine will be strict and none but physicians, officials and employees of the health board will be permitted to mingle with the immigrants. Overzealous Official. In detaching the immigrants from the federal immigrant station and sending them to the wharf, overzealous guards prompted some of the Portuguese immigrants to resent what they considered was unnecessary jostling. Some of the people were slow in moving and to urge them on a little faster a guard touched a Portuguese man. The man did not understand the words spoken by the guard, but he knew the meaning of the shove. He stopped and baring his arm, said: "See my arm? See the skin? It's white. I did not come here to be driven as a slave, in this free country of America."

He spoke in Portuguese and was dramatic in his sudden assumption of dignity, for his ragged clothing and unclean manner did not indicate him to be a man sensitive of his new rights in his new land of adoption. It has been mistakes like this, trivial as they may seem, which has spoiled former immigration projects and aroused resentment among new arrivals against officials of the new government.

Not Landed Yet.

The medical examination of the immigrants was held at the federal immigrant station where they were looked after for a day and a night by Inspector-in-Charge Raymond C. Brown and assistants. Mr. Brown stated yesterday that the people were still in his charge until he has completed the examination as prescribed by the federal laws, and no one will be allowed to visit or confer with the new arrivals until that work is performed. The examination will be made with extreme care and any persons who are not up to the standard according to the thirty or more questions which the immigrant officials will have to ask will be detained and probably returned to their native countries.

Food and Tobacco.

In order to feed the multitude, children have been set up in the planters' shed, adjoining the immigrant station, and the cooked food is carried across to the channel wharf, where long tables have been placed for dining purposes. The board of health officials will see that every dish is given a medical bath after the meals are finished, and every precaution will be taken to prevent an outbreak of scarlet fever. Clotheslines have been hung on the wharf and the fresh water taps will give a plentiful supply of water for purposes of clothes' washing. Bath-houses have also been erected on the wharf, and the people will have ample opportunity for daily baths.

Good milk is being supplied in abundance for the benefit of the ailing children. The infants, which seemed to suffer most on the long voyage from Europe, are being given special attention, and it is believed that under proper ministrations and the right kind of nourishment they will soon be on the road to strength.

Tobacco is one of the principal wants of the men, and cigarettes were supplied on Thursday evening by Mr. Brown, who personally went up town to lay in a big supply. The Spanish and Portuguese are inveterate cigarette smokers, and when they had secured a supply of tobacco they were supremely happy.

DANGER AVOIDED.

There is little danger from a cold except when followed by pneumonia, and this never happens when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used. This remedy has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of colds and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. For sale at all Dealers, Benson Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

ANOTHER GOULD TO MARRY.

NEW YORK, April 1.—There is a well-founded rumor that immediately after the marriage of Jay Gould, the second son of George Gould, and Miss Annie D. Graham, on April 21, the engagement of Kingdon Gould and Miss Hanna Randolph will be announced.

Miss Randolph possesses many accomplishments. She is the daughter of P. S. Randolph and was one of the bridesmaids at the recent wedding of Vivien Gould to Lord Decies. According to the friends of Jay Gould, the couple will not go abroad for the honeymoon on their honeymoon, as has been stated, but will make a short trip through the South.

FURTHER POPULARITY FOR AN AUTOMOBILE

Another theater popularity contest has been started. This time it is the Independent management which will give out coupons, with Mr. Winkelbach in charge of the affair. Yesterday a Ford runabout was purchased and this will be offered to the winner of the contest.

BRITISH FORCE IS LANDED IN MEXICO

American Cavalry Is Ready to Meet Rebels.

TAFT SPEAKS OUT

Agua Prieta Incident Has Led to an Ultimatum.

ENSENADA, Lower California, April 15.—The first step toward foreign intervention in the revolution was taken yesterday at San Quentin, in San Francisco Bay, when a party of bluejackets were landed from the British cruiser Shearwater to protect that town from an attack threatened by a party of insurgents.

The sailors marched through the town and deployed across the land side, where they remained for some time, the insurgents holding off before the British rifles.

In the afternoon orders came from the ship and the bluejackets were withdrawn. The Shearwater is anchored in the bay, however, and events on shore are being carefully watched.

President Speaks Plainly.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The cabinet was called in special session yesterday to consider the situation developing along the Mexican border, particularly the attack made upon Agua Prieta first by the insurgents and then by the federals and now again by the insurgents, during which the safety of the resident of Douglas, Arizona, was and is endangered.

President Taft expressed his determination that nothing must occur in Mexico whereby the lives of Americans in their own country will be in danger. He declared emphatically that there must be no repetition of the incident of Thursday in and about Agua Prieta and that the forces of the United States would be called upon to prevent any such.

Yesterday, angered at the recklessness of the Mexican combatants, the residents of Douglas had telegraphed to the President for protection.

Cavalry Ready to Cross.

AGUA PRIETA, Mexico, April 15.—Heavy reinforcements arrived last night for the insurgents, under General Lopez, who carried on his attack upon the town all day yesterday, in the face of machine gun fire from the garrison, which had also been heavily reinforced and which had regained possession of the city temporarily lost on Thursday.

Last night, acting under instructions from Washington, Captain Gajout of the Second Cavalry, who had stopped the battle of Thursday and escorted a number of federals across the line into Douglas, delivered an ultimatum to General Lopez, announcing that if the rebels directed another attack so that their bullets would cross the American line he would advance against them with his cavalry and force an end to the battle.

Captain Gajout made it plain that the American cavalry was held in readiness to invade Mexico at the first intimation that the terms of the ultimatum were being violated.

American Spectators.

Many Americans, perched on points of vantage just within American territory, watched the progress of yesterday's battle between the garrison and the rebels.

Held Responsible.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Mexican government, it is intimated here, will be held responsible for loss of life or injury of Americans in the course of the Mexican battles at Agua Prieta.

Madero's Main Force.

EL PASO, Texas, April 14.—Three thousand insurgents are threatening Juarez and the federal garrison is much alarmed.

FAMOUS ACTOR IS DEAD AT AGE OF 78

WEST SWANZEY, New Hampshire, April 14.—Denman Thompson, the famous actor, who is known the country over for his performances in "The Old Homestead," which he remodeled from "Joshua Whitecomb," died here today. The great Irish character actor was 78 years of age.

U. S. AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY HAS RESIGNED

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Dr. David Jayne Hill, United States ambassador to Germany since 1908, has resigned, according to announcement here today. No announcement of his successor has been made.

The transport Crook arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu on Thursday making the trip in nine days. The transport has 200 marines and three officers aboard, their destination being Mare Island.

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