

POI PROVEN TO BE SOURCE OF CHOLERA

Federal Expert Traces Infection to Taro of Manoa. PROOF CONCLUSIVE Health Board Acts on Information of Dr. Currie.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)
With but two exceptions, every case of cholera in the two outbreaks during the past two months has been traced to one source of infection—the Manoa valley taro patches, and the poi manufactured from this taro.

Dr. Donald Currie, surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who was authorized by eabled orders from the Washington department of the hospital service to cooperate with the territorial board of health in seeking the source of cholera infection, has made a minute study of the entire situation, and in a report submitted yesterday afternoon at two o'clock to the board of health, he stated positively that the taro and poi were responsible for the two outbreaks of cholera.

In his report Doctor Currie referred to the various cases of the first outbreak by numerals according to the consecutive numbering on the lists of the board of health. He prepared a chart and it was shown with singular clearness how almost every case was traced back to the original sources in the taro patches of Manoa.

Cases 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were deaths due to purchase of poi in one shop, Kong Hong Wo's on Beretania avenue, a shop which derived some of its taro supply from Manoa. The first two cases came from Hutacee street, Kakaako, and cases 3 and 4 were found on the Beach road in shacks. One and 2 had gone down to the beach shacks and banquets there with 3 and 4, and to this feast 1 and 2 brought poi. The first two went away and came back and ate poi with the husband of one who had not been originally at the banquet.

Nos. 8 and 9 bought poi from See Wo Chan, whose shop is in Liliha street. This manufacturer generally got his taro from Kahuku, but once or twice a week when short he was forced to piece out with taro from Manoa. These cases—8 and 9—lived in different places and both were cholera cases.

In Manoa valley is a Chinese named Hong Fong who has a taro patch. He carried taro to a shop on Fort street near School. This was made into poi and each day he carried poi from this shop up to Manoa and delivered it to Manana and Mrs. Gonsalves who were the first of the Manoa cases.

On Emma street cases 13 and 14 bought poi from Hong Fong's shop about the same time. Then comes the Perry family cases in Manoa, where cholera wiped out almost an entire family. There were four cases of cholera. They lived on the bank near this taro field. They raised their own taro, but sometimes bought poi from Hong Fong. They filled their water barrels for drinking purposes from this stream, which had been contaminated by Manana when he became sick. In this stream Manana's contaminated clothing was washed by members of his family, and water from this polluted stream was used to mix with poi.

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Cases 18 and 19 drank water from this stream and it is asserted that the two ate poi which had been mixed with water drawn from this stream.

There is a poi shop on Luso street near the Mormon church. Case No. 20 was found near this place. Another case, 27, was located in the same street. Both bought poi from Sun Lin Yieh, who conducted the nearby shop. He got his taro from the patches of Go Koo in Manoa. Next door to these two cases lived a Portuguese family, who did not eat poi, but the child of the Portuguese went into the house where case 24 was sick and took cholera. The mother nursed the child and died. No. 28 lived in Luso street and was a cholera case by contact with the others.

In the present outbreak, No. 1 was taken in a shack near the board of health building. He bought poi from Lee Hong Kee, South street. This shop got its taro supply from Go Koo in Manoa. The person who was sick on Friday night on Hutacee street got poi from a Beretania avenue shop, the Kong Hong Wo shop, which furnished poi for the cases 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the first outbreak, the taro coming from Manoa. The third case in the present outbreak bought his poi up to about eleven days ago at Millhill. Lately he bought from the factory in Kalihi, but he was a guard for the board of health and it is stated that he went in to buy poi for case No. 2, and caught the sickness, and is therefore only a contact case. The numbers omitted in the above tracing are contacts of other cases and did not necessarily partake of poi. The last suspect on King street got his poi from a friend on King street. The friend said he got it in Kalihi, but this case has not yet been traced out. Case No. 7 has not been investigated.

This is the investigation made by Mr. Currie, who went into the subject to probe it to the bottom and every string leads to Manoa.

NEW REGULATION FILE ANSWER TO OBJECT OF THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE TRAVELS BIDDLE ORDERED FOR DUTY AT CAPITAL

VEGETABLES CANNOT NOW BE PULLED IN MANOA VALLEY.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)
Once more the board of health has assumed the rights granted to it in the face of a threatening menace to the public health and asserted its legislative rights in its defense. All restrictions formerly in force have been reimposed and others, the necessity of which has been shown by recent discoveries of the bacteriologists, have also been placed in effect.

The most stringent regulation yet adopted by the board in its fight against the existing epidemic was adopted at the meeting yesterday afternoon and the sale or cultivation of all vegetables raised by irrigation in Manoa Valley is tabued. This includes everything raised from the head of the valley to the lower fringe of College Hills and applies to everyone. The discovery that the infection originated in most part from the taro waters in this district is the reason for the action.

It is not known to what extent the water is infected or how much of it is. The evidence which traces the infection there primarily is conclusive and it but remains to ascertain the limits of the infection and take steps to stamp it out.

The other regulation placed into effect yesterday reads as follows:

"Until further notice, the taking of fish, shellfish, or any product of the sea or water from the sea or any harbor, pond, river or stream situated in the area enclosed within a line drawn from Diamond Head Light to the westerly side of Kalihi Harbor entrance, thence following the westerly boundary of Moanalua to the westerly boundary of the ridge of the Koolau range of mountains along such ridge to the easterly boundary of Waialua, along such easterly boundary and extension thereof in a straight line to Diamond Head Light, District of Honolulu, Oahu, is strictly prohibited.

"All bathing and washing of clothes in the harbors, ponds, rivers and streams of the above described area is strictly prohibited."

The results of the laborious efforts of the medical inspectors to trace out the contaminating source have been fraught with such important discoveries that the board feels itself in a position to meet the entire situation without any fear of a general spread. The absolutely established fact that poi has been the medium of transmission and that the action taken in shutting up the poi shops gives the board a strangle hold on the disease contribute to a splendid medical victory on the part of the local authorities.

One more case developed yesterday, the one reported the night before being diagnosed conclusively as Asiatic cholera, thus making three in all in this new series. In each case the infection was traced to the poi shop on South street which was allowed to open by the city health department, either through carelessness or design.

The poi bill which is now in the senate, designed to give the board of health final powers in the control of these places, passed second reading yesterday. Kaleiopi fought the motion to reconsider on the ground that it was out of order, appealing to the floor from the ruling of the president, which was sustained. Malekau voted with Kaleiopi.

Chillingworth reasserted his stand that he did not believe in creating a dual authority, but explained that after visiting the shops for himself and learning of the conditions that still existed he felt justified in moving the reconsideration of the bill. It passed second reading with few dissenting votes and will most likely pass third reading tomorrow.

ANOTHER TRACT WILL BE OPENED

After months of preparation, during which miles of level roads have been constructed, Woodlawn, a portion of an estate of the Dillinghams, located on the east side of Manoa, will be put on sale within a few days.

It is an ideal spot for a home; the land is at an elevation higher than the valley, and a splendid view of beautiful scenery is available from every lot. The property is out of the rain belt, and owners of the residences to be built there will suffer no inconveniences on that score from valley rainfall, which is heavy. A swimming pool has been built by Mr. Desky for the sole use of occupants of the houses, and a few acres of the land in a shaded portion of the tract is to be laid out as a picnic ground for the children.

Restrictions will probably be made a portion of the deed, so that purchasers of lots will be protected from encroachments by undesirable and the value of their houses will not be reduced by the erection of shacks. Woodlawn is undoubtedly a beautiful place for a home, and the owners of the property are offering the lots at a price that will assure a profit to the purchaser.

KEEP IT AT HAND.

Keep Chamberlain's Pain Balm at hand, become acquainted with its many uses and suffering as well as time and money. It promptly relieves the pain resulting from cuts, bruises, sprains or injuries from any cause and the wound is healed in less time than by any other treatment. For sale at all Dealers; Benson Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

AMERICAN LOAN OF \$50,000,000 FOR CHINA

PEKING, April 15.—Papers closing the fifty million dollar American loan were signed today.

FILE ANSWER TO CRAIG'S PETITION

HIS ARRESTS DEFENDED AND UNCONSTITUTIONALITY DENIED.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)
A lengthy and extremely detailed reply to the petition for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Labor Agent Frank B. Craig was filed in the supreme court yesterday by Kinney, Ballou, Prosser & Anderson, on behalf of Sheriff Jarrett. The main points advanced by the attorneys for Craig in their contentions of the unconstitutionality of the law are flatly denied in the answer, while in answer to the statement that the law under which Craig was arrested was contrary to section 10 of the Organic Act, the respondent claims that Craig is not properly in a position to ask for relief on that point, saying:

"That said Frank B. Craig is not a contract laborer, nor has he entered into any contract for personal labor or services in any way involved in these proceedings, nor is he otherwise entitled to complain of the alleged invalidity of said act 48 in this respect, but that said Frank B. Craig is a resident of the State of California, who came temporarily to this Territory on March 3, 1911, to secure laborers to work in Alaska for the Alaska Canneries Company, a corporation having large capital and property, and operating a number of salmon canneries in Alaska and elsewhere, and has since that date been continuously engaged in the City and County of Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory in recruiting laborers and in conducting the business of an emigrant agent, as defined in said act."

And further: "That no person who has entered into a contract for personal labor or services has complained in court of the alleged invalidity of said act 48 for the reasons alleged, nor is there any remedy sought to be enforced for breach of any such contract in connection with these proceedings."

The answer then takes up the various sections of the Constitution which the petition claimed were violated by the new law, and either denies them without comment or does so explaining the relation between the two. The charges that it is ex post facto, that it abridges the freedom of speech or press, that it creates an involuntary servitude among the laboring classes and that it denies persons in the Territory the equal rights of the law, etc., are among those which are denied flatly.

Regarding the other points raised, however, the return is more elaborate, in discussing the general charge of class legislation it says:

"That said act is not class legislation and does not discriminate arbitrarily and without reasonable basis, but on the contrary this petitioner alleges that the facts hereinafter set forth * * * furnish a reasonable basis for the enactment of said act 48, this respondent alleging, however, that said Frank B. Craig being held on a charge of acting as an emigrant agent without a license is entitled to complain, if at all, only of the conditions upon which said license may be obtained under said act, and is not entitled in this proceeding to complain of the alleged unreasonableness of any restriction or condition which may be imposed upon the doing of business by emigrant agents who have licenses."

The facts alleged by this respondent; as * * * forming reasonable basis for the enactment of said act 48 are as follows:

"That the Territory of Hawaii has agricultural resources in excess of its available supply of labor. That there is already invested in agricultural pursuits within said Territory upwards of seventy-five million dollars' worth of capital devoted to the raising of sugar cane and manufacture of raw sugar * * * and like industries. That the available supply of labor is insufficient to meet the requirements of these various agricultural industries, together with the requirements of the incidental and other legitimate occupations of the citizens of this Territory. That the raising of sugar cane in particular requires continuous work of agricultural laborers throughout the year, and that any considerable diminution of the number of laborers engaged would result in irreparable injury in a very short time not only to said sugar industry but to all industrial enterprises and all other business and financial interests of this Territory. That the security of the capital already invested, as well as the future development of this Territory, requires the securing from places outside of this Territory of a large number of laborers."

"That the Territory of Hawaii is geographically situated over two thousand miles from the nearest land to wit, the Pacific Coast of the United States. That said Pacific Coast is not available as a source of labor for this Territory, and that the nearest available sources of labor supply for this Territory are the Philippine Islands, the island of Porto Rico and Continent of Europe, together with the islands adjacent to said continent. That owing to the distances involved and other conditions the cost of getting laborers to come to the Territory of Hawaii averages over one hundred dollars per man. That the average annual value to the industries of the Territory of Hawaii of the services of each laborer so brought in upwards of one hundred dollars."

"That the Territory of Hawaii, through its duly organized Board of Immigration is for many years past past has been continuously endeavoring to bring immigrants of the laboring class to the Territory * * * and that large amounts of money are annually raised and expended for said purpose."

OBJECT OF THE UNION ST. BILL

ANDERSON DECLARES THAT IT DOES NOT EFFECT BISHOP EXTENSION.

Opposition to the Union street relocation bill has reached a greater degree in the legislature than its introducers at first had expected, expecting, in fact, none at all. The general belief that this bill will hinder the extension of Bishop street makes and the general desire to see that extension completed has caused the public to look askance at it and there is now an inquiry as to why the work of extension was not performed on the resolution authorizing it two years ago.

The relocation bill was drawn up by Kinney, Ballou, Prosser & Anderson for the Charles Brewer Estate for the purpose of securing a corner of the market end of the lane and was introduced by Senator Quinn. Robbins B. Anderson of that firm, who appeared before the committee of Oahu senators to speak for the bill, stated yesterday, while discussing it:

"There seems to be a general misapprehension about the purpose and effect of this bill, and a protest on the grounds that it interferes with the proposed extension of Bishop street. It really has nothing to do with Bishop street and does not effect the extension. Mr. Marston Campbell has repeatedly made public statements to that effect. There is no reason in the nature of things that the bill should prevent the extension of Bishop street at all."

"There has been no attempt to gumshoe the bill through the senate or legislature, the reason why being that only one owner was interested in it, that being the Charles Brewer Estate, for which the bill was drawn by our firm."

The bill simply squares off the corner of Union street and Hotel, relocating only a small part of one side of the street, leaving the market end of it still broader than the market end. The Brewer estate made all its plans to build a large and expensive office building on that corner, anticipating this action, and as soon as the bill becomes law the building will commence.

"The street at present swings along the lines of the old trail. The bill will result in the Territory obtaining several thousand dollars for a small portion of the corner that is now useless and a mere expense for paving and upkeep, being a madhouse most of the time. It will also result in the construction of permanent improvement and the removal of unsightly shacks."

PASTOR HAS NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

On Tuesday last the Rev. J. W. Wadman of Honolulu had a very narrow escape from death. He and C. P. Hong were driving from Waimea, Hawaii, to Kohala, and one of the horses hitched to the buggy was a youngster. All went well for a mile or so past Waimea, but then the colt took fright at a road roller and bolted at once.

The other horse became excited and quickly got into its stride also. The Japanese driver became frightened and before Mr. Wadman or Hong could grab the lines the two maddened animals were away at top speed. A high bank on the side of the road was charged by the team and in an instant the buggy was capsize and the occupants pinned beneath the hood of the vehicle. The kicking, rearing horse plunged ahead and Mr. Wadman was dragged along the ground. The other two were also in the mixup and finally, when the horses had broken free from the buggy, they picked up Mr. Wadman, who was in a bad way.

Bruised from head to foot, face red open and eyes blackened, the reverend gentleman looked as if he had been through a rock crusher. However, after a time, the horses were caught, the buggy was patched up and the party started for Doctor Buffett's place, where the injuries of Mr. Wadman were treated and he was put to bed.

The well known pastor boarded the Mauna Kea at Mahukona and he then still bore scars that told of his narrow escape from death.

both for industrial and military reasons, the development of this Territory by the introduction of immigrants who are citizens of the United States or capable of becoming citizens.

"That owing to the geographical situation of Hawaii, the possibility of losing a large proportion of the laborers after they arrive at their destination, and other conditions, the business of soliciting, inducing, procuring and hiring laborers to go beyond the limits of the Territory of Hawaii has never been practiced by individuals on a small scale but on the contrary said business has always in the past and may reasonably be expected in the future to be practiced only by the agents of corporations undertaking said business upon a large and wholesale scale."

"That the laborers brought to this Territory * * * are for the most part unfamiliar with the English language, ignorant, often improvident and easily misled and imposed upon by emigrant agents speaking their own language. That they are easily attracted by offers of higher wages on the Pacific Coast of the United States and in the Territory of Alaska without realizing that said wages are offered for a short season, whereas the wages of the Territory of Hawaii are available all the year round."

"That on account of this condition of affairs it has been necessary for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association to have arrangements with the Associated Charities of San Francisco and other persons, for the return of such laborers as should have become destitute under these circumstances, and large numbers of laborers have been so returned to Hawaii at great expense."

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE TRAVELS

OFF FOR TUNIS TO LOOK INTO CONDITIONS IN FRENCH AFRICA.

FRANCE, April 16.—President Fallieres, accompanied by M. Deleasse, the minister of marine in the new Monis ministry, left here last night for Tunis, where they will investigate African conditions on the ground. For several months the tribesmen have been in revolt against French rule in Tunis and Algiers and the developments of the past few weeks in Morocco have been rather alarming.

Word came through Tangier last month that all the tribes between Alcazarkehr and Fez had revolted against the Sultan, communication with Fez had been cut off, and that the French officers and court officials who were on their way to Fez had been compelled to take refuge at Larache, where the French maintain a small post. Almost immediately after it was reported that Major Mangin had been assassinated, the alleged motive being that he had obtained an increase in the number of the French instructors. Mulai Hafid's best force is that column which left Fez recently under Major Mangin and other officers of the French Mission to operate against the Sheragas.

SPECIAL CABLE CONFIRMS REPORT OF THE ADVERTISER

The following special cable, received by the Bulletin yesterday, confirms the story exclusively published several days ago in The Advertiser that the war department was contemplating the abandonment of Lilehua as a brigade post:

"WASHINGTON, April 15.—The war department has not reached a final decision as to the abandonment of Schofield Barracks and centralization of troops at Fort Shafter. MONK."

The Army and Navy Register for April 1, received in yesterday's mail, further confirms The Advertiser's story concerning the proposed concentration of troops closer to the limits of the city of Honolulu, as follows:

"The delay in beginning the work on the permanent garrison [at Lilehua] is due to the difficulty in determining the best of several schemes of concentration, a new problem which must take into consideration local conditions and the possibility of future expansion."

Acknowledge It

Honolulu Has to Bow to the Inevitable—Scores of Endorsements Prove It.

After reading the public statement of this fellow sufferer, given below, you must come to this conclusion: A remedy which cured years ago, which has kept the kidneys in good health since, can be relied upon to perform the same work in other cases. Read this:

Mrs. Betty Fabricius, 213 Superior street, Chicago, Ill., says: "I never fail to advise anyone I hear complaining of kidney trouble to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I was a sufferer from this complaint for years, and eight years ago I underwent an operation for gravel. I lay in the hospital for weeks, hovering between life and death, and was in such great pain that I felt as though death would be welcome. I finally recovered sufficiently to be brought home, but I was by no means well. My back pained me so badly that I was unable to do my housework, and at night I could not sleep. Dizzy spells and headaches annoyed me, and the kidney secretions were unnatural. I used all kinds of medicine, but became discouraged and believed my case to be hopeless, as nothing seemed to help me. One day a friend recommended Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to me; in fact, gave me a few to try. In a day or so after I began their use I noticed improvement. I continued to get better right along, and the backache and other troubles soon disappeared. I am deeply grateful to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for bringing this great relief, and no words too strongly express my opinion of them."

Mrs. Fabricius gave the above statement on January 11, 1907, and confirmed it on February 9, 1909, in the following words: "The relief Doan's Backache Kidney Pills gave me has been permanent, but I still keep this remedy on hand. I am glad to confirm all that I have previously said in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

CALIFORNIA ON ANOTHER RAMPAGE

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Representative Everis A. Hays of California today introduced in the house of representatives a drastic immigration bill. Under its terms all Asians are excluded from the United States, no distinction of nationality or occupation being excepted. It is in line with previous bills the same representative has introduced.

BIDDLE ORDERED FOR DUTY AT CAPITAL

On Arrival at Coast Will Go East to Join the General Staff.

BUREAU HEAD OUT

Rear-Admiral Mason Has Resigned as Navy Ordnance Chief.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—When Colonel Biddle, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who is now en route from Honolulu, reaches this city he will find awaiting him orders directing him to proceed on to Washington for duty with the general staff. Colonel Biddle has only recently attained his colonelcy.

Naval Ordnance Chief Resigns.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Rear-Admiral Mason, U. S. N., who has been chief of the ordnance bureau of the navy department under the Meyer's plan, yesterday tendered his resignation, which was accepted. His successor has not yet been named. Admiral Mason has served three tours of duty in the ordnance bureau, having been first connected with the department in 1884, while a lieutenant commander. His second tour of duty there was in 1892 to 1896, when he was in charge of the proving ground at Indian Head, Maine. In 1904 he was made chief of the bureau, with the rank of rear-admiral. He was in command of the U. S. S. Brooklyn during the Spanish-American war.

MEXICANS WON'T FIRE NEAR AMERICANS AGAIN

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The government has been assured by both the Mexican government and the rebels that the firing near the border that imperiled the safety of American citizens of Douglas, Arizona, will not be repeated.

Ready to Resume Fight.

AGUA PRIETA, Mexico, April 15.—Both the rebels and the federals are receiving reinforcements today and another battle is imminent.

Juarez Attacked.

EL PASO, Texas, April 15.—Fighting has begun near Juarez, the rebels attempting to take the city.

Cavalry Shifted.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Sixth Cavalry has been ordered to Arizona from Des Moines to patrol the border.

PARLIAMENT CHEERS SHEFFIELD CHOIR

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 31.—The song "O Canada" was given with fine effect in the house of commons when the house rose at 6 o'clock Thursday night by the Sheffield Choir of England, which is making a tour of the Dominion.

CALIFORNIA BEAT STANFORD EASILY

BERKELEY, California, April 16.—The team of the University of California yesterday defeated the athletes of Stanford University in one-sided fashion at the annual field meet yesterday. Berkeley ended with a total of eighty-seven points against thirty-four for Stanford.

ANTI-MORMON RIOT IN ENGLAND

BIRKENHEAD, England, April 17. The campaign that its being carried on here against the proselytizing work of the Mormon elders brought on a clash between Mormons and anti-Mormons yesterday, which ended in a riot. Several persons were injured.

TOLEDO BLADE SHOP GUTTED BY FIRE

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 16.—The office of the Toledo Blade, one of the biggest newspapers of the State, was gutted by fire last night. No lives were lost, but the plant is a total loss.