

TELLS OF WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS

Campbell Addresses the Commissioners of Sanitation. ARE READY FOR WORK Many Meetings Are to Be Held to Gather Opinions.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
Holding the second of their contemplated series of meetings to investigate in chamber session the sanitary conditions of Honolulu, the sanitary commissioners were yesterday presented with the maps and part of the data for which they have been waiting since the beginning of July. Superintendent Campbell of the department of public works, which prepared the maps, states in his letter of transmittal that he was unable to present all the data he wished, owing to insufficient time. Tuesday the commissioners held a short meeting to devise a way to save the testimony brought out before the meetings and for this purpose Chairman Carter went on a still hunt for a stenographer. He reported yesterday that having looked at stenographic price lists he did not believe that the commission would get fair return on the money spent. The commission agreed with him and instead of taking down a lot of useless conversation at twenty or forty cents per one hundred words, each speaker before the meeting will be requested to prepare, (after the meeting) a concise statement as to his views and recommendations and if he has not a stenographer in his own office the commission will get him one. To Hear 'Em Talk. Meetings will now be in rapid order and among those who will be asked to speak will be Superintendent Campbell, City Engineer Gere, Plumbing Inspector Mielstern, Professor Bryan and many others. Besides those who receive special invitation, all others who wish to speak before the commission or who have any recommendations to make are requested not to hesitate to do so. Mr. Campbell's letter was read and his opinions noted. The board is waiting now for the data upon which he based those opinions in order that they may have a chance to follow out his line of reasoning.

The Letter.

"Five hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by the last legislature for the extension of the system," says Mr. Campbell in the letter. "It must be borne in mind, however, that this money can only do a small part of the entire work; and the immediate necessities will first be taken care of from this fund. Succeeding legislatures, for a number of sessions yet to come, must appropriate sums equal to that already appropriated, as it will require at least a million and a half dollars to finally complete the system—complete it so far, however, as any municipal water works can be completed.

The Outfall.

"With the outfall pressure pipe in perfect condition, and the sewage discharged into deep water, the currents carry it away and none of the solid matter or refuse of any character is returned to the shores. I am convinced, after a careful analysis of the entire scheme, extending over a period of many years, that the outfall of the entire sewerage system of the city of Honolulu should be at its present location. The advantage would be that there would only be one outfall for the city. The present outfall pipe has parted in several sections and must be either repaired or replaced. If it is to be replaced, and that at present is my judgment, it then can be replaced with an outfall of sufficient size to take care of all the possible wants of the city of Honolulu from Diamond Head to Moanalua.

Other Questions.

"The storage of surface waters in a semi-tropical country, such as ours, is open to many dangers. Storage water under all the natural conditions prevailing here and possibilities of contamination, cannot be considered a potable water. For years I have constantly advocated an entire artesian system, so far as is practicable, and have every reason to know that Honolulu can be supplied, up to the 300 foot level, and possibly beyond with artesian water; above the 300 foot level, the supply must be from the upper springs in Puaea, Makiki and Palolo Valleys, which springs can be protected from contamination, and the waters brought out to covered reservoirs.

"The Nuanuu storage should be used for power purposes and these waters filtered when the demand requires. A filtration system is a success to the

point of its careful management. Carelessness in management would result in an outfall worse than the raw water. Filtration is feasible only when there are no other sources of a pure supply.

The Water Supply.

"There is no reason why the City of Honolulu should ever, even if its population were five times the present number, suffer from a shortage of water due to lack of sources; but the people of this community must realize that it is necessary, even under all the favorable conditions of supply, to exercise care and judgment in the use of water. It would be useless for me to go into detail and recount the criminal waste of water which we find and endeavor to correct, not alone in the Oriental districts, but in our residential districts. The average consumer never thinks to instruct his yard boy in the proper use of water.

"The map of the sewer system of the city shows the pipe system so far constructed, and the pipe lines as laid out by Mr. Rudolph Herring, and proposed extensions. Mr. Herring's plans were only general in scope, so far as laterals were concerned, and during the construction there arose many necessary and proper changes which were carried into effect by the resident engineer in charge.

Sewerage.

"The original plans were made upon a basis of sixty gallons per capita of sewage; as a matter of fact, this is largely exceeded. No difficulties have been experienced with the lateral system, but more or less difficulty of a grave nature is had with the intercepting sewers and the sewer outfall. The intercepting sewer was laid several feet below sea level and many constructional difficulties were encountered, due to the tremendous inflow of water into the ditches.

"The result has been that there is a large leakage in the intercepting sewer from Nuanuu Stream to the pumping station. The exact amount of this leakage is difficult of determination; however, observation has shown that it is less than in the early stages of the system, as the voids in the concrete work are, to a considerable extent, filling up by infiltrated sand and other material.

"The intercepting sewer is unquestionably too small to take care of much more than what might be termed the center of Honolulu, that is, the district bounded by Nuanuu Stream and the northerly side of Manoa Valley, to Alexander street, to King street and Kalakaua avenue. On the maps submitted are shown two schemes for taking care of the sewage from the Kaliki District, that is, the district lying between the Nuanuu Stream and Moanalua. One suggestion is the construction of a deep, low-level interceptor, to the present pumping station and outfall.

Alternatives.

"The other system proposed is an intercepting sewer running along the low lands from Moanalua to a pumping station on the Ewa side of Nuanuu Stream, and then through a force main only a few feet below the street grade, to the present sewer outfall. The pumping costs would be no greater than if all the sewage was concentrated at the present station. This system would intercept the present Kaliki sewer which now discharges into Kaliki Bay.

"This construction is practically arbitrary, as an outfall sewer could not be constructed over and across the quarantine station, for should the United States government ever dredge the proposed channel between Kaliki and Honolulu harbor the outfall would be out off; even if this channel were never dredged, the expense of this outfall never should be considered. An outfall in any portion of the Kaliki section is also prohibited by reason of expense and many other undesirable features. The present location of the sewer outfall is ideal.

Two Systems.

"At present all of the sewage of the city of Honolulu is carried to the lower level interceptors and then pumped. I believe that the higher levels of the city could be taken care of by gravity, thereby eliminating a large pumping expense. It would divide a portion of the city into high and low-level sewerage systems; and the gravity main would discharge into the sewer outfall arranged in such manner as to not interfere with the low-level pumping.

HAWAIIAN DEATH RATE FIGURES SHOW LOW PERCENTAGE FOR THE TERRITORY

That the death rate has increased in Honolulu is apparent from figures gathered by Doctor Pratt, of the board of health which he read to the sanitary commission yesterday. The figures otherwise show that the death rate for the entire territory is remarkably low and in the first instance the figures, as very often happens, may be deceptive to a certain degree.

Honolulu's death rate for the year ending June 30 was twenty-seven and one-half per cent, which was 1.43 per cent higher than the previous year. Last year's per cent was figured on an actual population as shown by the census, which makes Honolulu's population a little over 55,000. The percentage for the previous year was based on an estimated figure of 50,000.

Doctor Pratt ascribes the increased rate chiefly to the unexpected increase of pneumonia. Tuberculosis, of course,

any moment. In the last two years extensions have been made from revenues as provided by law, prison labor having performed a large proportion of the work. The engineering features of the completion of our sewerage system present no serious problems. The only serious problem which this community has to face in the matter of sanitation is the financial one. The sewerage system of Honolulu, within the limits mentioned in this communication, will cost not less than a million and a half dollars—the larger portion expended in intercepting and the main line sewers.

"The department force has been for some time engaged in gathering together masses of data which it has in reference to both sewer and water systems. I was endeavoring to present to your honorable body more comprehensive maps and details than at present furnished. Considering the uncertainty which has been evinced, I am constrained at this time to present those maps which do not, and cannot, carry all of the information which I desire to place at the disposal of your commission."

CARELESSNESS CAUSE OF MUCH SUFFERING

HUMANE OFFICER SUGGESTS NEW LEGISLATION TO SAVE ANIMALS.

That nails, bits of glass, pieces of sharp wire and other substances, carelessly left on thoroughfares, work great injury and sometimes lead to the death of horses, was pointed out by Humane Officer Rose C. Davison at a meeting of the Humane Association held at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. She says her attention has been repeatedly called to the matter within the past few months.

In some cities on the mainland there are ordinances forbidding the scattering of nails, glass or similar rubbish on the public streets and she suggests similar legislation here. She thinks were the matter brought to the attention of business men they would readily cooperate.

Deterrent Effect.

Miss Davison also reported that the deterrent effect of her work is becoming manifest, resulting in comparatively few cases of cruelty to animals being reported within the past two months. Overloading, especially, is not so common now. Drivers are realizing, she says, that when the grade is at all steep it is necessary to double up. The Japanese are doing good work along this line although formerly Asiatics were the worst offenders.

Children's Cases.

Dealing with children's cases Miss Davison's report says: "One of the cases mentioned in the report for May has required further attention. The mother stole the child from her husband's relatives where it had been placed for safe keeping, and I was obliged to take measure to recover it. It has now been placed in the Salvation Army Home where it will be out of the reach of its weak-minded mother. I trust there will be no further trouble in this case.

"A Chinese girl aged fourteen has been repeatedly beaten by her mother. This case was brought up in the juvenile court and the mother was reprimanded and warned."

The following is a summary of the cases of various kinds dealt with during the past few months: Cases of horses found unfit for work and ordered out of harness, 8; cases of whipping or beating, 1; overloading, 9; animals driven when lame or galled, 15; horses ordered to be shot, 15; horses killed to be put out of misery, 3; cases of horses temporarily removed from labor, 12; horses ordered better food, 16; warnings given, 4; harness corrections such as collar pads, saddle pads, lowering of checks, etc., 17; total, 100.

ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT.

Cuts and bruises may be healed in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and causes such injuries to heal without maturation. This liniment also relieves soreness of the muscles and rheumatic pains. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GOVERNOR REGRETS HOMESTEAD FEUDS

GOOD DEAL TO BE SAID BY BOTH SIDES TO TROUBLE, HE REMARKS.

"No one regrets more than I do the attitude of each side toward the other, but that question, and also the question as to how far different ones are entitled to their patents are matters I was not concerned with when I gave my interview."

Thus stated Governor Walter F. Frear when seen yesterday afternoon regarding the comment of C. W. Ashford, attorney for the Thompson Settlement Association, on the Governor's statements regarding homesteading, published in The Sunday Advertiser. In that statement the Governor mentioned no names. Attorney Ashford, however, wrote a long letter to The Advertiser in which he set forth the grounds of complaint which the Thompson Settlement Association feels it has against the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation company. These articles have been extensively copied and have been the subject of much discussion.

"There is a good deal that each side can say about the other on the question of each toward the other," continued the Governor, "but I cannot go into those matters."

Pair Presentation.

The Governor added that Mr. Ashford made a very fair presentation of the matter from the standpoint of the settlement association and might have brought out a good deal more along the same line concerning the plantation manager. He added:

"Mr. Ashford's statements were naturally ex parte, and while he might have gone further, there is also much that could be said on the other side of the subject of the feud.

No Prosecutions.

Asked if it was possible for the homesteaders to have fulfilled the conditions of their leases in the face of absolute antagonism from the plantation, the Governor replied:

"I do not know. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that all of the members went into the matter with their eyes wide open. They knew what to expect from the plantation from the start. Also it might be asked, why did they see fit to make a three-year lease for the handling of their case without the approval of the government, instead of making it for, say, a single crop?"

Attorney-General Lindsay stated that the government is not prosecuting any of the homesteaders in any section. The status of various cases has been studied, and certain demands for patents have been or will probably be, withheld. The way will then be open for bringing the matter into the courts. The territory is anxious to have these legal points brought before the supreme court for decision on an agreed statement of facts.

CONSTITUTION FOR MOSQUITO MEN

MOTT-SMITH PUTS THE WORK SQUARELY UP TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
Under the title of "Memo for Mr. James Rocks," President Mott-Smith of the Board of Health yesterday promulgated the constitution of the anti-mosquito department of that body, drawing up the rules and principles which he expects to see incorporated in every man's work. While it is not there in so many words the famous naval maxim expecting every man to do his duty is clearly writ between each line. Mr. Mott-Smith has put things up squarely to Chief Inspector Rocks, given him full power over the men under him and full scope to use his own judgment. It remains to be seen whether or not the enthusiasm of good work expressed in the memorandum with which every mosquito inspector has been made acquainted with loses its force in the transmission from head to body.

In speaking of their duties Mr. Mott-Smith says that he desires them to become experts on the mosquito and its life as well as the best methods of cutting short their pesty careers. They must be instructed to recognize the eggs, and the larvae as well as the full grown skeeter; must understand the conditions and localities where they breed and become acquainted with their modus operandi that they may combat them the better.

Fixing Responsibility.

After speaking of the duties which would naturally be expected to be performed by them, Mr. Mott-Smith says: "James Rocks will be responsible for the efficiency of the field work of the mosquito inspectors. It shall be his duty to supervise and direct the work along the lines indicated by his superiors and the board of health. Mr. Rocks shall personally see to it that inspectors perform their duties faithfully and intelligently and that proper measures are taken where necessary. The nature of the work to be done at present by the inspectors is set forth on the printed blanks. Mr. Rocks is to see to it that this work is carried out; that no false or erroneous reports are turned in; and that proper measures are taken without undue delay. Dismissals from the force will be considered upon his recommendations."

He speaks also of the overlapping of the work of the sanitary inspectors with those of the mosquito inspectors and states emphatically that such overlapping is no excuse for either division, neglecting or partially neglecting that share of their work which also falls upon the companion-department. Enlarging on this matter he says:

Overlapping Work.

"On the other hand the sanitary inspector has nothing to do with mosquito work at such. The detail of the nature and extent of the sanitary inspectors work is defined elsewhere. Broadly, his work is the statement of nuisances whether they be mosquito breeding places or not. Such being the case, his work will overlap to a certain extent the work of the mosquito inspector and vice-versa.

"Nevertheless the mosquito inspector shall give orders for the correction of matters lying within his work irrespective of what the sanitary officer may do in connection with his work. Overlap will be taken care of in the office. For instance, the mosquito inspector, in connection with his work, shall order a leaky fixture repaired, water holes filled in, etc., the purpose of which shall be perfectly sanitary, but nevertheless come within the authority of a mosquito inspector as a mosquito breeding place."

He also instructs Mr. Rocks to familiarize himself with his work, the laws and his men and concludes by saying that further instructions may be given as the work progresses.

KOREAN DELEGATE IS COMING HERE FROM YUCATAN

The local Korean newspaper has published the prospective departure of a Korean from the Korean colony at Yucatan for Hawaii to act as a delegate on behalf of his countrymen there.

It is understood that local Koreans will pay the expenses of this man, but as this will be a possible violation of the immigration laws, a means to help him get here is being devised by his friends. This delegate has already been selected and might possibly be on his way at this time.

His purpose in coming is to attempt to make arrangements whereby the large colony of Koreans who have been little more than serfs on Mexican plantations can come to Hawaii. It is believed locally that their "contracts" are up and that they are free to do as they please, a false liberty that is narrowly bounded by the extent of their finances, which are just at present nil.

REBELLION AGAIN THREATENS MEXICO

Revolutionary Officers are Angry at Dismissal of Gomez of Gomez.

FORCES GATHERING

Minister of the Interior Resigns at Command of President.

MEXICO CITY, August 3.—Revolution again threatens in Mexico, this time over the forced resignation of Minister of the Interior Gomez, who has resigned at the request of President de la Barra.

Yesterday the officers of the revolutionary army, angered at the virtual dismissal of Gomez, who was one of the rebel generals chosen by agreement as a cabinet minister, made open threats of a second rebellion.

Information was received in this city last evening that rebel forces were gathering and serious reports, many of them probably exaggerated, are being received.

REBELS VICTORIOUS; PRESIDENT ESCAPES

HAYTIAN SOLDIERS FIRE ON PARTY IN FLIGHT WOUNDING SIMON'S DAUGHTER.

PORT AU PRINCE, August 3.—President Simon, of Hayti, gave up all hope of resisting the rebels, who have invaded this city, and yesterday made his escape to a steamer in the harbor with his family and a few adherents. The rebel soldiers rushed to the water's edge and fired on the party as it made its escape with the result that six men were killed and a daughter of President Simon was slightly wounded. The Haitian government has fallen and the capital is entirely in the hands of the revolutionary party. Just what government will be established by the victorious rebels is unknown as there are several rivals for the presidency among the rebel generals.

DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, August 3.—Grant B. Schley was before the congressional committee investigating the methods of the alleged steel trust yesterday as a witness and was examined as to the alleged connection of Roosevelt with the sale of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The witness stated that he was ignorant of the alleged appeal to the former President to save Messrs. Moore and Schley in connection with absorption of the company by the United States Steel Corporation. He added that the company might have survived without being absorbed.

SEVENTY-FIVE MILES OF FOREST FIRES

SAN BERNARDINO, California, August 3.—The forest fires remain unchecked and have already burned over seventy-five square miles of the great San Gabriel forest reserve.

The commercial organizations of this city and Los Angeles have telegraphed to Washington urging that United States troops be dispatched at once to help subdue the flames.

PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

LOS ANGELES, August 3.—In the superior court yesterday Bender, Maple and Connors, the labor union men charged with an attempt to blow up the county hall of records, pleaded not guilty and their trial was set for December 11 next.

ONE SKELETON IDENTIFIED.

HAVANA, Cuba, August 3.—The bones of Assistant Engineer Merritt of the Battleship Maine, recovered yesterday, have been identified.

PEEVED AT PRESIDENT.

HARTFORD, Connecticut, August 2.—The State grange announced today that it would not participate in the reception to President Taft here in September, on account of its attitude against the reciprocity bill and Taft's championship of this cause.

BLUFFER IS A FUGITIVE.

HAVANA, Cuba, August 3.—General Acosta, who declared a few hours ago that the insurrectionists would start to burn the city unless President Gomez resigned, is now a fugitive and the island is quiet.

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