

EXTRA BALANCE FOR SUPERVISORS

Instead of a measly little balance of \$5000 to the credit of the city and county for the month of December, over and above fixed charges, Supervisor Murray last night electrified the board with the statement, prepared from figures handed out hot from the auditor's department, that with unexpended balances from appropriations made since July there would be a balance of closer to \$74,000.

The announcement caused a wordy battle between Murray and Low, in which neither minced words concerning the other, but in which Murray came out the victor, as he was backed up by James Lloyd, deputy city auditor, who defended his department in an able manner against attacks made upon it, or "slams" as he termed them, made against it.

At a previous meeting Low had announced there was between \$5000 and \$8000, a statement which caused Murray to take umbrage, and this criticism resulted in Low waxing sarcastic at Murray's expense.

Murray laid low for Low last night, and called for the latter's statement of balances as chairman of the ways and means committee. Low not only handed it over, but carried it across the hall and laid it upon Murray's desk.

"Is this the whole statement?" inquired Murray.

"You can have the full totals tomorrow," answered Low.

Then Murray threw his bombshell. It dropped, exploded and the shells flew wide and hit several members. There was supervisory gore and the fur also flew. Murray had a statement of his own, which showed careful preparation. He stated he had also obtained his statement from the auditor's office, but unlike Low had asked also for the statement of unexpended balances and that showed exactly how much cash the county had.

Low came to his own defense by stating that he thought he was being furnished with a complete statement as he had asked for it, but it looked as though the auditor's department furnished one member with one set and another member another set of figures, a statement which James Lloyd later refuted when he stated that his department had unwaveringly given everything to each supervisor who asked for it and his office had been uniformly attentive to all members.

"We have, perhaps unwittingly, kept from the information of the board these unexpended balances," said Mr. Lloyd.

But before Mr. Lloyd made his statement, Murray said things to Low.

"You're not big enough a man to have the chairmanship of this ways and means committee," he said. "You claim to have got a full statement and you didn't. You didn't go in and check up and get the right balance. I did that and here are the figures."

It finally wound up with the statement that at least \$11,000 to \$14,000 would be available because of unexpended balances. For instance the appropriation for license commissioners would not be used. Only \$7 of the \$900 appropriation for the juvenile court had been expended. There was a balance of about \$1100 from the repairs made to the Makiki ditch.

Murray at the close of the meeting asked for a recess that the board resolve itself into a committee of the whole in order that he might introduce several resolutions covering the balance as he had figured it and which the city attorney said could be reappropriated. The board went into committee of the whole and the Murray resolutions were read as follows:

From the road tax fund for Honolulu district, \$3000 for repairs to Maunakea street, Kaimuki roads, Nuanu avenue at the Dowsett junction and repairs along King street while waiting for the Rapid Transit to do its share of the paving.

From the permanent improvement fund, \$6010 for repairs to a bridge in Koolau, storm drain in Kaimuki, and bitulithic pavement from end of Queen street bridge to Hackfeld wharf, for the latter item amounting to \$3950. For the Ewa district \$1190.34, and for election expenses \$101, the latter from the general fund. The items were favorably reported.

WHO WRITES THE JOKES?

How are jokes made? The funny bone of the American people demands a thousand new plantations every day. The doctors say that our diaphragms must be tickled or we will die. How can anybody sit down and deliberately make up jokes that will tickle us?

The main source of newspaper jokes is the professional funny man, declares the New York Mail. The funny man works in various ways. A crude beginner at the joke trade usually opens a dictionary at random and begins to look for words to make puns on. He comes to the word "horse." That reminds him of "horse sense." So he frames the following little Johnny and Teacher anecdote:

"Johnny," said the teacher, "write a sentence, using the words 'horse sense.'" Johnny wrote: "One night I forgot to lock the stable and he hasn't seen his horse since."

This joke is duly published in the funny column of the metropolitan paper. A magazine writer, seeing the story in a county paper, thinks it original and exclusive. He steals it and sells it in a weekly magazine of national circulation. From this magazine London editors grab the little jest and it is now afloat on the wide ocean of English language, and it probably will outlive the man who wrote it.

Most of the anecdotes that fill the funny columns never happened in real life. They are the brain children of some hired jester who dotes on anecdotes. There is a pun, right there. The professional funny man would ponder that a minute, then perhaps produce a rhyme like this:

Artie chokes on artichokes  
And writes about in vein,  
But sprints dates on autistics,  
And soon he's well again.

'THE INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED!' SAYS CATHCART

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

"The interest of the public be damned!" declared City Attorney Cathcart, in Judge Robinson's courtroom yesterday morning, in the presence of Judge Robinson and Attorney Wade Warren Thayer.

This morning, before Judge Robinson, Edward McCarrison of Honolulu will appear for trial on two charges, one of fornication and one of being on the premises of another at night without lawful excuse. The warrants in the two cases were sworn out on July 18. The case was heard first before Judge Munarrat and was continued until July 24, at which time McCarrison asked for a jury trial and was committed on each charge.

This is one of the cases referred to

Prosecuting Officers Sneer at Efforts of Public, as Represented at Sunday's Mass Meeting, to Check Crimes Against Girls.

by Miss Starret, of the girls' industrial school, in her paper read on Sunday evening before the mass meeting of citizens gathered to take some action to bring an end to the too frequent cases of rape and seduction in this city. The girl in the case was from the reform school, out on probation. She is a young girl, and one of the special charges of Miss Starret, who wishes to establish a precedent whereby the man in a case of this kind may be treated as severely as the woman. The latter is back in the industrial school under

sentence, but there is no provision in the statute which makes it compulsory upon a judge to sentence to jail a man convicted of fornication.

As the penalty for trespass after dark is more severe than that for fornication, Miss Starret added that charge. For the first offense the penalty is a fine of from \$15 to \$50, or jail for not more than three months. For trespass after dark, the penalty is one year in jail.

Yesterday it became known that an arrangement had been entered into

with the city attorney's office whereby McCarrison is to be allowed to plead guilty to the charge carrying the lesser penalty, the city attorney to collect the other charge, Mr. Thayer met Mr. Cathcart in Judge Robinson's courtroom yesterday and questioned him about the matter.

"Who are you agreeing to such a disposition of the case?" he asked the prosecuting officer.

"What interest have you got in the matter?" demanded Cathcart.

"Well, you know that public interest has been aroused in such cases as these. This was one case referred to at the Sunday mass meeting. My interest is the interest of the public," said Thayer.

"Oh, the interest of the public be damned!" shouted Cathcart, turning away.

Frederick W. Muir, one of the association's expert entomologists, who has a world-wide reputation, spoke in the afternoon on the new case grub, the Anomala Orientalis, which is described in the report of Director Eekert of the experiment station as follows:

"When the existence of this pest was first brought to the attention of the entomologists, it was hoped that the damage it might do would prove to be negligible and that no alarm need be felt about it. Owing, however, to recent developments, Mr. Muir has made a special report on the situation which has been published in the Planters' Record for November. Your committee hopes that every manager who has not already done so will read this report carefully, and will be on the alert for any manifestations of the presence of this pest in his fields."

REBEL AGAINST L. L. M'CAANDLESS

Democratic Supervisors - Elect Will Refuse to Heed His Resolution.

Dictatorial resolutions ordering the supervisors and the sheriff to employ none but Democrats may be passed in the future by the Democratic county committee without hindrance on the part of those opposed to such obsolete machine methods. This because the word has gone about that the Democratic county committee has shown itself to be nothing but the mouthpiece of one man, and the supervisors and sheriff have announced that they will pay no attention to resolutions of the kind passed by that body last Saturday night.

At the meeting in question, a resolution that had been defeated at a previous meeting was again introduced by Barron, McCandless' right hand man. McCandless was present and, it is said, before the vote was taken ordered the Hawaiian members of the committee to vote for it on pain of incurring his displeasure. In order to make sure that they did, he stood up and watched them while his vote was being taken, with the result that the committeemen who had voted against the resolution before, hurried to obey their master's voice.

Having thus made it plain, that he, by virtue of his defeat as Delegate, intended to control the patronage, McCandless sat back and waited for the supervisors and the other officials to appear and swear allegiance.

They failed to come. Instead, on hearing that McCandless had ordered the passage of the resolution, the supervisors and the sheriff as well as other city and county officials who will take office next year, announced that they would pay no attention to the resolution or any similar resolutions and would make their appointments without consulting McCandless and solely with the view of providing an efficient government for Honolulu.

One of the most prominent of the supervisors-elect said yesterday, "By what right does McCandless assume to be dictator of the party and divider of the spoils? Is it because he was defeated for Delegate? If we want a party boss we've sure we will get a man who is a winner, not a dead one. The Democrats who have been elected to office are willing at all times to listen to suggestions which might benefit the party and to act on them, if they do not interfere with the cause of good government, but we pay no attention to county committeemen who ignore the sentiment of the precinct clubs which made them, to fawn on a man who hasn't been in the party long enough to warm his seat in its councils, and who has done nothing for them in the past and can do nothing for the party in the future."

SUGAR INDUSTRY CAPTAINS IN SESSION

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

Millions of dollars were represented in the rooms of the Sugar Planters' Association when President J. P. Cooke rapped for order yesterday morning. Owners, stockholders, agencies and managers, who represent every sugar growing estate in the Hawaiian Islands were present, all representing a total of millions in investments, whose activities produce about \$40,000,000 worth of sugar every year. It is probably one of the most compact bodies of captains of industry to be found west of Chicago.

The association met in the forenoon and afternoon and devoted its time to the listening of reports on various phases of the plantation work, and listened also to addresses by members of the sugar planters' experiment station staff. The first was delivered by S. E. Peck, who stated at the outset that the use of fertilizers on the plantations was one of the most important items in the growing of sugar cane and that the 50,000 tons of high grade fertilizer represented an annual outlay of between two and three million dollars.

In the beginning of the sugar industry home-made was considered a high grade of fertilizer and sufficient for all purposes. Today the highest grade of fertilizer and often the most costly are employed. He mentioned as the source of fertilizer elements are the slaughterhouse, fish scrap and vegetable matter.

Mr. Peck went into detail concerning fertilizer, the most of his talk being of a technical nature.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINERY MADE

No Radical Changes, However, Are Reported—For Boiler Inspection.

No change in design of a radical nature has been made during the past year in sugar mill machinery in the Hawaiian Islands, according to statements and reports made at the Planters' Association meeting yesterday, but minor improvements have been added to the new designs recently brought out. There is some discussion among the engineers at the present time about the power required to drive each individual mill. Quite a number claim that the last mill of the series take more power than the first ones, while others who seem to have given the subject considerable thought, believe that if the mills are set properly and take their feed as they should, that the first mill requires more power than the last.

It has been suggested that a test coupling be designed that would register the power taken by each mill. This coupling would be put on each mill in turn and the power readings taken and compared.

At Wainulu, a small mill is being installed to extract the juice from the solid matter collected by the juice strainer. Instead of returning this to the conveyor between the first and second mills, as is the usual custom, it is passed through this three roll mill and then delivered to the conveyor behind the last mill. The juice from this mill, which has rollers 24 inches long by 22 inches diameter, goes direct to the juice tank.

The committee on manufacturing machinery makes the following suggestion: "It might not be out of place in this report to suggest that some system of boiler inspection should be started. As a rule, engineers know very little of the construction of boilers and are not capable of inspecting them properly. It should be borne in mind that the horizontal multitubular boiler, with the large quantity of water it contains, is not what is known as a 'safety boiler,' and being arranged as they are in batteries, one defective boiler might cause a serious disaster by wrecking the whole plant. Once every year, a competent boilermaker from one of the shops could examine and test every mill boiler. His report, with a recommendation of repairs needed, could be submitted to the manager."

The committee on cutting, loading and general transportation says: "The railroad systems have been steadily improving also. The rolling stock today is much heavier than it was some years ago, making it possible to handle cane at less cost. Fluming cane into cane cars is common on many plantations, especially where the supply of water is limited or where the contour of a plantation is such that it would be impossible to flume direct to the mill. On some plantations, large steel cars have been introduced for this work with a capacity of eight or ten tons each. Others again use small loaded cars, and where the open cars built at the end of the flume to hold the cane from dropping over the sides while the cars are being loaded."

DISCUSS DEVICES FOR SAVING LABOR

Labor-saving devices for the development of the output of sugar were discussed by the planters' association yesterday afternoon, in connection with a report presented by A. Gartley and William G. Hall, committee on labor saving apparatus. The discussion dealt largely with cane loaders and unloaders, many of which were given detailed attention in the reports.

The cane loaders and unloaders have not all proved as acceptable as the designers expected, as operations with a model and a crude sample did not live up to the expectations in the completed machines.

The loader which the members of the association inspected at the plant of Catton, Neill & Co. last December, was sent to Ewa plantation in March of this year and operated for a period of two weeks under direction of the engineer of the committee on labor saving devices. While this loader marked a considerable improvement in the mechanical construction, over those previously made, in many respects, it was found that the machine was too heavy for the character of portable tracks and wet soil encountered.

It was also found that the automatic contrivance which had been arranged to throw out the haul in clutches when bundles approached the loader, was seriously interfered with by the extremely wide cuts at Ewa, so that this feature had to be abandoned, and it appeared that the work of keeping the haul in ropes and boom hoists operating at a maximum capacity was too much for one man to look after.

The committee also noted that the speed of haul in ropes and boom hoists could be materially increased and de-

vised that gypsy heads be placed on ends of drum shafts in connection with ropes and snatch blocks to snub cars along into loading position. The loader was therefore returned to the mill yard and the alterations made, and also an effort made to improve the automatic features. The inclined rails were made to be hinged from the main frame so that when the loader was being transported from one field to another, the rails could be raised up to a perpendicular position.

Trial was again resumed on April 13 and extended to May 11, in order to give the Ramsay clutches, which were used on this machine for the first time, an extensive trial.

With the delays incident to the moving of the loader and troubles which developed with the pumping of circulating water for the engine, the best day's loading at Ewa was 107 tons. It may be stated here that unburned cane was loaded throughout the two trials, entailing more or less delay due to the piling up of trash around the loader.

The greatest average capacity per hour for an entire day's work during the last trial at Punnene was 20.7 tons per hour for the time actually spent in loading and moving cars. The greatest recorded capacity obtained with Wilson-Webster loader was on March 20, 1907, at Ewa, when the loader was run continuously for ten hours and loaded eighty-five cars. Total weight was 263.37 tons or an average of 26.3 tons per hour.

The General Electric Company has submitted a design of a Wilson-Webster loader in which each of the drums is driven by a separate motor from a gasoline engine-driven generator mounted on a separate truck," reports the committee. "We will first give the Wilson-Webster loader a thorough trial before taking up this form."

The committee has under consideration a new form of cane loader which was designed by the committee's mechanical engineer, C. T. Lewis.

WOMAN'S BOARD HOLDS SESSION

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

Comparatively few women gathered at the regular meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Central Union Church yesterday afternoon. The attendance averages from fifty to sixty women and Mrs. Richards, president of the board, expressed herself as disappointed that more were not present, although she made allowances for the busy Christmas season. At the next meeting, which will be held in January, she made a special plea for each member to bring some one with them.

Mrs. Howland, Rev. Mr. Scudder and Mrs. Doremus Scudder contributed to the literary program. Mrs. Howland read a paper on "The Moral Teachings of the World's Great Religions." She discussed the morals of each religion separately in which the actions and deeds considered right by the followers of each religion was brought out plainly. This paper was the only one touching upon the study of religions which local church women are much interested in and in which the Christian religion is always shown to be the best one.

Rev. Mr. Scudder gave a brief sketch of the religion movement in India and the difficulties surrounding the work there. Little girls are their only means of getting the Christian religion into the homes, because as soon as the girls reach maturity, which is between the ages of twelve and thirteen, they are taken from the Christian schools and closely sheltered in their homes until their marriage.

"Bible women are permitted to call at the homes and instruct the girls if they care to continue the study," said Rev. Mr. Scudder, "and it was often through the work of the little students that whole families were won over to the Christian faith."

Mrs. Doremus Scudder told of her visit on the Pacific Coast and the different churches she visited there. Boston she was present at a meeting of the American Board of Missions and brought news and greeting to the local society.

Three letters were read. One from Miss Mabel Bosher told of the large gathering at the convention of the Boston board at which she was present as a delegate from the Hawaii Board of Missions. Mrs. John Gulick was also there and Miss Bosher wrote that she had many inquiries from friends and relatives who were anxious to know if she could tell them about their connections here.

A nurse, Miss Lundquist, has been secured for the mission in Mount Selinda, South Africa, where they have had urgent need of one for some time. This is a mission which the local organization contributes to the support of. A letter from Doctor Tucker, of the Pan-Tehoung mission, states that their hospital took care of several wounded soldiers during the revolution and among them were a number of officers. The nurse seriously wounded were forced to remain a month or two and the mission workers did much to spread their religion among their patients.

Mrs. Forbue led the devotional exercises and Mrs. Richards asked that more try to be present at the beginning of the devotional and to enter more in spirit with them.

TWO TEACHERS ARE DISMISSED

School Commissioners Decide in Favor of Principal Wood and Discipline.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

After spending the second day of its session in considering the case of Miss Maude Dawson, a teacher seeking reappointment at its hands, after failing to do so at the May meeting, the school commission returned its verdict in her case and that of Miss Etta Davis, heard on Monday, yesterday afternoon. Miss Davis who has been under suspension, is dismissed for the benefit of the department with pay up to December 3, 1912.

In the case of Miss Dawson, the commission decided that after a full hearing, no cause had been shown for reopening her case or rescinding the action taken by the commission at its May meeting, when it failed to reappoint her.

The commission did not hesitate in the case of Miss Dawson. Under the law, it is not required to reappoint any teacher at the expiration of the term for which he or she is employed, and need give no reasons for not doing so. On this ground, it felt that it had dealt fairly with Miss Dawson in according her a hearing.

Barred From Schools.

Her chief complaint, to the effect that she had been barred by Superintendent Pope from teaching anywhere else in the Territory, received some consideration. Pope pointed out that he had told her he could not recommend her to the principals of any of the public schools in the Territory, but that this did not keep her from securing a place in private schools.

Commissioner Aiken was of the opinion that the board should take some action to temper the apparent blow to Miss Dawson and Miss Davis. He said the fact that a teacher had failed to get along with one principal did not mean that she could not get along with another. However, as the findings against the two teachers were matters of record, the board could only suggest that they be given letters showing that the failure to keep them employed here had nothing to do with their academic qualifications.

During the hearing yesterday morning both Miss Dawson and Miss Davis charged Principal Wood with perversion of the truth, and both of them bitterly attacked his methods of teaching, and charged that he had hindered and persecuted them.

Miss Dawson declared that she had said less about Mr. Wood's methods than other teachers. "No teacher ever speaks of them without expressing disapproval," she said.

The reasons for the failure to reappoint Miss Maude Dawson appeared in a letter from Principal Wood, read to the commissioners at the May meeting, in which he said Miss Dawson had refused to adapt her work to suit the needs of grade work, and claimed the right to teach the subjects she knew about. He said she was always on the verge of open rebellion; that contrary to instructions she took her class out on excursions without giving the principal notice, and when remonstrated with told Wood that if he did not like the way she was doing to get some one else.

Explains Refusal.

In her defense Miss Dawson explained one of her refusals to accept instructions was because she did not consider a request to have her pupils describe the birds which were here when Captain Cook came, a proper one. She thought it proper to describe from specimens collected, but not from fossil remains.

She said that she was never asked to a faculty meeting of the Normal school and that Principal Wood was suspicious of her and had issued a circular in which it was stated that her influence over the students was evil. She said that although she had been employed to teach before study not use cost's worth of material for nature study or biological work was supplied her during the year, except what she herself supplied.

ing the year, except what she herself supplied.

"I don't know whether Professor Wood makes false statements or whether he forgets," she said. "He has made statements to me which he has afterwards denied having made."

In Miss Dawson's case, the commissioners apparently took the stand that whatever the merits of the other charges against her might be, the serious ones of insubordination had been proved, practically by her own admission, and that it is the province of the teacher to obey the orders of the superior officer whether the orders meet with the approval of the teacher or not.

In Miss Davis' case, Attorney Lightfoot maintained in her behalf that the commission by reappointing her last May had entered into a contract with her and that one of the features of this contract was that she was to be given the same kind of work as she had before.

Attorney General Lindsay, the legal adviser of the board gave it as his opinion that the agreement with Miss Davis did not specify the nature of the work she was to have, and that as she had accepted the grade work and tried to do it, she could not compel the department to give her the higher work she desired.

Miss Davis Dismissed.

Commissioner W. H. Smith, who is a lawyer, said his views did not agree with that of Lindsay. He said he believed the board in reappointing Miss Davis had entered into a contract along the line set forth by Attorney Lightfoot.

Commissioner Farrington said that the acceptance of this view of the case would simply make it a question as to whether Miss Davis or Wood should be principal. He called attention to Miss Davis' own statement that she did not consider Wood competent and did not believe in his methods. He said it would be impossible to return Miss Davis to the normal school under such conditions and expect anything but trouble in the future. The other commissioners took the same position and it was decided to dismiss Miss Davis under the ruling which permits of the commissioners doing so after a hearing. An effort was made to get around the word "dismiss," several of the commissioners considering it too harsh under the circumstances, but it was finally decided that the wording of the law governing the case, made the use of this word necessary.

Principal Wood defended himself against the charges of incompetency made by the two teachers by citing the high praise given the school under his management by famous educators, and pointing to the standing of its graduates in educational circles as shown by reports from many sources.

FORMER WATCHMAN NOT EXACTLY HERO

Recent Reorganization of the Quartermaster Corps Does Not Hurt Him.

William Faustmann would be a hero, according to his press agent, but army officers who know the facts concerning Faustmann's severance of relations with the United States war department smile at the "hero" business and aver that he does not even live up to "human interest" possibilities.

William Faustmann, according to a published statement yesterday, was until recently connected with the quartermaster construction department at Castner, and that the new order of consolidation of the quartermaster corps and the other requirements which compel teamsters and corral men to enlist as soldiers in the Q. M. corps, proved a hardship upon old Faustmann, for his age disqualified him from becoming a "soldier" in that corps.

"Just say for me that Faustmann never drove a team at Leilehua or Castner for the army, or at least for the quartermaster department," said an officer yesterday. "Faustmann was discharged from the department two weeks before the order came into effect, and therefore he was never touched by its requirements."

"The trouble with Faustmann was that he failed to do his duty as a watchman. There were half-a-dozen watchmen who were there to do the duty which their jobs called for, to watch property and keep order and stop gambling. There were some stiff gams going on and it was the duty of the watchman to report them. Faustmann, far from doing his duty as a watchman, was reported by others to be subsidized by the gambling element to watch the other watchmen and keep them from reporting."

"Then when some liquor was seized on the reservation Faustmann got around this by bottling it in soda water bottles which were sold for \$1 each. Then he was discharged. So there is no hero business about Faustmann, nor the manner of his going out of the employ of the war department."

CHICAGO ROBBERS ARE BOLD.

CHICAGO, November 16. — Henry Howard, though he had been a night cab driver in Chicago for thirty years, was held up early today for the first time and lost in the robbery money and jewelry valued at \$750 in addition to his hat and shoes. Howard evidently made cab driving a paying business, the list of articles which he told the police three bandits had taken from him including a diamond ring, a diamond and pearl stickpin, gold watch, gold eye glasses, gold handled knife, fountain pen, amber cigar holder, gold cigarette case, tobacco pouch, \$18.50 in currency, new fall hat and new tan shoes.

A FOLLOWER OF INFLUENZA.

An attack of influenza is often followed by a persistent cough, which is more prone to a great annoyance. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been extensively used and with good success for the relief and cure of this cough. Many cases have been cured after other well known remedies had failed. Put out by Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.