

FRANKLY ACCEPTS GRAFT FEES

(From Saturday Advertiser) What cannot be called anything but graft has already commenced under the auspices of the Democratic wing of the legislature.

Hon. Jack Kalakiela, chairman of the Democratic county committee, secretary of the banana claims committee, and a member of the legislature elected last November, is charging those now filing claims with him for banana losses during the anti-mosquito campaign.

His fee is from two to three dollars for each claim presented to his committee, certified by the notary in his office, and filed for presentation to the legislature.

Two hundred claims have been filed with Hon. Jack Kalakiela, in his capacity as an elected legislator and the official representative of his party and Democratic fellow members in the legislature, and in all cases where the claimants were financially able to pay the fees prescribed, they were compelled to pay over the amount, only twenty-five cents in each instance being credited to notary's fee.

All people on the island of Oahu whose banana trees were cut and destroyed during the anti-mosquito campaign have been invited officially by the banana claims committee to file their claims for losses with Hon. Jack Kalakiela, the secretary, and payment is demanded for filing, on the ground that the Hon. Jack Kalakiela furnishes the paper on which the blank forms are prepared, and because in some instances, he has had to arrange the claims in proper form, and therefore has given his time, as he states, to putting them in official shape for filing with the legislature.

Mrs. Kalakiela is Notary. The notary in each case, where claims are filed and sworn to in the office of the Honorable Jack Kalakiela, is Mrs. Julia Kalakiela, wife of the legislator, who was commissioned by the attorney general as a notary on December 12, 1912.

In every instance of claims being filed, Hon. Jack Kalakiela guarantees payment by the legislature of one dollar per tree, although the appraiser during the period of the anti-mosquito campaign—Fred L. Waldron—entered appraisals of ten, fifteen and twenty cents for trees. The guarantee of one dollar has caused a rush to the office of Hon. Jack Kalakiela, member of the legislature, located in the McCandless block on Paunahi street.

To accentuate the prospects of a large monetary return for filing claims, Kalakiela is reported to have employed a Japanese named Toyokawa as an advance agent and collector, to work among Japanese who had trees destroyed, and is charging Japanese claimants three dollars each, and in every instance the claimants are also guaranteed one dollar per tree.

thing, except for the notary fee," was the legislator's reply. Hon. Jack Kalakiela did not offer any conclusive statement which indicated that he knew the difference between himself as Jack Kalakiela, a member of the legislature in general, and his position as an elected member of the legislature and acting on behalf of the Democratic committee.

How It Is Worked. Captain Piltz, master of the cable schooner Florence Ward, whose wife is one of the claimants for losses of bananas, states that his wife was told on the street a short time ago that if she had lost any bananas during the anti-mosquito campaign, she should hurry to file her claim as there were many before her, and people were standing in line at Hon. Jack Kalakiela's office to file them.

She hurried over to the office and was asked what her losses were. She replied that she had lost so many trees, and was told she should file a claim. Hon. Jack placed some papers before her, one of which she read and which she was asked to sign, which she did. She also signed another paper, but she is not so clear as to just what that paper contained, but thought it was like the first.

When she had signed, Hon. Jack asked her to produce two dollars. She hesitated and then thought she should have first consulted her husband. Hon. Jack told her that if she did not take this course and her claim was settled in the legislature, he, the Hon. Jack, would charge her about twenty or twenty-five per cent of the amount awarded her for the loss of her trees.

Captain Piltz believes that this summary method of dealing with claimants is reprehensible and would have advised a different course had he known of the matter. Mrs. Piltz, on being told of the percentage method, finally produced her two dollars, paid it to the Hon. Jack, and left the office.

Working for His Graft. Kalakiela is not working out of pure philanthropy for the claimants, but for what he can get out of the business and draws no public duty to which he is appointed and appointed by his fellow Democrats of the legislature, but for Jack Kalakiela, making capital of the fact that he was elected to his office, and using this as a bait, lures the claimants on to producing two dollars apiece.

At two dollars each the two hundred claims would give Kalakiela in the neighborhood of \$400. On the 19th of this month, Hon. Jack Kalakiela will commence drawing pay from the government, receiving \$600 for the sixty-day term.

For the four months he would therefore receive, through the instrumentality of his having been elected to the legislature, about \$1000.

REVELATIONS IN NEW STATISTICS

Just issuing from the press the most pretentious demographic compilation ever arranged in the Territory and possibly in the country, the board of health has arranged the vital statistics of Hawaii in new form. While not a "yard long and an ell wide" as in the fairy tales, it is the largest folio published locally for a long while. The stories told in its figures, many of which are altogether new, is a strikingly vivid one. The Governor's reports for twelve years, special magazine articles and articles on Hawaii in general so far issued have not spanned the facts relative to Hawaiian growth and conditions that have been put into this book.

Its tables are of births, deaths, birth and death rates, mortality rates, infant mortality and marriages. The cross systems adopted make the record wonderfully complete. In deaths, to quote one instance, they are given for the last twelve years by counties, sex and nationality. These again, are elaborated upon through twenty-five pages and including 120,000 figures. The question can be looked up in, with the help of these tables, from every conceivable point of view.

The comparisons possible are endless but chiefly interesting are the birth and death statistics. Thus, for instance it is shown that the gain of population by natural increase in twelve years has been only 4944. The total number of births in that time were 40,505, of which Japanese and Chinese births numbered 19,301. The Hawaiian births and part-Hawaiian births numbered 8776. Contrasting that with the number of Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian deaths as shown by the table, it will be seen that this branch of the population has decreased in twelve years by 5157, a slight increase of part-Hawaiians not being sufficient to offset the tremendous mortality among Hawaiians, which totaled 12,757.

PREPARATIONS FOR INAUGURATING WILSON

(By Ernest G. Walker.) (Mail Special to The Advertiser.) WASHINGTON, January 31.—Great piles of plank strew the curb on Pennsylvania avenue. These extend as far up as Seventeenth street, which is just beyond the White House. Dealers deposited the lumber in about a day. Forthwith carpenters with hammers and saws appeared. It was all the first visible evidence that inauguration is not far away.

In other words the reviewing stands for the great parade are now under construction. Washington is beginning to get into her inaugural dress. It is just about four weeks to the Tuesday, when Woodrow Wilson will take his oath of office and enter upon his occupation of the White House. While the reviewing stands, stretching along the way wherever there is a vacant reservation for over a mile, are being erected, business men are preparing to decorate. The prevailing colors will be green and white as those are the colors of the City of Washington. But Stars and Stripes will predominate, as they always do in any decoration scheme at the federal capital.

Many thousands of dollars will be spent in preparing the historic thoroughfare for another administration's advent. The inauguration committee is using some of its money for that purpose and the business men, particularly along the north side, are spending a lot of their own money to the same end. Even the south side of the avenue, which is lined with small shops and stores and is far less prosperous than the north side of the avenue, responds patriotically.

Climax at White House. But the magnificence of colors comes to a climax in front of the White House where the principal stands for spectators and the reviewing stands are located. The military and civic organizations put on their best front as they swing past the treasury and come to this part of the line of march. And the construction work always begins there a little earlier, because the plans are more elaborate and all the seating space is "roofed in." That is against the contingency of inclement weather.

It is one of the high jokes at Washington (good year in and year out for four years at a stretch) that inaugural day is a bad day. In a weather way, to mention inaugural day in the District of Columbia, means snow and sleet or the worst that the weather bureau can command at that particular season. Willis Moore, chief of the weather bureau, is a butt of ridicule, because he has to issue a forecast of "Inauguration Day" weather and does not always hit it right. He prophesied fair weather four years ago the night before and all Washington and the inaugural hosts within its gates awoke to see six inches of beautiful snow upon the ground and more falling as fast as could be. That inauguration, of course, is one long to be remembered. There was a veritable blizzard all up and down the Atlantic seaboard. Telegraph lines were down, trains were delayed, and some of the marching organizations did not land in the Union station till several hours after inauguration was over.

The Day an Omen. Much superstition reigns at Washington about inaugural weather and the outcome of the Taft administration has encouraged it. The blizzard inauguration Mr. Taft had was regarded at the time as an evil omen, and there is no gaining that, as President, he has had a hard time of it. For did he not come into office with one of the very largest votes ever given to an American President and is he not going out after a most disastrous defeat in his campaign for re-election?

There is scepticism just now about the kind of inaugural day Mr. Wilson will have. Wiswagers at the Capitol are prophesying a gloomy and overcast day, with uncertainty in the morning whether it will rain or shine. They say the sun may burst through the clouds now and then before it fades below the horizon and out of sight of the Washington monument. Somehow or other nobody is expecting cold and chilly weather and light overcasts, except for those who come up from the sunny South, will be comfortable for street wear.

But others there be who contend that the decidedly open winter which Washington has been enjoying will continue into March and that one of those mid-winter June days, such as have been coming occasionally all winter, will beam upon the tens of thousands who assemble in the city by the Potomac on March 4 to hail the new and bid farewell to the old.

Congress is Helping. Congress is already doing its part toward the inaugural. It has completed its organization of a committee to have charge of the Capitol exercises and the senate sergeant-at-arms is making ready to build the enormous platform on the east front. This platform is a little nearer the senate than it is to the house and the noise of hammer and saw on the platform structure is apt to annoy fussy senators. Accordingly the construction work is delayed as much as may be, such as is not in session. However, the senate has been so busy and dilatory this year that it must soon be working overtime, holding long daily sessions and, perhaps, also working into the night. Consequently it is inevitable that some nervous senators will nearly go crazy while carpenters are building the platform on the East front.

Multitudes on the Way. It seems a foregone conclusion that there will be an enormous crowd. Despite discouraging talk at times (which was largely of local origin and grew out of pique because the new President rebuffed the inaugural ball in the pension office) the multitudes are apparently coming. March is at a season of the year when it is easier for many people to come to Washington. Out in the country it is a leisure season. Then just now times are fairly good throughout the country and people have some money to travel with. But more than all it is to be a very exceptional inauguration. There have been but three like it in over fifty years—when a Democratic President was coming in for four years. Old residents remember that the inauguration of President Cleveland in 1895 and again in 1897 were star events.

seemed as though the city had never been so crowded. Political enthusiasts stirred great numbers of the faithful to come down to Washington and observe the culminating event.

On Outside Looking In. Republicans, of course, and Progressives, of course, will not be barred from visiting Washington during the week of March 4. Democrats there are who have attended inaugurations galore but, after all, Republicans come to the inauguration of a Republican President and Democrats to the inauguration of a Democratic President. Therefore it is that those who come next March will be in goodly measure people who have not come before and have never seen a President sworn in and conveyed up Pennsylvania avenue to the White House. When Democrats turn out in force for such an exceptional occasion to them as the installation of a President of their own party in the White House they display exceptional enthusiasm, more than is usually seen at a similar affair under Republican auspices.

So there will be some new types and some new faces at President Wilson's inaugural. The South will be here in great numbers. The South always comes to an inauguration. But the Southerners are not numerous enough at a Republican inauguration to be a feature. They will be a feature, however, when Woodrow Wilson becomes President. The journey is not a long one and incidentally, in attending the ceremonies, they can look up their senators and representatives and ascertain the prospects for office.

No Joy for Some. A considerable company of high lights look forward to March 4 with a depressed feeling. While all the hilarity is in progress and a spirit of hope and optimism prevails, while the bands are playing and the organizations are marching, these high lights are under a pain of recent severance from the federal payroll. There will be a hundred senators and representatives whose terms expire just when the new President is inaugurated and who will then be stepping back to the stern realities of private life.

THINGS WILL HUM IN SHORT ORDER

Politicians Gathering For the Meeting of the Legislature Next Week.

(From Saturday Advertiser) Today and tomorrow the island steamers will flood the city with legislators and office-seekers who are coming to attend the sessions of the seventh legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

Of the outside members, the only ones who have been in town the past few days are the West Hawaii four and Dr. G. H. Huddy of East Hawaii, from Hilo; and W. J. Sheldon of Kaula. The rest of the senators and representatives from Kaula, Maui and Hawaii will drop into Honolulu today and tomorrow, with the exception probably of Senator G. C. Hewitt, of Waiohina, Kaula, one of the two Hawaii holdover members of the upper house, who is reported to be dangerously ill at his home and unlikely to be able to attend the senate for two or three weeks to come.

Senator Hewitt is a Republican and the lessened majority of the G. O. P. in the upper house will have its numbers reduced one more while Senator Hewitt is unable to attend the session. He is also the only Republican senator from Hawaii, the other three members being R. H. Hakolea, who was elected as a Home Ruler, but is both a Democrat and Republican on occasions; D. K. Baker, Home Ruler, but inclined to be more of a Republican than a Democrat, and D. E. Metzger, a real dyed-in-the-wool Democrat of the old school, but, without, probably possessed of more progressive ideas than any other member of the incoming senate.

The Kaula duo and the Maui trio who came to attend the upper house are, of course, all Republicans. The same holds true in regard to the members of the lower house from the two islands mentioned. Six Hawaii representatives are Republicans, one a Home Ruler and the other a Democrat.

From news on until Wednesday morning improvements mixed the joint sessions of the two houses of the legislature will be held at any old time and place at several points at once, street corners, restaurants and soda water stands, with emphasis on the "soda," preferred.

LAKEVIEW NO. 2 WELL COMES IN A GUSHER

Los Angeles Times.—Spouting 3000 heads a day although under stricture, Well No. 2 of the Lakeview No. 2 Oil Company of Los Angeles, came in a gusher on section 4, 11-23, Maricopa fields, Saturday night. The well was brought in January 23 at 2000 barrels a day; was augmented two day later, and finally spouted Saturday, word reaching officers of the company here yesterday. The oil tests 26 gravity and its product is being purchased by the Standard Oil Company, piped through the Maricopa lines. The 3000 barrels are coming through a 3/4 inch pipe, which indicates enormous gas pressure.

HILO HOSPITAL HAS ITS TROUBLES

Warring Medical Factions, With Osteopathy on the Side. Scrap It Out.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.) HILO, February 11.—It is seldom that the Hilo Hospital comes prominently before the public, but last week it was in the limelight for fair. The meeting of the board of supervisors was the arena. There were two distinct and separate acts in the drama. One was a kick against the trustees, William McKay and D. E. Metzger. The other was a more subtle game, the idea being to increase the membership of the board of trustees from three to five, though it was known that this would mean that McKay and Metzger would not continue to serve. So the supervisors upheld the trustees in the first case and then took action which resulted in their retirement in the second.

The kick referred to came from A. G. Curtis, who complained that his son had been forced to leave the Hospital, where he was being treated by Doctor Lyeon, a regularly licensed osteopath, owing to the fact that the trustees had insisted that he must have his admission card signed by a licensed medical practitioner.

Curtis wrote in detail regarding the various conversations he had had with the trustees and others on the subject. His point was that as regular medical treatment had been tried and failed, he saw no reason why he should apply to a medical practitioner for a certificate, when Doctor Lyeon had been employed with the consent of the family physician, and as the boy was improving under his treatment.

The matter was referred to the health committee, which called both Curtis and McKay. McKay said that action had been taken in accordance with the rules. "Could you not have waived the rules?" asked Curtis. "You must have discretionary power. Anyhow, the rules are broken all the time by the hospital staff."

"If they are I don't know it," retorted McKay. "If it was reported to me, I would soon take action." Curtis went on to specify. He said that there was some kind of a rule forbidding the eating of meals on the premises to all except certain classes of persons, to which the physicians did not belong. "And still Doctor Hindley drinks his coffee there in the mornings, and that in defiance of the rules," said Curtis. "Miss Fox has told him not to, but he just puts her off."

"It has not been reported to me," said McKay. This was the only bit of humor in the affair, which ended with the return of the committee of a report that it was of the opinion that there had been a general misunderstanding between the parties involved. The trustees had acted according to the rules, and the letter should be placed on file. This was adopted.

The second hospital matter went considerably deeper. As a matter of fact, it is based on old history. It is a regrettable fact that for many moons has the spirit of brotherly love failed to shine conspicuously among the medical men of Hilo. When some years ago Doctor Sexton arrived, as a new man, and collared the territorial physician job, bad feeling began, and one incident after another occurred which contributed to the general dislike which the medicals felt for one another.

New for some time past Doctor Sexton has been the medical superintendent of the Hilo Hospital. As such he has acted, without salary, as the medical adviser of the trustees. There were McKay, Metzger and the chairman of the board of supervisors, ex officio. The plan was to get Sexton's goat by so adding to the number of the trustees that a majority vote could be secured against Sexton. The plan first came up publicly at the February meeting of the supervisors, when it was moved by resolution, presented by Ewa-like, that the membership be increased from three to five, one of the new members to be a physician. At that time it was explained to Ewa-like, the introducer, just what was behind the resolution, and that its passage would result in the loss of the services as trustees of McKay and Metzger, who, after having given eminently satisfactory service, would not relish a move which might be construed almost as a vote of lack of confidence. The trustees and Sexton declined to put up a fight, however. They said that they were doing considerable work for the public, without remuneration, and that they had not what action was taken.

At that time Ewa-like said that he did not wish to see action taken which might result in the loss of the services of men like McKay and Metzger, and it was thought that the matter had been dropped. But not so; at last week's meeting the resolution ducked up again, and after much pulling and hauling, it finally passed. The result was that an entirely new board of trustees had been appointed by Ewa-like, to whom was left the matter of appointing such. They are: Ewa-like, ex officio; Dr. Archer Irwin, medical member; Father Aloysius, H. B. Mariner and Henry J. Lyman. The fire which raged in the P. Burns Packing plant in Calgary, Alberta, for eight days, beginning January 12, did \$810,000 damage. The fire which raged in the P. Burns Packing plant in Calgary, Alberta, for eight days, beginning January 12, did \$810,000 damage. The fire which raged in the P. Burns Packing plant in Calgary, Alberta, for eight days, beginning January 12, did \$810,000 damage.

ASK FOR THE Gaviota Brand Fertilizers BIRD BRANDS

GIVE THE FERTILIZER A SHOW AND IT WILL SHOW YOU. You need to give our FERTILIZERS but one opportunity to make good.

Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co. Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY "EMPRESS LINE OF STEAMERS" FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL via the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY the Famous Tourist Route of the World

In connection with the Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD

General Agents Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd Honolulu T. H.

Commission Merchants Sugar Factors

Ewa Plantation Co. Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd. Apokaa Sugar Co., Ltd. Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis. Blake Steam Pumps. Western's Centrifugals. Babcock & Wilcox Boilers. Green's Fuel Economiser. Marsh Steam Pumps. Matson Navigation Co. Planters' Line Shipping Co. Kohala Sugar Co.

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii. PAID-UP CAPITAL \$600,000.00 SURPLUS 200,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS 157,592.92 OFFICERS:

C. H. Cooke, President; E. D. Tenney, Vice-President; F. B. Damon, Cashier; G. G. Fuller, Assistant Cashier; H. McCarrison, Assistant Cashier. DIRECTORS: C. H. Cooke, E. D. Tenney, A. Lewis, Jr., E. P. Bishop, F. W. Macfarlane, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, Geo. B. Carter, F. B. Damon, F. C. Atherton, R. A. Cooke.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS. Strict attention given to all branches of Banking. JUDD BLDG. FORT ST.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd

Life and Fire Insurance Agents

General Insurance Agents, representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Actua Fire Insurance Co.

ATTENTION—We have just accepted the Agency for the Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford. These are also among the Roll or

GROUP. If your children are subject to attacks of croup, watch for the first symptom, hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be warded off. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

DIED. COSTELLO.—In Santa Cruz, California, February 3, 1913, Michael, husband of Mary Costello, and father of Margaret Costello of Honolulu.

SIMPLE. Gale.—Why do they say that the ghost walks on pay-day? Steve.—Because that's the day our spirits rise.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Table with columns: County, Births, Deaths, Increase, Decrease. Rows: Oahu, Hawaii, Kaula, Maui, Total.