

LEHI HOME OPERATED AT LOSS OF \$3,018.47 LAST YEAR

Interesting Figures Contained in Statement of Treasurer Bottomley at Annual Meeting and Election Held by Trustees—System of Paying for Extra Patients Suggested for Supervisors.

Lehi Home has contributed in no small part to the success of the anti-tuberculosis campaign in this Territory during the past year, as was brought out at the annual meeting of the trustees of the home held in the office of T. H. Davies & Company at three-thirty o'clock yesterday afternoon. In addition to receiving the annual reports of the officers of the home, trustees were elected. Two vacancies were filled on the board by the election of Archibald A. Young and Ernest A. H. Ross. They succeeded George Davies and George Castle.

The other officers and members of the board of trustees are: Frank C. Atherton, president; Montague Cooke, vice president; Charles Atherton, auditor; Allen W. T. Bottomley, treasurer.

Treasurer Bottomley's report went into detail as to the receipts and expenditures of the home, pointing out the increased cost of caring for the patients, the lack of substantial support received from the city and the fact that the year was closed with a deficit. His report in full follows:

Treasurer's Report.

To the Members of the Lehi Home, Honolulu.

Gentlemen:—I submit herewith the accounts of the Lehi Home for the year ending December 31st, 1913.

The income for the year has amounted to \$35,421.73, and has been collected from the following sources:

Interest on Investments.....\$11,775.20

Government Subsidy.....10,250.00

County Subsidy.....2,125.00

Subscriptions.....2,733.00

Paying Patients.....8,548.53

\$35,421.73

Expenditures for the year.....\$38,440.22

Leaving a deficiency on the year's working of.....\$3,018.47

During the year considerable discussion has taken place in the public press and elsewhere, owing to the position taken by the Home in refusing at various times to admit cases suffering from incurable diseases or tuberculosis.

The reason, however, for this refusal was simply lack of funds, and the result of the year's working shows that the position taken by the trustees was fully justified.

The average number of patients cared for at the Home has been seventy per day, in place of fifty-six last year, and the cost has increased from \$1.24 in 1912 to \$1.50 per patient per day in 1913, and the final result, as shown above, has been a deficit of \$3,018.47.

The finances of the Home during the year have been a matter of considerable anxiety to the trustees. The demands for admission have frequently been in excess of the ability to meet them, and various efforts were made to secure the county's aid by an increase of its donation.

Income for Home.

The present income of the Home is derived from interest on the investments of the endowment fund, subscriptions, the territorial subsidy of \$1000 per month, and the county donation of \$250 per month, and is sufficient for the care of fifty-three patients. A suggestion was made to the county that it pay \$1.50 per day for all free patients in the Home in excess of this number. This, however, did not meet with approval, and it was decided by the county that it would issue checks for emergency cases, which would be paid for at the rate of \$1.50 per day. The county, however, since January 1st last, has discontinued this payment, though they have agreed to look after the eleven patients which they had in the Home on the thirty-first of December, until these patients are discharged.

A communication has been sent to the county suggesting that they agree for six months to pay for all free patients at the Home in excess of fifty-three at the rate of \$1.50 per day, and it is sincerely to be hoped that some arrangement of this nature can be come to. Otherwise there will be no place in which the incurable or tubercular cases of the city can be taken care of, as the Home will be compelled, for lack of funds, to continue its policy of refusing all free cases in excess of fifty-three, unless additional assistance can be obtained.

Doctor Day Memorial.

A very welcome addition to the Home during the year was the presentation, by the College Club for the Doctor Day Memorial, of a four-room cottage, and an endowment fund of about \$2000, the income from the same to go towards the upkeep of the cottage.

An addition of two rooms, staircase and closet was also made to the Atherton Pavilion, which is used for female patients. These rooms were much needed to take care of serious cases, which it was not advisable to have in the open ward.

These two additions have been referred to in the report of the medical superintendent.

In conclusion, I wish to extend the thanks of the trustees to the numerous friends who have so kindly assisted during the year with subscriptions and presents to the patients. Respectfully submitted,

ALLEN W. T. BOTTOMLEY, Treasurer.

Honolulu, T. H., January 29, 1914.

Financial Condition.

Lehi Home balance sheet as at December 31, 1913, as shown by Treasurer Bottomley's report follows:

Assets.

Buildings and Grounds.....\$1,640.15

Investments.....213,031.89

HEADS INSTITUTION DOING GOOD WORK

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Says Certificates of Hawaiian

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Unjust Restrictions.

The effect of the ruling of Secretary Wilson practically ties to Hawaii all American-born Japanese. They cannot travel to the mainland, because the mainland immigration officials will pass only those Japanese who come with passports from the Japanese government, according to the terms of the "Gentlemen's Agreement," and these passports the American-born Japanese naturally cannot get, as over them the Japanese government has no jurisdiction whatever. The Japanese are born under the flag and on American soil, and are American-born citizens, the equal under the Constitution of any other American citizen—except when they wish to exercise the ordinary right of an American citizen to travel within their own country. They cannot go abroad, because if they do they would be denied permission to return, in the same way that they are denied permission to land in the United States. The only way in which the local Japanese Americans may exercise their American rights is to be ready to prove their citizenship whenever called upon by any federal official.

Safe in Hawaii Only.

So long as they stay in Hawaii, the local Japanese-Americans are safe. Once abroad they are men without a home, without a flag and without a government to look after their interests. It is hardly to be wondered at that the Japanese feel aggrieved that the expense and the trouble of some thousands of them have gone to make sure of their birthright appears to have been wasted in very large part.

Ship's Report.

In reporting the matter yesterday, the Hawaii Ship's report said:

"Japanese born in Hawaii are entitled to American citizenship, such rights being guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States. To enjoy these rights Japanese born in Hawaii register the birth of their children born here and are given Hawaiian birth certificates, after a thorough investigation being made by the secretary of the Territory."

"It is claimed by Japanese that these certificates are prima facie evidence and leave no doubt as to the citizenship of those concerned, and leave no doubt as to the right of Japanese so qualified to travel between Hawaii and the mainland of the United States."

"The recent ruling of the department of labor at Washington bars all Japanese with these certificates from entering the United States. A short time ago a Japanese named Nobuchika was refused admission landing at San Francisco on the ground that the certificate was valuable. He was deported, and upon his arrival in Honolulu laid his complaint before Secretary Mott-Smith, who took up the matter with the San Francisco authorities as well as with the bureau of labor at Washington."

Only Good in Hawaii.

Mott-Smith received a reply from the inspector general at Washington, stating that these certificates were only good in Hawaii, and that they could not be taken as prima facie evidence as to the citizenship of the applicants for landing at San Francisco.

"If a Hawaiian-born Japanese wishes to go to California, according to the inspector general of immigration, he must bring at least two witnesses with him to prove that he is an American citizen. This is looked upon here as ridiculous."

"This matter has stirred up the local Japanese considerably, as the principal reason for getting out of the Territory have gone to considerable expense and trouble in preparing these certificates, and now they are told by the department of labor that they are valueless."

ADMINISTRATOR MUST PAY INHERITANCE TAX

Circuit Judge William L. Whitney yesterday handed down an important decision in the matter of the estate of Henry B. Macfarlane, which will be of far-reaching consequences.

The decision holds that the administrator of the estate must pay in full the claim of the Territory for income taxes and that the Territory should prorate among the heirs the taxes assessed on the real and personal estate of Macfarlane and which assessment was made after his death.

Macfarlane died in 1911, leaving a large estate, and the Territory has been claiming the income taxes assessed on the estate since his death.

The decision will be of far-reaching consequences, as it will require the administrator of the estate to pay the taxes in full, and the Territory to prorate the taxes among the heirs.

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