



U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, MARCH 22—  
Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace; Temperature, max.  
80; min. 69; Weather, fair.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugal, 4.87; Per  
Ton, \$97.40. 88 Analysis Beets, 14s 9d; Per  
Ton, \$104.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## SUPT. ATKINSON MAKES A FINE IMPRESSION

### Opening Day of the Judd Tribunal Sees Veteran Educator on the Stand.

A. F. Judd's investigation of the Department of Public Instruction on behalf of Governor Carter began yesterday afternoon in the Bungalow, and when Superintendent Atkinson had finished his statements to the questions propounded by Mr. Judd, the Grand Jury report which was the cause of the investigation, was shown to be somewhat astray as to the conduct and management of the educational affairs in the territory.

Mr. Atkinson's statements indicated that he had a large amount of work constantly on his hands, that he looked after the development of the schools, through the various channels required by law and by personal investigation. The details of the management of the public school affairs were shown to be of a far-reaching character and indicated that Mr. Atkinson performed even more work than was required of him by law.

Present at the investigation were A. F. Judd, the personal representative of Governor Carter; M. F. Prosser, representing the Attorney General's department; J. J. Dunne, attorney for the Department of Public Instruction; Superintendent Atkinson, Secretary Rodgers, Assistant Secretary Rose Davison, Commissioners W. D. Alexander and Dr. Pratt.

"I have had a conversation with Mr. Dunne and Mr. Prosser," said Mr. Judd, "and have decided that in the conduct of the investigation, all questions to the witnesses, whoever may be called, will be put by myself. If the examination conducted by myself does not bring out all the evidence deemed necessary, the attorneys will furnish me with a little memorandum about the matters they may wish to have brought out. I have done that in order to get through with the investigation as early as possible consistent with fairness and a square deal to everyone. I shall not insist upon the rules of evidence, but shall bring out in every way all evidence, hearsay, etc., and in making up my report will give credence to such evidence as a fair-minded man should do."

A long wait was had for Mr. Dunne to arrive, but failing to be on hand by 1:35 Mr. Atkinson said he was willing the investigation should commence. Mr. Dunne came in later.

The preliminary questions and answers brought out the fact that Mr. Atkinson, who was placed first on the stand, and who occupied the entire session with his statements, had been appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction on June 14, 1900, by Governor Dole. Previous he had been engaged in educational work, since 1872 or '73. Asked what his duties were as Superintendent he said he wished to make his answer clear by length. Previous to his appointment as Superintendent he was Inspector-General of Schools. At that time there was a president of the Board of Education residing in Honolulu, and who never entered a school. As Superintendent, Mr. Atkinson took the place of the president and then his duties assumed a different character. As Inspector-General riding over the islands he had nothing to do but report on the condition of the schools, the conduct of the teachers, etc.

"When I became Superintendent," he continued, "my functions changed entirely. I had to administer the accounts and listen to and weigh charges either for good or for evil which were brought up."

"Since you became Superintendent what have been your duties with reference to the Commissioners of Education?" inquired Mr. Judd.

"My duties with regard to them," was the answer, "were to call them, as I understand the law, when we should have advice. The Commissioners were an advisory body."

"Since 1900 who has appointed the school agents in the various school districts?"

"The Commissioners in conjunction with myself—the whole department. Whatever has been done in such a matter has always been laid before the Commissioners for their approval or disapproval."

"I notice in the statute a provision for an Inspector-General, and I notice also in your report to the Legislature in the appropriation statement that there are three normal inspectors. I would like to have you state in your own way how that situation has arisen."

"When I took the position of Superintendent having my own knowledge of the distances to be covered and the hard work required, which I had learned by my personal experience, I asked, through the Legislature for four inspectors. I was allowed by the audi-

tor, before the Legislature met, to put on the payroll the three other inspectors, whom I considered were required. When the Legislature met they knocked out the appropriation for an Inspector-General, though the law called for one—they refused any salary for the position. They then adopted salaries for three normal inspectors. One of these goes around Hawaii, one around Maui and the third Kauai and the outside portion of this island and city, and by the way I think he has the hardest job of the whole lot."

"Has the system been that the three inspectors have had the duties prescribed by statute for the Inspector-General?"

"Yes, with the exception they cannot dismiss or suspend anybody—teachers—which the statute allows."

"What is the system today with reference to reports which these inspectors make?"

Mr. Atkinson then went into the details of the methods pursued by the inspectors, sending in reports on printed blanks. They examined buildings, their condition, sanitary condition, yards, number of children, number in each room, etc. They report on the efficiency of teachers. The relations between the inspectors and school agents were co-operative in nature, the school agents being in the districts always, the inspectors only occasionally. The school agents can suspend teachers if the former are satisfied that the morals of the latter are bad or subject to criticism. This suspension is only final when brought before the Board of Education.

Asked what are the functions of school agents Mr. Atkinson said they were to look after school buildings, to sign pay-rolls and to inform the Superintendent and Board whether teachers were derelict in their duty and any general information the Superintendent should know.

"Then the department has the advantage of having four eyes instead of two in each district?" said Mr. Judd.

## ASK WHY LEPERS SHOULD BE EXAMINED BY HOUSE

### Board of Health Sustains Pinkham in His Refusal to Grant Permits for Examination of Condemned Lepers.

And now it is the Board of Health that "wants to know why." The lower house of the legislature in the course of its attack of investigation fever is anxious to take a lot of physicians and examine the unfortunates confined in the Kalihii Receiving Station who are suffering with leprosy or suspected to be stricken with that disease. When Resident Pinkham of the Board of Health was informed that the Health Committee desired to examine one of the patients he assented but on later learning that the object was to examine not only the one suspect but all the suspects and all those who had already been declared leprosy by the examining physicians he refused permits for any such wholesale examination. In this course he was fully sustained by the board at yesterday afternoon's session.

The board also came back at the House with a resolution asking that body to state its reasons for wishing to examine leprosy patients at the Receiving Station contrary to law. The members of the board expressed themselves as perfectly willing to assist the House in its work in every way possible but were rather annoyed at the action of that body in demanding an opportunity to examine leprosy persons who have already been subjected to a searching examination and found to be infected with the disease and also trying to force an examination by outside physicians on suspects who have not asked or desired such an examination.

### PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

The Board of Health met in the Kapuwa building at 3 p. m. yesterday. There were present President Pinkham, Drs. Cooper and Mays, M. P. Robinson, I. Fernandez and Attorney General Andrews. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last session President Pinkham read his statement as follows:

Wednesday, March 22, 1905.  
To the Members of the Board of Health.

I herewith hand you the report of Superintendent McVeigh on the petition of L. Kamealoha, which he recommends be refused.

The report of the Food Commissioner for January is submitted.

I had your correspondence with Dr. A. Brinton of Paris, France, relative to a specific for the cure of leprosy.

Dr. Brinton, after receiving our permission, has sent a quantity of this medicine, free of charge, and offers to supply the remedy in larger quantities, also free of charge. I would not pass an opinion on its value, although he makes strong claims.

I submit herewith a communication from Hon. H. L. Holstein, chairman of the Leprosy Committee of the House of Representatives, relative to correspondence between the Board of Health and Dr. Milton Rice of Hilo. This correspondence I place before you.

I also place before you my summary of the reports, secured at your command, touching the treatment of four leprosy patients at the Hilo Quarantine Station, by Dr. Milton Rice.

I also submit a communication from the House of Representatives, relative to the taking by the Health Committee of the House of three physicians, of their own selection, for the purpose of making examination of the leprosy suspects now detained in said Receiving Station.

About two o'clock, the afternoon of the 21st instant, yesterday, I was informed the House Committee desired to cancel their engagement to meet the Board and proposed to proceed to Kalihii Receiving Station to examine one, Mrs. Makaanui. To this I assented as a matter of courtesy. Later I learned the object was to examine all leprosy persons therein detained. Thereupon I declined to issue any permits to enter the Receiving Station.

There are now detained at the Receiving Station but four leprosy suspects: George Mahai, Mary Akakao, Lee Len and Telamoto.

There are some twenty declared leprosy patients at Kalihii Receiving Station that have been examined under the regulations of the Board of Health and a final determination of their cases reached, but held out of courtesy to the House of Representatives.

The President of the Board of Health

has no power to permit a review at these cases.

I wish to state that so far as my knowledge extends in no instance has the Board of Health declined to allow a person detained as a suspect to have a friend or physician present at the examination of such person, nor has it failed to take into consideration every interest of the unfortunate persons themselves. Harsn measures are rarely used; never if we can talk with the person suspected. Cases that are such the disease is not plainly obvious, are usually requested to present themselves early in the day at the Dispensary. The bacteriological examination is made and reported on during the day, and, if the bacilli of leprosy are not present, the party is immediately discharged. In cases where the President of the Board can rely on the parole of the parties, they are not detained but directed to report within twenty-four hours. In but one case has the parole been broken. Occasionally we are unable to exercise this consideration.

I believe the present methods and practice are the most kindly, considerate, and protective to the public reputation of those who come under the eye of the law of leprosy of any that can be devised, and at the same time give the public the protection intended.

The question before us is whether the President of the Board of Health can comply with a Resolution of one branch of the Legislature which reviews acts and determinations arrived at under the law as passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, and executed by the officers appointed under the law. I request your consideration of the subjects involved.

Very respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) L. E. PINKHAM,  
President, Board of Health.

The report of the Food Commissioner was placed on file. The correspondence with Dr. Brinton of Paris relative to a specific for the cure of leprosy was also filed and it was voted that the medicine be sent to Dr. Goodhue at the Settlement with instructions to use it and report results.

A communication from Hon. H. L. Holstein, Chairman of the Leprosy Committee of the House of Representatives was read asking for correspondence with Dr. Milton Rice and other physicians regarding the experiments being made with four leprosy patients being made with four leprosy patients at the Hilo Detention Station. The correspondence was presented to the board. President Pinkham reading a summary of the reports of the physicians that he had prepared. The reports themselves are technical and very bulky and would occupy a volume. Following is the summary:

REPORT ON FOUR LEPERS DETAINED AT THE QUARANTINE STATION, HILO, UNDER MEDICAL CHARGE OF DR. MILTON RICE.

To the Members of the Board of Health.

The quarantine station at Hilo has been described by Dr. L. E. Cofer of the U. S. M. H. S. as one of the most sanitary hospitals in existence.

There is nothing necessary to sanitation that has not been provided, and all arrangements, though simple, are complete and as perfect as can be desired and the attendance is equal to all requirements.

One year ago four leprosy patients were at this (Dr. Rice's) request placed in this quarantine station solely under the charge and medication of Dr. Milton Rice.

Two local examiners were appointed, Dr. Hayes, of the same school of medicine as Dr. Rice, homeopathic, and Dr. J. J. Grace of the allopathic school, who has been succeeded by Dr. Archer Irwin.

These four patients were originally examined by Dr. J. T. McDonald, bacteriologist of the Board of Health.

By direction of the President of the Board of Health, Dr. J. T. McDonald proceeded to Hilo and on the 2d of this month examined these four patients, thus completing a year under charge of Dr. Milton Rice.

November 24th, 1904, Dr. Rice summarizes his claims as to improvement in these four cases as follows:

Ben K. Pea has improved 90 per cent.

Mary Kalani has improved 75 per cent.

Kewaimaka Pea has improved 50 per cent.

Kalliponi has improved 25 per cent.

Dr. Hayes reports as follows, under date of March 2d, 1905:

Ben K. Pea.—Wasting almost disappeared; recently atrophy of thumb and weakness of right hand have partially returned; eruption over body and sensation much improved.

Mary Kalani.—Shows most marked improvement; sensation and eyes are in normal condition; no discharge from

(Continued on Page 4.)

## PEACE MAY MATERIALIZE

### Czar's Advisers Hope That He May Be Induced to Consider Terms.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 23.—Ministers favoring peace with Japan are encouraged and are urging the Czar to indicate a willingness to negotiate. In the event of proposals being made, Russia will probably select France as an intermediary.

## TROUBLE FOR RUSSIA IN THE CAUCASUS

TIFLIS, Mar. 23.—The Abasians are driving out the Russian inhabitants and coming into collision with the police.

Abasia is a circle or district in the Kuban government, Russia in Asia. It has a population of 42,000. Tiflis is a city of 145,731, capital of the government of the same name in the Russian Caucasus. The government has a population of 875,181.

### A PEASANT REVOLT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 23.—There have been 500 arrests in the Doinsk district, owing to a peasant revolt.

### JAPANESE PURSUIT STOPPED.

GUNSHU Pass, Mar. 23.—The Japanese are apparently giving the Russians a temporary respite and are reforming their forces.

### A STANFORD DIAGNOSIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 23.—Indications are that the police who have been investigating the Stanford case are inclined to the natural death theory.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR PROTECTIVE TARIFF

LONDON, Mar. 23.—The House of Commons has decided in favor of the imposition of a general duty on manufactured imports not exceeding ten per cent, the schedule varying according to the benefits and injuries to be derived by labor.

### COL. HUMPHREY DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 23.—Colonel Charles Humphrey is dead.

There are two officers of field rank in the army named Charles Humphrey—Colonel Charles F. Humphrey, Q. M. General and Lieut. Col. Charles Humphrey, Artillery Corps. As Capt. Humphrey, stationed in Honolulu, had received no word last night of the death of his father, the Quartermaster General, the deceased officer is probably the Humphrey of the Artillery Corps.

### STILL BLUFFING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 22.—The Russian Admiralty intimates that Admiral Rojestvensky will effect a junction with Admiral Nebogotef's squadron in ten days and then proceed to battle with Togo.

### WORK FOR OUR SHIPYARDS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 23.—In developing Russia's new naval program, American builders are likely to get the second largest number of contracts for new warships.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE OUTLAWED.

LINCOLN, Mar. 23.—The Legislature of Nebraska has outlawed Christian Science.

### THE QUEEN AT LISBON.

LISBON, Mar. 23.—Queen Alexandra, on her arrival here, had a great popular ovation.