

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, August 8.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .09. Temperature, Max. 81; Min. 69. Weather, variable.

SUGAR—96 Degree Centrifugals, 3.93c. Per Ton, \$78.60. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 9d.; Per Ton, \$80.80.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STRAUS PLEDGES HELPING HAND ARAB TRIBES MAY DECLARE A HOLY WAR

Injustice of Coastwise Law Pointed Out and Promise of Personal and Official Aid Is Given.

"I have knowledge and experience of the fact that one of the greatest shortcomings in the way of the progress of the islands is that there is not sufficient communication between the islands and the mainland. This you must have and you ought to have, and, speaking individually and officially, I promise you that I shall do everything within my power to assist you in getting the shipping facilities that you need. "I have seen much of the world. I am familiar with those places which are the favored lands for tourists and my eight days' stay here has convinced me that there is no land on the face of the earth, considering climate and population, and considering beauty and attractiveness of scenery and charms of hospitality, which offers so much to the tourist either in health or pleasure as this Eden of the Pacific." —Secretary Straus.

One of the largest and most representative bodies of business men ever gathered together at an afternoon meeting in Honolulu assembled yesterday in the makai pavilion of the Young Hotel roof garden to greet Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus and through their spokesmen, L. A. Thurston and J. A. McCandless, present to him the commercial needs of the Territory. The meeting had been called by the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, and the combined membership of the two organizations was present.

The addresses of the representatives of the commercial bodies placed in a graphic and concrete way the pressing needs of Hawaii before the Secretary. Both speakers dealt particularly upon the hardship to Hawaii of the enforcement of the Coastwise Shipping law and in his reply Mr. Straus pledged himself to assist the efforts of the Territory to have this hardship removed. In his closing address the Secretary was laudatory of the islands and most complimentary in his thanks. He promised to work as a friend for the islands and especially in the matter of providing us with a better steamship service.

George W. Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided at the meeting, with him and Secretary Straus on the platform being Governor Carter.

L. A. THURSTON'S ADDRESS.

There were no introductory remarks by the chairman, Mr. Thurston being first called upon. He spoke as follows:

"I do not propose to make any set address here today, but I do propose to present what seems necessary to me of the few things we would like Secretary Straus to know of our conditions and of our necessities. In these things we court the personal investigation of Washington, from the members of the Executive and from the members of Congress. We are only sorry so few have come. We are constantly sending individuals to Washington, both in official and in private capacities, but few have come from Washington to us. Secretary Taft has been here only incidentally as he has passed to and from the Philippines, and Secretary Straus is the first member of the cabinet to come to investigate for himself. Up until last year we have only had a few straggling parties of Congressmen, here for pleasure and investigation. Then this year a party of thirty members of Congress came here officially and now that we have a member of the cabinet here I feel that we are in a better position to be understood. I am glad that you are here, Mr. Straus, and I hope that you will enjoy yourself and see enough to interest you into coming back again.

"We do not want very much from Congress. You will find that we are here a contented community and a prosperous community, the most prosperous of any outside of the mainland in the United States. We are the only self-supporting community of the five outlying portions and possessions of the country. Guam and Samoa are places only for the supplying and coal-ing of our warships, and for that purpose they answer. Porto Rico occupies an anomalous condition, her citizens are not citizens of the country, her revenues are retained by herself and even the revenue received as custom duties on goods imported into the United States are returned to her. The Philippines, like Mahomet's coffin, are neither in heaven nor on the earth and are possessions that will be a sink into which the millions of United States coin will pour for some time to come.

"Hawaii, on the other hand, has turned into the United States' treasury every year since annexation, after paying all the expenses of Federal administration here, one million dollars. We are not objecting to this. We are Americans and are willing to pay our share of the taxes. It is said that we do not pay a higher per capita tax

than the people of the mainland. I will admit that. There is this difference, however. On the mainland the taxes are spent where they are collected. Here they are taken away out of the country. Our bankers estimate that between seven and eight millions is the extent of our circulating medium. Now, what would happen in New York if a fifth or a sixth of the money in circulation were taken away annually and shipped across the Atlantic? This is one of the problems that affect us, one of the most serious that we have to face. What can be done about it? We want the advice and counsel of Washington in the matter. You know, sir, of the proposal that we have advanced, that seventy-five per cent of the revenue collected here be used here in Federal works. That proposition has met with support in Washington. The President supported it, the Senate passed the bill introduced in the matter, the committee of the House reported favorably on it, and then Uncle Joe Cannon put his foot down on the proposal as a matter of principle, stating that no one part of the country could be especially favored over any other part.

"It is admitted that there are strong constitutional grounds for the position he takes, but there must be a recognition of the fact that the money being taken away out of the Territory is a direct financial injury, even if we are only paying our pro rata of the tax. What are our present needs? Federal appropriations, for Federal buildings, for fortifications, for the developing and building up of the naval and military stations, harbors, breakwaters and landings. But when these things are all taken up and the appropriations made, however, there will still continue this constant drain on the Territory. What we need is little. Only two Federal buildings are required for all our purposes, one at Honolulu and one at Hilo. The Honolulu harbor work is nearly completed to accommodate all the commerce in sight, a harbor at Hilo is wanted, one at Kahului and probably some landings on the other islands, but altogether they are few and the drain will continue.

"But it seems that there are perfectly legitimate channels along which assistance can come, violating no precedents, following rather the precedents already set. There is the matter of the public health. Honolulu is today the buffer between the Orient and the mainland, shutting out the cholera and the plague and the other diseases of the East. The quarantine here against all vessels from the East is to protect not only Honolulu, but San Francisco and the whole United States. But sometimes disease gets past the quarantine officers, vigilant as they are, and now the plague bacilli is in Honolulu, not showing itself in any epidemic form, as at its worst it never was epidemic here. But every time there is a small local scare the Territorial government is called upon to protect San Francisco and the mainland. The Territory has no money for this work and the public spirit of the business men of the community is shown in the fact that they have voluntarily put a tax upon themselves, called the tonnage tax, to raise funds to back up the Board of Health. At first this tax was twenty cents a ton on all merchandise coming in here, now it is ten cents a ton. Sometimes a part of this money is used to help the Promotion Committee, but primarily it is to be used by the Board of Health. Now for the United States is doing for Panama, for Cuba, for the Philippines, taking pest-ridden communities and stamping out disease in the course of a few years? This is not done for Panama and the other places alone, but for the benefit of the whole country.

"If you will go up on the summit of Punchbowl and look over the site of the city of Honolulu you will see that approximately one-half of the flat is swamp land. The pools formed there are mosquito breeding places, and it is the mosquito which spreads yellow fever, should that disease ever appear here, and also spread malaria. At the time of the cholera outbreak these waterways were a prolific means of the spread of that disease, which was only stamped out after a great

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ATKINSON RESIGNS— JOINS CARTER IN CABLE TO ROOSEVELT

Secretary of the Territory A. L. C. Atkinson has resigned, his resignation to take effect August 15.

Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson sent a joint cable to President Roosevelt formally tendering their resignations, and fixing August 15 as the date on which they are to take effect.

Immediately afterwards, a cable was sent to the President recommending E. A. Mott-Smith for appointment as Secretary of the Territory.

There is every reason to suppose that President Roosevelt will act in accordance with this recommendation, and that E. A. Mott-Smith will be the next Secretary of the Territory.

"Yes, I have resigned," said Secretary of the Territory A. L. C. Atkinson yesterday afternoon. "My resignation went with that of Governor Carter by cable, fixing August 15 as the day it should take effect.

"When Governor Carter went East in May with the expectation of resigning to President Roosevelt, I told him to say to the President that I would resign to take effect at the same time as his resignation, and thus the new Governor, whoever he might be, for it was not known then who he would be, might start in his administration with a Secretary of the Territory entirely in harmony with himself.

"I shall return to the practice of the law, and," added the Secretary joyfully, "I hope all my friends will get into trouble, but with money enough to pay a lawyer to get them out.

"I know of no one whom it would give me greater satisfaction to have succeeded me than E. A. Mott-Smith. His father was my father's friend through many years, and he has been my friend.

"After something more than three years and a half of service in this office I retire with the feeling that I have been a part of an administration which has accomplished much for this Territory. I have endeavored to give the best that was in me, and I hope that I have accomplished something of lasting good for Hawaii.

"I have nothing in view but the practice of law to which I shall devote my entire energies."

Governor-elect Frear said yesterday that he had nothing as yet to say publicly regarding either who the incoming Secretary of the Territory would be, or as to the heads of departments under his administration. As to the Secretaryship, that was a Presidential appointment.

The inauguration of Governor Frear will take place at about 10 o'clock in

the morning, August 15. Previous to that time, the Supreme Court will be reorganized, Justice Hartwell taking the oath of office as Chief Justice, and S. M. Ballou taking the oath as Associate Justice. The oath of office as Governor will be administered to Governor-elect Frear by Chief Justice Hartwell. Governor Carter will take (Continued on Page Nine.)

FINAL PLANS ARE ORDERED SITE FOR THE NEW COLLEGE

Transpacific Yacht Specifications Cabled For.

"B. B. Crowninshield, Boston, Mass. Preliminary plans satisfactory. Forward complete plans and specifications as soon as possible."

The telegram above was sent last night by order of the committee in charge of the building and financing of the yacht to represent Hawaii in the transpacific yacht race of 1908. The members of the committee are enthusiastic over the plans which have been submitted by Crowninshield and believe that the boat which will be built from them will represent the Territory in the ablest possible manner.

The meeting of the committee to consider the preliminary plans for the new yacht, which arrived by the China on Wednesday, was held last night in the office of Commodore H. E. Cooper. The following were present: Commodore Cooper, W. H. McInerney, H. P. Roth, C. T. Wilder, Vice Commodore Alec Lyle, Ollie Sorenson and Clarence Macfarlane.

Before the meeting was called to order the members spent some time in making a close and critical examination of the plans which were only delivered to Commodore Cooper yesterday morning. All were agreed that the vessel, while bound to show exceptional speed, would be strong at every point and capable of standing the heaviest of weather in her long ocean trip. Each detail of the hull and rigging was talked over and there was little fault to be found.

When the meeting was called to order several letters, from Frank L. Tandy, who is representing the Hawaii Yacht Club in Boston, in connection with the plans which are being prepared by Crowninshield, were read. They told of the general plans which (Continued on Page Nine.)

College of Agriculture to Be Located in Manoa Valley.

The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, provided for by the last legislature, is to be located in Highland Park not far from College Hills. A tract of 15.87 acres has been secured which abuts on a tract of 30.06 acres of government land known as the land of Puhia, which will eventually also be a part of the property of the college.

The tract in Highland Park consists of Blocks 7, 4 and 9 in the Highland Park tract in Manoa valley bounded by Vancouver Highway, Puahi street, Maile Way, Lanooka street and Manoa avenue, and is easily reached by the College Hills Division of the Rapid Transit route, or by the extension of Metairie avenue.

This property has been secured by an exchange with Frank K. Howard for 5.41 acres of land on the town side of Makiki valley adjoining Howard's property on Kewalo street. It was formerly a part of the water reservation in connection with the Makiki reservoir when the water was brought down from the springs to the reservoir in an open stream. Now that the water is brought down from the springs by a pipe, the reservation is no longer needed. Mr. Howard will simply add this 5.41 acres to his already spacious grounds.

By this exchange a site for the Agricultural College is secured which permits of expansion, without further expense, to almost 46 acres in Manoa valley, easily accessible, and in a fine residence locality, and one also well suited to its purposes.

Before the exchange was made, Land Commissioner Pratt had both pieces of property appraised, and on the basis of the appraisement the government got a little the best of the exchange.

King of Siam Spends Millions for Jewelry--- Philippine Assembly---The Strike Epidemic---Briber Dying.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

TANGIER, August 9.—There are alarming reports from the interior as to the imminence of a Holy War.

CASABLANCA, August 9.—The situation is quiet here.

WOMEN SENATORS.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., August 9.—The bill providing for the organization of an upper house of parliament has been favorably reported. Under the terms of the act women are eligible to membership.

GENERAL TRADES STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9.—A general strike of the building trades has been declared.

PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9.—The Philippine Assembly meets in October. Secretary Taft will be present.

BRIBER IS DYING.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9.—Halsey, the go-between who handled the money with which the supervisors were bribed, is dying of appendicitis.

A ROYAL SPENDER.

BERLIN, August 9.—The King of Siam's extravagances are causing amusement here. He has purchased three million dollars' worth of jewelry.

CHICAGO TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE.

CHICAGO, August 9.—Western Union operators here are on a strike and have refused to go back to work.

BELFAST QUIETER.

BELFAST, August 9.—Business is resuming its normal state.

AFTERNOON CABLE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.—Secretary of War Taft will start on a tour of the world on August 18. He expects to start for the Philippines from Seattle on September 10 on the steamer Minnesota.

LONDON, August 8.—Mazagan, Morocco, has been destroyed by bombardment by the French and Spanish cruisers.

CASABLANCA, August 8.—Desultory firing continues in the Jewish quarter. Houses have been sacked and many people massacred.

WOOLLEY WILL NOT ORGANIZE NEW PARTY

"I have not come on a vacation. I have come here to work sympathetically and constructively with the Boards of License Commissioners, and to attempt intelligently to do that which under the circumstances and conditions is the thing to be done in dealing with the liquor question here. It is not the kind of work I have been accustomed to do for the last twenty years. I have not come to stir up a revolution but to take things as they are and to seek to lead them out into something better. I have read your liquor law. You are to be congratulated that you have so good a law. It might be better; it might be a great deal worse. It seems to me the Commissioners under the law are trying to make the best of it.

"I have not come to start a Prohibition party. I should consider it folly to put any energy, time, or effort into the organization of a Prohibition party here, though I am a third party Prohibitionist—I have to be. But conditions here do not call for it. What we ought to do, as it seems to me, is to make a fair, decent, fight on the liquor traffic, without heat, passion or fireworks—to work constructively, to hold up the hands of the Commissioners in their efforts to reduce the evils of the traffic under the law. We want to make it respectable to be against the saloon. We want to let it be known that our side will always be represented wherever the liquor traffic is seeking an advantage at the expense of the people. If we work together we ought to make a lot of trouble for the liquor dealers. "I am not easily discouraged. The

fact that I have been making prohibition speeches for twenty years shows that I am not. But in this new kind of work I am an experimenter. I may prove not to be the man for it. If I am not the man for it I will let you know.

"But I shall hope to do some distinctively total abstinence work. I shall hope to stir up sentiment against the drink habit as well as the liquor traffic."

Such were the sentiments expressed in the course of a conversational discussion of his plans with the Anti-Saloon League by John G. Woolley, the Prohibition leader who has come here as Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League work. It was the first meeting of the league since Mr. Woolley arrived. It was informal in its character. It was largely for the purpose of getting acquainted with each other as fellow-workers.

Mr. Woolley yesterday applied to the Supreme Court for admission to the bar of this Territory, and will be formally admitted on Monday. He will open an office where he can be found by those who need or can give help in the work. He said that he had already met some of the License Commissioners and he was making it his business to get acquainted with men and conditions.

Theodore Richards reported on the financial outlook for the support of the work, saying it was excellent.

It was decided to make a strong fight against the granting of a license to Fred Kiley, a great deal of material to this end having already been secured.

But the league will not confine its attention or efforts to this island. The whole Territory and the development of a strong and fervid anti-saloon and temperance sentiment, is its field and its purpose.