SUNDAY ADVERTISER

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Concerning Dixie

The Outlook.

[illegible] that the statement recently made that "Dixie" is just now the most popular patriotic song in this country has disturbed a good many people, it brings to light the curious absence of humor in a country which regards itself as possessing, in an unusual degree, the sense of humor. The absence of the sense of perspective and proportion is one of the disastrous evidences of this absence of the saving sense of humor. The popularity of "Dixie" is said to be explained by the statement that the Lost Cause has won and that the whole Nation has accepted the Southern point of view of 1861. That is so obviously absurd that to mention it is to refute it. The explanation of the popularity of "Dixie" is very simple, as most explanations are. The Northern people like the Southern people. They admire their courage, their pluck, and their loyalty to ideals and traditions. Above all, they like "Dixie" because it is the most singable of all the patriotic songs of the Civil War period. It is not poetry any more than "Yankee Doodle" is poetry. "My Maryland" is far superior from the standpoint of imagination and feeling, and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" in dignity and patriotic passion rises above them all. But "Dixie," while it is not poetry, offers vocal channels of unusual width for the expression of what may be called collective emotion. A crowd can pour itself out more readily through "Dixie" than almost any other song within reach of the American people. It comes so close to the famous rebel yell that, like that historic cry, but without its implications, it gives immediate and prompt relief to the feeling which is always ready to be evoked in a crowd. "Dixie" is gay, vivacious, spirited, and has a wonderfully taking rhythm. By and by we may get a national air that shall be at once poetic and singable.

Woman's Athletic Progress

Atlanta Constitution.

A time is foreseen by Harvard's physical director when women, as a result of their devotion to athletics, will overtake man in physical development. By grace of tennis, golf, horseback riding, swimming and through gymnasium training young women who have leisure for such pursuits have greatly improved their physique within a generation. Yet the progress made, Doctor Sargent thinks, is only the beginning. Fashion, freedom from worry and other causes are all helping a development which will eventually make woman man's physical equal if not his superior.

It is not to be forgotten that woman is fast becoming man's equal in business and politics as well as his partner in athletic sports, and that she may be expected to assume her share of the cares and worries from which she is now free and which retard physical growth. There are other considerations. It has not been shown that a girlhood given to strenuous athletics is conducive to good looks in middle life or that an uncorseted outdoor existence fosters the desired symmetry of outline in the matron. Fashion may yet interpose objections. It is not impossible that a regulation of feminine college sports in the interest of scholarship and class standing may be enforced as the result of masculine agitation for an equality of the sexes in sport. But these considerations are beside the question. Given woman's attainment of physical superiority, will she temper her rule with mercy? Will she love, comfort and cherish him in return for centuries of masculine chivalry while her sex remained subject? Or will she emphasize man's inferiority, as in the case of the lower orders of life in which the female dominates?

Priest and Saloonkeeper

San Francisco Monitor.

A pastor in the archdiocese of Chicago, upon being paid ten dollars pew rent by a member of his parish who kept a saloon, returned the money, declaring that to accept it would handicap the church. In refusing the money, the pastor made it plain that the saloonkeeper and his family would be treated as others, and their pew retained, but the money he would not accept.

Whether the saloonkeeper, giving up his questionable business, made the matter public, or whether the priest himself did so, we can not say. But the pastor's letter has been "going the rounds." It is an epigrammatic document, and contains some timely reflections on the relations between the church and the saloon. The pastor declares that he does not believe in "absolute prohibition," but he "condemns the saloon as an institution because it is the school of drink where the boy starts in at his A, B, C about the time his beard begins to sprout, and according to his capacity in a long or a short time graduates with full diploma."

"The members of this congregation who call frequently at your place," says the pastor to the saloonkeeper, "give little or nothing to the church, for the good reason that they give it all to you. With temptation removed, their faith and natural good qualities would make them pillars of the church."

Here are some more of this priest's pointed sayings on the saloon question:

"All the money in the possession of the beer and whisky people of this country could not heal the wounds and black eyes inflicted upon the church by Catholic names written over beer kegs and dirty pictures."

"If the amount of money spent annually by practical Catholics with the only result of making holes in their stomachs, and giving scandal to their neighbors, were turned over to Doctor Kelley of the Church Extension Society, he could dot the Southern States with churches and schools even more profusely than Chicago and Joliet are dotted with saloons."

"The Catholic church, like a tender mother, has been conservative and charitable in dealing with her children who, against her wishes, have gone into the saloon business, but her charitable expressions have been used as war cries in behalf of whisky."

"The church wishes to get her people out of the unpopular trade, and her policy toward that end is growing more pointed and practical."

"Is it not opportune that Catholic saloonkeepers should listen to the advice of the Bishops of the Baltimore council 'To avoid a more useful and more honorable calling of life'?"

Small Talks

MALIHINI—I didn't know any better. But I know better now.

JOHN SMITH—Are you a member of the Daily Evening Whitewash?

CHARLEY HUSTACE, JR.—I won't run for Governor.

ALEXANDER HUME FORD—I have taken around two islands in the past two weeks.

JACK LUCAS—I'm not casting a word just now, but who opening that Republican mine?

FRED MAKINO—If they don't get the right in [illegible] I'll be out in a good deal less than ten months.

C. R. BUCKLAND—The Territory will have to return to the Cullinan immigration proposition.

SPEAKER HOLSTEIN—It's too hot about Cannon. He ought to come here and learn how to run a House.

CHARLIE CHILLINGWORTH—I understand that the inner circles of the party propose to leave no stone unturned this time.

CHARLEY HUSTACE, JR.—Your proposed Republican slate is simply a salvage, to sidetrack me as a matrimonial candidate.

SUPERVISOR LOGAN—There ought to be a statute to fine supervisors who stay away from meetings without good excuse.

SENATOR MAKEKAU—I'm pleased to see a gentleman now, but I'm going to run for the senate again in [illegible] I think I'll come back [illegible]

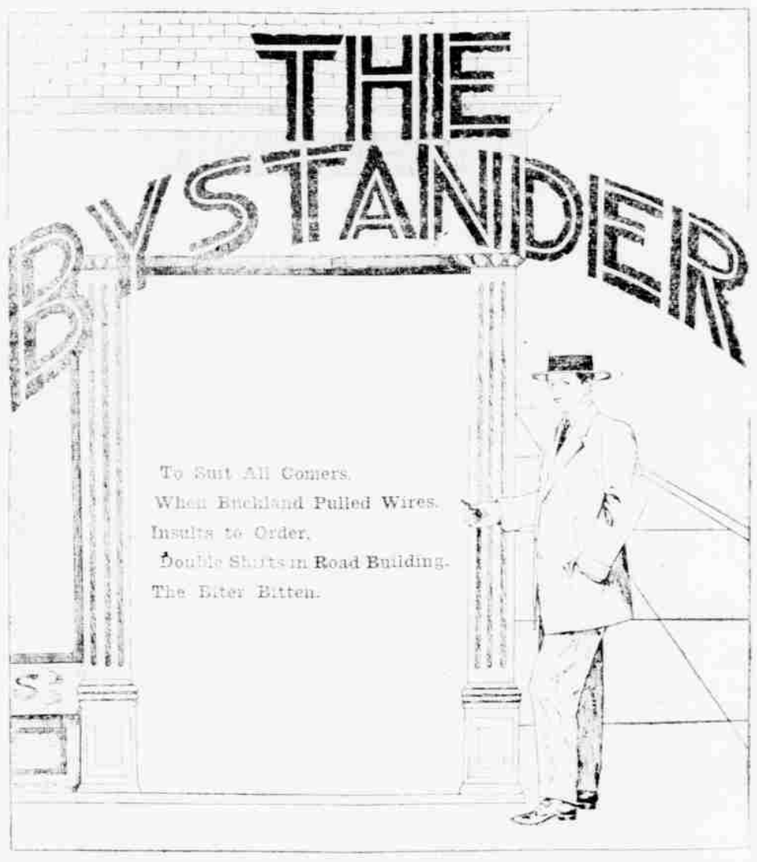
J. P. COOKE—It will be a good thing to have the primaries in December, as proposed at a special session in July, as this will not bother one party or the regular elections in November.

JOHN SMITH—The next new trail to be established is to be achieved by putting the Legislature within reach of the people. Some of the other new trails we will be less sure about as a permanent league.

COLLECTOR DRAKE—It is no longer possible for people to claim that they didn't know special tax receipt is a license to sell liquor. We send out pamphlets with our demands now, and explain that the Tax Assessor is a [illegible]

PROFESSOR BLACKMAN—It I had assumed that the [illegible] would be [illegible] I am afraid he would have lost [illegible] The majority who lived to run a school of result, and [illegible] Bond [illegible] much to be [illegible]

MR. NEVERWORKSY—We have had a great [illegible] at the [illegible] round the world and shall go back much refreshed in body and strengthening experience. I do not know how to express our thanks [illegible] Hawaii for paying our expenses from Honolulu to Honolulu and back.



A neat phrase was once sprung by a writer whose name I do not recall, about people possessed with brains able to hold two contrary opinions at the same time. I could not help remembering the phrase in reading the Bulletin's last expressions regarding passenger service and coastwise suspension. Last night it gave the following addition to the literature on the subject: "Remember the passengers, how they will grow in numbers if provided for by the steamship lines carrying the freights."

As near as I can make out, Honolulu's extraordinary evening newspaper opponent of the suspension proposition urges the following opinions: First, there are plenty of American steamers now for the local traffic; second, the American merchant marine should be aided by subsidy, so that there will be enough steamers; third, steamers are running to and fro with empty staterooms, and, therefore, it is a shame to think of allowing foreign steamers to do passenger business between here and the Coast; fourth, if there were more passenger facilities, there would be a great increase in the number of passengers; fifth, travel on the Wilhelmina.

It is a fine policy, and doubtless it suits many. Like a sort of journalistic department store of opinions, the evening paper mentioned is ready to hand out whatever is asked for. I would suggest that it inaugurate a new system in journalism: Let it run three or four editorial pages instead of one, and let the pages disagree ad libitum.

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I went out to see my old friend Buckland a few days ago, and found him stretched out on a lounge and covered with overcoats. "What are you doing here?" was my natural query. "Trying to get warm," was the answer, and the thermometer was over 80 degrees. "What is the matter?" I asked. "Don't know," came from the bundle of coats; "but I've got the drops." "The drops! What are they? You don't mean dropsy?"

It seems that Buckland has developed a tendency to "drop" anywhere. He will start to walk from one room to another and perhaps drop in the doorway. If he walks down the hallway, there is no knowing where he will drop, and it keeps the others in the house guessing where to stand from under, as he is still a hefty lump to get a drop on you.

Buckland has worked so hard to build up Hilo that he has run himself down, and now has to keep still and take nourishment. But he is beginning to hanker for other diet than raw eggs, milk and custard. He is not allowed to come into town for fear he might drop into an occupied baby carriage, or against a man carrying a basket of eggs.

My firm belief is that Buckland is hankering for work. I remember him up in the Executive building, first to arrive, last to leave, and many a night session with Governor Carter. He had Jack's work to do as well as his own, and any incidentals that were thrown his way. Buckland never got half the credit that was due him for the way he handled the Executive department when Carter was sick for so long and Jack on his way to the Azores. He was in touch with Roosevelt on Carter's condition; there was the Executive work all done, and Jack to be kept track of.

It was during my work as a newsgatherer that I came to know and admire Buckland as a diplomat. He never once told me a lie, or if he did I have not yet discovered it. There was one masterpiece, the "no" of which I have never yet fathomed. When you see W. O. Smith and several heads of the sugar agency firms leaving a Governor's office by the private door, late in the afternoon, it is fair for a newspaper man to assume that there has been something doing. That was my condition, but Buckland made me believe that I had been mistaken and diplomatized me into an assurance that I had not seen anybody. As proof, he threw open the door into Carter's room, which was empty. How he got Carter out I do not know, nor have I ever discovered what secret wire or signals could be conveyed, and how, from his own desk in that of the Executive in the adjoining room. I think there must have been a battery that gave Carter a shock, as he sat in his chair, as a gentle hint to move on. But Buckland will be around again soon. He has too much brain and too much work in him to stay under that bundle of overcoats.

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It is difficult to believe that any Honolulu editor would permit the following item to pass through his hands, but it did appear in the Bulletin, and, according to the "Malihini" who wrote it, it was written to order:

It is considered Infra Dig for a white man to be seen with a Hawaiian girl, or even a half white, yet the majority of these girls are charming and ladylike.

The "Malihini" is a new arrival employed on the Bluster, whose literary efforts have been ordered in designing a line such small as to be alone to herself, and must cease to be stamped up as suppressive. The "Malihini" was interrogated as to how and why he indulged in the above literary production, and his answer is that he was ordered to write the "Malihini" letters, on just such subjects and style as he has presented to the public, and that he passed the above item in to the editor, who O. K'd it and permitted it to be published. The "Malihini" adds that he was warned when he first arrived not to be too critical and not be seen with Hawaiian young ladies, as he would lose caste if he did. Being an utter stranger, he took his information as Holyword, and then decided to make his information public. He says he is very low, for he has learned that he is mistaken. He wasn't told he by the informant that there are many white people who come to the Islands whom the Hawaiian young ladies actually refuse to know.

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A story has drifted into town from Hilo that shows, if true, the entire ways the issue in that Crescent City that is growing so fast that it threatens to be stranded. It is the story of a reached Honolulu to order that no Hawaii [illegible]

[illegible] gambling, for robbery, which is [illegible] and [illegible] among the Hawaiians and the [illegible] is about as the [illegible] doing a work by contract, [illegible] [illegible] Now, [illegible] watching of the work is not among the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of something [illegible] around. He [illegible] Hilo. He had to have the [illegible] and [illegible] he [illegible] conversation. He might as well [illegible] [illegible] Accordingly, he took to [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible] the wolf from the door.

[illegible] Hilo [illegible]

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It was two weeks ago, almost the Mauna Kea, that W. A. Bailey and Jim Rose sang with Doctor Edwards, who cares for the health of the lepers of the Fifth Circuit. It was one week ago, on the same night little session, [illegible] [illegible] Edwards. He [illegible] at [illegible] $1.25.

The doctor received it from the hand of a stewardess here and marched [illegible]

(Continued on Page Five.)

SIDELIGHTS

HAWAII AS AN EXPERIMENT.

When the Great Kamehameha, some few [illegible] tried the experiment of dropping a thousand or two of his [illegible] in order to ascertain the relative strength of human [illegible] and Mother Earth, when the former had taken an aerial voyage of a few [illegible] yards before coming into conflict with the latter, [illegible] what a fad he had inaugurated. Ever afterward have we continued to [illegible] ourselves of every nature to the world's stock of knowledge by subjecting ourselves to any old kind of trial in any old [illegible]. Read the early [illegible], and the histories, and the scientific treatises, and, looking under the letter "H" or "S" you will find many a phrase running thus: "An interesting experiment along this line occurred in the Hawaiian Archipelago in 1848." Or, "This is clearly demonstrated by trials which took place concerning it in the Sandwich Islands in 1857." Or, "An interesting fact may be gathered from a careful study of conditions as they existed at Lahaina, Island of Maui (pronounced Mow-e), a South Sea Settlement, shortly before the accession of Emperor Kalakaua." Like Typhoid Germ Mary, we were born for experimental purposes, and are still being used as such.

The stars and stripes were hoisted here, taken down and put up again, as an experiment in the matter of expansion. A couple of years later we cheerfully submitted ourselves to a political surgical operation in order that it might be ascertained whether anybody but a New Englander, a native of Ohio, or an Irishman, knows how to run a government. Immigration reports teem with references to results of "experiments" in our commonwealth. "Isms" and "ites" and "dums" and other Chautauqua Circle ideas, say students of political economy and senators and congressmen should be given a trial down here. We are the gelatine preparation in which the germs are properly and scientifically developed. One mile square, forty individuals and a few hundred thousand dollars are devoted to establishing the fact that J. Lor Wallach's female rocks are fakes. Disappearing guns and masked batteries and new types of hidden submarines are to be tested respectively at Diamond Head, Waikiki and Pearl Harbor.

The last use to which we have been put for the purpose of advancing the interests of humanity is the limit. Hereafter, whenever anybody points the finger of scorn at Jim Quinn's suggested "reforms," or Coelho's views of fees to be paid for translation, or the esthetic taste displayed by Governor Frear in his selection of official wall paper, defenders of these vagaries may laugh, and say they are experiments, less costly and at least as promising of results as the resolution of that safety deposit vault of all the wisdom of the world, to wit, the United States senate, on the prohibition question in the Territory of Hawaii.

In the interests of science, and to show patriotism, I trust that everybody will get out and "vote"—I insist that the word shall be quoted or italicized. The good citizen should never neglect an opportunity of exercising the God-given privilege of suffrage. As an experiment, the male portion of our population, duly and properly registered, possessing the qualifications mentioned by the Organic Act, not having been convicted of an infamous crime, not being almond eyed or kimono clad, can, on the twenty-sixth day of the seventh month of the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth, "vote."

Should fears be entertained that the business man will not leave his desk, the office-holder his duties, and the sweat-of-his-brow man his task, long enough to enter the municipal two-by-four edge, and use the municipal lead pencil and contract printed ballot provided at public expense for the purpose of marking in the proper column a large X, I trust the Governor will declare the day a legal holiday. Perhaps a few water sports and baseball games might be likewise officially arranged. There might be enough of the ten-thousand-dollar appropriation left to offer some prizes for the best surfrider and the fastest baserunner.

It is entirely too bad, in the interest of the experiment, that the anti-saloon league is opposed to ballot box stuffing, for it could be done without any provision whatsoever for an election contest. Of course, the saloon men would not think of doing it, so the opportunity goes by the board.

As to the legislature to be elected with Kuhio next fall, the result of the postal card vote is not to be considered "mandatory." Just what that word implies, Noah Webster does not exactly inform me, but I gather from his few remarks that it means something to be obeyed. Hence would the conclusion follow that the gathering—it can not of course, be called an election—is to be like a bridge game at a Presbyterian church fair, that is, for amusement, and not for keeps; a demonstration of who are the best players, without material results to the winners of the title.

Just what the experiment is intended for has not yet been disclosed. But the patient has a splendid constitution, and the surgeon a world wide reputation, so there is little likelihood of fatal results. And the ten thousand part is all right, if for no other reason than that its contribution has caused the Governor to express his gratification therefor.

THE SENATE AND SALARIES.

Sidelights herein and hereby revives and resuscitates her puzzle column. The particular conundrum now propounded is this: Was the senate of the United States liberal or niggardly—some folks use the term "stingy"—in the matter of salaries for Hawaii?

Formerly members of the legislature of the Gibraltar were compelled to use their funds in framing and enacting liquor laws, immigration schemes, and revenue producing provisions for the sum of $200 biennially. They concluded the intellectual labor thus required was worth at least fifty shares of Ewa at par value, and made their prayer accordingly. Thirty, at $20 per certificate, was the amount granted by the arbitrators. Governor Frear, who heretofore has bought an automobile, maintained a mansion and gubernatorial dignity, sat on the lid, and entertained admirals, generals, visiting dignitaries and thoughts of resignation for $5000 per annum, with a measly contingent fund of $500 for postage purposes thrown in, had the legislators think for him that his assessed value should be at least measured in five figures, and through this source demurely suggested that his pay check for each month should be eight hundred and thirty-three dollars, thirty-three and one-third cents.

But Fletcher, hailing from the alligator State of Florida, was on this occasion from Missouri, and through his efforts, the voucher in question will be cut down $250 per month. Not increased $2000. Reduction from suggested increase, school.

Molly Smith's onerous duties looked good to the Hawaiian lawmakers—and the powers in the East were informed that instead of three, five thousand per annum should be his reward. Four was the figure fixed. One thousand more than before, one thousand less than requested. Horse and horse, some of the western writers on dice shaking would put it.

District Attorney Brockons was placed in the same class with the president of the board of health, ex officio Secretary of Hawaii. From three to five desired. Compromise four.

Marshal Brady's arduous duties didn't look [illegible] five-hundred-dollar annual increase to some economical senators, and in a cold-blooded, cruel manner they lopped off an even thousand, leaving an increase from $2500 to $3000.

The high cost of living gave Chief Justice Alfred S. Hartwell, $6000, and Associate Justices Perry and De Bolt $5500 each, an increase of $500, where an even thousand was asked. Each of the school judges would willingly have receipted for a like requested increase, but [illegible] are the justices to whom appeals from their decisions are taken, content with a similar reduction, leaving their net gain at the sum of nine hundred dollars annually.

The whole thing, including resolutions and the legislature, was done in fifteen minutes. Nobody made any fuss nor asked for information. Depew stated that he and Fletcher had fortunately [illegible] a closer ear that morning, and had agreed on the figures. Whether the [illegible] was made when they matched nickels to see who paid the fare was not disclosed.

On the whole, I should be inclined to [illegible] the idea of motives to the senator lady, and hope that when the bill came back for some a trade, and the south winds will be working [illegible] dollars awarded our faithful servants will be restored. Anyway, it is time enough the various eligibles organize some which Emerson, in our glorious climate can step in and do the rest.

THE ANTIOPIUM CRUSADE.

Engaged in racking my mind on Friday morning for a proper selection of a subject for the Sidelights corner, I [illegible] the advice of my assistant. He was engaged with his pipe and the perusal of a speech in the Congressional Record which he said contained a [illegible] healthy exercise for the methods employed by Uncle Sam Pecksniff to prevent much needed legislation. In response to my somewhat [illegible] he is apt to get

(Continued on Page Five.)