

MAHUKA FIRST LAST AND ONLY

(Continued from Page One.)

a reasonable length of time, to which was added an amendment offered by R. W. Shingle, that failing in acquiring the additional land "to have the federal building constructed upon the property already acquired." A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, and after the atmosphere of uncertainty concerning what the federal government would think if the business community expressed another choice, the tabling motion carried by thirty-seven to eight.

Two Chairmen.

J. P. Cooke, for the chamber of commerce, and W. F. Dillingham, for the merchants' association, presided, the former handling the motions. He read the call for the meeting issued by the chamber, another identical call having also been issued by the merchants' association.

J. R. Galt then opened the discussion by going into the history of the site matter, preparatory to introducing a resolution. The Mahuka site, he explained, had been acquired and an appropriation made by the federal government for the construction of a public building thereon. At the last session of congress, acting on the views of the treasury department that this was too small a site, congress appropriated \$350,000 for the purchase of more land, the amount, he understood, to be taken from the \$850,000 appropriated for the construction of the building.

Mr. Galt felt that it would be conceded by many that the additional land could not be secured for \$350,000, that condemnation proceedings would have to be started and that the matter might ultimately be taken before the United States Supreme Court for settlement. It was felt that if such proceedings were commenced there will be a long delay before anything definite could or would be accomplished with the building.

Another building site was now offered, and Rudolph Spreckels, he said, would speak upon the matter. Mr. Spreckels had made an offer on behalf of the Spreckels estate to the effect that in view of the possibility of the abandonment of the present site, the Spreckels property could be offered as a substitute, as it was near the Mahuka site and close to the proposed extension of Bishop street. If the business community selects the Spreckels property as the second choice, then Mr. Spreckels was willing to hold the property for a definite period of time. The offering of the Spreckels property was not with the idea of effecting a change in the site for the building. Mr. Galt then read Mr. Spreckels' offer, addressed to James F. Morgan and W. F. Dillingham, which was as follows:

Spreckels' Offer.

On behalf of the trustees of the Estate of Claus Spreckels, I beg to inform you that if the lot belonging to said estate, situate on the makai Waikiki corner of Merchant street and the extension of Bishop street, containing about 57,651 square feet, is desired by the United States Government as a site for a federal building, the trustees of said estate will at any time before the first day of April, 1911, accept the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars therefor; provided that the two above named associations approve this day of the above described site as their second choice, in the event of the Mahuka site being abandoned for any reason.

Mr. Galt then stated that he wished to emphasize the statement that there was no wish to abandon the present site, but the Spreckels property was offered in case there should be an abandonment altogether of the Mahuka site. He then read a resolution, seconded by W. H. McInerney, as follows:

"Second Choice."

Whereas, Congress has appropriated an amount not to exceed \$350,000 for the purchase of additional ground space for a federal building in Honolulu, and Whereas, the additional space desired consists of ground and buildings adjoining the Mahuka site and located on the Waikiki side of Fort between King and Merchant streets, and

Whereas, it seems doubtful that said property can be secured for the amount of said appropriation, in which event further action will have to be taken by congress with the possibility of long delay covering possibly a number of years before a permanent and satisfactory site for a federal building can be secured, and

Whereas, Mr. Rudolph Spreckels, for the Spreckels Estate, has offered the property bounded by Merchant, Alakea, Queen and the proposed extension of Bishop street, which property is located diagonally across the street from the Mahuka site, and which property is in area almost equal to the area of the Mahuka site and the additional ground space desired, and

Whereas, Mr. Rudolph Spreckels has promised not only to hold the Spreckels land open and available for purchase for a federal building site for such reasonable time as it may be necessary to definitely determine by awards through condemnation proceedings the value of the adjoining property bordering on Fort street, and to allow of further action by congress, if necessary, provided he takes any action without his approval would be not only prejudicial to our interests but disheartening to the Delegate.

Therefore,Resolved, That if the federal government can not acquire the additional land now sought and erect thereon a suitable federal building within a reasonable length of time, it is the sense of this meeting that the property known as the Spreckels site, being the block bounded by Merchant, Alakea, Queen and the proposed extension of Bishop streets, be hereby considered as the next best available location for a federal building.

Be it Further Resolved, That the United States Government be immediately notified through the secretary of

the treasury of the action taken at this meeting, being a joint meeting of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of Honolulu.

"Second Choice."

R. W. Shingle offered an amendment to be inserted in the "Be it resolved" section after "length of time," as follows: "Or failing this, to have the federal building constructed upon the property already acquired by the federal government for such purpose, it is the sense," etc.

"In other words," he said, "if we fail to acquire the additional property, we recommend that the government remain on the original Mahuka site."

J. A. Kennedy wanted to know what a "reasonable length of time was." Cecil Brown, for answer, said that we could not dictate to the United States government as to what might be considered a reasonable length of time. We have to wait the action of the secretary of the treasury and also of our Delegate to congress. It was up to the government.

It was explained at this juncture that the option on the Spreckels property expired April 1, 1911.

General Discussion.

Cecil Brown, then seconded Shingle's amendment. He believed everything should be done as far as possible to gain the additional area on the Mahuka site block for \$350,000, and if that cannot be done, to fall back upon the original, or present, Mahuka site. Failing in this, then of course Mr. Spreckels offer might be considered second choice.

Mr. Galt said he was very glad to accept the Shingle amendment, as it was the intention of the mover of the resolution to adhere to the original site.

Mr. McClellan wanted to know if Spreckels' offer included the old telephone corner and was informed that it did not. Mr. Paris said that Mr. Spreckels was conferring with Mr. Hendricks, owner of the corner at that moment, and hoped to get the corner. If he did he would take care of Mr. Hendricks on the opposite corner which Spreckels also owned.

James Steiner made some objection to recommending another site, as he was one among several who had subscribed money to open up Bishop street along the line of the present Mahuka site. If the additional area could not be procured, then keep to the original site, was his idea.

Mr. Shingle explained that in offering the amendment he did so in order to protect Mr. Steiner and several others whom he had solicited for sums aggregating \$18,000 to put through the Bishop street extension. Mr. Spreckels put in about \$2900 of this. He felt it his duty to protect those who had made these contributions. "I feel we should fight to the last ditch for the present Mahuka site."

Mr. Galt said there was no question of changing the Mahuka site. "We ought to have it, and I am prepared to fight for it," he said amid applause. "If for any reason, the government decides to abandon this site then we want to be in a position to show our further wishes in the matter of a site."

Mr. Kennedy came back with a request about the "reasonable length of time" and suggested that six months was hardly enough time for the Spreckels option. Mr. Galt agreed with him. He said he was surprised when he read Mr. Spreckels' letter to see that date set that was so near.

L. A. Thurston supported Mr. Galt in his contention in favor of adhering to the original Mahuka site. He felt that to express any second choice preference at all weakened their position. He said he was originally in favor of the Irwin site, but the Mahuka site was selected. It did not seem sound to him to weaken their support of the Mahuka site by declaring now in favor of a second site. If the Mahuka site is finally abandoned he did not want to be on record as favoring the Spreckels site when he believed yet in the Irwin site. If the Mahuka site was put out of the running then let all the other sites be brought forward. He did not want to complicate the Mahuka site by bringing in others at the present time.

W. H. McInerney spoke about certain parties speaking to him about leasing portions of the Spreckels estate. Mr. Spreckels is willing to lease. When it was proposed to abandon the Mahuka site and he was asked if he would make an optional offer of his property he was willing to do so. Mr. Spreckels was willing to hold the property unencumbered until a definite time. Mr. Spreckels assured him that Hendricks was disposed to deal with him in regard to the corner property.

Mr. Thurston said he was acting as Mr. Spreckels' attorney in this and other matters, but this had not deterred him from voicing his own objection to the Spreckels substitute. Mr. Spreckels wants to make use of the property and derive an income from it. "I don't think that the condemnation matter is going to be settled for some time," he said. Mr. Thurston said he expected an appeal would follow the proceedings, thus tying up the matter in the courts for some time. It might be two or three years.

At this juncture W. Walters moved an amendment to lay the resolution on the table.

Governor Explains.

A call was made for George B. McClellan to make a statement, and the latter suggested that Governor Peary be called upon. The Governor stated that no action whatever would be taken in congress without first consulting the Delegate.

"You can not get anything through congress without the approval of the Delegate," said the Governor, "while he takes any action without his approval would be not only prejudicial to our interests but disheartening to the Delegate."

The Governor stated that he was present as a member of the chamber of commerce and not in his capacity as Governor. His personal choice was the Irwin site. When he came into office the Mahuka site had been decided on and he had passed things in that direction. He had not changed his opinion concerning this site, but if there was any preponderance of influence in favor of any other site, then he was willing to put his personal selection in the background.

Mr. Galt said, had already acquired some of this site and he had been told that the government has ordered condemnation proceedings to be quieted in this respect. He had no official statement of that fact. He did not know whether or not \$250,000 was

enough to secure the remainder of the block. But he was inclined to believe it was. There were two questions; the first was whether we should indicate a second choice or not; would that weaken the fight for what seems to be the first choice? Would it not be embarrassing to us in the future to indicate a second choice. Every one knows the next session of congress is the short one, lasting until March 4, 1911, and these condemnation proceedings can not be brought before that time. Spreckels offer holds good to April 1. It seems that nothing could be done until the following congressional session and it would be a year and a half before congress can authorize a second site.

He felt that the community should avoid taking snap judgment about indicating a second choice. He was not present to advocate a particular site. There was a present Mahuka site already obtained. And then he named over the various other sites that could be used—the Irwin, Allan, Spreckels and Bishop sites. The whole exercise, or Irwin block might be taken in for the site, an admirable place in keeping with the attempt to make a civic center.

Money Might Revert.

Frank Dodge asked if the \$350,000 would be available for another site. The Governor thought it would revert to congress if it was not used for the Mahuka site extension. Mr. Dodge was in favor of taking what we now have.

Misapprehension Abroad.

Mr. McClellan said there was some misapprehension as to what can be done. Congress has appropriated money for the first site and acquired it and then has passed a law to proceed to acquire by condemnation another portion of the block. Court proceedings will be begun at an early date. No transfer of this money can be made to a different site without special action by congress and nothing would be done by congress unless it had the sanction of the Delegate. This whole appropriation was the particular work of the Delegate, due to his personal influence with the members of the public buildings committee. That being the case it is obvious that congress is not going to change the site except upon the approval of the Delegate. When he felt convinced he knew what the public here wanted he acted. But if there is diverse opinion I do not think he would move for a change of site. He had had many interviews with the supervising architect and the treasury secretary about the building and site. It should be kept in mind, he said, that the area of the Mahuka site was about 50,000 square feet. The only object of the federal government in asking for this additional area was for the purpose of having more room to build a larger building on.

"If congress wishes the building on the original site if the additional grounds can not be obtained," he said, "they would proceed with the construction of the building on the site already acquired."

Shock to Congress.

"I think the Delegate would be glad to be informed of the question of whether, if you can not get the additional area, you would be willing to keep to the original site. I believe an expression from this community that it would rather proceed on the original site, would be proper. If the community doesn't want the larger building I think the Delegate would like to know. It would shock congress probably to have a community turn back an appropriation for a public building, but if that is to be the state of affairs here, congress and the Delegate would be glad to know it. It was a matter of some surprise around congress that Honolulu should have gotten such a big appropriation for a public building considering the size of the city."

In answer to a query from A. Lewis, Jr., Mr. McClellan said that in his judgment, if the community decided that it wanted the building to remain on the smaller site that could be done and the government would proceed to build the smaller building.

Mr. Spreckels came in at this moment and said that his offer did not include the Hendricks corner, as Hendricks was not willing to accept the price offered him. As to the length of the option Mr. Spreckels said he could hardly be justified in making it longer as it was part of an estate.

J. A. McClellan said he was for the Mahuka site enlarged, but the Mahuka site if it could not be enlarged, and not for any third choice.

A vote was taken on the resolution to table and this carried 37 to 8.

A question arose as to whether the resolution was really downed, and this was cut short by Mr. Galt, with the consent of his second, Cecil Brown, withdrawing it.

And therefore, the two organizations stand pledged for the enlarged Mahuka site, with the present Mahuka site without the enlarged area as second choice.

Those Who Voted.

Among those present were J. P. Cooke, chairman for the chamber of commerce; Secretary Wood of the chamber; W. F. Dillingham, chairman for the merchants' association; Governor Peary; Rudolph Spreckels; George B. McClellan, A. Lindsay, Jr., C. Du Roi, Frank Dodge, John Drew, Colonel Soper, W. J. Cooper, Chas. Falk, Mr. Marshall, Oscar White, George Lycarous, Ed. Tovey, James Steiner, M. A. Gonsalves, Charles Falk; and the following members of the chamber of commerce: C. H. Atherton, E. G. Atherton, A. W. T. Bottomley, Cecil Brown, R. J. Beatty, G. Fred Bush, George P. Casco, Robert Canton, J. P. Cooke, T. Clyde Davies, W. F. Dillingham, H. Fowler, J. R. Galt, J. A. Gilman, George Gould, A. R. Harris, Jr., E. W. Jordan, James B. Castle, J. A. Kennedy, T. J. King, E. F. Lange, A. Lewis, Jr., E. J. Lowrey, C. N. Marquez, J. A. McClellan, W. H. McInerney, E. A. Mott-Smith, E. H. Paris, T. H. Petrie, W. Pfenhauer, George Rodick, R. W. Shingle, G. W. Smith, E. L. Spalding, E. D. Tenney, L. A. Thurston, H. M. von Holt, J. T. Warren, Albert Waterhouse, Norman Watkins, J. E. Wichman, W. Walters, A. A. Young.

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ROYAL PRINCE AND A SULTAN

(Continued from Page One.)

were issued from the secretary's office, signed by the adjutant-general of the national guard practically creating martial law while the prince was traversing the streets.

"You can see the prince this time all right," announced Secretary of the Territory Mott-Smith yesterday. "No plans have been made to receive him this time."

Adjutant-General Jones, N. G. H., gave voice to similar sentiments. The prince can come ashore if he wants to and the streets will be absolutely clear for him. It is likely that the prince's cigarette cases and medals have all been distributed by this time, so why make a fuss over him.

Comic Opera Sultan Coming.

But this will be the Sultan of Sulu's first visit to Honolulu. He is an interesting character and has been launched to fame through the medium of a comic opera entitled "The Sultan of Sulu." The little Sultan met the first Americans who invaded the Philippines in the barbaric garments of his sultanhood, but he is returning home in the latest cut of clothing turned out of Bond's. It is quite likely that the local army officers will take an interest in him, as many have had occasion to greet the little Sultan in his homeland while they were on duty there.

He has sold about \$200,000 worth of pearls since leaving Sulu and up to the time he left Cherbourg. He intends hiring American schoolteachers with a part of the pearl money to go to Sulu and teach his young subjects the American vernacular.

He indignantly denies that he has more than one wife. He did have four at one time, not two hundred, as he has been credited with having; and four were quite enough.

With the Sultan is his brother and heir apparent. The brother is Datto Rajah Muda Mahal Wasit. His suite were quite indignant on arriving at New York because they had to travel steerage in the overcrowded steamship St. Louis.

Prophet's Descendant.

They were the Hadji Guan, the Hadji Thair and the Hadji Mahomed. The fourth of the suite was the Sahib Maydno, who is descending from the Prophet, and hence a Sulu gentleman of rank.

The Sultan and his brother were attired, on arrival in New York, in dark brown outway suits, gray bow ties and wore the Hai fez, called the copra. The Sultan wore black button shoes; his brother wore tan.

The Sultan is five feet five inches tall and has a number of gold teeth. Accompanying him, as interpreter, was Charles J. Werble, who once hiked with the Seventeenth United States Infantry and upon the expiration of his enlistment became a schoolteacher in the islands. Later he became useful to the Sultan as interpreter.

The Sultan explained that while he once received an income totaling about \$100,000 as revenues from the pearl fisheries and other industries, as well as from the Spanish government and his own people, his resources were reduced to a yearly salary of \$3000 from the United States government, paid in monthly installments of \$500, plus "Mex." and a salary of \$5300, in Singapore dollars, from the British North Borneo Company, totaling about \$9300 in American money.

Seller of Pearls.

He, therefore, took his pearl selling trip, beginning June 12. On June 19 he reached Singapore and began selling pearls. He disposed of \$100,000 there and sold all the way to France, disposing of another \$100,000 worth.

On shipboard approaching the United States he was advised by Colonel De Bora, who was of the Boer army, to inform Washington by wireless of his arrival, so that he might be properly received. As a result Colonel Hugh L. Scott, Fourteenth Cavalry, was detailed to greet him. Colonel Scott knew him in the insurrection days and saw with pleasure that the Sultan carried an easy handled cane, presented him by the Philippine Commission, then headed by Mr. William H. Taft.

While the Sultan was stripped of his power and his office by the American occupation of the Philippines, and consequently he lost the standing in regard that he once had, he is to be accorded a semi-official reception and will meet President Taft. He and Mr. Taft have known each other for ten years. They met when Mr. Taft was governor of the Philippines. In those

days the Sultan used to familiarly call Mr. Taft "Governor."

The Sultan is accompanied by a party of fourteen. It is not known how many of his wives, if any, are with him.

The Sultan ascended the Sulu throne in 1894. Since the Americans took possession of the place his power has gradually diminished, until today he is the titular head of the people.

NEW VACCINE FOR LEPROSY

(Continued from Page One.)

substance, which he has termed "Nastin" and which has been previously tried by us, with negative results.

"We gave several of our patients chaulmoogra oil in increasing doses, in some cases we accomplished this by inhalations of ozone. We observed, as many investigators have before, some patients while taking chaulmoogra oil, show a marked improvement in their general condition, and one of our patients, an early case, apparently recovered while taking this remedy, and was discharged by the board of health as cured. It is doubtful whether we can ascribe this result to the chaulmoogra oil or not, for it is equally probable that this case was one of the arrested types, as others have observed them.

"In a few experiments with potassium iodide we were able to satisfy ourselves of the observations, so often made by other investigators, namely that in some cases of leprosy, potassium iodide, when administered in full doses, causes very similar reactions to those observed when tuberculin is given to a leper, i. e., fever, malaise, etc. That such is not always the case, however, is shown by the fact that one of our patients, receiving such treatment, did not react even at doses of 100 grams.

"We believe that potassium iodide as well as chaulmoogra oil deserve further investigation in the treatment of leprosy, that neither of them is often curative, but they may be a valuable adjunct to some form of specific treatment, which the cultivation of the lepra bacillus outside of the human body now permits us to hope for.

"We have tried minute doses of tuberculin, but are unable to perceive any beneficial results. Large doses of this substance have, of course, been often tried in the past in the treatment of leprosy and, like potassium iodide, apparently make the patients worse, but certain investigators believe that this may only be apparent, as it is held in the case of potassium, and urge a further trial of tuberculin.

"Another work which has been successfully undertaken during the past year is the cultivation of the bacillus of leprosy on artificial media by the method advocated by Mr. Moses T. Clegg, while serving at Manila. This success is of great significance in so far as it permits us now to manufacture a vaccine from the infecting organism, and in fact, such vaccine has already been prepared by this station and the administration of same on patients, under our care was commenced recently. At present we have only administered a few small doses and therefore are not able to make any reports as yet on the effects obtained from this substance.

"As aforesaid, the treatment on the patients at Kalawao had to be abandoned, owing to the closure of the Kalawao station. It is hoped, however, that sufficient funds will be appropriated by congress, for the next fiscal year, to permit an increase in the scientific force, to undertake even the most important parts of the problems which the cultures of the bacillus of leprosy have made possible."

LAU TONG LOSES HIS SUIT AGAINST WHITE

For the second time in two years Lau Tong, father of the boy who was killed by the automobile of E. O. White, lost out in his case in the circuit court yesterday, wherein he was seeking damages from White. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant in the morning.

E. O. White's machine, driven by himself, collided with a bicycle at the corner of River and Beretania two years ago. Of the two boys on the wheel, one was the son of Lau Tong, he being killed, while the other was badly injured. A former trial resulted in a hung jury.

THE HINT THAT FAILED.

"Wit—A tree, you know, gets new clothes every spring—hat, parasol, everything!"
"Husband—Yes, darling, and makes them all itself!"—Milegenda Blietter.

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