

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

RODRICK O. MATHESON EDITOR

TUESDAY OCTOBER 11

SUGAR—96 Degrees Test Centrifugals, 3.90. Per Ton, \$78.
88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 6½d. Per Ton, \$79.87.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, October 10.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, trace.
Temperature, Max. 80; Min. 74. Weather, fair.

THE GREAT WORK ON MOLOKAI.

One of the things of the greatest importance to Hawaii in general, and to Hawaiians in particular, accomplished at Washington by Kuhio during his three terms as delegate, has been the securing of appropriations under which the scientists of the nation have been given the opportunity of studying the causes, cases and possible cures of leprosy at Kalawao, Molokai. It is true that the appropriations have been found insufficient for the scientists to carry on their great work for the benefit of all mankind as completely as they have desired, but the money for a leprosy hospital has been voted, some money for the carrying on of investigation work was voted and scientists were commissioned to seek for a cure for that which, heretofore, had ever been considered incurable.

As a result of this, already it has been demonstrated that the world of science is on the brink of a great discovery. Applying what had been discovered in the Philippines by Moses T. Clegg, Doctor Currie and Doctor Brinckerhoff, of Hawaii, have made greater progress toward the discovery of a leprosy cure in the past year than all the scientists of the world in all time had accomplished before. It is too early to say that a cure for leprosy is within reach, but it is a fact that the scientists have now succeeded in covering the preliminary steps leading toward that cure.

Already Doctor Currie has announced that a vaccine has been prepared and is being experimented with on Molokai. It may be that the cure has already been discovered and only requires time for the demonstration.

At the present time, the work at Kalawao has been suspended, owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation. It is hoped by the eager scientists, however, that Kuhio will be able to keep up his good work in securing needed appropriations and that the necessities of Molokai will be among the first things to be attended to by him upon his return to Washington.

The interest of the whole world is centered in the experiments to be carried on at Molokai. There are few countries in which leprosy has not its victims and if as a result of the Molokai work a cure is found for this most dreadful of diseases, not only Hawaiians but men and women of every race will have reason to rejoice.

It is necessary, of course, that there be money provided for this great work. That can be left to Kuhio, who has succeeded before and who will succeed again.

CHINA'S ANTICHRISTIAN CAMPAIGN.

Not long ago word came to this country that the graduates of the Christian colleges in China were winning the highest government positions. This success, or some other reason, it now appears, has aroused the enmity of the followers of Confucius, and antichristian measures are being adopted by the government which may embarrass the American schools and colleges there, says the Literary Digest, summing up the Chinese situation. While the Christian missionaries in China are not at this moment called upon to resist "unto blood," yet, according to the "Eighty-fifth Year-Book" of the Berlin Missionary Society, just issued—

The sentiment of the government is distinctly hostile to Christianity. The Wai-Wu-pu, or Board of Foreign Affairs at Peking, has issued a decree forbidding any Chinese to found an independent church, or to collect any funds for the Church. A general desire seems to prevail that the extension of Christianity in China should be checked.

These somewhat general and guarded statements are enlarged upon by the Kreuz Zeitung (Berlin), the organ of the Clericals, in which we read that Chinese Christians, although still believers, dare not now make an open profession by going to public worship; that they find it impossible to obtain justice in the law courts, and yet they remain secretly steadfast in the faith. This paper continues:

While these facts are in a measure encouraging, we can not at the same time fail to see that general opinion in China is hostile to Christianity and, after Christianity, to Buddhism. It certainly is more hostile than ever before. The teaching of Confucius forms the national religion and it is on the basis of this that China desires to institute political, commercial, and intellectual reforms, in short, to modernize the efforts of the reformers are directed. These reformers are themselves people. "China for the Chinese," that is the goal toward which for not inclined to favor Christianity, and that the native Chinese who work as reactionaries are positively hostile to it is quite to be expected. The reformers are very willing to learn from the whites and the Christians, but they would like to employ the learning so acquired in the service of the national religious sentiment and, as far as possible, in opposition to the Caucasian world. They wish to avert the possibility that Western civilization should supplant Chinese civilization, and Christianity take the place of Confucianism. They look forward to the day when China shall be completely free from European power, and every other foreign influence.

Speaking of the fact that the graduates of the Punahele missionary colleges have been refused a right to vote at the election of members to the newly constituted Provincial Assemblies, the London Outlook observes:

Almost all adult Chinese male Christians, and the bulk of those non-Christians who have received modern education, are alumni of the missionary colleges; so it follows, in the first place, that Christians will be excluded from the earlier Assemblies. That this in itself is regrettable will probably be conceded by all Europeans, not only by reason of the loss of a religious leaven, but particularly because social legislation likely to be introduced by foreign-trained members will not perhaps occur to those who have not had that advantage. In other directions the effect is likely to be still more disquieting.

The purpose of the decree is quite obviously to check the further multiplication of missionary colleges and schools, and to reduce promptly the attendance at those already established.

WHATEVER HAPPENS, ROME SUFFERS.

In the complex political situation in both Portugal and Spain only one thing seems to be agreed upon. That is, whatever party or faction happens to be in power, the Roman Catholic Church has to suffer. In Portugal, prior to the revolution, the government was engaged in a dispute with the Vatican and had already commenced to take vigorous action against the monastic orders; now, with that government crumbled, the new government takes even more drastic steps against the religious orders and the mobs destroy church property.

In Spain, when the republicans undertook a revolution in Barcelona a year ago, the revolutionaries turned their attention first to the churches, nunneries and monasteries, desecrating altars, destroying church buildings and going even to the despicable lengths of dragging dead nuns from their graves and exhibiting the bodies along the streets. The government put down that revolt with a heavy hand and the alleged leader of the mob, Doctor Ferrer, was tried, condemned and shot to death. But, although mob violence on the part of the enemies of the government toward the church was not tolerated, the government did not hesitate on their part to close many church schools, expel the members of many of the orders and confiscate church property.

It is rather significant that there has been no utterance from Rome regarding recent events in Spain and Portugal.

The Tokio Jiji has discovered a new use for missionaries, school teachers and government officials in Japan's new territory of Korea. That paper recommends that all religious and secular teachers and all officials sent from Japan to Korea, who happen to be bachelors, should at once secure Korean wives and thus commence the assimilation of the two races. The Jiji states, regretfully, that the women cannot be compelled by law to marry Japanese, but announces, hopefully, that it is generally understood that they are quite willing.

There is to be a great celebration in Calcutta in May next, when the 2500th anniversary of the birth of Buddha will occur. Leading Buddhists from a score of nations will take part in the ceremonies and the event will be one of great religious as well as political importance.

DOCTOR RAYMOND'S STAND.

The announcement on the part of Doctor Raymond, that he has left the Democratic party rather than submit to the rule or ruin dictation of McCandless, is only a public declaration of what the great majority of the white Democrats are deciding privately. Doctor Raymond's manly declaration will probably be followed by public announcements on the part of others that they have renounced McCandless and all his works.

It is natural that this should be. Nothing in the Democratic platform, and nothing in any of the public utterances of the Democratic leaders affords any thinking Democrat any opportunity or excuse for supporting the Democratic candidate who heads the ticket or any of the others who are lending him their support by appearing on the ticket with him.

The Democratic platform is a jumble of irreconcilable ideas combined with the impossible and the demagogic. The various attempted explanations on the part of McCandless have been more in the nature of insults to intelligence than appeals to reason.

If there is any good reason why McCandless should expect the support of what voters he is not paying, he has failed to mention it.

One of the most flourishing countries on the American continent today is the Dominion of Canada. This is the result of recent immigration. Every year during the past five there have been hundreds of thousands of newcomers flocking into the Dominion. The result has been a necessity for tremendous railroad development, a great demand for manufactured goods, increased activity in all lines of business and more work for everyone, oldtime residents and newcomers alike. So great has become the demand for labor through the prosperity of immigration that the Canadian government has recently announced its willingness to suspend the alien contract labor laws in order that more white laborers may be brought into the country. As a result of immigration, wages have gone up and even then there are not enough men procurable for all the work there is to do. Immigration pays.

POLITICAL LETTER TO YOUNG VOTERS

My Dear Boys:—In less than five weeks the political campaign of 1910 will be ended. This year you have three elections—to vote for a delegate to congress, to select the members of the new legislature and to choose the county officials for the coming two years.

It is difficult to determine which is the most important of the three elections. In the choice of a delegate you need a man competent to direct and influence thought and action towards this small and remote section of the United States. He must be a worker. In the legislature you need men who can amend or abolish bad laws, frame and pass wise ones. Whatever is done in the legislature is closely watched in Washington, so that you should guard against the election of radical and erratic fanatics who may thoughtlessly bring opprobrium upon the Territory and check its material and political advancement. For the management of your county affairs, you need the strong and upright candidates. Men who have made a success of their own business, and whose records are clean, are the safest to entrust with the management of your roads, the lighting of your city and the protection of your lives, homes and property.

Because these last come more to your attention, and because they are publicly discussed by your county officials in regular sessions, is probably the reason why such great interest is taken this year in the county election, as the county officers are responsible for the expenditure of large sums of money for your immediate benefit. You want that money spent to the best advantage, economically and effectively, and you have no use for grafters, spendthrifts or spoilsmen. You want no looting of the county treasury, no false auditing of the accounts, and no fake payrolls. You do not want to pay more of your money for mules, wagons, picks, shovels, rent, light, stationery, horses, buggies and automobiles than these articles can be bought for in competition in the city markets. You want officials who are fearless enough to expose wrongdoing and honest enough not to practise it.

Only a few years ago Link McCandless said: "It is better to vote for a Republican delegate, because the President of the United States is a Republican, and in the United States congress two-thirds of the members are Republicans."

But now Link wants you to vote for a Democratic delegate to congress, and the only reason he can give is because he has changed the color of his political skin and wants to be the delegate. Again, Link was kind enough to warn us that "the Democratic party wants free trade," and if they came into power "it would not be long before you would see the lands formerly planted with cane and rice ruined"; also that "THE WAGES WILL CERTAINLY BE REDUCED."

Then Link was kind enough to say: "This is a danger for us all, and a danger that we must look out for."

Yes, boys, look out for the danger—the danger of sending a Democrat to congress. Link said: "It is better to vote for a Republican delegate." So vote for Kuhio.

YOUR POLITICAL PARENT.

Canadian Reciprocity.

Bradstreet's.

Announcement was made this week of the interesting fact that negotiations looking to the arrangement of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada will be begun shortly after President Taft returns to Washington in October. A preliminary step has been taken in the matter by the President in securing from Ambassador Bryce a waiver of the formality of having the negotiations conducted through the British Embassy. It appears that the subject was discussed between Mr. Taft and the Canadian authorities at the conferences held in Albany last spring, when the tariff agreement between the two countries was under consideration. The spirit in which the President would approach the subject was then clearly indicated by him in public statements, and the Canadian premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and other high officials of the Dominion government are understood to be in favor of the plan for a treaty. No details of the proposed negotiations appear to have been arranged as yet, but President Taft is said to entertain the hope that the diplomatic exchanges will be well under way by the time that congress convenes in December. It is now generally believed, however, that the negotiations will be brought to a speedy conclusion.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR ALL GOOD MEN

To Come to the Aid of the Party in Making Victory One All Along the Line.

WORK ON TRACK LAYING AT ONCE

Rapid Transit Will Start on King Street Before End of This Week.

Work, and the hardest kind of work, will be exacted of all who profess to be party workers in the Republican ranks from now on to the end of the campaign, according to the edict which went forth from the headquarters of the Republican county committee last night. A meeting was held there with all the precinct officers and workers present.

Speeches were made by most of the leaders, including Chairman Atkinson, John Lane, R. W. Shingle and C. G. Ballentyne, the latter of whom has been made chairman of the precinct in the fourth district from which Charley Husack resigned. Mr. Ballentyne made one of the best speeches of the evening. He declared that the policy of forcing men in one's employ to vote as the employers' directed, was wrong. He believed in persuasion along the argumentative route. Discharging men, it done at all, because men were Democrats and the employer Republican, or vice versa, only made the discharged men remain Democrats or Republicans as the case might be. To persuade them to vote the opposite ticket made gains that counted.

While some speakers, other than those mentioned, were inclined to take a pessimistic view of things, the majority were sanguine that the Republican party would win the Democratic candidates all along the line. But there must be work on the part of everybody.

The actual campaign in the city will begin next Monday, when speechmaking will commence in various precincts. This week will be devoted to canvassing the situation.

Within six weeks the double tracking of King street from Punchbowl street to the Palama fire station will be completed and ready for traffic, and the ten new big cars recently received from the mainland will be equipped and put upon that line.

By the end of this week Manager Ballentyne of the rapid transit will have his gangs of men at work opening up the trenches for the new track. Only a block at a time will be opened up. The dirt taken out will be removed as fast as dug out, and the new foundation material dumped in and pressed by steam roller. Upon this will be laid the ties already selected, and on these the rails, the latter of which have been measured and those for curves already bent.

Along King street from Ania Park to Liliha the new track will be laid between the two tracks already there. When the new one is completed, the old makai track will be relocated, and when both are in readiness for traffic, the maula line, used for the present Liliha street connection, will be taken out altogether, and the Hotel street line terminus will be at the Oahu Railway station on King street.

As far as possible poles will be taken out and the two wires stretched on guy wires whose ends will be sunk into the front walls of buildings. Manager Ballentyne has secured the promise of most owners to do this. When the Fort street line was installed he wanted to use the buildings to sink the ends in but the owners feared the buildings would become electrified, and now they are willing to let the company use the walls. A street without poles is what Mr. Ballentyne wants to see.

SCARED BY A PICTURE THAT WAS NOT TAKEN

Sixteen out of the forty-two cases on the police court calendar yesterday morning were those of the gamblers caught at Honolulu Saturday night by Chief McDuffie and his men. Not one, however, put in an appearance for the evil eye had been given to each and they were mightily scared.

McDuffie has bought a brand-new camera, the best he could get for several hundred dollars, and has instituted a new procedure in police work. This with it, Saturday he took it down to Honolulu with him, together with several flashlight cartridges. After the raid was made the chief began to look for his pictorial outfit but found only his camera. The cartridges were a half mile away in the automobile.

A little thing like this, however, has no effect on Chief McDuffie. The laws of amateur photography cut no ice when the law of gambling is concerned, so the chief seized his camera and in a gruff voice ordered them to bunch up in the middle of the room, wikipiki. The scared Celestials duly obeyed and the chief went through the paces, the camera shutter clicked ominously and he and his staff walked off with highly satisfied airs. No picture was possible, but the gamblers failed to tumble. Next time the cartridges will not be left behind but as a start, for a start, the camera has worked pretty well.

The Chinamen told their attorney about the picture taking and discreetly stayed away from court. Every man jack of them is now doubtless studying the art of camera craft between games at Honolulu.

TAFT AND ROOT HOLD CONFERENCE

BEVERLY, Massachusetts, October 10.—President Taft and Senator Elihu Root of New York were in conference here today. There is much speculation as to the result of their discussion, as it is thought that the political situation was one of the main subjects of the conference. Root has long been one of the closest political associates of ex-President Roosevelt, and important results may follow his conference with Taft.

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