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MONDAY ..... DECEMBER 5, 1910

Blessed is the man who having profiteth much, abstains from giving us wordy evidence of the fact.—George Eliot.

Christmas can't be such a solemn affair to the holders of sugar stocks when the dividend list for the day carries more items than the sales sheet.

Pearl Harbor leads the appropriation list for the coming short session of Congress, but that doesn't mean it will be the first item for economical Congressmen to slice.

Commissioner Keefe will hit it right if he gives official sanction to every effort and measure that has for its object a permanent citizen population for the Territory of Hawaii.

Of course liberal appropriation should be made for the Hawaiian band. Honolulu should not disgrace its good name by allowing the band to pass out of existence or fall into disrepute.

President Taft has no small task on his hands in getting the Progressives and standpatters together for united action in the coming session. His success in this line is the hope of the Republican party two years hence.

The One Hundred Thousand will not materialize from efforts from the outside. Development and realization of the scheme must come through co-operation and endeavor from within. See to it that the activities, individually and collectively, keep pace with the glittering talk along the 100,000 line.

Mary Baker Eddy was a most remarkable woman and her teachings have resulted in great good to humanity, and even the wrangling among members of her church cannot upset the benefits derived by thousands whose mental condition and uncertain religious moorings made Christian Science a blessing.

Secretary Ballinger has not made such a reputation in other things that a subsidy labeled with his name does not start with great promise of success. On the other hand, if Mr. Ballinger is able to present to Congress a bill that will assemble all that is needed for building up the American merchant marine and at the same time adjust all the differences that have made a subsidy bill impossible for so many years, he will live in history as the man who did the greatest work of his generation, and perhaps his other shortcomings will be forgotten.

THEATER CROWDS AND THE BAND.

The remarkable change that has taken place in the city of Honolulu is evidenced in the crowds that frequent the theaters of the city nightly and more especially on Saturday evenings.

Five years ago, or even two years ago, the exhibition of our people crowding to overflowing the six or more theaters of the city would have been astounding. The town has gradually grown up to it however and the principal comment is a query as to how long it can or will keep up.

Saturday night crowds will continue to increase as long as the town continues to grow, and just at the present time there is no indication or suggestion that the population of Honolulu will move other than forward.

The population that wants to be amused is steadily increasing. We can't say much for the high order of taste that supports rag-time while the best artists can't get a full house, but it is foolish to quarrel with the people on this score. The amusement managers give what is called for and the result is plain.

These large crowds that flock to the theaters furnish among other things an argument for the continued support of the Hawaiian band as a public institution.

The municipal band if kept up to its old-time standard, serves a three-fold purpose.

It gives the people good music free, without in any way interfering with the enterprises conducted for profit.

It perpetuates the music of Hawaii, the Hawaiian songs and the instrumental selections that, under the influence of the cheap theater are in danger of passing out of existence. The Hawaiian band is an institution for preserving the folk lore and culture of old Hawaii as expressed in its beautiful music, that can be duplicated in no other place on earth.

It gives the public renditions from the world's masters of music, and is the only source the general public has for obtaining real music without paying a high price. And it stands to reason that music of this character should be put in the hands of a first class musical organization, one that will not murder it.

Let us not forget that the distinctively Hawaiian music can be kept alive in these days only through the Hawaiian band.

The best way to keep in step with the progress of a new era is to carry along the most commendable and popular features of the old.

The Bulletin welcomes the Mid-Pacific Magazine as the latest addition to the publications purposed to benefit Hawaii. Alexander Hume Ford has brought forth a production of which Hawaii may feel proud. The January number contains 164 pages of reading matter and many halftone cuts illustrative of Hawaii and the Pacific, all on the most expensive gloss paper. No expense seems to have been spared to make the Mid-Pacific Magazine an output of high standard in the printer's art. The advertisements in the magazine, that support it, run for the year 1911, so that the Mid-Pacific Magazine comes with a certainty of regularity, and as a promotion publication, outside of its splendid literary qualifications, The Mid-Pacific Magazine should be welcomed by every well-wisher of Hawaii.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

with water upon it brought $2.50 per acre.

"The great need in the dry portion of India is water, and at any place where we engineers can show the government at home a return of 4 per cent, upon the investment we get plenty of money for irrigation propects," he said.

"It means a revenue for the government, and, on the other hand, it means that the home government will not have to put money into the country to relieve famine, which was so common years ago and which now occurs occasionally, and that is why we can get plenty of money to put water on the land."

Mr. Murray has been in India for twenty-five years, and in that time he has been connected all the time with the irrigation work of the government.

He is now one of the six administration officers who have charge of the whole section of the country under and needing irrigation, the section which he has just had charge of comprising 22,000 square miles.

Some of the districts presided over by one of these administrative officers contain as many as 40,000 square miles, in which are several executive engineer officers and thousands of laborers.

"It is a great work," said Mr. Murray, his eyes lighting with thoughts of big battles waged against nature in the past quarter of a century. "We see our results in a few years, and it means something to a man who has worked hard.

"The dams with their life-giving water for the soil have saved hundreds of thousands of lives in the past few years and the men who designed the project and the others who carried out the work can take to themselves the credit for this great work for humanity. They can look upon a completed job with its reserve of water for a parched soil and say, 'I did that; it is my work and it is well,' and they can take thought of those benefits to a poor people in the midst of the toil of a great undertaking."

The great Kistner dam in India is now projected and this work when completed will hold a reserve of water to irrigate a million acres of ground now dry. The project is larger than the great Assoum dam of Egypt, the largest in the world, and it will cost when completed $35,000,000 reckoned in United States currency.

The reservoir of this dam will be seventy miles long and the water held back for irrigation will be 200 feet deep, a project so great that the lay mind fails to grasp its significance.

In speaking of the Nuuanu dam and Wahiawa dams here, Mr. Murray said that American engineers went on a different plan than those of England.

"I asked at Nuuanu how much rainfall the dam was to take care of, the surface from which the water drained into this basin, and nothing could be told me in exact figures on these matters. In India we know practically to a nicety how much water our dams will be required to hold, how large the area from which the water comes and the rainfall each year," said Mr. Murray.

On his way home Mr. Murray is visiting irrigation projects in different countries and will take a look at the Roosevelt dam in the United States on his way to England.

He is going home on long leave, but may retire, as he can do so under the civil service law of India, as he has served twenty-five years.

"I don't know that I want to stop now; it would be hard to quit everything, and I can go back and stay eight years more before I have to retire for age at fifty-five," said Mr. Murray. "I have been connected with large operations so long that I could not stop now, and I hope that I have many years before me of active work," he concluded.

HAWAII MAY BE NAVAL OIL BASE

Congressman Kahn to Work for Liquid Fuel on Transports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Improvements in the transport docks at San Francisco at an estimated cost of $1,125,000, oil burning furnaces for the transports that will effect a saving of $50,000 a year on each vessel, and a 5,000,000-gallon reservoir at the Presidio, so thta with its new pumping plant the post will be independent of any private concern for water supply, is the program Congressman Kahn will take up at once, first with the Secretary of War, and then with the House Military Affairs Committee, of which he is a member.

Kahn made an inspection of the transport wharfage facilities just before leaving San Francisco, and is prepared to make an active campaign for the improvements. As to burning oil on transports, he points out that their steaming radius will be increased from 3000 to 6000 miles, thus making it possible to make Hawaii a base for virtually the entire Pacific Ocean.

BULLETS NARROWLY MISS PASSENGERS

There is some mighty reckless marksmanship being displayed by what are claimed to be National Guardsmen in their almost daily practise at the rifle targets near Kakaako.

A score of passengers on board the Young Brothers' Waterwitch had a close call from being the mark for some stray bullets that hummed dangerously near their heads this morning. The practise is one that is bound to result in the serious injury or death of those traveling by launch or boat unless a halt is called. It is claimed that rifle practise should be directed towards another portion of the open sea when it is easily seen that to continue to fire at the established target means the possibility of stray bullets coming perilously close to incoming steamers or the pathway of small launches. The matter will be carried to the Federal authorities unless more care is exercised by the riflemen.

A novel German shoe has partitions to separate the toes. These terminate in soft pads pressing against the foot so that the thrust in walking is taken at the base of the toes instead of the point. Jamming of the toes into the toe of the shoe is prevented. It is expected that the deforming of the feet now so common will be avoided by this arrangement, and that walking will be more comfortable.

COAST TO COAST RACE ASSURED

Mining Man Offers Purse for Balloon Contest to Start On Pacific.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The proposed ocean to ocean balloon race was made a certainty today by P. Chester Thompson of New York, a wealthy mining man. Mr. Thompson hung up a purse of $11,000 for the event, making the single stipulation that the start be made from the Pacific coast and the landing within 50 miles of the Atlantic coast.

Charles J. Glidden of Boston, who received and accepted the offer, states that the race is now made certain, as Thompson has made the provision that $10,000 of the purse be used for building a balloon capable of making the voyage to be entered by the first association of international aeronautical pilots and piloted in the race by H. Helm Clayton of the Harvard observatory. The other $1000, Thompson desires put into a trophy for the successful pilot.

Glidden says that he has already asked for bids from balloon builders at home and abroad for a rubber silk craft of 160,000 to 200,000 cubic feet capacity for hydrogen gas, which he believes will make the journey from coast to coast to be made in four days. He has also had a consultation with Melvin Vaniman, the aeronautical engineer of the Wellman expedition, as to the advisability of using a dirigible. The balloon entered by the club, Glidden said, would be christened the P. Chester Thompson.

Do not let appearances mislead you. The man who wears a straw hat in October may own the mortgage on your wife's father's house. —Dallas News.

"I hear that author friend of yours is making a fine living by his pen." "Yes. He's stopped writing and gone to raising pigs."—Baltimore American.