

SPORTS

BARNEY JOY DOING WELL

"Barney Joy has improved immensely. He is a wonderful pitcher. This is the way George Angus, who saw Barney play many times in San Francisco, speaks of the Hawaiian who has been working his way through the Coast League and now has nearly reached the National League circles. In speaking of Joy and the sports which he saw on his trip, Angus said: "I saw Joy make good often in San Francisco. He is a great favorite with the people there, and when it is announced that he is going to pitch, the crowds which go out to the games are surprising. All that he needs now to become a wonder is a little more experience. He is not used to the coaching which a pitcher has to undergo up there."

"I saw him lose one game in which he allowed only one base hit. He gave three bases on balls, made a wild pitch and struck a man with the ball, all in one inning, and three runs were brought in as the result. I hear that he has been drafted by the National League and believe that he will make good in faster company without much trouble. He certainly stands very high in the estimation of the San Francisco baseball fans."

"I saw a little polo while I was in the East at Long Island. They play with much faster ponies than we use here, and they are much larger. Some of the ponies there are registered at fourteen and a half hands, but are every bit of fifteen and a half. They play a different game from ours. It is not as rough, but they hook mallets, which makes a great difference. Their fields are like billiard tables, they are so smooth and the turf is so perfect."

WARM WELCOME FOR POLO TEAM

According to a letter received by the last mail from one of the prominent polo players of San Francisco by a local man who is an enthusiast in the sport, the Hawaiian team will receive a royal reception if it makes the trip which is contemplated. The polo men from the Territory will be virtually the guests of the members of the Burlingame club and will be able to get enough polo to last them for a long time, from the succession of tournaments which are proposed.

The writer of the letter states that he will have arrangements made to meet the ponies of the local string at the local and have them taken out to Burlingame or San Mateo, where there will be plenty of room for them at the big racing stables of Charles Clark or Frank Carlson. He proposes that the first matches take place between the Hawaiians and the members of the Burlingame club and be the occasion of the opening of the new San Mateo polo field, which has been built at an expense of \$30,000 to replace the Burlingame field, which has been cut up for residence lots.

The next event will be the Clark tournament which lasts for a week and is an annual event. In the tournament last year the following teams were represented: Santa Monica, Santa Barbara, Riverside, Los Angeles and Burlingame. This year, besides those mentioned and the Hawaiian team, it is hoped and confidently expected that an English team will be on the grounds.

After the Clark tournament, which will take place in February, will come the Southern championships to be played at Coronado. These will also take up a week and will be the hardest fought for many a year, though the Burlingame team will be badly weakened through the loss of Lawson, probably the best back on the Coast, who is making a trip to England and will not be in California at the time of the tournament.

A week at Del Monte, with polo as the chief attraction, will follow, after which the Hawaiian players will have a chance to visit Pasadena and take in the annual horse show at which the pretty women of Southern California gather in great numbers and vie with the handsome animals in the showers of compliments.

There is one handicap to which the Hawaii team will be subjected. The tournaments are all played under the English rules, in which the players must keep on side and are allowed to hook mallets. Without practice it would be hard for the local players to make a good showing under these rules but they will be glad to play the local players under the rules which they are accustomed to in any other than tournament matches. With a few practice games the local men would soon catch the trick of the hooking position and the keeping on side would come easy to them after a little work on the field.

LINE UP OF TEAM COMING TO HAWAII

Mike Fisher gave out the complete line-up of his Honolulu champions yesterday. It is a strong array of talent and will be fully qualified to show the Hawaiian fans how the national game is played on the coast. The following players have signed with Fisher: Joe Nealon, George Hildebrand, Pearl Case, Helise Helmutter, Barney Joy, Nick Williams, Silvers Henry, Pat Donahue, Truck Eagan, Bill Deyreux and Dasher Dashwood. The Honolulu team are weak on battery material, so Mike will take along an extra battery to help the natives out. Joy will probably pitch against the Coast Leaguers.—Chronicle.

DEATH OF AN AGED PASTOR

Rev. J. S. Kalama, for many years a minister of Hawaiian churches, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Palama aged 73 years. For a time he was assistant pastor of Kawaiaho church under the pastorate of Rev. H. H. Parker. From 1875 to 1877 he was pastor of the Ewa church. He then accepted a call to Haili church, Hilo, where he remained from 1878 to 1884, being a predecessor in that historic church of Rev. S. J. Desha. He was afterwards a District Magistrate in Puna for a time. He had been in poor health for a number of years and made his home with his son, Representative Joseph Kalama. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Townsend undertaking parlors. The interment will be in Kawaiaho.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF PLAGUE IN FRISCO

San Francisco Call, Sept. 24: In order to allay such apprehension as is still felt by many who are influenced by exaggerated rumors of the number of plague cases which have broken out in this city, the Board of Health decided yesterday to issue an official report, which is indorsed and approved by the federal authorities. The report follows: There have been forty-two verified cases of bubonic plague since May 27, 1907; of these twenty-four have died. From our knowledge of the plague the prevention of a sudden outbreak in epidemic form can be predicted with assurance. But a certain number of cases will continue to occur for a considerable period in spite of all preventive measures.

RUPERT BLUE, Past Assist. Surgeon Marine Hospital Service. WILLIAM OPHULS, President Board of Health. Only one death has been reported since Saturday, and that occurred in Howard street. A peculiarity of the situation according to Dr. Blue, is that while but few cases arise, they are scattered throughout the city, and are not confined to any one locality. Some regret was expressed at the meeting of the health board yesterday that the extermination of rats did not proceed more vigorously; but satisfaction was derived from the fact that out of 185 rodents examined not one was infected with bubonic bacilli. This shows a decided improvement over the results of the last examination and is regarded as a hopeful sign by Drs. Blue and Ophuls, who are in charge of the work of sanitation.

The sum of \$750 was appropriated for the purchase of five refugee cottages to be used as district headquarters for the health officers and sanitary inspectors and to equip the buildings with necessary office furniture and telephones.

CARNEGIE COMPARES NEW AND OLD WORLD GLASGOW, Sept. 19.—Andrew Carnegie yesterday appeared as a eulogist of the municipal government of New York compared with the government of British cities in a speech delivered at a luncheon after the laying of the cornerstone of the Mitchell library. He said: "New York is held up before the world by her own yellow press as sunk in iniquity, with everything going to the bad and with nothing creditable whatever. To one who gets away from New York for half the year and is able to look on her from a distance there are three or four things that comfort him greatly." He compared New York with London and finds that upon these matters New York is in advance. Continuing, Carnegie contrasted New York's water supply with the usual supply in Europe for 8,000,000 people, with London's meager supply still in the hands of private companies, the purchase of which would cost enormous sums, whereas New York's supply was secured cheaply by a commission through foresight in purchasing property when its market value was small. He praised New York's parks, her wisdom in buying 7000 acres where there were many miles of drives through real woods, and said that the Thames embankment was fine work for London, but what was it when compared with Riverside of New York, the like of which no other city possessed and which was being extended seven miles.

QUININE THAT DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEAD LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets for Colds, Grip, Influenza or any Catarrhal disorders, Headache and Feverish or Malarious conditions. E. W. Grove's signature on every box. Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis, U. S. of A.

Fukugawa, Hesse Wanda and John Samoa were arrested yesterday on bench warrants, indictments against them having been handed down by the grand jury.

WALLACH SEES GOVERNOR FREAR AND COMES AWAY TRIUMPHANT

Convinced That He Has Gained His Point--- Tells of His Interview---Governor Not Communicative.

"Dr." J. Lor Wallach, accompanied by President Charley Notley, of the Home Rule party, and William White, a prominent lieutenant of the same political faith, called upon Governor Frear yesterday afternoon and emerged from the Robin's Egg-Blue chamber, after a two-hours' confab, with a "I came, I saw, I conquered" expression on each of their faces. The conference was attended by the three petitioners, by Secretary Mott-Smith and a stenographer and no others. The petitioners asked that the representatives of the press be admitted but this request was refused by the Governor, who asked that the conference be strictly private.

Wallach and his two backers arrived in state at the Capitol promptly at 3 o'clock, driving up in hacks, and went at once to the anteroom of the gubernatorial sanctum. Notley and Smith went at once into the Governor's room, the healer waiting outside with the reporters until a message asking him to step in was sent out. He was sprucely dressed in a new black suit, with a carnation in his buttonhole, and sported the latest thing in a Christie hat.

For two hours the conference lasted, the only sounds coming out to the outer world being Wallach's voice as he explained to the Governor what he could do to those men with "spots" on them.

But Wallach is confident that he has won over the Governor to his side and will be given a chance to carry out his plans as he has set them forth in the petition and the accompanying affidavit presented to the Governor yesterday. This assurance he has only from the general friendliness shown him by the Governor and the tenor of questions asked him, because the only definite answer the Governor made in regard to the petition is that he would have to go carefully over the transcribed notes of his shorthand man before answering finally one way or the other.

"But the Governor is a good and a fair man," said Wallach, "and I am sure he is going to give me a chance to prove to the world that I am not a fraud."

The same hopeful expressions were expressed by both Notley and White immediately after the interview. "I think that we have shown the Governor that he ought, in justice to the Hawaiians, give the Doctor a chance. I am highly pleased with our talk and I want to say that I have every confidence in Governor Frear to do the right thing by us," said the former.

WALLACH'S ACCOUNT OF THE INTERVIEW.

"Everything is going to be all right now," said Wallach, wreathed in smiles of triumph. "The Governor is on my side, but I don't believe that Mott-Smith is. He tried to corner me up in his questions, but I think I showed the Governor that I was all right."

"I answered hundreds of questions, all about the cures I have made and about what I believe I can do. I told him about the dirty work of Pinkham and the Board of Health and the way they sent me to jail. The Governor asked if I would not be satisfied to take some of the patients out at Kailihi but I told him that I wanted patients that had been condemned and the worse the cases were the better. I told him that I would guarantee to cure the worst case at Kalaupapa in six months."

"Mott-Smith asked me if at the end of six months, the bacteriologist said, there were traces of disease, what would I do. I told him that I would continue the treatment for two weeks more, then if the man was still uncured, I would continue for a little longer until he was cured. He asked me what I would do if the disease came on later and I said for the man to take my medicine when it did come on. If the disease develops in ten years again I have at least cured the man for that long and that was more than the others had done or tried to do. I think that cornered Mott-Smith."

"I told the Governor that I had no confidence in either Dr. Macdonald or Dr. Brinkerhoff as leprosy experts. I pointed out to him that Pinkham had acknowledged that Macdonald was not a proper bacteriologist, only the best he could get with the money appropriated by the Legislature. Mott-Smith asked me if there was any doctor I did have confidence in and I told them that Dr. Morris was such a one. Dr. Morris was in the employ of the Board of Health and worked four years at Kalaupapa and knows more about leprosy than any other man in the islands. I referred the Governor to the works of Dr. Alvarado, the man who first discovered the bacilli of the disease and I asked him to compare the way he worked to the way Macdonald works and then say if he would send a child to Molokai on Macdonald's decision."

"Mr. Notley talked strongly for me. He told the Governor that he did not wish to make the matter a political one but that it would be made one if I were not allowed to go to Molokai and select some patients to be proved on."

"I told the Governor, too, that I was not in this for my health, that I was after a fortune, but what I wanted principally now was to show him and the world that I was not the fraud Pinkham calls me. I am going to be the richest man in these islands, too," added Wallach.

"I expect that it will be three or four days before the Governor gives us any answer to our request, but I think that it will be a favorable one."

"Your Excellency," I said, as we were leaving, "You are the father of the poor Hawaiians. Give them a chance to be cured and I know that every Hawaiian will pray to God for you. I know that many will pray to God now to lead you into giving me a chance. You are the man to whom the Hawaiians now look to relieve them of their sufferings and to prevent them from going to Molokai."

PINKHAM THREATENS MUTINY.

Wallach also gave an account of the interview he had had the day before with President Pinkham of the Board of Health. Pinkham preceded Wallach in an interview with the Governor yesterday, but what he said was not given out. According to Wallach he threatened the Governor the day before, however.

"Pinkham talked to me a long time," said the healer. "What he said principally was to warn me against the Hawaiians, who, he said, would throw me down just the same as they had thrown everyone else down. He said they could not be trusted and advised me to have nothing to do with them. He accused me of stirring the natives up against him, and I told him that that was a fact."

"He said that I could not practise. That it was against the law and that not even Governor Frear could allow me to break the law. He said that if Governor Frear gave me permission to try my cure on any of the lepers he would leave the Board of Health and the Governor would have to run the Board himself. I told him then that if necessary I could run the Board of Health myself just as well as he could."

"I think Pinkham thought that by talking to me he could get me to leave the islands. I think he would be quite willing to pay my fare out if I would only go away from here and not bother him any more. I said to him: 'Mr. Pinkham, would you buy me a lei if I went away?' 'If you go to San Francisco I certainly would get you a lei,' he said, but I don't want that lei. He said that he was giving me good advice and asked me to come back and see him again in a few days. I guess he thinks that I will come and get a ticket out of the country."

"But I am not going to see Pinkham at all until the Governor has given me permission to go to Molokai or unless Pinkham wants to apologize to me for the insults he has heaped on me and the things he has done to me. I told the Governor that one of the greatest rewards I was looking forward to in this whole business was to have Pinkham forced to apologize publicly to me. He will have to do it some day, too, after I have shown the people that I am not a fraud and that he is."

GOVERNOR FREAR RETICENT.

Governor Frear gave no indication of what his views were concerning either Wallach or the purpose of yesterday's visit.

"Mr. Notley, president of the Home Rule Party and former Senator of Hawaii, vice president of the party, called on me," said the Governor, "to present a petition signed by a number of mem-

bers of the Home Rule Party asking that Wallach might take twenty lepers from the Molokai Settlement, bring them to Honolulu and treat them here. The petition was accompanied by an affidavit from Mr. Wallach and by a number of exhibits, principally newspaper clippings.

"When I learned that Mr. Wallach was outside, I asked that he come in and he took part in the discussion that ensued. I asked a great many questions designed to bring out fully what his idea was as to what they wanted me to do or what they thought I could do. I promised to give their matter consideration."

THE HOME RULE PETITION.

Wallach's visit to the Governor was to present the following petition, which had been drawn up and signed at a meeting of the Home Rule Party leaders yesterday morning. The petition read as follows:

Whereas, J. Lor Wallach, a citizen of the United States of America, and of the Territory of Hawaii, and a qualified voter of the Island and County of Oahu, and residing in the city of Honolulu, Oahu aforesaid, has made an open statement, under oath, and the same has been published in the Reference of September 28th, 1907, the original copy of which is annexed hereto and made a part hereof, as Exhibit "A"; and

Whereas, the said J. Lor Wallach has publicly announced in said newspaper (The Referee) that several cases of skin disease each and every one of them undoubtedly a case of the so-called leprosy, had been cured by him and these cases have been publicly shown in said newspaper, more particularly in its issues of September 7th, 14th and 21st, 1907, copies of which are hereto attached and made parts of this memorial, as Exhibits "B," "C" and "D"; and

Whereas, taking each and all of the statements made by said J. Lor Wallach in the exhibits attached, that the said J. Lor Wallach has made good his claim to cure the so-called leprosy; and that he should be given a chance to go to Molokai and select fifteen patients having the worst form of the so-called leprosy, and such patients to be under his treatment in accordance with the conditions he proposes in Exhibit "A";

Now therefore, be it resolved by the Executive Committee of the Independent Home Rule party, at a meeting in Kahilihall, held on the second day of October, A. D. 1907, as follows, to wit:

That W. F. Frear, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, is respectfully asked to allow the said J. Lor Wallach to go to the Leper Settlement at Molokai to select fifteen patients from among the afflicted people there as subjects for his treatment, and such selection and treatment by the said J. Lor Wallach to be carried on under the conditions set forth in his sworn statement herewith attached as Exhibit "A."

Chas. K. Notley, William White, J. M. Poepeo, Wm. K. Kalehula, J. W. Kekaulike, D. Kaona, J. Kamainalulu, Joseph H. Imihia, J. W. Holoua, Wm. Kahibapu, G. K. Kaumakaoe, T. C. Polikapu, G. K. Poepeo.

WALLACH'S CLAIM.

The main exhibit which accompanied the petition is the following, being Wallach's sworn statement of what he can and cannot do. His statement is:

"The so-called leprosy in the Hawaiian Islands is not one-third as bad as that affecting the natives of India and Asia. I have lived among the real lepers in those countries and have treated some very bad cases, and effected a number of cures. Myself, my sister and two brothers have lived among the sick people in those countries and we were not at all affected with the disease. I say right here the disease called leprosy in Hawaii, is positively nothing of the kind. It is officially declared that this so-called leprosy is incurable; I say that it can be cured by my treatment. It is pitiful to see so many unfortunate men, women and small children exiled to a living grave on the Island of Molokai, because they were affected with nothing else but an ulcerated sore, which can be cured and healed under my treatment. To prove the truth of my statement, I am desirous and willing to cure every child, or any other person affected with the so-called leprosy, and who have been pronounced and condemned by the Hawaiian Board of Health, under oath, as lepers; whether such persons are here in Honolulu or at the Leper Settlement on the Island of Molokai. I will not, however, treat with suspects from the Kailihi station. I can positively state here, that the worst case of so-called leprosy to cure, is that which is called by Medical Science a mixed case, that is, a combination of anaesthetic and tubercular leprosy. The so-called anaesthetic leprosy, is easily cured. The tubercular form of the disease can also be cured within the space of six months."

"I can cure the following cases:

"1. Any white spot or spots on the body of any person, with no feeling at all, and which the Hawaiian Board of Health have declared and pronounced under oath, as hopeless, as far as a cure is concerned.

"2. Any red spot of spots with no feeling, and which the Board of Health have pronounced and declared, under oath, as hopeless.

"3. Any swelling or elongation of the ear, where the lobe hangs loosely down to a length of one and one-half to six inches.

"4. If the feeling has been lost for many years in the feet or flesh of any part of the body, cases of this kind can be cured and feeling restored to the affected part or parts.

"5. If the fingers are bent and feeling lost or gone, such fingers can be restored to their normal condition.

"6. Any open or ulcerated sore under the sole of the foot which has been pronounced incurable and declared to be a case of leprosy.

"7. Any so-called case or cases of leprosy of twenty-five years standing or more, and in a hopeless or decayed stage, the same being declared and pronounced by the Board of Health, incurable, under oath.

"8. Any other ailments, such as rheumatism, stomach trouble, etc., attacking the patient during the time of my treatment of any so-called leprosy patient, will be removed and general good health restored to the patient.

"9. If the nails of the fingers or toes of any person affected with so-

called leprosy have come off, I can make new nails to grow afresh.

"10. I can check the progress made by so-called leprosy on any person within twenty-four hours.

"11. If the nose or lips are corroded or eaten up by disease, I can heal such affected part to a surprising degree.

"Cases which I claim I cannot cure: "1. If the muscles of the patient are destroyed, being the effect or result of the ravages of the disease in the patient's body, I cannot replace or make new muscles.

"2. If the patient's fingers or toes are gone, I cannot give him or her new fingers or toes.

"3. If the patient's eyes are lost, I cannot make new eyes, if however, the eye or eyes are partially affected by the disease, such diseased eye or eyes can be restored to their normal condition.

"The only conditions under which I will agree to carry out my treatment, are as follows:

"I want twenty independent men to be selected from the public at large, subject to my approval, to compose a Special Committee, to go with me to the Leper Settlement (Kalaupapa and Kalawao) on the Island of Molokai, to select or pick out the worst cases of so-called leprosy from among the people of the place; let the special committee pronounce that each and every one of the persons selected by them at the Leper Settlement, to be truly lepers; this special committee to be composed of five white men; 5 half-whites; five natives and five ministers of the gospel, representing each religious denomination in Honolulu. I want to be free in all my actions, subject to the approval of the Special Committee, in my selection of the cases to be treated by me. I shall select fifteen cases. I should be allowed to bring these cases to the Island of Oahu, to a place especially provided by me and at my own expense. When these persons arrive at that place, the fact shall be publicly announced, and it shall be declared that they are under my sole supervision, control and treatment for a period of six months; and while they are under my control, that no person shall interfere with my actions or treatment of my patients for the space of six months.

"When these affected people are in Honolulu, that is when they arrive from Molokai, the public should be allowed to have a look at them and see for themselves the condition that they are in.

"The history of each case and a photograph of each patient shall from time to time be published officially in the newspapers in the English and Hawaiian languages until a cure is effected within six months.

"The opinion of the Special Committee pronouncing or deciding any patient treated by me, as cured, shall be final, and such person shall not be sent back to Molokai.

"My treatment is positively free of charge, I offer to furnish treatment under these conditions to prove to the world that I am an honest man.

"J. LOR WALLACH. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of September, Anno Domini 1907, at Honolulu. P. H. BURNETTE, Notary Public, Honolulu, First Judicial Circuit.

FORESTER STORY FROM HONOLULU

Honolulu, H. T.

Editor Ancient Forester: By inserting in our Forester issue a small article which I sent you, we have been successful in obtaining two subscribers. The boys seem to think that a "little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men."

In penning you these few lines I wish to inform you that one of the subscribers is a young Forester who is about five feet high and weighs about two hundred pounds. His name is William Walter Marshall, he is at present the Sr. Beadle, and is champion coacher of the Kalaniansolele B. B. league, the largest on the island. Brother Marshall won a game last Sunday by routing for the Twilights. He is popularly known as Billy Bounce; his voice is full of melodious strains.

The other subscriber is our chief executive, Julio P. Rego, who is in for peace and harmony at our meetings, and is a great peacemaker. I shall now repeat one of the attributes: Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall obtain peace. Chief Ranger Rego is also a baseball fan and an enthusiastic one at that. Brother T. Raposo, popularly known as "Bodality in Correspondence" is one scorekeeper, and last Sunday he kept the score all day without anything to eat so I sent for two bowls of "Sie Min" Willie's favorite dish, which he gladly stored in his bariga. Brother Eckardt likes it with bread.

Yours in U. B. C., A. K. VIERRA.

Ancient Forester, Sept. 14.

REPORT IN HAWAIIAN.

Kilonia (w) as guardian yesterday filed her annual report in the Circuit Court. She charges herself with \$80 received as rent from land, and asks to be credited with \$30 paid out for various purposes. The interesting part of the matter is that the report is wholly in Hawaiian, while the Organic Act provides that all proceedings shall be in the English language, and the question is whether this comes within the rule.