

Municipality Can Place City in Sanitary Condition

Draft of Charter for the City and County of Honolulu, Submitted to the Republican Commission.

Auditor General Accountant Who Must Record All Disbursements and Receipts.

System of Public Accounts.

Warrants for Mechanics' Pay-rolls, City Bills and Permanent Settlements.

Powers, Duties, Books and Reports.

Sec. 73. The Auditor shall be the general accountant of the city and it shall be his duty to audit and cause to be recorded every receipt and disbursement of money made to, by or through the public treasury; and he shall have complete supervision of all city accounts; and further, he shall have the power by withholding his approval when necessary to prevent the misappropriation of public funds as well as the disbursement of public moneys in excess of specific appropriations.

Sec. 74. The Auditor shall have power with the approval of the Mayor and Treasurer to establish throughout all departments and bureaus of the city a clear, methodical and uniform system of public accounting and to enforce the said system; and further, it shall be the duty of the auditor to make from time to time systematic and thorough inspection into the accounts of all public accountants and make record of such inspection for the purpose of establishing and continuing said uniform system of keeping said accounts and enforcing the same.

Receipts in Duplicate.

Sec. 75. For all moneys paid into the treasury there shall be made and signed two receipts for said money which shall be alike excepting that upon the face of one of them shall appear the word "original" and on the other the word "duplicate." Said receipts shall specify the amount, and from what person or officer received and into what fund or what account deposited. On the stub of such receipt shall be entered a memorandum of the contents thereof and the treasurer shall deliver both such receipts to the

person or official paying said money into the treasury. Such officer or person shall forthwith present both receipts to the auditor, who shall countersign the original receipt and file the duplicate after writing upon its face the day of its delivery to him and charging the treasurer with the amount specified therein and crediting the fund or account named thereon. No such receipt shall be considered valid or binding against the city unless so countersigned as hereinbefore provided.

Withdrawal of Money.

Sec. 76. Excepting moneys paid for the redemption of bonds for the city debt and the interest coupons of the same, and for interest on overdue warrants and drafts against special deposits and for expenses of the Board, no money shall be drawn from or out of the treasury except upon warrants substantially in the form of schedule "B" hereto annexed, issued from the Auditor's office. Every such warrant shall be signed by the Auditor and shall be made payable upon such date as may be approved by the treasurer to the order of the person or persons to whom the city is directly indebted.

Sec. 77. All warrants for permanent settlements, stated and all other salaries, excepting that of the Auditor, shall be drawn by the Auditor, payable to each individual to whom the city is directly indebted, except as provided for in section 81 and the warrants shall be received therefor. No permanent settlements nor salary warrants shall be paid by the treasurer until the person in whose favor said warrant is drawn shall have endorsed his or her signature thereon.

The salary of the Auditor shall be paid by the Treasurer when due, as hereinbefore provided, upon warrants approved by the Mayor.

Mechanics and Laborers.

Sec. 78. Warrants for pay rolls of mechanics and laborers or others temporarily employed may be drawn in advance and before the wages as shown by the said pay rolls shall have been received for by said mechanics, laborers and others, but in every such case such pay rolls shall have endorsed thereon the approval of the head of the department in which the liability or expense has been incurred and also the appropriation to which it is chargeable and it shall also be specifically certified to by the officer directly in-

curring the expense, that the services charged for have been faithfully performed; and further, the Auditor shall take a receipt from the disbursing officer in whose favor such warrant for said pay rolls has been drawn and shall retain said receipt until said pay rolls shall have been properly receipted and returned to him and under no circumstances shall the Auditor hold more than one such receipt from the same disbursing officer for pay rolls under the same item of appropriation.

Materials and Supplies.

Sec. 79. Warrants for bills of material, supplies and incidentals of every kind and character whatsoever shall be made payable to the order of each individual party to whom the city is indebted, except as provided in section 81 and only after a detailed statement of all such bills shall have been presented to the Auditor, accompanied by all original vouchers. Said statement shall have endorsed thereon the approval of the head of the department in which the liability or expense has been incurred and the appropriation to which it is chargeable; and further, each original voucher shall be specially certified to by the subordinate officer of the city directly incurring such liability or expense and that all such materials, supplies and incidentals have been received in good order and condition.

For City Contracts.

Sec. 80. All warrants for bills on account of city contracts either as a whole or in part shall be made payable to the order of the party or parties to whom the city is directly indebted, except as provided in section 81, and only after such bills shall have endorsed thereon the approval of the head of the department in which such contracts shall have been made, and also specifically certified to by the subordinate officer of the city supervising the work performed or receiving the material and supplies as specified in said contracts, that the work has been faithfully performed and that the material and supplies were in a good and merchantable condition when received; and no such warrant shall be issued unless a copy of such contract or bid shall have been filed with the Auditor together with a statement of the head of the department or bureau that made such contract or accepted such bid naming the appropriation to which such contract or bid is to be chargeable.

Sec. 81. In case the individual party to whom the city is directly indebted shall indicate in writing over his signature on the back of his amount of said bill paid, it shall be lawful for the Auditor to draw the warrant for such amount payable to the order of the person so indicated.

Honolulu May Be Placed in Sanitary Condition Without Aid From Washington Under Municipal Organization.

There are two ways in which Honolulu may be put in sanitary condition without Federal aid.

By the Territorial Government, equipped by the Legislature with the necessary funds.

By a municipal government under municipal organization.

Given the necessary funds by the Territorial Legislature the Territorial Government, with the exercise of the initiative energy and scientific methods characteristic of Federal proceedings, could accomplish easily the renovation of the town.

By condemnation proceedings, the Territorial Government could secure title to, drain, fill in, and convert into desirable residential or business sections, those low-lying lands and quagmires, which constitute a constant menace to life and property. This is a truly insignificant task when one recalls the original shore line of San Francisco Bay above lower Market street, and how large a part of the present business section of San Francisco is filled in bay.

Starting an Improvement Fund.

After platting and laying out streets these attractive lots could be sold at a profit sufficient to cover cost and leave a handsome margin, which could become the nucleus of an improvement fund. The Territorial Government could acquire title, under condemnation proceedings, to all low-lying huddled heaps of hovels; burn the hovels, fill in, and evolve from unsightly places, which in time of danger imperil the life of the whole city, well drained, sanitary sections intersected by proper streets. Government building inspection would prohibit the construction of insanitary and unsightly dwellings in the reclaimed districts.

Under condemnation proceedings the Territorial Government could clear out the congested portion of the city, widen and straighten streets, properly subvert and enclose open waterways. The proper paving of the streets could be commenced, and regular systematic cleansing be inaugurated.

However, there are difficulties attending the passage through the Legislature of a specific loan for the improvement of Honolulu.

Territorial Government's Difficulty.

Appropriations of the full capacity of the loan seem to be already provided, so that in the event of the present proposed loan passing the Legislature, Honolulu would not be materially benefited. The Territorial Government either has not the funds, or the inclination to use it for the cleanly, sanitary administration of the city, and the cheapest method of avoiding these enormous periodical outlays is to keep clean. Hence while the Territorial Government may by a judicious use of a specific loan thoroughly renovate the city, and make a sanitary administration possible, it yet lacks the highly organized force and funds, indispensable to the enlightened administration of a modern city.

Whether in fields of political process, public administration or private corporation, there is one essential to effective undertaking, the corner stone which the builders in Honolulu have so far rejected—a thorough organization. Systematic organization is as cardinal a principle of successful municipal administration and housekeeping as it is of railway corporations and sugar plantations.

It is not business like to attempt to run a city without funds.

Municipal Government Method.

Another way in which Honolulu may be put in a sanitary condition without Federal aid is by a municipal government under municipal organization.

As a city, Honolulu would no longer lack necessary funds. Bonds could be issued under different heads and with different dates of expiration. Like United States Government bonds, these could be in different issues of varying degrees of time. An issue of wharves and waterways, bonds, to expire in ten years. An issue of lowland to acquire bonds, with a term of fifteen or twenty years.

An issue of street bonds for widening, straightening and paving streets to expire in twenty-five years.

Thus ready money could be had for public improvements, for handsome, commodious, paved wharves; money could be had to keep them clean; there would be funds to dig out, fill in, renovate, cleanse and inaugurate systematic plans for the sanitary upbuilding of the town, on the lines of modern sanitation. Provision could be made for the privilege on the part of the city of taking up the bonds at option out of the yearly revenues.

Some Result for the Money.

"What a frightful burden of debt! What wild extravagance after an lured descent dream!" I hear one protest. Does this scheme involve a more formidable outlay of money, energy, and inconvenience than did our conflict with the bubonic plague two years ago? Is a debt which a corporation assumes for improvements, which double the value of its property a bad investment? We already have spent the money and have the debt with nothing to show for our money but an infected port and a reputation for a city so insanitary as to be fertile in epidemics. Now we propose to spend the money and have the debt in the effort to have as clean, sanitary and beautiful a city here as anywhere in the world.

Board of Freeholders. There should be no good reason why a board of freeholders with one representative from each political party—Republican, Democratic, Home Rulers and Independent—one representative each from Bar Association, Teachers' Association, Chamber of Commerce, Mercantile Association, Planters' Association, Associated Charities and labor organizations, all freeholders, may not frame a charter embodying representation of all local needs, and mindful of the ends for which we desire a clean, advanced city government.

Excellent as the charter drawn by the Republican party last year certainly is in many respects, the provision in several departments practically defeats the ends for which organization is desired, while other as important departments are without any provision whatever.

However, space does not permit here a discussion of the merits of that charter. It may be said in passing that like so many American charters it will, should it be adopted, soon prove its inadequacy.

It is apparent that there is a powerful anti-charter sentiment in the city. It does not appear that this arises from any question as to the value of organization so much as a very natural prejudice against the minority vote of property holders being represented in the Council by the majority vote of non-property holders.

Three Class Electorate System.

The municipal council is the legislative, executive and administrative body of municipal government, just as the board of directors is the executive and administrative body of private corporations. It is extremely important that representation in the council is assured by the charter as nearly as may be of those interests for the preservation of which civil law exists viz: life and property. If it be true as is contended, that property interests in Honolulu are in the minority, and that a majority vote would leave property interests without representation in the council, this can be remedied by what is known as election of council by "three class electorate system."

In the three class system the city is divided into electorate districts. The voters are listed in the order of the sums they pay for taxes, the heaviest taxpayer heading the list, which terminates with the poll tax payer. The list of voters is then divided into three classes on a basis of the sum paid for taxes. The limits of each class may of course be optional, with the provision that the heaviest taxpayers form one class; the large body of medium taxpayers a second class, the smaller and poll taxpayers a third class. Each of the three classes elects its third of the council from a general ticket. It is apparent that this gives fair representation in the council of the interests of life and property.

Difference and Resemblance.

It may be useful to note some points of difference and resemblance between the English, French, German and American systems of executive government in cities. The English elect only a council, which adds to itself a number of its own number.

The council chooses one of its own number for mayor, appoints the heads of the great departments such as health, public works and all high officials, which are chosen on pure merit, often from distant cities. These expert chiefs organize each his department in detail and superintend its operation. They are in constant touch with the chairmen of their supervising council committees and always attend committee meetings.

The French system elects the municipal council only. The council designates the mayor from among its own number, and also appoints from its own body a group of the most experienced members to serve as adjuncts to the mayor and form with him a corps executif. The mayor in turn assigns to each adjunct supervision of a department of the municipal service. Under the mayor and the adjuncts with their groups of councilmen, the expert civil service is organized.

The Berlin council is composed of thirty-four members, seventeen of whom are paid and are appointed for a term of twelve years. The other seventeen are unpaid and are chosen for a term of six years. The paid element includes legal officials, city treasurer, city architects, civil engineers, school administrators and other experts.

It is perfectly well understood that these men will be appointed at the end of their terms, and their tenure is practically for life, unless they forfeit their positions by their own misconduct. The German system is the glorification of the expert chiefs of de-

Method of Procedure for the Organization and Incorporation of All Cities, Towns and Villages.

Council May Investigate City Officers and Departments Whenever It Deems Necessary.

Regulation of Assessments.

Appropriations and Tax Levying.—Proportional Representation in Elections.

ARTICLE V.—THE COUNCIL.

Section 9. Council's powers of investigation.

Section 10. Council's power to regulate assessments, levy taxes and make appropriations.

Section 11. Direct legislation; and proportional representation in City elections.

The Council's Powers of Investigation.

Section 9. The Council, or committee of the Council duly authorized by it may investigate any department of the city government and the official acts and conduct of any city officer; and for the purpose of ascertaining facts in connection with such investigation, shall have full power to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, to administer oaths, to examine such persons as it may deem necessary, and to compel the production of books and documents. Willful false swearing in such investigations and examinations shall be perjury and punishable as such.

Council's Power to Regulate Assessments, Levy Taxes and make Appropriations.

Section 10. The Council shall provide by general ordinance for the appraisal and assessment of all property subject to taxation and for the collection and enforcement of taxes and assessments and for penalties for non-payment thereof. Such taxes, assessments and penalties shall be a lien upon the property affected thereby until paid. Provided however that, whenever so directed by the vote of a majority of all the registered electors of the city, voting on a question involving the proposition—the entire revenue requirements of the city shall be met by a tax on land value, public utilities and special privileges of whatever kind or name.

All taxes shall be levied and appropriations made annually, not more than sixty days nor less than thirty days before the date for holding municipal elections.

How American Systems Vary.

The American system varies in different cities. Advanced Atlantic coast cities are steadily incorporating new leading ideas from the great Continental cities. The old-fashioned vogue in American towns determined the choice of mayor, heads of departments and council at the polls. Standing committees were appointed by the mayor. American reform in charters has run high during the last dozen years. Municipal reformers urge ably that the mayor is handicapped in an effective administration by not himself appointing the heads to the great departments in line with his ideas of work. Many of the recent and so-called brilliant charters provide for the appointing by the mayor of all commissioners and heads of great departments. Some of the recent charters have dropped the feature of ward representation in the council and on the Board of Education. It is apparent that upon the personnel of the council and the heads of such great departments as health, public improvements, education and finance rest the effectiveness, to a large extent, of municipal organization. The centralization in the person of the mayor of so much patronage as prevails in the new American charters seems less desirable than resting the appointing power in the council, while more desirable in many ways than the fierce travail of ward politics. The expert civil service is the undoubted goal.

"God helps him who helps himself" and "Faith without works is dead." The demonstration of energy by the American people during the financial crisis of a few years ago, when \$87,000,000 left the country in one year, a larger sum than any community has been forced to part with under similar circumstances, challenged the admiration of the world, and has never been paralleled. America emerged from her crisis, having in three years reorganized her social system, underselling the world in steel. Mr. Carnegie says:

"The nation which can make the cheapest steel has other nations at its feet." So much for energy. Hawaii has her crisis, her great port, formless, unsought, infected—the world awaits her demonstration of energy. ANNA ALWARD EAMES.

may be levied and appropriations as may be made to provide for debts already incurred or continuing contracts already entered into. And except, also, in cases of emergency, when on a certificate signed by the Mayor and Controller that such emergency exists, a special appropriation may be made to meet the same. Subject to the foregoing and other provisions of this Act, the Council shall have the power to appropriate all money necessary to meet the expenses of the city government, to make special appropriations, and to transfer to a different appropriation the unexpended balance of an appropriation already made, and not needed for the completion of the work for which such appropriation was originally made.

Direct Legislation; Proportional Representation in City Elections.

Section 11. The Council of any City now existing or hereafter created within the Territory shall, unless already provided by law, with the consent of a majority of the qualified voters thereof, at the next ensuing election, taking place not less than thirty days thereafter, establish a method of direct legislation so that qualified voters of the city may submit and a majority thereof voting thereon may decide by direct vote, propositions relative to city matters, and may also in the same manner establish proportional representation as to elections to elect city officers.

Five per cent of the registered voters of the City may, by petition, in like manner as for nomination of candidates for office, lodged with the Mayor, intimate any legislation affecting only the City or its subdivisions, and in like manner twenty per cent of such registered voters may by petition demand a referendum to the voters of any legislation affecting the interests of the City or its residents.

Upon such petition being lodged with the Mayor, the officers of the City shall proceed in like manner as provided for the election of City officers, the propositions being published, and in such publication given a number, which number, together with the designation of choice, as "Yes" or "No," or other designation, shall be placed on the ballot to be voted, and the elector shall indicate his choice by drawing a pencil mark through the designations other than his choice on such ballot. If a majority of all the qualified voters of the City voting upon such propositions are in favor thereof, the same shall go into effect at the time indicated in the proposition.

LITTLE BOY'S LESSON

"I don't know what to make of that boy of mine," sighed a well known minister of the gospel. "I have tried to bring him up in the way he should go, but he is always coming back at me in a way that destroys the value of the lessons that I try to teach him. The other day his mother informed me that he had been throwing stones at one of the neighbor's little boys, and I called him into my study to question him about it."

"My son," said I sadly, "what is this I hear about your misconduct?"

"Why, papa," said he, "I haven't been doing anything that I ought not to."

"Your mother reports that you have been throwing stones at the little Jones boy."

"And so I did," he shouted defiantly.

"Do you think that is the proper thing for a little Christian boy to do?"

"Why, papa," he answered, "you said yourself that a little boy could preach sermons more powerful than those delivered from the pulpit—sermons that would sink deep into the heart and remain there forever, and that I should be constantly on the outlook for a chance to teach such lessons to my little friends."

"I remember saying something like that," I answered gravely, "but throwing stones can hardly be classed as a sermon."

"Why, papa," he flashed, "I've heard you say time and time again that there were sermons in stones, and if there were ever a kid that needed a sermon that Jones boy does!"—Detroit Free Press.

Herr Myer Lutz tells the following little story: "Conducting once in Bradford, I noticed the clarinet player, a young but clever and steady lad, jumped up a good deal during the progress of the opera. I found that his father, who played the trombone, sat just behind him, and every now and then he gave his son a kick with the remark, 'Look out, Sammy, there be a flat a'rummin'.'—Mainly About People.

Inexperienced and anxious young mistress—The new housemaid, Maria, is a Roman Catholic; but I hope you will not allow any religious controversy in the servants' hall. Cook (with much dignity)—You needn't have any fear, my lady. I never 'highclass' flexible religion is never mentioned.—Punch.

THE WORLD OF LABOR

A ladies' auxiliary to the American Federation of Labor is to be formed in Baltimore.

The Brotherhood of Railway Employees will establish permanent headquarters in Chicago.

The American National Building Trades Council has refused to commit itself to the doctrine of Socialism.

The Santa Fe railroad has discharged about 200 white laborers and employed Japanese in their stead.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to make State election day a half holiday.

Every craft in Gloucester, the famous fishing port of New England, has organized either a labor or trade union.

The Cigarmakers' International Union is devoting a good deal of time and money in the hunt for counterfeit labels.

The American Labor Federation has endorsed the Policemen's Protective Association of Chicago.

Over 7000 bartenders in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have organized under the banner of the Federation of Labor.

Philadelphia labor men have caused the arrest of two clothing manufacturers for the fraudulent use of the garment workers' label.

Grand Master Sargent, of the Locomotive Firemen, says he hopes and believes that, so far as the firemen are concerned, the days of strikes are over.

The United States Government has ordered the construction of twenty-one steamers and revenue cutters in Oriental ports. They will be built by coolie labor.

Union carpenters of Spokane, Washington, demand 45 cents an hour for eight hours' work after May 1. The new scale is an advance of five cents an hour.

The bakers in the Eastern section of the United States are pressing their demands for a 10-hour work day. At present many are required to work from 12 to 15 hours.

New York has 1881 labor organizations, with a total membership of 261,523 men and 14,618 women. Of this total of 276,141 trades' unionists 174,022 are in the city of New York.

By a vote of 43 to 23 the Chicago City Council passed the amended police salary raising ordinance. The act places the annual stipends of all policemen on the force at \$1100 and fixes the pay of sergeants at \$1200 and that of lieutenants at \$1600.

The Cigarmakers' Union charges Samuel Levison, of Cincinnati, a non-union man, with using union labels. Levison's answer in court is that he acquired the labels as a union man, and, although he has changed his labor creed, the labels are still his property and he has a right to use them.

The shareholders of the Union Co-Operative Plating Works in Chicago will receive big profits for the laborers of the year on February 2, when a banquet will mark the first anniversary of the enterprise. The plant enjoys the distinction of being the only one of its kind in the world. There is no employer or employee, all being on an equal footing. From a small beginning, with five men and heavy debts, it has grown to employ over fifty men, and all its debts have been paid off, leaving a large margin of profit to the employes.

The new Labor mayor of San Francisco has started in with an axe to clean up the city hall of that city. Heads are flying off in all directions. Some suspended officials clung to their offices so tightly that the police were called in to eject them, while others have taken out injunctions restraining the Mayor from discharging them. Injunctions are disregarded by Schmitz.

Japan has a strong Socialist party, now vigorously working towards universal suffrage.

According to the Bishop of London, there are 7900 curates in the Church

of England in receipt of incomes averaging less than \$650 a year.

In the United Kingdom there are 1,787,576 members of co-operative societies, with a share capital of £22,340,533, and a loan capital of £11,025,241.

There are 14 longshoremen's unions in Canada, 8 orders of railway employes, and 11 unions of teamsters.

The Western Labor union is making an attempt to have the Washington State Federation of Labor leave the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor and affiliate with the W. L. U.

WAS HE SOBER?

In England an officer is court-martialed for being drunk; and everybody will recollect the story of the young officer who was accused of this "crime" and was very nearly got off by his servant. The servant, who was a trisman, was asked by the court whether his master was sober on the night when he was stated to have been drunk.

"Yes, sir," the servant replied, "he was quite sober."

"How do you know he was sober?"

"Because he asked me to call him early."

This was a convincing answer. But one of the officers of the court-martial, remembering that there was an early parade on the following morning, asked the servant what reason his master gave for wishing to be called early. Without a moment's hesitation the servant replied:

"He said he was the Queen of the May, sir."

That, of course, concluded the case.—The Candid Friend.

ENGLISH OBtuseness.

Two Englishmen were discussing with Mark Twain the old topic of American humor as not appreciated by foreigners.

"But re the English really so obtuse?" asked one of them.

"Obtuse! You can't get an idea into an Englishman's head with a surgical operation," declared Mark Twain.

The questioner remained in solemn thought for a moment. Then he broke into a hearty laugh.

"Quite a delicious joke!" he exclaimed. "Though, of course, if you were to open the Englishman's skull you would kill him, would you not?"

Mark Twain turned to the second Englishman. "What did I tell you? He wants to know whether it wouldn't kill him!"

The countenance of the second Englishman was like a blank wall. "Wouldn't it?" he queried.—New York Times.