

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

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Books must follow sciences, and not sciences books.—Bacon.

### NEWSPAPER PROGRESS.

Readers of the Star-Bulletin today will be interested in knowing that this is an anniversary in newspaperdom.

Just one hundred years ago today Frederick Koenig tried out his cylinder press for the London Times, the first printing press run by steam. This press was first used in the United States in 1827. The introduction of the cylinder press in the Times office caused a great commotion. The manufacture of the press was carried on secretly. One night the press men of the Times office waited in vain for the forms to come down. They thought that news of tremendous importance must have delayed the paper. Suddenly Mr. Walter, the editor, appeared among them and distributed the first sheets ever printed upon a cylinder press. It would produce 2000 impressions an hour. Up to 1814 all newspapers were printed on hand presses. George Bruce, who came to America early in the last century, described how they got out the Philadelphia Chronicle. There were three men to each press, one to pull the lever, one to ink the forms and one to take away the papers. They worked desperately hard for twenty minutes, then rested twenty minutes. The output was of course very limited, about 250 papers an hour.

Today the rotary press prints, folds and counts anywhere from 48,000 to 70,000 copies of an 18- to 20-page newspaper per hour, receiving great rolls of white paper and turning them out as neatly folded newspapers which appear at the breakfast table exactly as they leave the press. Three great inventors have made this achievement possible. In 1848 Richard Hoe invented the lightning press and solved the speed problem. For the first time the type was set around the cylinders by means of the "turtles." The first type-setting machine was invented in 1822 but it was not until 1885 that a genuine labor-saving composing machine was offered to the printing world. Then in 1861 came the curved stereotyping machines. Within the last twenty-five years the web press, the composing machines and the curved stereotyping machine have been brought to perfection. One machine compositor can do the work of three by hand and with a stereotyping machine the same page of a newspaper, magazine or book may be printed at the same time on a score of presses.

The press of today, compared with the primitive type, represents in the mechanics of printing as great an advance as, for instance, represented in the naval progress from an old wooden ship-of-the-line propelled by sails to the superdreadnought of today.

### FOR THE VISITOR.

For watching the European war at long range, Hawaii offers unique opportunities.

As a territory of the United States, Hawaii is neutral—neutral not only in form, but in substance. The population here is extraordinarily cosmopolitan; of the belligerent nations, almost every one is represented in the islands by a large group of subjects. The British and German colonies have grown up with the country; long before annexation these colonies were flourishing. British and German business houses are among the leaders in commercial activity throughout Hawaii. The Japanese now predominate as an element of population. Most of them, of course, as plantation workers. There are numerous French and Russians and a few Austrian subjects residing here.

But Hawaii remains neutral, perhaps largely because of this very fact of long-established and highly respected colonies representing socially at least—the belligerents of Europe. So far from taking sides in the European issue, Hawaii has been ready and able to hear both sides and join neither—an admirable American course. None of the newspapers has been partisan in its professions; the effort has been to give the news without prejudice and in its due and proper proportion. Sometimes this news is shown one side winning; sometimes the other.

And speaking of the war news, Hawaii gets all—in condensed form, of course, and for a very reason easy to grasp and understand. The newspapers of Hawaii do not publish page after page of war news daily, half of it contradicting the other half, but the daily papers get a concise, authoritative, thorough report from

the Associated Press—the gist of all the news that comes to America. With two wireless systems and a cable system, Hawaii has every facility for receiving news. The daily service is remarkably rapid.

As an illustration of the rapid communication with the mainland, the Star-Bulletin received a "flash" at the end of each inning in the world's championship baseball games, giving the scores as they were made. Owing to the difference in time, the results of the games in Philadelphia and Boston were known in Hawaii at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of the day each game was played. And let it be said in passing, there was almost as much interest in and excitement over the Boston-Philadelphia series in Hawaii as in either of the contending cities.

Honolulu has had several passing touches of the great war. One day a little German cruiser slipped into port for repairs. Shortly thereafter a great Japanese battleship steamed into sight on the horizon-line and lay outside the port of Honolulu, watching the other, until the German cruiser was forced to intern. In the meantime, a German merchant sailing-vessel had unluckily happened along, was captured by the Japanese, the crew taken off, and at night the schooner was fired. In full view of the port of Honolulu the flames from the burning schooner leaped high into the tropic skies, a spectacular symbol of war.

Now and again a grim war-vessel of one of the belligerents glides into the port, takes on coal and provisions and glides out again on some secret mission.

Hawaii is just on the edge of the war, as it were, and still preserves a real neutrality. This spirit of fair play, of respect for the people of all nations, is of definite worth to the territory. It insures the foreigner against prejudice and perhaps embarrassment. Whatever the sympathies of the visitor, they are respected. It makes the "Isles of Peace" no mere catch-phrase.

### THE PROSPECT OF A "HOLY WAR."

Turkey's proclamation of a "holy war" is, if possibilities come true, a tremendous blow to the Allies.

An uprising on the part of the Mohammedans presents the gravest dangers not only to the subjects of the Allies but to the subjects of neutral nations in Islamic countries. It would raise the hosts of "true believers" throughout Northern and a large part of Central Africa; Persia, Arabia, Turkestan and a large part of Caucasus would break into flames; in India the Moslems and the Hindus would be arrayed against each other. In Egypt the British army would have to cope with a wild horde of desertmen, fatalists to the last drop of blood, fanatics to their finger-tips.

Now that the sultan and twenty-eight of the high priests of Mohammedanism have proclaimed the holy war upon the Allies, the stories will begin to come in of the massacre of Christians in isolated sections of the Moslem countries; of inexorable tribesmen raiding the homes, schools, churches of the "Unbeliever."

This is part of the ruthless business of the ruthless war.

We've had our orthographical fun with Przemysl and Czenstochowa, away off in barbarous Russia, you know. And here comes our own little Mokuaweoweo breaking into the news!

And now the college boys are going to play football for the Belgian benefit fund, taking their chances on making victims instead of relieving them.

Aviation statistics continue to show a slight balance of mortality in favor of the piping times of peace.

Hawaii's troupe of performing volcanoes evidently isn't going to let Europe shoot off all the pyrotechnics.

New York's stock exchange was able to reopen today. Honolulu's has been able to stay open.

The crater of Mokuaweoweo is doing its share to promote tourist traffic in Hawaii.

If Britain expects to keep the Suez Canal open, she'd better borrow Goethals.

Baseball by injunction is certainly not popular with Honolulu fans.

It's also a long, long way to Calais.

### LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—EMPIRE JACK MCCARTHY: Hawaii is a great place, but all this scrapping in the courts isn't doing local baseball any good.

—LIEUT. R. P. HARBOLD: I believe that the 1915 baseball season at Schofield Barracks will be even more successful than this year's. And that's saying a whole lot.

—CAPT. J. A. MACAULAY: A big turning basin for Honolulu harbor, as proposed at the recent session of the commission, would doubtless be of much assistance in the handling of large vessels at the port.

—H. B. WELLER: With the discharge of a large part of the fuel oil brought by the Union Oil tanker Santa Maria to Pearl Harbor the first vessel of this class entered and cleared at the big naval station.

—C. P. MORSE: The arrival of the big American-Hawaiian freighter Mexican this morning marks the initial vessel in the direct New York-Hawaiian service which is destined to continue throughout the heavy part of the sugar season.

—HARBOR OFFICER CARTER: Despite the constant arrival of deep-sea sailing vessels few beach-combers are found at the port. The masters of recently departing schooners and ships for the mainland have met with difficulty in securing competent crews.

—JACK BLISS (of the Venice Tiggers): This Honolulu system of baseball by injunction is a new wrinkle, strictly Hawaiian in theory, but it certainly doesn't boast the great national game.

—LORRIN A. THURSTON: In the appointment of an "outdoor committee" of the Promotion Committee, I thoroughly believe that the Promoters have filled a long-felt want in this community. Now to work.

—P. T. PHILLIPS: Passengers in the steamer Mauna Kea will be given an excellent opportunity of witnessing the lurid reflection cast upon the sky from four eruptive craters on the mountain of Mauna Loa. The spectacle can be seen to advantage from Kawaihae.

—CAPT. ARTHUR McDUFFIE: Honolulu at the present time is remarkably free from burglaries and even petty sneak thievery. The arrest and conviction of a dozen offenders during the past two months has resulted in the removal of this class of gentry from the city streets.

—FREDERICK W. KLEBAHN: With ten German steam or sailing vessels warbound at the port of Honolulu the staff connected with the shipping department does not find time hanging heavy upon its hands. The regular visit of a half dozen Pacific Mail steamers adds a touch of activity.

—JAMES L. FRIEL: I well remember the last eruption and lava flow from old Mokuaweoweo. I was then pursuer in the steamer Mauna Kea and it was a rare spectacle that was presented to officers and passengers as we passed along the Kona and Kau coast of the island of Hawaii.

—DONALD H. GILMORE: We understand that the Oceanic liner Ventura in leaving the mainland for Honolulu and Australia was filled with passengers and cargo. The big reduction in the homeward steaming time is expected to rebound to the already established popularity of the service to and from the Australian commonwealth.

—COLLECTOR M. A. FRANKLIN: Special attention will hereafter be paid by inspectors and guards connected with the federal customs staff with a view of apprehending those who would attempt to smuggle opium from transpacific steamers. This department has recently made some important arrests and confiscations of the drug.

—SIDNEY JORDAN: The Promotion Committee has just received a new supply of the latest literature pertaining to Japan. Honolulu residents wishing such literature are requested to call at the rooms of the committee on Bishop street.

—E. H. F. WOLTER: I've only a short while longer to serve on the board of supervisors, so in that time I'm going to tell the real names of some of my pet aversions, such as the Queen's hospital, F. M. Swanzy and others.

—SPENCER BOWEN: It is the idea of the social workers of Honolulu to hold legislation conferences until such a time as all tentative bills presented for consideration can be embodied in a report from which will be derived the measures which

## KAWAIAHAO IS COMMEMORATING ITS 50TH YEAR

(Continued from page one)

Industrial education. Later tableaux exemplify various phases of industry, as well as lei dancing, singing and pantomime.

**Alumnae Banquet Tonight.**

The program for the alumnae banquet tonight, in Atherton hall, is as follows: Toastmaster—Mr. Frank C. Atherton. Invocation—Rev. W. B. Oleson.

Early Beginnings—Rev. O. H. Gulick.

The Coming of the First Principal—Mrs. Lydia B. Cuan.

Song—Alumnae Quartette (Mrs. W. R. Chilton Jr., Mrs. Herman Miller, Mrs. A. H. Lucas, Mrs. Geo. Gilman).

Reminiscences—Mrs. Haina Imhoff. History of Kawaihae Seminary 1864-1914—Hon. W. R. Castle.

Song—Kawaihae Chorus.

Kawaihae Alumnae—Mrs. W. L. Bowers.

The Dream of the Future—Miss Bowers.

Song—Alumnae Quartette.

Our Assets—Dr. W. P. Ferguson.

Kawaihae Song.

Aloha Oe.

**A Solendid History.**

The progress of the educational work from 1824 to 1864, the date of the founding of the Kawaihae seminary, is a story in itself. At this time, 1864, Dr. and Mrs. Luther Gulick had gathered into their home several Hawaiian girls who needed a home even more than they needed education. Soon the home became too small for all the girls who clamored for admission, and it was thought wise to incorporate a school, move into a larger house and send for a lady principal. Miss Lydia Bingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bingham, who had gone out with the first band of missionaries, consented to leave her school in Ohio and come to Honolulu as the first principal of the Kawaihae seminary.

After six years of faithful work, Miss Bingham married Rev. Titus Cuan of Iliho, Hawaii. The history of the school from 1864 to 1906 is one of steady progress, often under the most trying circumstances. With the coming to the islands of many Chinese and Japanese families to work on the sugar plantations, Kawaihae opened its doors to the girls of all races. The school soon outgrew the first building and moved into a larger dormitory. Principals and teachers came and went with kaleidoscopic rapidity. During these years the school was receiving help from the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, the mission board that continued the work so well established by the American board of commissioners of foreign missions.

In 1905 a group of prominent business and professional men decided to incorporate a new school to be called the Mid-Pacific Institute, taking Kawaihae Seminary as the girls' department, and Mills School, the private mission school of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Damon, mostly Japanese and Chinese boys, as the boys' department. The Hawaiian board felt at that time that it could not be financially responsible for this new venture, but consented to appoint its trustees. Thirty-six acres of land were secured in Maunaloa valley, one of the most picturesque in Honolulu. Mrs. J. B. Atherton offered to build the dormitory for Kawaihae.

The charitable organizations will introduce in the 1915 legislature.

—ARTHUR ARMITAGE: There is every reason to believe in steamship circles that the rush of mainland tourists to the islands will set in with the beginning of December. Matson Navigation representatives along the coast predict large outgoing lists of passengers on all liners scheduled to depart from San Francisco in December, January and February.

—A. L. CASTLE: Honolulu fans will have an opportunity next week to show whether they really want to see first-class baseball, or whether some of the talk we hear is mere bluff. No one can kick on the class of the All-National and All-American teams, and if Honolulu doesn't support the series it's because Honolulu doesn't really care for the real article.

—COL. C. J. MCCARTHY: As a member of the harbor commission's visiting party I expect to witness the wonderful sight of fiery, flowing lava on Mauna Loa's mountain sides, in the Big Island next week, but I certainly propose returning to Honolulu in time to witness that greater freak spectacle, the Elks' "Lava Trail" at Seaside next Saturday night.

"If It's from  
**WICHMAN'S**  
You Know It's Good"

Kawaihae in memory of her late husband. Kawaihae Seminary has 125 girls of all races—Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Porto Ricans, Spanish, Filipino, South Sea Islanders and Americans. Their ages range from seven to 20 years. They do classroom work from the first through to the eighth grade, which fits them for the high school or the Normal school. The language of the playhouse is also English, but at appointed times Chinese, Japanese and Korean girls study their own language under the guidance of a trained native teacher. Along with the classroom work, and of equal importance is the industrial training. Each child above the third grade has instructions in sewing for one hour each day. A special teacher has charge of the instrumental and vocal music. The chorus work is a prominent feature in the life of the school, and it is always a pleasure to have the girls sing their Hawaiian melodies.

The object of Kawaihae Seminary is to send out into the world useful Christian women. The moral and religious side of a child's nature is not forgotten. Through simple stages of nature study and physiology the children are led up to the subject of eugenics. The seminary is a mission school, although it is not under any board of missions. The average girl cannot afford to pay the \$50 which is all that is asked for her board and tuition for the school year of ten months. Many children remain in the school the year round and, in many cases, it is their only home.

## Personal Mention

DR. J. W. GOODHUE has returned from a pleasure trip to Maui, taking passage in the steamer Mauna Kea at Lahaina.

MR. and MRS. ROBBINS B. ANDERSON returned on the Siberia Friday after a five months' absence on the mainland.

JUDGE W. L. STANLEY is back from a business trip to the island of Hawaii. He was a passenger in the steamer Mauna Kea.

ROBERT MCCORRISTON was numbered with the returning passengers in the steamer Mauna Kea from the island of Hawaii. He joined the vessel at Kawaihae.

## This Home For Sale

House and lot on Kapiolani street, opposite Thomas Square and within easy walking distance of downtown. Lot 50x120 ft. The 6-room house has modern conveniences installed. The price is \$3200.

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### HOUSES FOR RENT

FURNISHED

2326 Oahu ave., Manoa	4 bedrooms	50.00
Pacific Heights	4 bedrooms	40.00
1232 Kinau st.	3 bedrooms	40.00
1554 Palolo Valley rd., 5th ave.	3 bedrooms	35.00
1261 Center ave., Kaimuki	2 bedrooms	25.00
1011 3rd ave., Kaimuki	2 bedrooms	37.50

UNFURNISHED

770 Kinau st.	3 bedrooms	32.50
2015 Lanikuli drive, Manoa	3 bedrooms	40.00
1339 Wilder ave.	3 bedrooms	40.00
1128 Wilder ave.	3 bedrooms	40.00
1231 Matlock ave.	2 bedrooms	22.50
1323 Matlock ave.	3 bedrooms	27.50
1328 Kinau st.	3 bedrooms	35.00
1126 Kin st.	5 bedrooms	50.00
Cor. Koko Head and Pahoa ave., Kaimuki	4 bedrooms	45.00
1348 Wilder ave.	2 bedrooms	40.00
839 Young st.	3 bedrooms	35.00
3rd ave., Kaimuki	1 bedroom	15.00
1871 Ala Manoa rd.	3 bedrooms	17.50
Adams lane, city	3 bedrooms	40.00

## "Waterhouse Trust"

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts.

## For Sale

A two-story, nine room house, containing four bedrooms. Situated on Matlock Avenue. Price \$4500. Call on the Guardian Trust Co., Ltd., Stangenwald Building, Merchant Street, and we will be pleased to show you the property and furnish you with further details.

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