Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - EDITOR

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 25, 1915.

What we should strive to do, to put it simply and squarely, is contribute our part toward bringing into existence a civilization in which superiority is based on service and not contribute more than we have to to maintain a civilization in which superiority is based on force. We should look forward to a civilization based on racial peace rather than one based on racial war and racial subjugation.—Booker T. Washington.

HELPING HAITI.

Uncle Sam's proposal of a ten-year convention with Haiti, by which this country will hold the principal reins of government, doubtless will stir the anti-imperialists to shrieks of horror. Yet in establishing what amounts to a protectorate over this republic of many troubles the United States is not after territory. Actuated by the same spirit which sent our troops into Cuba, or, to take a much closer example, which has led to the Pan-American conferences on Mexico, it will seek to help Haiti help herself.

North and South America, to be safe from jealous foreign aggression, must stand together, and the countries large and small on and adhering to these two continents must be helped to compose their differences if these differences get beyond their own control.

It is no secret that France more than once has been ready to step in and take control of Haiti if the chance were given. Uncle Sam has no idea of allowing it.

Nor will the guardian be a new role for Uncle Sam to play in this island of Santo Domingo or Haiti—the two names being largely interchangeable. The efficient work of the United States in administering the Santo Domingo customs service and in settling rows between these two adjacent and eternally-quarreling republics—the Dominican republic and Haiti—guarantee that if Haiti should accept this convention, an American protectorate would be of great benefit.

No Central or South American country has greater possibilities in climate, scenery and—though necessarily limited—resources than has Haiti. But the people are chronic revolutionists and, with no strong natural leader now in sight, the plight of the country is hopeless without some outside assistance. What the United States has done in Cuba and Santo Domingo is proof that a ten-year protectorate over Haiti would not be simply a preliminary step for the acquisition of new territory. No such assurance could be given by any other one of the great Powers.

THE COTTON CONTRABAND ORDER.

Great Britain's declaration of cotton contraband will be vigorously protested by the United States but it is doubtful if Secretary Lansing hopes to secure a modification of the order. More probably this country's protest will be registered to keep the record clear when after the war claims for payment are pressed.

The London Times recently explained the British point of view as follows:

"Germany has as her near neighbors the five neutral states of Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. These states have rights which we cannot ignore.

"But we may justly complain when we find them importing from 17 to 18 times as much cotton as they need for their domestic consumption and exporting the surplus, or a large part of it, to the enemy, who cannot obtain it elsewhere, who cannot produce it himself, and to whom a constant supply of this indispensable raw material is vital to his military strength.

"What the British government has done is to seek a way out by a series of friendly and private agreements. All cotton entering Holland, for instance, is liable to seizure unless it is consigned to The Netherlands Overseas Trust, which is under heavy bonds to prevent its re-export to Germany. In Sweden an arrangement has more recently been made with an association of cotton spinners with the object of limiting the importation of cotton into that country to the needs of its domestic manufacturers. This seems to me the only principle that is at once sound and effective on which we can proceed. The arrangement with the Dutch merchants proved anything but watertight, largely because it does not expressly limit the amount of cotton that may be imported."

HOW CLEWS WOULD SETTLE IT.

John Wanamaker's plan to buy Belgium has apparently started men of Big Business to work on various schemes in connection with the war. Here, for instance, is Banker Henry Clews, president of the American Peace and Arbitration League, with the following plan to settle the war:

"Germany to sell to France Alsace-Lorraine for an equivalent of its real value and retire from France and Belgium, but to have commercial access to the Belgian seaport, which would be declared a free port; Germany to pay over to Belgium the amount acquired from France to restore Belgium; the colonies to be restored to Germany to be England's and Japan's peace concessions; Austria and Italy to agree between each other for a settlement and urged to do so by the other nations; Constantinople to be a free port to appease Russia, Turkey to acquiesce and Austria and Serbia to agree between themselves to settle their differences; establish a World Court able to enforce its decrees by an international police force of the world—military and naval forces superior to those of any single power in the world. All the above nations to pledge themselves for a peace to last fifty years at least, agreeing as advantages to be gained thereby to reduce their armies and navies to a peace basis, which would admit, during that period, of their liquidating their liabilities incurred by the war. All these nations to obligate themselves to work in unison to maintain peace not only amongst themselves but throughout the world. I feel quite sure that the United States, South America and China would gladly join in the combination for the great advantages that would accrue to them by the certain assurance of peace prevailing for the next fifty years."

WHERE SINCERITY IS LACKING.

Henry Watterson, dean of American editorial writers and still one of the most forceful—and always picturesque—says this of his craft and its exponents:

"The newspaper writer completes his leading article at a sitting—a single dash of a column or so—having a beginning, a middle and an end. It is to endure but a day and a night. He must be warm with his theme, and must warm to it, hitting, as it were, from the shoulder out of a full mind and heart, under the spur of feeling, but also the restraints of reason and common sense; strong rather than symmetrical, sincere and just, never losing the sense of accountability.

"There are writers who are accounted good writers—who write with elegance and sometimes with force—whose writings might serve for one day as for another, for one week, or month, as for another. The essential of currency—of sure conviction and consuming interest—is absent. Lacking relevancy, it lacks vitality. To put such matter in large type and call it editorial is sheer waste alike of opportunity and paper. That this has become rather the rule than the exception will account for a certain prevalent disrepute—the alleged waning glory and lowered influence—of the editorial page.

"It is cheapest to engage space writers. It is much easier to find them. But the rationale of the day's doing rendered deftly by live men trained in the arts of good newspaper writing will always command an audience and become a feature, and in the event that this feature be continued long enough in the hands of one man he is likely to impress himself upon that audience, to write with a kind of authority, to be felt if not to be known. Yet it is true that the drift is toward the impersonal; the subordination of the man to the machine; as in the Great Metropolis witness that Mr. Mitchell of The Sun, Mr. Miller of The Times, and Mr. Cobb of The World, first-class men, are not celebrated in the degree that Mr. Raymond, Mr. Dana and Mr. Marble were celebrated.

Mr. Watterson's emphasis on the sincerity of editorial writing will be approved by the layman as quickly as by the trained journalist. Nothing is more easily recognized by the newspaper-reading public than insincerity or lack of heart in editorial writing; and all the fine phrases and vitrolic paragraphs in the inkstand will not make up for lack of simple honesty of statement.

Japanese wrestlers had no trouble gaining admission to San Francisco but geisha-dancers were stopped by the immigration authorities. This ought to settle the long-standing argument of brawn vs. beauty.

A little more than a year ago Germany demanded passage for her troops across Belgium. Belgium refused. Now Germany demands passage for munitions across Rumania, and another scrap of paper is in considerable danger.

Ambassador von Bernstorff asks the United States to await the facts regarding the Arabic sinking. The principal fact is already known—two Americans were killed.

We notice that none of the spectators at the Frank lynching in Georgia could recognize anybody there but Leo Frank himself.

"War Has Helped Democrats.—Taft." No wonder the ex-president agrees with Sherman.

Mexico is rapidly qualifying for an inquest.

HARBOR FACILITIES OF HAWAII GIVEN BIG BOOST BY A. P. TAYLOR

Article in Government Commerce Report Details Advantages of Two Island Ports

The following article, which will give wide publicity to the harbor facilities of the islands, was contributed to the U. S. consular commerce reports by A. P. Taylor, acting secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, and printed in the last edition of that government publication.

Mr. Taylor's boost for Hawaii is reprinted in full, as follows:

"The completion of the Panama canal was deemed of such importance to the islands that the government of Hawaii, cooperating with the federal government of the United States, carried out plans for enlarging the principal harbors in the islands and adding to their equipment.

"At the moment when the people of the islands were planning for the reception of the first large steamers to pass through the Panama canal en route around the world, the European war abruptly interrupted sailings, and these plans, with reference to passenger vessels, have been shelved. The only exception has been a visit of the Great Northern Steamship Company's new steamer, the Great Northern, which, after passing through the Panama canal from New York to San Francisco, went to the islands from California with a full list of passengers, touching not only at Honolulu, the capital city of the Hawaiian islands, but also at Hilo, the largest port on the island of Hawaii, where is located the active volcano of Kilauea.

"With the conclusion of the war and the resumption of general ocean travel and the utilization of the Panama canal for globe-encircling tours, the Hawaiian islands will become a central rendezvous for the world's shipping.

Ports of Call.

"The traffic through the canal that will directly affect Hawaii is of two kinds—that bound to or from the Asiatic coast and adjacent islands, which needs a way station for supplies or instructions; and that which makes Hawaii its direct objective point in connection with the local freight or passengers of through tourist excursions.

"There are two ports of call and supply for steamers in the Hawaiian islands, viz., Honolulu and Hilo. At Hilo the entrance to the harbor is a mile wide and 40 feet deep. There are no entering channels and no obstacles to navigation. Ships can enter or leave by day or night. The federal government is now engaged in constructing a great breakwater, which will make the present open roadstead a safe anchorage for vessels of all sizes. A new wharf has been completed, which will permit large ocean-going steamers and cargo vessels to lie alongside instead of having to transfer cargo by lighters.

"At Honolulu the entrance channel is half a mile long and 400 feet wide with a minimum depth of 35 feet at low water. The channel is buoyed and lighted on both sides throughout its entire length. There are no obstacles to navigation. The harbor is entirely landlocked and smooth, and the wharves are directly opposite the main entrance. There are no navigating or climatic obstacles to prevent a vessel from entering or leaving the harbor at any time of the day or night.

Coaling Facilities.

"The best quality of coal available for commercial use in either San Francisco or Honolulu comes from Australia, and it is to be found in the bunkers adjacent to the Honolulu piers. By reason of the 2000 miles longer haul to San Francisco, Honolulu is able to sell Australian coal to steamers $1 a ton below the San Francisco price.

"Honolulu possesses the best coaling facilities in the Pacific. The Inter Island Steam Navigation Company owns a patent coal-conveyer dock with two automatic coal-conveyer barges, one of which can deposit 1000 tons and the other 2000 tons an hour. They can both work on one vessel if needed. The Indraghiri, a British steamer, was recently completely coaled in five hours by these floating conveyers.

"A depot of oil tanks which are filled regularly with oil from the wells of California are adjacent to the wharves and are so connected therewith by a pipe line that a vessel does not need to shift moorings while taking on fuel oil.

Dry Dock and Repair Plant.

"Honolulu is equipped with an up-to-date steel floating dry dock, owned and maintained by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. The dimensions are: Length, 352 feet; inside width, 75 feet at bottom, 84 feet at top; draft over keel blocks, 23 feet 6 inches; deadweight caracity, 4500 tons. The dock is built on the unit plan and will be enlarged as required.

"Adjoining the dry dock is the Honolulu Iron Works' plant, a fully equipped foundry, boiler, and iron works. The foundry can make 15-ton castings, while any kind of boiler work can be handled."

CHINESE PASTOR FROM HONOLULU CAUGHT IN FLOOD

Yin Tow Poy Had His House Swept Away By Water—Relief Fund Grows

Yin Tow Poy of Honolulu, minister at the Fort Street Chinese church, was a sufferer from the recent floods in South China, his house being in the path of the high water. He says that the water swept down upon him and his family without warning, the height of the wave being seven or eight feet.

Yin Poy and his family, including his aged parents and his wife and children, were finally rescued by neighbors who reached the house on a raft.

Until recently Yin Poy has had no word from any of the people of the district, but letters are now beginning to arrive and he is eagerly looking to the Oriental mail on August 31 which will no doubt tell him many of the details of the flood following the time when he left the district last June.

Gifts to the amount of $105.75 received during the last two days, are announced by Wong Chow of the Chinese Merchants' Association, which organization has committees at work collecting funds for the relief of the sufferers in the flooded districts.

Of this amount Chan Ho gave $13.50; Wu Chee of Kilauea, Kauai, $11.50; H. Akona of Kohala, $34; Wong Hoon, $4.50; Chow Mon, $2.50, and Lee Chau Gow $39.75. The last gift is from Pahala, Hawaii.

Yesterday $650 was cabled to Hongkong by the Merchants' Association. This amount will make more than $1000 in Hongkong currency, and will go a long way toward the relief of the stricken homes.

The United States holds property in the City of New York valued at $66,331,000.

HERE'S A LAWYER WHO OBJECTS TO ATTORNEY'S FEES

Can Man Earning $11 a Week Pay $15 a Month for Child, Court Costs, and Live?

Attorney J. Alfred Magoon went on record in Circuit Judge Whitney's court today as being opposed to the allowance of attorney's fees in divorce matters, except in exceptional cases.

"I wish these attorney's fees could be cut out," declared Mr. Magoon. "I am opposed to it on general principles."

The matter was brought up during an argument as to whether Clyde Cavins, who is alleged to be earning only $11 a week, could pay his own expenses, pay $15 a month for the support of his child, pay the costs of the court and, last but not least, an attorney's fee amounting to $25.

Mrs. Madeline Cavins is suing her husband for divorce. The attorney for Cavins argued that he couldn't see how Cavins, with his small salary, would be able to pay the attorney's fees. It was then that Attorney Magoon arose and addressed the court in the manner heretofore mentioned.

Circuit Judge Whitney compromised somewhat. He granted the divorce and gave Mrs. Cavins the custody of the minor child. He ordered that Cavins pay $12 a month for the support of the child, that he pay the costs of the court and an attorney's fee of $25.

So, if things turn out all right, Attorney Magoon will receive his fee in spite of his protest.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—EUGENE BUFFANDEAU (clerk to the board of supervisors, who returned to his duties today from Kanehe at the conclusion of his first vacation for many years): Outside of a cold, a stomach ache and general debility, I feel fine. I think that the reason the vacation did not agree with me altogether was that it was such a sudden change. You see, I never had a vacation before.

For Sale.

Two-bedroom house on Young Street near McCully Street. Well built and very attractive. Convenient to all cars $3700

Six-bedroom modern house on Lunalilo Street. All conveniences. Good view $8000

Three-acre lot on Round Top Slope, fronting on Manoa Road. Magnificent view. Choice location.

Desirable lots in College Hills and Kaimuki.

Guardian Trust Company, Ltd.,
Stangenwald Bldg., Merchant St.

Personal Mention

MRS. CARTER HARRISON of Chicago and her guests left for the coast in the Matsonia this morning.

MISS BERTHA BEN TAYLOR, supervising principal for West Hawaii, left for the Big Island in the steamer Mauna Kea this morning.

MRS. B. D. BOND, school commissioner from Hawaii, left for her home in Kohala in the steamer Mauna Kea this morning, accompanied by her daughter, Alice.

MISS BEATRICE CULLEN left for the mainland in the Matsonia for a six months' visit in California. After seeing the exposition she will visit her sister, wife of Sergt. Fife of the Engineer Corps at Alcatraz island.

D. R. EGBERT, formerly with the Chicago Tribune, arrived in Honolulu in the steamer Lurline yesterday afternoon. He will join the reportorial staff of the Advertiser.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY, W. B. Lymer and Judge Antonio Perry, who have been attending the trial of the Parker Ranch-Territory water right case at Waimea, Hawaii, will return to Honolulu in the Mauna Kea Saturday morning.

HOWARD L. GRACE, a Honolulu boy, has returned to this city from the law college of Georgetown University where he has just completed his course. Mr. Grace will take up the legal profession with one of the local firms.

JUDGE SANFORD B. DOLE, who has been holding a special session of the local federal court in Hilo, is expected to return to Honolulu in the steamer Mauna Kea Saturday. He will be accompanied by Foster Davis, who acted as clerk of the court.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, secretary of the Waterhouse Company, Ltd., is a patient at Queen's hospital today and is thought to be suffering from an attack of malaria. Mr. Waterhouse was removed to the hospital from the steamer Mauna Kea yesterday. He recently returned to Honolulu from a trip to the Malay States.

J. WALTER DOYLE, former publicity director for Hawaii at the exposition, will return to Honolulu in the steamer Wilhelmina Aug. 31. It is understood he is bringing plans for three carnival features which he intends to place before Director General Henry E. Cooper. Judge Cooper, however, is booked to leave for the mainland the same day that Doyle arrives here.

WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, vice-president and general business manager of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, was a visitor at the Tribune office today. Mr. Farrington is accompanied by his family and will soon leave for the East. He expects to place his boy in the Madison University. Mr. Farrington is an old friend of Dudley Kinsell, the well-known attorney. — Oakland Tribune.

PAUL R. BARTLETT, formerly a Honolulu newspaperman, arrived last evening on the Lurline for a brief business trip. He is well-known in the islands, having been city editor of the Evening Bulletin five years ago. From this city he went to Yale to take a law course, and made a splendid record there. He is now practising law. He is a brother of Charles G. Bartlett, formerly president and general manager of the Honolulu Brewing & Malting Company.

Salt and Pepper Sets

Solid Silver, and sold in neat cases—

$ 3.50
$ 9.00
$14.50

WICHMAN & CO.,
Leading Jewelers

PHYSICAL TESTS UNDER WAY FOR CIVIL SERVICE

Applications to take the civil service examinations for positions in the police and fire departments numbered 154 when the time limit for filing them expired at noon today. The time limit was originally set for last night, but Deputy City and County Clerk Henry Van Gieson, extended it this morning to 12 o'clock noon.

Commencing at 1 o'clock the physical test is being given candidates at Baron's gymnasium on King street, near Alakea. The examination will continue tonight as long as there are any applicants to be examined.

Those who pass the physical test successfully will take the written examination at McKinley high school tomorrow night. Those who pass that examination will be placed on the eligible lists of the police and fire departments as vacancies occur. At the last examination there were 100 applications, but 60 candidates only showed up for the tests.

M'DUFFIE IS THANKED FOR DEED WHICH HELPED LEPER TO GET MONEY

Captain of Detectives McDuffie has received the following self-explanatory letter:

'Kalaupapa, Aug. 18, 1915.

"Arthur McDuffie, Esq.,
"Chief of Detectives,
"Honolulu.

"Dear Sir:

"Mr. McVeigh has turned over to me the $18.50, the amount which I was cheated out of by a Chinese grocery firm in Honolulu.

"Mr. McVeigh tells me that he personally was unable to collect this money and he turned the matter over to you and that in a few hours you notified him you had the cash. Good work. Mr. McDuffie, $18.50 may not seem much to those who have plenty; to me, a poot leper, it is like a million. I do not know how to thank you enough for your great kindness in this matter.

"Wishing you long life and success in all your undertakings,

"Gratefully yours,
"LUM YEN."

According to the geological survey there is good reason to believe that Louisiana is underlaid by one of the greatest natural gas fields in the United States.

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FURNISHED

Waikiki	3	bedrooms	$40.00
Bates street	3	"	30.00
Palolo Ave., bet. 12th and Koko Head aves.	2	"	35.00
Pahoa and 6th aves., corner (ptly. furn.)	2	"	17.00
Waialae road (ptly. furn.)	15	"	125.00
1117 3d ave., Kaimuki	3	"	25.00
2568 Rooke st., Punnui	4	"	75.00

UNFURNISHED

Hackfeld and Prospect sts	2	bedrooms	$27.50
Cor. Kamehameha ave. and Manoa	2	"	40.00
Two new cottages, "Royal Grove"		$25.00 and	40.00
Wilder ave. (opp. Oahu College)	4	"	30.00
14 Mendonca Tract (Liliha st.)	3	"	23.00
18 Dayton Tract (Liliha st.)	3	"	20.00
40 Beach Walk	3	"	35.00
770 Kinau st.	4	"	32.50
1004 W. 5th ave., Kaimuki	4	"	16.00
1020 Aloha lane	2	"	18.00
1058 14th ave., Kaimuki	2	"	30.00
1313 Makiki st.	3	"	30.00
1339 Wilder ave.	4	"	40.00
1205 Wilhelmina rise, Kaimuki	3	"	25.00
1562 Nuuanu ave.	5	"	50.00
1704 King st.	2	"	30.00
2130 Kamehameha ave., Manoa	3	"	40.00
1231 Matlock ave.	2	"	22.50
Kewalo st.	3	"	40.00
Young and Alexander sts.	2	"	25.00
12th and Mauna Loa aves., Kaimuki	2	"	15.00