Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 13, 1915.

"FIAT JUSTICIA, RUAT COELUM."

On Thursday, September 23, Circuit Judge Ashford, addressing the territorial grand jury said of the Hoogs case:

"I feel quite justified in describing the present status of that case as constituting a public scandal."

He also said:

"'Fiat Justicia, ruat Coelum,' of which the accepted English translation is: 'Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.'

"I think I may say that the motto quoted has been adopted and is now accepted as the motto of our Hawaiian courts. It is an excellent and an inspiring motto, and when, if ever, the courts relax their zeal for justice, that motto should be a trumpet call, summoning the defaulting court, jury or other judicial body back to a rigid sense of justice and of duty.

"There can be no justice that does not operate equally upon all—the high and the low, the rich and the poor, and whether of black, white, brown or yellow skins. The law is no respecter of persons, whatever their condition, creed or color. The law has no favorites and issues no license to say whereby immunity may be had for crime committed. The law demands of all its judges and ministers, including prosecuting and defending attorneys, grand and trial jurors, that they should have no favorites, nor play any partial role in the administration of their several duties."

He then discussed the Hoogs case at some length, telling the jury that it had committed a "lamentable error" in its failure to indict the bank clerk who had embezzled thousands of dollars and cast his fellow employes under suspicion.

At the close of his address he said:

"It is unfortunately the fact that a sentiment has of late been nurtured into vigorous life and now prevails throughout this territory, and particularly throughout this circuit, which one at times hears expressed in the following words, or their equivalent, namely:

"'In Hawaii we send our native and our Oriental embezzlers to prison, but we send our haole defaulters to California.'

"No community can long sustain a reproach so direct as this, if it be well merited. A continuance of such practise would mean the utter breakdown of the administration of the criminal law, and the paralysis of the agencies of criminal justice."

Hoogs, later indicted by the grand jury, returned to Honolulu yesterday and with Abrams, another former trusted employe of a financial institution, stood before Judge Ashford. Each pleaded guilty of embezzlement.

In a statement issued when Hoogs' defalcations became known, an official of the Bank of Hawaii said:

"The amount of the shortages traced to Hoogs is $10,400."

When the charge of embezzlement against Abrams was made known, the Hawaiian Trust Company issued a statement which said:

"Serious irregularities have been discovered in our books indicating a shortage of approximately $26,500."

Both men made partial restitution—after their peculations were discovered.

Richard Ramos, a poor and friendless Filipino, also stood before Judge Ashford yesterday. His crime was that of raising a seven-dollar check to seventy dollars.

Eloquent pleas were made by attorneys on behalf of Hoogs and Abrams. No pleas were made for Ramos. He had no attorneys.

Hoogs was sentenced to pay a fine of $1000 and costs—the costs being $3.50.

Abrams was sentenced to pay a fine of $1000 and costs—the costs being $3.50.

Ramos was sentenced to pay $200 fine and costs and to spend a week at hard labor in Oahu prison.

Hoogs' fine was immediately paid. The money was ready.

Abrams' fine was immediately paid. The money was ready.

They were free men.

Ramos had no money. For every dollar of the fine he will have to spend a day at hard labor in addition to the week's sentence.

He was taken to the territorial jail.

"Fiat Justicia, Ruat Coelum."

SUBMARINE VS. BATTLESHIP.

Announcement at Washington a few days ago that the naval lessons of the European war have not materially affected the type of vessels the United States will build, primarily means that U. S. experts are not prepared to discard the battleship and fast-cruiser types for the submarine types.

Reasons for their attitude are interestingly set forth by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt in the October number of the North American Review. He says:

"Today I would say without hesitation that the submarine has not replaced the battleship as the principal factor in war at sea. Taking it in its existing stage of development, a submersible vessel is useful for certain purposes only. It cannot yet be called sea-going or seakeeping, it is not fast, and it is extremely vulnerable. Already devices for its destruction are multiplying: The aeroplane or dirigible can see it well below the surface; the net, the mine field, the destroyer are all being used to oppose it, and a new type of armed patrol-boat is being built for the purpose of watching the sea's surface for signs of the mechanical whale that must come up. Submarine signals, also, although now in the infancy of development will doubtless soon be able to detect the presence of moving submarines and give accurately their direction and distance.

"It would be, of course, not unreasonable to suppose that, while the weapons for the destruction of underwater craft are being perfected, the improvement of the submarine itself will continue. Without doubt its size will increase, its engines, both surface and subsurface, gain in horsepower and resulting speed, its radius of action grow and its seaworthiness improve. I have said nothing of the discomfort of the officers and men on the present-day vessels, nor of the well-known fact that the propelling and operating mechanism is in such an experimental stage that frequent accidents occur; these are the evils of any new apparatus—witness the automobile of fifteen years ago. But the time is not far distant when the "habitability" and safety from mishaps will make submarines as dependable as any other high-powered, complicated vessel of war. Two deterring factors will probably always be present in its development: the inability to see under water, and the necessity of coming to the surface at short intervals.

"The submarine has come to stay. It has taken its place, not as the sole weapon in naval offense and defense, but as an adjunct to other weapons. That it is useful for coast defense, for commerce destroying, for scouting purposes, and as a part of the protection to and attacking power of a battleship fleet is established."

Sheriff Rose's suggestion for better policing of the Manoa valley district seems to be a good one. He says that the district is so extended that even with two policemen patrolling it they are often hard to locate in a hurry, and that if a house could be provided with a telephone, so that one man could stay there constantly, the residents could be sure of getting assistance without delay. Possibly the supervisors could appropriate a small sum for a single-room house on the proposed fire station site, or Manoa residents could get together and furnish a central location. The problem of policing Manoa admittedly is a difficult one but it is one that must be worked out. The present situation is intolerable.

Mayor Lane's city planning commission is well chosen. It is well rounded except for one respect—it lacks any member of engineering or architectural profession. To pay all the compliments he evidently desired to pay by appointment to the commission, the mayor has been forced to forego technical ability. This, however, will surely be at the service of the commission for the asking. Any Honolulu engineer, architect or landscape gardener should be glad to aid the commission with suggestions. Certainly there is room for suggestion.

Naval Constructor J. A. Furer, who left yesterday for Washington, may receive no immediate reward for his feat of raising the sunken submarine F-4 but in the eyes of his professional brethren his achievement is one of unusual merit. Honolulu is sorry to see him go, for in and out of service and professional circles he had made many friends.

Forty-two thousand raving enthusiasts at a baseball game, in stands reverberating with the wildest of cheers and the blaringest of blaring band music—all this hardly suggests to the mind's eye a picture of "frigid, classic Boston."

Col. Samuel Johnson is in a class by himself when it comes to stirring up enthusiasm for the national guard. He's a whole recruiting campaign.

Greece's "benevolent neutrality" evidently will not seriously hinder the Anglo-French troops in their march to Macedonia.

Most of the people who objected to the half-billion dollar loan for the Allies don't make that much in a month.

Russia is at the point where she is credited with a victory every time the Czar's troops stop for breath.

LETTERS

THE FILIPINO AND THE PLANTATION.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir:—Perhaps there is no better, healthier, happier and suitable place for the Filipinos in Hawaii to live in than the plantations. Honolulu, I can bluntly anticipate them, is the rottenest place for them to start in good life, as they may think properly.

In the plantation, although afforded backward by the records and traditions of the progress of the wage-worker toward industrial independence and honorable citizenship and high-wage how complete will be the fusion of the characteristics of this conglomerate mixture of different races, shall hold the territory under their sway, in order to form the American citizens in the future; how steadily are the laborers carrying on the contest for emancipation from the oppressions of the caciques and the imperious shirkers. For in the plantations no "freemen shall be seized or imprisoned, or dispossessed or outlawed, or in any way brought to ruin: for the plantation syndicates will not go against any man, or send against him, save by legal judgment of the law: to no man will they sell or deny or delay right or justice, but the notorious caciques and the imperious shirkers of the government and some of the cranky, foxy quillers in Honolulu pretending to be honest and clean in conscience but consequently without backbone when comes the principles of justice and honesty, will tolerably perpetrate." For without laborers there will be no serfs who will till the soil. So that in the plantation a wage-earner is never abused. They are readily helped with justice and honesty. They are treated with due respect and kindness by the syndicates; but not by the employed shirkers and caciques. There is no hunger in the plantation.

Justifiably, while the occurrence is conscientiously true a few of the Filipinos and others become unfaithful, and inertly perpetuate to neglect in paying what they owe in plantation stores. Consequently I found among the few, would owe so much in the stores and when they thought of their daily earning of seventy-seven cents a day each, and imagine how much harder they work in the heat of the sun, then came dissatisfaction. They became lazy. Some were induced by the force of cruel blunder and disease of laziness, to quit plantation work and neglected their duty to pay when they owe. Though we can never blame a lazy man. For it is his business to be diligent only when his stomach is empty. He might think this way:

"Suppose I earn $23.50 a month. I have four Sundays that I do not work. These are the only exceptional days I enjoy pleasure, healthiness and rest. Sometimes I become fatigued because of hard labor so that I am forced to have four or seven days 'moe-moe' (rest) a month; together with my Sundays and moe-moes I will have eight or eleven days that I do not work during a month's labor. Suppose I pay my board and laundry for $8 a month, altogether I will only have left from my monthly earning perhaps $9.50 or $6.25. Better go Honolulu, find job there." Jesus!

But when he comes here the only work he finds is the pineapple mill's work which lasts only for three months. For Honolulu is not a place for poor people. It is a place for the rich men and government employees. And the Filipinos here are not so well treated like in the plantations.

If we are not treated equally in this city, let us stay in the plantations where we are treated more like men, where we are real independent of our works. And if the sugar syndicates can raise our daily earnings of $1 a day each. (This is what most of the pineapple syndicates are paying their laborers, like the Hawaii Preserving Company). I believe not only all the Filipinos, but others will rather stay in the sugar plantations than in Honolulu, or go to Alaska or United States.

Rightfully I can say that, for the laborers, Wahiawa is one of the best plantations in Oahu. For in this plantation neither a shirker nor a cacique is allowed. There was once found a shirker who always acts like a brute when he gets drunk. He was a decrepid luna, who can hardly run an errand for his boss, and report his own routine. However, he should not be blamed so much for, he is a hard-headed, loquacious, worn-out, weather-beaten but humble old guy. He is only one who is called a malcontent prince of old Spain.

F. LEOPOLD THEODORE.

L. W. de Vis Norton, special agent of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, has been advised by the Vancouver (British Columbia) Daily Province that it will publish a series of articles on Honolulu. Mr. Norton will write the articles and forward them to the Daily Province every fortnight. The stories will be descriptive and historical.

ENGELS COPPER BREAKS RECORD IN SEPTEMBER

Despite Water Shortage Handicap, 520 Tons of Ore Handled By Reduction Plant

Despite a water shortage which crippled the power plant, and a shortage of power until September 12, the Engels Copper Mining Company, a California corporation the control of which is largely held in Honolulu made a new tonnage record during the month of September, according to official advices received in this city in yesterday's mail.

The output for September totaled 520 tons as against 492 tons last April, the previous high record. A new high record of production is expected this month.

Since the first of September, another diamond drill hole sunk 210 feet from level No. 4, the lowest level of the mine, has opened up 155 feet of 4 per cent copper ore, and the third diamond drill hole in the Superior group, three and a half miles below the main property, is also getting into ore as good as that found in the first two Superior cores.

Power developed at the mining company's own power plant will hereafter be used solely for development work on the Superior group. On September 12 the Great Western Power Company began furnishing power to the main mine, and at a rate about one-eighth the power rate charged in Honolulu.

The new machinery is reported as all on the ground, and will probably all be installed by the end of October, after which the capacity of the company's mill will be practically doubled.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—COL. W. C. RAFFERTY, C. A. C.: Proof firing of the new rifle at Fort De Russy will not be held before November 1. It has been postponed until after the maneuvers, which are soon to take place.

—COL. SAUEL I. JOHNSON (adjutant-general, National Guard of Hawaii): I'm enjoying myself today. Four callers a minute, half a dozen things to do at once and the national guard booming as it never has before.

—MAJ. D. B. CASE (assistant to the department quartermaster): We are getting ready for the annual maneuvers, to perform our part of the war game, in supplying the troops with food and other supplies. No one of us knows when the order will be given out, but we are ready for it anyhow.

—ALBERT F. JUDD: I don't think a business men's military training camp based on the lines of the Plattsburg camp would do any better here than would Hawaiian cocoanut trees planted in New York state. Conditions are widely different here. What we should do is to realize the "preparedness" situation as it exists in Honolulu and get behind Col. Sam Johnson in his efforts to make the National Guard bigger and better.

—LIEUT.-COMDR. J. A. FURER (before sailing on the Manoa yesterday): I shall arrive in Washington about October 26, but I hope to get back to this wonderful place some time. I should like to return in two years, because by that time all the pioneer work, the preliminary organization and plant at Pearl Harbor will have been completed. We have been pioneers there. It is interesting work but strenuous, and I should like to return here about 1917 and see what our preliminary efforts will have grown into by that time.

PERSONALITIES

WADE WARREN THAYER, secretary of the territory, has left his desk in the Capitol building to enjoy a brief vacation.

MRS. CORA A. BLAISDELL, who recently was operated upon at the Beretania hospital, is reported to be rapidly recovering.

CLARA M. NOYES, formerly a nurse at the Queen's hospital, left today for Maui, where she will take a position in the hospital at Lahaina.

DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY A. M. CRISTY is back at work this morning in the legal office after a honeymoon vacation of two weeks.

An order for 10 freight locomotives for the Erie railroad was received by the Baldwin locomotive works.

NAVY LEAGUE OF UNITED STATES WILL BE ORGANIZED IN HAWAII

Chairman Riggs of Membership Committee Makes Announcement of Purposes

Active work to organize the Navy League of the United States in Hawaii is now being undertaxen. J. Morton Riggs, chairman of the membership committee, in the following statement made yesterday, outlines the purposes of the league and invites membership:

Navy League of the United States.

"A number of people whom the writer (as chairman of the membership committee of the Navy League of the United States, for the territory of Hawaii) has requested to become members of the league have asked me What is the navy league and what is it trying to do? In answer to the question, I desire to state the Navy League of the United States is a nonpartisan, patriotic society. Its purposes are to acquire and to spread before the citizens of the country information as to the condition of the United States naval forces and ships and to awaken public interest and activity in all matters tending to aid, improve and develop the efficiency of the navy. You are invited to become members thereof and by your influence and work aid in bringing such pressure to bear upon the government at Washington that our navy may be increased to what it should be to make our nation impregnable.

Will you help do so? If you will, address

"J. MORTON RIGGS,
"Box 808, Honolulu."

ARMY NOTES

Special orders received yesterday at Hawaiian department headquarters state that 2nd Lieut. Howell M. Estes of the 11th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, has been ordered to join the 4th Cavalry, stationed on Oahu. Lieut. Estes is expected to arrive in this city on the November transport.

A radio received today at Hawaiian department headquarters from the U. S. army transport Sheridan, due to arrive here at daybreak tomorrow from San Francisco, gives the following list of army officers who are coming to Honolulu on the vessel:

Major H. D. Bloomberg, Medical Corps and family; Lieut. Clift Andrus, 1st Field Artillery; Lieut. W. R. R. Covell, Engineering Corps; Lieut. E. G. Cullum, 4th Cavalry, and family; Capt. L. S. Eckles, Medical Corps; Lieut. J. N. Hauser, 1st Field Artillery, and family; Capt. H. S. Kilbourne, 1st Field Artillery, and family; Capt. J. W. Kilbreth, 1st Field Artillery; Capt. C. R. Lloyd, 1st Field Artillery, and family; Lieut. H. C. Loomis, Coast Artillery Corps, and family; Capt. Paul B. Malone, 2nd Infantry; Capt. L. Mitchell, Medical Corps; Lieut. F. W. Stewart, 1st Field Artillery; Capt. C. M. Watson, Medical Corps, and family; Lieut. F. D. Applin, Coast Artillery Corps, and family; Lieut. H. W. Huntley, 1st Field Artillery.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES

B Company of the National Guard has an important drill tonight. A full turnout is requested by the captain, who has a full and urgent program for the men this evening.

The members of the Kamehameha Company, N. G. H., will have their physical examinations tomorrow evening at the armory, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. First Lieut. Bostwick, who is in command of the company, requests all members to be present.

Beginning November 1, all station agents and telegraphers employed by the Wabash railroad system will receive a nine per cent wage increase.

A proclamation issued by the German military governor of Poland promises work for the unemployed, good banking facilities and better roads.

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In Manoa Valley

$5500

Two story, four-bedroom house on large lot (118 ft. front and 150 ft. deep). Fruit bearing trees; magnificent view—a REAL home at a sacrifice.

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FURNISHED

1252 Kinau	2	bedrooms	$35.00
Royal Grove (Waikiki)	2	"	50.00
Diamond Head road (Waikiki)	2	"	40.00
2568 Rooke St., Puunui	4	"	75.00
Young and Alexander	2	"	35.00
1124 Lunalilo	4	"	70.00
Cor. Green and Victoria sts	6	"	75.00
2355 Oahu Ave.,	5	"	100.00
1133 Gulick Ave., (ptly. furn.)	3	"	40.00
Waialae Rd (partly furnished)	15	"	125.00

UNFURNISHED

Royal Grove (Koa avenue)	2	"	35.00
Hackfeld and Prospect Sts	2	"	27.50
14 Mendonca Tract (Liliha St.)	3	"	20.00
1713 Kalia Rd., Waikiki (partly furnished)	2	"	25.00
770 Kinau St.	4	"	32.50
1004 W. 5th Ave., Kaimuki	4	"	16.00
1020 Aloha Lane	2	"	18.00
1339 Wilder Ave.	4	"	40.00
1562 Nuuanu Ave.	5	"	50.00
2130 Kamehameha Ave.	3	"	40.00
1231 Matlock Ave.	2	"	22.50
Luso St. (near school)	2	"	20.00
Thurston Ave.	2	"	25.00
1312 Center St., Kaimuki	2	"	25.00
1818 Beretania St.	2	"	25.00
2015 Lanihuli Drive (Manoa)	3	"	40.00

DWELLINGS FOR RENT

FURNISHED

Lunalilo St.	3	bedrooms	$55.00
Park Ave., Kaimuki	2	"	30.00
Prospect St.	2	"	30.00
Center Ave.	2	"	25.00
Tantalus	3	"	45.00
Manoa Valley	5	"	——

UNFURNISHED

811 Lunalilo St.	6	bedrooms	$60.00
1729 Liliha St.	2	"	17.50
1475 Thurston Ave.	5	"	40.00
1221 Pensacola St.	4	"	40.00
1940 Young St.	2	"	35.00
1231 Lunalilo St.	2	"	35.00
1234 Matlock Ave.	2	"	32.50
1605 Anapuni St.	3	"	35.00
Kunawai Lane	3	"	20.00

Guardian Trust Co., Ltd.

Stangenwald Building, Merchant St.