

# OPPOSES GIVING FREE POWER SITE ON HAWAII RIVER

(Continued from page one)

takes at the 900-foot to 950-foot levels and the sole discharge at the 410-foot level above the sea level, the following memorandum as a basis for a license has been suggested and is here presented for your consideration by the Governor.

The physical data is unavoidably less definite than is desirable, but the memorandum is aimed to be protective, in any event, of the government's interests, which are for a period of 10 years to be licensed, for \$1 per year, to aid the Hilo Traction Company, Limited, in establishing and operating its transportation system and contributing to its capital or credit such excess income as may be derived, above its own power needs, from power to be sold as indicated.

All this that the Territory after 10 years and for the subsequent 20 year, and constructively thereafter, may receive the full power value of the water under consideration.

Copy of Letter to Shingle. Honolulu, T. H., October 16, 1915. R. W. Shingle, Esq., President, Hilo Traction Company, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir: The Administration is prepared to recommend to the Land Commission and the Land Board that the rights of the government in the waters of the Waikuku river in South Hilo District, island of Hawaii, as existing between the approximate elevation of 900 to 950 feet above sea level sole discharge shall be leased to the Hilo Traction Company, Limited, or their successors, for the term of 30 years, it being stipulated the water in question shall be taken for power and lighting purposes only, of both, and shall be returned to the river, unpolluted, at the point of discharge named.

The license shall cover a period of 30 years.

For the first ten years the Hilo Traction Company, Limited, shall pay the government \$1 per year.

To whomsoever is concerned it shall pay 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the cost of the power and electric generating plant.

The electric current shall be delivered to the transmission line or lines at the generating plant.

All current delivered to the Hilo Traction Company, Limited, shall be metered at the generating plant and all other current sold or otherwise delivered shall be separately metered at the same point.

There shall be set aside a sinking fund annually equivalent to the annual requirements of such a fund as may discharge the cost of the power and electric generating plant at the end of 30 years on the basis of a 4 per cent interest per annum on sinking funds.

After the first ten years as specified there shall be paid to the Territorial government, semi-annually, the income derived from the electric current as metered and delivered on said transmission line or lines based on the cost of said electric current per kilowatt when generated by power other than water power.

The cost of so generating shall be determined by the cost of electric current within the Territory of Hawaii produced by a prime mover other than water power, due consideration being given to the decreasing factor in the cost of a larger production of electric current as against a smaller production.

The cost of the electric current shall be determined every five years, or oftener should equity so require, by a board of three appraisers appointed by the Governor.

Open to Inspection. Inspection of meters and records shall always be open to the inspection of the government.

The construction of at least one such plant and pipe line of a permanent nature with all modern equipment for the generation of electric current of at least 250 kilowatts capacity—either continuous or alternating current or both as the licensee may determine—shall be begun by the licensee within two years from the date of this indenture, and be diligently proceeded with until completed, provided that if there shall be any period during which such work shall be suspended by reason of actions, suits or injunctions, instituted in good faith without any collusion on the part of the licensee impeding or delaying construction, the time so lost shall not be counted as part of the time within which such construction shall be begun and completed. In case of failure to begin the construction of at least one such plant and pipe line within two years from the date of this indenture as in this section provided this license and all rights, privileges and authorities herein granted shall upon the expiration of such time cease and determine.

Very respectfully, (Sgd.) L. E. PINKHAM, Governor of Hawaii.

I now leave the matter for the consideration of the Land Board and Land Commission.

Respectfully, LUCIUS E. PINKHAM, Governor of Hawaii.

Several other matters of interest were taken up and acted upon by the board today. Decision was made not to approve a certain exchange sought by George Robertson, manager of C. Brewer & Company, whereby a certain piece of land should be given by the Honoumua plantation in exchange for right of way for a flume from the Kilauea reservoir across neighboring lands. The board assented to a lease for the right of way at \$30 a year instead.

Mr. Robertson also sought right of

# INFORM SPIRITS THAT MARQUIS IS IN BRITISH ARMY

(By Associated Press.)

KANAZAWA, Japan.—Following the receipt of news that Marquis Maeda son of the feudal lord of Kanazawa, had joined the British army an interesting service was held at the Oyama shrine which is dedicated to the ancestors of the Maedas. Its purpose was to inform the ancestral spirits of the action of the future lord of Kanazawa.

Marquis Maeda is a son of the late Viscount Toshiaki Maeda, former feudal lord of Nankai-ichi in Kanazawa province, but was adopted into the family of the Lord of Kanazawa. After his graduation from the staff college, he went to Germany for the study of military affairs but at the outbreak of the war between Japan and Germany, he like other Japanese, removed to England. He is a captain in the Japanese army. In England he has been studying the conditions of the war. He had long been desiring to join the British army at the front, but only recently obtained the necessary permission from his family.

# MISSOURI TOWN MOVED TWELVE MILES

LAUREL, Miss.—The town of Wisner headquarters of the lumber camps of the Eastman-Gardner Lumber company, located in Smith county, is being moved to a point 12 miles west of the present location.

It has a mayor and a board of aldermen and a complete set of ordinances. It will probably be several weeks before the name of the postoffice will be changed, although the moving is practically complete.

The present town of Wisner contains 800 citizens and boasts of one of the finest Y. M. C. A. organizations in the country, a postoffice, general store, drug store, meat market, barber shop, electric light plant and many other conveniences of an ordinary city.

# JUTE TO BE USED FOR TYING LETTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Jute, instead of cotton twine, will be used for tying letters in the postal service during the year beginning Nov. 1. The contract for the twine of which about 2,500,000 yards will be used, was let today to a Boston manufacturer at \$0.99 per pound. This year cotton was substituted for jute because it was cheaper and the lowest cotton for the new contract was \$1.875 per pound.

Annual for a pipe line to supply the plantation at Honoumua with potable water, the board of health having announced to the company that better water must be supplied at this place. The water will be brought from Kolekole to the plantation camp. This permission was granted.

Brace Cartwright, jr., who has been investigating a proposed exchange of land on Kauai, whereby a wharf site at Waimea owned by Eric Knudsen, will be traded for certain government lands, stated that he did not approve of the transfer, as the exchange amounts to more than \$100,000.

Alfred W. Carter's application for various pasture lands in Waimea, South Kohala, Hawaii, was approved on a rental basis. Approval was also given to leasing lands to Mr. Carter in what is known as Kaohae 4 in the Hamakua district.

Thirty acres of sand dunes at Keleka were approved for exchange, a lot of 2.5 acres for school purposes to be received in return. Several small lots on Luaiatua and Fort streets were also under consideration by the board, but were finally referred to the Oahu members of the board for action.

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# CALLS JAPAN'S PROGRESS LIKE THAT OF GERMANY

Miyakawa Declares His People in Hawaii are to Blame for Present Position Here

Masuji Miyakawa of New York, attorney at law, graduate of Yale, and leader of Japanese progressive opinion on the mainland, came here a short time ago for a short visit only. But he has decided that if he wishes to work for the betterment of the Japanese people there is no place where he can do more effective work than in Hawaii, and has prolonged his stay for weeks.

He was astonished to see Japanese women walking the streets of Honolulu in kimonos and wooden clogs; he was astonished to find that the Japanese man was looked upon as a Mongolian here. He saw with deep regret that a sharp fault of race distinction lay between the two principle peoples of Hawaii, the Caucasians and the Japanese.

He has decided that it is because there is no community interest for the Japanese here. This he attributes partly to the fault of the whites, and partly to the fault of the Japanese—largely the latter. Baseless, or almost baseless prejudice is the foundation of the distrust of the whites for the Japanese, he thinks.

Mongolians Tried Invasion. "They call us Mongolians," he said, "despite the fact that the watchword of Japanese history has been strife with the Mongolians. Do you know what first welded us firmly together as a nation? It was when the hordes of Genghis Khan returned from overwhelming eastern Europe and western Asia and 250,000 men were poured into southern Japan. They were Mongolians; and the whole country rose against them. They were defeated—annihilated—and it was to celebrate their overthrow that the Japanese sang their first great song of war. They still sing that song when they fight. They sang it before Port Arthur and they sang it before Mukden."

He straightened a little in his chair and sang a few bars of a weird chant. "It is a song of hate for the Mongolians, and out of that hate sprang the unity which is Japan's national spirit. The Caucasians call us Mongolians because we have yellow skins, and we must show them that the color of a skin is not necessarily the color of a man's soul."

"The Japanese here must show their willingness to become Americanized. They must be willing to forget to a certain extent their old faith and hold a new faith here. Perhaps this generation can not succeed in such a purpose; but they can raise their children further towards that goal. Have Themselves to Blame. "As it is the Hawaiian Japanese have themselves to thank for their position. They keep apart and enjoy their own customs, celebrate their own holidays. I saw a wrestling match at which \$5000 must have been spent in order to give more money to the athletes. That same sum of money might have been given to send four Japanese youths to mainland universities. There they would be educated in the ideals and the purposes of the United States and learn to love her as a foster mother. Then they would return here and be in a position to help the Hawaiian Japanese in Hawaii. The time should come; I think that the time will inevitably come, when there will be an army of Japanese in Hawaii to protect the islands from all invaders—even from Japan."

"Why not? There are Americanized Germans and Scotchmen and Frenchmen. Why should there not be Americanized Japanese? I claim that distinction for myself, and I yield to no man in affection for the country where I received my education and

# FENNEL OFFERED \$100 TO SCULLY FOR STATEMENT?

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mandated Attorney McBride. "No, I don't. I have talked with a great many people in the Encore saloon," answered Fennel.

This was but one of the features of today's session of the conspiracy case hearing. Early in the session Judge Ashford denied a motion by the defense to strike from the record Fennel's testimony relating to a conversation with Scully at Oahu prison a few months ago, during which Scully was said to have made certain alleged confessions. The principal ground set forth by the defense was that the alleged statements were not made voluntarily.

Both Fennel and Marshal J. J. Smiddy, recalled to the stand today, testified that Fennel's alleged promise to try and secure leniency for Scully was made near the end of the conversation, and after Scully had made the alleged statement that he would "cough up" providing he secured permission from the city and county attorney's office to do so. Talked to School Teacher.

A. Akow, a school teacher at Kailua, testified on re-direct examination that Aylett, the chauffeur who drove the alleged poacher hunters, including J. H. Fischer, to the other side of the island on June 29, 1914, told him that a meeting of the liquor license commission was being held in Honolulu, and that one of the men in the party was a witness.

Aylett further told Akow, said the witness, that a part of the automobile had been taken out and hidden in the stable back of the school teacher's house because "they were afraid that the witness would come back and start the automobile."

Akow further testified that his wife had been told that if anyone came and asked where the party was hidden, she was to say that she knew nothing about it.

On re-cross examination, the school teacher testified that the driver said the coil had been taken out of the machine to prevent its being stolen. He also testified that Aylett did not say that one of the men was a witness before the liquor board.

Further trial of the case will be had at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

learned my ideals. "But most of these Japanese here are different. I heard one of them complaining of the position in which he was kept by the whites. Not Willing to Enlist. "Are you willing to become a soldier in the army of the United States, to fight for her against all the world? I asked him.

"He had to say no. "Then, I said, you have no right to complain. Nothing is given for nothing, but whatever you give shall be returned to you."

"I know that when the Japanese people learn to look to their foster country with whole-hearted love, the American people will return that feeling and trust. Nations cannot blind their eyes to service, therefore I say to my fellow Japanese, 'Let us serve!'"

"Let us have a mutual understanding. Here in Hawaii the people sit back to back. Now, then, can they ever expect to understand each other? Only ignorance knows fear. Only ignorance knows distrust. Only ignorance knows hatred. Let the Caucasians consider us as men, not as men qualified by the term 'yellow.' I would ask both the Japanese and the Americans to turn around and sit face to face. Much Harmful Progress. "Japan has made great mistakes. In many respects—been harmful. It has taught the people false ideals. They have established an army, but they have not worked for truth or for beauty for their own sakes. Their progress has been like that of Germany, a progress of material things. Yet all of Germany's progress during the past 45 years is not worth one line of Heine's poetry written when Germany was bankrupt in purse, but rich in soul. Japan has followed false gods as Germany has followed false gods. I have more honor for the nation which makes a song than the nation which builds a battleship."

"The result of this worship of the false gods is that the people of Japan are living on rice soup and spending their incomes for a cast army and navy. They are living cramped in body and soul. There is no true freedom there. There is no aspiration, no uplift among the masses. Oh, it is a condition to make all thinking Japanese weep!"

"And what is the result of all this agony of body and mind? Battleships! What are they learning? Facts that have no significance beyond the walls of a factory. The tread of marching columns through Japan sounds the death roll of Japan's true glory, for the people have mistaken the thunder of cannon for the voice of God."

Whilard Huntington, a California P. Huntington, was killed when his railroad man, nephew of the late Collins auto turned over at Otsego, N. Y. Four of his companions were hurt. Five men were killed and 11 others injured when a Philadelphia & Reading passenger train ran down a gang of workmen in a tunnel near Phoenixville.

# Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Wind and Dust quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Remedy Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy, Druggist or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

# GERMAN CABLES GIVE NEWS FROM ALL WAR FRONTS

(Continued from page one)

denberg's army, has thrown the Russians from their positions east of Mitsu and across the Misa river. North and northeast of Gass and Eckau Russian attacks have been repulsed. West of Duenburg and south of Smorgon Gen. von Hindenberg's troops have taken prisoner nine officers and 1400 Russian soldiers. Gen. von Linsingen's army also, near Mulzy, has thrown the Russians across the Sty.

"In the Balkan war theater all the heights south of Belgrade are now in German hands. Gen. von Gallwitz's army has thrown the enemy behind the Ralya. Southwest of Semendria, Gen. Boyadoff's Bulgarian army has forced a passage across the lower Tisza and toward Glogovica mountain, 1100 meters high, and captured 200 Serbian troopers and eight cannon. The Bulgarians also have made an advance toward Parot.

"Up to the present, Gen. von Mackensen's army has taken 68 Serbian cannon.

# GEN. JOFFRE'S ORDER

"The secret army order by Gen. Joffre and the hopes put by our enemies in the last offensive on the west and the forces there employed, are illustrated, apart from Gen. Joffre's order of October 14, already published, by the following order found on a dead French staff officer:

"East Armies Headquarters, Third Bureau, No. 12,075. General Headquarters, October 21. Secret order for Northern and Middle Armies groups. All regiments must be given an explanation of the importance of the movement, possibly in the following way:

"The enormous force of the blow which will be executed by the French and English armies will be carried out by operations in which will participate 35 divisions under Gen. Castelnau, 18 divisions under Gen. Foch, 13 English divisions and 15 cavalry divisions, among which are five English divisions. Further prepared for battle are 13 infantry divisions and the Belgian army. Three quarters of the French forces participated in the central battle, helped by 2000 heavy and 3000 field guns. The provisions of munitions are now larger than at the beginning of the war. All preliminary conditions for certain success are now observed. Only 15 divisions and 350 heavy cannon were entered in the last offensive near Arras. Signed Joffre."

# SAXON TROOPS VICTORS

The following cablegram from official German sources was received yesterday: "Delayed German Army Headquarters Report, Oct. 15.—The English have been thrown from their positions northeast and east of Vermelles, which they conquered in the great offensive. The only place occupied still by the English is a small trench. Saxon troops have reconquered a position east of Auberive, five officers and 300 soldiers of the French being captured. Several machine guns were taken.

"German aircraft have bombarded important military railway stations in Chalon and at Firfy-Francois. "On the east front von Hindenberg's army has repulsed Russian attacks south of Duenburg. The Russians entered our lines northeast of Veselovo; where fighting is going on. German aircraft bombarded the railway station at Minsk, where there is actually a big movement of troops. Five explosions and important fires were observed.

"In the Balkan war arena von Mackensen's troops are making progress, the Serbian being thrown back south of Belgrade and Semendria, 450 prisoners and three cannon being taken. After storming the south front of Pozarevac the entire fortress is in German hands.

"The Bulgarian first army has begun an attack against the Serbian east front, occupying the pass on the height between Belogradzick and Knyazevac."

# SATURDAY'S SITUATION.

The following cablegram from official German sources tells of Saturday's fighting: "German Headquarters Report, Oct. 16.—Gen. von Mackensen and the Bulgarian troops have victoriously advanced in Serbia. "On the west front the enemy's attacks northeast of Vermelles and northwest of Souain and north of Lesmesnil, with the use of plenty of gas and hand grenades, has failed. The number of French prisoners made by the Saxon troops in Auberive has reached 11 officers and 600 soldiers, and three machine guns have been captured.

"The French attempt to reconquer the position south of Leintrey has entirely failed. The French suffered heavy losses besides three officers and 40 soldiers taken prisoner. "The French headquarters report of October 10 has already communicated the news of the reconquest of this position.

"The German attack on Hartmanns Weikerhof, a better position, is a complete success. Five officers, 226 French soldiers, one revolver gun, six machine guns and three min. throwers have been taken.

"On the east front Gen. von Hindenberg's army has repulsed Russian attacks west of Duenburg, northeast of Veselovo and near Smorgon, 445 Russians being captured and one machine gun taken.

"In the Balkan war theater, Gen. von Mackensen's armies have advanced to Vranoto mountain, south of Semendria, and Smolyinay, east of Pozarevac, which has been stormed. The Bulgarian army has forced a passage in the mountains between Negotin and Strumica. The east forts in Zayecar have been taken."

# FIRE-PROOF STORAGE

WE STORE EVERYTHING. JAMES H. LOVE. CITY TRANSFER COMPANY. PHONE 1281.

IROQUOIS DUE AT MIDWAY ISLAND WEDNESDAY

From a radio received yesterday from the naval tug Iroquois, giving her position, Capt. Sumner E. W. Kittelle of the U. S. cruiser Maryland estimated today that the vessel will reach Midway Island Wednesday at daylight, to bring the survivors of the wrecked American schooner O. M. Feltz to Honolulu. The island is 1140 miles northwest by west, from this port. A line drawn on the map from Honolulu to Vladivostok would practically intersect it.

The Iroquois' return trip should not take more than four days, with good weather and no breakdown, but Capt. Kittelle is allowing five days each way for the ship to make the voyage.

Capt. Kittelle stated this morning that the question of making the trip from Hilo to the volcano had not yet been definitely decided, but that if it is allowed the Maryland, Iroquois, Nan-shan, and the F-1, F-2 and F-3 will sail together October 26 or 27 for Hilo to ship towing the submarines. From Hilo the naval vessels will sail direct for San Francisco, taking the F-4 to Atilla to Mare Island.

# VESSELS TO AND FROM THE ISLANDS

(Special Wireless to Merchants' Exchange.)

Monday, October 19. SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Oct. 16, S. S. Texan from Hilo, October 8. SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed, Oct. 18, bark R. P. Rithet for Mahukona.

Radio Messages. S. S. NIPPON MARU—Arrives from Yokohama Tuesday, 10 a. m. Cargo, 1261 tons; passengers, all told, 372; probably sails for San Francisco Wednesday morning. S. S. LURLINE, per S. S. Manoa—wireless out of commission—no report.

The largest star now known is Canopus, in the southern constellation of the Ship, invisible in most of the Northern hemisphere. Its luminosity is 47,000 times that of the sun, and its mass 1,350,000 times greater.



# One Big Fact Not Advertised

is the 2 1/2 grains of a harmful drug in the average cup of coffee.

Coffee roasters know that there is caffeine, a subtle, poisonous drug in coffee. But they dodge the issue and talk about flavor. Proof lies in the fact that some coffee concerns have tried, without much success, to rid coffee of its caffeine.

Daily blows of this coffee-drug finally result for most people in nervousness, headache, heart flutter or some other form of caffeine poisoning.

You may not think coffee hurts you, but to be sure, quit coffee ten days and use the pure food-drink—

# POSTUM

It is made of wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses. The tasty, Java-like flavor makes the change easy as well as beneficial—and there's no drug or other harmful element in Postum.

There are two forms of Postum: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be boiled. Instant Postum—the soluble form—is made in the cup with hot water instantly. The cost per cup is about the same for both kinds.

# "There's a Reason" for POSTUM

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