

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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LINCOLN'S WAY.

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States, is without question a greater influence in the national life of his country today than when he was shot down at the height of a great career more than fifty years ago.

His homely virtues, his farseeing statesmanship, his breadth of kindness, his genius for American politics, and above all, his sterling sense of national duty, have shone the brighter as the years have passed. That he is one of the ablest men as well as one of the greatest moral figures in American history has long ago been recognized.

"What would Lincoln do?" for decades has been the public question in times of national stress. It has been asked again and again since the European war, broke out. What would Lincoln have done about Belgium? What about the Lusitania? What about the attempt to "starve Germany out?" What about Serbia? What about the slaughter of Armenians? What about the violation of American trade rights on the high seas?

We do not and cannot know exactly what the great Kentuckian would have done, but what he did do in crises is proof that his course in the European war would have been fearless, incisive and characteristically unmistakable in intent.

Bainbridge Colby, distinguished member of the New York bar today, recently revived in the public mind the memory of the following incident in Lincoln's career:

In one of the darkest hours of the Civil War our minister to London sent word to our secretary of state that he had reason to believe that proposals would be addressed to him by the English ministry looking to intervention.

Seward's letter in reply will always be a shining page in the history of our country. Although we were engaged in a struggle for the preservation of our national existence which taxed our strength, and although the menace proceeded from the greatest power in the world, the voice of our country did not falter. Our minister was told to decline all debate of the question of intervention. If the subject was persisted in, he was told to announce his mission at an end and to leave England.

Said Seward, speaking of this step, which was recognized as involving a rupture with England: "Its possible consequences have been weighed, and its solemnity is therefore felt and freely acknowledged. You will perceive that we have approached the contemplation of that crisis with the caution which great reluctance has inspired. But I trust that you will also have perceived that the crisis has not appalled us."

Right well and high did Seward carry the standard of his country, and with a firm hand.

In his courageous course, Mr. Seward had the advice and backing of President Lincoln. There was no long, tedious, diplomatic attempt to haggle over phrases or get the situation reduced to verbal terms of a mathematical nicety. America declined debate; made ready to sever relations. That was Lincoln's way and it was Seward's way.

That is why the birthday of Abraham Lincoln is commemorated today all over the land; why he is among the greatest if not the greatest of Americans.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW.

At the St. Louis Coliseum, on February 3, President Wilson said to 15,000 people:

"No man ought to say to any legislative body: 'You must take my plan or none at all.' That is arrogance and stupidity; but we have the right to insist that we will get the essential thing. That is the principle, the system by which we can get a trained citizenship, so that if it becomes necessary to defend the nation, the first line of defense on land will be more adequate and an intelligent line of defense. I say on land because America apparently has never been jealous of our men if they are only at sea."

"And America also knows that you can't send volunteers to sea unless you want to send them to the bottom too."

"You have been jealous of the armed force on land and I must say that I share with you the jealousy of a great military establishment. But I have never shared any prejudice against putting arms in the hands of trained citizens, whose interest is to defend their homes and their security and not to serve any political purpose whatever."

It was on this same day, during this same

speech, that the president said the United States navy "ought to be incomparably the greatest navy in the world."

He has said again and again, and emphasized it strongly on his recent speaking tour, that he opposes a large standing army. In his Milwaukee speech he said:

"I am counselling the Congress of the United States not to take the advice of those who recommend that we should have, and have very soon, a great standing army. . . . The Constitution of the United States makes the president the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the nation, but I do not want a big army subject to my personal command."

Unmistakably the president is giving the impression that while he favors a huge navy—the largest in the world—he is against any material army expansion.

In these excerpts from his speeches there may lie the inwardness of the situation which caused Secretary Garrison to resign. The president has not backed up Garrison's recommendations, nor the recommendations of the War College or the experts of other divisions of the service. He opposes the federalization of the militia, a plan which has the support of the majority of well-informed army officers—it was in this same Milwaukee speech that he mentioned the constitutional limitations against federalizing the militia and intimated that these obstacles are insuperable.

Now whether the president be right or wrong, the secretary of war seems justified in feeling that he has not the support of the administration in plans which are unquestionably the most important of his official career. Mr. Garrison feels the lack of support keenly enough to have resigned. If he regards the situation as serious enough to cause his resignation, he should be willing to let the American people know exactly his position. So, in fact, should the president. If the issue is between degrees of preparedness, the people should know precisely what degree the president stands for and what degree the secretary stands for.

Mr. Garrison is on record in his annual report and later statements to the military committee. His plans are known. What is not known is the president's idea, reduced to concrete terms of men, armament and equipment. We believe it would be quite proper for Mr. Garrison, if the president does not let the country know just why his secretary of war has resigned, to speak out. Ultimately it is up to the people to decide what they want to do about preparedness, and they have a right to know what their public officials believe in.

Prof. Jenks, distinguished economist, says the American businessman doesn't need to worry about trade after the war stops. Hawaii is worrying mostly while the war is on, for it's the war that has induced the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company to abandon its island service.

Belgium having nailed the yarn about Germany's peace proposals, it is time for Turkey to be reported asking the Allies for quarter.

Democratic notices for get-together meetings sound like challenges under the rules of the well-known Marquis of Queensberry.

Col. Roosevelt is off for the West Indies, but he'll come sailing home simultaneously with the psychological moment.

Mentioning candidates for secretary of war will be the favorite indoor sport of the weekend.

For a man on the verge of death, Emperor Franz Josef has had another remarkable recovery—about his fourth or fifth of the kind.

The pen is mightier than the sword, but how about the note and the submarine?

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—DR. J. S. B. PRATT: I have received no complaints during the last few days regarding impure milk. It looks as if the situation is clearing up.

—L. R. KILLAM: The annual benefit concert in the Nuuanu Japanese church last night was well attended, and proved a big success. The Japanese Y. M. C. A. is deeply appreciative.

—MARSHAL J. J. SMIDDY: The last time they tried to ship opium to Kaula I got the opium but lost the shipper. This time I lost the opium, but I think I know who the shipper is. Next time I'll nab both.

—C. B. GAGE: Though this is Lincoln's birthday, the only flag I have seen flying in the downtown district is on the Y. W. C. A. building. This was done down until someone called the

attention of the "Y" ladies to the mistake. —WILLIAM C. PETERSON, assistant postmaster: We are selling lots of stamped envelopes this month. One business firm bought 26,000 a few days ago. If this keeps up our February receipts will show a big gain over the same month a year ago.

—A. W. HANSEN: The results of the examinations which I made of milk samples have been turned over to the Board of Health, and that department will take any necessary action. The investigation of the milk supply, however, is not completed.

—A. M. HAMRICK, meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau: I gave an hour's lecture on the work of our bureau yesterday afternoon to a class of students from the Normal school. They seemed to be much interested in our activities and the instruments by which we record the weather.

—THOMAS J. FLAVIN, postoffice inspector: A little while ago I received a printed form notice from the San Francisco inspector's office, asking me to send my address and telephone number. They must think over there that we are sending wireless phone messages to Frisco every day.

PERSONALITIES

L. G. BLACKMAN, principal of the Honolulu School for Boys and member of the board of school commissioners, will act as superintendent of public instruction during the absence of Henry W. Kinney, who left for Japan yesterday.

ATTORNEY C. H. DICKEY will leave in May for his home in California, going over to remain there a year. He recently purchased a home in Piedmont, a suburb of Oakland, and plans in the future to divide his time between Honolulu and Piedmont. Mr. Dickey has been a resident of Hawaii for 42 years, so that he is a Kamehameha several times over.

LATEST ALARMIST STORY ABOUT JAPAN BRINGS IN HAWAII STORY

Anonymous Writer Says He is Man Who Broke Japanese Labor Strike Here

The very latest alarmist story of a Japanese invasion of America is given by the New York Sun in a remarkable article which purports to come from a former resident of Honolulu—a man who claims to have broken the Japanese plantation strike here something more than five years ago. The anonymous writer of the article is vouched for in a prefatory note by Henry A. Wise Wood, the New York inventor, author and advocate of preparedness. Wood says he deems the article of sufficient moment and credibility to be given the public.

The article begins by a purported revelation of systematic plans whereby Hawaii and mainland United States were filled as far as possible with soldiers under the guise of laborers.

The unknown author goes on as follows: "So successful were the Japanese in California as farmers, fruit growers, market gardeners, etc., that the American gradually found he could not compete with them, and this meant financial ruin.

"There was no option but to submit to the inevitable and accept the Japanese methods and terms. This occasioned bitter feeling, and the American Government took no action.

"Japan's answer to this interference was to organize a strike in Honolulu on the sugar plantations. This hit America in a vital spot.

"I personally undertook to break this strike, and with 2500 men and \$1,250,000 succeeded and saved the sugar crop.

"The method of operations of the Japanese strikers was a complete and perfect system of military tactics and discipline. Outposts were established on the cordon system, pickets were posted, a complete line of communication, with investigation departments at every mile was set up, base camps in rear of supports and reserves were arranged and field kitchens supplied the strikers. Perfect order was maintained. Every man knew exactly where to receive his instructions and food. At no place was there a congestion of men.

"No Japanese was allowed through the lines without a pass from his headquarters, and when challenged this pass was examined.

"The time of his arrival was stamped upon it as well as the direction

in which he was proceeding. A fresh pass and countersign were given him at his destination for his return.

"After the strike was settled (upon Japan's terms) they returned to work. "Soon after this America fortified Honolulu. It was about the time of the Emperor's birthday, and I remember on that occasion the 'laborers' on the plantation paraded to celebrate. There were few men wearing less than two medals or decorations.

"During the time occupied in fortifying Honolulu the Japanese had control of the fishing adjacent to the harbor. I have watched the fishermen carefully taking the depths of the water in the harbor and making special studies of the tides.

"The Japanese staff of the Moana hotel were especially interested in the forts and defences of Diamond Head. These may be counted upon to be useless in the event of invasion. "Furthermore, women were employed to obtain information concerning the fortifications of Honolulu. The plans were in the hands of the Japanese within three months of completion."

He goes on to charge that Honolulu's defenses "sadly need reconstruction," and to prove—to his own satisfaction—that Oahu is very poorly prepared to resist invasion. He then discusses Japan's future strategy: "In the main the article would seem to show familiarity with Oahu, if not with military affairs, but some peculiar inaccuracies are noticed. For instance he speaks of Japan being able to send an army from Japan and land it in Honolulu 'in six days' and says that in six days the present Japanese army can be landed from Honolulu 'at any point on the Pacific Coast.'

The identity of the writer is not even remotely hinted at in the article. The reference to his personal leadership in breaking the Japanese strike is about the only possible clue. The man who was generally credited with breaking the Japanese labor strike is Attorney W. A. Kinney, now and for many years past a resident on the mainland, but who at the time of the strike was the chief counsel for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and who was active in handling the strike situation.

And yet a local attorney who is personally familiar with Mr. Kinney's style of writing says he doubts very much if this article was written by Kinney.

"It doesn't sound like Kinney," was his comment.

CITY ENGINEER TO INVESTIGATE CITY'S QUARRY

City Engineer Collins is to make an investigation of the conduct of the municipal quarry next week, he said today. "The plant is antiquated, I know," he declared. "But even with a new plant we can't produce stone as cheaply as a quarry that pays \$1.25 for a 10-hour day while we continue to pay \$2 for an eight-hour day."

Collins says that he is not making the investigation at the behest of the road committee or the mayor, but entirely on his own initiative, as he believes that the quarry charges brought by Supervisor Larsen should be disposed of.

In the meantime the mayor and the road committee are still too busy to take up the charges of inefficiency in the conduct of the quarry.

LARGE LAUNDRY FOR GIRLS AND ICE FOR BOYS ARE PROVIDED

The construction of a steam laundry at the girls' industrial school, to cost \$1500, and the installation of an ice plant at the boys' industrial school, to cost \$1700, was authorized at a meeting of the new industrial schools board today. Work on the new plants will begin in a short time.

PUBLISHER OF POST COMING TO HONOLULU

Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher of the Saturday Evening Post, Country Gentleman, and Ladies' Home Journal, is coming to Honolulu accompanied by his wife and daughter and son-in-law, according to a letter received by C. D. Bishop of the Kamehameha Schools from a relative in Portland. This will be Mr. Curtis' first visit to the islands.

FILE OBJECTION TO MAKING OZAWA CITIZEN MONDAY

The federal government's contentions as to why Takao Ozawa, a local Japanese, should not be admitted to American citizenship, will be set forth in a brief which District Attorney Horace W. Vaughan will file in court soon, probably next Monday morning.

According to Mr. Vaughan, the understanding in Washington, D. C., was that Ozawa already had been admitted, which resulted in the receipt of instructions authorizing Mr. Vaughan to bring action to have Ozawa's naturalization canceled. This step would throw the entire matter before the supreme court of the United States for a final decision as to the eligibility of Japanese.

Ozawa, however, has not been admitted. In case he is, Mr. Vaughan says he will move to cancel the order. The same action will be taken in case Phillips or any other aliens who are not "free white persons or persons of African descent or nativity," are admitted.

HAWAIIAN COUPLE CLAIM DEAF MUTE

A Hawaiian couple whose names Probation Officer J. C. Anderson did not know, claimed to be deaf and dumb.

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Honolulu Girl Gives Up Opera At Cupid's Call

Miss Dorothy Plummer Quietly Wedded to Los Angeles Man; Both Students at University of California

Miss Dorothy Plummer of Honolulu and Byron Andrew Steen of Los Angeles are the principals in a romance told in the San Francisco Examiner of recent date.

They were married a month ago at San Rafael, the Examiner says, but the story of the quiet wedding was not learned by their friends on the coast until formal announcements were received a few days ago from Mr. and Mrs. Plummer in Honolulu.

Miss Plummer, special student at the University of California, and Steen, who is a son of Manager Steen of the Pacific Pipe Line Company of Los Angeles, slipped away to San Rafael and were married on January 5, says the Examiner, which adds that an operatic and a college career went glimmering.

The Examiner continues: "Mr. and Mrs. Steen are now in Los Angeles, but plan to remove to San Francisco soon, when young Steen will assume charge of the northern branch of his father's business.

"The couple met while both were enrolled in the Berkeley colleges two years ago. Mrs. Steen, up to the time of her marriage, had lived with her grandmother, Mrs. Smith, Chabot road, Oakland. She is a talented musician and was considered one of the most promising pupils of the late Herman Perlet. She had planned to make her debut in the Philharmonic Orchestra this spring as the first step in entering on an operatic career.

"Henry G. Plummer, father of the young bride, is manager of the Hawaiian Dredging Company, which did all of the dredging of Pearl Harbor, including the construction of the dry-docks in the islands. Her mother is active in the social life of the island.

"As the result of the wedding Steen has cut college and settled down to the more serious concern of a business career. He was well-known on the

DISCUSS PLANS FOR EXHIBIT AT CARNIVAL LUAU

The Pan-Pacific Club has taken Friday and Saturday, February 25 and 26, for the get-together luau in the Hawaiian village at Bishop Park.

On Saturday at noon there will be a Pan-Pacific convention, when the plan for exhibits in the building which the club has secured at the San Diego Panama-California exposition will be discussed, and there will be five-minute talks from the representative of each country of the Pacific. The 400 places at this luau have already been spoken for.

On Friday at noon there will be tables at which those from the different states and sections of the United States in Honolulu will gather and meet those from kindred sections residing at the hotels. There will be some prominent five-minute speakers.

Each of the Hawaiian island will also be represented by a table at the luau on Friday. The following are the chairmen of the different tables so far appointed:

For New England, C. H. Merriam; New York and the Middle States: Lorin Andrews; the South, R. H. Trent; Ohio, Guy H. Buttolph; Illinois, C. H. Dickey; Iowa, W. A. Bryan; Missouri, A. P. Taylor; Inter-Mountain, Ed. Towse; Pacific coast, W. F. Frear; the island of Hawaii, L. W. de Vis-Norton; Kaula, D. P. R. Isenberg; Maui, Thornton Hardy.

Berkeley campus, having been manager of the Tillicum Club last semester.

"The wedding of Steen and Miss Plummer was solemnized on Wednesday, January 5, by the Rev. Mr. Cutting of the Episcopal church in San Rafael. A brother of the bride, Sidney Plummer, was the only attendant. Immediately following the ceremony Steen took his young bride on a honeymoon trip to his home in Los Angeles."

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