

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1916.

UNCLE JOE, AMERICAN.

The New York World thus comments of a congressman whom, as a politician, it dislikes heartily:

Joseph G. Cannon has been sometimes a demagogue and usually an extreme partisan, but he has never been a partisan against the United States.

References is made, among others, to Congressman Mann, whose recent attitude has been a puzzle. The World has hit one of the keystones of Uncle Joe's nation-wide popularity—he is an American through and through.

TWO SIDES OF THE SHIELD.

When Federal Judge Howe of New York sentenced Lieut. Robert Fay of the German army to eight years imprisonment for conspiring to destroy munition ships clearing from American ports, he said:

"According to your testimony you committed a grave crime against Germany by deserting your post and country, where you were engaged in lawful warfare, to come here where you have committed still graver crimes against this nation, for the purpose of helping Germany in the war."

"Too many things have been happening in this country since the war commenced. This court is going to convince you and thoroughly warn others that this country is not a proper place in which to carry on the war and that our laws are still binding notwithstanding the war in Germany."

This puts the case very well. Those Germans and German sympathizers who thought they could with impunity carry their war into the United States should now be thoroughly disillusioned. The German government certainly cherishes no illusions on this score now—witness the recent warning sent by von Bernstorff to German consuls in this country.

The other—and brighter—side of the shield is shown in this despatch from New York:

NEW YORK, May 2.—A demonstration of loyalty to America is one of the purposes of a great meeting to be held under the auspices of the United German-American Societies and the Austro-Hungarian Societies at Sheepshead speedway June 4.

To remind the people that many Germans have proved their loyalty to this country a series of floats representing many famous Americans of German parentage, such as Molly Pitcher, Von Steuben, De Kalb, Pastorius, Muehlenberg, Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel, will be shown.

American flags will be distributed to those present and the program will conclude with the singing of the national anthem and a general salute to the Stars and Stripes.

That is the sort of allegiance due the United States, and the only sort of allegiance which can stand the test in a time of national danger.

THE PASSING OF A BOSS.

George B. Cox, the Cincinnati politician whose death occurred Saturday, was of the type of bosses which American politics produced by the hundred twenty years ago and which changing conditions are now fast eliminating.

The smashing of graft-rings; the eradication of party patronage and "special privilege" for corporations; the enactment of direct primary laws and corrupt practices acts, have sounded the knell of bossism. Cox's power has been over for years and he has been on the ragged edge of criminal prosecution.

Yet he had many humanly likable qualities and some remarkable ability.

Early in his political career Cox was elected to the city council. That, however, was the only elective office to which he ever aspired. He found the inner circle conferences of his party far more to his liking than the open work of the platform. As leader of the Republican party in Hamilton county, he selected his chief lieutenants August Hermann, now chairman of the National Baseball Commission and president of the Cincinnati Baseball Club, and Rud Hynicka, who later became closely associated with Mr. Cox in the theatrical ventures.

For years the word of these two

men in their separate fields was final.

In 1884, during the Blaine-Cleveland campaign, Cox's circle of influence widened. At that time the Republicans declared for protective tariff and the idea appealed to Cincinnati as a rising manufacturing city. Cox was awake to the possibilities, formed the famous "Blaine club," and asked to be allowed to direct the congressional campaign. In this political fight he won, Hamilton county giving Blaine a substantial plurality.

Cox's work in connection with the candidacy of William Howard Taft for the presidency, occasioned surprise among political observers. When the former president was Secretary of War, he delivered an address at Akron, O., supporting Myron T. Herrick for governor of Ohio. In this address he took occasion to say that if he voted that year he would cast a straight Republican state ticket, but would not support the Cincinnati ticket placed on the ballot by the Republican organization. This was construed as a direct slap at the Cox organization, but contrary to expectations, Hamilton county was solid for Taft when he was a candidate for president a short time later and it was known that Cox used his influence in swinging the state for Taft.

Chairman Kitchin of the House ways and means committee proudly says that the "second of the administration's preparedness measures, the navy bill, will pass the house by June 3." Only in a political sense is this bill an administration measure. The whole country knows that only a little more than a year ago the president was utterly against pronounced naval increase, and that in his message at the opening of the present Congress he deferred to Secretary Daniels' views and virtually indorsed the Daniels' program. That program has been thoroughly upset by the recent congressional developments. A bigger navy is to be created—and created in a hurry. Now that circumstances have forced an alteration of view, the administration, through its floor men in Congress, is trying to take the credit. President Wilson's conversion is so recent that during his speaking trip from Philadelphia to St. Louis he progressed from a navy which should be not less than second (this was in Philadelphia) to "a navy incomparably the greatest in the world" (this was in St. Louis).

Judge Wilder is quoted in California papers, to which he evidently gave a statement, as saying he will lodge charges against Governor Pinkham in Washington. Our recollection is that he has already lodged several sets of charges; that he returned from Washington months ago saying the president and Secretary Lane planned to displace the governor; also that he said he was willing to be a candidate for the position. Others who were in Washington while Wilder was supposedly getting his "inside" information came back with the absolute assurance that the governor has the confidence of both the president and the secretary of the interior. Wilder will probably next be heard from at the St. Louis convention, where he will endeavor to get an anti-Pinkham plank in the Democratic platform or something equally as fantastic. Anything to discredit the governor—any straw in the sea, any port in a storm!

The belief that Germany is ready to make peace is strengthened by the Kaiser's action in summoning Prince von Bulow to an interview on a matter "of extreme importance." The former Chancellor of the Empire is one of the few German statesmen who have ventured to disagree with the War Lord and say so; and it is an open secret that he disapproved greatly the policy which led to the present conflict.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Reports that L. L. McCandless may seek the majority ought to remind voters that the territorial campaign is drawing near and leaders who can lead are scarcer than ice on the new lava flow.

It is not the sixteen years since Manila, but the 300 years before, that call for more preparation for independence.—Washington Post.

"Bryan to Head Grape-Juice Ticket," says a headline. What about Henry Ford and the Gasoline Ticket?

A stringing bill for the conservation of language would help Congress considerably.—Washington Post.

This may not be withdrawing from Mexico, but the difference is not perceptible to the naked eye.

Russia's grain crop is short and one of the Central Powers is Hungary, too.

Why not Der Tag Day?

LETTERS OF THE WEEK

(The Star-Bulletin invites free and frank discussion in this column on all legitimate subjects of current interest. Communications are constantly received to which no signature is attached. This paper will treat as confidential signatures to letters if the writers so desire, but cannot give space for anonymous communications.)

APPRECIATION.

St. Peter's School, May 23, 1916. Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin: Sir, in behalf of St. Peter's school I wish to express hearty appreciation of the publicity you so generously gave our work in the production of the Chinese opera, "The Feast of the Little Lanterns," thereby adding to its success.

Yours very truly, JESSICA ALLEN PASCOE.

AN OPEN LETTER.

(To a member of the Advertiser staff in answer to an editorial of Saturday, May 20, 1916.)

Sir: What manner of man are you that you stander the dead? The dead who died for Ireland, and why have you the audacity to do it openly? Is it because with true "entente" instinct you realize that "there is safety in numbers," or is it because England is the land of your love, or because Pearce, Connolly and the rest have displayed a strength of nationality and patriotism of which you, sir, may be utterly incapable.

Any fair-minded man "not a hater of the Irish"—will grant at least that these men, who died defiantly espousing the cause to which they had pledged their lives, felt that they had a nationality worth dying for, and the declaration of independence for which they shed their blood in an endeavor to perpetuate was worthy of the sacrifice. Following is said declaration:

"The Provisional Government of the Irish Republic to the People of Ireland."

"Irishmen and Irishwomen, in the name of God and of the dead generations from which you received the old traditions of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for freedom, having organized and trained her manhood through her secret revolution organization, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organization, the Irish Volunteers, and the Irish citizen army."

"Having patiently perfected their discipline and resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America, and by her gallant allies in Europe, and by relying on her own strength, she strikes, in full confidence of victory."

"We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies to be sovereign and indefeasible. Long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished that right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people."

"In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty. Six times during the past 300 years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right, and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a sovereign, independent state, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades in arms to the cause of its freedom, its welfare and its exaltation among nations."

"The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irish man and Irish woman. The republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation, and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided the minority from the majority in the past."

"Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent national government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrage of all her men and women, the provisional government hereby constituted will administer the civil and military affairs of the republic, in trust for the people."

"We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonor it by cowardice, inhumanity or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valor and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy."

of the august destiny to which it is called.

"Signed, in behalf of the provisional government."

"THOMAS J. C. CLARKE, "S. MACDIARMADA, "E. CEANNT, "JAMES CONNOLLY, "JOSEPH PLUNKETT, "THOMAS MACDONAGH, "J. H. PEARCE."

These last men who died for Ireland were actuated by the highest principles, and even the London Times gives them great credit for the humane and well disciplined manner in which they fought. This account says:

"The civilians were not molested in the streets, and much of the firing was of blank cartridges. There was an effort to show that the movement was strictly military in character and directed only against the government, not against the populace. There was little looting, and only about 10 or 20 shops were entered. There was no violence against private persons and, as long as you did not wear a uniform you were as safe walking in Dublin streets as in the streets of London."

"This shows a remarkable difference from the Larkin transport riots two years ago, when it was not safe for anybody to walk in the streets for fear of violence. During last Monday's and Tuesday's trouble the populace could go where they liked. There was barred wire around the postoffice, but the sentinels made no effort to prevent people who wished to from crowding under the barriers."

"On the other hand it was made clear that anybody in His Majesty's uniform would be shot at sight."

"Another illustration of the rebel's excellent organization was the fact, that although food was commandeered from a big hotel, it was paid for."

"Now, sir, will you still insult the intelligence of the citizens of Honolulu by expecting them to believe that all that the rebels did was to snipe Red Cross workers, loot and burn and fire dum-dum bullets? You call the rebels "the scum of the Irish nation." Well, sir, there were Tories in America in the old days who believed that the rebels under Washington were also "scum."

"I fervently hope that if ever America is assailed by a foreign foe we shall have the same kind of scum to rally around our Star Spangled Banner of freedom as rallied around that flag in '76."

"There are men occupying high positions in America today who feel that it was an awful blunder to break away from the stepmother country, and these men would sacrifice American independence in order to go to her aid now, but, thank God, there are millions of true Americans (some of them descendants of the "scum of '76 and '98" inspired by the same noble motives as "the boys who fought mit Siegel") who think otherwise."

"On Saturday, August 9, 1902, in the city hall, Dublin, Mr. John Redmond said:

"In Ireland there is neither liberty, prosperity nor loyalty. There is oppression and poverty and justifiable disloyalty. We submit to the English usurpation of the government of Ireland, but we do so because we have no adequate means of successful resistance. We are still an unconquered race and all the might and gold of England cannot impose her yoke on the hearts and spirits of the Irish people."

"Now, sir, who is the traitor? Is it Patrick Pearce, who died for the cause he espoused, or is it John Redmond, the arch-hypocrite, who was sent to parliament to champion the cause of a people he has since betrayed?"

"As a diplomat you would be a glorious failure. I fear that I have trespassed too much already upon valuable space, but I shall be very sorry not to have a reply from you to this letter. I would welcome it so that I could lay a few interesting and telling facts before the good people of this community. I now challenge you to a written debate "On the right or wrong of Ireland's claim to national emancipation." If the Star-Bulletin will grant me sufficient space, I feel that you will refuse because you will not be able to maintain your present attitude with credit either to yourself or your paper. A much easier and more natural course would be for you to sneer, instead. A refusal to accept this challenge, however, will be taken as a display of weakness, and one who earns his livelihood with his pen should have strength and force enough to defend his slanderous and vituperous assertions. So come on, now; let's clear the air a little."

JACK D. CLEARY.

HIS OBJECTION TO BRITISH RED CROSS DAY.

Honolulu, May 24, 1916. Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin: Sir: It was with great interest that I have read the objections voiced to British Red Cross Day by an American in yesterday's Star-Bulletin, and

Dwellings For Rent

Table with 2 columns: Address and Rent. Includes Tantalus Heights, Pearl City, Park ave., 1261 Center ave., 1308 Center ave., 2271 King st., 1852 Liliha st., 2375 Oahu ave., College Hills.

Guardian Trust Co., Ltd.

Tel. 3668. Stangenwald Building

In my estimation he hit the nail fairly and squarely on the head, not once, but several times. But one reason and a very important one for not contributing to their support he did not mention, and that is the inhuman and barbarous order of the British government to refuse to let any Red Cross supplies reach Germany.

Even the necessary milk is by them denied to reach the German and Austrian babies. The British Red Cross will make an appeal for "humanity sake" to the world at large to contribute money for the British and their allies and provide funds for their wounded and crippled.

Any one, may he be a German, a neutral, or one of the allies, or even wear the uniform of the U. S. army or navy, may help to replenish the exhausted war chest of the bankrupt Allies.

Our boys in blue should feel proud indeed that the kindhearted British Red Cross Society will accept their hard-earned money and treat him as one of their own favorite nation, as long as they are willing to part with their good, honest American dollars to carry on their hopeless cause.

What assurance have we, that once the money is in the hands of the British government it will not be used for the purchase of ammunition or other war supplies, or what is the difference if, by using our money so contrived, they save their own money needed for the support of their wounded, and buy war supplies with the money thus saved?

Hoping that you will find space in your valuable paper for above remarks, I am, Yours truly, CHAS. WAGNER.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

GEORGE K. LARRISON: Our first coast defense company is moving right along. I look for a good turnout on Thursday afternoon.

ROBERT C. LYDECKER: I find it mighty interesting work to gather up these old court records. Some of them go back before the time of the Mexican war and show much of the old life in Hawaii.

CHAS. R. FRAZIER: We want ideas. The Ad Club delegation to the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs at Philadelphia wants ideas regarding a suitable float to

Personal Mentions

DAVID B. SILVA of B. F. Ehlers & Co. was operated upon Tuesday for appendicitis.

WALTER F. DILLINGHAM is ill, although not seriously, at the Bere-tania hospital.

HENRY W. KINNEY, superintendent of public instruction, is ill at his home in Kaimuki.

SAM K. ONEHA, a clerk in the city water department, has returned to his work from a short vacation.

H. B. GIFFARD, secretary of the stock exchanges, was a returning passenger from the mainland on the Matson.

MRS. KENNETH C. HOPPER arrived on the Matson to join her husband who is business manager of the Garden Island.

MR. AND MRS. W. C. WOODWARD of Beach Walk are the parents of a son, born the latter part of last week. Mr. Woodward is an engineer in the public works department.

JUDGE W. W. MORROW of the circuit court of appeals of the ninth circuit and Mrs. Morrow, who arrived in Honolulu today, have taken an apartment at the Pleasanton hotel.

A. C. GIBB and A. F. Clark were present at the Kaimuki coast defense luncheon given by Ed Towse Monday, but their names were inadvertently omitted from the report in this paper.

put in the night pagant. —CHARLES R. FORBES: Territorial prisoners at work on the Keau-moku road on Hawaii seemed to be well situated and doing a good job of it. I visited the place on my recent trip there and was much interested in it.

—BERTRAM G. RIVENBURGH: I'm glad I found my dog. It was like a funeral around the house all the time she was gone. It may have been she read the ad in the Bulletin, but I doubt it—she is too young to read the papers.

—LET US MEET YOU IN HONOLULU, JUNE 11—

An Investment in Wahiawa--\$1800--terms

3-ACRE town lot with both irrigation and piped water close to railroad station. Frequent trains to Honolulu.

900 feet above sea level. Especially suited to small vegetable gardening, or chicken-raising for profit.



\$30.00

will buy a 15-jewel, 14-kt. Bracelet Watch. A new assortment just arrived. VIEIRA JEWELRY CO., 113 Hotel Street

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Table with 2 columns: Address and Rent. Includes 1755 Young street, 3115 Wai'alae road, 1554 Palolo road, 1550 Palolo road, 1325 Wilder ave., 2410 Royal Grove, Pahoa ave., Beachwalk, Waikiki.

Unfurnished

Table with 2 columns: Address and Rent. Includes 1714 Anapuni street, Wai'alae road, 1877 Kalakaua ave., 1675 Kalakaua ave., 1266 Matlock ave., 1120 12th ave., Pahoa ave., 1231 Matlock ave., 774 Kinau st., Cor. Alexander and Dole sts.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd. Fort and Merchant Sts.

VITAL STATISTICS

BORN. KAAWA—In Honolulu, May 23, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. David Kaawa, Jr., of Pua lane, Palama, a daughter. PANG—In Honolulu, May 20, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Pang Kam Hang of Iwilei road, a daughter—Amy. MANEWA—In Honolulu, May 19, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Mane-wa of 1157 Kamehameha IV road, Kalihua, a daughter. YOSHITA—In Honolulu, May 23, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Tomejiro Yoshita of Kapahulu road, a daughter, Suyeko.

MARRIED.

KEAUMI-KENNEDY—In Honolulu, May 23, 1916, Herman Keaumi and Miss Mary Kennedy, Rev. Father Victorinus of the Catholic cathedral officiating; witnesses—G. Ahoon and Lucy Kaulukou. SMITH-SABLE—In Honolulu, May 23, 1916, Otto M. Smith of Honolulu and Miss Eva C. Sable of San Jose, Cal., Rev. L. H. Tracy, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Kaimuki, officiating; witnesses—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bolton. KEOKO-PAAHAAO—In Honolulu, May 22, 1916, William Kekoa, age 48, to Kalaui K. Paahao, age 44. Ceremony performed by Rev. Ernest L. Miner.

DIED.

KOBAYASHI—In Honolulu, May 23, 1916, Mrs. Fuji Kobayashi of Wood-lawn avenue, Manoa Valley, a native of Kumamoto-ken, Japan, 43 years old. SOOMA—In Honolulu, May 23, 1916, Chozo Sooma of King street, near Alapai, unmarried, laborer, a native of Japan, 48 years old. KOJIMA—In Honolulu, May 22, 1916, Miss Tsura Kojima of Kauluweia lane, getsha, a native of Hiroshima-ken, Japan, 18 years, 5 months and 17 days old. An electrically lighted cross revolves on top of a San Francisco steep.