

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN . . . . . EDITOR

FRIDAY, . . . . . AUGUST 4, 1916.

## THE MENACE OF A RAILROAD STRIKE.

Hawaii has a vital interest in the railroad labor situation on the mainland, now admittedly overcast by strike menace. This territory is more dependent upon speedy shipment of commodities than any state. The industry which is the foundation of ninety per cent of its economic life will be disastrously crippled by a railroad strike. A few days ago the Star-Bulletin printed figures showing that 71,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar would be affected. Since all east-bound sugar is shipped from San Francisco by rail, the consequences would be much more serious now than in the days when American-Hawaiian freighters carried the sugar by the Panama Canal or Magellan's water route.

Further, while Hawaii's financial strength might endure the crippling of sugar transportation, the holding-up of mainland freights destined for territorial points would be serious indeed.

The railway brotherhoods are often pointed out as model unions, but in the present case their action does not seem to justify such commendation. The New York city conferences having failed to bring about an agreement, the railway managers proposed arbitration under the Newlands act but the labor leaders refused to arbitrate either their own demands or the offers of the railway operators.

The case is eminently one for arbitration. If the labor leaders are unwilling to trust negotiations under the Newlands act, they cannot in justice object to an attempt at settlement headed by the president of the United States. Mr. Wilson's administration cannot be charged with the slightest bias toward Big Business in domestic affairs. In fact, Big Business feels that this administration is hostile toward it. The railroad employees may be sure that arbitration through administration channels will be conducted without prejudice to their case.

The consequences of a railroad strike loom so darkly that if the men should quit, the federal government would be not only justified in taking over the lines, but would be compelled to adopt this course, out of regard for public welfare. It should be emphasized, also, that the brotherhood memberships constitute only a small minority of the railroad employees. Of the Pennsylvania system's 225,000 employees, for instance, only 18 per cent are engineers, conductors, firemen and trainmen. If a strike were called, from 80 to 85 per cent of the active workers, affected would have been involved without any voice of their own in the controversy.

## MARIA.

Maria, the 16-year-old girl whose pitiful story was told by the Star-Bulletin a day or two ago, is not merely a mental defective. She is a community problem.

Maria and others like her have no proper place to go. There is a girls' industrial school, there is a reform school for boys, there is an insane asylum, there are homes of various sorts for various sorts of unfortunate. But for those whose poor brains are not deficient enough to warrant committing them to the insane asylum, who are not warped toward violent outbreaks, who are over age or too vicious for the Girls' Industrial School, who are at the mercy of passion, poverty or merely careless chance, there is no haven of refuge, no place for kindly attention. They are doomed to drift, human flotsam and jetsam on the stream, until they sink or until they become victims of some illness, some wrong, some violence that brings them to public attention.

Hawaii is justly distinguished for charity and benevolence, but charity and benevolence do not remove from the community at large the responsibility of caring for those who are classed as public charges. The problem of Maria and girls like her must be solved. The next legislature should establish a home for the feeble-minded or a branch of existing institutions where they may be looked after. The wealth of Hawaii makes it idle to say that we cannot afford it.

## THE VACATION SCHOOL "MAKES GOOD."

Honolulu may be interested in knowing that there is enough money on hand to continue the vacation school plan at Kailani school for the rest of the summer. Mrs. P. L. Weaver, one of the active promoters of the vacation school plan, informs the Star-Bulletin.

The playground, the recreation spot and the teaching of the children have proved their value. Much interest has been aroused and hundreds are using the school grounds, as we hoped they would do.

As a matter of fact, there has never been any real question as to the popularity of the vacation school plan among the tired mothers and restless children of Palama and Kailani. Next year, the Star-Bulletin hopes, there will be a similar vacation school in Kakaako and one in the Punchbowl district.

What a joy-ride Mexican bandits would have if they could go raiding in Zeppelins!

## 7,000 CEMETERIES MADE IN GALICIA SINCE THE WAR BEGAN

ZURICH, Switzerland.—According to news which has reached here from Vienna, it is officially reported that there are 48,000 war graves in one cemetery at Litzanovo, Galicia.

Altogether more than 7,000 cemeteries have been established and included in Galicia. In these cemeteries tens of thousands of Austrians and Ger-

mans lie resting side by side with their fallen Russian enemies.

Since the spring of 1915, when the first great Russian swoop on Galicia had ceased, the Austrians have taken steps to record as many names as possible of the soldiers buried there and to have all proper decency and order maintained in the graveyards.

Portugal has adopted the daylight saving plan.

## OREGON'S "DRY" LAW.

From the Portland Telegram. The dry law, now operative in Oregon, is a good and logical law. Despite all urging to the contrary, the thing to do is to stand pat upon the enforcement and efficacy of the law we have. On the one hand it is unthinkable and would be unwise and distinctly retrogressive to restore the breweries to legal status in this state, and on the other hand public sentiment does not demand nor will it approve a measure that proposes air-tight prohibition.

The present dry law is not sumptuary in the offensive sense. It was not aimed at the personal right or liberty of any citizen, nor does it deny these. Its purpose was to be rid of the liquor trade as an economic evil, to banish the saloon and forbid the manufacture of intoxicants in Oregon which means the maintenance of the saloon in one form or another. This purpose it has achieved effectually. We are not going to undo the work, and we should not attempt to overdo it.

## THE CHURCH AND DANCING.

From The Outlook.

What ought to be the attitude of parents and guardians toward dancing?

The Roman Catholic Church in the United States has issued a decree, with the approval of the Pope, forbidding all dancing in church entertainments.

The Methodist Church has gone further. Its discipline forbids all dancing, theatergoing, and card-playing; and the late Quadrennial Conference rejected an amendment abolishing this prohibition.

The tendency in most Protestant churches is in the other direction. Protestants in increasing number are directly providing for as well as encouraging dancing in connection with social settlement work under wise guidance and direction, in the belief that when so guided and directed it is an exercise mentally, socially, and physically beneficial. In at least some cases encouragement is directly given to dancing under supervision by the church in parish houses or other buildings belonging to the church. For while it must be remembered that dancing in our time is quite different from dancing in the time of Jesus, it must also not be forgotten that Jesus never forbade dancing, and his occasional references to it imply approval. There is certainly nothing in the teaching of Jesus inconsistent with such approval by a Christian church as has just been described.

Thus three methods are suggested, not only to the churches, but to teachers, parents, and guardians: they may prohibit dancing, altogether; they may banish it from church gatherings and dissociate it from the church, so that the church will no longer be in any sense sponsor for it; or they may recognize it, identify themselves with it, to that extent encourage it, and by their presence and encouragement supervise and regulate it.

We have no hesitation in saying that, in our judgment, the last of these methods is the best method.

We recognize the very serious evils in certain forms of modern dancing. These evils are probably seen at their worst in public halls and dance-halls. On the other hand, little children take to dancing as naturally as a duck takes to water. There is nothing essentially evil in rhythmic motion to the accompaniment of music. To banish dancing from assemblies under the control of Christian people is dangerous. To prohibit dancing altogether is to run counter to nature, and is generally futile. To regulate dancing under proper guidance is both safer and more practicable.

Regulation of dancing is better than prohibition, and it is more in accordance with the liberty which belongs to the disciples of Jesus.

Having just run the gauntlet of guerilla-fighting and sniping while his nomination was before the senate, Justice Brandeis should be eminently in trim to act as one of the United States negotiators with Mexico.

And there is another bad feature about the Atlantic sharks—they are not the drawing card the sea serpent was.—Portland, Ore., Telegram.

Balfour's statement claiming a big British victory in the battle off Jutland will now be followed by a demurrer filed in Berlin.

Bryan's failure to break into the news lately is explainable on the ground that the Chautauqua season is at hand.

Casement's execution was the sort of blunder an original piece of bungling made necessary.

The fish market is listed among Honolulu's interesting places to visit. Why not the stock market also?

Speaking of stealing home, that Deutschland is certainly the Ty Cobb of the Submarine League.

Villa may still be classed as a live issue.

## THREE MEN KILLED AS LIGHTNING BOLT WRECKED FACTORY

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Three men were killed, six seriously injured and several reported missing as the result of the collapse of one of the main buildings at the plant of the Smet Bolway Company. The building went down just as the storm broke. It was said lightning struck a tall chimney, causing the collapse.

## SHAFTER SCHOOL FOR BAKERS AND COOKS AUG. 15

Orders issued Thursday by the Hawaiian department and made public today, direct a number of enlisted men to leave August 12 to attend a four-months' course of instruction at the army school for bakers and cooks to be held at Fort Shafter beginning August 15.

Those ordered to take instruction as bakers include: Pvt. Thomas R. Bradenburg, Machine Gun Troop, 4th Cavalry; Thomas Potts, Battery F, 1st Field Artillery; Rees H. Jones, 4th Company, C. A. C., Fort Kamehameha, and David Gihmed, Company L, 1st Infantry.

Detailed to take the course for cooks are Pvt. 1st Class Andrew Nelson, 1st Company, C. A. C., Fort Ruger; Pvt. Leo West, Troop B, 4th Cavalry; Peter Keller, Battery E, 1st Field Artillery, and Presley H. Smith, Company F, 1st Infantry.

## SCORE HITS IN FIRST PRACTISE AT REAL FIRING

Members of the first company, C. A. C., N. G. H., participated in their first sub-caliber practise at Fort De Russy Thursday. About 50 rounds of the smaller projectiles were fired from the six-inch guns under direction of Capt. G. K. Larrison of that company. Fort De Russy officers assisted in the instructions.

A target far out in the water and almost indiscernible by the naked eye was the gunners' objective and apparently several hits were made. Every department of the post was utilized during the firing operations, the militia men computing the distance, speed and elevation of the target, plotting their findings and firing accordingly. Every bullet's splash was close to the target and officers of the regular army expressed surprised commendations for the excellent shooting at that first trial.

## WILL PROSECUTE FIRMS FAILING TO FILE REPORT

Trouble will light on corporations failing to file their annual exhibits, Col. C. J. McCarthy, territorial treasurer, said today he is having his staff go over the list of corporations that have failed to file exhibits as required by law, and that when it is made out the list will be turned over to Attorney-General L. M. Stainback to prosecute these firms.

Under section 3304, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1915, penalties ranging from \$100 to \$1000 can be imposed. Every 30 days' delay is a separate offense. The law requires every business corporation to present a full exhibit of the state of its affairs as of December 31 each year.

"Any corporation violating any provision of this section," the law reads, "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000; a continuance of a failure to file the required report shall be a separate offense for each period of continuance."

## Fair Defendant Favors Havana Before Honolulu

Mrs. Grace M. Irwin, Atlantic City. This is the name and address to which the Hawaii Promotion Committee should send a lot of literature forthwith and immediately.

For Mrs. Grace M. Irwin, defendant in a \$100,000 suit for alienation of affection, is on record as saying that she prefers Havana to Honolulu. Her alleged letter containing this statement was made part of evidence in the damage suit. According to the evidence she wrote it to James William Blacklock, whose wife brought the suit for \$100,000 against Mrs. Irwin. Mrs. Irwin is alleged to have written

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## Personal Mentions

ROBERT HORNER left Thursday night for Hawaii after receiving word that his brother is very sick there.

HURON K. ASHFORD will leave for the coast on August 5 to complete his study of law at the University of California.

JOAQUIM VINCENT, principal of the Waialoa, Maui, school, who has been visiting in Honolulu, was to return to his home today.

L. A. THURSTON has gone to Hilo on business in connection with the Hawaii Consolidated Railway, Ltd. He went in the Wilhelmina.

THOMAS CLANCY, janitor and messenger for the territorial board of health, is reported ill at his home, 1863-H Kalakaua avenue, but not in a dangerous condition.

THOMAS J. FLAVIN, postoffice inspector, will go to San Francisco the end of August for a vacation. During his absence Frank W. Vallie will be in charge of the department.

J. L. COCKBURN, manager of the Hilo branch of the Bishop & Company banking house, returned in the Wilhelmina from the coast, where he spent a two months' vacation. Thursday he left in the Wilhelmina for his home on the Big Island.

## Little Interviews

—PALMER P. WOODS, marriage license agent: During the month of July only 68 marriage licenses were issued, just about half of the number issued in other months.

—HENRY FREITAS, territorial building inspector: Construction work on the new school building near Central Grammar will be completed about August 19. Everything will be in readiness when school opens in September.

—FRANK W. VAILLE, chief clerk U. S. railroad mail service, who has just come here from Seattle: This is the best summer climate in the world. Since I have been here the weather has been so fine that I have not thought to turn on the electric fan.

—DR. R. W. BENZ: I read the story in the Star-Bulletin about the girl, Maria, who has been to jail and to the industrial school, the insane asylum and the hospital, and I feel there is a crying need for some institution here in which people of her sort could be detained.

—FRED FURRILL: I am 70 years old but young for my age. Mrs. Furrill and I are going to San Francisco within the next few weeks to live "on the government" for a while at the Old Soldiers' Home near Los Angeles. But I haven't pulled stakes from Honolulu. I've merely loosened them and will be back again some day.

—RAYMOND C. BROWN, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce: This week's mail brought confirmation from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce of local belief that waste paper cannot be profitably shipped from here to the coast. The question was referred to coast dealers by the San Francisco organization and they reported that they could not afford to pay more than \$4.50 a ton. That is about what it would cost for freight. One man here has 25 or 30 tons, all baled and tied. "He will have to burn it, I suppose."

## FASHION PIRATES RAID LONDON HOTELS

LONDON, Eng.—Before the war the "fashion pirates" frequented the Riviera in the season and also the big French and English race meets to sketch styles. As these are now gone, the plagiarizing gentry have taken to attending afternoon teas in the big West End hotels where they can be observed busily at work with pencil and pad drawing pictures of the well gowned women to be seen there.

from Reno, where she was getting a divorce in 1915, saying that she had an invitation from a Reno man to come to Honolulu but that she preferred Havana.

The eastern papers, which have printed a good deal about this suit, constantly refer to Mrs. Irwin as the former wife of John Benjamin Irwin, "the sugar king of Honolulu." Mrs. Irwin is said to have visited here. She has a stable of racing and hunting horses, is said to be 50, while the woman who sued her for alienation of the affections of a husband is 28 and pretty.

Mrs. Irwin defaulted the suit, by the way, and the justice sent the case to a sheriff's jury to assess damage.



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## DIVING EXPEDITION LEAVES FOR \$1,000,000 TREASURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An expedition is on its way from New York to Cape Charles Light, Va., to dive for silver bars and other treasure valued at more than \$1,000,000. It is financed by Wall Street men, including Percy Rockefeller and Charles H. Sabin. George D. Stillson, who raised the F-4 in Honolulu harbor, is in command. The expedition will seek the bulk of the Ward liner Florida, rammed four years ago by the steamer Admiral Farragut. On board was \$600,000 in silver bars alone.

BE GAME.  
"The world is for a fellow  
When a fellow's for himself,  
When he doesn't whine or bellow,  
But keeps hunting for his pull,  
When he takes misfortune's brunt  
With a grin and bears the pain,  
And though now and then he loses,  
Comes right back to try again."  
—Exchange

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