

SHINING CAREER SKETCHED OF PETER CUSHMAN JONES, ONE OF HONOLULU'S G. O. M.

Seventy-nine Years Old Tomorrow—Retired Merchant Prince and Sugar Factor, Patriot and Philanthropist—Helped Make Hawaiian History in Stirring Times—Resident of Honolulu Nearly Sixty Years

Fifty-nine years ago on October 2 last there walked up Fort street a young man not turned 20 years of age, wending his way to his first meal in Honolulu, and, instead of being met by a welcome committee with a promotion aloha and lei, his ears were greeted with the remark from the doorway of a store: "Another Boston young man come to town to seek his fortune; we had better give him \$10,000 and send him home again."

There was no chance for a boy in Boston without capital or influential friends. He decided to go West, selecting St. Paul, Minn. His father opposed this, but finding the young man determined to go somewhere consented it should be Hawaii, as J. W. Austin, visiting Boston from here, advised. He left Boston on June 6, 1857, in the ship John Gilpin, Capt. Ropes, and landed in Honolulu on the second of October. It was while he was strolling up town to John Ladd's house at Ferretania and Alakea streets that Henry Carter's chilling remark, already quoted, greeted his ears.

Honolulu Business Debut Three days later, Monday, October 5, Jones entered upon his business career in Honolulu by going to work with B. W. Field as outside clerk, continuing with that merchant until he gave up business and returned to Boston. His next employment was with B. F. Snow in the commission business, but as the firm was not doing much, he felt he was not earning his salt and determined to strike out for himself. He arranged with W. A. Aldrich to take over all his goods at 10 per cent over cost and allow him half the profit. After a year, not clearing enough for his support, Jones became bookkeeper for Wilcox, Richards & Company at \$100 a month and stayed in the position several years. Carter was after him to go into Brewer's but Richards insisted on his staying and drawing whatever salary he thought he was worth. Jones took \$300 a month and in 1866 bought out Wilcox and formed a partnership with Richards under the name of C. L. Richards & Company as ship chandlers. Borrowings \$7500 to buy his interest he made enough the first year to pay up the note.

Entrance to Brewer's On January 1, 1871, Jones, having sold his interest in the last-mentioned firm, became a partner in C. Brewer & Company, oldest house in the Pacific ocean, established 1826 by Capt. James Hunnewell. The firm was incorporated January, 1883, with a capital of \$600,000, of which Andrew Welch of San Francisco took \$100,000 and Charles R. Bishop \$140,000. Jones was elected as the first president and manager, continuing as such until July 1, 1891, when he retired and made a visit of 15 months with his family in Boston. Returning in October, 1892, he was again elected president in February, 1894, and held the position until February, 1899, when on finally retiring he received a beautiful testimonial by vote of the stockholders. On the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the house in 1901, at the request of the directors, he prepared its history for 40 years. He was also presented with a loving cup by the employees. For some years he continued as a director of the corporation.

With his son, Edwin A. Jones, in 1892 he formed a partnership under the name, "The Hawaiian Safe Deposit & Investment Company," which was carried on successfully until the latter part of 1897, one of its rules being never to buy or sell any stocks placed or ordered by customers. December, 1897, he organized the Bank of Hawaii, among his associates being C. M. Cooke, J. B. Atherton and Clarence H. Cooke. At the same time he secured the services of George R. Carter, son of his early partner in Brewer's as manager of the deposit company, which since developed into the Hawaiian Trust Company, Ltd.

Wife and Family May 12, 1862, he married Cornelia Hall, youngest daughter of the founder of E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd. and she passed away in 1912. They sustained a great sorrow in the death of their only son, Edwin A., mentioned above, July 10, 1898, when he had but fairly entered upon what promised to be a worthy business career. Mrs. A. Gartley and Mrs. A. Lewis, Jr., are their daughters. Mr. Jones on October 2, 1907, gave a dinner to relatives at Brunswick hotel, Boston, celebrating the 50th anniversary of his landing at Honolulu. His visit there on the occasion was to attend the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, his certificate of membership in which was dated October 5, 1859.

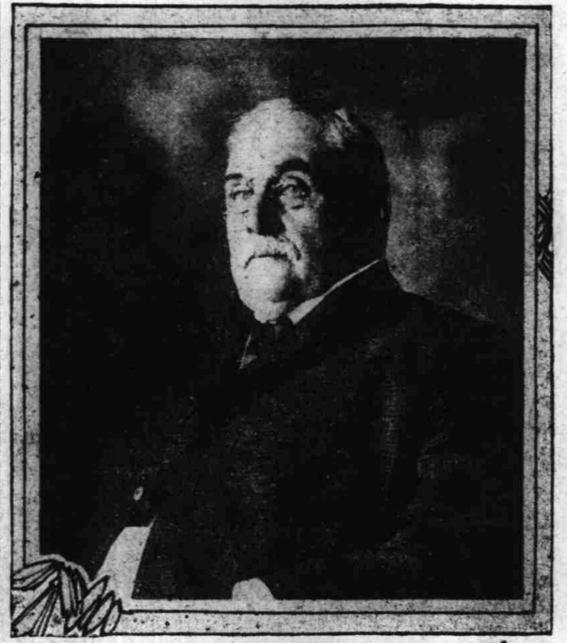
Religious Record Mr. Jones is a shining example of the conjunction of vital religion, attested by good works, with diligence in business. For more than half a century he has been identified with the religious and educational interests of these islands. April, 1860, he joined Fort Street church and continued with it until its amalgamation, under the name of Central Union church, with the Bethel Union after the latter lost its home in the great fire of 1886, holding office in both the old and new connections. He was one of the original members of the Honolulu Y. M. C. A., giving the first pledge to its building fund and repeating it for enlargement of the original structure in 1893. Joining the Hawaiian Board of Missions in 1870 he was its president in 1905, and he and Mrs. Jones on February 1, 1907, decided the valuable lot and stone building at Alakea and Merchant streets to that body, its headquarters there until the erection of the Mission Memorial building last year. They also founded Palama Chapel mission, since developed into the Palama Settlement.

Coming from the lineage that has been briefly mentioned, Mr. Jones was a native-born patriot and he showed the reality of that role by an unselfish devotion to the cause of good and free government for his adopted country. He was the first president of Honolulu society, Sons of the American Revolution, having taken demission of membership from the Boston society which he joined in 1890. Always he took a leading part in having the Fourth of July in Honolulu celebrated according to the best New England traditions.

Helped Make History Mr. Jones presided at the mass meeting on June 30, 1887, which was the central event in the successful movement for the new constitution promulgated a few days later, whereby the king was deprived of absolute prerogatives. In the stormy legislative session of 1892 he was induced to take the office of minister of finance, which he held from November 8 until January 12, 1893, when the cabinet of which he was a member was ousted by vote of want of confidence, this being one of the most turbulent legislatures in Hawaiian history being among the prime causes of the overthrow of the monarchy on January 17. On this date Mr. Jones was recalled to the ministry of finance under the provisional government, resigning voluntarily on March 15 following. His next appearance on the political stage was when he made a short and pungent speech at a mass meeting, November 26, 1893, to protest against the threat of the Cleveland administration to restore the monarchy. By request he made a report on the revolution of 1893 to the foreign relations committee of the U. S. senate. This was his second Washington mission. He having in 1878 been the bearer of the despatch covering the reciprocity treaty, signed by King Kalakaua, to Hawaiian Minister Allen.

P. C. Jones boasts of just one lawsuit in his life, this being a tax appeal in which he was awarded one dollar (\$1.00). Judgment was paid by

Pioneer In Island Business Still Young at Seventy-Nine



HON. PETER CUSHMAN JONES

New Superdreadnought May Be Named "Hawaii"

Plea of Queen Liliuokalani Produces Deep Impression on Secretary of Navy Daniels—Her Reasons Strong

By C. S. ALBERT (Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—One of the great superdreadnoughts authorized by the recent naval increase may be named "Hawaii." At first thought this seems improbable. Battleships are supposedly named after the states. The territories heretofore have not been given such high honor. An exceptional situation has arisen and the question is being given serious consideration. The genesis of the proposition is: A letter has been received from former Queen Liliuokalani earnestly suggesting that a battleship be named for Hawaii. Accompanying the communication was a portrait of the deposed monarch. The tactfulness of the letter, with the inclosure, produced a deep impression. Secretary Daniels immediately transmitted a letter of acknowledgement to the former queen, saying that the suggestion would receive his serious consideration. This was a polite and perfunctory feature of routine in the navy department. A similar communication would be sent under all circumstances. But the former queen called attention in her letter to the fact that in Hawaii there is the greatest naval base on earth and under construction the largest drydock. Hawaii, she insisted, is primarily a naval territory. It was her contention that these two qualifications should be given recognition in the naming of a superdreadnought.

These claims appealed to Secretary Daniels and all of his subordinates who are directly concerned with the upbuilding of the navy. As a matter of sentiment it was conceded that Hawaii should have the honor usually conferred on a state. And for this reason the seed sown has taken deeper root and may bring forth more abundant fruit than might be anticipated. The appeal of a deposed monarch, who presumably has suffered much through the adoption of her country by the United States, accomplished more in a few hours than tons of petitions or hundreds of letters. The outcome of the former queen's appeal rests entirely with the future. The immediate chances are that a battleship will be named for Hawaii.

the late Captain Luce as tax collector with a trade dollar which the winner sedulously preserves as a souvenir. Other mementoes treasured by him are a testimonial from the American Union party convention in 1891; many testimonials on his departure in 1891, from the chamber of commerce and plantation men connected with the Brewer string; and a letter from his native Hawaiian Bible class students in 1892 assuring him that the political events of that year had not made any difference in their personal regard for him. This week Mr. Jones attended the session of the Sugar Planters' Association with other veteran members. Everybody will join with the Star-Bulletin on this eve of his entrance upon his fourth score year in wishing Peter Cushman Jones a pleasant anniversary of his birth, joined with the hope that his portly form and genial countenance may for many years more be saluted with alohas in the city of whose prosperity he has been one of the larger creators.

REPRESENTATIVE MAKES FLIGHT TO WASHINGTON

O. D. Bleakley of Franklin, Pa., representative-elect, made an aeroplane flight from Philadelphia to Washington in his own biplane, piloted by Serst, William C. Ocker of the United States army, says the Examiner. Mr. Bleakley declared he was "the first man to come to congress by aeroplane." About two hours were consumed in actual flying and one stop was made in the suburbs of Baltimore. The machine circled Washington Monument several times before alighting.

A. C. FROST FREED OF BRIBE CHARGE IN ALASKA FRAUD CASE

CHICAGO, Ill.—A. C. Frost, traction magnate and millionaire defendant in the \$10,000,000 Alaska fraud case, was found not guilty of bribing the jury that acquitted him. Similar verdicts were returned in federal court in the cases of Oliver W. Bourke, former mayor of Blue Island, Ill., and Bert Wing, an attorney, who were charged with bribery.

CONGRESS ASKED LARGE SUMS FOR OAHU DEFENSES

Legislators at Coming Short Session Will Have Hawaii Request Before Them

GEN. EVANS OUTLINES NEEDS OF MILITARY

Barracks, Drill Grounds, Roads and Target Ranges Among Facilities Wished

By C. S. ALBERT (Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Congress at the coming short session will be asked for large sums of money with which to better military conditions in Hawaii. Those in charge of such matters desire to place the army of the territory where it will be in the best possible shape for self-defense. The needs of the military forces in Hawaii have been outlined in detail by Gen. R. K. Evans. He has submitted a series of important recommendations to the War Department. These will be made the basis for estimates to Congress calling for greatly increased appropriations. The suggestions sent here by Gen. Evans deal with the improvement of conditions in Hawaii in order that better facilities may be afforded for the accommodation and training of troops, the numerical strength of which will be materially increased during the next few years. Recently the military authorities have acquired about 50 acres of land in the neighborhood of Fort Shafter, which will afford an opportunity for additional drill grounds. The acquisition of additional area must be with a view to the accommodation of full regiments, and preliminary arrangements are being conducted on the basis of an exchange of present public lands for territory now held by individual owners. In addition to land for training, there must be land for target ranges and new roads between the military posts and between the training camps, which are destined, according to the present project, to be located ten or fifteen miles apart. By this means there will be opportunities for marching as well as for field maneuvers. The army engineers in Hawaii have made a survey of two roads. One is from Diamond Head around to Waimanalo and another from the county road behind Pearl Harbor over to the artillery post. The roads now are sometimes impassable. Those are the first two roads. The engineers have completed a survey, and the estimate is about \$700,000, and the War Department will ask that much. In addition to this, there must be a system of strategic roads in anticipation of frustrating the efforts of an enemy to land, of which character of work there are 200 miles in contemplation, including roads which will make possible the negotiation of the mountains.

HAWAII'S FAME IS SPREAD AFAR BY KALAKAUA DAY AT SAN DIEGO

Ceremonies on Nov. 16 Attract Thousands to Grounds; Halton Makes Address

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence) SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 20.—Tremendous interest was taken in ceremonies in celebration of Hawaii Day at the Panama California International Exposition on Thursday, Nov. 16. The attendance was the largest that had visited the exposition in months and the Hawaii section of the Pan-Pacific building was kept extremely busy from 1 o'clock to nearly 6, where thousands of visitors were served with samples of pineapples and pineapple punch furnished by the Hawaiian Pineapple Packers' Association. Two girls in Hawaiian native dress presided over the punch bowl while other assistants were kept busy replenishing the pineapple dishes. All afternoon Hawaiian music was played by an orchestra consisting of four boys and two girls and was very much enjoyed by an audience which could scarcely be accommodated in the building. Mrs. Frances E. Wentworth, in charge of the Hawaii section, acted as hostess in a very capable manner. A platform was erected in the Plaza de Panama beautifully decorated with Hawaiian flags and bunting. At the rear of the platform was installed a wireless apparatus and promptly at 3:30 (1 o'clock Honolulu time) the large Hawaiian flag was slowly raised on the flagpole while the band of the 21st Infantry played "Hawaii Hono." The immense throng which crowded the Plaza stood bareheaded and the large guns of the encampment boomed out the royal salute of 21 guns. At the same time the flashes of the wireless plant betokened the receipt from Honolulu of the queen's message. Greetings From Queen Ex-Governor George R. Carter was unfortunately detained in the East and was unable to make the oration as planned. Fred J. Halton, the mainland agent of the promotion committee, made the address and was introduced by Mr. H. J. Penfold, secretary of the Panama-California International Exposition. Mr. Penfold read the following message from Queen Liliuokalani which was handed to him by the wireless operator: "Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii sends greetings to the people of California through the medium of San Diego's Panama-California International Exposition, and expresses her thanks for the public recognition accorded to Hawaii on the birthday anniversary of her brother, the late King Kalakaua, during whose reign the first great impetus to the sugar and other industries of the soil was given through reciprocal relations with the United States. My earnest wish is that the closest ties of amity will always prevail, not only between the people of these beautiful islands and those of our great neighbor, California, but with all who dwell under the protection of the American flag. That this message will be delivered to the people today beneath the folds of our dear old Hawaiian flag makes me rejoice. "LILIUOKALANI."

Mr. Penfold then read the following cablegram from John S. Mitchell, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce: Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 15, 1916. Davidson, San Diego. Hundreds of loyal Californians in Honolulu today send felicitations and congratulations to Panama-California International Exposition and City of San Diego, and join in spirit, celebration of Hawaii Day. We are toasting you and yours with pineapple juice. Pineapple land and the domain of the orange are sisters in all that makes life joyful. (Signed) JNO. S. MITCHELL, President, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. In his speech introducing Mr. Halton, Secretary H. J. Penfold said: "In setting aside this day as Hawaii Day on the exposition calendar the directors have been prompted by the kindest feelings. Although separated by a great ocean, there is a common tie as strong as that binding us to the states on the north and east. Hawaii's problems are our problems and ever since the expressed desire of the people of the islands that they be taken under the protection of the stars and stripes, there has been no one in our national government to regret the welcome we have given Hawaii. "Hawaii's part in the Panama-California International Exposition has been worthy the men and women that represent her people. The best products of the islands have been brought for inspection of visitors from every part of the world and we trust that Hawaii will gain as much from their participation as our feeling of gratitude prompts us to hope for them." Halton Outlines Occasion Mr. Fred J. Halton, agent of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, then spoke as follows: "In celebrating the birthday of King Kalakaua, who died just twenty-five years ago, it is only fitting that we pay tribute to the only near living relative of Kalakaua, viz., his sister, Queen Liliuokalani. "In spite of her advanced age she has today graciously sent us a message of good will. The queen relinquished the reins of government twenty-three years ago, but we must acknowledge the commencement of an era of agricultural prosperity began on the accession of her brother, King Kalakaua, affectionately called the 'Merry Monarch.' "In 1875 he personally made a visit to Washington to help the passage of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii. It is the only time in the history of our country that the reigning sovereign of an independent kingdom has visited the national capital of this republic. He appeared before Congress, and in fluent English gave the lawmakers many pertinent reasons why sugar grown in the Hawaiian islands, backed as it was by American capital, should enter the United States free of duty. In return he pledged that all American made goods would be admitted into the islands free of duty. The following year the treaty became a fact and it is interesting to know that it was this treaty that practically put the American flag on the merchant marine of the Pacific Ocean. A flag, I regret to say, that under the working of the seamen's act is fast disappearing from all oceans. "In 1891 he again made a visit to this country in the interests of reciprocity, but he took a cold in San Francisco and died at the Palace Hotel there. "Kalakaua patterned his court on the model of the Court of St. James and all formalities of the English court were observed. "As time rolls on tender memories are recalled of the good old days with its symbols of royalty, its gay life and its brilliant balls and receptions which were held in the throne room of the Iolani palace. Although Mark Twain has described the government of Hawaii at that period as 'having the machinery of an ocean liner in a sardine box,' there is a growing desire to retain the throne room as it was in the days of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani. In fact our legislature has enacted that the portraits of all the rulers of Hawaii be permanently maintained on the walls and that the hall be left undisturbed in other respects. "Since annexation in 1898 the islands have prospered wonderfully, but it is largely due to the foresight of King Kalakaua that our agricultural pursuits have reached such proportions. With sugar our principal product we have next the pineapple industry. Every year we celebrate Hawaiian Pineapple Day all over the world, and you will understand the growth of this industry when I tell you that in ten years our exports have grown from less than two thousand cases to nearly three million cases per year. "Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani, as an American citizen, sends today her greeting to her fellow American citizens gathered here, and in her name and the name of our governor, the Hon. Lucha E. Pinkham, I greet you 'Aloha nui.' "Dr. George Wharton James also spoke and pointed out how closely San Diego was associated with Hawaii, owing to the fact that the Spreckels made their money in Hawaiian sugar, and that without Spreckels San Diego would still have been a small village. On the platform also were J. Walter Scott, mainland superintendent of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, Alben Culver, general agent of the Oceanic Steamship Company in Los Angeles, Worth O. Alken, the Maui representative of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, and Mr. G. N. Koepfel, representing the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company. At the conclusion of the exercises on the plaza the fine band of the 21st Infantry played "Aloha Oe." In the meantime a large audience had gathered a million dollar outdoor organ to hear Dr. Humphrey J. Stewart render his own arrangement of Hawaiian airs. This feature was immensely enjoyed. The dinner given in the Cristobal Cafe on the grounds was attended by the exposition officials and their ladies, also by Colonel O'Neil and officers of the 21st Infantry and was a huge success. Toasts were drunk to Hawaii and proposed by Secretary H. J. Penfold and responded to by Worth O. Alken and J. Walter Scott. After dinner the party gathered on the Laguna Espejada and witnessed one of the prettiest sights of the year at the exposition. On the center of the lagoon floated a double canoe with outriggers in which was seated the Hawaiian musicians discoursing sweet Hawaiian melodies. All around the lagoon red and yellow fires burned, which were reflected in the water while the motion picture of the volcano of Kilauea was shown on a screen. This feature made such a hit with the exposition officials that they decided to run it for the rest of the exposition period. The grand ball started promptly at 8:45 in the Cristobal Cafe and was largely attended. The Hima lei was given to every lady present. The music was furnished by the Hawaiians, and the novelty of dancing to the playing of the musicians was very much enjoyed and was continued until a late hour. The whole day's program went through without a hitch and was voted the most enjoyable and impressive that has yet been presented at the exposition. Teachers in the Pittsburg schools have asked for an increase in salary of from \$50 to \$100 a year.

DONALD M'RAE WRITES LETTER FROM TRENCHES

Col. James H. McRae, the adjutant general at Department Headquarters, has just received word from his son, Lieut. Donald McRae, an officer in the English army now on duty somewhere at the front.

Young McRae writes that restrictions of censorship forbid him to name the place where he is stationed, but states that he is well and enjoying life as a soldier. He is with the 14th Battalion.

The young officer was formerly a major in the English army, but reverted at his own request to the rank of lieutenant, as he desired to get away sooner to the front than he had been intended and also felt that he could get in closer touch with the real "Tomnies" of the trenches. Officers and soldiers in the British army looked upon it as quite a distinction for a man voluntarily to reduce his rank. Col. McRae's family some time ago forwarded the young officer a big Christmas box which they are hoping will reach him by the holiday season.

NEW CONGRESSWOMAN POSTS GUARD AT GATE

MISSOULA, Mont.—Pursued by offers of marriage, advertising agencies wanting her pictures, and cranks and beggars, Miss Jeanette Rankin, Montana's new congresswoman, took refuge today behind locked doors and stationed her brother, a former Harvard football player, at the front gate. A tooth paste company offered \$5000 for her picture showing her teeth. An automobile concern offered her a new model car. A motion picture sharpshooter has dug himself in for the winter.