

Hawaiian Society of Artists Launches First Exhibition, Preceded By Dinner at Laniakea

Plans for Permanent Gallery and Studios Discussed at Informal Gathering; Pan-Pacific Building is Thrown Open for First View

Forty of Honolulu artists—a colony of surprising size and manifest sincerity and enthusiasm—last evening formally launched the Hawaiian Society of Artists with a dinner which led up to their first exhibition, in the Pan-Pacific building, Bishop square. The dinner, a simple, tasteful affair, took place in the broad, cool, flagged Lanai theater, Laniakea. It was entirely informal. Twigg Smith, who presided, told the assembled fellow-craftsmen and guests that the society has no officers, rules or order of procedure, but seemed to get along anyhow, and it certainly got along effectively on its debut to the general public.

A number of talks were made by those who were called on by Smith, after he had read a brief introductory statement. The statement told of the formation of the society and some of its aims and ideals.

D. Howard Hitchcock, the veteran of those present, gave some delightfully-told reminiscences of 10 or 20 years ago in Honolulu art circles and told of the rise and fall of the Kilaohana Art League, pointing out that it succeeded in starting a number of branches of work still alive.

A. R. Gurrey, Jr., speaking as a dealer and also as one who has for many years been interested in art and endeavored to promote its best interests, urged the cooperation of all interests.

Riley H. Allen, called on to speak for the press, urged that the artists in common with other public and semi-public organizations take up vigorously the idea of getting a permanent gallery for exhibitions, and suggested that when the next Hawaiian Opera House takes shape, its promoters be prevailed upon to adapt their plans to give room for such an exhibition gallery, perhaps with adjacent studios.

Alexander Hume Ford, presenting the key of the Pan-Pacific building to Mr. Smith, declared the Pan-Pacific Club ready at any time to help the artists and spoke of various plans for a building that would be a permanent home for art.

This idea was further developed, and in a striking manner, by L. A. Thurston, who struck into a broad field of constructive suggestion. He urged the close coordination of art and music elements and their working together for a building of their own. G. Kuwahara, one of the Japanese artists whose work is on exhibition,



Lionel Walden's "Surf-riders" has arrived from the coast and holds a place of honor in the artists' exhibit in the Pan-Pacific building on Bishop square. This is by far the largest canvas in the exhibition and the most traveled. It was first exhibited in the Paris Salon, where Walden won his gold medal, then at the San Francisco Exposition and again at San Diego. The Pan-Pacific Club hopes to secure this painting as the beginning of its Hawaiian art collection. It will be seen for two weeks, beginning June 2, in the Hawaiian Artists Exhibit in the Pan-Pacific building, and the public is invited.

and Y. Soga, editor of the Nippon Jiji, spoke briefly in accord with the general idea of cooperation.

Frank Moss, the pianist, paid a tribute to the breadth of interest and sympathy of the artists in Hawaii and told how they have aided in stimulating musical effort. Will Lewers said that he believes in art because it develops beauty, civic as well as in the home and heart.

Mrs. Alice Campbell expressed the interest of the women in art matters and the support they will give to any plans for more permanent development. As a result of the talks a committee is to be appointed to get to work on the proposal.

The whole evening strongly emphasized the democratic in art, which is also emphasized by the exhibit itself. Five or six nationalities are represented among the exhibitors and no favoritism has been shown in the handling.

After dinner the guests went to the Pan-Pacific building for the first view of the paintings and other works of art. The exhibit will be open for

TEUTON SPIES BUSY IN 'FRISCO FEDERAL BUILDING

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 2.—A "leak" has been discovered in the federal building in this city, in which are housed most of the federal offices, including the courts, departments of justice representatives and postoffice. Information of a confidential nature is becoming known, it has been found out.

It has been discovered that German spies have been searching the waste-paper baskets of the building after the offices closed in the afternoon, in search of information which might be of advantage to America's enemies.

Secret service agents are making a determined effort to detect and arrest the offenders. No arrests, however, have thus far been made.

(A more detailed description of the exhibit itself will appear in a later issue of the Star-Bulletin.)

CROWN PRINCE LAUNCHES HOT ATTACK ON VERDUN

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 2.—Vigorous military activity was renewed on the western front yesterday when the German Crown Prince launched a series of desperate attacks against the French line north of Moulin de Laffaux and at Hill 304, on the Verdun sector. Although the Germans succeeded in getting a foothold along a part of the line, their actual gain was inconsiderable, while they paid bloodily for it.

North of Moulin de Laffaux the forces of the Crown Prince succeeded in getting a footing in some of the French advanced trenches, but vigorous counter attacks drove them out of most of the trenches they had entered, though they succeeded in holding a few.

The desperate charges of the Germans against Hill 304 were checked, however, and they were thrown back with heavy losses.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

COUSIN OF LINCOLN DIES IN ILLINOIS

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 2.—Solomon Banks, who was the only surviving first cousin of Abraham Lincoln, died here yesterday at the age of 84.

BRITISH FOOD CONTROLLER RESIGNS; ILL HEALTH

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)
LONDON, June 2.—Baron Davenport, food controller of England, resigned yesterday on account of ill health. The baron has been ill for some time and his resignation was not unexpected.

ITALY'S FUEL NEEDS MILLION TONS A MONTH

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—Italy needs a million tons of American coal a month, according to a statement made here yesterday by the Italian war mission to the United States.

JURY DECIDES AGAINST SHARON ESTATE CLAIMANTS

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 2.—The fight in the courts by Frederick Wallace Sharon for a share of the great Sharon estate, left by Frederick William Sharon, was decided against the claimant yesterday. The jury, on instructions from the judge, brought a verdict in favor of the Sharon heirs.

FILIPINO ARMY IS OFFERED UNCLE SAM

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)

CHICAGO, Ill., June 2.—Twenty-five thousand Filipino soldiers for service anywhere, either in their own country, the United States or Europe, are available if the United States wishes to make use of them. An offer of a Filipino contingent of 25,000 men has been made to the national government by the president of the Philippine senate, who is in this city en route to Washington.

SENATOR WORKS SCORED BY ILLINOIS BAR

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)

DANVILLE, Ill., June 2.—Resolutions denouncing former Senator Works of California for actions which they declare were unpatriotic, disloyal and treasonable, were adopted here yesterday by the Illinois State Bar Association.

Senator Works, who was one of the twelve senators who at the end of the last session of congress defeated the enactment of the measures demanded

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by President Wilson to put the country in a state of preparedness for war, recently sent a telegram which has been made public in which he declared that "we dishonored ourselves by declaring war."

It was this action and his insistence upon a conference at which terms of peace should be proclaimed that the bar association denounced as "unpatriotic, disloyal and treasonable."

CLOSING OF NEW YORK HARBOR STARTS RUMORS

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 2.—New York harbor was closed for several hours yesterday morning to outgoing vessels, the first time it has been closed during the day time. Nets were drawn across the harbor mouth to prevent any vessel leaving. No explanation of the unusual action has been given by the government authorities.

The closing of the harbor gave rise to grave apprehensions and had a strong effect upon stocks and the Chicago wheat market.

WOMEN AND CLERGY TO WORK FOR LIBERTY LOAN

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—Millions of women have been enlisted for a great demonstration on June 8, next Friday, to further the subscriptions to the "Liberty Loan" fund.

The clergy of the nation were asked by Secretary McAdoo to start "Liberty Loan week" by preaching sermons in which they should urge their congregations to subscribe to the loan. Indications are that this request is going to be loyally complied with.

A despatch from Baltimore states that Cardinal Gibbons has sent out letters to the Catholic clergy asking them to urge their parishioners to subscribe to the loan.

Francis A. Vandercip, president of the National City Bank of New York,

said yesterday in addressing a meeting of the merchants' association of New York, it was necessary that everybody in the country participate, and in order that this may be accomplished it is necessary that employees assist their employers to purchase Liberty Loan bonds.

Jose Yuez Salazar and a band of twelve Villa followers appeared at the San Juan mine, south of Fort Hancock, Texas and killed a Mexican employee of the American owned mine.

One of the reasons why Marshal Joffre, of France, has been invested with the name of "papa" was explained when the famous French soldier was caught unawares kissing two American girls in Washington.



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Principles, Men and Parties

By E. A. Mott-Smith

I.

There cannot be as many city and county governments in this community as there are independent voters. In representative government public opinion must divide on certain broad and general lines. Otherwise representative government is not what its name implies. The two ideals set before the voters in this election are, on the one hand, the consensus of opinion and principle expressed in the Republican platform by a body of persons who call themselves Republicans; and, on the other hand, in the Democratic platform by a body of persons who call themselves Democrats. A voter who does not share the consensus of opinion with one or the other party (party here used in the sense of aggregate common opinion) or shares in both, either wants a government of his own, or a government of conflicting opinions.

The first question for the voter to decide is; do I agree generally with the principles announced by the aggregation of men banded together for a common purpose under the name of "Republican party;" or do I agree generally with the principles announced by the aggregation of men who go by the name of "Democratic party." The main division between the "parties" is on the frontage tax, the permanent road and the spoils system. The Republican party stands squarely for the frontage tax; the Democratic party does not or at most, half-heartedly so. The Republican party stands for permanent roads; the Democratic party for past-board roads. The Republican party stands for efficiency in office personnel; the Democratic party for the spoils system and only Democrats in office.

Having determined on his "party," the voter then has to decide if there is sufficient confidence afforded that the candidates of his party taken as a whole will faithfully carry out the principles of the party. The question, in the first instance, is not wholly personality and record of individuals, but worth and assurance of the aggregation representing one or the other party taken as a whole.

II.

Take the list of Republican candidates, cannot you, as one representing the same principle which

your candidate or candidates represent, vote for the Republican candidates as a whole, for the advancement of the common principle for which you and your party stands. If you cannot do so, then you must have some very strong and extraordinary reason to induce you to straddle your loyalty to the principles you, in common with your fellows, have deemed best and have published for the advancement of municipal government. On the other hand take the list of Democratic candidates and, even if you are a Democrat, can you vote for the list of Democratic candidates as a whole or even in great part? Have you every confidence in them as representative men?

The point is thereby illustrated. There is every reason why a voter, convinced of the soundness of Republican principles, can, and should, vote the straight Republican ticket, while there are few, if any, reasons why a Democratic voter can, or should, vote the straight Democratic ticket. In the cause of good government the best a Democratic voter can do is to vote only for such candidates on the Democratic ticket as the voter may deem worthy and for none other, or, if so disposed, to vote his remaining votes for Republicans who, though differing with the voter in opinions, are surely worthy men for office. The independent voter cannot vote for two opinions and be consistent to good government.

III.

Had the Republican party put up a weak aggregation of candidates then there would be reason to split the Republican vote, as there is now reason for splitting the Democratic vote. There is no reason why an independent voter should vote for one or two Democrat. Such a vote is based on no idea of carrying out a common principle.

Some people may say that it would be a good thing to have opposition in the board of supervisors, but it is to be borne in mind that the board of supervisors is an administrative board, legislative only to the extent of creating ordinances which it administers.

A voter who, for any reason other than that above stated, votes for me on the one hand, and for a Democratic candidate on the other hand is toying

with his own good intentions and sincerity and with my effectiveness, no matter how much of a man the Democratic candidate may be—and there are men among the Democratic candidates. Such a voter is virtually saying to me, I believe in Republican principles. Go ahead! He says to the Democrat, I believe in Democratic principles. Go ahead! And that voter knows that the principles of the two parties are not identical; that they conflict. More than that, if he votes mostly the Republican ticket he puts his Democratic friend in an equivocal position. His Democratic friend cannot represent at the one and same time the majority and minority opinion of the same voter, and be true to the "party" which nominated him. No one would expect that of him, much less would he expect that of himself. The primary law, as a prerequisite of his candidacy, requires him to run for nomination on the ticket of some "party" or as an independent, and such candidate he must remain true. If Democrats are elected to a board of supervisors mostly Republican, such Democrats are not there to represent Republican opinions and principles, but to represent Democratic principles and opinions. The same is true of other offices of the municipality.

IV.

A person elected to office does not represent individual opinion. He represents the aggregate opinion of a body of persons having common convictions. A strong body of Republicans, with one, two or three members whom individual voters believe are not so strong as individual candidates on the opposing ticket, is a stronger and better assurance of the advancement of a common principle than a body of persons composed of conflicting opinions. Moreover a voter, voting a split ticket because one, two or three men do not personally please him, or because he may be friendly to candidates of the party with whose principles he does not agree runs the risk of the split vote of another voter who is not pleased with the candidates with which the first voter is pleased; hence the destruction of a common principle.

When the millennium comes there will be but one

common opinion, one "party" and all the candidates will be elected by the casting of one vote.

In the meantime, as in the past, while good government has been stimulated by differences of opinion, it has been advanced solely through the combination, and the strength inherent in combination, of persons and ideals devoted to a common, sincere and worthy principle and purpose.

To the Republican voters I wish to point out that in matters of reciprocity a fair record must be preserved. There is a movement on foot to signify favor two candidates on the Democratic ticket, ignoring the rest. Were the proposition reversed and the pinch to come on the Republican ticket, the folly of such action would at once become apparent. The Democratic ticket is, in the opinion of many, a poorly balanced ticket. But the Democrats and some independent voters do not so think. Fair play is an essential to good nature as well as to good politics. Such selection can be deemed discriminatory at least. The Republican ticket representing, as it does, the most of many interests,

V.

I stand as a candidate of the Republican "party" because I believe that its platform announces the best common thought and principle of good government for the coming two years. Were it otherwise I would not be running as a candidate for supervisor on that platform. The platform sets out succinctly what the majority opinion of this community thinks will be best for municipal government during the period. It appears quite unnecessary for me to enlarge on it, or to say that I will carry it out. My candidacy sufficiently announces that fact. Nor does it appear necessary for me to state that I stand for good roads, good water and sewer system, good police and fire protection, good health and sanitation, more happiness and recreation, better living conditions and the like. That also is a sine qua non of my candidacy. My purpose in this candidacy is the broader ground, to uplift the dignity, to broaden the activity, and to widen and increase the effectiveness of the municipality so that two years hence others will deem it an honor, as well as a duty, as I now feel, to participate in municipal affairs.

Play Safe and Vote the Straight Republican Ticket