

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

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## Civic Convention Results

The results of the Civic Convention just closed will be measured by the record of the communities that the delegates represent.

During every year since the convention was inaugurated, there has developed in the annual sessions a central thought, which carried back to the various islands has worked out a definite factor of advancement in some line.

Roads has usually been the center about which the discussions and resolutions have received, because we must have the roads before we can get anywhere. Year after year the convention has declared for the cantoneer method of caring for roads and also for the territorial supervision of certain particular main highways of the islands.

The cantoneer agitation has had a direct and readily noted result. The campaign for territorial supervision of certain roads has not met the same success. Its returns have been evidenced indirectly through the jealous care with which the municipal units guard their right to handle their own public work. The pressure exerted by a possible territorial participation in road construction seems, however, to have spurred the county managers to an exercise of greater energy and diligence in their work.

The uniform system of accounting for the counties and the territory is almost always to the fore as it has been this year. The action desired has not been obtained, but the continuous reminders are certain to arouse more general interest and eventually bring about the necessary legislation.

The indirect results are probably the most definite product of the conventions. Exchange of opinion, freedom of discussion, and the wide range of interests represented by those who take part in the talks are the outstanding benefits derived. At the recent session, the discussions on roads brought into action all varieties of opinion from many different angles. In any other convention some of the speakers would have been barred out because their life work has not been such as to bring them to the front as an authority on the subject. In the Civic Convention they have a hearing. They are citizens and each citizen has influence. The representatives from all the islands thus secure the point of view of the other fellow.

In a government by the people, such discussions and such education in the point of view of your neighbor are all important, though too frequently forgotten.

As the session just closed has no immediate legislation to prepare for and no election platforms to think about, the shaping of resolutions has not been accompanied by sharp contests, but there has been no lack of interest. The convention has been a complete success as those before it have been, and Honolulu hopes that the visiting delegates have enjoyed as well as profited by their stay in the city.

Long after the good times are forgotten the patriotic and educational influence of the convention will be felt throughout all the islands of the group.

Hawaii extends its most cordial felicitations to the governor on his birthday. During the period that he holds public office the offerings he is likely to receive from the public are those which fall to the lot of public officials—a list of the things that he hasn't done or ought to do. Fortunately, Hawaii has customs that are markedly at variance with the harsh indifference of other parts of the world, and these were appropriately in evidence at the governor's residence this morning, where his friends of the Hawaiian race gave expression of their goodwill.

An opinion of the German movement on Riga was that it was selected as the easiest opening for an exploit to raise the drooping spirits of the German people. The attempted counter-revolution in Russia gave the opportunity. That it was not the beginning of a prepared campaign to reach Petrograd would appear to be proved by the seeming ease with which the Russians are coming back in the Riga section. It may turn out to be a costly bluff for the Hun.

President Gompers of the Federation of Labor a few weeks ago undertook to give assurance that there would be no strike of steelworkers doing ship-building work. All the same the Pacific coast steelworkers are stampeded out, and the shipping board has appealed to Gompers to stop the strikes if he can. The labor chief has the greatest chance in his career to prove his leadership as well as his patriotism.

If time is money there's not much saving to be made by compelling folks to pack home their own groceries. Ten to one there's not a millionaire in Honolulu who would not pay two bits rather than lug a sack of spuds from the grocery to his kitchen.

L. Tenney Peck has the last word on daylight saving, for unless the rapid transit clock is set ahead the scheme dies aborning.

Germany's sorrow over the pilikia she caused Sweden is enough to draw tears from a brass monkey.

Bernstorff will surely be persona grata at Constantinople, having turned Turk while in Washington.

Hey! Honolulu Housewife, Help Hoover, Help Honolulu.

## War as a Mechanical Operation

[Dallas (Tex.) Morning News.]

How much like a mechanical operation warfare is under the conditions that obtain on the western front is cogently suggested by the comment of General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British war office, on the battle of Flanders. To the lay mind, what has been accomplished by two days' fighting seems little and indefinite. But General Maurice tells us that this little nevertheless attained "a definite line of objectives." The next move, he explained, is "to determine another objective, and then, after the customary process of preparation, to proceed similarly to achieve it."

The "customary process of preparation" is to blast the enemy out of the new lines into which he has been driven. This is an artillery task. It means an outlay of explosives that, in one day, will probably exceed the total required to win a war ten or twenty years ago. And then, with the enemy blasted out, demoralized and more or less broken, the infantry will move forward to possess itself of the new position won by the artillery.

Mr. Roger Babson, one of this country's foremost statisticians, presented some surprising figures the other day on the casualties of modern warfare as it is carried on on the western front. They were surprising because of the low rate of mortality that they disclosed. He showed, for example, that, for every man killed so far, twenty-nine have escaped. Even the chance of being wounded is made to appear very much less in the cold light of statistics than it seems under the lurid light with which the reportorial descriptions of battle invest the operation. Fourteen men out of every fifteen, Mr. Babson says, "have been safe so far," which must mean that only one in fifteen of the men engaged in the war during the three years it has run have been wounded seriously.

These surprising figures are made less incredible if the mechanical character of military operations is duly impressed on the imagination. They aid one in trying to appreciate what has been so often observed, that modern warfare, or at least such warfare as is being carried on on the western front, calls for more labor than fighting, more endurance to the pains of toil than to those of wounds. Orators and rhetoricians will probably never be persuaded to cease measuring the magnitude of war in terms of blood, but the cold-blooded statisticians are apt to prefer sweat as the individual human contribution that most accurately expresses the fact. And, of course, only a small part of this obligation is made on the battlefield. Far the greater part of it is made hundreds and even thousands of miles from the points where its force is exerted. There was a noteworthy but probably unremarked circumstance in the address which the kaiser issued the other day on the occasion of the war's third anniversary. It was his exhortation to the men and women and children in the fields and shops of Germany, an exhortation which rivaled in length and fervor that which he addressed to the soldiers in the trenches. A parenthetical allusion was the utmost recognition the workers have received in any of the preceding imperial allocutions. Now they are commended and besought as sedulously and fervently as are the men in the trenches. Perhaps political considerations may have had something to do in moving the kaiser to this unwonted degree of graciousness toward the shop workers and the field workers. But they can hardly have been the only motives. That the kaiser for the first time felt the expedience and fitness of appraising their contribution at a value so nearly equal to that of the fighting men must evidence in him a growing sense of the fact that a bead of sweat is not to be much less cherished by a war lord than is a drop of blood.

When this pre-eminent war lord, the man who, if his reputation does not belie him, makes war the highest proof and exhibition of human heroism, thus exalts the effort of the obscure and begrimed laborer to a plane so little if any lower than that of the bedecked and helmeted fighter, we should seem to have come within visible distance of a goal marked by dreamers; to have come, in other words, to the eve of a disillusionment which will perpetuate peace by stripping war of most of the glories with which it has been invested by imagination. One need not disparage the heroism of the men at the battlefield to shrink warfare to the proportions of a huge mechanical operation, whose outcome fixes as much a superiority of the sordid forces of finance and industry as it does of courage and fortitude. Perhaps war will lose its popularity, its vogue, when it comes to be stripped of the mask and gaudy habiliments with which it has been decked by the imagination of orators and poets who rhapsodize it in terms of blood. Once the world comes to envisage war as so largely a mere mechanical operation whose cost is to be calculated in terms of productive energy, it may set itself prosily to some computations from which it will get a fixed determination to have no more of it.

Sweden can hardly relish the discovery that her diplomats have been acting as Germany's messenger boys. Especially since she has been found out.

Uruguay profited by America's experience with German refugee ships, nipping the vandal game at her ports in the bud.

Russia bids fair to justify the good opinion of her formed by Mr. Root.

"Kultur" appears to place bathing at the bottom of its list of essentials.

## \$1000 RAISED FOR RED CROSS IN 10 MINUTES

### Patriotic Spirit Dominates Convention Banquet; Hagens Makes Clear His Loyalty

One hundred dollars a minute was the record set for Red Cross collections when a total of \$1000.15 was contributed in 10 minutes by the 200 delegates present at the concluding banquet of the Civic Convention last night in the Moana hotel, following an eloquent appeal made by George R. Carter, chairman of the session.

J. F. C. Hagens, chairman of the Civic Convention, delivered a stirring address on the duties of American citizens of German birth, emphasizing that "There is only one course for an American to steer today, and that is, straight behind the president."

W. R. Farrington, president of the Ad Club, pointed out in the final speech of the evening that patriotism should begin at home and that those who remain behind should not fail in fulfilling their civic tasks.

Cheers, applause and enthusiasm permeated the session from beginning to end, and the speeches bubbled with patriotic spirit. While the banquet was a "dry" one so far as liquors were concerned, the delegates present did not need any greater stimulant than the forceful and stirring addresses delivered by the speakers.

President Wilson was cheered, the Allies were given a salvo, the boys about to be drafted and the boys of Hawaii already gone were hurrahed and when it appeared that silence would reign again for a moment the delegations from the other islands broke out in cheers and pulled off a new "stunt."

Hagens Stirs Diners  
Applause of the stirring kind greeted the address delivered by J. F. C. Hagens. Despite his German birth Mr. Hagens made his position clear to the gathering. He said:

I believe if every other American of German birth had taken the stand I adopted the minute our president severed diplomatic relations with Germany, letting the world know that they stood squarely behind our president, the war would be over today. The profound effect such a declaration by the Germans of American citizenship would have had upon the German people would have been such that they, the people of Germany, would have awakened to their own situation. The German people are the same as any other people, only their military rulers are different, and if the people of Germany had known that their own flesh and blood in America was ready to fight against them because of their mistakes, they would have forced their rulers into peace.

In proposing the toast to President Woodrow Wilson, Governor Lucius E. Pinkham spoke briefly and asked the gathering to stand. In silence the toast to the great leader was delivered. Dr. H. B. Elliot, speaking for the Hawaii delegation, expressed his faith in the young manhood of Hawaii to uphold the traditions of the territory in the great war. Frank A. Alexander of Eleale spoke for the Kaula delegation, and W. O. Aiken responded for Maui. Palmer Woods, present for Mayor Joseph J. Fern, was given three cheers and responded by telling the gathering that the Hawaiians could be relied upon to do their full duty as loyal Americans. As Mr. Woods' son is already at the front or on his way to the front, the gathering was profuse in its applause of his remarks. Roderick O. Matheson told of the boys of Hawaii now in service. John C. Lane complimented the Hawaiians on their loyal attitude towards the United States and W. R. Farrington, who followed, pointed out the need of earnest men behind the lines as well as brave men at the front, men at home who will do their duty towards bettering the home life of their fellowmen, and co-operating towards a better city.

He pointed to Hilo's federal building as a concrete example of what teamwork could accomplish and urged Honolulu to forget their cliques and petty jealousies and combine under one leadership for one goal and to make their work of such an appealing nature that all, aristocrat as well as common people, may work hand in hand for the uplift and development of the city.

The Maui delegation was in high humor last night after having won the 1917 convention for their island and sent up yellow balloons with invitations printed on them asking all to attend the next year's session. Sonny Cunha at the piano, led the Ad Club

## MILITARY BAND SUPPLIES MUSIC FOR MATSON SHIP

### Departure of Matsonia Enlivened By 2nd Inf. Musicians in Honor of Army Officers

Enlivened by the presence and playing of the 2nd Infantry band, the departure of the Matson steamer Matsonia for San Francisco this morning at 10 o'clock was witnessed by an even larger crowd than usual. Moving picture operators and kodak fiends had an unlimited amount of life and color to display, and it seemed all the amateur and professional photographers in Honolulu were present to record in pictures the scenes at the sailing of the liner.

The army band was present in honor of departing officers of the Hawaii department, who have been transferred to the coast for assignment with the regular and national army. The departure of the six mainland swimmers also brought out a large number of the island swimming fans.

Among the passengers leaving were many island capitalists, notable among them being Faxon Bishop of Brewer & Co., and C. C. Kennedy and wife of Hilo.

Included in the passenger list were a number of island boys and girls going to the mainland to enter or re-enter educational institutions.

The Matsonia took out about 150 passengers and 6446 tons of cargo.

## MUSIC AND SONG AT MAUNA KEA

### Visiting Delegates Given Farewell By Honolulu Ad Club Members

Shouts, songs and hurrahs of Honolulu Ad Club members present to bid the Hawaii and Maui Civic Convention delegates good-bye, made a sailing of the Mauna Kea on the water front which rivaled that of the Matsonia. Both vessels were scheduled to sail at the same hour, but the Matson boat got off first.

The Hawaii and Maui delegates, with songs and shouts, were just as effective noise makers as the more experienced Ad Club men at the Mauna Kea demonstration.

Mrs. Peter Beamer, with the aid of a number of Hilo singers, added a touch of pathos by singing "Ike hou ana i ka Nani o Hilo," which was played as the aloha for the delegates by the Hawaiian band present to aid in giving a fitting farewell for the departing visitors.

## VITAL STATISTICS

**BORN.**  
BRITO—In Honolulu, Sept. 16, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal A. Brito of 405 School street, a daughter, Molly Leilani Laurentina.

**MARRIED.**  
JACOBSON-TREADWAY—In Honolulu, Sept. 18, 1917, Asa Nels Jacobson and Miss Sarah Ellen Treadway, Rev. Leopold Kroll, of St. Andrew's Episcopal Cathedral, officiating; witnesses—Mrs. O'Sullivan and Samuel Jacobson.

BOTHELHO-MACHADO—In Honolulu, Sept. 18, 1917, Alfred Botelho and Miss Mabel Machado, Rev. Father Reginald Zendoorn, of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, officiating; witnesses—Daniel Madeiros and Hilda Madeiros.

JAGGAR-MAYDWELL—In Hilo, Hawaii, Sept. 17, 1917, Dr. Thomas August Jaggar, Jr., and Mrs. Isabel Mariani Maydwell.

HINDEMIGH-JACOBSEN—In Honolulu, Sept. 18, 1917, Paul Hindemigh of Pearl Harbor and Miss Jennie Jacobsen of Waipahu, Rev. Samuel K. Kamaio, assistant pastor of Kamaio church, officiating; witnesses—Christian Jacobsen and Miss Mary Kahoa.

**DIED.**  
KANE—In Honolulu, Sept. 18, 1917, Samuel, 9-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kane of 1454 Gulick avenue, Kalihi, a native of this city.

KAIMI—In Honolulu, Sept. 17, 1917, Mrs. Kelona Kaimi, of Hustace lane, a native of Kalaupapa, Molokai, aged 32 years.

singers, who supplied the music for the occasion.

The government will let contracts early this week for three steel fabricating plants.



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## PERSONALITIES

MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. CLEGG left in the Matsonia this morning for San Francisco and New York, on their way to London.

W. C. AVERY, inspector-general of schools, will leave Honolulu in the rear future to inspect the public schools on Hawaii and Maui.

D. C. LINDSAY of Maui, and Mrs. J. A. Maguire of West Hawaii, members of the board of school commissioners, are visitors in Honolulu.

DR. J. J. CAREY, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Sadie Carey, who will remain in San Francisco to attend school, left in the Matsonia this morning. Doctor Carey will go as far as Chicago and expects to return to Honolulu in about six weeks.

VALENTINO MORONI, who has been managing the Moana and Sea side hotels for a year past, left this morning on the Matsonia for San Francisco. He has had positions offered him managing hotels in New York City and Shanghai, China, and is undecided which to accept, but will settle the matter on arrival in San Francisco.

## PHILIP DODGE IS OFF FOR FRANCE

Philip Dodge, a former Punahou boy, was to leave for France from an Atlantic port in a few days, according to a letter just received by his mother, Mrs. Frank S. Dodge of this city. Young Dodge is a member of a field artillery regiment, having enlisted in a national guard organization at Chicago at the outbreak of the war. He stated that the horses of the regiment had already been shipped and that the men would be leaving shortly. Francis Dodge, a brother, is in the navy at Pearl Harbor, where he enlisted early this summer.

John Ross, a 25th Infantryman, was taken to the emergency hospital last night suffering from a bruised back, which he received when he stepped in front of an approaching auto. The machine was driven by Manuel J. Lopez, who slowed down when the soldier failed to get out of the way.

The Argentine Government is making an effort to rush through Congress a measure providing for a heavy tax on all exports.

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