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WHEN CARTER WAS CARPETED

(Continued from page one)

tice from the Governor as to what his attitude was in the present campaign" remarked Chairman Robertson this morning "and so it was thought only fair to get a definite statement from him before taking any action at all. With that in view a sub-committee was appointed to wait on the Governor on Thursday to find out firstly, if he were opposed to the convention's nominee for the shrievalty and secondly, if he were supporting the candidacy of Henry. On Thursday morning the Governor's statement appeared in print so that disposed of the first question.

"We called on the Governor and he admitted the authenticity of the statement published over his signature stating that he was opposing Brown and in answer to the second question he said that he was supporting Henry. That was really all there was to the interview.

"As far as the conversation went, there was a good deal said of greater or less importance but in the matter of the Hawaiian women waiting to get their husbands' wages so that they might not waste their money, a matter of which the governor made special mention in his letter, I pointed out to him that this had been a custom in Honolulu as long as he or I could remember, a custom which was in no way chargeable to Brown or to Brown's administration.

"As to the question of gambling, the Governor stated that some stranger had been walking along Hotel street and had heard what he called the 'clack' of gambling going on. The stranger asked a policeman how to get to the room and was told by the officer. I pointed out to the Governor that if he or any other person went to a strange city and wished to see the sights, a policeman would probably be the one approached for information so that in that respect Honolulu differed from no other place. The governor replied that this was not his code of morals.

"The sub-committee simply reported the result of the interview to the executive. I cannot anticipate what action may be taken but I suppose that the whole matter will be turned over to the County committee which has charge of the municipal campaign."

VIDA PUT IT UP TO CARTER

(Continued from page one)

(Continued from page one.)

In reply I desire to say that if Governor Carter made such a statement he said what was absolutely false. Such proposition for me to take the nomination of deputy sheriff on the Republican ticket did not come from me at all and the further statement imputed to the governor that he did not wish to disrupt the party is not borne out by the offer that he made to me.

The circumstances regarding the matare as follows: I returned from the mainland on Friday. On the following Sunday night about 10 o'clock High Sheriff Henry, Deputy High Sheriff Rawlins and George Sea the clerk in the office of the deputy high sheriff came to my home at Waikiki and the proposition was there made to me to run for deputy sheriff on the Civic Federation ticket with Rawlins as sheriff. High Sheriff Henry and Mr. Rawlins discussed the matter. They said that they had been in conference with the Governor that afternoon and that it was his wish that I run on the Civic Federation ticket as deputy sheriff with Rawlins as the Civic Federation nominee as sheriff. It was then stated to me that there would be $4,000 with which to make the campaign.

It was agreed that I was to meet the Governor on the following day. I went to the office of the High Sheriff at 10 o'clock on Monday and he said that at noon we would go to the Governor's office to discuss the matter. Accordingly about that hour the High Sheriff, Deputy High Sheriff Rawlins, J. Kalakiela and myself drove to the Capitol building. In order to attract as little attention as possible, we were driven to Nuuanu street and along Queen to Miliani street and then straight up to the government building. The Governor asked the High Sheriff what he wanted and Mr. Henry replied that he had come to speak with him about that matter of the sheriffship. After the matter had been stated whereby Rawlins was to be nominated for sheriff by the Civic Federation and I was to receive the nomination of deputy sheriff, it was stated that Kalakiela could withdraw from the regular Republican ticket at the last moment. The Governor then turned to Kalakiela and asked him what he thought of that; Kalakiela replied that was all right that he would retire in favor of myself if the Governor wished it. I then said to Governor Carter that if Kalakiela was to resign that that nomination would be vacant and that the Republican convention could be called together and I could secure the nomination. Governor Carter replied no, that it could not be arranged that way for if I were regularly nominated by the Republican convention I would have to pledge myself to support the straight ticket. As a further argument to induce me to run against the Republican ticket he said that I had nothing to lose by running as the Civic Federation nominee for if I won I would be deputy sheriff under the county and if I were defeated I would be given a good position by William Henry under the Territory as he, Henry, would have full control of the jail and so forth.

I asked the Governor what support we would have. He replied that we would have the support of the Civic Federation, the business community, Attorney General Andrews, Sam Johnson the road supervisor, the post office officials and the support of Mr. Stackable and the Custom House. I declined to accept the offer and told the Governor that I had always been a loyal Republican and proposed to remain so. The Governor said that he was out both and nail to beat Brown.

It is intimated in the statement imputed to the Governor, that I wanted him to secure the withdrawal of Kalakiela so that I could secure the regular Republican nomination and that the Governor declined to consider such a proposition. The statement was first made by the Governor that Kalakiela would withdraw in my favor. When I then suggested that I might secure the nomination if Kalakiela had withdrawn in my favor, the Governor refused to consider such a proposition. But his refusal was not due to any party loyalty but simply because he thought his ends could be better served by leaving the party in such a position without any nominee, that it would have no other choice but to vote for me as the sole nominee against the fusion party.

Upon what evidence he made the offer that he could not give the support that he contemplated I am unable to state. He certainly was a party to the attempt to induce me to run with Rawlins as a Civic Federation nominee.

Very respectfully,
HENRY C. VIDA.

In support of Vida's statements are the statements made by the High Sheriff to a representative of the Star. Henry stated that the proposition for Kalakiela to withdraw in favor of Vida came from him (Henry). The High Sheriff further stated that the reason he wish Vida placed on the ticket was because Vida had performed his work as deputy sheriff in a satisfactory manner and that he wished to retain him The Sheriff further stated that his idea was to have Kalakiela retained as a court officer and Vida could thus be provided for with a deputy sheriffship. The Governor was perfectly agreeable to the proposition said the High Sheriff, and desired it as a means to secure the defeat of Brown.

The return of High Sheriff Henry of the writ of possession has been filed in the case of the Oahu Railway & Land Company vs. Lionel R. A. Hart and Haleakala Hart, an ejectment suit in which a judgment for plaintiff was entered. The property involved is land at Waimanalo, and the return states that plaintiffs have been placed in possession of the land.

The Hawaiian Hotel will be the scene of a pleasant function on the evening of Tuesday next when there will be a concert and dance. Madame Ida Gray Scott will make her farewell appearance as also will Mrs. Gerard Barton who is departing for Europe. Mrs. Ingalls, violiniste, and Harry Jeffreys' baritone, will contribute to the program.

BROWN TO CARTER

(Continued from page one.

the silver gifts referred to in his arraignment.

The only Chinese hackman that I know of whose dinners I attended was the Chinese hackman, Ahoo, who, on his birthday and certain Chinese anniversaries, has been in the habit of entertaining in a public and open way members of Territorial and Federal officers. If I mistake not Governor Carter was invited to at least one of these functions and sent his regrets because he was about to make a trip to Waialua.

These dinners have taken place, perhaps, twice a year and I never thought any more about going to them than I would to a Chinese "konohi" dinner, and now I want to reiterate my denial in regard to the silver gifts and I want the Governor to make good that assertion or take it back. On Chinese New Years, different Chinese have sent me presents consisting of lichee nuts and the usual "konohi" gifts and this in no marked profusion, nothing more than any other citizen with a reasonably wide acquaintance amongst the Chinese might expect, and if the Governor's accusation is intended to charge that Chinese secured undue or any influence upon me in my official capacity by reason of these konohi presents or otherwise I unequivocally deny such to be the case.

Continuing the Governor charges that "I may not have known of the tremendous extent to which gambling had taken hold of this community and has been so openly conducted."

Replying I can simply say that gambling during my incumbency in office, had not taken hold of the community to a tremendous extent, nor was it being openly conducted except as heretofore explained. It was no more open than now.

Continuing, the Governor charges that "I may not have known that this gambling caused great suffering, and forced Hawaiian women to appeal to those who employed their husbands for a part at least of the wages earned in order to feed their children, complaining that their husbands gambled away all their earnings, the Governor saying in this connection that it is not usual for Hawaiian women to wait all day on pay days around the office so as to be there when their husbands were paid, to plead with them to save a part of their salary."

Replying to the foregoing I state that I have no recollection of any complaint having been made to me by any Hawaiian women. A number of times I remember Hawaiian women having come to me and complained because their husbands drank up their wages around the saloons and did not provide for their families, and in these cases I recommended that they go to the employers of their husbands, and secure an arrangement by which part of the pay could be given to the wife directly, and as a matter of fact for years past antedating my term as Sheriff; I have known of arrangements of that kind being made, particularly by steamship companies. In this connection I should like something more definite from the governor. Who are the employers whose offices are haunted by these Hawaiian women? That gambling causes suffering goes without saying, but that I have caused this suffering or that any such condition of general destitution arose among Hawaiian women during my term of office and from an impetus given to gambling under my incumbency, I did not and do not know and I submit that the Governor does not know.

Continuing the Governor charges that I may not have known that my subordinates, while on duty in uniform and drawing pay, were often wasting their time playing cards for money and drinking in saloons.

Replying I state that one of the regulations of the Police Department while I was sheriff, and which I made it a special point to enforce provided that no officer of the force while on duty, nor any officer in uniform while off duty should enter a saloon for the purpose of drinking, and this regulation was lived up to. Off duty I considered I had no right to prevent an officer in citizens clothes taking a drink in a saloon if he saw fit—I considered it his business not mine, and I do not deny that a number of my officers while off duty and in citizens clothes frequented saloons, and it was my judgment then and now that by so doing they gathered knowledge and information that enabled them to keep much better track and control over the criminal element in the city. An officer in a saloon who became intoxicated, or otherwise conducted himself in a manner unbecoming an officer was subject to reprimand or discharge. I deny in connection with the foregoing that my subordinates while on duty in uniform were often wasting their time playing cards for money. Invidual cases of that kind may have occurred but when detected have been severely dealt with.

The Governor proceeds to criticize my attitude in regard to the liquor clubs already referred to. That has been already answered and I wish here simply to point out the unfair and partisan character of the accusations of the governor. Reading his charge against me in reference to these liquor clubs who would have supposed that the Governor himself had organized such a club, and that these clubs at the time were considered by the Attorny General's department as well as my own to be within the law, a belief unquestionably shared by the Governor himself when he established the club system as above set forth. I leave it to the electors to decide whether or not the accusation as made by the Governor in reference to these clubs is not grossly unfair to me and that common justice and decency required of him the admission in connection with his charge; that until recently such clubs were generally honestly believed to contravene no law by the officials of the Territory.

When the governor steps into a local County fight and selects one man for his target it is expected that he has weighed every word he utters, and in making his accusation he should admit in behalf of the accused every material fact in his favor, because his accusations comes with the weight of his office back of it.

Continuing with the Governor's charges he asserts that "I must have known that by my order threatening to remove any employee of my department who assigned his warrant, and by leaving my cashier to distribute the warrants, that I was creating a splendid opportunity for a monopoly in the money-lending trade. I may not have known the profit that not only the money-lending was making, but that my cashier was also making."

Replying I wish to state that shortly after the passage of the present Audit Act abuses grew up out of the pledging of warrants by assignment by employees of the government. A case arose where an employee of my department assigned the same warrant to more than one of his creditors, this coming to light when pay day came and the different assignees presented their claims. This led to the rule preventing the assignment of warrants, and requiring the personal signature of the employee to the Pay Rolls at the end of the month. This rule arose out of the protest of the auditor's department against the abuse just mentioned, and was known and approved by the Auditing Department. Moreover unless my memory greatly fails me, the Governor himself acting on a report from the Auditor where a Lieutenant of Police had assigned a warrant to three different parties requested of me that the rule against assigning warrants be strictly enforced. The officer in question was dismissed from the service for that cause, and I never heard a lisp against the rule from any one until the Governor brought it up after my removal.

The reference by the Governor to the lending of money by the clerk of my Department to the men during the month, leads me to state further that such loans were personal loans unsecured by an assignment of the warrant, and there was nothing to prevent the men from borrowing money on like personal security during the month from any one they saw fit including fellow employees. I deny emphatically the insinuation by the Governor that the rule against the assignment of warrants was established to promote the lending of money by any one to the employees. He knows better and the Audit Department of the Governor knows better and in this connection I want to know if the rule against assignments of warrants which the Governor insinuates I established for an ulterior motive has been rescinded by my scuccessor. And I should like further to know whether money is not being loaned to the men during the month now upon practically the same lines as during my incumbency. I contended then and do so now that it is better that money needed by the men during the month before pay day should be advanced through the office and under its control so as to keep better track of what the men are doing, and it was for that reason that I did endorse a note whereby my cash'er raised money to carry on the business of making advances to the men as charged by the Governor. The cashier had control of these advances and made his profit. The men were free to borrow from him or anywhere else they pleased. There was no complaint made to me by the men against him. The only regulation in connection therewith being that not more than one-half of the man's monthly wages should be loaned him between pay days.

The system in question has been thoroughly investigated by two Grand Juries and one Legislative Police Committee and no adverse comment made. Its continuation by my successor speaks for itself.

Continuing, the Governor charges that "I may have been sincere in my statement to him that the efficiency of my force could not be maintained on any smaller expenditure than that which I had finally submitted, except by replacing the Hawaiians with white men in which case I claimed, so he says, must greater efficiency could be obtained with the same amount of money; that it was impossible to make a good policeman out of an Hawaiian."

I ask the electors first why, in their judgment, the governor put the foregoing statement into his arraignment of me for "weak corrupt and lawless administration." How did it aid his case or what did it have to do with his accusations whic and reckless as they are, even if I had said to him that a white man was a better officer than a native or that no Hawaiian could make a good policeman, or that the efficiency of my force could only be increased by changing from native to white men? What has that got to do with proving either weakness corruption or lawlessness on my part, or any other accusation with which his arraignment bristles? I suggest to the consideration of the electors that the motives back of that talk are not much above the motive back of the average race appeal made occasionally by those representing the dregs of the different parties represented in Territorial politics. Unfortunately the governor's statement is utterly false as well. Natives make good officers, and my whole official life proves that I have acted on that conviction and I deny seriatim from first to last the truth of every word of the accusation just referred to. The only reference to Hawaiian officers as against white officers in my talk with the governor on the day of my resignation, and that is the only time we discussed that subject at all was contained in a statement by the governor to the effect that one of the complaints against me was that I had too many Hawaiians in my employ. My reply being that in my experience Hawaiians made the best police officers for the class of work they were required to perform.

I deny the next assertion of the Governor that "my department oppressed the poor."

I call on the governor to explain how my department oppressed the poor, and in that connection that he come down to something approaching a definite statement of fact. What does he mean that the fear created by the power of prosecution and persecution during my term of office may never be fully known. If it is fully known to the governor let him publish it, or if partially known to the governor let him give out the part he knows, to wit, the part he knows about "the fear created through the absolute power of prosecution or persecution." The succeeding declamatory statement that "gambling was open and flagrant and that corruption was rampant," I assume was intended for an exhibition of the governor's power of generalization and diction, and I will leave it where I found it the same having already been specifically considered denied.

The governor then charges that the greatest of friction existed between the Police Department and that of the Attorney General.

I deny this charge in toto, and I ask the electors to bear in mind that the Governor of the Territory has committed himself deliberately to the accusation that the "greatest of friction" existed between my department and that of the attorney general, and I hold him to make his proofs of that assertion, and if he has any manhood or fair play in him he will comply with this demand or back down on that assertion. I allege the truth to be that neither great nor any friction ever existed between the Attorney General's Department and mine while I was sheriff, and after my removal Mr. Andrews engaged me several times to represent his department in the prosecution of cases notably at Kalfua, and I have also rendered assistance otherwise in certain criminal cases.

The truth is the governor in inaugurating the system of personal reports to him did away with the system by which I dealt with the Attorney General's Department, and arranged it so that I reported direct to him. This move as I believe was not approved of or liked by those representing the Attorney General's Department. In reporting direct to the governor there was some friction between him and myself, but this arose chiefly through his desire to control appointments and removals in my department. For instance he wanted the removal of Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii, and I was averse to it and so on, but returning to his accusation that I had friction with the Attorney General's Department, I call upon him again to make his words good and it is a matter where the proofs if any are in his own keeping and should be available at call.

Immediately following this accusation the Governor indulges in the following specific and lucid charge "Those who need technical or legal proof of these statements must indeed be blind." I want any proof that the governor has of these statements, and I am willing to submit to the electors who it is that is blind.

Continuing with the governor's accusations that boys steeped in vice were being sent to the Reform School. I don't deny that. The Reform School was established for the vicious, and boys steeped in vice have always been sent there, and are now being sent there. If the Governor means thereby that more boys than customary were being sent, if we can guess that that is what he means, I ask for the verification of that statement, and particularly that I was responsible for it. I am not aware of the truth of either of these suggestions. So as to the succeeding charge that girls 13 and 14 years old were found intoxicated. I have no doubt that was probably so, and is so today.

I don't know what the governor means by his assertion that the "well known clack of the gambling saloons was heard on our main streets" for one does any body?

Again the Governor undertakes to astonish the stranger at the Young Hotel could watch the clerks and young men night after night, in their shirt sleeves gambling across the way. A policeman in his uniform and on his beat, would show him, if he asked the entrance. I know nothing of that; I would like to have the evidence presented, not evidence that would convict a man in court, but evidence such as you Mr. Governor or any other man who has a reputation to lose and a character to be defamed would want in order to be able to make an intelligent and specific answer, and in this connection I would to point out that if gambling was to that as rampant as charged by the governor; if the clack of the gambling outfit was heard on the streets; if policemen would show even strangers the entrance to the open gambling dens why was it that Hatch who for three months running must have heard the clack in question and even the same hours was not able even to secure much less secure conviction for a single gambling case before the courts, though the results of his entire work was laid before the Grand jury and indictments were found where even there was any justification at all for them, and perhaps where there was not judging from the final results in court.

The rest of the Governor's article barring a reiteration of friction between my department and the attorney general's department consists of a general statement of the unwisdom of my running or of the electors voting for me—all this I am willing to submit to the electors without further comment.

A. M. BROWN.

SHIPPING INTELLINGENCE

ARRIVING.

Friday, June 16.

S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from San Francisco, may arrive tonight.

Stmr. Niihau, W. Thompson, from Anahola, at 6:40 a. m., with 20 sheep.

DEPARTING.

Saturday, June 17.

Stmr. Niihau, W. Thompson, for Ahukini and Koloa, at 3 p. m.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Arriving.

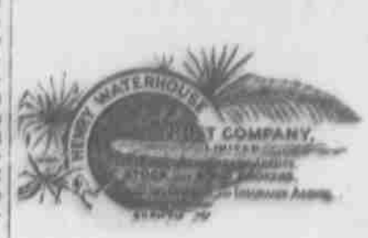
Per stmr. Niihau, June 16, from Anahola: William Conradt, John Anderson, John Ena and 1 deck.

Departing.

Per stmr. Mikahala, June 15, for Kauai ports: A. S. Wilcox and wife, Miss Ethel Wilcox, Agnes Kalawoola, H. Wolters, M. Lorenz, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, H. Lempe, W. T. Greig, J. Croll, K. Kurosawa, G. Huddy, Miss Hustie, J. P. Alohikea, wife and 3 children, A. Gartley, Rev. T. Miyomori and wife, K. Kameda, H. T. Hayselden, F. A. Wickett, A. Robinson, Mrs. Stoddart, A. Oremba, Mary Bryant, M. Rawlins.

KAANAPALI.

Arriving, June 15, Am. bark Kaiulani, Colly, from San Francisco, towed by tug Fearless.



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FIVE DOLLARS a year pays for one. Call and see us about it.

BALEIWA.

The Haleiwa Hotel, Honolulu's famous country resort, on the line of the Oahu Railway, contains every modern improvement and affords its guests an opportunity to enjoy all amusements—golf, tennis, billiards, fresh and salt water bathing, shooting, fishing, riding and driving. Tickets, including railway fare and one full day's room and board, are sold at the Honolulu Station and Trent & Company for $5. For departure of trains, consult time table.

On Sundays, the Haleiwa Limited, a two hour train, leaves at 8:37 a. m.; returning, arrives in Honolulu at 10 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY AUTHORITY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NOTICE.

All outstanding bills for material furnished and services rendered for this Department during the year ending June 30th, 1905, should be presented at this office duly certified, on or before July 10, if on the Island of Oahu, and on or before July 15th, if on the other islands.

C. T. MOSELEY,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KAMANA.

The undersigned notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of William Kamana, late of Honolulu, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned Administrator of said Estate at his office, Room 206 Judd Building, Honolulu, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

Dated Honolulu, April 6, 1905.

WILLIAM C. PETTIT,
Administrator Estate of William Kamana, Deceased.

Sts—June 7, 14, 21, 28, July 5.

Notice to Creditors.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Executrix of the Estate of Antonio Fernandez Neves, deceased, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said Antonio Fernandez Neves, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned at her residence, Kaihi, Honolulu, Oahu, aforesaid, within Six Months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

And all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JULIA FERNANDEZ NEVES,
Administratrix with the Will annexed of Antonio Fernandez Neves, deceased.

Dated Honolulu, June 2, 1905.

Sts—June 2, 9, 16, 23.

Kaai's CONCERT

Grand assembly of players of all kinds of stringed instruments. Pupils of PROF. E. K. KAAI.

Progress Hall, This Saturday, June 17

CONCERT WILL BE FOLLOWED BY A DANCE.

Admission 25c.
Tickets at Wall, Nichols Co.