

# HAWAIIAN STAR.

SECOND SECTION

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HONOLULU, HAWAII, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1911.

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## ANOTHER "DYING PIRATE" STARTS TREASURE SEEKERS TO COCOS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Though scores of stories involving the search for hidden treasure on the little island called Cocos, off the west coast of Costa Rica, have been related, none is as strange as the tale told yesterday when the steamer Stanley Dollar arrived from Ancon. Seven men and two women were taken from Ancon by the Stanley Dollar, and landed upon the treasurer island, which for over half a century has been the mecca for scores of adventurers from all over the world. The party possesses two tons of supplies, boats and a chart of the treasure.

The strangest part of the expedition is not only that the band of adventurers are led by the woman, but that in case the search for the reputed \$20,000,000 treasure is successful the entire amount is to be used for the benefit of the London poor.

**Widow Leads Party.**  
Mrs. B. Till, commander-in-chief, is the widow of a noted London clergyman, while Miss L. B. Davis, the chief aid to Mrs. Till, is said to be a literary woman of note.

Intensely religious, both women have been connected with philanthropic work in London for the past decade, and it is with the expectation of realizing the vast lost wealth of the Peruvians that the expedition was organized.

According to the ship's officers, the women explained that it was especially appropriate that the proceeds of the treasure after being found should be used for religious purposes, for the bulk of the riches consists of fabulous wealth taken from the Lima cathedral in 1855 at the time the Peruvian capital was threatened by the Chileans.

**Seize Treasure Ship.**  
For safe keeping all of the altar

pieces, consisting of the rails, images, the Madonna and the twelve apostles, were placed on board the American ship Mary Deer. The figures were all of solid gold, and life sized. Besides there were millions in precious gems.

The manner in which the chart came into the possession of the women is alone a remarkable tale. Cared for during his last illness in London by Mrs. Till and Miss Davis, an aged and dying ex-pirate confessed his complicity in the stealing of the treasure when he and the crew of the Mary Deer mutinied and killed the officers of the ship, and sailed away from Calloa under the very guns of the fort.

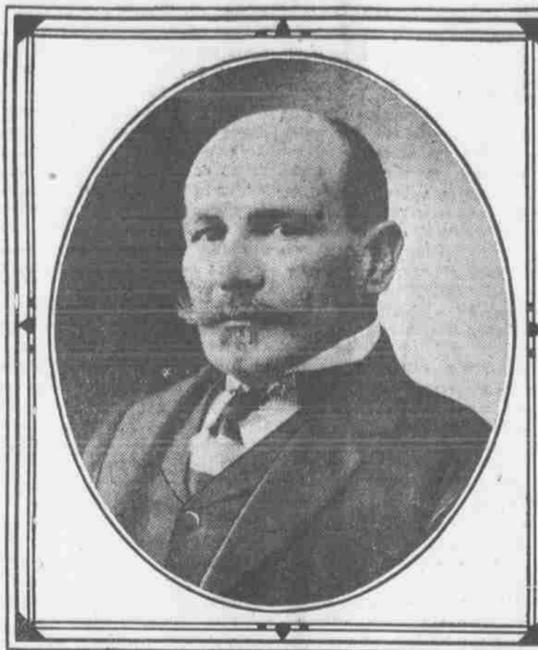
With several vessels in pursuit, the mutineers hastened toward the Gallapagos Islands, but, being intercepted by a man-of-war, escaped to Cocos Island. Here the treasure was hastily cached, after which the pirates sailed away, expecting to return for the loot later.

Their expectations were never realized, for shortly afterward the Mary Deer was overtaken by a Peruvian warship, and with the exception of two men all were put to death.

One of these was the dying pirate, who had succeeded in making his escape, but never dared venture near the treasure. As proof of the truth of his story, it is said the old man surrendered to his nurses a portion of one of the Madonna's ears, which was found to be made of pure gold.

So explicit were the directions contained in the dying man's chart that, despite the desire of Captain Parker to land the party at Chatham harbor, the easiest landing place at Cocos, Mrs. Till refused to permit a landing anywhere except at Water bay, where the landing was effected with great difficulty.

## BRAZIL PREPARES FOR FRISCO FAIR



MARSHAL HERMES DE FONSECA, PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL. NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—Brazil is the first foreign country to officially announce its intention of participating in the Panama expositions to be held in San Francisco and San Diego in 1915.

## JAPAN ALSO DOING RECLAMATION WORK

By J. A. BRECKONS.  
(Special Correspondence of the Star.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The Japanese are patterning after our government in the reclamation of lands by irrigation. The following report, made by United States Consul West at Kobe, tells of the work to be done on a new enterprise:  
"From the mountainous nature of the country, the cultivable land in Japan is very small in proportion to the area. Anyone passing through the Inland Sea, for example, can but notice how the sides of the hills are terraced and cultivated in small patches, wherever possible.  
"The pressure of the rapidly growing population renders it imperative that constant efforts be made to bring under cultivation more wild land or to increase the producing power of that already under crops, especially in this consular district, the most thickly settled part of Japan. With this object in view, a scheme for some new irrigation works has been perfected, to be carried out jointly by the counties (Akasi, Mino and Kako) of this Prefecture, and work on the undertaking was inaugurated by the gov-

ernor on February 9 of this year.  
"These counties are situated on the shore of the Inland Sea, about twelve or thirteen miles west of Kobe, and the water for irrigation is to be taken from the Yamada river, a branch of the Kako river. The cost will be \$140,000 gold, which will be procured through a loan that is to be repaid in twenty-five yearly installments, commencing three years after the completion of the work. Land owners will be charged seventy-five cents to \$1 per tan (0.2451 acre) for the use of water after five years from the completion of work, which is expected to be in February, 1914.  
"The length of the irrigating ditch will be six and three-quarter miles, and the nature of the ground can be surmised from the fact that there will be twenty tunnels of a combined length of three and one-eighth miles. The total area of land to be brought under irrigation is 3,430 acres, which is now mostly used in growing vegetables, but when irrigated will be capable of producing 140,000 bushels of rice, and the returns from the increased value of the products are estimated at \$100,000 yearly."

## LAVA LAND SAID TO BE GOOD FOR THE RAISING OF TOBACCO

United States Consul Mason Mitchell of Apia, Samoa, reports lava soil particularly adaptable to the raising of tobacco and a Honolulu tobacco dealer has taken the advice to heart and is getting into correspondence with a view to learning whether or not there are any men in this territory, who are purposing the raising of tobacco on any considerable scale in Hawaii. The reports of Dr. E. V. Wilcox, U. S. Experiment Station, are favorable to certain tobaccos, but there is no great wave of effort on the part of private individuals as far as cultivation is concerned.

According to the Apia Consul, lava flows, with the stones removed, make splendid tobacco beds, and the dead waste of lively volcanoes is good for smoke through the medium of the leaves of the soothing plant.

have 600 to 800 horse-power and a speed of sixty kilometers (about thirty-seven miles) an hour. The most interesting feature of the locomotives is that, instead of transmitting power from the motor to the axles by means of cogwheels as heretofore, this is done by cranks and rods as in steam engines. The motor is situated rather high in the body of the locomotive, recent experience tending to show that a high center of gravity steadies the locomotive. With the exception of locomotives the present rolling stock will be used without change.—From Consul General Frank D. Hill, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

**TECHNICAL EVASION.**  
"You have taken an early breakfast, two lunches, afternoon tea, dinner and a late supper!" exclaimed the invalid's wife.  
"Yes; you see the doctor has said I may smoke only one cigar after each meal."—Washington Star.

**KEPT HER GUESSING.**  
"Pop, tell me some conundrums."  
"Conundrums? Why, I don't know any conundrums, my son."  
"Oh, yes, you do! I heard mother tell Aunt Mary the other day that you keep her guessing most of the time."—Puck.

**PUTTING HIM RIGHT.**  
Hungry Higgins—Say, Tatters, ain't youse one uv dem fellers wot don't berlieve' in doin' two t'ings ter wunst?  
Tired Tatters—Two t'ings? Why, I'm one uv dem chaps wot don't berlieve' in doin' one t'ing at wunst.—Chicago News.

## ARMY AND NAVY

The U. S. A. transport Logan, which left Manila on April 14, and Mariaveles, Philippine Islands, the next day for the coast, will arrive at this port at six o'clock this afternoon.

As strict quarantine regulations will be enforced, the troopship will not tarry here many hours. The schedule for the Logan now reads, "In at six o'clock p. m.; out at midnight tonight."

The transport is reported to be so well filled with returning troops from the Philippine division that the accommodations for passengers from here to San Francisco are very limited.

Artillery troops, with completed tours of duty well performed in the Philippine Islands, are traveling homeward bound for other fields of usefulness in the mainland.

The remains of the late Major George E. Pickett, Pay Department, U. S. Army, are on the transport Logan, being taken to the homeland for final interment. This brilliant young officer lived to take the transport at Manila on April 14, but death claimed him while the ship was between Manila and Nagasaki, at sea.

Besides his mother, Major Pickett leaves a devoted wife and interesting family of children. A son, just in his teens, his promise of having inherited the fine honor and military spirit of his father and grandfather, the fa-

mous Confederate General, George E. Pickett, the first.

**General Court-Martial.**  
A general court-martial convened yesterday, May 3, at Schofield Barracks. The detail of the court consisted of Captain Peter E. Marquart, Captain William K. Gibson, Captain William A. Kent, First Lieutenant De Witt W. Chamberlin, First Lieutenant Philip J. Lauber, Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Kay, Second Lieutenant Franklin P. Jackson, Second Lieutenant William G. Ball, Second Lieutenant Vernon W. Boller, Second Lieutenant Fred A. Cook and Second Lieutenant Rush B. Lincoln, all of the Second Infantry, with Lieutenant Burton O. Lewis and Lieutenant Bernard R. Peyton of the First Field Artillery. Lieutenant Frank K. Hume, Fifth Cavalry, is Judge Advocate of the court.

**Dr. Phelan to Leave.**  
First Lieutenant Henry du R. Phelan, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, having completed his tour of duty in this military district, has been ordered to the mainland for service. Dr. Phelan, accompanied by Mrs. Phelan and their beautiful family of five children, will be passengers on the Logan tonight, traveling to the coast. The first part of Dr. Phelan's tour in this military district was

## DYNAMITER'S CONFESSION TELLS OF A "FINAL INFERNO" NEARLY DUE

LOS ANGELES, April 26.—Excerpts from the confession of Ortle McManigal, who is declared to have admitted his part in the creation of a reign of terror for non-union employers, have been given out by Charles J. Smith, assistant manager of the Burns agency, who was the special guardian of John J. McNamara, international secretary of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, charged with complicity in the Los Angeles Times dynamiting, on his trip from Indianapolis to Los Angeles. According to Smith, the following statements are taken verbatim from the McManigal confession secured in Chicago. These were the finalities of the devilish work:

"Blow up the Los Angeles aqueduct and the vital points in the distributing system of the Los Angeles water department.  
"If this did not subdue the opposition then to cause, simultaneously, a score or more of explosions similar to the one that destroyed the Times building and killed twenty employees, in all parts of the city. The victims to be the most important unsubdued industries and the City Hall."

Preceding this action, according to the McManigal confession, as quoted by Smith, individual vengeance was to be visited on Harry Chandler, the general-manager of the Times-Mirror Company. "Jim" McNamara, known as Brice, according to the confession, wanted Chandler as his personal victim.

The volcanic climax was also to be preceded by turbulence, strikes, picketing and a general period of unrest, during which from time to time, extreme violence would manifest itself in explosions of dynamite at different places.

According to McNamara's confession, according to Smith, the one disappointment which came to "Jim" Mc-

Manigal was that he and "Cocky" Schmidt had failed to "get" Chandler while setting the machines for the Times building. General Otis and Secretary Zeehandelaar, of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and Chandler Especially Wanted. McNamara, according to the McManigal confession, explained that it was not wholly the fault of the two when they were in Los Angeles on October 1, 1910, that they failed to kill Chandler. He said they had Chandler on their list and had a machine ready for him, but that they did not know his address and the directory did not help them. In haste on that night they had entered a drug store and searched a telephone directory and telephoned to Chandler's house to see if he was at home. McNamara did not say what he found out, but he explained that he and Schmidt were so anxious to get the train—McManigal says he believes McNamara said it was the Lark—that the pursuit of Chandler was given up after the Times infernal machine was placed.

McManigal's confession corroborates much of the detectives' theory of the first month's work on the Times.

McManigal, known in the search as Brice, told McManigal that he and Schmidt came alone from San Francisco to Los Angeles by train, bringing the explosives and other materials in suit cases. They went about their work quickly and systematically. While McNamara did not name the hotel, he indicated by description that it was the Hotel Rosslyn they stopped at while here, and the detectives say the hotel register of that date confirms this, though the names then used are not divulged.

McManigal explained to McManigal that when he and Schmidt entered the

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## DISCUSSES FEDERAL SITE AND OBJECTS TO KAIMUKI SALE TO CHINESE

Honolulu, May 3, 1911. Editor Star:—I am glad to see that a great concerted effort is to be made to have the Irwin site named as the most suitable place for the Federal building. And it is to be hoped that every one that has any love for the natural and civic beauty of the city will sign the petition that is being circulated around for the purpose of urging Congress to adopt this site for this building. I should like to say that never in the history of the U. S. has so much time and attention been given to the subject of grouping and placing the great public buildings in suitable positions.

Indeed, if one will take the trouble to read the article in Hampton's Magazine, May, 1911, called "The American City of Tomorrow," he will be amazed at the immense amount of attention given to this subject.

He will find in this article suggestions from the greatest architects, engineers, educators, and artists, and many of the most progressive men of the day, all aiming to make ideal conditions and provisions for comfort, convenience and happiness. These men are taking a far-looked view of the future, and their forecast is valuable and worth while.

Among other things, they are working for the commission form of government, and it will be surprising to learn that over one hundred cities, in twenty-three states, have adopted this plan of government.

The American cities are being transformed, and a love of the beautiful is being felt almost all over the U. S.

More than sixty cities are already feeling this contagion and are planning an immense number of improvements that will change the entire aspect of these cities.

And they are prepared to spend hundreds of millions of dollars upon these great undertakings.

Among the men that are interested in this work are such men as Messrs. D. H. Burnham, L. O. Olmsted, A. W. Brummer, E. H. Bennet, John Nolan,

C. M. Robinson, G. E. Kessler, F. Macmonnies, and many others, all men of world-wide reputations in planning improvements, and in beautifying cities.

Some of their plans are truly colossal, and contemplate rebuilding such cities as Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, and many others too numerous to mention.

Cleveland has a scheme to group all of her public and semi-public buildings, at a cost of \$20,000,000, and many other cities will spend far more than this. Indeed this grouping of public buildings in the city center is spreading everywhere. Milwaukee is aiming to make a city for the workers, and which will contain numerous gardens, parks, and promenades, besides numerous other improvements. "Kansas City has laid out a park and a boulevard system of 4000 acres, at a cost of \$10,000,000, without issuing bonds or levying taxes to do so."

The same spirit is being exhibited almost throughout America, and in many cities of Europe. The same is also true of Canada, and Australia.

In fact all the world seems to be interested in this subject, and not only in grouping public buildings, but in making provision for education, recreation, music, art and beauty. In this short article I have given but a glimpse of the progress that is being made in beautifying cities of America.

What, I would like to ask, are we going to do along this line? But not only do we need to give some attention to placing and arrangement of our great public buildings, streets, etc., but our private buildings must be looked to also if we do not want our boasted "city beautiful" to become the laughing stock of the world.

And with its jumble of Jap. and Chinese shacks, and elegant mansions all side by side and mixed together, it is fast becoming so.

And this is a great pity, for with a little trouble in making a few or-

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