

EVENING BULLETIN

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Telephone 156 Postoffice Box 718 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1902.

It is dollars to doughnuts that Delegate Wilcox did not frame the Home Rule platform. The plausible declarations of this well-framed document bear about the same relation to the real thing as expressed in the Delegate's speeches that a mahogany veneer does to a mud-pie.

Before the Republicans get into the full swing of the campaign Delegate Wilcox will have his canvass well begun on the islands of Kauai, Oahu and Maui. This means a handicap in favor of the Home Rule party which can be overcome only by the most strenuous effort. The greatest danger now threatening the Republican party is the feeling of confidence that having secured peace in its own ranks, the majority vote will be very easily enlisted. Republicans have no child's play before them and any man who can figure out a walk-over will find himself sadly mistaken if the crowds that turn out to hear Wilcox count for anything.

The advertising value of a stamp has been increasing during all the national expositions of our country. Chicago and Buffalo were given special honors by the government, and now the St. Louis fair managers are following the same idea by sending out stamps of special design which represent St. Louis as the national center for 1904. Those stamps adorn all the business letters sent out from St. Louis and are constant reminders to business men throughout the world that their patronage of the city and exposition is sought. It is not a new idea but the adoption by the keen St. Louis canvassers for business attests its worth. While our business men are casting about for ways and means to keep the islands before the traveling public, they will do well to consider the commercial stamp. Given a good design, and general use by the business men on all letters sent abroad, a special Hawaiian advertising stamp would be a constant reminder that the people of the islands are out for business and are working every feasible advertising channel to get it.

INTER-ISLAND CO-OPERATION.

The sports program at the Kahului track and Wells park, Maui, closes the round of summer festivities in which the three most populous islands of the group have participated. In summing up the general results of the season, there can be no doubt that the scheme followed this year has verified the value of cooperation in planning events so that there shall be no conflict or competition for the attendance which is sought to be drawn from the Territory at large.

The race days for Honolulu, Hilo, Kahului have all been arranged with a view to making each town in its turn the center of attraction. Each island, district or town has not only had free scope in meeting its local demands, but has also had the hearty support from outside islands in drawing visitors and obtaining specially attractive features for its program. All this has been carried out with complete success and Fourth of July celebrations and the Agricultural and Merchants' fair have been sandwiched in without the least friction or rousing a feeling that more has been attempted than could be carried through to the satisfaction of the promoters and the people at large.

By all too many, these race days, fairs and celebrations are regarded as insignificant factors of our life, hardly deserving more than passing attention. They have perhaps no direct bearing on the price of living, politics, religion or business. They do, however, have a most important influence in the upbuilding of a general sentiment throughout the Territory that can bring people of the various island districts into closer and more cordial relations. They assist in establishing a community of interest which goes beyond the metes and bounds of an island or a town. When Honolulu, Hilo and Waikulu citizens find that the interest in making their projects a success is not confined to its own people, they must necessarily come to a better knowledge of what they lose by carrying a chip on their shoulder also of

what can be gained through getting away from intensely insular methods. It will be a happy day for these islands when the people of every town become inspired with the conviction that theirs is the most attractive, aggressive and most liberal minded of the group. Local pride, local loyalty which expresses itself in fair consideration for all the integral parts necessary to making up a progressive whole is the best asset any town, district or Territory can possess. Hawaii needs more of it to displace the "knocking" which has in the past been one of the leading features of our island and inter-island dealings.

SWEARING BY TELEPHONE.

[New York Sun.] Once more the Mansfield of Missouri, the Sir Matthew Hale of St. Louis, in the noble words of the Hon. William Joel Stone, "the scales of justice fall from her eyes." It was Judge Sidener of the First Municipal District Court of St. Louis who made that great and memorable decision which established the right of a married woman to visit and search her husband's pockets for appropriations. It was Judge Sidener who ruled with equal reason and humanity that a dog to which a tin can has been tied has a right to proceed with jaws and teeth against the tier. It is Judge Sidener who has just explained with his habitual luminosity the law of imprecations as applied to telephones. A physician was arrested for swearing through a telephone at an employe in the central office. The doctor confessed but avoided. He had sworn by telephone, but he had "conceded" the system, not the employe. The Court found that defense insufficient and fined the profane man of pills \$5 for using abusive language.

Judge Sidener came to this decision after a profound consideration of profanity. It is easy to agree with him that the principles of the law have not been changed by modern inventions and that swearing by long-distance or short-distance telephone is not different in essence from swearing by word of mouth in the presence of the swearer. With regret and even with pain, however, we find ourselves for the first time compelled to withhold assent from an opinion flowing from that font of law. Judge Sidener's utterances as to profanity are utterly dictatorial, interesting by reason of their source, but not absolutely binding and authoritative on the profane or on those who hate the profane. Judge Sidener holds:

1. that "profanity has no sufficient provocation." 2. that profanity is "always aggressive, never protective, and is therefore never excusable by the plea of self-defense." Now, we hold these truths to be self-evident. 1. Profanity may be either exterior or interior, uttered or unexpressed. A court of conscience or equity may be unable to review and punish the unspoken oath, but such an oath swallowed, absorbed into the system, is an anger unsatisfied, and may be more depraving to the swallower than an open oath. Swearing is a safety valve, a moral ventilator.

2. There are at least a million provocations for swearing. Was Judge Sidener, as a youth, ever stung in the eye by a wasp just as he was rallying forth to visit the fair, the chaste, the unexpressive She? Do 100-pounders step on his feet and not apologize? Do grime men see him standing on a corner, refuse to stop their cars and put hands to nose derisively as the car jumps by? A million reasons? There must be a billion.

3. Swearing is not necessarily aggressive. Most of it is in self-defense. It makes the swearer feel better and injures no one else. Most swearing is purely ejaculatory and is not used against anybody. The swearer relieves himself without assailing his neighbors.

4. Vulgar, virulent, or obscene profanity is a misdemeanor or crime of the very ignorant, very coarse. It may be compared in a way with expectation in public places. Distinguished between impermissible and permitted swearing.

5. The language is full of filling, picturesque and soul-soothing oaths, which may be regarded as practical or figurative language. Our collaborators on the Dictionary of Profanity have collected bales of such ornamental interjections. For example: "All-fired," "brimstone and beef-steak," "botheration," "cripes and the cow's loose," "creation of cats," "dog-gone," "doddaded," "Eli Beals," "five forks of Poley," "Great Scott," "hoopin' hoodoo," "Israel Riley," "Sam Hill," "Jimnety," "Jehoshaphat, Judas, Josh," "lord of land," "Holy Moses," "Humped-up John Rogers," etc.

6. Such strong and beautiful expressions as "Hell and red raggers" are for the collector's cabinet merely, not for daily use. They are of the older, ruder, impoliter speech.

7. The telephone often acts as if it were "possessed." To swear "by the telephone" would be much the same as saying "the Devil!" and as good-natured as that pleasant oath "May the Devil eat you." Swearing through a telephone in self-defense if there are no ladies at the other end. Often the telephone is the aggressor.

wrong or be hauled up by Justice, by cravvy? by gosh! And so adieu to Judge Sidener, whom, save in the matter of profanity, we admire, revere and follow.

RELIGIOUS INTEMPERANCE.

[New York Sun.] As we write, there lies before us a pile of letters, brought out by the discussion with the Vatican of the vexed question of the Philippine friars, which makes the grievous mistake of reviving the religious intemperance of the past. The only way to settle that problem, new in the history of American government, is to approach it in a reasonable spirit, from which is removed every trace of the old odium theologium and to treat it as a practical matter, with a view to the interests of harmony and peace both in the Philippines themselves and here at home, in both the Catholic and the Protestant camps. Unquestionably a chief cause of discord in those islands has grown out of the material and spiritual domination of the friars specifically. No doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church are in controversy. The Government forbidden by the Constitution to interfere in any measure with questions of religion and it has taken no step toward any such interference in the Philippines. The friars to whom the Philippines have so much aversion are not the Roman Catholic Church; they are prejudicial to its interests rather than beneficial to it, so long as this native hostility exists. The policy of Rome is too sagacious to oppose obstacles to our Government in its task of Philippine pacification.

A few days ago, we printed letters from an officer of the army who had served long in those islands and from a Catholic correspondent who had been a resident there. They agreed both in describing the influence of the friars as unfortunately beneficial and in holding that these particular members of Catholic orders do not represent truly the Roman Catholic Church as an institution, but are a cause of reproach to it. Otherwise we should not have printed their letters, for we will not allow the Sun to be used to cast aspersions on any church.

In the letters before us, however, the facts related by an army officer from his own long observation on the ground are denied with heat, though that he is an unprejudiced witness is apparent, and the Catholic writer is denounced as an impostor parading under Catholic colors, though, actually, he is of that faith and his responsibility is unquestionable. "He is a liar and a bigot," says one of these correspondents, for example, "and as much a Catholic as the Devil in the same letter as a wash-bowling and a practitioner of the 'water cure.'"

Not, we hold these truths to be self-evident. 1. Profanity may be either exterior or interior, uttered or unexpressed. A court of conscience or equity may be unable to review and punish the unspoken oath, but such an oath swallowed, absorbed into the system, is an anger unsatisfied, and may be more depraving to the swallower than an open oath. Swearing is a safety valve, a moral ventilator.

THE END OF THE SESSION.

[Philadelphia Telegraph.] The first session of the 57th Congress came to an end yesterday afternoon, several days sooner than was indicated last week. Senators and Representatives alike were in eager to get away from Washington before the fourth that they were all in a mood for concession and compromise, and even the Democrats engaged in a still hunt for an "issue" were not equal to making a show of resistance to adjournment as soon as possible. The Senate gracefully accepted the material modification of the Philippine Government bill, and both houses were eager enough to make concessions on the proposition for the construction of men-of-war in Government navy yards to avoid delay in the time of adjournment.

The session of Congress which has just closed was a notable one for what it left undone, as well as for the legislation it perfected. The seven principal measures out of the ordinary routine which received the approval of both houses were those for the construction of an isthmian Canal, the repeal of the war taxes, the continued exclusion of the Chinese, the drastic regulation of the oleomargarine industry, the irrigation of the arid lands of the Far West, and a tariff system and civil government of the Philippine Islands. On the negative side of the record we find three important measures which made their way through one house only to be ignored, for the session, by the other. These were the Ship Subsidy bill, the bill for the admission of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma into the Union, and, most vital of all, the bill providing for tariff concessions to the island of Cuba.

The failure of any legislation in the last-named connection is the one most glaring blot on the record of the session, and on the history of the country as affected by its action. There are other sins of omission to be laid at the door of the session—the failure to legislate on the subject of Trusts, Anarchy, European immigration, army reorganization, the currency, bankruptcy, and Consular reform. Some of these delinquencies can be remedied at the next session, but the deliberate neglect to fulfill our duties and meet our responsibilities in relation to the island of Cuba at the right time can never be atoned for.

AMERICAN ROMAN CATHOLICS.

[Baltimore Morning Herald.] Recent events in Roman Catholic circles tend to hasten the call of the Fourth Plenary Council of the United States. On the occasion of the ordination of a colored man to the priesthood, the Very Rev. J. R. Slattery, D. D., superior of St. Joseph's Seminary, this city, called attention to the fact that Roman Catholicism is losing ground in this country. The following is the table upon which his assertions

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are based: 19,976,257 Catholic population, according to Catholic Directory, 1902; 1,041,264 for the year 1899; 2,675,290 increment of Catholic population in twelve years; 3,705,184 Roman Catholic immigration 1890 to 1902.

From the above figures it is apparent that the loss of membership of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is greater than the large total of strictly Catholic immigrants. At a gathering of influential clergymen and laymen held in Washington yesterday it was suggested that the Board of Archbishops, which meets next October at the Catholic University, be memorialized to use its authority to compel a stricter census of the Catholic population. The figures of the Catholic Directory, an official publication, are based upon the returns made by the pastors of the various parishes and conservative men think that this will hardly change the apparent conditions, as there is no incentive on the part of the parish priests to minimize the importance of their parochial charges.

The figures concerning Roman Catholic immigration are obtained by adding the numbers of immigrants from Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Poland (exclusive of Russian Poland), Portugal, Spain and Ireland. In this rough statement no account is taken of the considerable French-Canadian influx, but a conservative estimate of Roman Catholic Germans is included.

The omission of the French-Canadians and the English and Scotch and other Catholic contingents is thought to offset any obvious errors in the totals taken. It is also suggested that the reason of this astounding condition is the neglect of work in the rural districts, and this assertion gains strength from the fact that 4,000,000 of the 10,000,000 Roman Catholics in the United States reside in the great cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston and New Orleans. Whatever the reason, there is no dispute of the fact that Dr. Slattery's revelation has stirred the Catholic priesthood as never before. Dr. Slattery is one of the most conservative men in the church. The simplicity of the statement is its strength; but its issuance from him gives it authority which might not come from another source.

There are rumors that the next meeting of the Board of Archbishops will be the most important since the adjournment of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, and will herald the calling of the fourth. This will not immediately remedy the situation, as it will require at least four years to prepare the subjects of discussion. The matter will first have to be referred to the Bishops; these will report their views to a committee of the Archbishops. The latter will report to Rome. The Congregation of the Propaganda and the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs will consider this report, and a final schedule of subjects will be prepared. After this it will require the lapse of at least a year to prepare the meeting of the Plenary Council. Meantime, it is said that the country will witness a series of grand Catholic

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