Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY .....JULY 7, 1899.

PLANTING THE FLAG.

It would be a great advantage to the territory if Mr. P. C. Jones' fervent patriotism had taken a different form from that which he proposed on the Fourth. The sight of our hills and valleys and plains adorned with American flags, and the flag floating from the tops of the school houses, and the plantation quarters, would, of course, be inspiring. But in the place of the Flag, it would be more patriotic to put an American with his family. The Flag, in one sense, means nothing. Who holds it is the supreme question. Cover the Continent of South America with American flags, and it means nothing. Cover China with American flags, and it means nothing. What is there behind the flags? A pirate can run up the Stars and Stripes. The mob of strikers that murdered the negroes in Indiana carried the Flag before them. When the Spaniards conquered Peru, the more Indians they butchered the more they raised the Cross in the name of God. Is it the new idea that the Flag should be raised on every hill, and an Asiatic be put there to hold it up? And the larger the number of Asiatics the larger the number of flags? It is easy enough to stick flags like pins all over these Islands. But they are cheap articles, which can be made for a few cents apiece. What we need is men, not flags, men who know what real Americanism is, and have faith in the mission of America. But it will cost more, and cause more trouble, to put one good American on our soil and keep him there than it would to set up a thousand flags. The dearer article is the best in the end.

The Advertiser does not for a moment object to the immigration of Asiatics, if they are needed. It is willing to concede that they are brought here by the community under a deep and patriotic sense of duty. But when it sees these Islands already largely peopled, at the urgent solicitation of Americans, with multitudes of men who know nothing about the splendid traditions, and institutions and religion of America, it is inclined to think that the best use true American patriotism can be put to, is to make these Islands indeed, and not in name, American soil. If we had on the Fourth, like the signers of the Declaration of Independence, solemnly "dedicated our lives and our fortunes" to making these Islands the home of Americans in the truest and best sense of the word, it would have been indeed a memorable day. At least let us call things by their real names.

DESECRATING THE FLAG.

Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller, one of the Sons of the American Revolution, recently delivered an address before the Illinois Sons of the American Revolution upon the subject of the "Desecration of the American Flag."

He presented a number of facts which showed how the Flag was degraded by political parties, and by merchants. "The flag is used as a floating signboard, bearing the names of candidates, and it is hung over the street, in the front of saloons, in the precincts of the slums, and from business men's clubs, while commercial piratism has seized the flag and made it a universal agent for advertising their nostrums and wares, until the leperized taint of private gain seems to have blighted the sentiment of patriotic reverence."

Mr. Miller then cites a number of cases in which there was a shocking desecration of the flag. Two opposing political clubs in Wisconsin "rotten-egged" the flag; in Indiana it was trampled into the mud by political partisans; in Missouri it was thrown into a bonfire; in Chicago it was laid on the floor in a political meeting and stained with tobacco juice. One manufacturer sends out a musical handkerchiefs, and he uttered these eloquent words in his advertisement: "Why not combine profit with patriotism. These goods are the most soul-stirring reminder of the nation's glory and her dead yet devised." And it appears, according to Mr. Miller, that "the flag is degraded for commercial gain in every State in the Union."

Congressman Henderson, of Iowa, who will be the next Speaker of the House, like our patriotic townsman, Mr. P. C. Jones, believes in putting up the flag everywhere. He believes it educates, and the sight of it is at once a great moral lesson. So, when a bill was in desecration of the flag, Mr. Henderson, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, opposed it, and said he "hoped the American people would continue to wrap hams in the flag, not to teach patriotism, but to teach ham eaters to eat American hams."

For twenty years Mr. Miller and his associates, many of them Sons of the American Revolution, have urged Congress to pass a law making the desecration of the flag a criminal offense. Congress listens and sits down on them. Even that grand old patriot, Senator Hoar, refused to vote for such a measure.

If in "Freedom's home" the Flag is not protected, will it be protected here? Is it worth while to decorate the hilltops from Makapuu Point to Barber's Point with flags until we have a population which knows the meaning and worth of it?

A tourist on the Island of Oahu said he had ridden from the Nuuanu Cemetery over the Pali, through Koolau to Kahuku, and had met on the road one American, one German, some natives, many Portuguese, and scores of Asiatics. Nothing, he said, reminded him of America especially.

The Sons of the American Revolution could aid tourist Americans while traveling over this Island, by establishing in the road, one mile apart, statues of Americans, instead of flags, as reminders of the fact that this territory is American, and that familiar forms of our eminent men, at every mile post will confirm him in his wavering belief that he is on the soil of freedom. These statues need not be of bronze or marble. The skilled workmen who prepare life-size figures of Indians and sailors in wood for cigar stores, can furnish them at reasonable prices, and if made with extended and flexible arms, will enable the disconsolate tourist, eager for the sight of one of his own countrymen, to stop and shake these inanimate, but suggestive arms and hands, and exclaim: "Thank God for the sight of an American citizen." A line of these wooden effigies extending from Honolulu over the Pali road to Kahuku and Waialua, with none but American images on guard, should partially satisfy the patriotic cravings of those who wish to see "Americanism" firmly established here on granite foundations, but subject, of course, to—business interests.

The live American is the best, of course. But if he is not especially welcome, the dead American, done up in wood, and painted in colors, and posted at measured distances along our country roads, may remind the pilgrim and stranger that America is dominant here.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE WOMEN.

The intelligent citizens of New Orleans have tried in vain, for some years, to cause a tax levy to be made on the city property for the purpose of constructing a proper sewerage system, and suitable water works. The ignorant voters have invariably defeated it. But a law was passed by the Legislature allowing women who were taxpayers to vote on the question. Twenty-eight hundred women voted in favor of incurring an expense of nearly thirty millions of dollars in securing the improvements, and the measure has been adopted. A vote on a similar measure was taken in Baton Rouge, and the votes of the women carried it. The singular feature of these proceedings is that the women of Louisiana are not advocates of female suffrage. The intelligent citizens, however, found that the intelligent women who were property owners, were in favor of making the city a wholesome place to live in, and therefore secured the passage of a law authorizing them to vote on the scheme of making the expensive improvements.

PROPER RESPECT.

The people of Matanzas, Cuba, give the Americans an object lesson in patriotic manners. Whenever the military band plays "The Star-Spangled Banner" in the plaza of that town, the Cubans rise and the men remove their hats.

The Americans love the Flag and the national hymn, but do not express it in the delicate way that the Latins do. "I am a sovereign, sir, and take off my hat to no one," is the boast of the free-born patriot. Yes, good sir, you have the right to keep on your hat, and you have the right to stand on your head, but the simple ceremonial of standing and lifting your hat, when the national thought expresses itself in one burst of music, civilizes and refines you, and makes you a better citizen. Even our little monarchy, in its day, taught us pleasant ways of doing things.

Mr. Caspar Whitney is contributing to Harper's Weekly a series of articles on Hawaii. They are mainly descriptive and historical, and are well illustrated. Mr. Whitney is one of those who have the perceptive and the judicial faculties well developed, and he has analyzed our curiously mixed condition with skill. The scope of his work did not permit him to pass beyond the descriptive and historical. There appears in another column an extract from his story on the local political situation here.

IMPRESSIVE BRIEFS.

The briefs of counsellors W. O. Smith and W. A. Kinney suggest that in the movement to disbar Attorney-General Cooper there is an event which may become a Hawaiian Dreyfus case so far as it involves high principles.

A tax collector, in an unholy attempt to add $5 to the crowded vaults of the finance department, assaulted a Chinaman who had lawfully refused to add to the burdens of the treasury vaults. Counsellor Humphreys was retained by the Attorney-General's assistant to apply the torch of the majesty of the law to the depraved tax collector and roast him. Minister Damon at the same time, in the protection of his loyal subordinate, the tax collector, requested that the Attorney-General should protect this Government employe, which he did by sending a subordinate to his aid. Counsellor Humphreys objected to the theory and practice of the Government which permitted the prosecuting and defending of a prisoner at the same time, that is, blowing it legally hot and cold at the same instant. He was peremptorily overruled by the Attorney-General, who made a threat to put him out of the case. The miserable minion of the finance department was then convicted of the assault. Thereupon Counsellor Humphreys moved for the disbarment of the Attorney-General for the violation of a great fundamental principle, or, in other words, for maliciously boring a hole in the ship of state, just below the water line, with intent to sink her.

As the Court will give judgment in the case shortly, the Press need not discuss the merits of it.

The briefs show that counsel on both sides, in the proceedings to disbar, regard the matter as a very solemn affair, an overwhelmingly solemn affair. "Brother" Kinney generated a storm center of cyclonic wrath which he directed towards the Attorney-General. "Brother" Smith generated another storm center of indignation against "Brother" Kinney's traveling storm center. These storm centers, in the form of energetic briefs, have met and clashed, and so filled the air with dust and smoke that the poor laymen can't see the truth concealed in it.

"Brother" Smith believes that an unwarranted attack, for a trivial cause, has been made on a high officer of the Government. "Brother" Kinney believes that in providing for the prosecution and defense of a person charged with crime, the Attorney-General is trying to paddle the canoe of justice in opposite directions at the same moment, which is infamous. The briefs indicate the usual pathos manifested by counsel in protecting the interests of their clients. Perhaps "Brother" Kinney takes rather extreme views in trying to hold the Attorney-General up to the "scorn of mankind." The "scorn" is somewhat overworked, just as the orators of the Republican, Democratic and Populist parties overwork the "scorn" business when they denounce each other as enemies of their common country. "Brother" Smith does not play the hose of "scorn" in the case so fiercely as "Brother" Kinney does, but he does not hesitate to denounce the movement to disbar the Attorney-General as a malicious affair, something like an attempt to get the crew of the ship of state intoxicated and then let her drift upon a lee shore.

In the meantime the offending tax collector goes about his duties, caring little and knowing nothing about the clashing of the legal cyclones in the halls of justice, which his untimely conduct has created. The Supreme Court meteorologists will speedily find some way of drawing the fury out of these legal cyclonic movements, and the skies will again be clear.

CUBA AND HAWAII.

Cuba holds in her hands the great prosperity of Hawaii. With her enormous resources in soil, it is admitted that she can easily supply the demand for sugar in the States. Therefore Hawaii must keep a close watch on every movement in the interests of Cuban sugars, or the development of Cuba's resources.

There is reliable information that the English capitalists have invested large sums of money in Cuba. The Americans who entered the island, on the suspension of war, mistook the conditions prevailing there. They believed that all the Cubans were reduced to poverty, and they made attempts to trade on that poverty. They offered prices for land which were insufficient. Those who entered Cuba first endeavored to get options on land at low prices, and sell out to those who came in after the treaty of peace was signed. But the Cubans, who were not entirely bankrupt refused to part with their lands at utterly inadequate prices.

In the meantime the English capitalists, who seemed to have understood the political and economic situation better than the Americans generally, bought up many of the cigar and cigarette factories, many of the sugar plantations, and also several of the important railways. The Englishmen, therefore, are reaping the advantage of the American occupation of the island. The rapid investment of British capital is due to the belief that Cuba will be annexed to the United States, or, if not annexed, there will be so little discrimination against her sugar and fruits that large profits can be made out of the cultivation of the soil. The Englishmen have bought in one place 27,000 acres of land and propose to erect factories for making sugar.

While the Englishmen have been forehanded in making investments in the island, the Americans are not idle. The richness of the soil, and the freedom from frosts attract the Northern immigrant. Florida has taught the immigrants the dangers of the frost, and the small returns from poor soil.

A large immigration from the Mainland to Cuba will create a strong sentiment in favor of reciprocity laws if there should be no annexation. But the reasons which will influence immigrants from the Mainland to favor annexation will also induce a large part of the Cuban population to favor it, provided they are not led astray by ignorant leaders and engage in insurrection.

Every movement made in Cuba has, at present, a more or less direct relation to our own interests. With us it is not a political question, but an economic one.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month ending June 30th, 1899, was 83, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	20	From 30 to 40	7
From 1 to 5	3	From 40 to 50	10
From 5 to 10	1	From 50 to 60	7
From 10 to 20	7	From 60 to 70	1
From 20 to 30	18	Over 70	8
Total			83
Unattended			0

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

June 1895	57	June 1898	76
June 1896	57	June 1899	83
June 1897	57		

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Asthma	1	Hemorrhage	1
Apoplexy	2	Influenza	1
Bronchitis	4	Inanition	1
Burns	1	Measles	1
Peri-beri	1	Injuries to brain	1
Consumption	18	Meningitis	3
Cancer	3	Marasmus	1
Colic	1	Nephritis	2
Cholera Infantum	1	Natural Causes	2
Debility	1	Old Age	4
Diabetes	1	Pneumonia	7
Erysipelas	1	Permitis	1
Fever	1	Premature Birth	1
" Remittent	1	Paralysis	2
" Malarial	3	Quinsy	1
" Typhoid	1	Shock after operation	2
Gastritis	1	Stomach Trouble	1
Gastro Enteritis	1	Tetanus	1
Glandular Disease	1	Whooping Cough	3
Heart Disease	3	Out side.	

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	Out side.
Deaths	11	22	19	19	11	0
Non-Residents						0

Annual death rate per 1000 for month	8.01
Hawaiians	50.08
Asiatics	29.45
All Others	06.72

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

N. B.—All unattended deaths investigated by the coroner.

ALOHA TO A STEAMER.

Big Gathering Witnesses Aorangi's Departure.

One of the largest crowds that has ever witnessed the departure of one of the Vancouver line of steamers congregated at the Pacific Mail wharf yesterday afternoon. The Aorangi was the steamer that was leaving, and she had among her passengers a large number of Honolulu people. The sudden rush for this line was owing to the fact that the America Maru is overdue and has probably been quarantined. Many people who booked by her took passage on the Aorangi. Among the human freight was J. H. Wilson and his galaxy of Hawaiians for his show at the Omaha Exposition. There was a large number of potted plants which are to be forwarded to Omaha. The band was at the wharf and played in its best manner up to the steamer's departure.

RACE RIOT.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 27.—Three negroes are dead and one is not expected to live until morning as a result of a riot between the white and negro miners at the Ore mines, near Cardiff, in Jefferson county.

The two races came to a clash in the late afternoon in Glasgow Hollow, where the negroes had congregated, armed with rifles. A white man passing along the road was held up and besides being abused was roughly handled. This news soon spread, and an armed body of white miners moved toward the Hollow. It is supposed they went around by a circuitous route in the mountains and came upon the negroes unexpectedly.

BRITISH CRUISER ON A REEF.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 27.—The British third class cruiser Pylades is ashore on the northwest reef. An attempt was made to float her by a local tug, but it was unsuccessful.

MARRIED.

HAMAN-RUGG—In Honolulu, July 5, 1899, Miss Josephine Haman and George Ellis Rugg, both of this city.

DIED.

TRACEY—In this city, July 4, 1899, Dr. John S. Tracey, aged 42 years; formerly of Winona, Minn.

The Sheridan left several soldiers here.

Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. ORDWAY, Woodstock, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

HE HAD A KNIFE

Likewise He Was Armed With a Red Brick.

Sailor From the Argentine Republic Training Ship—Broke a Window—Exciting Chase.

A bluejacket off the Argentine Republic training ship heaved a nice red brick through a plate glass window and into the office of H. Waterhouse & Co., on Queen street yesterday. The man was drunk and armed with a wicked-looking knife, and created a big sensation in the neighborhood for a time. Miss Forbes, the stenographer, escaped injury only because, as a protection against the sun, there was a heavy curtain in front of the window. Sam Mahuka, the well-known ball player, dodged for the first time in his life. He was behind the counter in the front office. Robert Shingle, the stockdealer of the firm, and Richardson, the steamer man, were in the second room of the suite of offices. In consultation with Richardson was the captain of the steamer Port Albert. These three men jumped and ran for the front door at the same time. Some natives outside indicated to Shingle and Richardson that the bluejacket had taken refuge in an adjoining building. The two young men followed the Argentino with the purpose of taking him in charge for the police. The bluejacket was now himself very much excited, and when he saw his pursuers showed them the blade in a manner that they considered unwarranted, offensive, in very bad taste, and out of all accord with the rules of cutting steamer freight rates or prices of assessable stocks. Shingle and Richardson started up street together, paced by a whirlwind that happened along just then. Richardson was to notify Marshal Brown and Shingle was to report to the Stock Exchange, while the crowd assembled kept track of the man with the knife. Sam Mahuka, the king of the boat boys, had become interested in the affair, and as he is an especial friend of both Shingle and Richardson, proposed to take a hand in the game. Mahuka is a big chap. When he rushes at anything it is like the mighty Heffelfinger used to be on the football field. Mahuka rushed at the Argentine bluejacket, and the latter, his country being at extreme peace with Hawaii, agreed without words to engage in a hotfoot contest with a representative native son, and they were off in an instant in the direction of the Iron Works. Mahuka gained rapidly, and in about 150 yards overtook the sailor. The finish was a collision between the two men, with the native on top and the knife sailing off like a flying fish. The police, to the extent of a pair of strapping men, had appeared, and advancing from the crowd, led the Argentine man off to the station. Shingle and Richardson returned to the office in time to quit work for the day.

CRUISER CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The cruiser Chicago has sailed from Tamatatee, Madagascar, for Delagoa. The ship was on her way around the Cape of Good Hope to Brazil, but owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the Transvaal she will be retained in that vicinity as long as may be necessary to afford protection to the American interests in that quarter. These interests are considerable, both in the number of American residents in the Transvaal engaged in mining operations, and in the volume of American capital employed in the mining industry.

The July term of the Circuit Court for the Fourth Judicial Circuit was convened yesterday at Honokaa, Hamakua. The most important matter will be the homicide case at Waiakea, the killing of a white luna by one of the plantation laborers.

VALENCIA IS IN

Familiar Transport in Harbor Once More.

ON HER FOURTH TRIP

A Time Coincidence—Painted White Now—Passengers and Mail—Some Veterans.

The U. S. A. transport Valencia was sighted about 9 o'clock last evening and about two and a half hours later she steamed in alongside of the old fish market wharf.

She is eight days out from San Francisco, and brings four days later news together with a large letter mail, part of which is for Australia and will be transferred here.

There are 443 officers and men on board bound for Manila, where they will take part in crushing Aguinaldo. There are two troops of the Fourth Cavalry, numbering 143 men, with the following officers:

Maj. Morton, in command; Capt. Erwin, Adjutant; Capt. Parker, Capt. Lockwood, First Lieut. Harris, Second Lieut. Bonniface, Second Lieut. Dudley. Capt. Erwin was formerly in charge of Yellowstone Park. The cavalry band, numbering twenty-three men, is also on board. J. Littleton is the leader, and it is hoped that the musicians will give a concert while here, as they are said to rank with the best in the service.

Two full companies, 254 men, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, complete the total. They saw service in Cuba, and are a fine body of soldiers. The officers are:

First Lieut. Caldwell, Second Lieut. Powers, Second Lieut. Parker and Chaplain Miller. There are two physicians, Drs. Higley and Heffelfinger, together with a hospital corps of six men, with the troops.

This is the fourth time the Valencia has touched at Honolulu in the transport service. A strange coincidence is connected with this trip. It was just a year today, and within ten minutes of the identical hour, from the time the Valencia steamed out on her first trip as a transport last year, to the date of her departure from San Francisco on this voyage. The officers of the ship remain unchanged. Capt. J. M. Lane, Purser W. B. Fielding and Chief Engineer Pearson are still in the old positions, and are as genial and accommodating as ever. McDonald, who was formerly engineer on one of the Island steamers, is in the same department on the transport. The Valencia has been painted white, which makes her almost unrecognizable to those who knew her before. She will resume the voyage as soon as she has finished coaling.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., July 6, 1899.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid.	Par Val.	Bid.	Asked.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,300,000	100	.....	.....
SUGAR.				
American Assessable		100	.....	.....
" " " Paid up	780,000	100	..	100
Ewa	5,000,000	20	27½	30
Hamakua	175,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Ag. Co.	500,000	100	295	300
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	1,400,000	100	210	212½
Honomu	200,000	100	.....	167½
Honokaa	1,000,000	20	25½	27
Haiku	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kahuku	500,000	100	.....	190
Kamalo Sug.Co.ld ass		20	.....	2
" " " pd up	250,000	20	10	20
Kihei Plan. Co. ld, ass		50	9½	10½
" " " pd up	1,500,000	50	.....	47½
Kipahulu	160,000	100	.....	140
Kohala	300,000	100	.....	.....
Kona Sugar Co. Ass		100	..	19
" " " Pd up	180,000	100	.....	50
Maunalei Sug. Co. ass	600,000	100	.....	20
" " " " Paid up	100,000	100	.....	.....
McBryde Sug. co. ld ass		20	2¾	3
" " " pd. up	1,620,000	20	..	20
Oahu	2,400,000	100	.....	300
Onomea	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
Ookala	500,000	100	20	22
Olaa Sug. Co. Ld. ass		20	11-16	1½
" " " pd. up		20	.....	.....
Olowalu	150,000	100	150	165
Paauhau Sug Plan. Co			.....	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	200
Paia	750,000	100	.....	300
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	.....	300
Waialua Agr. Co. ass		100	98	100
" " " pd. up	1,500,000	100	147½	.....
Waianae	250,000	100	.....	.....
Wailuku	500,000	100	.....	400
Waimanalo	252,000	100	.....	160
Waimea	125,000	100	.....	190
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co	500,000	100	115	.....
Inter Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	100
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw'n Elect. Co	225,000	100	.....	200
Hon. Rpd Tran. & L. Co.	50,000	100	.....	.....
Kona-Kau Tel & Telegr'h Co ltd	15,000	25	.....	.....
Mutual Telephone Co.	189,000	10	.....	.....
Makaha Cof. Co. L. ass		100	.....	140
" " " Paid up	31,000	100	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	..	147½
BONDS.				
Haw'n Gov't 6 per ct.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haw'n Gov't 5 per ct.	.....	.....	10	.....
Haw'n G. Post Savings 4½ per ct.	.....	.....	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	106	.....

Session Sales—Morning Session—Forty Kihei, $10.

Afternoon Session—Twenty Waialua, assessable, $100; 178 McBryde, $2.87½.

Outside Sales Reported—Two hundred McBryde, $2.87½.

Quotation Changes—Twenty-nine.

HAWAIIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 6, 1899.

Session Sales—Twenty-five Kihei, $10.25; 25 Kihei, $10; 100 McBryde, $2.80; 10 Kamalo, $2.

Outside Sales Reported—Twenty-five Kihei, $10.50; 15 Kihei, $10.50; 50 McBryde, $2.75; 10 Kihei, $10.50; 25 McBryde, $2.75.

The national hymn of the Argentine Republic was played at the band concert last evening and was heartily applauded. The officers and men of the Argentine Republic training ship cheered it to the echo.