

# A RUSSIAN CRUISER NOW IN PORT

## The Lena Drops in From Aleutian Islands.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)  
With smoke belching from her three funnels the yacht-like auxiliary Russian cruiser Lena steamed into port late yesterday afternoon and anchored in the stream close to the cable steamer Restorer.

The appearance of the Russian warship caused considerable interest in the city, for the vessel has a peculiar history in connection with the recent war between Russia and Japan. She came into Hawaiian waters by way of Barber's Point and was therefore not signaled. The Lena presented a beautiful appearance as she steamed along the coast and entered the harbor. She has fine lines, and closely resembles the passenger steamers of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha type.

As she swung into the harbor the Russian flag was saluted by the Naval Station guns and the salute was returned. The cruiser was noticed to be quite high out of the water, the top of the red paint being at least ten feet above the surface. Newly painted and with her brasswork and guns brightly polished, she floats the seas now as proudly as any victorious warship.

The Lena left San Francisco eighteen days ago. She had been interned at Mare Island for about a year, with her teeth drawn and under the surveillance of American men-of-war. She was saluted by warships as she left San Francisco harbor. Then she pointed to the northwest and went up into the Behring Sea to test her seagoing capabilities. She went along the Aleutian chain of islands and then steamed southward again. She put into Honolulu to take on three thousand tons of coal, enough to make a big cargo for any vessel to carry. But that is the business of the Lena. She is an auxiliary cruiser, and was used when at Vladivostok to coal torpedo boats and cruisers.

It is hinted, however, that the Lena had a double purpose in coming to Honolulu. One was to get coal, and the other to ascertain how the situation was in Vladivostok.

It is said also that the crew of the Lena is not altogether loyal to the Czar, for there were rumors of discontent before the mast while she was a prisoner at Mare Island. When the mutiny broke out on the Black Sea the warships the officers put a close watch on the Lena's crew. When the more recent disorders took place in Russia a still closer watch was maintained. A reporter of the Advertiser went out to board the Lena last evening as she swung at anchor in Naval Row. At the head of the gangway an officer, very polite and fluent of English, stopped him. He said the captain and all the officers were busy and could not be disturbed. He answered questions about the size of the vessel, the number of sailors aboard and the names of the officers and her armament, but as to the cruise since leaving San Francisco he would make no statement, except that the weather had been rough sometimes and other times it hadn't been.

Files of the Advertiser were sent to the captain and the officers, and some of the latter inquired what had taken place recently in Russia and Siberia. They were told that fatal disorders had occurred in Vladivostok. The officers looked at one another, and made further inquiries.

"It's well we came to Honolulu and heard about this," remarked one.

When told that there was a rumor of a false Czar having risen in Russia, the officers laughed, and said that was impossible.

"Oh, he's but a pretender," said the reporter.

"Oh, they would have a president rather than a new Czar," was the significant rejoinder of one of the officers.

"If there's going to be a new Czar, I think I will try and get the job," said a large, handsome, well-built officer, swelling out his chest and laughing.

Before the Lena left San Francisco the newspapers stated that several men were confined in the brig, and that one or two had been sentenced to death. One newspaper stated positively that information had leaked out from the officers that as soon as the vessel was on the high seas, two at least of the prisoners, would be hanged.

The reporter asked whether any hangings had taken place since the cruise began. A shake of the head was the only response.

"Were there any deaths on the cruise?"

"Oh, no; just a few sick, that's all."

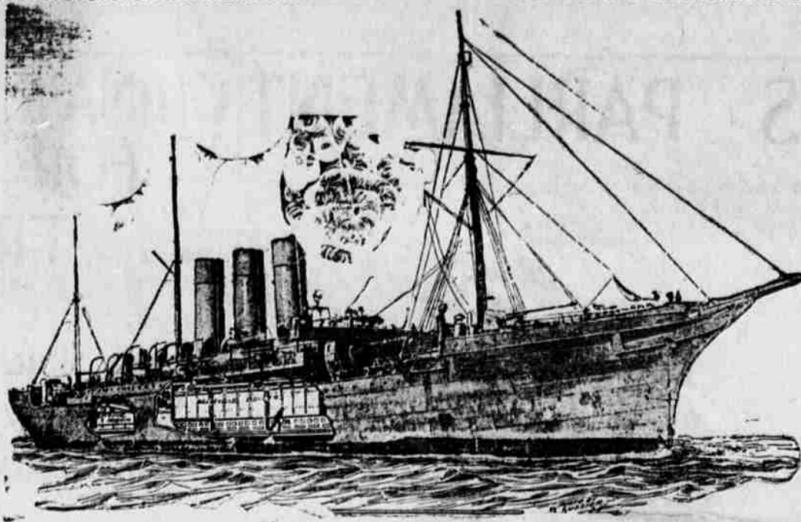
The Lena is commanded by Captain A. Ginter; the executive officer is Luet, Commander Grann, his aides being Lieutenants Ivanoff and Zortoff. There are fourteen officers all told and 450 men. There is a priest aboard. He is a fine-looking man wearing a cassock and a huge black beard. Father Vasil, the former chaplain, died the day before the cruiser sailed and the remains were taken ashore at San Francisco.

The surgeon and two other officers have their wives aboard.

Twenty-three guns comprise the Lena's armament. She is of 9000 tons burden and is 492 feet in length. She has 24 Belleville boilers, three triple-expansion engines and three funnels. She has a speed of 18 knots.

This is the first Russian warship to visit the port since the wooden bark-rigged Rasboynik was here about six years ago.

The Lena may remain here about ten days. The Russian Consul, Mr. Klamp, is at present out of the city, but H. Hackfeld & Co., with which firm Mr.



RUSSIAN CRUISER LENA, NOW IN HONOLULU HARBOR.



SCENE ON DECK OF THE LENA.

Klamp is connected is looking after the warship's interests.

The Lena arrived in San Francisco September 12, 1904, with twenty-one officers and five hundred men, but with her boilers damaged. It was then found that she had come to watch and possibly interfere with Japanese shipments from that port.

The Japanese Consul at San Francisco immediately demanded that the cruiser be ordered to depart within twenty-four hours. The collector of the port refused. Meanwhile the Lena asked time to repair. Three days later President Roosevelt ordered that the Lena be dismantled, and ordered the vessel held at Mare Island until the close of the war, the officers and men to be paroled pending a decision as to their disposition.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The mysterious Russian is still with us and her mysterious Captain still keeps within his clam shell. Not only did he fail to appear when the party of medical men were aboard, but the men of his ship have no solution to offer to his silence. The officers remain excessively polite and diplomatically silent and the men, of whom thirty-six were ashore yesterday, were evidently under orders to keep their mouths shut. In fact, it was distinctly given out that granting shore leave Sunday was purely an experiment. Of the four hundred fifty men aboard, less than one in ten was allowed ashore, and the privileged ones were told that it would depend upon their demeanor while on land as to whether or not there would be any more shore leave granted.

Dr. Cofer and a large party of doctors from the Territorial Medical Association called on the ship's surgeon and were most hospitably received. With the greatest suavity the officer of the deck explained that the purpose of their visit to Honolulu was on account of their great regard for the health of the men. "We have been on a long cruise," the diplomatic gentleman in uniform graciously deigned to remark in the purest of English, "and it is much better for the men that we come ashore rather than keep them too long at sea. It is not good for their health to be on the sea too long. It is also better for the morale of the ship."

However, they were courteously shown around the vessel, to a certain extent, but not an intimation of being introduced to the Captain was offered nor was any mention of his name even made. The suave officer of the Czar, with all his diplomacy which in Russia is said to be simply a polite term for something else—doubtless made one very true remark.

"We are very glad indeed to be in port," said he, with a polite bow indicating that it was the height of his delight on earth to be permitted to entertain such a distinguished party of gentlemen. And thereby hangs a tale.

With all their orders and with all their explanations that they could not talk English, the sailors and marines ashore finally gave the following version of the trip to Honolulu. When the Lena left San Francisco, she left under sealed orders. When those orders were opened, no one knows. Whether they were opened in the neighborhood of the Aleutian Islands and were found to order the vessel to Honolulu to await orders, or whether

## THE MYSTERIOUS CALL OF THE CZAR'S CRUISER LENA

It is claimed that the Russian cruiser Lena on her trip along the Aleutian chain approached within wireless reach of Vladivostok and then, after communicating, skipped for Honolulu at full speed.

In any event why did she come here after going so far north? The story that she went up there, far out of the track of other vessels, to test her machinery and ascertain her seaworthiness, deceives nobody.

If her coal really ran low when off the Aleutians it was as easy for her to reach Vladivostok with what she had left as to come here.

The Lena is indeed a ship of mystery.

Theories about her object are numerous. Here is the Advertiser's: Some time ago an Associated Press cable arrived saying that the crew of the Lena was disaffected and that a mutiny had been planned. Some arrests had been made and executions were in prospect.

If this story was true the Lena may have wired Vladivostok by the air route, when she got near enough, and learned that it would not be desirable, in the critical state of things there, to add a suspected crew to the turbulent elements of the population. What if the crew should mutiny, Odessa fashion, and turn her guns on the town? Better go to the nearest neutral port on the cable line and await orders.

Hence the mysterious visit of the Lena to Honolulu.

Hence the purpose to take on coal enough to carry her to Cronstadt in case it is not thought best to let her go to Vladivostok.

And there you are!

No shore leave has been granted the Lena's men and shore people, especially reporters, are not wanted on board. All hands, since the Advertiser's interview appeared, have become as dumb as clams. That interview, in which some Russians said things in vino veritas, got various officers in trouble with the captain and, for some reason or other, made the ship's priest sweat blood.

Things were not sweetened yesterday by the trouble the paymaster had in getting credit. Banks are doubtful about Russian drafts just now and the Lena is said to be shy of American money. It could not be learned last night whether credit was secured.

An officer said on the street that the Lena could hardly get away under three weeks. Yesterday the Navy Department was asked by cable whether coal should be given the ship from the naval store?

Yesterday the acting Russian consul, Mr. Pfothenauer, called on Captain Ginter and was closeted with him for some time.

When the Advertiser reporter asked to see Captain Ginter a deck officer excused him in broken English, saying, "The Captain tonight has a bad mind."

Here's to the skipper in the hope that the balmy climate of Honolulu will sweeten his intellects.

It is supposed a United States ship will come here soon to look after things in case the Lena's crew gets gay.

as the diplomats say, in remarking, "we are all very glad indeed to be in port."

It seems that some forty or her crew or company deserted in San Francisco just before the cruiser sailed. Whether or not there was anything in the San Francisco story about it being the intention of the Captain to hang a couple of the men to the yardarm as soon as he was on the high seas, all the sailors are emphatic in saying that no such thing did happen. It is even said by them that there is not a single man "in jail" on board the ship, that all have the liberty of the ship. But as to what would have happened if the captain had attempted to execute two men or even one, there is not the slightest doubt. The expression on the faces of the men when they said that such an attempt would mean that the captain himself would have followed, that they would have risen and overpowered the captain, leaves little doubt as to how they feel. They even say that if the captain dared to come right out and say that he was in favor

## WONDERFUL FINDS IN THE NEWLY-OPENED BURIAL CAVE

Have the remains of Kamehameha I. been found?  
The air of mystery which surrounds the recent discovery by David Forbes of Kukuiaale, Hawaii, in an ancient burial cave in Waipio Gulch, Island of Hawaii, indicates that they may be of this famous Napoleon of the Pacific, or of some other exalted personage familiar in Hawaiian history.

A week ago the Advertiser printed the story of Mr. Forbes' discovery, stating that among other things found in the cave were a calabash ornamented with teeth and containing some human bones. Besides these were several wooden idols of the kind usually made for ornamenting ancient Hawaiian temples.

At the time this information reached Honolulu, it was learned that Prof. Brigham, curator of the Bishop Museum, had received a letter from Mr. Forbes describing the discoveries, as well as a photograph of the same. Prof. Brigham refused utterly to give out any statement of the contents of the letter, or to say anything of the alleged discovery. Prof. Brigham's reply to inquiries was, in general, that it was nobody's business, anyhow. Furthermore, he stated that the Bishop Museum might not acquire the relics, whatever they were, as the Museum had no available fund to apply to their purchase. He added that they were not likely to get into the Museum as a gift as "No one in this country ever gave something for nothing."

It was rumored yesterday that the cave was a very large one and that it not only contained calabashes of the kind already described, but that a double war-canoe was found intact, together with a royal feather cloak, some rare tapas and other royal belongings. A rumor also speaks of the remains of a great chief.

Mr. Forbes was seen at the Hawaiian Hotel last night by an Advertiser man, and was asked to give the story of the discovery. Mr. Forbes declined to give any information whatever, on the ground that it was not ready for publicity, and further that he had taken into his confidence a newspaper man who was on Hawaii at the time of the find and that he would be likely to have a full account of the discovery when ready to give it to the world.

At first Mr. Forbes side-stepped and evaded the question. When his letter to Prof. Brigham was mentioned, Mr. Forbes said:

"He didn't tell you anything, did he? You see he minds his own business."

Finally Mr. Forbes admitted that he had made a discovery. When the reporter enumerated the articles which rumor has it were found in the cave, Mr. Forbes refused to confirm the list.

"When it is all ready I will prepare a statement of it myself and give it to the newspapers."

When asked if the newspaper man who had seen the "find" was a local man, Mr. Forbes remarked laconically:

"He's a newspaper man."

"Will you say whether or not the cave was the one in which it is believed Kamehameha I. was buried?"

Mr. Forbes said he could make no answer.

"Or was it Kiwala'o?"

The same reply. Mr. Forbes' mouth was closed tighter than the proverbial clam.

"I can say this, however, that these things will never leave this country!"

He said this with considerable emphasis, which indicated that the discovery, may, in fact, be of vast importance to the history of the Islands.

Tradition has it that the remains of Kamehameha, after the ceremonies over them at Kailua were concluded, were whisked away by two high chiefs, one of whom was Hoolaloa and the other Hoopili. They were supposed to be buried in the face of a cliff on the Kona coast. Some think they were taken further away. Kamehameha I. died on May 8, 1819.

King Kalakaua at one time claimed to have found the remains of Kamehameha I., and these "remains" were enclosed in a casket and now occupy space in the Royal Mausoleum, in the same room with the caskets of the Kalakaua dynasty. That the "remains" have never been accepted as the genuine relics of the conqueror is attested by the fact that no more has ever been made to place them in the vault with the other members of the Kamehameha dynasty.

The discovery of rare relics of old Hawaii in a burial cave in Waipio Gulch, Hawaii, recalls to Hawaiians advanced in years many of the traditions concerning burials in ancient times. One story which was handed down through a family is to the effect that, long before the missionaries arrived in the Hawaiian Islands, two native farmers went near Waipio Gulch at the close of a day to look after their potatoes. Darkness came on while they were still working.

Suddenly a light appeared on the summit of the hill. It was a kukui torch. Then another came into view, until finally the summit and the slope was a bobbing mass of lights. The natives knew that a burial was about to take place. If discovered they, according to the law of the times, would be killed. They threw themselves down in the weeds and remained quiet. The procession came close to them and stopped.

In a litter carried by several men was a young girl, apparently in the last throes of death. Wailing and the chanting of mele was heard and then the girl apparently died. Retainers left the main body and went toward the stream, which they dammed up, thereby diverting the stream. In the old bed of the stream the retainers worked until they uncovered the mouth of a cave. The body of the girl, together with many calabashes, tapas, etc., was carried in, the cave was sealed up again, and the stream was once more allowed to run its usual course.

As to Kamehameha the Great, whose remains, according to rumor, may have been discovered by Mr. Forbes in Waipio Gulch, his body was taken by Prince Hoopili and his half-brother, the high chief Ho'olulu, and hidden in a submarine cave, the secret of the location perishing at the death of Ho'olulu. Kamehameha's body lay in state at Kanakahou, Kailua, Kona, Hawaii. His temporary grave there was named Ahuena, and the spot is known at the present day as Kamakahou-i-Ahuena.

Hoopili and Ho'olulu watched the grave, waiting for a time when the high chiefs, who were waving kahilis, and the groups of natives would fall asleep. When the time was opportune the two

high chiefs snatched up the bundle of Kamehameha the Great's bones, which had been woven into a net and enveloped in an Ahu'ula cloak (yellow feather cloak).

Prince Hoopili had given his brother a pistol, once the property of John Young, and commanded him to shoot down any person whom they met. They ran along the sea-coast with their royal burden until half way between Kekaha and Waimea. There they met a youth.

When Prince Hoopili saw him he stood perfectly still so as not to attract the youth's attention. Ho'olulu came right on and met the man, but fearing the report of the pistol if discharged would alarm others, he gave the man a blow with the butt-end, intending to kill him.

The chiefs resumed their flight until they reached a place on the shore where a canoe was drawn up. They sailed along the coast, it is said, until they came to a place which natives assert was Kamehameha's last resting place. Ho'olulu dived into the water and swam through an entrance into a large cave and there deposited the royal remains. This must have been about May 12, 1819, for, according to tradition, the old-time Hawaiians removed human flesh from the bones of their dead on the third or fourth day after death.

According to Kahaweemoku (K) who resided at Laie, Oahu, in 1870, the two high chiefs did enter a canoe with the remains of Kamehameha, for he claims that it was his father who Ho'olulu knocked down on the beach. After the assault man realized who was taking place he followed the chief stealthily until he saw them get into the canoe at Kekaha.

If the submarine cave has a long tunnel, as many lava caves have on Hawaii, the cave in Waipio Gulch may have been the land end.

According to Hawaiians here the only way positively to identify these bones as Kamehameha's, or those of any of his line, is by knowing the arrangement of the tabus within the cave. On the theory the bones could be identified by the Keawehehu, Ho'olulu, Kahanapili Kaha and Kamehameha-nui Aiiua far ilies.

Judge Dole signed an order yesterday authorizing Marshal Hendry to move G. L. Brokaw to Seattle.