

THE JAPANESE MENACE TO HAWAII

The Tucson (Ariz.) Citizen says: "If our Government is wise, preparations will be made without delay for all possible contingencies that may arise in the Far-East," remarked Gustave Werner today. Mr. Werner is a wealthy Californian whose home is in Redlands. He has traveled extensively and has just come to Tucson for the benefit of his wife's health.

His observations in China and Japan have led him to the conclusion that war between Japan and the United States is inevitable and that unless the Government awakens to a full realization of the condition of affairs in the Orient Uncle Sam will be caught asleep by the wily Jap.

Mr. Werner was in Japan at the time of the demonstration against E. H. Harriman and his party. He also saw Secretary of War Taft's party while they were in the Orient.

"In the Hawaiian Islands is the beautiful city and port of Honolulu. This is absolutely without protection and could easily be occupied by a foe," Mr. Werner remarked.

"And there are on the islands about 20,000 Japanese," he continued. "Obviously these Japs are coolie laborers, but I was reliably informed that 20,000 of this number are trained soldiers plodding along quietly as faithful servants but patiently awaiting the time when they can appear in their true light and shout 'Banzai' as they attempt to take Honolulu for Japan."

"There is no doubt but that Japan is possessed of much self-confidence. Her easy victory over Russia has made her long for more land to conquer. To the Japanese all Caucasians look alike and it is my firm belief that Japan and this country will have trouble later due to the aggressiveness of the Jap."

Mr. Werner stated that the seriousness of the Boxer difficulties in China had not been overestimated.

TRYING TO MAKE SILK.

A determined effort is being made at the United States Agricultural Experiment Station to acclimate the silk worm in Hawaii to make the production of silk here a commercial actuality. It is entirely possible, if the worms can be made to thrive, as the mulberry tree grows most luxuriantly.

"We have just received an ounce of silk worm eggs from the Bureau of Entomology at Washington," said Mr. Van Dine, who is in charge of the local station in the absence of Jared Smith on the mainland, yesterday. "These are of the Italian variety, a harder kind than those we experimented with last year. This shipment of eggs, in fact, is a continuation of last year's experiments. Those we had then were not hardy enough for this climate, although the quality of their product was very fine."

"We have concluded, now, to sacrifice quality to hardiness, and see whether the Italian variety will thrive here. If this does not answer, we will proceed to breed a variety of our own that will be adapted to the climate and conditions."

"By the way, there have been a number of requests for silk worm eggs sent in to the station in times past. There will be a limited number for public distribution from the present shipment and if those who want them will send in their applications early we will supply them."

There is really no reason, beyond finding a variety of silk-producing insect that will thrive in this climate, why the production and manufacture of silk should not become a commercial actuality in the islands within the next few years. Silk is produced in many countries, and everywhere that it is undertaken on a commercial scale it is produced at a profit. Silk is one of the textile fabrics that will always be in large demand to supply the human need for fine raiment, and its consumption in the United States increases as the country thrives and grows more prosperous. Some of the most valuable cargoes of the big Pacific liners that are constantly passing Honolulu from the Orient are made up of the silks of China and Japan, and in those countries the busy little silk worm makes the living of millions of people. The work of feeding and caring for the producers is light, work for women and children, and in the cities of the Chinese Coast particularly the silk factories, where the cocoons are unwound and the fabrics woven and prepared, are among the sights that all tourists are taken to see. Silk production, in fact, is a great business, almost as great a business as cotton spinning, and millions of dollars are invested in the plants and the mulberry orchards. And, as has been said, there is no reason why Hawaii should not have a share of the profits of this trade. The experiments of Mr. Van Dine in this direction will be watched with a great deal of interest.

SALOONS FEWER ON THE OTHER ISLANDS

"Saloon conditions on the islands of Maui and Hawaii are much better than on Oahu," is the opinion of John M. Martin, who has been spending the past few weeks on those islands in the interest of the Anti-Saloon League. A committee of the citizens of Hilo have been appointed, as a result of Mr. Martin's visit, to look into the advisability of forming a league there, while the addresses given by Mr. Martin at the Evangelical Association meetings at Kapauna, Puna and Kipahulu, Maui, on his work are expected to result in other leagues being formed.

A meeting of the Christian Endeavorers of Maui was held at Kipahulu after the association meeting, at which each of the delegates was presented with a badge inscribed, bearing the words "No Home a Friend of E. 1906."

MAKE SUGAR AT CROCKETT

CROCKETT, March 16.—With the expectation of refining 180,000 tons of sugar a year, the big refinery at Crockett formally opened its plant today. Promptly at 10:30 this morning the whistle of the refinery brought to an end the three years' bondage under which the former controllers were held by the sugar trust. From Vallejo Junction to Fort Costa the whistles of every vessel and factory answered the return of the industry to Crockett.

For three years the coterie of Hawaiian planters and their associates who operated the plant were forced to keep the doors closed because of an agreement by which they were to be paid \$250,000 a year to remain idle. Three years ago today work was suspended and the plant shut down on its prolonged siege of inactivity. Today's anniversary marked the occasion for a demonstration from the residents of Crockett never equaled in the town's history.

During the past two months the refinery has been undergoing a complete remodeling and overhauling. New machinery of the most modern pattern has been installed and labor-saving devices hitherto unknown on the Coast used for the first time. In the past the maximum amount of sugar refined a year was between 60,000 and 70,000 tons. With the opening of the place today, it is calculated that this amount will be trebled. The force of men employed has been increased to 400. In the past, also, the men who controlled this industry were in possession of but 40 per cent. of the island output of cane sugar, but at present they control over 82 per cent. The work will proceed steadily, as the sugar ships are due at regular intervals, and there will be no shut-downs on this account.

When the price of sugar is on the decline, it is the intention of the managers to store it in the warehouses of the company at Crockett until the price is raised, when it can be disposed of at a profit.

The conditions in Kalapana are very satisfactory to the temperance workers. There are no licensed drinking places and no jail birds, the natural result, say the teetotalers. A few weeks ago a man turned up in the place to open a saloon as agent for others backing him. When his object was learned the town rose in objection and a petition against the granting of a license was signed by practically every man in the place. As a consequence the effort to open the saloon was abandoned.

The following resolution was passed at the Evangelical meeting: "Resolved, That this body has heard with pleasure the address of Mr. John M. Martin, agent of the Anti-Saloon League of the Hawaiian Islands, and hereby expresses its sympathy with the purpose of the league in seeking the overthrow of the traffic in alcoholic liquor saloons in the several districts of the island."

While Fred W. Carter's effects, after they were hauled across the Maui isthmus for shipment to San Francisco from Kahului, were being unloaded at the latter place a heavy piece of freight slipped, breaking the arm of Antone Dutro and injuring J. J. Camara's foot. Dutro's arm was broken in two places, which will lay him up for some time.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine or what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

SIGNS INDICATE SPEAKER CANNON FAVORS HAWAII

Case Thinks He Is for Short Period Refund.

"I think that Uncle Joe Cannon is inclined to relent somewhat in his attitude toward the Hawaiian seventy-five per cent. refund proposition and that he has come around to the opinion that it will do no harm to give us what we ask for, except that it be for a short term—not the twenty-year period which we requested of Congress."—Dan H. Case, member of the delegation from Hawaii to Washington.

Dan H. Case, County Attorney for Maui, and one of the delegation sent by the business interests of the Hawaiian Islands to Washington to present before the Senate and House committees of Congress arguments backing up President Roosevelt's recommendation for a seventy-five per cent. refund to the Territory of revenues accruing to the United States therein, returned yesterday on the Alameda, and while inclined to be doubtful about the outcome of the matter, yet he is hopeful for some measure of success.

Speaker Cannon of the House is the only stumbling block in the way of achievement, Mr. Case thinks, and it is on his attitude that he believes the entire matter hinges. Just before leaving San Francisco, Mr. Case received a cablegram from George B. McClellan, secretary to Delegate Kalaniana'ole, in answer to a telegraphic query sent the day before. Mr. McClellan's telegram read:

"More encouraging for five-year term. Committee considering. Enthusiasm lacking."

"That means 75 per cent. for five years instead of twenty years," said Mr. Case. "Or to shorten the term rather than the amount. On the other hand, they might lessen the amount and give it to us the full period we asked. We decided that it would not be advisable to put forth an argument in favor of a less amount."

"There seems to be a sentiment among the senators and representatives that the whole proposition is in the nature of an experiment. It is a precedent and the question of establishing such a precedent might be serious. I think they realize that if they pass the act at all it is better not to commit themselves for such a long period as twenty years. Yet I believe they can see no harm if the measure is passed for, say, five years."

"I infer from this telegram from McClellan that Uncle Joe Cannon is strongly blocking the measure on the twenty-year clause. He is conscientious and he feels that we stand on the same footing as any other Territory, or that we should not have any special privileges that could not be extended to other Territories."

"However, I think Speaker Cannon is relenting. The committee does not want to report, I infer, unless it sees some sign of success. It doesn't want to report measures which may go by default and they are feeling their way very carefully."

"Everyone we met in Washington was very courteous to us and people all over the country seemed to be anxious to get all the information possible about Hawaii."

"We saw the President. His manner was cordial and he greeted us with his famous phrase, 'Delighted to see you.' Roosevelt is all right. In my estimation he is the best President we ever had."

"I found among the senators and representatives that those who had been here in the islands, even though for only a day, take a great deal of interest in Hawaiian affairs."

DOUTHITT'S ANSWER.

An answer was filed by County Attorney Douthitt yesterday in the mandamus suit of Pacific Oil Transportation Co. against the County of Oahu. He denies that petitioner is owner of a claim of \$225 against the county, and that the county ordered it 240 barrels of crude petroleum oil. The alleged claim was never legally chargeable against the county, and the purported resolution of the board of supervisors ordering a warrant for its payment to Frederick C. Miller, was null and void. Such a resolution was beyond the authority of the board to pass. It is alleged that the oil was furnished to the Honolulu Park Commission for the use of Kapiolani Park, over which the County of Oahu has no jurisdiction and for which it has no authority to appropriate money.

THE WRECKED MOKIHANA.

A Wailuku correspondent says that the schooner Mokihana, which was driven on the rocks at Kihakaha, is a total loss. Freight and vessel are valued at \$100. The schooner belonged to the Devarachalla Bros. and to Henry Crane. There was no insurance. Mr. Crane says the Mokihana has paid for herself.

News was received by the Kinohiwa yesterday of the sudden death of Mrs. Gen. E. Hugg on Tuesday last, at the home of Miss Paris in Kona. Mr. Hugg was summoned on Tuesday morning and left by the Kinohiwa that noon, but Mrs. Hugg had passed away before he reached her.

Walker Reports Current Rumors of His Relenting.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—

There have been no decisive developments in Hawaiian affairs here for the last week. The refunding bill, or segregation bill, is still with the House subcommittee to which it was referred and seems to be sticking there. The Philippine Bill is still dead in the Senate Committee on Philippines. No prophecies that some life will yet be instilled into it are warranted. It is simply a case where no one can tell what may happen, although every week that passes without agitation for action increases the prospects that the bill will not be revived at this session.

Chairman Cole, of the Territories subcommittee, has been out to Ohio, which is one reason for nothing having been done on the bill. But Speaker Cannon has been opposed to the legislation. There have been reports, apparently with some foundation, that the Speaker has withdrawn his opposition as far as the Territories committee is concerned. Different members of the committee say they have understood such is the case, but they have no definite information. The opponents of the bill in the committee, however, say that it can not be enacted into law.

It must be admitted that that seems now to be the outlook. Col. "Petey" Hepburn, who has befriended the bill greatly, is still doing all he can to help it along. Should the bill by any chance ultimately be passed, it will be in large measure due to his loyal work. Just now Col. Hepburn is in the South with a committee of Congressmen.

Last week the Senate passed the Statedhood Bill, but struck out all reference to Arizona and New Mexico, leaving it a bill simply to erect a state out of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. That is contrary to the administration plan and Speaker Cannon has called a caucus of Republican members for Wednesday with a view to binding all the Republicans of the House to vote for the bill as it passed the House some weeks ago. They will be asked to back up their conferees in standing out for the original bill and without the Senate amendments.

This afternoon there has been considerable talk in influential circles about the House using the statedhood bill to pry the Philippine Bill out of committee before the close of the session. The argument is that the Senate has killed or mangled every administration bill thus far sent to it and that the House can now well afford to insist on the observance of the President's policies with reference to important legislation and by withholding its approval indirectly force the Senate to action—on the Philippine Bill for instance.

There may be some logic in such a plan, but it remains to be seen whether the House leaders can accomplish anything by it. As a matter of fact the Senate does not care very much about the statedhood bill and many Senators would be willing the bill should be killed. The most one can say with assurance is that the situation is very tangled for the Republicans.

Mr. George B. McClellan saw Gen. McKenzie, chief of army engineers, this morning and was informed that the Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Tracewell had decided the War Department could utilize the \$20,000 appropriated for filling in Quarantine Island forthwith, without the delay of advertising for bids. Gen. McKenzie will therefore offer ten cents a cubic yard for filling in that island and if the company now dredging Honolulu Harbor is willing to accept that figure work can be begun forthwith. Otherwise Gen. McKenzie will not award any contract for the work, at least for the present.

Representative Kahn of California has introduced a bill to appropriate \$35,000 to provide for filling in that portion of the naval station at Honolulu, Hawaii, known as the Reef. The text of the bill is as follows: "That the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the reclamation of that portion of the naval station at Honolulu, Hawaii, known as the Reef, from material now being dredged from the harbor at Honolulu, and for the necessary dikes or retaining walls, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, such portion thereof as may be agreed upon between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, as necessary for fortification purposes, to be transferred to the War Department."

There has as yet been no formal action by the Elections Committee in the contested election case of Delegate Kalaniana'ole. Chairman Driscoll is occupied with law business. It is not likely that much more will be done with the case until the House is through with its appropriation bills. Then there will be time for the consideration of such matters.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Harry Baldwin, manager of Paine Finckelstein Co., is ill at his home with typhoid fever. While his condition is not considered serious, the nature of the fever is such that he may be unable to attend to his work for some months. He is being attended by Dr. W. F. McManis—Maui News.

JURY YET INCOMPLETE

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Shortly after 2 p. m. yesterday the Johnson murder case was continued until Monday at 10 a. m., the jurors already passed for cause having at the close of the morning session been excused until that time. The eleven are as follows, and, at the stage reached, at least eight of them will stay to try the case: Wentworth M. Buchanan, John Coffee, Julian D. Harries, Chas. J. Ludwigsen, Harry Lyman, T. H. Petrie, Chas. H. Pfeiffer, O. C. Swain, S. A. Walker, John Waterhouse and E. O. White.

At the morning session Chas. W. Booth was excused for cause, also J. W. McGuire, and David Notley, as a client of Mr. Peters, excused by consent. O. C. Swain waived for cause, the prosecution waived its next challenge and Mr. Harrison challenged H. E. Gares. Julian D. Harries passed for cause and Mr. Harrison challenged Wm. Buckle. Heinrich Gumpfer could not write English and was excused. Chas. H. Pfeiffer passed for cause, the prosecution waived its next challenge. Haughton, this exhausted the panel and, with eleven men in the box passed for cause, the prosecution had one challenge and the defense three challenges remaining.

Judge Lindsay ordered the drawing of a special venire of 25 jurors, the fourth so far, returnable on Monday morning.

Accordingly, at 2 p. m., the following names were drawn: O. K. Walker, U. S. Hagerup, Chas. G. Cooper, Eugene M. Campbell, A. M. Mellis, Wm. F. Wilson, Richd. Weedon, Bernard Wagoner, Jacob Lando, B. F. Beardmore, L. C. King, John H. Drew, Fred, Niemann, S. F. Rice, Wm. B. Foster, D. G. Styne, Thomas Gill, Jas. N. Taggard, Willard E. Brown, Thos. D. Stroup, Jas. McCabe, H. P. Roth, Wm. E. Kimball, John A. Johnson and Andreas Nelson.

A jury ought to be obtained at Monday morning's session.

CAMPBELL WILL CASE.

Before Judge Lindsay yesterday morning there was a hearing on the construction of the will of James Campbell, Messrs. Stanley, Dunne, Robertson, Thompson, Clemons and Watson, variously representing the parties interested, were in attendance. The bill and the answers were read, when the court ordered briefs to be filed within ten days by Mr. Dunne for Princess Kawanakoa, Mr. Peters for the Campbell minors and Mr. Watson for the Kawanakoa minor, reply briefs within five days thereafter and then closing briefs by the first-mentioned within five days more.

THE DREDGER CASE.

The Supreme Court constituted by Chief Justice Frear, Justice Wilder and Circuit Judge De Bolt in place of Justice Hartwell yesterday heard the motion of defendants to quash the writ of error in the case of Territory of Hawaii vs. Cotton Bros. & Co. The writ is intended to void Judge Lindsay's order granting a new trial, a jury having awarded the Territory \$25,000 for the loss of a dredger while under lease to defendants. Judge Gear had previously cabied an order for a new trial from San Francisco, following this up with a written opinion filed after his term of office had expired.

S. H. Derby argued for the motion, the gist of his contention being that the writ was a collateral attack which, according to the books, could not be maintained.

Attorney General Peters denied that Judge Gear had jurisdiction when he made his order, hence the theory of collateral attack fell to the ground. Judge Gear's opinion, even if valid, contained no judgment or order but merely said that a new trial "should be allowed." Judge Lindsay did not have the record before him when he ordered a new trial, and was without any jurisdiction whatever in the case. Mr. Peters contended that the decision of the Supreme Court already rendered was entirely conclusive of the issues.

Mr. Derby made a brief reply, when the case was taken as submitted.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT CHANGES

Changes in the personnel of the United States Supreme Court are of such comparatively infrequent occurrence, and the tribunal itself is one of such power and dignity, that the retirement of a member always attracts attention. Mr. Justice Brown, who has tendered his resignation to the President, has served on the bench a little over a decade and a half, having been appointed by President Harrison in 1890. The vacancy was offered to Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, formerly Attorney General, but declined. It has been suggested that more than one vacancy may be looked for in the near future. Two of the present members have passed the age of three score and ten, and one of these, Chief Justice Fuller, has been for some time looked upon as likely to seek relief from the labor of his office, which he has now held eighteen years. Mr. Justice Harlan, the senior in length of service, has sat on the bench for nearly three decades, but he is still a vigorous man. The question of the succession to the bench is naturally attracting attention now, because recent decisions of the court on many questions have been very close and some new legislation of special importance is likely to come up for consideration.—Bradstreet's.

Col. Thompson, owner of the St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch, and wife, are visiting in the city and are guests at the Alexander Young Hotel. Col. Thompson is enthusiastic over Honolulu. He is a close friend of President Roosevelt.

MOLOKANS HESITATING

It is well known that all the Molokans who were expected to settle on the Kapaa lands on Kauai did not come to the islands, but they will get here in time. There is still correspondence between Land Commissioner Pratt and Captain P. A. Demens, of Los Angeles, who has acted as a sort of guide, philosopher and friend for the Russian secretaries, and there is hope that many more will come. In the Alameda's mail, Commissioner Pratt received the following letter from Captain Demens: Los Angeles, Cal., March 14, 1906. Mr. Jas. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, Honolulu.

My Dear Sir: I have your favor of the second instant. I did not cable, as you know. Upon the receipt of your letter, I had to consult with the leaders of the various factions of the Molokans now here before I could answer. To make the situation clear, I must state that there are about fifteen hundred Molokans here now, divided into some five or six factions of various sizes. Only two have located—ones, of about fifteen families so far, in Lower California, Mexico; another on Kapaa, Kauai. Of the latter, about twenty-five families are still here, waiting for various reasons, mostly for the balance of their families now on the way from Russia to arrive, so as to go to Kauai together.

KNOCKING THE ISLANDS.

All the remainder, some two hundred and fifty families, are yet without land. Since you have been here, their several leaders have been to inspect many lands offered to them in the States and in Mexico, but so far none were accepted. After each trip they came to me, and I know positively that everything inspected so far has been rejected.

I am sure that they hold the islands as a reserve, waiting to hear from those already on Kapaa. I fully understand the position they take, as there was and is no end of the hardest kind of work put up against the islands by everybody. Besides, some of the leaders are selfish and pursue their own personal interests.

They are offered all kinds of graft by the promoters of the various land schemes, and are loath to give up these inducements. I have nothing special to offer to anybody, and am very cautious and conservative in all my statements to them. I do not force the issue, and let them have their own time.

All these leaders assure me they are going to inspect the Hakalau lands, and the islands in general—three of them were so sure about it that I wrote to Mr. George Ross in San Francisco a couple of days ago to be ready for a delegation at any time.

LEADERS GRAFTING.

And I believe that such a move will materialize shortly. At the same time I am not sure of anything, as at any time some of them may be bought by these promoters, and may accept land elsewhere.

You may act as you deem best. I can not become responsible for what these people here may undertake. I am absolutely sure that there will be enough people from there and from Russia direct to occupy Kapaa as per agreement with you and Spalding—but beyond that I can not guarantee anything, especially as the price of land and the contracts with the plantations have to be made in each case separately, and you know yourself what that means and what an amount of time and hard work it requires.

It happened so that I knew the general character of all the lands inspected by them so far, and could conscientiously advise them against accepting them. And they listened to me. As all I care for is their welfare, should they find something I consider as advantageous as your lands, I will advise them to accept, no matter where it is. I do not believe they will buy anything without my approval. I will be impartial and faithful to their interests. That has been, and is my position on the subject.

PLEA FOR TIME.

At the same time, I still believe that on account of their financial position and the high prices of lands in really desirable locations on the mainland, your islands offer them the best they can hope to get. Therefore, I am of the opinion that all of them will go there yet, if you have the patience and do not force the issue. Yours very truly,

(Signed) P. A. DEMENS.

"I had asked Captain Demens to cable me concerning the coming of the rest of the Molokans from Los Angeles," said Land Commissioner Pratt, reading this letter, "which is what he refers to here. As to his plea not to force the issue, I told him in my last letter that I could not undertake to hold any land for any particular people for any length of time. Our lands are in demand, as you know."

"I understand that Captain Demens is still in correspondence with Molokans in Russia who desire to find homes in America."

Captain Demens, an ex-Russian nobleman, is now in the lumber business in Los Angeles, and has acted for the Molokans in all the negotiations with these people. From his letter it is apparent that he still hopes to direct this tide of emigration to Hawaii, although he wants time in which to do it.

WOUNDS, BRUISES AND BURNS.

By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries, causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness and prevents any danger of blood poisoning. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Beason, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.