

# REPUBLIC IN RUSSIA WITHIN A YEAR KOREANS TO WILL MAKE

## Monarchy Will Be Relentlessly Crushed.

"The revolution in Russia has just begun. It is not over, nor are the revolutionists being subdued, as is thought in America. This spring will see ninety million peasants supporting the demand for a constitution, guaranteeing free speech, universal suffrage, liberty of the press and republican forms of government. This year will mark an epoch in the political history of the civilized world."

This is the situation in Russia as outlined by Dr. Nicholas Russel, who has just returned from the Orient and who has been in close touch with the revolutionary leaders of his native land. Dr. Russel has been working among the Russian prisoners in Japan ever since the fall of Port Arthur, sowing the seeds which he expects to produce for his native country full civil and religious liberty. He is not in sympathy with the anarchy preached by Count Tolstoy, nor with the nihilism of violence practised by the terrorists, but he is a revolutionist, a constitutionalist and a leader in the agitation which is sweeping today through Russia and which will, in his opinion, result in a government of the people and by the people before another year has passed.

"The people of America evidently think that the revolution in Russia is over," Dr. Russel said. "I tell you it is only beginning. As for the success of our cause, we have not the slightest doubt. If a house is burned down the only thing is to rebuild it in the fashion you prefer. The Russian political house is destroyed, it has gone forever, and the question now is, what kind will we replace it with? This will be decided by our constitutional assembly."

**THE PEOPLE'S WORK.**  
This assembly will be of the people. Our constitution will be drawn up by the people. All the radicals of Russia have come together and are a single unit in their demand for a constitution which will draw up the constitution of our government. We want no constitution given us, we will make it for ourselves, the people not the oligarchy. All the reformers are further united on the point that this constitutional assembly shall be called on the principle of a general, secret and equal vote. There are to be no limitations placed on the assembly, which will deal as it sees fit with the problems before it. In the rebuilding of such a huge state there will be many difficult problems and complicated questions, and these can be only solved by the utmost freedom of discussion by the press and perfect freedom in debate and speech.

**WILL OVERTHROW MONARCHY.**  
This demand for such an assembly is not, of course, recognized by the government, which must be crushed physically as completely as it is now crushed morally. The present Russian oligarchy must disappear. Already they have lost all control of the ship of state, which is drifting without a compass toward the rocks. The efforts to put down the revolutionists are ridiculous. The confidence of the people toward the rulers has gone forever and with it all the power they formerly possessed. The monarchy will be overthrown.

"The people are a unit for a federal republic. The only question heretofore has been the disposition of the troops. Now the number of the loyal troops is dwindling and recruits are going over to the revolutionary side. The power has passed from the government to the people."

**ALL RUSSIA ARMING.**  
There may seem to be a lull in the movement at present, but it is the receding for the moment to take a better jump. Throughout Russia, the Peasants' League, numbering ninety million, are awaiting the coming of spring to declare themselves and all Russia is arming in readiness for the struggle, a struggle which will only come through the interference of the oligarchy with our plans. Ours is not a party of bloodshed, but we are prepared to defend ourselves if interfered with. We will act as if there were no Czar, no oligarchy, and the onus for bloodshed will rest on those attacking us. We will act only as free men, free to print what we will, free to speak our minds, free to come and go at our pleasure and form our government and prepare our constitution as we see fit.

**WORKING FROM BELOW.**  
The promised reforms of the government, their edicts and concessions we treat as waste paper. Our mission is to work from the people, from below, not from the top. We recognize no power on the part of the present government to grant us anything. The real government of Russia today is the League of Leagues, which is the name the revolutionists have adopted, and it is, as it says, a league made up of all the leagues, united in the common purpose of securing a constitution. We are opening the eyes of the people to their condition and they see now where they stand. The power of the people is the capital in our bank and it is growing. On that capital we can draw and our credit is without limit.

**CZAR'S PROMISES CHAFF.**  
We will accept nothing from the government. The oligarchy can offer us nothing and has not the confidence of the people any more in their good faith. If they offered to the people the chance of Paradise it would be thrown back in their face. The Duma is a farce. By accepting it the people would secure nothing, and at any rate the

promises of the Czar are as chaff. A rogue who has cheated you a hundred times and is at last cornered with his back to the wall will promise anything to escape, but would you believe him? No. The government is only making these promises of a constitution to quiet the people and save itself, but the people will not be quieted.

**GOVERNMENT BLOOD GUILTY.**  
"All the bloodshed in Russia, all the rioting and massacres are the work of the government. In their frenzy they are trying to set one race against another, one class against another, one religious denomination against another. The government newspapers are today printing articles to incite the murder of the Russian Jews, and the massacring of Armenians. Loyal officers and troops countenance these scenes of bloodshed, if they do not actually take part in them. In the cities the Black Hundreds are murdering the students, and in all parts of the empire assassins and thugs are in the pay of the government to kill and plunder. Why this is being done is plain to the students of events. The government wants to be able to point out to the wavering ones that the revolutionists are to blame for these disorders. When workmen are attacked in their demonstrations, when students are mobbed and murdered at their meetings, and troops are goaded into open revolt, and there is fighting on the streets and behind barbed wire, the government point to it as what may be expected after they have been done away with. The revolutionists have heretofore been only on the defensive and the government could stop all the bloodshed by simply withholding its hand."

**OUR AMERICAN MODEL.**  
"The salvation of Russia will be the adoption of a constitution along the lines of that of the United States, with some necessary improvements. The fathers of this country started out well, but they could not foresee the events a century ahead, and we will profit by the mistakes we can see. The United States will be our model but we will incorporate some of the features of the Swiss, New Zealand and Canadian constitutions, which are the freest countries and the best governed in the world today. The Russian republic will be in existence very shortly."

**JAPANESE WERE FRIENDLY.**  
"My work in Japan has been among the Russian prisoners there. I owe thanks to the Japanese government and the Japanese people for the success of my work, for they gave me every opportunity to accomplish it and were very friendly towards my mission."

There were 5,500 Russians in Japan and of these 60,000 today are scattered throughout Russia and working for constitutionalism. The seeds I sowed among the Russian prisoners are bearing fruit in this way. The sentiment for freedom I found among most of the men and a few of the officers."

**MUTINY IS RAMPANT.**  
"The officers have little weight, however. They are hated by the men, who never lost a chance at bayoneting and shooting the leaders who had misled them. The same thing was found among the sailors, who mutinied and threw the officers overboard. There is no discipline in the Russian army now, the men openly deriding their commanders and openly talking sedition. "Most of them did not know that they were to go into active service until they heard the bullets sing around them. The war was not between the Russian people and the Japanese and our party owes a great debt to Japan for defeating our bitterest enemy, the Russian oligarchy. The Russian soldiers did not know the cause of the war, they did not wish to fight and, as a matter of fact, they did not fight."

**WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.**  
"One point closely in connection with my mission is the outbreak in Vladivostok, where the revolutionists were in possession for eight days. That was not the result of my propaganda, as the troops among whom I worked boarded the train as soon as they landed there and were scattered through the country. I regret that I did not know of the revolt of that garrison, for if I had I would have gone there and we would have held Vladivostok a free town until this day. The communication with that place was very poor, however, and it was all over before I heard of it. I wanted to land on Russian soil, from which I have been a political exile for thirty years."

**PEACE FOR MANCHURIA.**  
"There need be no fear of further Russian aggression in Manchuria, nor need Japan look for any retaliation for the defeat she administered to that power. What will soon be the government in Russia will feel only gratitude toward the country which freed her. The Russian Army in the Far East is now more of a menace to its own government than to China or Japan, and I believe if the Russian government could wipe it off the face of the earth, kill every man in it, they would gladly do so. They are in the position of the man who holds the bear's tail, afraid to hang on and afraid to let go. If they leave the Manchurian army where it is it will be in revolt away from their reach and if they dis-

posed it at home it will swell the ranks of the revolutionists. This is the position Russia is in."

**— WARNING TO NATIONS.**  
"This plight of the Russian government should be a warning to all countries. A nation now has to keep abreast of the times and there are monarchical countries falling behind. Great Britain shows the world an example of how the aristocracy can lead. There the aristocracy is always in front, taking the initiative in reforms, not acting as a brake on the advance of their country. And the recent election there shows the political upheaval there is now in the world, when a strong conservative government goes down before Liberalism and Labor. It was a brilliant victory."

**MARKS AN EPOCH.**  
"I expect the Russian revolution to mark an epoch in the world's history, and go down to time with the events of 1789 and 1848. There will be a great remodeling in the United States in the next election, another political upheaval. Neither of the great parties can continue in their present shape, and the great voice of the people will assert itself. It is in the air and will certainly manifest itself. In Europe and the United States the material for reform has been stored and requires only a spark to set it all in conflagration."

Dr. Russel's opinion of the Russian leaders of whom Americans have heard much and from whom they have become accustomed to look for much, is an eye-opener.

**DE WITTE NOT TRUSTED.**  
"De Witte is a clever man but utterly unscrupulous and unprincipled. None in Russia honor him and none of the reformers trust in his promises or look to him to remedy conditions."

"Count Tolstoy is a theoretical anarchist, seeking to convince every Russian individually that all forms of government are wrong. He is highly respected, but much too radical for the reformers. As a help in disturbing the present government he has been powerful, but he can not help in the reconstruction. He is an impracticable visionary."

**DR. RUSSEL WILL GO.**  
The Doctor will stay in Hawaii only so long as it takes him to dispose of his interests here. He wants to be somewhere close at hand when the time comes for him to be on the scene in Russia and until that time he will probably live in Japan. All his holdings in Hawaii are to be put on the market at once and with that object in view he will take the next steamer for his home at Oahu.

## BUSINESS INCREASING AT THE VOLCANO HOUSE



THE VOLCANO HOUSE.

The annual meeting of the Kilauea Volcano House Company was held yesterday afternoon and the following officers were re-elected: R. W. Shingle, president; C. L. Wight, vice president; L. A. Thurston, secretary; R. H. Trent, treasurer; J. A. Kennedy, auditor. George Lycurgus continues as manager of the Volcano House property.

The reports showed that since Mr. Lycurgus took hold of the proposition there has been a marked increase in prosperity. The report of Treasurer Trent is as follows:

The volume of business for this year shows a goodly increase over former recent years, and doubtless the net gain of \$4257.80 will prove a pleasing showing to all interested. In this place I might say that the net results would have been even better but for the fact that, while extensive repairs and improvements were being made in the early part of the year, quite a large company of working men were housed and fed without any account being kept of the expense, which would properly be chargeable to improvements and additions.

During the year the sum of \$2100 was used to retire that amount of outstanding bonds, leaving a present indebtedness on bond account of \$4800. Of these outstanding bonds, \$1200 are now held by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. and \$3600 by Mr. George Lycurgus.

A floating indebtedness of \$942.12 owing at the beginning of the year has all been paid off, and the sum of \$2794.94 expended in making sundry repairs, additions and improvements. A

new cottage has been built, the hotel repainted and refurbished, additions made to the water supply, much needed improvements made in the steam bath outfit, and many other desirable changes effected.

These large expenditures made it necessary for the company to secure cash advances in order to meet its obligations. Mr. Lycurgus provided the required funds, loaning the money at seven per cent interest on open account. There is owing him at the present time, including interest to December 31, the sum of \$6180.07.

Your Treasurer is pleased to record his belief that with its present equipment, and under the efficient management of Mr. Lycurgus, the Volcano House bids fair to become a successful institution. With the continued kindly cooperation of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, and unshaded efforts in Honolulu to keep people, both tourist and local, going that way, it is even possible that long hoped-for dividends on stock shares may yet become a reality. Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD H. TRENT, Treasurer.

Honolulu, February 23, 1906.

## JAPANESE ARE HOSTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Kuchitori, Sweet Chestnuts—Fishballs  
Gohan-Ocha.....Rice, tea  
Kono-mono.....Pickled vegetables  
Sake, Cocktails, Whisky, Wine, Beer.  
The dishes were as wonderful as the

Japanese names by which they were announced. It was an interesting sight to watch haole attempt to use the chopsticks, for despite Mrs. Shiozawa's instruction few of the foreign guests mastered the art. The dishes were a revelation of Oriental culinary skill and the guests did ample justice to all.

Early in the courses Marshal Hendry, on behalf of Mr. Mochitsuki, stated that the dinner was given for the Hawaii Promotion Committee. It was to show that the Japanese had an attraction in the way of social dinners with accompaniments of Geisha dancing and the Japanese hoped the Promotion Committee would take cognizance of the matter.

Chairman McCandless responded and said that the dinner was something unusual and he had no doubt the committee would take pleasure in adding it to the list of attractions for visitors. He hoped that tourists would come here in larger numbers than ever before and hoped that not one, but two or three additional steamships would be put on the run to Honolulu.

Among other speakers during the evening was Mr. Breckons, who told something about the club, of which he is an honorary member. He spent almost every Sunday afternoon on the club's premises with his daughter and often with his family, finding it a pleasant place for a day's outing. It was an ideal place for strangers. The matter of inviting the Promotion Committee was an idea of his and, with Mr. Mochitsuki, he had called on Secretary Wood and extended the invitation, and he was gratified that there was such a unanimous response.

Then came a call for Mr. Mochitsuki. That worthy host set word back from the kitchen, whence came the savory dishes, that he was extremely busy and that he had induced Mr. Shiozawa to act for him. The guests insisted and soon the host put in an appearance and made a brief speech. He apologized for the poor dishes set before the guests (a form of speech, so Mr. Shiozawa explained, which was essentially the essence of Japanese politeness), but hoped they would retain a good memory of the feast. Mr. Mochitsuki's health was then drunk in cups of hot sake.

Then a request was made for "Mamma" Mochitsuki. She set word back that she had already met the ladies in the parlor and therefore her duty was done. However, she was induced to come to the table and she, too, made a little speech, thanking her guests for deigning to partake of their little feast. Other speakers during the evening were Collector of Customs Stackable, Mr. Rhodes for the press, and Mr. Shiozawa.

Following the feast, the guests repaired to the main parlor and the band and watched some pretty dancing by geisha girls, who were costumed in the most fetching of brilliant colored kimono. The entertainment lasted until late in the evening, a source of enjoyment throughout to the numerous guests.

There is a certainty that the Promotion Committee will add Japanese dinners to the list of general attractions for tourists.

Passports were issued yesterday to Dr. Hargood and to Francis Day, the purpose of each of these gentlemen being to travel in Japan. Dr. Hargood will sail for the Orient on the Korea, leaving here next Thursday.

## BE HANGED

Yesterday Attorney General Peters received a wireless message from Deputy Milverton, at Hilo, informing that six of the Koreans accused of beating another Korean to death had been convicted of murder in the first degree, and the seventh, Han Sang Wan, had been found guilty of murder in the second degree. The five who will be hanged are Shim Ming Ok, Kank Yong Bok, Wo Ming Sook, Chang Phee Yuel and Kim Yong Yes.

The defendants in this case were employed on Kakaia plantation and belong to the first importation of laborers from the Hermit Kingdom. The murdered man was one of their own kind and was suspected of having robbed one of the defendants of \$56. He was accused of the theft and threatened and to avoid trouble, he made a dash for the case. The men were seen running by County Supervisor Fernandez, who was informed by a police officer standing near, that the crowd was chasing another Korean with the intention of whipping him.

When they caught him they began treating him after the most approved methods of the Spanish Inquisition, slashing him with knives and then rubbing salt into the wounds. When the supply of salt was exhausted they tried soy with good results. In order to brace the man for further punishment they would administer an occasional glass of wine. Afterwards they put a rope around his neck and drew him up until his toes barely touched the ground. When he was lowered he confessed the theft and added that he had lost the money gambling.

So far as his personal feelings went he might as well have kept his secret, for the men began to chastise him and did not stop until he was dead. Then they promptly walked to Honokaa and surrendered to the deputy sheriff, who placed them under arrest and moved them to Hilo. After being placed in jail several of them developed beri beri and one was sent to the hospital. They went to the courthouse on crutches and on canes, according to the condition of the men.

They were without funds and Carl Smith was appointed by the court to defend them. The case was called on Friday, and the convictions secured largely through confessions made by all the accused to Chester A. Doyle.

The next important trial will be that of Honjo and Fujisaki, two men charged with murder in the first degree. They were the companions of Morita Kizo, who was convicted of murder last week. This is the case in which Detective Doyle figured prominently in securing the evidence on which Morita was convicted and Fujisaki indicted.

## TO NATIONALIZE ALL QUARANTINE

What appears to be a national quarantine law is now in course of progress through the House. The Committee of that body on Interstate and Foreign Commerce decided by a vote of 11 to 2 on Wednesday to report favorably a substitute for the Williams bill to extend federal control of quarantine. This bill is substantially the same as the amended Mallory bill reported by the Senate Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, though with some amendments. One of these extends the control of the federal government over interstate quarantine. Another provides that when the federal government acquires property for quarantine purposes the states shall release all rights to the property when the purchase price is paid. The bill provides for the establishment of four harbors of refuge, of which Dry Tortugas is to be one. The quarantine system is to be administered by the secretary of the Treasury through the public health and marine hospital service. To carry out the purposes of the bill an appropriation of \$500,000 is provided. With the passage of such a measure as that the authorities ought to be much better able to prevent the spread of disease than under a system of local control.—Bradstreet's.



It's an easy job for the barber to part the hair on a head like this. It's just as easy to prevent baldness if you only do the right thing. Baldness is almost always a sure sign of neglect; it is the story of neglected dandruff.

Dandruff is untidy, unnecessary, and unhealthy. **Ayer's Hair Vigor** cures dandruff and prevents baldness. You save your hair and you are spared the annoyance of using clothing.

It also stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow thick and long. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Be sure you get **AYER'S Hair Vigor**. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

## WILL MAKE JUTE BAGS

"I will go to San Francisco and look into the manufacture of jute bags in San Quentin prison myself," said High Sheriff Henry yesterday. "If I can arrange to get away before the time comes."

The High Sheriff means, by that, that he will go up and inspect the jute mill at San Quentin prison, California, before the meeting of the Legislature next year, if he can manage the trip. If the plan is feasible, it is the purpose of Governor Carter, when the next Legislature meets, to take steps to establish a prison factory in Oahu jail for the manufacture of jute bags by the three hundred or more prisoners there. To this end, the Governor had some correspondence with the California prison authorities before he went away, and High Sheriff Henry is still in correspondence with the same people relative to the project.

The matter of the employment of prison labor has been a problem that caused a lot of worry to the local authorities. This has been added to, lately, by bringing into the Territorial penitentiary of felons heretofore confined on the outer islands, and whose labor was used for road work there. There are now in the prison upward of three hundred convicts, and if these can not find employment of course they will be a heavy burden on the tax payers. At the same time, it is necessary that they shall find some employment that will not bring them into competition with free labor.

The question was threshed out at the last session of the Legislature, only to be shelved for the time being and to come up at the next session as one of the recurring troubles. It was temporarily settled, last time, by the decision that the prisoners should do the heavy work in the quarries, and that the free laborers should do the road work. But there is not employment in the quarries for three hundred prisoners, even if it were desirable to put them all there.

And so the round goes. The authorities are of the opinion, however, that a jute factory would settle this problem once for all. It has done much toward a settlement in California, making San Quentin prison a revenue producer, and the same thing is possible here. For there is a heavy demand for jute bags in the islands—a demand that would find a factory in the prison could never meet.

## "THE HILO KICKER" MAKES HIS KICK

The Hilo Kicker, who seems to prefer to be otherwise nameless, has called down the High Sheriff in the following letter, received on the last Kinohau. Hilo, Hawaii, March 21, 1906.

High Sheriff Henry, Honolulu.

Sir: Your taking away our prison gang was a terrible blow to Hilo. As if our cup of misery was not filled to overflowing, but you must add to it.

One of the sights of Hilo to tourists was the Hilo Jail—the morning guard mount—the starting out to work of the prisoners followed by galling guns and prison keepers armed with blunderbusses to shoot down any poor case who did not keep step according to prison tactics—it was all very thrilling.

You have deprived Hilo of a large number of citizens. It is well known that one-half of the population has left for California and Oregon to seek work; the balance are in jail or fast going there for want of employment. What are you going to do about it?

It was reported around town this morning that the two Oregon editors were taking their meals at the jail at the expense of the Territorial government. Why is this allowed? Can we get what's left of the community to do the same? We are all just as hard pushed.

Jim Stacker used to tell the people in his paper to go to Demosthenes for their Sunday dinner, but he always went to Hilo and took his snikers and coffee—all same common folks. But the snikers were too much for Jim. He died, editorially.

Well, I suppose Honolulu is as hard up for citizens as Hilo, but we do think that no favor should be shown. The two Oregon editors should have been sent down. They would have been great drawing cards for the Orpheum or Kaimuki.

For what you have done for Hilo, may the Lord forgive you! I can not. Yours truly,

THE HILO KICKER.

Acting Governor Atkinson, Attorney General Peters and Auditor Fisher are considering the problem of witness fees in criminal cases, the Legislature having refused an appropriation for that purpose. It is a costly thing for witnesses who have to travel from one island to another or from end to end of an island.

Bishop & Co. yesterday deposited another \$100,000 of the new loan money in the treasury. The sale of the \$75,000 loan realized \$78,971.60. A premium on the transfer from New York to San Francisco made \$400.02 and interest \$101.36 more, bringing the total up to \$79,472.98. Nine of the money has yet been expended.

## WHOOPING COUGH

The quick relief afforded by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in cases of whooping cough, makes it a favorite with the mothers of small children. This remedy liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.