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—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2811

CANNON IS NOT DEAD AGAINST REFUNDING BILL

Fair Chance It Will Go Through—Immigration Bill Was Guarded on Behalf of Hawaii—Good Work Done.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—The

great fight of the last ten days, from the Hawaiian standpoint of interest, has been over the immigration bill. It has resulted in a situation fairly satisfactory to the Islands. The only question now is whether the bill can be kept in the desirable shape it has been agreed to by the House Immigration Committee.

There have been two matters, over which Judge F. M. Hatch has been working. One was to have a provision in the educational test, excepting Hawaii and, incidentally, the Philippines and Porto Rico, if that was desired. The other was to have changed a provision which prohibits governments from aiding immigrants in any particular. The first matter had been pretty well settled, as far as the House Immigration Committee is concerned, when I wrote my last letter. Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, who has the House bill in charge, agreed to make an exception in favor of Hawaii with reference to the educational test and the bill had been returned in committee to conform to Judge Hatch's request.

There is a good deal of support behind that provision. It will not prohibit Japanese, for instance, from coming into Hawaii, when they can not read, but it will prevent them going from Hawaii to the mainland, if they can not read. That phase of the situation is, of course, entirely satisfactory to Hawaiian interests, but especially to the Californians, who are being strenuously urged to bar the Japanese

as effectually as they have barred the Chinese.

AZORES PROJECT SAVED.

The Immigration Committee made several changes in the bill, taking the enacting clause of the Dillingham bill as the basis, because, for parliamentary reasons, it will be easier to get the measure into conference, after the House has passed it. But the committee has also agreed to change the prohibitory clause about aiding immigrants so that it will prohibit "for foreign governments". That is regarded as entirely satisfactory to Hawaii, as a territorial government is not a foreign government and the language will not interfere with the Azores project.

The bill with those two changes, desired for Hawaii, has been agreed to in committee and the printed text will probably be out some time today. The attitude of the House Committee generally is very gratifying to those who are interested in Hawaiian affairs and apparently there is no danger of those two particular clauses being modified in the House. Some work has already been done in the Senate against the time when the bill gets into conference. Judge Hatch, as well as Delegate Kalaniana'ole and Mr. McClellan, both of whom have been cooperating to their utmost to have the legislation shaped up in acceptable form, have talked with Senators Dillingham and Lodge, both of whom are members of the Senate Immigration Committee, and with Senator Forsaker and other good friends of the Islands. They see no objection to the clauses accepted by the House Committee. Probably Senators

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TRIANGULAR OCEAN LINE

A triangular steamship service from San Francisco to San Pedro to Honolulu and back again to San Francisco is the proposition which the Hawaii Promotion Committee will lay before the Oceanic Steamship Company, in the form of a suggestion for the increase of tourist business between the Coast and the Hawaiian Islands.

This was one of the principal items of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Promotion Committee, and seemed to be favored by all present. At the suggestion of Mr. Smith the Secretary was instructed to lay the matter immediately before the steamship officials. The discussion arose over a statement from George W. R. King, recently returned from Southern California, who told Chairman McCandless that Miss Whitlock, the Committee's representative in Southern California, was doing a lot of work for Hawaii. She stated to Mr. King that she could send fifty tourists every once in a while to Honolulu from San Pedro direct, if there was a steamer available from the Southern California port.

Chairman McCandless thought it would be a benefit to Southern California and Honolulu if a three-cornered steamship route were established on a San Francisco-San Pedro-Honolulu run, taking in the Alameda, and possibly the Mariposa, which is now on the Tahiti run. The sentiment of the Committee was that the Oceanic company would no doubt prove loyal to San Francisco. Mr. Smith suggested it would be wise to present the matter to the Oceanic company from this end of the line, and point out what would seem to be an advantage to the company.

Mr. Spalding suggested that whatever be done the Committee express its appreciation of the disaster which has befallen San Francisco and show that the new triangular plan is not proposed to take away business from San Francisco, but to assist the company and California to maintain its ocean business. It was stated at the meeting that at present people were not making San Francisco their headquarters owing to its lack of hotel accommodations. Mr. Smith said that if Honolulu did not get its full quota of tourists this coming season it would be because of San Francisco's circumstances. The Committee thought that the triangular plan meant independent business.

SECRETARY WOOD'S REPORT.

Secretary Wood's regular weekly report on promotion business was as follows:

The yachts participating in the first race across the Pacific are in port. The news of their arrival has been sent out by cablegram and letter, reaching every part of the world. Each mail brings in a large number of newspaper clippings referring to the event.

The start from San Pedro was well photographed and many of the views will be reproduced throughout the country, so that for another month at least, clippings referring to the great race, will be coming in. We will have enough to fill a fair sized scrap album. I have sent out copies of the logs of the Lurline and Anemone to the secretary of every Yacht Club in the United States and England and will forward the La Paionna's log by the next mail. The excursion of the Southern California Editorial Association is being well worked up. By the last mail I received a letter from Mr. Arthur Holliday, official photographer of the Los Angeles Examiner, stating that he would make one of the party, also saying that the cartoonist of the Examiner, Mr. R. C. Springer, would make the trip. When the large metropolitan papers show such an interest in the matter, we may rest assured of receiving extended and widely published write-ups of the Association's outing.

Our circular letter to bankers, with which we enclosed a copy of the Lyster letter, is winning out in splendid shape and will unquestionably be the means of bringing a large number of visitors to Honolulu during the coming season. Every mail brings answers asking for further particulars, hotel rates, etc.

Mr. James H. Peabody, president of the First National Bank of Canon City, Colorado, writes under date of June 25th:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of June 1st with enclosures, which I have read with considerable interest. And desiring to hear and know more of the beautiful country in which you are located, I beg to ask that you send me your illustrated folder and such other literature bearing upon the climatic conditions and resources of your country, for the receipt of which I beg to sincerely thank you in advance."

"I hope that I may be in attendance at your Floral Parade on February 22nd, 1907."

Tom Richardson, manager of the Portland Commercial Club, writes under date of June 19th:

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JOHN E. BUSH PASSES OFF

John E. Bush died at 7:30 o'clock last evening after an illness lasting about a week. He was born where the Library now stands, at Hotel and Alakea streets, Feb. 15, 1842, hence was in his 65th year. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the brain and a partial paralysis of the left side. He was in a comatose condition yesterday and died without recovering consciousness. The funeral will be from the house, Hotel, near Punchbowl street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, interment in Makiki cemetery. Elder Williams, of the Seventh Day Adventists, will conduct the services. Rev. H. H. Parker, of Kawaiahao church, may deliver an address in Hawaiian.

Mr. Bush was married twice. His first wife, deceased, was Mary Ann Peters, by whom he had several children, four of whom are yet living. In 1884 he married Mary Julia Glenney, Rev. Henry Parker performing the ceremony. She accompanied Mr. Bush to and from Samoa in 1887. By his last marriage the following children survive: Mrs. Otto Berndt, Miss Kulia K. Bush, John E. Bush, Jr., Adeline K. Bush, George Herbert Bush, Rosie K. Bush, Bernice K. Bush, Violet Victoria Bush and Winnifred K. Bush. Miss Julie Bush arrived yesterday morning from Maui on the steamer Claudine. She had gone to Maui as court reporter and had to leave her duties to attend her father in his last moments. Before she went away Mr. Bush was apparently in fair health, although he had been somewhat feeble for the past year. He had insisted on doing work about the grounds of his premises on Hotel street and in this probably hastened on the malady. He was attended by Dr. Augur.

Mr. Bush's death removes a Hawaiian from the community who has played an important part in its affairs through the reign of King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani, the Republic of Hawaii and the Territorial form of government. In his early days he was a whaler seaman. He also learned the printing trade and was once foreman of the Hawaiian Gazette office. During the reign of Kalakaua, Mr. Bush sprang into prominence as a minister of two or three cabinets during which time he was an advocate of the immigration of Portuguese as laborers on the sugar estates, and was active in the cause of extending the authority of the King and the extension of the realm of the Hawaiian monarchy.

Since the overthrow of the monarchy Mr. Bush has not held public office save that of Hawaiian interpreter in the Circuit and Supreme courts in Honolulu, and he was regarded as an authority in matters affecting the Hawaiian language, and was therefore a valuable official.

HIS PUBLIC CAREER.

John E. Bush first became a minister of the cabinet of King Kalakaua on August 14, 1889, as Minister of the Interior in the Moreno cabinet. On August 19 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad interim. Under the premiership of Gibson he was appointed Minister of Finance, May 29, 1882, and Minister of the Interior, August 8, 1882. During the regime of Bush as Minister of the Interior Portuguese were obtained from the Azores and Madeira to work in the canefields of Hawaii. Mr. Bush was an early advocate of labor of this character and in his selection of Portuguese he was wise.

Mr. Bush was active in politics almost up to the time of his death. In 1892 he was exceedingly active and made many speeches, just prior to the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893, and was at one time arrested for criminal libel, these cases attracting much public attention.

Under the Territorial form of government Mr. Bush was a Home Ruler at first, and afterwards a Democrat. Later he became a Republican. In his later years he was Hawaiian interpreter in the First Circuit courts.

THE SAMOAN MISSION.

Probably one of the most interesting incidents in the career of Mr. Bush was his mission to Samoa in behalf of King Kalakaua to establish the Hawaiian king's Primacy of the Pacific by establishing his authority over Samoa. Mr. Bush was designated on that occasion as an ambassador. On December 23, 1886, the King commissioned Mr. Bush as minister plenipotentiary to the King of Samoa and the King of Tonga, and as high commissioner to the other independent chiefs and peoples of Polynesia.

The British steamer Explorer was purchased and fitted out as a Hawaiian warship and repaired the Kaimiloa. She was armed and made to appear as much like a man-of-war as possible. In fact she was the first and last warship of the Hawaiian monarchy. She cost \$20,000 to purchase and before the government was through with her ex-

THIRD TERM DISCLAIMED BY ROOSEVELT

President Again Asserts That He Will Not Be a Presidential Candidate for Another Term.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Roosevelt in a personal letter declares that he will not be a candidate again for the Presidency.

Recent dispatches from Washington indicate that Roosevelt is working for the nomination of William H. Taft in 1908, and the declaration of the President that he is not in the running for a third term lends color to the rumor that he is seeking to advance his friend. It is stated that he has abandoned all idea of Elihu Root being a candidate and he, among other Republican leaders, looking for the man who can beat Bryan out at the polls, for Roosevelt predicted the nomination of Bryan by the Democrats and sees in him the Republican nominee has to contend with.

"I believe," said a friend of the President, "that Theodore Roosevelt would crawl on his knees from the White House to the Capitol to see William H. Taft made President for eight years. I know something of the admiration entertains for him. In my opinion the President will not insist upon Taft going on the Supreme bench, although he feels that in the twenty-five years he might serve he would leave an indelible and honored mark upon its proceedings."

"He fears, however, that Vice-President Fairbanks has such a great stake toward the Presidency that Secretary Taft might fail for the nomination in 1908 and lose both positions, in either of which he believes he would be credited."

FRIGHTENED CZAR NOW YIELDS TO PARLIAMENT

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—The probability among the troops has caused the Emperor to accede to the 20th inst. of the parliament. In consequence numerous death sentences have been suddenly commuted.

In many of the provinces the prevailing conditions are anarchy.

For the second time the people have forced the Czar to accede to an even greater cost of lives and blood than in their revolution. It now remains to be seen whether the Emperor will remain true to his latest policy or be forced by his advisers to hold back the substance of the reforms as he attempted the granting of the constitution.

NOW THROUGH BOTH HOUSES

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate has passed the Deficiency Appropriation and Public Buildings bills.

The Public Buildings bill, which passed the House on June 27, has now been confirmed by the vote of the Senate.

RAISES STATUS OF CONCESSIONS

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Conference district court in China has been passed by the House.

ANOTHER STATE DECLARES

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—The state has endorsed Bryan as the nominee for the Presidency.

The 170-ton boat had cost the government about \$50,000. After lying about the harbor of Honolulu for years she was cut down a few years ago to a hulk and is now used as an oil hulk by the Pacific Oil Transportation Company.

Harold Sewall, formerly United States Minister to Hawaii, made an address before the Hawaiian Historical Society on May 11, 1906, in which he told the detail the story of the Bush mission to Samoa. He says that "his mission was described" as one of friendship and courtesy from one Polynesian monarch to another. Mr. Bush bore as a gift to the King of Samoa, the "Grand Order of the Royal Order of Oceania," an order especially instituted for Polynesian kings and chiefs. Mr. Bush was also to present the Samoan King with a carriage and span of horses. Mr. Bush was to express to Malietoa the regret of Kalakaua that any of his subjects should be in rebellion against him. Mr. Bush was cautioned to say that no expressions of regret or sympathy from the Hawaiian monarch were intended to mean any assistance on the part of Hawaii in case of trouble. Premier Gibson desired that Mr. Bush should go to Samoa in advance of the Kaimiloa, and looked about for a suitable vessel. The boat was made by boys from the Reform School and marines, and she carried 657.24 tons of goods.

On arrival at Apia by a mail in advance of the Kaimiloa, Mr. Bush proceeded with his task and received cordial reception from Malietoa soon after that he reported his mission to favorably consider a confederation with material to King Malietoa, if such a desirable to the Samoan.

WHERE IS PORTER?

Business Man and Wife Missing Since April 28.

Where is Kirk B. Porter and his bride?

Since April 28 they appear to have dropped out of sight and their whereabouts is unknown to their friends here. Mr. Porter is a mason and the fraternity in Honolulu have started a tracer for him.

Some time before the earthquake in San Francisco, or about the first of the year, Mr. Porter married Miss Edna May Brown. They went to the mainland on their honeymoon. At the time of the earthquake in San Francisco they had apartments at the Grand Hotel. The night before the disaster they went out to the Mission. Their effects were consumed by fire. On April 28, Mr. Porter wrote to the Porter Furniture Company of Honolulu, of which he is president, that he intended sending Mrs. Porter to Santa Cruz and he would remain on the ground to look after shipments of furniture for the company to Honolulu.

Since that date not a word has been received by his firm as to his whereabouts, nor have Mrs. Porter's relatives received any message from her. Relatives in the East, whom Mr. and Mrs. Porter were to visit, have written to Honolulu people inquiring as to the whereabouts of the Porters. Inquiries directed to Santa Cruz by Honolulu have elicited no information whatever concerning them. In fact, they have apparently been out of completely from their friends.

Up to last evening the Porter Furniture Co. had received no mail from Mr. Porter by the steamship Ventura, and still hope to hear since April 28.

THE TAHITI HURRICANE

Miss Henry Gives Vivid Details—A Mormon Prophecy.

Below is a graphic account of the Tahiti disaster consisting of extracts from a private letter, written by Miss Teaira Henry, a lady well known in Honolulu, now residing in Tahiti. The letter is dated May 24, 1906:

"You will doubtless have heard of the terrible cyclone that we have had here. It began at the Paumotu on the 6th February, and passed through those islands, destroying everything in its way, until the 7th, arriving here in the night, but was scattered, fortunately for us, on the 8th by a strong southerly wind, which saved Papeete from utter destruction. All along the waterfront the town is in ruins, and the beautiful street by the sea was broken up by the storm waves, so that the greater part of it is impassable for carriages.

"The postoffice and the American consulate were carried away by the sea, and the arsenal out on Fareute point, to the left of the bay, is entirely destroyed. But only one life was lost here in the disaster, that of the keeper of the quarantine station, out on the little islet of Motuata facing Papeete, who was a good swimmer, but was caught in a coconut tree as it fell into the sea which swept over the island.

"He was a Frenchman, married to a native woman, who was rescued by a sailor from off a floating log. Both of them might have been saved if people had gone out for them soon enough. Their own boat had drifted away before they noticed that it was gone.

"The beautiful district of Taiteira

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FOR THE