

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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CHANCE FOR HAWAIIAN INVESTORS.

If the new issue of Hawaiian bonds has to be marketed at a low figure, it would appear good business on the part of the local investors to do some bidding on them, or at least see that mainlanders are not allowed to secure local securities of the gilt-edge variety at too great a bargain. Not only would it be a good investment in itself for local trust companies or estates to buy local government bonds, but it would be a splendid evidence of the good faith of Hawaii in its own securities if local bidders were to come forward when the bonds are to be placed. The fact that Hawaii was in the market after the securities might also tend to raise the limit on the mainland bids.

That Treasurer Conkling is reporting correctly on the bond situation in his rather pessimistic letter is shown by the weekly financial letter of Henry Clews, who says of the money market:

"The stock market has been strangely backward in reflecting the betterment of conditions in the interior. This must be largely attributed to the absence of genuine leadership. The stock market is literally taking care of itself, and stagnation was increased by the fact that the vacation season is now at its height. Wall Street is not governed alone by crops and business, as in the case in the interior. Monetary conditions are an important influence. So, too, are international affairs. The money market reflects increasing business activity. Commercial paper is more plentiful. Time money is hardening and the increased demand for funds is being felt in all directions. According to the last statement of the national banks throughout the country loans are more than \$300,000,000 in excess of a year ago. Canada has begun to withdraw her balances from this center. Western and southern demands will shortly become more pressing, and there has been some expectation that Europe, owing to strained conditions there, would depend upon New York for gold in settlement of its obligations to South America. Easier conditions, however, are beginning to prevail in Europe. Germany has been paying a portion of her American loans, indicating partial relief of strain in that quarter, and in both Paris and London cheaper and more abundant money is reported. Among the reasons why New York has been less sanguine than the West is the tremendous output of new securities during the first six months of the year. While the distribution of these has been much more successful than might have been expected, nevertheless the local market is somewhat congested by such excessive offerings of high-grade securities. In time they will doubtless be distributed, but August is not generally considered a good investment month. In July the output of new securities was only about \$34,000,000, as against \$130,000,000 a year ago. This is an unusually small output, and proves the inability of the market to take any further new issues at this time."

THE ADVERTISER-CALL ACHIEVEMENT.

The Paradise of the Pacific, in its current number, gives unstinted praise to the latest wireless achievement, whereby Honolulu is brought into direct touch with the world through the Poulsen Wireless system and The Advertiser. Says the Paradise:

"The past month has seen the first long wireless messages exchanged between Honolulu and San Francisco. It is several years since the first short messages were transmitted by wireless. Now, however, by the aid of the Poulsen system, The Advertiser and the San Francisco Call have been able to exchange long messages, giving each other the news of the day from each end. The world has grown accustomed to wireless, but many people there are who cease not to wonder at the marvelous achievement. The telegraph and the telephone were marvels in their day—they are matters of course to the present generation. Civilized peoples are gradually coming to take the wireless in the same way. Here in Hawaii we are quite accustomed to an interisland service by wireless that has few interruptions. Electric storms sometimes prevent its use—but then storms often tear down wires and stop ordinary telegraph service, and during the present year the cable service between here and Japan was suspended for weeks by a break in the cable between Midway and Guam.

"It is probable that the wireless service will eventually become more reliable than the other. There is no chance in this service for the old familiar 'wires-are-down' excuse for not transmitting messages. In other words, the dependence on physical mechanism is less in the wireless system than in the other. At one or the other end of two points of communication, instruments may, of course, be damaged or demolished. But such an accident would be at a point where facilities were at hand for immediate repair. This would interrupt transmission for a much shorter period than the breaking of a telegraph wire in a long stretch of desert country, or the breaking of a cable in ocean depths a thousand miles, or as it might be, even thousands of miles, from where the nearest cable repair ship is stationed.

"The Advertiser-Call achievement marks the beginning of regular, close and cheap communication between Honolulu and her nearest neighbor, and is therefore an event of great importance. It brings attention in a striking manner to the progress made in wireless inventions, and gives good ground for hopes that the big problems, of preserving secrecy, insuring greater accuracy and even defying the mysterious atmospheric influences which now add uncertainty to the service, will eventually be solved. Many experts are working on them. In the day when wireless is perfected, telegraph wires and cables may be looked upon as obsolete and clumsy relics, put out of business like the stage coach by the railroad."

FEDERAL CONTROL AT MOLOKAI.

From every standpoint save that of sentiment, the suggestion reported to have come from Surgeon-General Blue that the control and maintenance of the Molokai settlement be taken over by the federal government and conducted under charge of the officers of the marine hospital service is an excellent one. Looking at the matter from a standpoint of dollars and cents, the Territory would be relieved of a tremendous burden, an expense wholly out of proportion to the size of the community. For the present period, the legislature of 1911 appropriated \$440,565 directly for the maintenance of the various institutions of Molokai and the institutions connected with the settlement, such as the maintenance of the Kalihii receiving station, the transportation of supplies to the settlement and such. In addition, the government expends another \$100,000 indirectly on its Molokai work, bringing the biennial expense of the care and treatment of lepers well over half a million dollars. This expense upon a community that numbers fewer than two hundred thousand people, of whom not more than one in twenty is a property taxpayer, is pressing.

No community in the Union expends so large a proportion of its total taxes on health matters as Hawaii. Of the total appropriations for current expenses during the present biennial period, practically forty per cent. goes directly or indirectly to the board of health, while of this forty per cent. considerably more than one-half goes directly to the support of the Molokai settlement, while nearly two-thirds is expended directly and indirectly for the maintenance and the cure of lepers.

There is hardly any question of the fact, however, that the suggestion that the settlement be turned over to the federal health officers will be bitterly resented among the Hawaiians and among a certain proportion of others. There is no good reason for any resentment, however, nor any grounds to suppose that Hawaii would suffer from being made "the dumping ground for the lepers of the United States," as is contended. There is no reason to suppose that the inmates of the settlement would not receive as generous and as kindly treatment from federal officials as from territorial, nor any reason to suppose that the great work of experimentation with a view to discovering a cure would be delayed through any change in administration.

In many ways the change would be to the great benefit of the Territory generally. It would, as is pointed out, relieve the few here of a great financial burden, and it would at the same time effectually and forever remove the leprosy question from local politics.

ONE WEEK TO GET BUSY IN.

Three thousand voters in this city have neglected as yet to sign their names in the Great Register of qualified voters.

According to recently-adopted Republican rules, only those voters who have signed both the Great Register and the precinct roll are eligible to vote at Republican precinct primaries or to nominate or be nominated as candidates for and be elected as delegates to Republican conventions.

In all probability the great majority of those three thousand voters who have not yet registered are Republicans, who intend to support the Republican

nominees this fall if those nominees are such as can be supported with propriety.

The nominations of candidates for the Republican territorial convention delegations will be held in the various precincts one week from today.

Practically two thousand Republican voters are now disfranchised, so far as these precinct nominations and elections are concerned.

That is a part of what is the matter with the Republican party.

That is why the Republican party in the past offered such candidates as Murray and Cathcart on its ticket; because so many of those who rank themselves among "the best citizens" neglect to take any part in the election preliminaries, leaving these to the men who are in politics for what is in it—such as those of the Murray and the Cathcart stripe.

If the business men of the Republican party expect to do anything further than pick out the candidates they desire and then do nothing to see that these candidates are nominated and elected, and if the "best citizens" are satisfied with the burlesque of government that Honolulu has had to endure since January 1, 1911, all they have to do is to keep on being unregistered and to keep on staying away from the precinct meetings. Honolulu then will get just what it has had, with the incompetents strengthened because supported.

At the present time, in precinct after precinct which should be solidly for Dowsett for Delegate to Congress, the political workers are arranging their territorial convention slates so as to give half for Kubio and half for Dowsett. In other precincts the workers, who claim that they are tired of the inactivity of the territorial central committee, are openly opposing the choice of the recent business men's committee.

There is one week in which the past year of mistakes may be rectified, but it is not going to be done by either back-office meetings and secret confabs, or by sitting around in easy chairs bewailing the general perverseness of mankind.

INTER-CHURCH FEDERATION.

More than a thousand people attended the union church service held in the Bijou theater last Sunday, a striking evidence of the popularity of the interdenominational movement being fostered by the Inter-Church Federation of Honolulu. It is natural that the movement should receive a fair measure of success to begin with, and that those behind it should look forward to increasing success as the movement ages and grows. The rank and file of the people want what the federation is prepared to give, the plain Gospel without denominational or doctrinal hair-splitting, while the fact that the leaders of the various Christian denominations in Honolulu are cooperating in union meetings in itself meets the antichurch argument of so many, that Christians can not meet on any common ground. The Sunday meetings in the Bijou are worth attending. That is why so many are to be found at these meetings.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—ITS GREAT STRIDES.

The wonder of the wireless, with the world's map dotted with the stations in operation or planned for the coming few years, grows when one considers that it is only seventeen years ago that the first wireless apparatus was put together, the original crude combination of wires and batteries with which Guglielmo Marconi demonstrated that his theories as to the use of Hertzian waves for communication without wires had "something in it." The greater is the wonder, too, when one remembers that Marconi, the father of the wireless, developed his theories when a mere schoolboy, taking up the study of electricity when only fifteen years old and making his first astonishing demonstration as to the practicability of wireless telegraphy when a stripling of twenty.

Now for the Billboard Man's Side

Everybody and everybody's business is entitled to the square deal, says a Boston paper, long engaged in the campaign for the elimination of the billboard. This proposition must be accepted unqualifiedly and unconditionally if there is going to be such a thing as equal justice for all. It is pretty difficult for lovers of the beautiful who see the landscape marred by advertising signs to imagine how the billboard man can set up any defense worthy of attention; yet one of the principal billboard men of the country—one who has erected billboards that, if placed end to end, would make a continuous fence twelve feet high stretching all the way from New York city to Salt Lake City—has been interviewed, and has succeeded in putting his case in an interesting way, especially from the commercial standpoint. He shows that his business has become important, in the sense that he employs twelve hundred men. Many of these are graduates of art schools; not a few of them have become newspaper and book illustrators.

His business, he asserts, stimulates newspaper and magazine advertising. It does not take the place of either. The billboard has tempted many to begin advertising. After experimenting with the billboard, and finding that publicity pays, the billboard patrons soon go into the newspapers and magazines. Because the billboards are feeders for the advertising columns of the newspapers, and because the newspapers have come to recognize this fact, he claims, the newspapers that formerly fought the billboards "on the civic federation and city beautiful plan," have changed their attitude. In this, however, we believe he is mistaken. At least, we are not aware that a single reputable newspaper in the United States favors the billboard in city or country, and the billboard man's effort to commit newspaper sentiment to his business in this way is very likely to be generally called in question by the leading journals of the land.

He is on safer ground when he says that the advertising sign brings welcome and needed revenue to owners of barns, sheds, fences and lands lying contiguous to railroads and thoroughfares. His firm, he says, pays over \$200,000 a year for space in one western city alone. To interfere with his business would doubtless mean loss to many who are now profiting by it. But the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number must be considered. The billboard is defacing American cities and towns and villages, which is bad enough, but it is also disfiguring nature, which is worse still. Beyond this, much of its advertising is of questionable effect on the public thought and morals. The elimination of the system in its entirety might work what would seemingly be hardship to some, but human progress never pauses for this reason. The general welfare, and this includes popular comfort, popular education and popular taste, must always be given first consideration.

The Canal and the Treaty

Considered as a diplomatic question, the case of the tolls in the Panama Canal, if referred to The Hague tribunal, would end undoubtedly as Mr. Root says, agrees the Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 contained this clause:

The governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal. . . . It was a form of canal partnership with England into which the United States entered, and years later came to regret bitterly.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901 dissolved the partnership and gave to the United States exclusive rights to build and to control the canal. But England, in consenting to surrender the rights of equality at the isthmus obtained by treaty in 1850, did not fail to secure some sort of compensation. What England asked in return for the surrender of her old rights was a pledge by the United States never to discriminate against any nation in the use of the canal, and there is every reason to believe that the pledge embraced an obligation by the United States not to discriminate in favor of its own shipping. No other pledge could have satisfied England, for obviously that country desired equality of treatment in tolls with the United States, in view of the fact that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 had given her equality with the United States in all things.

The clause of the treaty of 1901 which obligates the United States to treat all nations using the canal "on terms of entire equality" was taken from the treaty of Constantinople of 1888, providing for the free navigation of the Suez Canal. That was an international treaty signed by many nations, no one of which can be said to own the Suez route in the sense that the United States owns the Panama route. The clause in that treaty stipulating "entire equality" of treatment for all nations at Suez was unquestionably comprehensive to the last degree. The use of it, in substance, in our treaty of 1901 with England confirms the belief that the signers of the convention regarded it as no less inclusive when applied to Panama. And the clause reads:—

The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations . . . on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic. . . .

The treaty is clear and unmistakable. Our foremost international lawyer in the senate, Mr. Root, has no doubts on the point raised. Let it be observed, as honorable governments and peoples should observe their obligations.

AFFIDAVITS GALORE IN MURDER CASE

Chinese Held for Death of Infant Ask Bail—City Wants More Time.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

A raft of affidavits and counter-affidavits were filed yesterday in the cases of the Territory against Chun Kim Sut and Chan Wong Chee, the Chinaman and his wife who were recently indicted by the grand jury for the murder of their infant daughter. The question of letting the defendants out on bail was brought before Judge Whitney yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. The defendants and their attorneys, Lorin Andrews and C. F. Peterson, were present and ready to fight the matter to a finish, but the city and county attorney's office asked for further time to allow them to prepare and file further counter-affidavits. This was granted and the matter will come up this afternoon for hearing.

The affidavits on which the defendants base their contention that there is not a strong presumption of their guilt are many. One is that of Dr. James R. Judd, accompanied by three photographs of the home of Chun Kim Sut and its immediate vicinity. He states in the affidavit that he examined the body of the child, but was not allowed to examine the skull cap which had been removed by Dr. Sinclair.

Dr. Judd says that he had been informed that Dr. Sinclair had found a fracture of the skull above the right ear and extending around back of the head. In Dr. Judd's opinion, the affidavit states, this fracture could have been caused by the child's falling and striking its head against a solid flat stone or other solid substance, and that the child could have survived such an injury two or three days. The affidavit says that he visited the home of Chun Kim Sut and noted the physical features of the premises, particularly the cement sidewalk in front and a plank walk leading from the sidewalk to the yard, the height of the plank from the ground being twenty-six inches. Dr. Judd states that such an injury to the child could have occurred by its falling and striking its head upon the stones below the plank.

An affidavit of Elijah MacKenzie states that he has known Chun Kim Sut for five or six years and has known his wife for two or three years, and that he has often visited their home and found them to be affectionate parents.

Another affidavit is that of Oliver C. Swain of Lewers & Cooke, who states that he is well acquainted with both the husband and the wife, and has frequently called at their home. He states that he has always found them to be normally affectionate toward their children, and he vouches for the character of Chun Kim Sut.

Other affidavits are made by a number of Chinese merchants, stating in effect that the defendants are respectable people and affectionate parents. These affidavits also state the estimated wealth of the ones making them and state that each would be willing to sign bonds anywhere from five to ten thousand dollars apiece for the defendant's bail.

Counter-affidavits were filed by the prosecution. One is signed by A. E. Murphy of the United States circuit court, who states that one of the Chinese making an affidavit as to the character of the accused was convicted August 3 of smuggling opium and sentenced to pay a fine of a thousand dollars. Julius Asch avers that the defendants are well cared for and are allowed to be furnished food from their own home, and that they are both in good health, so far as he is able to judge.

Settle Rake-Off.

This afternoon further counter-affidavits will be submitted by the prosecution and the question of the advisability of allowing the defendants to be liberated on bonds will be argued before Judge Whitney. The law provides that even in a charge of murder in the first degree the judge may fix bail, if he believes the presumption of guilt is not great.

The matter of the "rake-off" the crew of the tug Intrepid should be entitled to in the award allowed for salvaging the Loch Garvie was heard by Judge Dole yesterday. Two of the crew were called as witnesses to testify regarding the part they and other members of the crew played in the salvaging of the Loch Garvie. At the conclusion of the testimony Judge Dole asked for a further filing of authorities. W. T. Hawkins represents the claimants, and Judge Stanley of Holmes, Stanley & Bros., appears for J. D. Spreckels & Bros.

This claim is an outcropping from the award made to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. and the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. against the ship Loch Garvie. The original cases were amalgamated and taken to the circuit court of the ninth circuit, where the two steamship companies were given an award for salvaging the Loch Garvie, with the understanding that the individual members of the crews of the Inter-Island company and the Spreckels company would be given a share. The Inter-Island settled with their people amicably, but the Spreckels people have refused to "divvy" with the crew of the Intrepid. Hence James D. Delaney and others, forming the crew of the tug at the time of the salvaging of the Loch Garvie, have appealed to the circuit court for a division of the spoils.

Careless Petition.

A shining example of the carelessness of some attorneys in making out legal documents is to be found in the petition for divorce filed in the circuit court yesterday, in which Matia Velasquez sues Joanna Velasquez for divorce.

The paper states that Matia and Joanna were married in April, 1911, and as the result of the union three children have been born to them, "Jose, aged four years; Leopold, aged two and a half years, and Carmen, aged nine months." This is surely "going some." The document further states "that

libelant, without cause or reason, did strike, beat, kick and bite your petitioner." In other words, as Caius Julius Cæsar would have expressed it, "He himself did inflict punishment upon himself."

Anyway, Mr. Velasquez wants a divorce, and if the libel is amended to make sense, he may get it.

Court Notes.

On complaint of Hannah Kaahanaui a warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Fred Tollafsen on charge of seduction. Tollafsen was later arrested and liberated on bonds of \$1000.

On the ground of habitual intemperance a decree of divorce was yesterday granted by Judge Whitney to Maria Da Gloria Coito Chaves from Bento Da Coito Chaves.

On motion of the petitioner in the divorce suit brought by Mattie E. Ganzel against Fred Ganzel an order was yesterday issued by Judge Whitney directing notice of pendency of libel to be given to libelee while without the Territory of Hawaii. He is now in Kalamazoo, Michigan, according to the motion filed yesterday.

The bill of costs in the case of Mary Josephine Hattie Bannister against Mary N. Lucas, in which an opinion was recently filed by the supreme court, was filed yesterday in the supreme court by W. Thompson, Wilder, Watson & Lymer, attorneys for Mrs. Bannister.

Fred Schilling was yesterday granted a decree of divorce from Rose Schilling, desertion being the grounds on which the decree was issued by Judge Whitney.

Judge Whitney yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Tujimura Sanjiro from Tujimura Shimo; adultery was charged.

Rufus Ross, owing allegiance to Alfonso XIII of Spain, yesterday filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States. He arrived in this country, landing at the port of New York, in 1896.

The federal grand jury will meet this morning. Peyton Gordon will continue to bring matters before them for their consideration. Whether the things that are being investigated are certain phases of the labor situation in Hawaii, deponent saith not.

KAMAIIAS RETURN ON THE HONOLULAN

George Turner Back After Year Spent Visiting Old Home Scenes.

George Turner, a well-known kamaaina, was a returning passenger by the Honolulu arriving yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his wife. The Turners left here last September to visit their old home in England. Most of the year was spent in Sidmouth, Devonshire. While on the other side Mr. Turner was fortunate enough to witness the great naval review at Portsmouth, and was in the heart of the district affected by the coal strike which put a million men out of work.

"It was twenty-two years since I had been home," said Turner yesterday, "and of course I found the old country greatly changed. I have been through England, Scotland, Canada and America during the past year and have come to the conclusion that Hawaii is just as good as any other place that a white man could find to settle down in."

The Turners will probably open a boardinghouse in Honolulu in the not distant future.

HOME RULE CHIEF MAKING HIS ROUNDS

Hon. Charles K. Nottley, fresh from the Home Rule convention in Hilo, which made its loudest noise in nominating Henry Kawewehi for the house, was in the city yesterday, talking politics and keeping a back standing at the curb. He announces that the Home Rulers will have a ticket in every county, although in some cases the ticket will not be complete.

"On Hawaii we have left several places on our ticket blank. If the Democrats name a good man, we will support him, or if the Republican nominee is the best man, we will throw our support to him," he explains.

Mr. Nottley is an enthusiastic backer of Abe Louissou for the Republican nomination, believing that the Kuhioites and the Dowsettites could compromise very nicely on the Hamakua coffee planter. "He is the only man who can beat Link McCandless," says Mr. Nottley.

The Home Rule leader left yesterday for Maui, where he will open the Home Rule convention today at Lahaina. He will be back in Honolulu later in the week in order to get a start for Kanaai, where the lost cause followers are to convene to name their county ticket. Then he will return to Honolulu to watch the situation develop and be ready to take whatever action may appear best when the party's territorial convention reconvenes on September 17, the day after the Republican convention.

GRATEFUL FOR GRUB.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—(Special to The Advertiser by Poulsen Wireless)—In gratitude for having restored his appetite, Raymond Gibb Brady, a wealthy broker of New York, has given \$200 to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. After suffering nearly six months of stomach trouble Brady was able to sit down to his first big meal last Thursday night.

The designs of the new Russian postage stamps to be issued next year in commemoration of the tricentenary anniversary of the Romanoff dynasty have been completed and placed in the hands of the crown printers.