

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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GERMAN PRESS ON AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

When the war comes to an end, it will not be the United States who will play the part of arbitrator or go-between between the factions, if the attitude taken by the semi-official Kolnische Zeitung reflects the average German attitude.

Despite all friendliness toward America, Germans must not allow themselves to be deceived, and must recognize that America cannot be the arbitrator between Great Britain and Germany.

American neutrality, on the whole, has been favorable to Great Britain. In view of all this, we cannot have in America the confidence which we ought to be able to repose in a Power which would act as an impartial arbitrator in regard to an arrangement for peace.

That America will be Germany's friend if Germany wins, but only on that condition, is the opinion of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, who bases its opinion upon the words of an American correspondent, described as "a partner in a great German firm in New York."

One factor is the general hubbub and hypercity of American public opinion. Religion, virtue, abstemiousness, candor and honor are the stock phrases with which Americans are stuffed on every possible occasion.

THE LITERACY TEST

The "literacy test" clause of the Immigration Bill which has passed congress and emerged from conference and is now to go to the President for his signature, is expected to block the way for presidential approval.

This Clause, which is certain to become even more prominent than it is now in public discussion of the immigration question, is:

All aliens over sixteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish.

Provided, that any admissible alien of the United States or hereafter legally admitted or any citizen of the United States may bring in, or send for his father, or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relatives shall be permitted to enter.

That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the literacy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the secretary of labor that they emigrated from the country of which they were last permanent residents for the purpose of escaping from religious persecution; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who have resided therein continuously for five years and who have, in accordance with the law, declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States and who return to the United States within six months of the date of their departure therefrom; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory.

MR. WALL'S ANSWER

City Engineer Wall, in a communication to The Advertiser, published elsewhere in this issue, furnishes considerable data on the expenses of his office regarding the operating costs of the water works and sewer systems as compared with the costs for corresponding periods by the superintendent of public works of the Territory, and regarding certain phases of the road department—the quarry costs and the costs of laying asphalt macadam pavements.

While we have been informed that the figures presented by Mr. Wall are not fairly drawn up, inasmuch as it is stated that they are arrived at without taking into consideration some of the expenses previously charged to the departments, we, of course, have no knowledge of this and cannot intelligently question the statistics. The city engineer, however, supplies them as an answer to the reasons advanced yesterday why his retention might not be in the best interest of the taxpayers.

That writer pointed out that it was through the road department that the squandering of the taxpayers' money for political purposes was done last September and October, and that no protest against the open and scandalous waste of public money was made by Mr. Wall, the presumably responsible head of the department. For this toleration of waste, incompetence and almost criminal disregard of the public interest, The Bystander stated, as his opinion, that Mr. Wall should go.

Mr. Wall's answer does not answer. It is a plea of guilty in its silence on the main point at issue.

THE WAR'S SURPRISES.

At the beginning of the war it was said that several of the nations had surprises in store for their enemies and the world. There were, says the New York Herald, wonderful military and naval inventions that had been kept inviolably secret in spite of modern pervasive media of publicity and that were to be sprung on the foe when least expected.

Five months of war have now passed and the one supreme surprise for the world is that highly civilized nations do not seem to have realized the awful loss of men that would be involved. The 42-centimeter gun, that reduces forts thought almost impregnable in a few days, is as nothing compared to the loss of more than three million of men in killed, wounded and missing which, according to apparently conservative estimates, the Germans and Austrians have suffered up to this time.

They were the attacking party, whose losses are inevitably by far heavier than those of the defenders, but if the Allies' casualties and losses be added the figures are probably above five million—all in less than five months. No surprise that can possibly be sprung during the war in its further development can by any even distant chance equal in the effect produced on the world the utterly astounding impression due to such figures in human units.

AMERICA'S MILITARY UNPREPAREDNESS

The Secretary brings out the fact, that, after subtracting the number of members of the army in Hawaii and in the outlying possessions and those who are tied up to guard duty at the various military stations and in the coast defense forts, "the mobile army of the United States is only twice the size of the police force of New York City!"

This bare statement, without further argument, is sufficient to challenge the attention of every American citizen.

The Secretary of War has recommended in his report that the mobile army of the United States be increased, so that it will be four times the police force of New York City.

On the strength of this recommendation the "Peace at any price" advocates have raised the hue and cry that the Secretary is endangering the liberties of the country by seeking to promote "a great standing army."

The United States army, whether consisting of twenty-five, fifty or a hundred thousand mobile men, simply constitutes the national police force.

The argument against having a mobile army of fifty thousand, because they tend to militarism, is equally good against having one of twenty-five thousand, or having any army, at all, for that matter.

The same argument is as logical against having any police force, on the ground that the police are liable to become arrogant and lawless and deprive us of our liberties.

Until the millennium comes, and human nature changes, and evil is banished from the earth, there will be men who will not voluntarily obey the law, and who will not live in accordance with the tenets of the golden rule.

Meanwhile, under these circumstances, every community must be prepared to keep these people under control.

This control is locally maintained by the police.

Likewise, as long as these conditions exist, each nation must be prepared to do its due share in maintaining the peace and quiet of its law abiding citizens, both internally and externally, against those who are lawless and recognize no right but might.

As long as the numbers engaged in either local or national police are kept down to numbers reasonably required to accomplish this purpose, they are a protection to the people and their liberties, and not a menace.

If the number of police, local or national, becomes less than is sufficient to control lawless people and arrogant nations, and thus protect the people and their liberties, such deficit in numbers becomes, on the other hand, a menace to the people and their liberties, by subjecting them to lawlessness and unjust treatment.

It is simply absurd to call the recommendations of the Secretary of War to increase the mobile army to four times that of the police force of New York City, a menace to the liberties of the people of the United States, or a move toward militarism. It is simply a common sense move to secure an adequate national police force.

THE PASSING HOUR

President Wilson is a real grandpa now. Formerly he was only a great-grandpa-in-law.

Kuljo's refusal to accept the help of a competent man at Washington may be because he sees no way to muzzle him.

Provisional Presidents in Mexico seem to last about as long as civil service commissioners in Honolulu.

According to what Petrograd has to say, Turkey and Austria ought to be able to sympathize with each other.

Roumania appears to be weighing in. The call to the Roumanian students in Switzerland to report for mobilization should make it very plain that Roumanians and Russians will soon be marching side by side through Transylvania, an Austrian province inhabited mainly by people of Roumanian blood.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

Table with multiple columns listing market quotations for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, Fruits, Livestock, and Dressed Meats. Includes sub-sections like 'POULTRY', 'VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE', 'FRUITS', 'LIVESTOCK', and 'DRESSED MEATS'.

BAR ASSOCIATION FAVORS APPEALS TO NINTH CIRCUIT

Although Still Opposed To Delet-ing Revision To Supreme Court of United States

JUDICIARY REFORM BILL STILL IN SENATE, IS BELIEF

Strong Minority Favored Making Decisions of Local Supreme Court Final

Honolulu, January 18. (Senator Culberson, Chairman Judiciary Committee, Washington.

Bar Association urges retention present appeals supreme court, failing which urges appeal ninth circuit court of appeals and that pending cases on appeal be unaffected by bill.

CHARLES B. HEMENWAY, President. E. WHITE SUTTON, Secretary.

A memorandum to this effect was dispatched yesterday by the Bar Association of Hawaii to Senator Culberson, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, and it settles, so far as the local lawyers' organization is concerned, the question of choice as between the decisions of the local supreme court or the ninth circuit court of appeals and making the decisions of the local circuit court final.

Judge Ashford Wins The memorandum embodies the subject matter of a motion made by Judge Clarence W. Ashford, seconded by Robert W. Breckons, at the meeting of the Bar Association of Hawaii, which was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the chamber of commerce, Judd building.

The motion was carried by a vote of twelve for and seven against. President Hemenway presiding. It was the culmination of spirited argument and debate which preceded the defeat of a motion made by J. Alfred Magoon, seconded by Judge John T. De Bolt, to the effect that if the right of appeal direct to the supreme court of the United States was taken away that the decision of the local supreme court be made final. This motion was lost, seven to twelve, President Hemenway not voting.

All efforts to make the action taken yesterday by the association unanimous on the plea that a solid front would be shown, were futile. Two or three of those voting against the motion, which carried, favored the making of the association's action unanimous, but J. Alfred Magoon, Judge Antonio Perry and others refused to consent.

Would Make Local Decisions Final It was argued that if Hawaii was to lose the right of appeal direct to Washington it would be better to urge that the decisions of the local supreme court be made final. This court was an old, if not older, than the highest court of California and there would be nothing gained by appealing from a court made up of three members to another constituted of five members like the ninth circuit court of appeals.

The members were greatly at a loss to understand the exact status of the judiciary reform bill now in congress, Cable dispatches to Honolulu have reported the bill as having passed both the house and senate and on its way to the President for approval, but from a source received yesterday by W. O. Smith from Sidney M. Ballou, the association's Washington representative, it would appear that the bill has not yet passed the senate.

From this cable it seems that what the senate did do was to adopt an amendment to the bill providing for appeals from Hawaii to the ninth circuit court of appeals and that the bill, as a whole, is still in congress. This, in a measure, accounts for the cable received from Senator Culberson in which he asked the association for an expression of opinion, whether it preferred to make local supreme court decisions final or have appeals taken to the California appeal court.

Members at Meeting The members of the bar association who attended yesterday's meeting were Charles R. Hemenway, chairman; E. White Sutton, secretary; former Governor W. F. Frear, Judge Sanford B. Dole, Judge Antonio Perry, Judge John T. De Bolt, Judge Arthur A. Wilder, Judge C. W. Ashford, R. W. Breckons, W. L. Stanley, D. L. Withington, L. J. Warren, G. H. Olson, W. O. Smith, A. L. Castle, W. T. Rawlins, W. C. Parke, J. Alfred Magoon, B. L. Marx, Lorrin Andrews and R. B. Anderson. Before the votes were taken Attorney Rawlins left the meeting.

Prominent Members Opposed Among those who voted to make final the decisions of the local supreme court were D. L. Withington, J. Alfred Magoon, Judge Perry, Judge Wilder, Judge De Bolt and Judge Dole.

Chief Justice A. G. M. Robertson, of the territorial supreme court, not being able to attend the meeting in person, wrote his views in a letter addressed to the association. He favored making

WOMEN REFUGEE ENTERTAINED HERE

Wives and Children of Tsingtau German Garrison Entertained By Honolulu Lutherans

At a meeting of the Women's Club of the German Lutheran Church, held last night in the office of that congregation, the thirty-seven women refugees and thirty-two children who are aboard the steamer Siberia, en route to Germany from Tsingtau, were honored guests.

The visiting women related their experiences and the hardships they underwent during the early days of the attack on Tsingtau by the combined British and Japanese forces and until they were permitted to leave the beleaguered city in Shantung.

The women told how they had lost everything they possessed. Their homes were either destroyed, they said, or in the hands of the Japanese; their husbands are either prisoners of war or interned in Japan or China, and altogether they had had a very hard time, according to their stories.

WHEREABOUTS OF ZEPPELINS SECRET

LONDON, January 18.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch from its correspondent at Basle, Switzerland:

"Only time can solve the mystery on the giant airships. Their non-activity, combined with German boasts, has won them a place in the public skeleton cupboard. But, if the Zeppelin threat is all a bluff, as is declared by various American newspapers, it is a very expensive kind of a bluff."

Each of the improved vessels cost roughly \$500,000 for building and equipment. As a new one is turned out every three weeks, this means over \$165,000 a week. Then there must be added the salaries of the 250 to 300 men who now work in day and night shifts on the construction of the super-Zeppelins. Would Germany pay this price for a dubious bluff, and, if so, why are so many troops quartered in Friedrichshafen to protect the Zeppelin dockyard? Why have such minute precautions been taken against air raids on the sheds? Why are anti-airplane guns, always ready for instant use, kept on the surrounding heights and in the roofs of the castle and other high buildings?

So far none of the improved Zeppelins have been used. Those that have done raiding and reconnoitering work in Poland and France are of the old type, constructed before the war. Most of the estimates put the number of new super-Zeppelins at fifteen to twenty. Every three weeks a new one is dragged from its closely guarded shed and put through its paces over the lake. Owing to the spy scare great care is taken to keep it away from the neighborhood of the Swiss border. It makes a flight at nighttime, and after being brought out again for bomb dropping practice it leaves for a secret destination, which is part of the mystery of the Zeppelin.

There is talk of great air bases near Hamburg, Namur, Antwerp, Brussels and other towns hundreds of miles apart. There is talk of new sheds to the north of Zebrugge; there is talk, too, of trial evolutions over the Kiel Canal and the Baltic in conjunction with submarines and warships.

local decisions final. His letter, which was read by Secretary Sutton, was as follows:

Chief Justice Writes Views "I shall not be able to be present at the meeting of the bar association which is to be held this afternoon, but I desire to express my opinion on the question, for the consideration of which I understand the meeting has been called.

"I am as thoroughly opposed to the proposition of allowing appeals from the supreme court of Hawaii to the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit as I was in favor of the former right of appeal to the supreme court of the United States, I base my view on two grounds:

"First, The best argument in favor of the law allowing appeals to the supreme court was that it gave litigants, in cases involving \$5000 or more, the opportunity to have the opinion of the highest and ablest court in the land upon their case. That reason would not apply to the newly proposed right of appeal.

"Second, I can see no advantage in the proposed plan of allowing an appeal from one court consisting of three judges to another court consisting of five the number of judges. Under the proposed plan it would be possible for the opinions of five judges to be overruled by those of two judges. That is to say, if the judgment or decree of a circuit court or judge should be sustained by a unanimous supreme court, the result upon appeal might be the reversal by a divided court in the circuit court of appeals. It is to be remembered also that in the court of appeals district judges, as well as circuit judges, may sit.

President Hemenway announced yesterday that he had appointed Judge Antonio Perry, R. W. Breckons and W. L. Stanley members of the judiciary committee of the association.

The application of A. N. Christy, who was recently admitted to the supreme court to practice in all territorial courts, for membership in the association was voted upon and, by a unanimous vote, Attorney Christy was admitted.

GAMBLING GAME RUNS MONTHS WITHOUT TROUBLE

Then Herman Kubey, Victim of Gaming Sharks, Causes Arrest of Ringleaders

WARRANTS ARE ISSUED FOR MANY MORE CROOKS

Cottage In Gulick Avenue Has Been Rendezvous For Gang of Criminals

A partial check was put on the wholesale gambling which has been running openly in this city for the past year and a half, when A. McDevitt, Fred Estes and P. Rossen were arrested yesterday afternoon charged with gambling. Later they were released on \$100 cash bail each. About fifteen John Doe warrants are in the hands of the police and sensational arrests are expected to be made today.

Sam McMillan, a well known chauffeur in the past service, is named by four in the victims of a brand game run by McDevitt and Estes, as being directly implicated in the game as a "steerer" for the outfit.

Joe Leal, former chief of detectives, is named as an important witness in the case, it being alleged that he was robbed of \$105 by this gambling hole, which has been running openly in the city for many months past, and threatened with a severe "beating up, if he squealed."

Kohala Chinese Also Witness A Chinese merchant from Kohala, who arrived here shortly before the Christmas holidays, to purchase goods for his place of business, will be sent for tomorrow by the Mauna Kea to testify as to how he was relieved of \$1800 and also threatened with severe punishment if he revealed the facts. If the three men who are now under arrest do not escape the vigilance of the police and leave in the Siberia, they will appear for trial in the police court this morning.

Deputy City Attorney Charles F. Chillingworth, who has been instrumental in bringing the trio to justice will represent the people in the case.

Herbert Kubey Also Victim Summarized, the above is the sensational result of a complaint lodged at the police station last Thursday by Herman Kubey, one of the victims of the wholesale gambling which has been running in the city un molested. The facts of this and several other cases have been in the possession of The Advertiser for some time and this paper has been making a careful examination into the matters in connection with the case.

To The Advertiser, Kubey, who claims to be anything but an "innocent abroad," but who states that he is a man of the world, who has "seen things," and who is not making any complaint because he lost money, but because he is sore at the manner in which it was taken from him, told his story last night as follows:

Robbed Last Thursday Thursday night I had been celebrating in an unusual manner and imbibed too deeply in the cup that cheer. Realizing my condition and feeling that home was the only place for me, I sent for an automobile. Sam McMillan answered the call. I told him to take me to my rooms in the Majestic hotel. I was awakened a short time later in Kailua. We got off at a cottage in Gulick avenue. There were between twenty and thirty persons of both sexes there. A quiet club was playing in one of the back rooms, while the general hilarity which was being carried on could plainly be heard from the street. I joined in the festivities and was given more liquor to drink. I am of the firm belief that this liquor was drugged, as I still feel the effects of it.

Steered Against "Black Jack" "When I reached the stage where I didn't care what happened, McMillan steered me up against a 'Black Jack' game, which was running full blast. I had no money and McMillan advanced me twenty-five dollars, saying that he would play partners with me. I soon lost this amount and then either McDevitt or Estes agreed to advance me \$250 on a two-act diamond ring. I was wearing. As my 'luck' was not good in the 'Black Jack' game we changed to craps.

"For a while I was allowed to win. Then suddenly they changed the dice to what is known as 'quick-seven bones.' I have a hazy recollection of this and the next day my suspicions were verified by others who were present. They trimmed me of every dollar of the \$250 and after one or two more drinks I remembered no more.

Reported To McDevitt. "How I got to my rooms in the Majestic I don't know, but when I dawned upon me the next day that I had been trimmed by a couple of 'sure thing' men I was sore. I reported the case to McDevitt and told him that I would not make any noise as long as I got my ring back. He told me that he could do nothing for me and that the best thing I could do was to see Charlie Chillingworth. I stated the whole case to Chillingworth and made a private investigation into the game, which I understand has been running for months. Chillingworth immediately busied himself with the case and the arrest of Estes, McDevitt and Rossen followed.

Four divorce suits filed in the circuit court yesterday brought the total number of actions of the nature instituted in Honolulu since January 1 to fifteen. Those filed were as follows: Eliza Gilman against George Gilman; Babina Grant against Mason Grant; Mary Heard against Alonzo Heard; and Kimiyo Sakai against Kinjuro Sakai.