

GOVERNOR UPHELDS SCHOOL DIRECTORS IN BROWN TROUBLE

Superintendent Kinney Tells Why Waimea Principal and Wife Were Not Reappointed

INSUBORDINATION CHARGED AGAINST BOTH INSTRUCTORS

Kauai Chamber of Commerce Is Advised of Government's Side of Controversy

H. W. Kinney, superintendent of public instruction, yesterday made public the specific reasons for the school commission's action several weeks ago in refusing to reappoint Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown, principal and teacher respectively in the Waimea, Kauai, school, to any position in the department for the next year.

The reasons, which cannot be formally termed charges, because as charges the commission would have been required to give Brown and his wife an opportunity to defend themselves, are set forth in a lengthy letter sent by the superintendent to the education committee of the Kauai chamber of commerce, at Waimea. Copies of this letter, together with one from the Governor to Superintendent Kinney, in which the territorial executive upholds the board of education in its action, were given to the Honolulu newspapers yesterday.

Written With Reluctance
Kinney's letter to the Kauai chamber of commerce is written, as he says therein, with reluctance, because he has received no request from Mr. and Mrs. Brown to make known to others the charges against them. Nevertheless, the Waimea principal and his wife, or their friends, circulated a petition recently demanding the appointment of the couple to some positions, preferably the ones they have been holding. The petition was sent to the Governor, and when no response was forthcoming, the matter was brought to the attention of the Kauai chamber, which wrote to Superintendent Kinney for a statement of the reasons behind the school board's action.

Kinney's present letter is in answer to that communication.
"The department is not opposed to criticism from teachers," Kinney writes; "as a matter of fact, it invites constructive criticism, which assists it in many ways, but it does insist on obedience to its rules which under the statute, have the force and effect of law. It has insisted that Mr. and Mrs. Brown should obey the rules, and when they did not do so, in spite of the fact that they had been warned that they must obey or leave the service, the department took action."

Dismissing the charges in detail the superintendent writes:
"The department requires teachers to be familiar with the school laws, and in this connection to be examined from time to time orally or in writing, on the subject. Last fall, Mrs. Brown refused to submit to such examination by the supervising principal. She was informed that she must take it, but refused to do so. In January, I informed Mrs. Brown personally that she must take the examination. She refused to do so and I told her in absolutely specific terms that she must take it or leave the service of the department. A few minutes later Mrs. Brown came to me and said she would take the examination. When the time came for the test, Mrs. Brown again refused to take it, but, changing her mind again, apparently, wrote out some of the answers, but ended her paper as follows:

"School in session, no time to complete this paper." It is obvious, under the circumstances, that the department was simply justified in declining to appoint Mrs. Brown. As a matter of fact, it was very lenient when it did not discharge her forthwith on grounds of insubordination under the provisions of paragraph 9, on page 23 of the rules and regulations, which gives insubordination as a cause for dismissal. This was a most flagrant case of continued and deliberate insubordination and it is evident that no discipline could be kept in the department were the rules not enforced.

"Last fall I informed Mr. Brown, in answer to an inquiry on his part, that the pupils who passed examinations in June were promoted to promotion into the next grade, but in spite of this reports show that in a number of cases, the instructions of my letter were disregarded. I may add that when I visited Waimea last January, I found Mr. Brown that the examination rules must be followed to the letter and there can be no misunderstanding on this point as paragraph 29, on page 23 of the Course of Study states, referring to the examination rules: 'Any infringement of this rule will be cause for dismissal.'"

"You mention in your letter 'the somewhat strained relations existing in the town of Waimea in regard to their referring to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown' as in connection with the phase of the affair, I shall say only that the department did have a good reason to believe its action would be in accord with the wishes of a majority of the leaders of the community most concerned with the conduct of the Waimea school.

Reasons Are 'Very Plain'
At the department's request for an appointing Mr. and Mrs. Brown to Waimea area, I think very plain. Further more, their disregard for instruction makes it impossible to keep them in the service in any place and still maintain discipline. If these teachers are allowed to break the rules with impunity, teachers should have the same privilege and the result would be chaos.

RECEIVING STATION CELEBRATES FOURTH

Games and Athletic Events Are Followed By Luau and Dancing

The patients at the Kalihii Receiving Station made a big day of it yesterday in honor of the Fourth of July. Under the direction of Dr. H. T. Holliman, an elaborate program had been mapped out to give the greatest possible amount of fun to the inmates of the station.

HONOLULU MISSING PROFITABLE OPENING

Letter To Promotion Committee Tells of Wasted Opportunity

That Honolulu is missing a splendid chance to make money and spread abroad the gospel of Hawaii-ness was emphasized by a letter to A. P. Taylor, secretary of the promotion committee from the Sherman Clay & Co., of San Francisco, yesterday.

The letter is in answer to a request from Taylor that the company change its advertising of ukuleles to "Hawaiian ukuleles."

"We should be glad to do this, but for the fact that fully three fourths of the ukuleles we sell are made in mainland factories, and not in Honolulu," says the letter.

"We are delighted to receive this proposition of our sales as we make more money and our customers are better satisfied with the Hawaiian article, but we simply cannot obtain them."

"This is another illustration of our willful ignoring of the possibilities we have with us all the time," said A. P. Taylor in commenting upon the letter.

"To this may be added the fact— which, I think, will be admitted by anyone who knows Mr. and Mrs. Brown—that the former is so completely under the domination of the latter that, no matter whether she were his assistant or not, she would be in control of him and his administration of the school in which he was placed. This condition has caused much trouble in the past and the Browns have been warned of the consequences which might result herefrom. In this respect, I beg to refer you to a letter sent by me to Mr. Brown on December 31, 1914, as follows:

"At a meeting of the Oahu commissioners and myself, held in Honolulu, December 29, the matter of the Misses Jackson and Cummings, who are now in Honolulu, was discussed. These ladies applied for transfers from the Waimea school and as such could not be granted they resigned, stating that they would not go back to Waimea."

"The kernel of their complaints was that Mrs. Brown is entirely too prominent in the administration of the school; that she 'bosses' the principal and the other assistants; that her orders are obeyed even when they are contrary to those of the principal; that quarrels and contradictions are carried on in front of the pupils, etc."

"In view of the fact that complaints of this very nature have come to the department from various sources, one of these independent of the school, it was decided that the superintendent should write Mr. Brown informing him of the fact. In reaching this decision the case was borne in mind of a couple of teachers, now on Kauai, where the Commissioners denoted the husband principal and placed his wife in his position as principal, thereupon establishing a precedent which may, or may not, be followed if similar cases occur in the future."

"I may add that the writing of this letter is, of course, a very distasteful matter to me and I hope you will accept it in the spirit in which it is written, viz., not that of a capricious official criticism of mere or less private jealousies, but of a friendly hint which may be the means of avoiding a disagreeable matter which may otherwise be forced to the attention of the department."

Supporting the school department's position the Governor, under date of June 30, wrote to Superintendent Kinney declaring in effect, that persons who attempt to override the authority of the school commission and the department are endeavoring to break down that authority. He is satisfied, he asserts, that in the present instance no injustice has been worked, adding:

"No persons have a right to attempt to fix on the territory a duty to provide fishhook other than as the legislature may in its wisdom prescribe. This question has gone beyond the individual case and now involves respect to a constituted authority."

HAWAII-KEY TO GREAT TRADE OF WESTERN SEA

Uncle Sam's Bulwark In Struggle For Commerce, Declares Governor

PINKHAM, CHIEF SPEAKER AT OPENING OF ARMORY

Praises Garden Island For Work Done in Building Up Its National Guard

Governor Pinkham delivered a patriotic Fourth of July address yesterday at Lihue, Kauai, on the occasion of the opening of the new national guard armory.

The Governor began his oration with a recitation of some of the most striking portions of the Declaration of Independence, and continued with an application of American doctrines to local conditions, and especially to Kauai. He proceeded to discuss the international situation and Hawaii's importance as an outpost of America.

The celebration was the biggest Fourth of July observance Kauai has had. From all parts of the island folk gathered to take part in the dedication of the armory, and to hear the Governor's address.

The Governor's address covered a wide range of international politics and emphasized the importance of the Hawaiian Islands as an American base. It was as follows:

Governor Pinkham's Address.
Mr. Chairman, Officers and men of the National Guard of Hawaii, and Citizens and Friends: One hundred and forty years ago this day they gathered in Philadelphia, fifty-six distinguished men, representatives of the thirteen colonies of America, charged with the weightiest responsibilities, and prepared to announce certain fundamental principles of rights and government that were to mark a profound advance in the welfare of mankind, and they then and there signed a Declaration of Rights and Independence that brought forth the United States of America.

"As a premise these founders of the Republic declared:
"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."
"That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"When a long train of abuses and usurpations, which have endeavored to reduce us under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government and provide new guards for their security."
"To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world."

Specification of Declaration
"Six charges of abolishing, refusing passage and refusing assent to laws."
"Eight charges of interference with legislative bodies, elections, courts, trials of jury and deportation for trial."
"Four charges of unjust military imposition in times of peace."
"Five charges of inciting and prosecuting war."

"Three charges as to foreign jurisdiction, immigration and taxation."
"These twenty-six charges were, at the moment of the signing of the Declaration, reduced to the responsibility and the ability of the New Nation to properly legislate for themselves and execute their own laws within their own borders, to expel foes and defend themselves and their rights on the land and on the seas."

"In the Declaration there was still one remaining charge, viz., 'For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.'"
"The curtailing of the trade of the United States of America by means other than normal competition has been a live issue for the greater part of the one hundred and forty years of our national existence, and is today a most vital issue."

"It brought about war thirty-six years after the assertion of independence."
"The enterprise of the ship-builders, owners, mariners and traders of the United States had, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, placed our merchant marine in the highest and commanding Commerce of the World."

"So aggressive and eager were we for distant commerce, and so proudly flew the American flag in every port, that we pried open, by a show of force, the commerce of the Orient, and so wide open we wonder at the result, and no spot under our flag has more occasion to seriously wonder and reflect than this Mid-Pacific Territory of Hawaii."

"Internal strife, within the States of the Union, gave an opportunity for international ethics to permit a rebellious flag and, under it, carry on every act and characteristic of sea warfare, privateering and piracy that our earned supremacy might be superseded."

"It effluented its object, and made the American flag unknown in the ports of the world, where a generation before it had been the most prominent and respected of any ensign afloat."
"A revival of the American merchant marine, or its flag, has been impossible from the mania that has in the past largely affected the press, the universities and the claimed intellects of the Atlantic Coast, an aggressive that denied and distorted the

HEALERS AND HONOLULU WIN AT HILO PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION ON BIG ISLE

(Special by Mutual Wireless.)
HILO, Hawaii, July 4.—In the feature race of a brilliant Fourth of July celebration, in which all of Hilo took part, the Heianai crew from Honolulu defeated their old-time rivals, the Myrtle, and also the Hilo and Honolulu Yacht Club crews.

The first two combinations finished the grueling pull within two feet of each other and scarcely a yard separated the Myrtle boats from that of the local crews. The results of the big crew race and it is expected that local followers of the rowing game will make a strong bid for a return race in the near future.

The junior rowing event was taken in fine style by the crew of the Honolulu Yacht and Regatta Club. This was nearly as exciting as the first event, the winners having a scant yard to the good when they crossed the finish line. Favorable weather and gay spirits of a large holiday crowd combined to

make the big celebration in the Second City one long to be remembered. The city is fairly packed with visitors who unite in praising the success achieved by those in charge.

Many other features of the day's celebration kept the interest of the spectators at the highest pitch throughout the holiday. The parade of the Hilo companies of the National Guard of Hawaii lent a patriotic touch to the day's festivities, as did also the military sports in the afternoon. The latter disclosed the closest rivalry between companies of the militia. Company D won the honors of the day by defeating Company B by twenty-four points.

After the military parade the automobile parade brought forth many favorable comments from the visitors. The automobile floats were well and tastefully planned and decorated. Together with the athletic events and the military exercises, the parade combined to make the day satisfactory and well-rounded from every point of view.

would attend such standards of permanent peace, but the theory has left a hope, like a multitude of hopes, that do not materialize. We have yet to find, particularly among peace agitators, those who are willing to surrender one jot of their beliefs or convictions and surrender a fundamental to unity. Thus we are forced back to consider the human nature as the world has always found it, and is finding it today and will in all time to come.

Regarding Preparedness
"The United States of America has had a reaction, though hopelessly slow in coming. It does not believe in war unless forced to war, but it realizes the importance of an unprepared nation. It realizes it is organized men, organized material, organized practice and association and an ever readiness that compels a respect and fear in those who would impose on the United States of America. That the United States desires war or an excuse for trying conclusions with any other nation is not to be believed. That it is prepared, official statements openly disprove. That preparation is to be and is being made is in evidence."

Hawaii has a right to a forward to us, to everyone of us. Enforced neutrality is establishing its great work rapidly. Our resources are relatively limited, but the Territory of Hawaii has been the leader of all the political divisions of the Union to organize in numbers and available equipment, for Hawaii realizes what unpreparedness may mean to us, to everyone of us. Enforced neutrality could easily effectuate what hunters could not. Fiscal periods have their fixed dates, and five hundred and thirty legislators rarely legislate or appropriate in haste. The first of July has come, the army bill has passed, so you and we may expect more rapid movements. An anxious year has passed and in many respects an anxious year has begun for our organization and its needs have surpassed expectations, but I think the financial nerve of the past will carry through.

"It is with the profoundest respect and gratitude that I here testify to the patriotism of the officers and men of the Fourth Regiment. You are engaged in a serious undertaking and it is a serious and permanent one, just as long as armies, navies and transport are maintained by the orders of the Pacific Ocean."

Day Has Deep Significance
"I am glad I have been able to be with you today and witness your maneuvers, and the games and exercises with which you add zest to your organizations."
"You are soldiers, and a soldier is more than an ordinary man for he has the incentive to be a man among men. He, even if of common rank, represents the United States of America. Officers, you represent duty and I believe you and your reward in the pursuit of duty and I wish I had the words to express what I feel about duty, if it be but to stand for years in a society guarding your land and the safety of your homes."

"On this day our whole country celebrates, but this year the day has a deeper significance than it has had for many decades and men realize the seriousness of national life, that it has all the responsibilities of the high of individual life."

"As we salute Old Glory, may our resolves be such that no nation shall trail that flag in the dust nor the bones it has inspired in mankind."

ACHY JOINTS FORETELL TROUBLE

Achy joints give warning of disturbances inside the body, just as they foretell bad weather.
Those stiff, creaky, swollen, painful joints tell of uric acid in the blood, of weakened kidneys that are not doing their duty.

For healthy kidneys filter the blood. They take out the uric acid and pass it off.
Don't neglect weak kidneys and let uric acid clog the blood. It's dangerous. Out of slight kidney troubles rheumatic pain, nervousness, headache, dizzy spells, heart trouble, dropsy, gravel stone and Bright's disease.

It's easy to give the kidneys help. Just use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands all over the world. Doan's are publicly praised everywhere, just as much in the Hawaiian Islands as anywhere.
"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name." Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50c a box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Hanson Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION ON CAPITOL GROUNDS

Big Crowd Hears College Head Talk On Problems For Modern Americans

PRESIDENT DEAN URGES NEED FOR COURAGE AND HIGH AIMS

Points Out Two Big Stumbling Blocks Within Minds of Men Today

A crowd numbering probably more than 500 people gathered in front of the Capitol steps last evening to hear the patriotic program of music, addresses and readings given under the auspices of the citizenship education committee.

Governor Frear presided, delivering a brief introductory talk and presenting President Arthur L. Dean, of the College of Hawaii, who spoke on "The Problem For the Modern American."

Through a misunderstanding the discovery was made just before the meeting that the Opera House, in which the observance was to be conducted, was closed; consequently the affair was shifted across the street to the Capitol. This caused little, if any inconvenience save the lack of seats for the audience. The sky was clear and the atmosphere a perfect, typical Hawaiian one, more comfortable under the circumstances, than the old Opera House would have been.

The program was short but interesting. The musical numbers were supplied by the Hawaiian Band, which the crowd joining in to sing the final number, "America."

President Dean's Address
"It is fitting that we should celebrate today the national birthday," said President Dean, in the course of his address, "and thus pay respect to the founders of the republic. But it is wise that we consider at the same time a serious side of the subject: Are we worthy successors of those founders?"

"He recited briefly the cogent points of the establishment of the New England colonies by the bands of English families who came, he said, to make their homes, to find opportunity to live in the manner they desired, to work as their conscience dictated. The dominant characteristics of these early citizens of America, the speaker said, was their quality of courage, their power and faith in themselves and in the future. And they made good in a land where others before them had failed. They created gradually a perfect democracy, starting first in the separate communities, which eventually became welded together through cooperation between the strong, or representative men of each town."

First Fruits of Democracy
"The first fruits of democracy, which proved so lush and desirable to these pioneers that they revolted against the continued oppression of the mother country."

The notable feature of these people, said President Dean, was their willingness to assume responsibility for the actual or common weal; willingness to tax themselves for the good of the community and finally, willingness to lay down their lives for the principles of democracy they had conceived through their experience in the new land.

"We are living in another world today," said the speaker, "and we have a different set of problems from those confronting the New England pioneers but to meet these we need just as much courage and intelligence and faith and willingness to work as they did."

The weak spot in America today, the speaker opined, is the tendency of people to shirk responsibility in matters of citizenship. This is indicated by their attitude in the minor affairs of their local communities.

Shirkers of Responsibility
The petty tax-dodger, the fellow who brows glass on the public thoroughfare, and even the man who drops a banana peel on the sidewalk and that other man who doesn't have concern for his fellow man, these are shirkers of public responsibility, he asserted.

In creating thorough Americanism he people of the United States face two great stumbling blocks in the minds of men, which must be eradicated, President Dean said. One is that social distinctions and classes can be maintained simultaneously with complete democracy of government. He did not attempt to say how this should be obliterated. He did say however that he did not think the political cult of socialism would be the proper panacea; "for that would create a democracy, not of wealth, nor even of big men mentally, but of mediocre men which is abhorrent to the very purpose and meaning of democracy and freedom."

The second stumbling block is the indigestion of population of many races and nationalities. He asserted that of the United States' population of about a hundred million people, about thirty million are foreign born, while the estimate is made that fully one-third of the entire population consists of foreign-born and those of foreign birth parents. The country's problem of assimilating these is enormous.

Problem Becomes Bigger
It has become a much bigger problem in the last generation than before because the immigrants are from many different countries, and have different characteristics. They have customs and habits of mind different from each other, and far different from those of the earlier people who established the American democracy.

WELL-KNOWN MAN IS APPREHENDED AS AN EMBEZZLER

Bookkeeper and Assistant Cashier of von Hamm-Young Company Lies In Jail

SAID TO BE SHORT \$2000 IN ACCOUNTS

Declined Liberty On Bond and Intimates That He May Plead Guilty To Charge

A. T. Henderson, a bookkeeper and assistant cashier of the von Hamm-Young Company, is in the city jail under a charge of embezzlement, and will appear before District Magistrate Monarrat this morning to answer to the accusation. According to his statements yesterday he probably will plead guilty to the charge placed against him. The charge on record is an embezzlement of eighty-five dollars, but it is stated that there are other irregularities in Henderson's accounts which would run the amount up to nearly \$2,000.

Henderson is well known here, and a number of friends offered to put up bail when they heard of his plight. But he declined bail, and said he would stay in jail. He takes his arrest most philosophically, and said yesterday that he was simply waiting to hear from his attorney, Frank E. Thompson, as to what to do, and that he expected to stay in jail. He said he had been advised not to discuss his case.

Alleged Embezzler Appeared to be in Cheerful Mood, and Little Discouraged by his sudden incarceration—though it was perhaps not very sudden, for the detective force treated him with great and unusual courtesy. The warrant for his arrest was issued on Monday but it was not until yesterday morning that he was really arrested. The chief of detectives, serving the warrant, found Henderson in his room at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, and took the liberty of personally accepting his parole, on Henderson's promise to appear at the police station on the following morning. This was done after telephone consultation with Attorney E. W. Sutton, representing the von Hamm-Young Company.

The warrant for Henderson's arrest was sworn to by George W. Farr, treasurer of the von Hamm-Young Company. It follows an investigation of his accounts that has been under way for some time. Payments to the company are said to have been not properly credited, and after an investigation of items found missing, the company decided upon criminal prosecution.

After surrendering himself at the police station, in accordance with his agreement with the chief of detectives, Henderson was taken below and he remained there.

Henderson lived until recently at 715 Anapuni street. His wife left some time ago on a trip to the mainland and Henderson, with his three-year-old son, took apartments at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. He was there when the police served the warrant on Monday night, at about ten o'clock. The boy was with him. The ad is now being cared for by his grand mother, Mrs. Marie Stanley Johnson.

opinion of opinion concerning the relative influence of these forces upon the individual. It is admitted however, that the real problem can be solved here only by making the environment as strong and nearly perfect as possible, thus hoping to overcome as much as we can, the force of heredity, the habits of thought and action inherited by those people of foreign extraction from generations of their forebears.

"The United States still is a stupor, sleep, experiment in self-government," said he. "What will be its outcome, no one can tell. If may be several hundred years before the world can say definitely that the United States has proved democracy is a success or a failure."

Tawai Part of Experiment
"And we must remember that Hawaii is a part of that big experiment here in the islands is the greatest mixture of human races in America, and certainly the most unusual mixture in the world; that is trying the problem of self-government. We must keep in mind that the world is watching Hawaii just as closely as it is scrutinizing the remainder of the United States."

President Dean averred that we are Americans, not because we were born here but because of certain principles which we accept. These principles, light in number, he enumerated as follows:

Faith, in the future, in ourselves, in our fellow men; the will to assume the responsibilities of self-government, as well as the emoluments derived herefrom; belief in equality and justice; each able to control self and govern self; the opportunities of free education; necessity and value of steady, hard work, with no room for idleness; willingness to toil for the good of the public, and international justice.

The last named implies, he said, that the people of this country seek only justice as between their own and other nations; that this country seeks not her wealth or land.

Miss Evelyn MacDonnell recited an original poem, entitled "Americanism," which defined and emphasized the spirit of the people, newly awakened and thoroughly alive throughout the land. The recitation was rewarded by a round of hearty applause from the audience.