

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Hilo's Progress

H ILO TRIBUNE—The record made by Hilo as a city during the past year is an indication of the city's growth and progress in many ways. It is a fact that visitors to Hilo have been struck by its possibilities as a city for business opportunity as well as one for homes. Its location on a bay which will, in time, become a safe and splendid harbor, assures its importance as a maritime city and port of call.

Meanwhile it is encouraging to those who have made their homes in the Crescent City, and have its prospective growth at heart, to see what has been done during the busy year of 1916; it is an earnest of what will follow in the years to come, when Hilo will take its place as the capital city of the largest island in the Territory, and the real distributing point for scores of prosperous sugar plantations and hundreds of wealthy homes of winter dwellers in this ideal climate.

To the men who have helped in the progress of Hilo, the men who have backed their confidence in the city with their money and their energy, there will be a satisfaction in the record made which cannot be measured altogether by dollars, it will mean a content deeper than a pocket-book, more lasting than incidental profits, for it will be a feeling that they have not lived in vain for their city and consequently for their country. They have been building for their children as well as themselves and that is what counts.

Such a Cute Scheme!

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE has a bill before congress providing for the taking of a post card plebiscite of the nation before congress can declare war on any country for any cause. La Follette does not intend that the United States shall ever spring any surprise attack upon any foe, evidently. If the honorable gentleman were not a senator and at one time a strong presidential possibility, some might believe him to be crazy.

His scheme as outlined in his bill and stripped of its verbiage is: If through any reason the President shall decide to sever diplomatic relation with any foreign country, thus demonstrating that he is in a fighting mood and tired of watchful waiting, one per cent of the voters of any twenty-five States may demand a plebiscite by petitioning the director of the bureau of the census. The petitions shall be in a form prescribed in the bill, one petition from each voter, each petition to be accompanied by the affidavit of another voter that voter number one is a voter, knows what he is petitioning about and signed the petition on the date set forth therein. No time limit on the filing of these petitions is designated.

Ten days after the director of the census shall have satisfied himself that petitions from one per cent of the voters of twenty-five States have reached him, the director shall print and send out blank ballots to all the postmasters of the nation of a number sufficient for every voter to receive one. This will mean some eighteen and a half million ballots, to be printed according to form in the government printing office. The postmasters will stick up notices that the ballots are on hand just as soon as he gets them and voters will apply at the wicket for his ballot within five days. After the voter puts his cross for or against war, he drops the ballot through the letter slot.

Every day the postmaster gathers the ballots out of his basket and forwards them to Washington, where, at the end of fifteen days after the postoffices have begun handing the ballots out, they are counted and the country will know whether it is to be bloody war or more peace and prosperity.

Just what the other country would be doing while the voters of Brown's Corners are sending in their original petition, waiting for their ballots, getting them marked and posted and having them all counted at Washington will have to be seen after La Follette gets his bill passed and something happens to cause a severance of diplomatic relations. We know what Japan did to Russia when war was decided upon and what Germany did to Belgium, but those were in the old barbaric days, before Bryan, Ford and La Follette decided to abolish brute force from the world.

Asleep Since the Marne

NEW YORK SUN—A case alike interesting to doctors and laymen is that of a French soldier, described by Professor Verger of Bordeaux, who has been asleep since the battle of the Marne. In the twenty-seven months since that tremendous struggle the soldier has not awakened. His eyelids are closed, his respiration regular, his pulse rapid. Doctor Verger says:

"He is sensitive to excitement, such stimulation provoking a weak defense, without, however, interrupting his sleep."

The case is believed to be one of hysterical lethargy. In the period of duration, the sensitiveness to excitement, the weak defense, the continuous sleep, this description might well apply to the symptoms not only of one French soldier, but of an unprepared nation of more than a hundred million people, asleep since the battle of the Marne.

And now Judge Whitney adds himself to the fast growing majority of self-retired members of the bench. His resignation will leave another big hole to be filled. Who's next?

Racial Classification

THE biannual discussion of the race and nationality classifications in use by the territorial government bureaux is on again. It was with us two years ago and two years before that and will probably be back in the "Letters From the People" column two years from now. Just why those of Portuguese descent, of Hawaiian descent, of Russian descent and of all the other twenty-seven varieties of descent that make up the Melting Pot should object to be so classified is difficult of understanding. But many of them do, as recent communications to this paper testify.

It does not seem to occur to these objectors that very many people are interested in knowing just what races have contributed to any certain population, just what may be the comparative birth and death rates of these various peoples of various races living under equal conditions, just what is the percentage of intermarriage between the various races and just what are the developments under certain conditions of people and their descendants from other lands where other conditions prevail.

The fact that the population of Hawaii is divided racially by the census takers, by the school statisticians, by the enumerators of the voters and by others who draw up the figures and the classifications, is due to the knowledge that may be obtained through a study of these figures and classifications. Anything that adds to the sum of human knowledge is not wasted, especially when that anything is done so inoffensively and so inexpensively as simply counting the Hawaiians, Portuguese, Americans, British, Japanese and all the others. The race to which a man belongs has rarely little to do with his citizenship, nor should it be considered as a slight to have it mentioned.

Compulsory Training

A NEWSPAPER poll of all sections of the country shows, reports Leslie's Weekly, that the people are tremendously in favor of the so-called Swiss system of universal training. The Pacific Coast States and the South, supposed to be opposed to preparedness or apathetic on the subject have given favorable votes ranging from eighty to ninety-nine per cent. The absolute failure of the Hay scheme for federalizing the militia has intensified the demand for compulsory military training for all able-bodied men as the only solution of the national defense problem. "There is nothing more un-American," says Governor Whitman of New York, "than the theory that compulsory military service is inconsistent with American tradition of American history." The Association of Life Insurance Presidents pictures the average American as a good liver, weak muscled and low-powered, and dying at forty-three. What he needs is a stiff course of military training in early manhood that would make him fit for the intensity of modern life in both peace and war.

Now that we have heard the terms of the Entente and know for a certainty that not Germany nor Austria nor Turkey can afford to agree at this stage to the least of them, will the President explain whether we continue to be in great danger of being involved in the war, as he says we were when he penned his note to the belligerents? The explanation of the secretary of state was that we ought to know on what terms the warring nations would agree to quit, because knowing the terms we would know what to do ourselves if the scrapers kept on crowding us. Well, we know, and what are we going to do about it? Probably the best thing will be to withdraw Pershing from Mexico. That will double our standing army at home and make it plain to Germany or England or Belgium or whoever we have it in for that we mean business.

The opinion of the attorney-general that the law does not prevent a senator from making a contract with the government for the performance of work done under an appropriation he has helped pass may be good law in Hawaii, but if the statute does not forbid such a contract, what in the name of commonsense does it do? If there be nothing in our statute book to forbid a senator or a representative from becoming the principal in a public works contract the door is thrown wide open for graft of every description. However, words do not mean what they say in Hawaii. They mean only what the lawyers say they mean.

The report from Washington is that there is no intention of getting rid of Governor Pinkham, despite plenty of confirmatory evidence to the effect that the national administration is as tired of Our Governor and his do-nothing policy as the Territory is. Of course, the department of the interior is telling the newspaper correspondents just what its intentions are. That is the usual custom at Washington.

The difference between the Teutonic Allies and the Entente Powers in the matter of ending the war is, as a writer in Collier's points out, that the Germans want a peace and the Entente wants peace. The difference in a sentence is little, only one word of one letter, but the difference in the meaning is tremendous.

What a pity that mono-maniac Thaw was not kept in Matteawan where he belonged. Had he been the world would have been spared all the nasty details of all his recent nasty performances.

BREVITIES

(From Saturday Advertiser.) George Broken has been elected manager of the H. Estate succeeding H. H. Walker who has been acting manager. Wing Sing, a Chinese sixty years old, died in the city ambulance en route to the Queen's Hospital yesterday morning. An autopsy disclosed that the man died of tuberculosis. He was picked up on the street in an exhausted condition.

J. Wesley Thompson, circuit judge of Kailua, Hawaii is reported to be an active candidate for the position on the circuit bench of Judge Cooke to the promotion of Judge Thompson is also said to have made application for the place on the federal bench that will become vacant through the resignation of Judge Clemons. Judge Thompson, who had been visiting in Honolulu, sailed for home yesterday.

(From Sunday Advertiser.) Rudolph Stein was sworn in yesterday as Kaimaliin interpreter of the circuit court.

John A. Hughes has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late C. H. Brown by Circuit Judge Whitney. Feodor Boboff filed suit in the circuit court yesterday against William Mullin for \$10,000 damages for alleged slander.

A suit against Ray B. Rietow for the recovery of an alleged debt of \$300 was filed in circuit court yesterday by the Sehonman Carriage Company.

Louis Casiel who has been held by the police for several days suspected of being connected with an opium smuggling gang was discharged from custody yesterday.

According to the final accounts of the Treat Trust Company, the estate of the late Emmitt C. Rhodes is valued at \$1916. The figures were filed in circuit court yesterday.

While cranking an automobile while it was in gear in Iwilei Friday night, George Karrant was painfully but not seriously hurt. He was dragged some distance by the car.

John Kekaula pleaded not guilty to a charge of manslaughter in circuit court yesterday. Kekaula is charged with beating his wife to the extent that she died from the alleged ill treatment.

The People's Store of Wailuku, Maui, has entered a plea of guilty to a complaint recently filed by the attorney general's office charging the corporation with failure to submit a statement of its annual business.

An open competitive examination for railway mail clerks, men only, will be held February 10, Secretary John W. Short of the civil service commission has announced. Information as to the examination may be obtained from him.

The following divorce suits were filed in circuit court yesterday: Yuen Fai against Yung K. H. Y. Fai, charging a statutory offense; Esther Vincent against Manuel Vincent, non-support; Emma Nahale against John Nahale, non-support.

News was received yesterday in this city of the death in Troy, New York, on December 12, of William Henry Frear, at the age of seventy-six. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. Parks, wife of Civil Engineer Parks of the United States naval station at Pearl Harbor, and Miss Frear.

Police Captain Kaimakini of Lahaina was riding in a hired automobile several weeks ago. He lost a revolver. Magistrate Philip Pali has sentenced Pedro Alvarez, who drove the car, to jail for nine months for the theft. Another Filipino, Anahila, was fined twenty-five dollars for having a revolver.

(From Monday Advertiser.) Eugene Murphy, an attorney of Wailuku, Maui, who has been visiting in the city, will leave for the Valley Isle today.

Mr. and Mrs. William Reinhardt, of Hilo, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to Herbert K. Ahip, also of the Second City.

William P. Fennell, liquor license inspector is rapidly improving from his recent operation. He will be taken from the Queen's Hospital to his home the latter part of this week.

John Guild, president of the Boy Scout council, gave a dinner to the scoutmasters of Honolulu Saturday evening at the Commercial club, at which plans for work were talked over. About twenty guests were present.

A raid on an opium joint running in full blast yesterday afternoon, resulted in the arrest of Ah Tai and Lung Cheng, Chinese, who were caught in the act of smoking. Detectives found a quantity of opium which will be used as evidence. They are charged with violating the opium laws.

The fact that it was Sunday did not stop the drunks from rolling into the police station. The first to grace the sloop yesterday was a woman. She was followed in close succession by three others charged with drunkenness, two for safe keeping and two detained by the provost guard until they sobered up.

MAUI CANDIDATES FOR SENATE CLERKSHIP

An application for appointment as clerk of the senate has been made by James Koola, who recently resigned as deputy county auditor of Maui. He was a clerk in the house one session. Reports from Maui say that Tim Lyons, Paia postmaster, and William Coelho also are applicants for appointment to the senate clerkship.

This is not all the Maui political gossip. The presence of Circuit Judge W. S. Edging in Honolulu was taken to mean that he might be a candidate for one of the judicial vacancies, although it was stated that his virtual refusal of an appointment to the circuit bench here a year ago indicated that he sought nothing in that court. He might be a candidate for the federal bench, Maui believed.

PERSONALS

(From Saturday Advertiser.) Reynolds Denison, manager of the Coral Gardens at Kaneohe, has recovered from an attack of illness, and is in Honolulu "resting up."

Jack Atkinson yesterday resigned as captain of the machine gun company of the First Regiment, national guard. He stated that he did so because of the pressure of professional work.

(From Sunday Advertiser.) S. S. Paxson, manager of the Sehonman Carriage Company, is expected to return on the S. K. Ventura, due tomorrow.

J. J. Pavao, principal of the government school at Paauhau, Hawaii, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday, after a visit to Hanalei, Kauai, where his father passed away the last day of the year.

Abel P. Langi and Miss Elizabeth K. Iain were married last night by Rev. Samuel K. Kamaiohi, assistant pastor of Kuumakapihi Church, Palama, the witnesses being Arnold B. M. Richardson and Miss Esther K. Kaono.

George Lyeurgus, formerly a resident of Hawaii, who has been in Greece for several years, is expected to return to the Islands next month, according to news from Hilo. He probably will remain several months. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Lyeurgus and their children.

Frederick Donnelly, chief clerk of headquarters, Hawaiian Department, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Clayton left on the Mauna Kea yesterday afternoon for a week end trip to the Volcano. The party will return Tuesday morning.

The "E. E. Smith" of Kansas City on the Great Northern's passenger list upon her last arrival, proves to be E. C. Smith of Council Bluffs who is here for a three months' vacation with his son. He was for forty years western manager for the New York Life Insurance Company, and is still connected with the business.

(From Tuesday Advertiser.) Georgina Scott, widow of the late W. G. Scott, was appointed executrix of the estate of her late husband by Circuit Judge Whitney yesterday. One-half of the sum returned by an insurance is left to the son Arthur. The widow receives the remainder of the property.

Viscount K. Inouye, member of the house of peers of the Japanese imperial diet, and a prominent professor of the engineering department of the Tokio Imperial University, will call here January 25, in the Siberia Maru on his way to Japan according to word from San Francisco.

R. E. Bristol, secretary of the Portland Ogden Cement Company, arrived from San Francisco yesterday in the steamer Ventura. Mr. Bristol is an ardent booster of concrete roads, and will present many new features in road building to the board of supervisors. He is accompanied by Mrs. Bristol.

AUSTRIAN STEAMER IS REPORTED TORPEDOED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, January 16—A Reuter despatch from Vienna states that the Austrian passenger steamer Zagreb was submerged and sunk in the Adriatic on Sunday, the nationality of the submarine being unknown. Twenty-six lives were lost when the Zagreb went down. The announcement in Vienna is that the ship was attacked without warning and that no efforts were made by the crew of the submarine to safeguard the lives of the passengers.

Promotionists Busy Boosting Hawaii As a Summer Resort

Hawaii as a summer resort is now the slogan on the mainland, according to information received by the promotion committee from some of the leading railroads. The Islands are also being included in the great touring project known as "Looping the Globe," which aims to send tourists around the world following the European war. Hawaii will be given a prominent place in the booklet "America's Summer Resort," issued by the New York Central Company, and officials of the Burlington route write that tourists from Missouri are already making plans to visit Hawaii during the summer. Realizing that the greatest attraction following the great war will be the people scarred areas of Europe, the promotion committee has planned a vigorous publicity campaign to bring travelers to the Pacific this summer.

WILL WIDEN SHEDS

The harbor board held a special meeting Saturday night at which plans for the construction of the sheds that are to be placed on Piers 8, 9 and 10 were discussed at much length. The board decided that the street makai of Allen running towards the harbor should be narrowed from its present sixty feet to twenty feet, to allow of a corresponding widening of the shed on Pier 8. It was also decided that the makua wall of Pier 9 shall be at right angles to the outside wall, and that it shall be carried to within sixty feet of the customs building. Another decision of the commissioners was that the shed on Pier 10 shall cover the entire area up to Fort Street.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). Druggists refund money if fails to cure. The signature of W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

90-HOUR TEST ENDS; SUBMARINE TOWED IN FROM LAHAINA

Arriving at daylight yesterday morning in tow of the naval tug Navajo, the submarine K-7 reached port from Lahaina following trouble from what is supposed to be a leaky pipe joint. The other three units of the division arrived Saturday concluding their quarterly ninety-hour efficiency test. The K-7's trouble resulted in the despatch of the tug, with Lieut.-Com. Thomas G. Hart on board, to her assistance Saturday. They returned yesterday after an all night job. It is presumed that water was mixed with the K-7's oil supply through the agency of a defective pipe joint, but the exact trouble is said to be of minor importance, in any event. The average score of the division during the present test, though not yet figured up, is expected to be about the average made in the two previous tests.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION LIVELY

H ILO, January 10.—At one of the largest regular meetings of the board of trade ever held George H. Vicars was elected president, E. N. Deyo vice-president, L. S. Stevenson, secretary-treasurer of the board of trade of Hilo yesterday afternoon. There was opposition in each case and the votes were close ones, the interest in the fight over the election bringing out many members, seventy-seven taking part in the voting out of a total membership of one hundred and five. Interest was immediately centered when John A. Scott called for the report of the nominating committee, and the report was read. When this report was read it named Thomas Guard as president, E. N. Deyo as vice-president and G. A. Cool as secretary. However, Mr. Cool had withdrawn and a letter was then read from Mr. Guard, also withdrawing his name as a candidate for president in favor of harmony. George H. Vicars was then nominated by Judge Parsons, while E. F. Nichols nominated Donald S. Bowman. C. E. Wright and A. M. Cabrera were named as tellers. The result of the vote was: Vicars, forty-three; Bowman, thirty-four. The tellers then declared Mr. Vicars elected president of the board of trade, and Mr. Bowman came forward and shook hands with the new president. "One thing is sure," remarked the latter, "this board of trade may die of violence, but not of inaction this next year." The ballot between Mr. Bowman and Mr. Deyo for vice-president resulted as follows: Deyo, thirty-eight; Bowman, thirty-five. There was a contest between V. L. Stevenson and J. W. Bains for the position of secretary-treasurer, which resulted as follows: Stevenson, forty-four; Bains, twenty-five. The eight trustees elected were as follows: D. Forbes, C. G. Kennedy, T. S. Salk, M. de F. Spinola, H. J. L. J. T. Moir, E. F. Nichols and D. S. Bowman.

CUMMINS IN FROM NORTH KONA PORT

Taking the place of the motor vessel James Makre, not yet ready for service, the motor vessel J. A. Cummins last week completed round trip to Kailua, Kona, returning Saturday night with fifteen hundred sacks of Kona Development Company sugar. Superintendent Eben Low of the Oahu Shipping Company, made the trip on the vessel. Leaving the first part of the week the vessel ran directly into the southerly storm which broke over the Islands at that time and had heavy head seas and winds to the Hawaii coast, but apparently not as heavy as the storms experienced over Oahu. It being impossible to land at Kailua, the vessel put in at Kiholo Bay and lay there over Tuesday and Wednesday night, in good shelter. She reached Kailua on Thursday, taking on fifteen hundred sacks of sugar and leaving again for Napoosopoo where gasoline was discharged and eighty-seven empty drums taken aboard. Superintendent Low reports a thousand sacks left behind at Kailua and says that the Kona Development Company is grinding at present at rate of about twenty-four hundred sacks a week. The Cummins will probably leave this afternoon for a return trip to Kailua to clear up the remainder of the sugar.

GUARD OFFICERS RESIGN

Despite the announcement from Washington that the war department was going to use vigorous measures to stop the resignations of national guard officers on the border or at home stations, army orders continue to show that a large number of the resignations are being accepted by the President. The number of accepted resignations late in December was said to be very near 800 with scores still to be acted upon. The number of resignations which have been rejected, and they go into hundreds, has not been made public. That the wholesale resignation of national guard officers will be one of the main arguments of those who will demand a repeal of the present national guard law by the present congress has been made known.

OIL FUEL RESERVE MUST BE PROTECTED

Committee of Naval Consulting Board Reports On Situation In War Time

Urging on the Nation and congress the necessity for action to protect the navy's petroleum reserves, the fuel and fuel handling committee of the naval consulting board made a full report on the situation. The committee believes that the Nation ought to hold "with unassailable title reserves of oil land within its own border, located with reference to economical transportation and containing sufficient oil to meet the requirement of the ever increasing navy for a period of not less than fifty years."

Will Last Only Twenty-eight Years

The committee reported that at the present rate of consumption the oil now under ground in the United States would last only twenty-eight years, and the committee submitted a resolution declaring that the naval consulting board is convinced "that any legislation which may divert from the navy any portion of its oil reserve will seriously weaken the navy and impair the national defense."

Because the navy department has committed itself to the use of oil fuel because of its military advantages, it is necessary that the permanency and continuity of the fuel supply be made certain, the resolution says. Legislation now pending in congress, it is declared, imperils the integrity of the navy petroleum reserve.

Secretary Lane Commended

The board commended the action of Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, in recommending the creation of additional navy reserves in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, on lands which have prospective value for oil production. The committee believes the Mexican oil fields probably contain the most extensive deposits anywhere in the western hemisphere, but could not be depended upon in the event of war. "For the use of our navy," the report continues, "it is now estimated that there will be an annual consumption in times of peace of quantities increasing from 842,000 barrels during the present fiscal year to 10,000,000 barrels annually in 1927. In time of war this consumption will be increased at least threefold. That is to say, we must face the possibility of a consumption in war time of not less than 30,000,000 barrels a year. Nor does this take any account of oil fuel for aircraft, or for industrial processes associated with national defense."

The resolution submitted by the committee was adopted by the board and sent to the navy department.

BRITISH RELY UPON CANADA, NOT STATES

American Contracts, Soon Expiring, Will Not Be Renewed

English shell contracts in the United States virtually all run out within five months, and most of them within three months after the first of the year and will not be renewed, it was announced in Toronto by J. W. Flavell, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board for Canada. This will increase Canada's responsibilities in the future and Canadian munitions manufacturers will be expected to fulfill their contracts for 1917, he said. Mr. Flavell had been abroad nine weeks consulting with the Minister of Munitions and his assistants, and this announcement was accepted in Toronto as the message of Great Britain to the Dominion.

"Of course Britain will continue to purchase copper, brass, steel and other raw materials from the States," he said, "but she will not purchase any more finished shells. The ministry considers that two years' probation is sufficient and will expect Canada to fulfill the promises she made for munitions in 1917. In fact it would be a grave blunder if the contracts were not fulfilled. Canada is still behind with her deliveries." He added that few people realize what a tremendous factor the Dominion has become in munitions production or the magnitude of the task before it.

435 VESSELS ARE LOST

LONDON, December 23—In the shipping paper Fair Play, Sir Norman Hill, secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, makes calculations that the effect of the German campaign on British shipping has been as follows:

In the twenty-seven months of war from August, 1914, to October, 1916, 435 steam vessels of more than 1600 tons, representing 1,774,000 tons gross register, were lost through war perils. Great Britain started the war with 3600 steamships, of 10,000,000 tons gross, so that the losses represent twelve per cent in numbers or eleven per cent in tonnage, being less than one-half of one per cent a month. The value of the cargoes lost is calculated at 0.49 per cent of the total by Sir Norman, who adds: "A ten shilling loss in one hundred pounds blockade will never starve us."

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Don't overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by All Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.