THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR | TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1917. | THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Army Commandments

EVERY newspaper and periodical one picks up these days has its notices of some new book that has been written to teach the young military idea how to shoot; in fact, so many are the books and so varied the subjects treated by these self-appointed mentors for the recruit that he often finds himself lost in a maze of data—precepts and cautions that aim to guide him a-right but which many times serve but to confuse and bewilder him.

Amid this mass of facts and fancies, it is refreshing to find now and then a few pieces of advice which are immediately available without wading through pages of useless printed matter.

Of all the pieces of advice that have come to our attention, the following "Soldiers' Ten Commandments," compiled by Major W. E. B. French, U. S. A., seem to have the greatest amount of sound advice expressed in the most concise and unmistakable form. His military decalogue is:

"I—Keep your eyes at the ready, your ears at full cock, and your mouth at the safety notch; for it is your soldierly duty to see and hear clearly; but as a rule you should be heard mainly in the sentry challenge or the charging cheer. Obey orders first, and if still alive kick afterward if you have been wronged.

"II—Keep your rifle and gun and your accouterments clean and in good order, and yourself as clean as you can; treat your animals kindly and fairly and your motor or other machine as though it belonged to you and was the only one in the world. Do not waste your ammunition, your gas, your food, your time nor your opportunity.

"III—Never try to fire an empty gun nor at an empty trench; but when you shoot, shoot to kill, and forget not that at close quarters a bayonet beats a bullet.

"IV—Tell the truth squarely, face the music and take your punishment like a man; for a good soldier won't lie, doesn't skulk and is no squealer.

"V—Remember Edith Cavell, Belgium, Serbia, the Lusitania, Louvain, and the U-boats of the Hun; and, remembering Teuton savagery, barbarism and atrocities, steel your heart against the ravishers of women, the murderers and mutilators of children and of non-combatants, the ruthless destroyers of homes, the Hounds of the Hohenzollerns—the bestial Boches.

"VI—Be merciful to the women of your foe and shame them not; for you are a man and not a beast, and a woman bore you. And pity and shield the children in your captured territory, for you were once a helpless child, and only a dastard makes war on the weak.

"VII—You shall kill in the name and for the sake of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity until Right shall triumph over Might, and until Victory shall crown Justice. You shall never desert your Cause, your Country, your Colors your Corps, your Comrades in Arms, nor the Great Alliance of the Liberators. And you shall fight shoulder to shoulder with your Brothers in the League of Liberty to the end that Despotism, Autocracy and Frightfulness shall perish upon the earth and that Freedom and Democracy shall become the heritage of humankind.

"VIII—Fear dishonor and dread defeat; be of good cheer and high courage, and do not shirk work or danger; but fear not death, dread not wounds, suffer in silence and die game.

"IX—Bear in mind that the enemy is your enemy and the enemy of humanity until he is killed or captured; then he is your dead brother or your fellow-soldier, beaten and ashamed, whom you should no further humiliate.

"X—Do your best to keep your head clear and cool, your body clean and comfortable, and your feet in good shape; for you think with your head, fight with your body, stand and march on your feet."

Get Ready to Sign

MOST of the big things in our connection with the war have been accomplished by the typically American device of devoting a special week to a particular thing and making a national drive upon it. We have had Liberty Loan week, Red Cross week, and volunteer week.

And, now, Food Pledge Week, beginning October 28.

For seven days the press and every possible organization in the country will be directed to the single end of getting the signatures of every man, woman, and child in the United States at the bottom of the food pledge. Everybody in the country has heard something about food saving and understands that it is one of the four biggest services necessary to win the war. Everybody is more or less kindly disposed toward food saving — and hopes that the other fellow is carrying out the provisions of the food administration, and intends to adopt the wheatless and meatless meal himself before long.

But now the time has come to sign up and do all these necessary things.

At the end of Food Pledge Week the membership of the United States Food Administration should be one hundred percent of the people of the Nation.

Be ready to "do your bit" that week. It will be the biggest sort of business because it is to help win the war.

What the Boy Scouts set themselves out to do, that they usually accomplish, and this was amply demonstrated on Saturday in the Boy Scout canvass for Liberty Bond pledges.

Coastwise Suspension

THE act authorizing the President, through the Shipping Board, to suspend the operations of the Coastwise Law is a war measure, pure and simple, and the elementary injustice of having enforced this law in all its features against Hawaii, at times when the development of these Islands was being held back and seriously retarded, was not a feature of the bill entering consideration. This was made plain in the report on the measure made by the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, presented by Representative Alexander, its chairman.

"This legislation is proposed," he said, "without reference to the soundness or the unsoundness of the policy heretofore followed of reserving our coastwise trade for American-built vessels, or whether or not the extension of our coastwise laws to Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands is wise or unwise.

"This is a war measure and is limited to the period of the war and a reasonable time thereafter, and the powers vested in the shipping board are so hedged about and limited that there need be no occasion for fear on the part of the interests that have enjoyed the monopoly of our coastwise trade in the past that they will suffer. They, in common with all other patriotic American citizens, must view the problem from the standpoint of public interest and not from the standpoint of private gain."

The text of the act, which has not heretofore been published in Hawaii as it passed into law, is:

Be it enacted, etc., That during the present war and for a period of 120 days thereafter the United States Shipping Board may, if in its judgement the interest of the United States require, suspend the present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign register, and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of August 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States: Provided, That no such vessel shall engage in the coastwise trade except upon a permit issued by the United States Shipping Board, which permit shall limit or define the scope of the trade and the time of such employment: Provided further, That in issuing permits the board shall give preference to vessels of foreign registry owned, leased, or chartered by citizens of the United States or corporations thereof: And provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the coastwise trade with Alaska or between Alaskan ports.

Locking the Stable

IT would be altogether too hasty a conclusion to say that the poisoning of the Nuuanu reservoir system with typhoid germs is the work of German enemies in our midst, because there have been other typhoid outbreaks in the city due to simply filthy conditions, amid which typhoid breeds. Filth is the home of typhoid, but never the creator.

It is not too much to say, however, that if the typhoid which has appeared almost simultaneously at Schofield Barracks and in Honolulu has not been planted by some German enemy it is only because the germs for propagating the disease have not been available for Germany's work. It is only because the cultures have not been at hand that this city has not long ago had cholera, typhus, smallpox and plague, because the ones who planted anthrax in these Islands would have planted any other virulent disease had he or they been able.

It is not the fault of the authorities that the water system of this city is not filled with every conceivable water-borne disease. We have puttered along in bonehead complacency, reading about the German plots elsewhere, hearing of the things the Germans have done and were caught trying to do, watching the army put on and maintain guards over its water system, and not turning a hand over to guard ourselves.

When the leading men of Hilo wrote to Honolulu urging the use of a militia company to guard its water supply, the satisfaction they got was a letter signed in a flowing hand telling them not to get hysterical.

The Advertiser, repeatedly called attention to our unguarded reservoirs, but such warnings might just as well have been poured into the ears of the wooden statue of von Hindenburg as into those of our local authorities.

Now, after typhoid has broken out and typhoid bacilli have been found in the water of the city's reservoirs, we are to have a guard put over the water system.

But that's what Hawaii has learned to expect and that's exactly what we'll continue to get until the "business as usual" crowd is put out of the saddle by an aroused community.

Nothing better could happen to Hawaii than to have Secretary Lane carry out his desire to be a member of the congressional party soon to reach the Islands. The secretary of the interior is the biggest man in President Wilson's cabinet, only removed from a presidential possibility from the fact that he is Canadian-born. He is a man who cannot be fooled and who would be able to help materially in solving Hawaii's problems once he has gone over the ground and seen for himself just what those problems are. The secretary has long wanted to come to Hawaii and he has always had a glad hand for those citizens of Hawaii who have gone to Washington.

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A careful reading of the Trading With the Enemy Act shows nothing to prevent the publication of a society page in a foreign language, but that's about all, so Link McCandless, as the owner of Aloha Aina, will have a chance now to sue for another writ of injunction.

BREVITIES

E. A. Davis, charged with manslaughter, and indicted by the territorial grand jury, pleaded not guilty in the circuit court yesterday. Davis is charged with having run down and killed a Japanese while driving an auto.

Orders from Washington designate Lieut. Erastus N. Wilkerson, for service in the ordnance department here. Lieutenant Wilkerson was formerly a sergeant in the ordnance branch and has been stationed at Fort De Russy.

Ah Hing, who appealed from the district court where he was fined $75 for having opium in his possession, was found guilty in the circuit court yesterday, but the fine was reduced to $30. The same action was taken in the case of Ah Wan on a similar charge and appeal.

Major Charles R. Forbes, O. R. C., former superintendent of public works, and now serving with the National Army in the south, has assigned $300 of his salary to his substitute as acting superintendent, W. R. Hobby. The assignments reached Mr. Hobby yesterday by letter from the major.

William Mossman, charged with having committed a number of forgeries around town indicted by the territorial grand jury on Friday, appeared for arraignment in the circuit court yesterday morning, but his plea was withheld as he wished the court to appoint an attorney to defend him. S. F. Chillingworth was appointed by the court and the plea will be received on Tuesday.

J. F. Cockburn has called a meeting of the sales committee of the Liberty Loan campaign for Wednesday morning at nine-thirty o'clock in the chamber of commerce, instead of Tuesday as first announced. The intensive selling campaign will begin on Wednesday and continue through Saturday, and the meeting is in preparation for the three days' campaign.

PERSONALS

Charles E. King returned yesterday from an extended visit to Kauai.

Among the arrivals yesterday was William Hyde Rice, proprietor of Lihue Ranch, Kauai.

Albert Horner was a returning passenger in the steamer Kinau from Kauai yesterday morning.

Hans Isenberg, president of the Lihue Plantation and Koloa Sugar Company of Lihue, is a visitor in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. F. Branco, of Magazine and Spencer Streets welcomed at their home yesterday the arrival of their second child, a daughter, who has been named Olivia. Both mother and child are doing nicely.

Rev. Samuel K. Kamaiopili, assistant pastor of Kaumakapili Church, will leave in the Kinau this afternoon for Kauai, where he will attend the convention of the Hawaiian churches in Lihue. Mr. Kamaiopili will return to Honolulu on Sunday morning.

Mrs. L. G. Starks, who was superintendent of the Korean Girls' Seminary for two years when the institution was founded, has rejoined the seminary faculty after an absence on the mainland of about a year and a half. Her health, which made her trip away a necessity, has been completely restored. Mrs. Starks is widely known and universally liked among the Koreans, who are welcoming her back to Hawaii.

PALI ROAD CLOSED BY GUARDSMEN TO ALL PEDESTRIANS

Automobiles May Pass By Day But Are Barred At Night; Hillebrand Glen and Cooke Trail Are Also Tabu To Walkers

Unless you own, or can hire an automobile, or a horse, or a hack or some other such means of conveyance, don't try to visit the Pali. And don't try to visit it at night in any event. There's "nothing doing."

Orders have been issued, and are being strictly enforced by Lieutenant D. L. Mackaye, in command of the national guard company now guarding the Nuuanu reservoirs, that no pedestrians are at any time to be allowed above Reservoir No. 2. During the day time automobiles and other conveyances may pass and visit the Pali or go beyond, but not at night. There is to be no more joy ride visiting of the great scenic spot at night.

Hillebrand Glen and the Cooke trail are also tabu to pedestrians, Lieutenant Mackaye stated last night. In short, now that a guard has finally been placed over the principal city water supply, it is going to be rigidly guarded.

The sixty men of "D" Company who are guarding the reservoirs are receiving service pay, this coming out of the $50,000 emergency fund appropriated by the last legislature, the spending of which was placed in the hands of the territorial treasurer. The legislature stipulated in the act, Act 234, that the money should be spent only for "urgent needs", which term it defined "to include only cases where the public health and safety are imperiled."

The reason for closing the Pali Road to pedestrians, Lieutenant Mackaye stated yesterday, is that the size of the patrol is not sufficient to watch at all times all parts of the five-mile road and consequently it was considered the only safe plan would be to keep walkers off all of it above the reservoirs.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

HOCHI EXPLAINS BOND POSITION

Not Opposing Japanese Purchase But Opposing Anything Looking Like Compulsion

Fred Makino, editor and owner of the Hawaii Hochi, denies that there is anything unpatriotic in his advice to Japanese laborers not to put their bonus money into Liberty Bonds. He states that he and his paper have consistently advocated the buying of these bonds by the Japanese as their patriotic duty to the government they live under, a government allied with their home government in the war, but he believes that only those Japanese who can afford the money should so invest. For the others there is another use, equally patriotic, into which they can better place their small funds.

Makino objects to the plantation managers inducing the laborers to subscribe for bonds, inasmuch as he believes the laborers, in their ignorance, will buy the bonds under a feeling of compulsion, which is not the spirit in which to make a patriotic investment. As for Japanese merchants and others with money, his advice to them is to buy to the limit of their ability to pay.

"I do not see why I am jumped on as unpatriotic in giving the best advice I can to the Japanese laborers," said Makino Saturday. "My advice is not unpatriotic, while all Hawaii was given advice by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce that was, to my way of thinking, most unpatriotic under the circumstances. The chamber in a whole page ad in the papers, advised everyone to spend and keep on spending, for the benefit of the Honolulu merchants, at the very time the President and others were urging proper economy and saving. Why didn't these patriots boosting the Liberty Bonds have a fit about the unpatriotic chamber of commerce?"

Makino explains that the Japanese feel that they must reserve some part of their money for a war fund for the assistance of such Japanese as may be drafted soon. The Japanese have not claimed exemption; they hope to be drafted and hope to be able to go and fight for the Stars and Stripes. They know that their countrymen here, as in Japan, will come to their assistance and help support their families here and their parents in Japan. They know that they may go to war satisfied that they leave behind them no relative who will want should they be killed.

Japanese Feel That Way

"The Japanese feel that they must have money for this reason," says Makino. "And that is one reason why I do not want to see the laborers placed in a position where they feel they must subscribe for the bonds because the plantation managers ask them to."

The Hochi replied Saturday to an article in The Advertiser commenting on the attitude of that paper toward the bond issue. It said:

Hochi Replies

"The Advertiser of this morning has in its article concerning Liberty Bonds, published the English translation of the Hochi article stating that a compulsory solicitation of laborers to subscribe to the bond with their bonus money is not a proper treatment of laborers (we do not know who abused the Hochi by making an abusive translation) and stated that when Mr. Peck and others called on the Japanese papers to request their assistance to solicit the subscription the Hochi did not accept the request although other papers have done so.

"We are not certain whether this Mr. Peck is Mr. Peck of the Planters' Association. At any rate one Mr. Peck telephoned to the Hochi. However, the editor did not answer the call and therefore we do not know what his business was. We never received a call from Mr. Peck. Now, Mr. Peck stated that the Hochi does not consent to assist the solicitation of the bond although he has called on the Hochi. This is very curious.

"Isn't this abuse aimed to misrepresent the Hochi to the white people, a felonious scheme of the planters' side because the Hochi insists upon the higher wage argument? If this is the case, the baseness of the scheme is a shame to gentlemen. Fortunately or unluckily the Hochi is not able to become so shameless and lacking in principle as to suppress the higher wage argument of laborers like a certain Japanese paper which became an organ of planters for money in 1909.

"Of course, the matter of Liberty Bonds itself is not of the nature to be opposed. It is plain enough from what we wrote in our former issue that we are advising those Japanese with surplus to subscribe to the bond.

"That the Hochi is endeavoring to arouse loyal feeling among resident Japanese toward the United States since the American entry to the war with Germany, may be easily ascertained from our editorials and articles frequently published in our issues. Because there was a rumor to the effect that a compulsory solicitation of laborers to subscribe to the bond with their bonus will be made, we expressed our opinion in order that such a step shall not be taken.

"However, it is our insistence that those who have means to afford shall subscribe to the bond to express their loyalty to the United States and for the benefit of amicable relations between America and Japan. Whereon, there is some one who intended to abuse the Hochi to the white people and to give an impression that the Hochi's argument for higher wages is not right. His intention deserves hatred. It is necessary to be well on one's guard because there is a person, who having an abusive mind, always gives misleading information to the planters. Although he pretends to be apparently innocent, his abusive act proves that he does not care for the welfare of Japanese in Hawaii. We had maintained that there is no one who is against the Liberty Bonds and that everybody who has means should subscribe to them. As such, how shall we oppose the Liberty Bond issue itself? We take this occasion to explain our standpoint."

SOLDIERS ACCUSED OF BEATING WONG

Two More To Be Arrested Today, Police Say, For Brutal Assault on Chauffeur

As a result of the brutal assault on G. A. Wong, a chauffeur, late Saturday night, Private B. P. Pravath, Second Company, Fort Kamehameha, and Private Carl McDonald, I Company, Second Infantry, Fort Shafter, will be arrested this morning, according to police officers who arrested Private J. P. Dwyer, Second Company, Fort Kamehameha shortly after the outrage had been committed.

Wong was engaged by the three soldiers while in the vicinity of the depot, his fares saying they wished to go to Fort Kamehameha and return. According to Wong, he was asked to stop for a moment on the Puuloa road near Crater Hill. He was just in the act of applying the brakes after closing the throttle, when one of the men caught his arms and another struck him on the head with a metallic bar of some kind.

The first blow stunned him, but he was able to free his hands, which he placed over his head as a means of protection. Wong says that he was then freed from the clutch of one of the men and he was vaguely aware that he was being beaten into insensibility. A post guard on the Puuloa road saw that the car had stopped and hearing the muffled voices of several men, cautiously approached from the rear.

According to Wong, who had been told the particulars of the affair by the guard who intervened, one man was still beating him over the head and another was rifling his pockets when he arrived on the scene. The guard covered Dwyer with his gun and the others disappeared in a cane field.

Both Wong and Dwyer were brought to town in a machine, Wong being sent to the emergency hospital for treatment and Dwyer to a cell. Wong's head was found to be badly lacerated, while his face and hands were shamefully bruised and cut. It was said at the police station that had the guard not come to his assistance when he did, in all probabilities he would have been killed.

When searched at the station, a flask of whiskey and an army revolver with a plentiful supply of ammunition were found in Dwyer's possession. He refused to talk in the receiving room but when visited in his cell a half hour later, he spoke freely of all that happended, at the same time divulging the names of his companions in crime.

It is said that offenses of this kind are becoming of common occurrence and chauffeurs ordinarily carry weapons in the pocket of the car door next the driver's seat. Few chauffeurs will make long drives with more than one man without taking another with him for the sake of protection. Chauffeurs are also dubious about answering calls in obscure places at late hours of the night, for in several instances, they have driven to the appointed place only to be held up and robbed of their money and other things of value that might be in the car.

COAST TONNAGE IS AFFECTED BY WAR

Figures Show Satisfactory Condition In View of Large Withdrawals To Atlantic

Total tonnage of vessels in and out of the port of San Francisco has been largely affected by the demands of the government and of the war conditions.

In view of the fact that thousands of tons of shipping has been transferred temporarily to the Atlantic to aid in carrying supplies to the Allies and American troops and that many vessels have been taken as naval auxiliaries, the marine department of the chamber of commerce considers the showing made for the month of September as satisfactory.

The figures, as compiled by that department compare with the same month last year as follws:

ARRIVALS SEPTEMBER, 1917

	Steam.	Sail.
Foreign ports	114,406	8,695
American, other than coast	86,869	46,306
Coast	292,084	68,272
Total	493,359	123,273

Total number of vessels—431.

ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER, 1916

	Steam.	Sail.
Foreign ports	140,800	6,113
American, other than coast	56,840	12,849
Coast	365,748	65,919
Total	572,028	84,881

Total number of vessels—485.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER, 1917

	Steam.	Sail.
Foreign ports	139,780	14,377
American, other than coast	63,341	1,748
Coast	289,801	66,534
Total	429,922	82,659

Total number of vessels—422.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER, 1916

	Steam.	Sail.
Foreign ports	164,174	7,218
American, other than coast	52,300	5,358
Coast	357,732	72,240
Total	574,206	84,976

Total number of vessels—477.

MARINES HAVE POLICE DUTIES

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, September 27—The American Marines who have been with Major-General Sibert's command have now all been withdrawn from it and split up into provost guards in dozens of villages and cities of France, some of them also going to England. They still hope, however, for service in the trenches, for they were among the most forward troops in grasping every detail of modern warfare.

NO CONSCRIPTION IN HAWAII NOW FOR NATIONAL ARMY

Information Reaches Delegate Kuhio From Angus Erly Who Is Acting As His Secretary At Washington

DECISION WILL NOT POSTPONE THE DRAFT

Reason Given By Crowder Is Territory's Fine Showing In Volunteers and Size of National Guard

No one in Hawaii will be conscripted for service in the National Army at the present time, even though the local draft program is carried out this month, according to cabled information which yesterday reached Prince Kalanianaole, Hawaii's Delegate at Washington.

The information came in response to the Delegate's request for information upon this subject, and was forwarded by Angus Erly, who is acting as the Prince's secretary at the national capital.

The specific announcement, which affects a large number of Hawaii's eligibles for military service between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, was made in Washington yesterday by General Crowder, U. S. A., the provost marshal general who has the entire national draft in hand.

One of the reasons assigned by the provost marshal general for postponing the call of drafted men here is because of the credits allowed by the provost marshal's department to Hawaii for its splendid showing already, in the number of volunteers who are already serving or who have offered to serve in the army and the navy, and also because of the strength of the militia organization throughout the Islands.

Draft Will Be Held

It is understood from officials of the government that the postponement will not affect the plans for setting a date for the draft in Hawaii, which may be fixed for a day near the close of this month. The numbers will be drawn and the names of those drafted placed upon the lists against which quotas can be drawn when the provost marshal finds it experient to make a call upon Hawaii for men for the National Army.

Delegate Kalanianaole had no other interpretation for the provost marshal's statement than this.

The message sets aside any doubts concerning the early calling to the colors of Hawaii's quota this fall, at least. There will probably be a second draft upon the mainland early next year, and until then, the assumption is, under this interpretation of General Crowder's statement, that no conscripted man strength will be required of Hawaii.

With reference to the credits which Hawaii has already gained through volunteers a large number of these have gone into the navy, through the Hawaiian Naval Reserve, the heaviest unit going in a body with the cruiser St. Louis. Others are in service here. Many young men of Hawaii have been drafted on the mainland while attending colleges and are already in service, or in training camps, both for the National Army and for the aviation corps of the army. Others have gone forward to serve with ambulance units and in other branches of the service. Many are in on active duty here as reserve officers.

May Call Guard

As to the militia, the Hawaiian National Guard is a brigade of two regiments with a maximum strength approaching 3000 men, mostly infantry, and distributed on the Islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. The deferring of the call of drafted men to the colors may mean the subsequent calling into active service of the National Guard for local duty, relieving regiments of the regular army already thoroughly trained, for service at the front.

The draft date for Hawaii has so far not been set and will not be determined until every one of the registered names, as of July 31, 1917, has been checked over, and transferred to the draft board lists and given the proper serial number. When the draft board's decks are cleared of this detail work the date will be recommended by the Governor to the provost marshal general and approved at Washington, following which the ceremony of drawing the numbers will be held in the senate chamber.

Draft Board To Post Men Who Have Enlisted

Provost Marshal General Crowder has issued the following statement:

It has been found that many men through error, or, in order to escape the provisions of the selective service act, have enlisted in the Regular Army, National Guard, and other organizations after the date of the posting of their names by the local board as called for examination. In every case that has come to light these men have been discharged by the military authorities and ordered to report to their local board at their own expense.

AN AID TO DIGESTION.

When you have a fullness and weight in the stomach after eating you may know that you have eaten too much, and should take one of Chamberlain's Tablets to aid your digestion. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd. Agts. for Hawaii.—Advertisement.