

# Commercial



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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## CARTER AT THE CAPITAL

### His Visit at the President's House.

## NO CHANCE FOR SAM PARKER

### Many Interesting Side-Lights on the Affairs of Hawaii at Washington.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Mr. George R. Carter, of Honolulu, saw President Roosevelt again yesterday, just before the cabinet meeting, and was formally introduced to the members of the President's official family. The President requested him to come for this introduction and, following it, advised him to call on these gentlemen personally, which he will undoubtedly hasten to do. Since my telegram, telling briefly of his previous visits there and the decision to ask Gov. Dole to come to Washington, that is in brief all that has been accomplished.

In the interim Mr. Carter talked with Representative Knox of Massachusetts and other members of Congress, about the apportionment bill introduced recently, to provide the length of terms for Senators in the Territory. He had hoped also to see Senator Foraker and get away on Wednesday next for San Francisco, where he wished to meet Mrs. Carter and spend a couple of weeks travelling in Southern California before returning here to meet Governor Dole at the White House. However, Senator Foraker has been ill for some days, and as Mr. Carter has been unable to see him, he has decided to remain here at least all of next week, so he told me this morning. He is the guest of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, at the latter's palatial residence, 1615 Rhode Island. Mr. Pinchot was a classmate of Mr. Carter at Yale College.

President Roosevelt's reception of Mr. Carter has been most cordial. After the conference Wednesday evening, when Mr. Carter dined at the White House, Mr. Carter expected that his work was done, and that he could return to Honolulu. The President, however, specifically requested him to be here when Gov. Dole arrived, and, of course, he will respect that request. While Mr. Carter is non-communicative regarding President Roosevelt's statements to him, it is evident that thus far the President has done most of the talking. Mr. Carter was met with a series of brisk questions about conditions in the Islands, which came with such rapidity that he was hard put to keep up with his answers. It is certain that the President is very anxious to have full and complete information about the Territory.

As I telegraphed the last steamer in brief, the friends of Gov. Dole here in town are, all in all, rejoiced at the President's wish to see him and hear his side of the story. The conviction is very strong that he may make such an impression on the chief magistrate as to undo the mischief that has been caused by other advisers who have been talking in Washington while Gov. Dole has been attending to his duties in Honolulu. Perhaps the feature to be emphasized most is the conviction that in any event Col. Parker will not be selected for governor. There has been no statement of that character from the White House, as far as known, but that is nevertheless the logic of events. One of the best qualified men here to judge of the gubernatorial situation said today that he was convinced that, whether Gov. Dole was retained or not, Col. Parker would not be his successor.

There is talk in the air of H. P. Baldwin for governor. In a recent letter I stated that information had been received here leading to the opinion that Mr. Baldwin would not accept the governorship were it tendered him. That was based on a misapprehension. A telegram, of peculiar wording, was received here, apparently indicating that Mr. Baldwin would not have the governorship. It turns out that what Mr. Baldwin dissented from was another matter on which he had been consulted.

Mr. Carter has not met with very encouraging assurances as to the passage of the apportionment bill by Congress. Chairman Knox told him frankly that he thought Congress ought not to interfere with such affairs in the Territory, but Mr. Carter explained that it was an imperative matter, which apparently could not be settled except by Congress. He is not resting on Mr. Knox's statement, but will try to convince that gentleman that something ought to be done by Congress.

### HAWAIIAN DITCH BILL.

The Hawaiian ditch bill has been favorably reported to the House by the Committee on Territories. It was the bill introduced by Delegate Wilcox, but a bill redrawn by Representative Powers of Maine, giving general authority for granting right of way, according to statements in my previous dispatches.

## NUUANU STREAM DURING THE CLOUDBURST AND FLOOD



This picture, photographed by Williams, was taken from the upper Nuuanu street bridge just as the flood came down.

## COL. FITCH FAVORS DOLE AND THE SUPREME COURT

IF I were seated in front of President Roosevelt and he should ask me what to do in the event of a vacancy in the governorship of Hawaii, I would be compelled to answer with the reply of the Chicago hotel clerk, "Damiano!" Col. Fitch is nothing if not emphatic, and from his experience before coming to Hawaii, is better qualified to discuss a Territorial question than perhaps any other man in the Islands today. After giving expression to the above characteristic sentence he continued:

"I feel that it would be a grave error for the President to make a change either in the governorship or the Supreme Court. Gov. Dole is a man of culture, of refined taste and of great ability. Of his personal integrity I know there can be no two opinions. Should he be removed, I believe it would be impossible for the President to secure a successor who would have the support of any others than himself and the men he appoints to office. Certainly no other man can be found who would have the confidence of so great a portion of the responsible men of the community as does Gov. Dole.

"I have lived in Territories so long, been cognizant of the abuses in the judiciary, that it is a relief to find it possible to practice before a Supreme Court where the integrity of the bench cannot be assailed. I have known the corruptibility of the bench in several Territories and I believe it would be a misfortune if any one of the justices here should be removed.

"I say this recognizing the habit of mind of the men who compose the executive and judicial branches of which I speak. They have been educated under a paternal form of government, a monarchy, and this has given them a feeling toward the people which is unusual, and not in accordance with American practices. They have been accustomed to taking care of the people. In fact, in the former days when a citizen wanted anything he went to an officer of the government. This could have no other effect than to give the officials a feeling of responsibility for the people of the country. From

this spring the various trusts, as the spendthrift trust, to which I have given some attention. In the older parts of the country if a 'Champagne Charley' sold his mine and began to 'paint the town,' no one took any notice of him, but let him go his road.

"Long service under such conditions has perhaps given a bias of mind. Governor Dole was primarily the man of the hour when his services were needed, and his strong personality and his force kept the government together. It can be understood readily that there is in the men who are descended from the missionary fathers a strong will, a stubborn devotion to their cause. The first comers were men from New England, men who as Ben Butler said, 'came to the New World to worship God as they thought right, and to make every other man worship as they thought right.' They were not given to brook opposition or to consider any other viewpoint. Like Charles Sumner, when a friend asked him to look at the other side of a question, and he responded, 'But there is no other side,' the men with strong Puritan ancestry and inheritance are of necessity men of forceful habit of mind.

"Take the differences with the legislature. Those would have resulted with any man of strong will in the governorship. The executive was self-reliant and brave and stood his ground all through with an eye to the protection of the interests of the community as he saw them. The result may be that there will be elected this fall another opposition legislature, and it will take strong men to carry through the work which must be done to insure the future of the Territory. But I do not wish to talk politics for that always reminds me of Mooney's History of Ireland. Mooney was an Irishman who had had luck in San Francisco and so returned to Ireland. He was a character himself, and after his return to his native land he wrote his history in characteristic style. For instance, he would devote a chapter to each topic which he thought worthy of discussion. One chapter was headed 'Snakes,' and the entire chapter was comprised in these words: 'There are no snakes in Ireland.'

## THE APPORTIONMENT OF SENIOR SENATORS IN OUR LEGISLATURE

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The Committee on Territories will, during next week, take up the matter of apportioning the term of office of senior Senators in the Hawaiian legislature, and as the political complexion of that body is largely involved, the matter is an important one. On the 18th of February, Delegate Wilcox introduced a bill providing that those senators who received the lowest number of votes shall hold office for the

term of two years from the date of their election. This bill, though introduced by Wilcox, has the reservation, in his endorsement, on the back, of "by request," and it is precise with a bill introduced by Senator Cecil Brown in the Hawaiian Senate, and provides that J. D. Paris and N. Russell of the First; Wm. White of the Second; D. Kanuha, D. Kalaoukalani and Geo. R. Carter of the Third; and I. H. Kahilina of the Fourth District, shall hold for the term of two years.

On the 24th of February, Wilcox in-

roduced another bill, which provides that the fifteen senators elected November 6th, 1900, shall hold for the term of four years, and that, at the election of 1904, of the fifteen senators to be elected, the eight who receive the highest number of votes cast shall hold for four years and the remaining seven for two years; and apportions them, as to districts, according to the provisions of the Organic Act.

This first bill will meet with the objection that the legislature has already apportioned the term of the senators in the First and Second Districts, and that nothing remains for Congress to do, in straightening out the matter, but to determine upon the apportionment in the Third and Fourth Districts.

The Wilcox bill will be confronted with the proposition that Congress having, by Section 30 of the Organic Act, given to the legislature the power to provide the details for the apportionment, it will not disturb what the legislature has done in the First and Second Districts, even though it did not complete its work as to the Third and Fourth.

An important question arises in this connection as to the authenticity of the action of the legislature in this regard. Mr. Edgar Cayples, the secretary of the Hawaiian Senate, is still here, and has been requested to be present with the committee when the matter is considered. Having official knowledge of the proceedings of the Senate and its joint sessions with the lower House, Mr. Cayples' statements will presumably have considerable weight in determining what the committee will recommend to the House.

The passage of either bill, as originally introduced, would be an infraction of the Organic Act, or at least such a modification of it as would establish just such a precedent as Congress is at present inclined to avoid.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will soon report an omnibus bill for public buildings. There will be no appropriation for public buildings at either Honolulu or Hilo, no hearings having been given and no effort made for an appropriation. Chairman Mercer states his belief that Honolulu has a public building sufficient for all needs at present.

### ERNEST G. WALKER.

### Hawaii Mentioned.

PEKING, March 11.—The Chinese government has presented to United States Minister Conger a strong memorial against the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law by the United States. The government here particularly objects to the exclusion of Chinese from the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, representing that the Chinese had acquired extensive commercial interests there and were closely connected with the islands by family ties, so that repression of free intercourse would result in peculiar hardships.

### Redemption of Hawaiian Coins

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The bill providing for the redemption of Hawaiian silver coins and the substitution therefor of American silver coins, was passed in the House today.

Severe fighting is going on in Colombia.

## METHUEN IN BOER HANDS

### Taken by Delarey After a Hard Fight.

## BRITISH FORCE IS ROUTED

### Surprised by the Command and All Baggage and Supplies Captured.

LONDON, March 10.—Lord Methuen, Lieutenant General of the British Army, favorite of the king and idol of his men, is in the hands of the Boers, the prisoner of General Delarey. The capture was made after a battle in which the Boers routed the entire force of Methuen, 1200 men, captured four guns and inflicted heavy losses upon the British in killed and wounded. Meanwhile there is no news from General Grenfell, whose force of 1300 men was to be joined by Methuen, and there are fears that the victorious Boers have duplicated their first success.

London received the news of the battle, which was fought at daylight on March 7th, this afternoon, and the city was crushed by the report, coming as it did after the assurances of the government that the war was practically over, carrying with it the list of the dead and the statement that many scores were missing. The story is meager, being contained in two official dispatches, and as the correspondents have not yet been permitted to send out any accounts of the disaster, the worst is feared. It was another of the mobile movements of the enemy, swooping down upon a moving army without there being even a semblance of alarm, and crumbling up the rear guard, stampeding the mules and oxen, and capturing everything. That the enemy was not anxious to hold prisoners is shown by the fact that Maj. Paris, in command of the horse, was set free. The story is told in the following dispatches:

### KITCHENER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRETORIA, Saturday, March 8.—I greatly regret to have to send you bad news of Methuen. He was moving with 900 mounted men, under Major Paris, and 300 infantry, four guns and a pom-pom from Wynberg to Lichtenberg and was to meet Grenfell with 1200 mounted men at Roversfontein today. Yesterday morning early he was attacked by Delarey's force, between Two-Bosch and Palmietkell. The Boers charged on three sides. Five hundred and fifty men have come in at Maribogs and Kraaipan. They were pursued by the Boers four miles from the scene of the action. They report that Methuen and Paris, with the guns, baggage, etc., were captured by the Boers. Methuen, when last seen, was a prisoner. I have no details of the casualties and suggest delaying publication until I can send definite news. I think this sudden reversal of activity on the part of Delarey is to draw off the troops pressing De Wet.

PRETORIA, Sunday, March 9.—Paris has come in at Kraaipan with the remainder of the men. He reports that the column was moving in two parties. One, with the ox wagons, left Two-Bosch at 3 a. m. The other, with the mule wagons, started an hour later. Just before dawn the Boers attacked. Before re-enforcements could reach them the rear guard broke. Meantime a large number of Boers galloped up on both flanks. These, at first, were checked by the flank parties, but the panic and stampede of the mules had begun and all the mule wagons, with a terrible mixture of mounted men, rushed past the ox wagons. All efforts to check them were unavailing. Major Paris collected forty men and occupied a position a mile in front of the ox wagons, which were then halted. After a gallant but useless defense the enemy rushed into the ox wagons and Methuen was wounded in the thigh. Paris, being surrounded, surrendered at 10 a. m. Methuen is still in the Boer camp.

Lord Methuen was wounded in the thigh and captured. Three British officers and thirty-eight men were killed. Five officers and seventy-two men were wounded. One officer and 200 men are missing—presumably captured. The Boers also captured four guns and all the baggage. Among the officers killed are Lieutenants G. R. Venning and T. P. W. Nesham of the Royal Artillery, who fell while feeding their guns. Major Paris, surrounded on all sides, surrendered, but was later released.

Lord Kitchener's dispatches announcing the disaster to Methuen's forces were read in both the House of Lords and the House of Commons today by Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief.

(Continued on page 8.)