THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

EST. BLISHED JULY 2, 1856.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY.
Weather moderate, fair and showery.
Full moon showers.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.8825.
88 Analysis beets 8s 5 1-4d.

VOL. XXXVIII. NO. 6577. HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MARSHALL OUT OF A JOB ON THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Made the Paper Too Hot for the Old Town to Hold it Without Pain.

Volcanic Attacks on the Local Officials in Defence of the Imprisoned Reform Editors Bring the Gallant Editor to Grief.

Volcano Marshall is again an extinct crater in journalism. As in Honolulu, so in Shanghai, the lava was too hot and it melted the cone. A letter from Phil. B. Danky, who with Herbert M. Ayres went from here to join Marshall on the Shanghai Times staff, to his friend M. T. Simonton, states that Marshall has resigned, by request of the management from the editorship of the Times. Mr. Danky briefly explained, in his picturesque way, that Marshall had been raising more plutonic fire than the owners of the paper could stand for.

Files of the Shanghai Times received by the America Maru leave no room for doubt as to the nature of Volcano Marshall's culminating outbreak. As might be conjectured, it was in connection with the agitation to save the necks of the Chinese Reform editors. In the Times of August 7, the following cablegram was displayed in Gothic type, double column:

"LONDON, August 6.—Prime Minister Balfour, replying to a question by Mr. H. Norman, said that Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister to China, had been telegraphically instructed that the Shanghai (Supao) prisoners should not be surrendered to the Chinese government."

Several interviews bearing upon this dispatch were obtained by the Times, one with the British Consul General, R. W. Mansfield, concluding as follows, with the question and answer quoted in Gothic type:

"Is it true that Assessor Giles gave to the police, money sent to him by the Taotai for the police, for arresting the Supao prisoners?'

"'Yes, $300 was sent, but it was returned to the Taotai.'

"In concluding the interview Mr. Mansfield said: 'I consider that most unjustifiable allusions have been made by your paper with reference to Mr. Giles, and you may tell your editor so.'"

Then follows an editorial resume of the history of the affair, occupying the greater part of the remainder of the front page of the Times. Herbert Melton Ayres could not resist the inspiration to rhyme and a column of the space is taken up by him with eleven limping stanzas of which the first is here given as a fair sample:

Behind a prison's bars confined,
They passed long weeks away—
Apostles of an advanced mind—
Servants of Progress, they.

None but the "only" William H. Marshall can be credited with the historical sketch, which opens thus:

"Never was a more unholy proposition attempted than the one by which it was sought to railroad the Supao journalists to ignominious decapitation. And had it not been for the efforts of this paper, the scheme would have succeeded.

"It was the vigorous fight made by this journal, in face of a conspiracy, in which the Shanghai Taotai, the American Consul General, Mr. John Goodnow, the British Consul General, R. W. Mansfield, the British Assessor, Bertram Giles, and others, were the conspirators, that has caused Premier Balfour to act and to act in the cause of Justice that murder shall not be charged against this Settlement. The history of the case is as follows: On July 1st, the journalists, Sung Taoh Suh, Sing Yuen Sun, Leong Tso Tsu, Sun Kee Foo, and Tsung Ping Ling, were brought before the Mixed Court, Mr. Sun sitting as Magistrate and Mr. Bertram Giles as the English Assessor, on warrants countersigned by J. Goodnow, Senior Consul and issued by the request of the Taotai, who received his orders from the Governor of Kuangsi, who in turn received them from Peking.

"At the time the charge was made, that a big sum of money, currently reported as Tls. 100,000 was paid for the persecution of these men. On July 22d, in a published interview in The Times, the Hon John Goodnow, the American Consul-General, stated that he had heard of the report, but pronounced it too absurd to be entertained.

"The supposed conditions upon which these men were arrested were that they were to be tried and to serve their sentence, if found guilty, in the Settlement. But the Chinese authorities, at the connivance of the Senior Consul General, had a different scheme. The documentary part of this scheme was signed by the American Consul General. It was no more nor less than the confiscation of the newspaper plant of the defendants and the turning over of the journalists to the native authorities for decapitation.

"This plant was confiscated and aroused the liberty-loving community of Shanghai to righteous indignation. The Times was the first to demand that even if the case was a strong one there was all the more reason for observing the recognized procedure in its prosecution.

"To show the awful money influence that has been behind this case let us retrospect for a minute."

A few items of the retrospection, condensed, are here given:

A proclamation by the Taotai offering a reward for the men's arrest was stamped by the Senior Consul, Goodnow, and handed to the police for posting. The Council, however, decided that the exhibition of such a document was unnecessary and inexpedient in the Settlement, and it was withdrawn.

On the 4th of July the Senior Consul and the British Consul General and the Taotai met in secret conclave, where it was decided that if a demand were made by the native authorities for the prisoners they should be turned over for decapitation.

"It was understood," the account says, "at this meeting of Anglo-Saxon officials, mark you, that these men should be decapitated."

On the 15th the preliminary proceedings in the case were opened in the Mixed Court, and Marshall thus introduces a relation of some of the things there done:

"The lives of seven prisoners were held in the balance. Greater flagrancy, bigger injustice, or more cruelty were never revealed in a constitutional form of government—and this Settlement claims to be that, so we understand."

After some argument, in the course of which counsel for the prisoners applied for their instant dismissal, the case was adjourned sine die.

Continuing, the retrospect contains the following warm shot at the British and American Consul Generals:

"On the 22d the Times said that from information received, Tls. 100,000 had been offered by the Shanghai Taotai in the way of cumsha if the foreign authorities would hand over to the native officials, the defendants in Supao case.

"Consul General Goodnow, on being seen, said the tale was an absurd one, and a 'blunder.'

"On the 22d of July it was current gossip that the prisoners would be handed over to the native authorities.

"On the 23rd, however, The Times had the pleasure of announcing that:

"'The Supao journalists will not be beheaded. Their fate is in the hands of the people of this Settlement, where it rightfully belongs. Whatever may be the action of the Peking Diplomatic Body, inspired by the British Consul General, and the American Consul General, of this Settlement, the Supao journalists will not be turned over to the Chinese authorities for decapitation.'"

The last paragraph quoted is in Gothic type.

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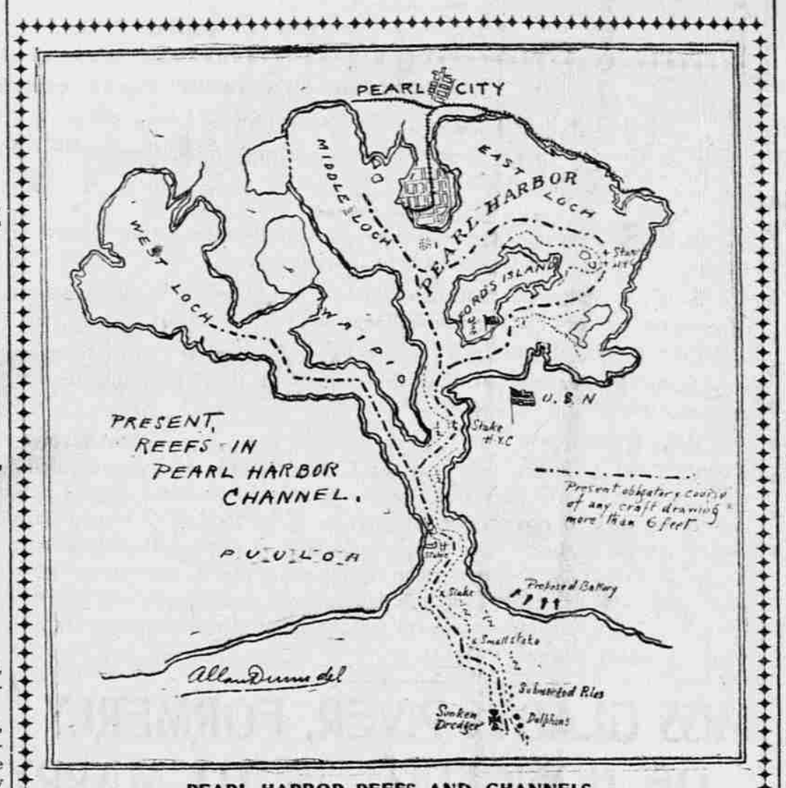
REEFS AND SHALLOWS OF PEARL HARBOR CHANNELS



PEARL HARBOR REEFS AND CHANNELS.

Many Points That May Be Dredged or Blasted Away Before Navigation Commences---Sharp Corners That Form Natural Protection.

The channel leading into the Pearl Harbor lochs and recently dredged by the United States government has still many reefs and other obstructions to free navigation. One of these reefs is considered a natural protection rather than menace but it is generally accepted that others will be cleared away. In the lochs themselves are many projecting spits and unexpected reefs in the middle of natural channels that will probably be removed as soon as the lochs are opened up for general navigation.

THE PRINCIPAL OBSTACLES.

The accompanying map shows the principal obstacles. In the main channel on the right hand or starboard side in entering, all that now remain of the many piles driven by the dredging company and of those that were in place before they started operations, are two dolphins, formed each of three baulks of heavy timber meeting at the apex. Other piles are removed but some are submerged close to the surface. Marking rods of three inch pipe were driven down. Some of these have been broken off by the vessels of the dredger and are a serious menace to entering boats. They lie on the starboard side of the channel on entering but no buoys have yet been placed to mark the entrance of the channel as with the bell and spar buoys in Honolulu harbor. The dolphins already mentioned are nearly half way up the channel and a yacht, tug or vessel not knowing the waters might easily attempt, coming from Honolulu to enter the channel inshore from the proposed entrance and strike the submerged piles. These dangers will be obviated later when the entrance marks are placed.

WRECKED DREDGER A MENACE.

The sunken dredger, which is marked by a buoy, which is however generally well to leeward of the wreck, is on the edge of the right channel and directly in the road of the old bearings of the Puuloa tower and the line where the Waianae range strikes the plain. These bearings are marked on the chart and will be generally used until the channel is finally buoyed. In ordinary weather the hull shows a brown patch on the water as it lies a scant fathom beneath the surface, but with the surf running free, it is indistinguishable and the buoy is small. Many moorings left by the dredgers are swinging loose in the channel. These are too small to hurt any but a small boat.

Following the channel in to the cross on the chart marked "small stake" an incoming vessel under steam or in tow is compelled to turn a sharp corner and skirting a hard coral reef three feet below the water, with some portions above at low tide. It is thought that this corner will be taken out.

A NATURAL PROTECTION.

The second corner also marked "small stake" and still more abrupt, is the one considered a natural protection as incoming vessels are forced to proceed slowly and, in the case of an enemy, they could be shelled to pieces by land batteries.

The next stake is on the port or left hand side of the channel and marks the extremity of the "shark pen" built in bygone days as a trap for unwary sharks who found themselves caught within its walls by an ebbing tide. This work and its reef foundation will probably be removed.

Next comes the spit on which the railroad wharf is built and which necessitates a sharp turn to the left. The spit can be easily dredged without blasting.

On the right hand side at the point marked 1-2 (fathom) there is a dangerous coral spit causing a turn to the left before entering the channel to the Middle and East lochs. This was staked by the Hawaii Yacht Club but Japanese sampans have either run down or carried away the stake by mooring.

WEST LOCH IS NAVIGABLE.

The West loch is singularly clear from projecting spits, the water running deeply to the coral banks on either side, where it averages, for some two miles, nine feet for the edge shallows.

The water in the center channel off the shark pen and in that neighborhood, runs to an extreme depth of 138 feet.

Proceeding toward Ford's Island, a rocky point, partly formed from the ruins of an old fish pond, projects off Waipio point, marked 1-2 (fathom) "stake H. Y. C." This stake has sunk or broken off close to the surface. This with the point last mentioned will, it is thought, be included in the straightening out plan.

FORD'S ISLAND DANGEROUS.

Rounding Ford's Island on the seaward side, the course taken by the Iroquois in her late cruise, that vessel mooring for luncheon at a point off the flag on the island marked U. S. N. on the chart, a shoal runs out to the center of the natural channel, the deep water being under the lee of the island. This shoal marked 1 (fathom) is charted but not otherwise signalized.

The eastward end of Ford's Island runs out in a shoal of large area from which rise the rocky islets of Moku-nui and Moku-iki. Two stakes are set here by the Hawaii Yacht Club but by these there is a bare two fathoms and the larger boats often get a foot or two too close and stir the mud.

The East and Middle lochs contain much deep water but naturally shoal as they approach their ends where streams are constantly depositing alluvial banks. Off the Peninsula, particularly at its tip and on the leeward or western point, the bottom is but a foot or so below the surface. Where the water deepens, between the spot marked 1 (fathom) and the shoal, runs a channel of three to four fathoms. The spot as marked rises abruptly and while charted as one fathom is covered by less than five feet of water. The deeper pleasure craft often pile up here and the yacht club has taken bearings and will stake the spot. They have already staked the extremity of the neighboring shoal.

MIDDLE AND EAST LOCHS SHALLOW.

The Middle loch contains but little navigable water for vessels of any draught. The East loch shoals rapidly towards the northern end, near Waiau but is deeper on the Eastern side. The natural channel on the western side of Ford's Island, between it and the Waipio peninsula and across which the ferry between the Oahu plantation sugar wharves plies by cable, is navigable for deep draught vessels.

FOUR MILES OF INLAND SEAS.

The lochs extend inland some four miles from the mouth of the harbor whence it is one and a half miles to the bar of the newly dredged thirty-foot channel.

The Peninsula is settled with the summer homes of Honolulu folk and is the favorite resort of the yachting fraternity. Their principal club house is situated on the leeward side with a smaller erection at Puuloa near the shark pen. The naval property takes in a portion of Ford's Island and the opposite shore as marked by the flags on the chart.

PROXIES FROM HERE MEET A STRONG PROTEST

Honolulu Eagles Help Elect Tim Sullivan of Tammany Chief of the Order.

Plot to Kill the Assassins of King Alexander. Poisoning Case in San Francisco---Won't Extradite Folsom Convicts.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan has been elected as head of the fraternal order of Eagles. A protest was made against California voting Honolulu proxies in favor of Sullivan. The protest was denied.

Don't Want the Militia.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Sept. 5.—The county authorities denounce the Governor's action in sending militia here to deal with the striking miners as needless.

A Modern Borgia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The coroner's jury charges Mrs. Bowers with having poisoned her husband. Her sister is charged with being an accessory.

Lipton May Try Again.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Sir Thomas Lipton was banqueted at the Pilgrims' Club. He said he hoped for success in future races.

The Troubles of Servia.

BELGRADE, Sept. 5.—Forty-seven officers have been arrested for plotting to kill the assassins of King Alexander.

Sporting Writer Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Mason McCormick, the sporting writer, is dead.

Wants Rewards First.

CARSON, Nev., Sept. 5.—The Governor refuses extradition of the captured Folsom convicts until the rewards are paid.

Squadron at Beirut.

BEIRUT, Sept. 5.—The American squadron has arrived here.

The Prize Ring.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5.—Neill won in the fifteenth round.

THREE CANDIDATES FOR AUDITOR.

Four names have now been put forward for the position of county auditor and only the surveyorship is left without an applicant. The aspirants for the accountant's job are Clarence M. White, A. J. Campbell, Henry Davis and Isaac Sherwood, of the Surveyor's office, all of whom announce themselves as candidates.

As far as Republicans are concerned A. M. Brown stands alone for the office of sheriff. R. W. Wilcox denies his wish or intention of trial for the position but the Home Rulers are strongly out for him and those with inner knowledge of the rank and file of both parties predict that he will glean sufficient votes to make a competitor against the Republican candidate who is by no means to be despised.

E. C. Winston of the Fifth and Jack Lucas of the Fourth are said to be out for supervisorships.

F. M. Brooks is the latest candidate for the county attorneyship. He is said to have a strong following and will make a vigorous attempt for the office.

Delegates of the fourth precinct of the Fourth held a caucus in Republican headquarters last evening and the second of the Fourth will hold a meeting tonight for the instruction of delegates.

The Central Committee meets at Republican headquarters this evening when amendments to party regulations will be considered. No one to fill the vacancy left by A. L. C. Atkinson's resignation as secretary has been named or appointed.

A meeting will be held by the Fourth District Committee to consider the protest in the sixth precinct against the seating of Lorrin Andrews and others in the convention. The meeting called by R. W. Aylett was originally set for Labor Day evening at 7:30 in the Republican headquarters but has been changed to Tuesday evening at the same time and place.

F. W. Macfarlane has stated his inability to accept a supervisorship. "Such an official," says Mr. Macfarlane, "should be permanently in the Territory during his term of office and my work as St. Louis Commissioner effectually prohibits me from entertaining the honor."

Apropos of A. L. C. Atkinson's withdrawal from the political field, his father, Superintendent of the Board of Education, was moved to moralize up-

(Continued on page 2.)