

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, AUG. 12.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .23. Temperature, max. 82; min. 71. Weather, variable.

Sunday Advertiser

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 4.125c; Per Ton \$82.50. 88 Analysis Beet, 10s. 1 1/2d; Per Ton, \$83.60.

VOL. III, NO. 137.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SUNDAY AUGUST 13, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES.

Entered Jan. 22, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii, as Second Class Matter, Under Act of Congress, of March 3, 1879.

WHEN BISHOP LIBERT VISITED THE PONTIFF



LATE PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.
(Sent by Father Valentin.)

Father Valentin Tells the Story of a Memorable Interview at the Vatican—Objects Blessed for Distribution Here.

(Special Correspondence of the Advertiser.)

Rome, July 19, 1905, Feast of S. Agnes. Editor Advertiser: In conformity with our agreement I send you a few notes concerning the private audience with His Holiness Pope Pius X., and the Bishop of Zeugma, Mgr. Libert Boeymaens.

We arrived here in Rome last Saturday night at 11 o'clock on a train direct from Venice, a journey of fourteen hours without stopping. On Monday morning, accompanied by the Father Procurator of our congregation in Rome, Reverendissimo Giacomo Bindi, we went to St. Peter's church and the Vatican and made an application for an audience with the Pope. The next day we received a letter in Italian, wherein it was said that the next day, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, His Holiness would receive the Bishop and only two fathers or persons in his company. For these receptions the Bishop is vested in purple with purple mantella, or long cloak, and the priests in similar attire, but in black. At 10:15 we took a public hack, which took us to the Vatican, in front of the Portal in Bronze, the main entrance of the palace, at the end of the colonnade of the square of St. Peter. Half-a-dozen Swiss guards, dressed in various colors, design of Michael Angelo, were stationed at the entrance and gave us the military salute, until we disappeared in a long corridor at our right. We walked through an open square, surrounded by beautiful cloisters of four stories high. In the middle of one of those cloisters on the east we mounted a flight of four beautiful staircases, all in marble and whose walls were decorated by frescoes. The steps are wide and easy-going and about twelve feet from wall to wall. At each turn (about four of them) a guard in military garb and with a spear in his hand, presents arms at our approach. At the end of these stairs we are on the same floor as the apartments of the Pope. We enter a great hall where we leave our hats and proceed two or three rooms further, always saluted by the respective guards of those rooms. At last we are in the throne room, large and high, all in red velvet. In the middle a beautiful throne in gold, trimmed with red velvet; in front of this throne a beautiful ivory crucifix on black wood, and two windows on both sides, the only ones in the place. On the right and the left of the throne are two

ground marble tables, with candelabrum and a clock on both tables. Only eight chairs, distributed along the four walls, completed the furniture.

Two small doors opposite one another at one end of the rooms led from the outside to the private parlors of the Pope.

It was 10:50 a. m. when we entered these rooms. At the door were the same guards with the captain, a little differently dressed and wearing three decorations. He spoke a few words to us and we felt instantaneously at home. This is the hall of the bishops and priests and we were seated immediately. Opposite to us was an Armenian bishop and a monk, his companion. Later on a layman came in and waited for his turn. The guards are walking up and down the room and at once an electric bell gave the signal of the audience to the Bishop. The major-domo made a sign and the Bishop followed. Out of courtesy and respect we (the Father Procurator and myself) waited in the room. After fifteen minutes another signal of the bell and the major-domo conducted us in the presence of the Sovereign Pontiff. We passed again to a number of rooms, much smaller than the first one, until we were brought face to face in presence of Pius X. The room is large, with a high ceiling and few chairs around an ordinary writing desk, where the pontiff was seated, having our Bishop on his right.

Upon entering the room we made three genuflections on one knee always nearer where the Pope was now standing, greeting us with a smile. Immediately he presented his ring and shook hands, but did not give the opportunity of kissing his foot as is customary. After a few words of introduction by the Bishop himself making known who we were, the Pope said immediately: "Surgite" (stand up), "Sedete" (sit down). In seeing a little package on my left arm he immediately inquired: "Quid habetis?" (What have you?) These were the religious objects we brought along to be blessed and to be distributed later to our friends: "Bene, benedicantur omnia, omnia" (all will be blessed), making the same time the sign of the cross over them. At this moment the Bishop presented to his Holiness six or seven photos of the Pope himself and looking over them he wrote a few words underneath and his signature. At this moment nothing was said. The Pope is not very tall but quite

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CARTER IS HOLDING WHIP

Receives Every Assurance of Backing From President.

(Ma. Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—During Governor George R. Carter's visit to this city yesterday he found time to transact considerable territorial business, before hastening back to New York, where, today, according to the expectations he expressed here, he is opening bids for the issue of Territorial refunding bonds. He arrived the previous evening and put up at the New Willard Hotel. Getting out bright and early the following morning he went the rounds, calling at the Interior Department for his mail and paying his respects to officials there, then going to see Surgeon General Wyman, just back from his long visit to the West, which included a trip to Honolulu, then to the Department of Justice, the State War and Navy Departments, and so on. He left cards on several cabinet officers, although most of them were out of town. The Governor was in excellent spirits, was highly pleased over the result of his interview with President Roosevelt, also over the progress of events in connection with the bond sale, and happy, too, at the thought of over a month's vacation still ahead of him.

"The President told me," said the Governor, "that I was working too hard. I don't know who informed him. But he said he wanted me to take a good long vacation and get into shape for a two years' pull."

The Governor is obeying his official superior. He will not sail from San Francisco till August 29. After attending to the business of selling bonds in New York, he is going back to the Pacific Coast. Since he landed he has been stopping at various stages across the continent. He spent a week at Rochester.

It was apparent in every way that the governor could not be better satisfied over the outcome of his interview with President Roosevelt. They naturally went over many matters of Hawaiian interest. Heretofore the President in discussing political questions has invariably exhorted the Governor to seek to secure harmony. It is true that the President has stood by the governor, but the existence of the political factions and the President's desire to have these reconciled have been emphasized. Now the governor feels that that stage is passed. He discussed it with the President, who explained that he had not asked for harmony at any sacrifice and also remarked that he wished his federal appointments everywhere had turned out as well as those made in Hawaii under Governor Carter's recommendations. That, of course, could not be taken in any other light than as a high compliment to the Governor.

In fact, right at the beginning of their interview, the Governor stated to the President that he (the President) was the man in the boat. "Well, watch me crawl out of it," was the executive reply. From the start the President made it plain that he wanted the Governor to return and help him work out the problems in Hawaii and that his resignation was not to be thought of. The Governor came away with absolute assurance that any interference by the political organization in the islands hostile to him would not be recognized. The Governor's influence at the White House will be paramount, even more so than it has ever been before.

JAPANESE LABOR PROBLEM.

Outside of his own retention in office, probably the most interesting question the Governor discussed with the President was the Japanese labor problem. The Governor learned that the President has looked carefully into the possibilities of stopping the migration of Japanese laborers from Hawaii to the mainland and has become satisfied that there is no way to prevent it. The Japanese government, it seems, is quite as anxious as is the President to check the influx of Japanese on the Pacific Coast. It does not want to find itself in the same plight as the Chinese government is now in, its subjects in the main excluded from the United States by rigid laws. But as far as this government is concerned, it seems that nothing can be done to curb the Japanese laborers who secure permits to go to Honolulu, and then send away to the Mainland, where they can not easily secure permits to go direct from their own homes.

Governor Carter had little business, except of a formal character, to transact at the Interior Department. He informed the acting chief of the Miscellaneous Division, where his mail had been held for him, that the arrangements for the sale of the bonds had been progressing finely. A few days before that the necessary papers in the transaction were forwarded to him in New York by the Interior Department.

BOND-BUYERS EAGER.

"It was gratifying to note the eagerness of the bond-buyers." (Continued on Page 10.)

CLARENCE WHITE FINDS OVERPAYMENTS IN JULY

FROM CHIEF CLERK WHITE'S REPORT.

"Total excessive Sundays 66 days, amounting to an over-payment of \$95.80."

"That more Sundays are allowed on the payroll than are justified by the days worked is indeed unfortunate. The timekeeper informs me that he is responsible for the proportioning."

"In my investigation, I found nothing impeaching the integrity of Mr. Samuel Johnson, who is Superintendent of the Bureau. He should, of course, have scrutinized this payroll more closely, but it is absurd to claim that the errors in it could in any way redound to his advantage, whether paid by separate warrants or in a lump sum."

"It goes without saying that a payroll reckoned on the basis of calendar days in the month is fruitful of complications and devoid of exactitude, the allowance of extra Sundays requiring more than average mathematical aptitude. As I am temporarily in charge of the Bureau, I shall recommend the adoption of a flat daily wage rate applying only to days actually worked."

Johnson Checked Time Sheets, but Missed the Errors--System Inexact and Must Be Abandoned--Trent's Statements Vindicated.

The report of Clarence White, Chief Clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, upon the Garbage Department payrolls, was completed and handed to Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday. Mr. White was instructed to make his investigation because he is in charge of the department during the absence of Sam Johnson, its head. The report shows, so far as the payrolls are concerned, that too many Sundays were given to the men in the department. Mr. White's figures of the excess are thirty-five. A total of sixty-six Sundays was allowed in the whole payroll, which Mr. White's estimates made a total over-payment of \$95.80 at the July rate of payment under the system.

The explanation given of this is that a clerk in the Garbage Department, who had charge of the time sheet of the men, was not accustomed to figuring half months, and allowed the men more Sundays than they were entitled to. Sam Johnson, of course, checked the time sheets, but it seems reasonable to suppose that in the hurry of his departure for Seagirt as suggested by Mr. White in speaking of his report, Sam overlooked these discrepancies. It is well, in this connection, to bear in mind that the half-month system was new to Sam Johnson, also. The Territorial garbage force had worked all the time.

Mr. White says that it is his purpose to recommend the adoption of a plan of flat rate of wage for the days worked, and cut out the present system altogether. It is certain that under a plan that paid a man for the days he actually worked, the present trouble would not have arisen.

"I want to make one explanation in connection with this report," said Clarence White yesterday. "In the table wherein the number of Sundays to which they were not entitled are taken from the time of the several men, the total excess of Sundays is correct, but it may be found upon examination that I have made slight errors in taking the proper numbers from the different men. That is a point upon which there is room for such wide discretion that it is quite possible no two men making up the tables would make their subtractions in the same way. That, however, is a detail. The total taken away is correct, as I have said, and the time sheets are accurate transcriptions. But whatever time was overpaid, the men in the department got it."

Mr. White's report to the Governor, in its full text, follows:

Honolulu, August 12, 1905. Hon. A. L. C. Atkinson, Acting Governor, Territory of Hawaii, City.

Sir: Complying with your request to make an investigation of the Garbage and Excavator Service, I beg leave to submit the following report:

The Garbage and Excavator Bureau passed from the control of the Territory of Hawaii July 1, 1905. It was my first intention to make a full report for the period from July 1, 1904, to July 31, 1905. But as no real issues have been raised as to the management of the Bureau by the Territory, I have confined myself to a cursory examination of the payrolls sufficient to show that the methods and system in vogue here under Territorial control are identical with those pursued since the county has assumed charge of the service.

The attacks upon the conduct of the Bureau are for the most part of anonymous origin and some of them of such sensational nature as to demand the service of a detective rather than of an accountant.

The following letter of Mr. Trent, County Treasurer, merits attention both on account of its definite presentation of facts and its courteous tenor. As the author abstains from comment and avoids innuendoes and insinuations an explanation of the apparent inconsistencies of the conditions alluded to by him seems to be invited and will be promptly accorded. I quote his letter in full:

Honolulu, August 5, 1905.

The Board of Supervisors, County of Oahu: Gentlemen:—I deem it my duty, without comment, to report to you as follows:

In paying off the garbage men yesterday, my clerk was told in more than one instance that the amount called for by the warrant was more than the payee had earned; feeling, rightly, that he had no discretion in the premises, he paid the full amounts as called for. My attention being called to the matter, I directed that the next man presenting a warrant be questioned as to the number of days he had worked, the rate of pay for which he was working, etc.

Accordingly, when A. Pimento presented Warrant No. 256 for 20 days' work at \$45.00 per month, the questions as above suggested were asked him. The records on the face of the warrants agreed exactly with Mr. Pimento's answers, except as to the number of days worked. While the warrant called for twenty days, Mr. Pimento modestly claimed to have worked only fifteen days. The full amount of the warrant was paid him without further question. I gave instructions that no more of the men be questioned, but that warrants be paid as presented, at full face value, and that any objections about overtime or overpay be disregarded.

From Mr. Samuel Johnson, superintendent of the garbage department, I learned that the very excellent system of employing twice as many men as are necessary to do the work is in vogue in this department. The plan is for one-half the men to work one week, then lay off a week while the other half work, and so on through the month. In this way forty odd men can make a half-month's pay each month, instead of only twenty odd making a full month.

In looking over the warrants this morning I noted the following facts, which will probably prove interesting to you:

Two men had warrants showing a total of 41 days' work at the Kalia dump—an average of 20 1/2 days to the half-month.

Four men had warrants showing a total of 73 days' work at the Iwilei dump—an average of 18 1/4 days to the half-month.

Eight men had warrants showing 144 days' work as excavator tenders—an average of 18 days to the half-month.

Eighteen men had warrants, occupation given as "garbage wagon," showing a total of 364 days' work—an average of 20 1/4 days to the half-month.

Other warrants for clerks, stablemen, etc., working full months, made up the total of the number of warrants drawn. Very respectfully,

RICHARD H. TRENT, County Treasurer.

TOO MANY SUNDAYS.

The time credited to Pimento as well as to others on the July payroll consists of the actual days worked plus included Sundays and the holiday of the Fourth. THAT MORE SUNDAYS ARE ALLOWED ON THE PAYROLL THAN ARE JUSTIFIED BY THE DAYS WORKED IS INDEED UNFORTUNATE. THE TIMEKEEPER INFORMS ME THAT HE IS RESPONSIBLE.

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LEPERS ARE SAID TO BE WELL AGAIN

The Manila Doctors Say That They Have a Cure.

Discovery Made by Surgeons of Health Department.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

MANILA, Aug. 13.—The surgeons of the Health Department here declare that they have discovered a cure for leprosy. Six lepers have been cured according to their reports.

ONE THOUSAND REDS IN JAIL

WARSAW, August 13.—Strikers here killed the manager of the ironworks yesterday. Troops surrounded a meeting of 2000 Socialists. In the riot that followed two were killed and eighteen wounded. Over a thousand revolutionists have been arrested during the last forty-eight hours.

BELLOSTOK, August 13.—A bomb was thrown in a crowded street here last night and several persons were killed.

RADOM, Poland, August 13.—The chief of police of this city was seriously wounded by a bomb last night.

PEACE OUTLOOK GROWS BRIGHTER

PORTSMOUTH, August 13.—Peace prospects have brightened. Discussion on the questions of indemnity and the cession of Saghalien Island has been postponed until the other terms have been considered. The discussion of the remaining terms has already begun. De Witte, the chief Russian commissioner, is in favor of the publication of the proceedings of the conference, but the Japanese commissioners object.

YELLOW FEVER SPREADS FAST

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—The fever situation took a turn for the worse last night. One hundred and five new cases were reported with nine deaths.

FOR FREE TRADE WITH PHILIPPINES

MANILA, August 13.—The consensus of opinion of the majority of the Taft party favors free trade between the Philippines and the United States.

SEVENTY-TWO DIE OF TYPHOID FEVER

NEW YORK, August 13.—The typhoid fever is almost epidemic here. There have been seventy-two deaths from it during the past week.

SPANISH CRISIS GROWS SERIOUS

MADRID, August 13.—The agrarian crisis is becoming increasingly serious.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

CAMDEN, N. J., August 12.—The battleship Kansas was launched here today.

BUENOS AYRES, August 12.—An attempt was made upon the life of President Quintana of the Argentine Republic today. The assassin was seized before he could do any harm. He is believed to be insane.