

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, JANUARY 31.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace. Temperature, Max. 69; Min. 60. Weather, fair and cool.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.48c; Per Ton, \$69.60. 88 Analysis Beets, 8s; Per Ton, \$74.20.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MAY STATION THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS HERE

Secret Service Man Who Came Down on the Sierra Makes Startling Admissions.

"The people of Honolulu need not be surprised if they have fifteen or twenty thousand soldiers stationed here within the near future," said Major F. C. Vincent, of Washington, D. C., who was one of the passengers on the Sierra, reaching here yesterday. Major Vincent was seen last night at the Young hotel.

"And, by the way," said the Major, "I wish you would set me right. I am not of the army, as one of the afternoon papers said, nor in active service. I am in the United States Secret Service, or Special Service, U. S. S. S., whichever way you are minded to put it. And of course I cannot talk of my mission here, yet. I shall remain here about six weeks, and when I have concluded my business I may be able to tell you people something they will be pleased to hear."

"You know, Major," it was suggested, "that there has been a good deal of talk about the stationing of four or five thousand troops here to sort of break them in for the climate of the Philippines?"

"Well, I said nothing about anything of the kind on the boat. I was asked about that, and I suppose because I did not deny it, the fellows who asked me assumed that it must be so."

"And the mainland papers, Major, have been full of talk about brewing trouble in China, and about rushing soldiers to Manila as quickly as possible, stopping on the way to rest at Honolulu?"

"You will understand," said the Major, "that I really cannot talk about these matters yet. But I will say this much: If you people will only wait until I have fulfilled the purpose of my mission here and made my official report, you need not be surprised if you have fifteen or twenty thousand troops here."

And that is many more soldiers than the most enthusiastic advocates of the camp of acclimatization have expected to see stationed at Honolulu at one time. As a matter of fact, it is understood that a part of Major Vincent's present purpose is to pick out a suitable site for a camp for this large garrison. There has been, as is well known, a great deal of talk on the mainland about the fear of trouble in China. To prepare for this contingency, the United States government is getting ready to rush troops to Manila as fast as possible. Indeed, several regiments are already under orders to sail. These troops will all stop on the way at Honolulu, and each regiment may be kept for a considerable time here in order to accustom the troops by degrees to tropical conditions. From what Major Vincent said last night, it would appear that the Honolulu camp is to be much larger than has heretofore been supposed, and of course for the accommodation of a garrison of fifteen or twenty thousand soldiers ample quarters must be secured. Moreover, if it is the purpose of the administration to rush a large body of troops across the Pacific, all the transports must be pressed into service and more must be secured, and there will be a general revival of all lines of business and the mercantile community of Honolulu is bound to benefit largely. Besides all of which, the stationing of a large garrison here would, almost of necessity, mean activity in the work of fortification, which has already been planned on a large scale by the administration at Washington.

Major Vincent's official report will be awaited, consequently, with a great deal of interest. It can hardly promise more for the islands than the gentleman has already consented to indicate unofficially.

Major Vincent is reported to have talked frankly to Major Pratt, the Hawaiian Land Commissioner, and to other passengers on the Sierra, about the military outlook. It is said he predicted trouble in China which might require 100,000 American troops in the Philippines. Of these he said, several regiments would be held here on waiting orders.

Coast files speak of orders having been given to officers going to the Philippines to leave their families at home. They also say the British government is about to send 10,000 sailors and marines to Queen Charlotte islands, ostensibly to test transportation facilities which may have to be suddenly used in view of England's treaty obligations with Japan. There is also an item about the fear of the Chinese government to mobilize its army because of the danger of the troops taking part in an anti-foreign demonstration.

GENERAL WOOD COMMANDS ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

MANILA, February 1.—General Corbin has departed for Hongkong, and General Wood has assumed command.

Major-General Leonard Wood, who thus becomes Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the Philippines, is President Roosevelt's warm personal friend. Perhaps, in view of the talk of trouble brewing in China of which so much has been heard lately, the President may have designed that Wood should succeed to this important command to be on the spot in case of eventualities. Certainly, if there is trouble in China the man who commands the Philippine army will have his chance at high distinction. General Wood's career in Cuba is of too recent date to need more than passing reference.

GUAYAQUIL, January 31.—An earthquake occurred here Sunday, followed by two severe shocks today. The people are in a panic.

LAUKEA'S CONTEST

Hearing Before the Committee on Elections.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18.—The election contest of the Delegate from Hawaii was taken up for argument before Elections Committee No. 3, Wednesday, January 10. The committee probably will not report till next Wednesday. It will be in favor of the Delegate. The hearing was disposed of promptly, lasting through two continuous sessions of two consecutive days. Mr. Curtis P. Laukea, the contestant, of course, did not appear, but was represented by ex-Judge C. A. Galbraith, who arrived here a few days in advance and registered at the Riggs House. Ex-Attorney General E. P. Dole also appeared for the contestant, but took no part in the argument, except to answer a few questions in regard to local conditions. Delegate Kalaniano'le was present at all of the hearings, accompanied by his counsel, Gen. W. W. Dudley. At the request of Gen. Dudley, Mr. George B. McClellan was also entered as of counsel.

The first day was occupied largely by argument of Judge Galbraith in opening for the contestant, Mr. Laukea. He followed the exact outline of his brief, prefacing his remarks by a withdrawal of the charge in regard to the use of money for bribery and also the charge that the numbers on the ballot were entered upon the record of voters. At an early point in his argument, the questions of Chairman Driscoll, of New York, and Representative Humphrey, of Seattle, Wash., led him also to concede that the contestant could not be seated, but that he could only ask that the election be set aside and a new one ordered. Judge Galbraith's argument consisted almost wholly of reading from his brief and extracts from the printed testimony of the case.

The hearings of the second day, Thursday, January 11, were far the more spirited. After a few additional questions to Judge Galbraith by the committee, the argument for the contestant was opened by Mr. McClellan, who made a general statement of the facts, outlining the ground of defense. He devoted the larger part of his argument to the demonstrating the efforts of contestant Laukea had made to misrepresent the facts, particularly in regard to government employes and the expenditure of the loan fund appropriation by the Department of Public Works.

Mr. McClellan also dwelt upon the fact that the government employes were continued in service after the election, the same as before the election, and showed that there was no general dismissal of laborers either on account of their politics or otherwise. The fact that Mr. Laukea actually received a larger percentage of votes on the numbered ballots than he did in the territory as a whole was also brought out and questions of committee members indicated that this is regarded by them as very decisive evidence. The actual ballots, which have been brought on here, were taken into the committee room so that members, who wanted to, could count these ballots for themselves, and verify the detailed table of figures, contained in the brief of Delegate Kalaniano'le.

Gen. Dudley, who is regarded as the best attorney in Washington on election cases, followed in a telling legal argument for the contestant. In answer to a question, raised by Representative Gill, of Maryland, as to what authority in law there was for holding any election for a delegate to Congress from Hawaii, Gen. Dudley quoted the report of the Congressional Committee on the protest made against the first seating of Delegate Robert W. Wilcox. Therein the ruling was made that the failure of the territorial legislature or of Congress to enact detailed laws for a Congressional election would not prevent the seating of a delegate, elected by the Territory in good faith at a regular general election and under the general authority of the organic act and of Hawaiian election laws.

A further point was made by Gen. (Continued on Page 2.)

CONSULS MAY MEET HERE

The Important Plans of Our Promotion People.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20.—The Delegate and Secretary George B. McClellan called this morning on Secretary of State Root. They presented the request of Mr. H. P. Wood, secretary of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee, that a meeting of consuls of the United States at ports bordering on the Pacific be called at Honolulu, to discuss general trade questions and the opportunities for enlarging this country's exports to the Orient. Secretary Root showed considerable interest in the proposition, without indicating whether he would grant the request or not.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

CORRESPONDENCE IN POINT.

H. P. Wood of the Promotion Committee supplies the following correspondence about the above:

January 4, 1906.

Hon. J. Kalaniano'le, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I enclose herewith a letter to the Hon. Secretary of State which I wish you would oblige me by presenting in person.

I think that after you have read the letter, you will agree with me that the plan, if carried out, would prove to be an excellent one for calling the attention of the outside world to the strategic position occupied by Honolulu.

Such a meeting would unquestionably prove of great advantage to us.

Hoping that it may be convenient for you to favor me in this matter, I remain

Respectfully yours,

(Sig.) H. P. WOOD, Secretary.

LETTER TO SECRETARY ROOT.

January 4, 1906.

Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Now, that the strategic position of Honolulu is being accentuated by the building of the Panama Canal, and the port is rapidly increasing in importance from a Naval, Military and Commercial standpoint, it has occurred to me to suggest that Honolulu be selected by you as a meeting place for a Convention of United States Consular and Commercial agents, more especially those interested in the development of Commerce with the Countries bordering on the Pacific.

We are now connected with the outside world by cable. Our climate is healthful, the hotel accommodations are excellent and the steamship connections are good. The representatives from the Pacific Coast ports of Mexico, Central America, South America with their exhibits could be readily taken care of by a small cruiser. Special steamship rates for merchants and others could be obtained. Samples of goods, the leading imports of different countries could be shown. Methods of packing illustrated systems of accounts and collections fully exploited, in fact at least ten days or two weeks could be most profitably spent with distinct advantage to the Consular service and decided benefit to our merchants and manufacturers.

Reasonable notice of the Consular convention could be given, so that every prominent business man in the United States at all interested in the commerce of the Pacific would have an opportunity to be represented and I feel assured that the plan would meet with such general commendation as to ensure a large attendance. For the benefit of those not able to be present the proceedings of the Convention could be published.

Valuable papers on the ports of the Pacific with charts could be prepared by the Hydrographic office of the Navy Department.

The object of this letter, however, is not to go into details, but to suggest a plan for bringing our business men more closely in touch with the members of the Consular service.

Trusting that you may give the matter your careful consideration, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

(Sig.) H. P. WOOD, Secretary.

GOVERNOR CARTER HAS A COMFORTABLE DAY

"Governor Carter's temperature is only slightly above normal tonight," said Dr. Judd last night. "He has had a comfortable day, and feels very cheerful and contented."

The Governor's temperature rose slightly yesterday morning, but evidently went down again last night. Dr.

Judd remained with his patient again last night and was with him during the greater part of yesterday. Secretary Atkinson, who passed Ogden yesterday, was informed there by cable of the Governor's condition. The Secretary will reach San Francisco today, in plenty of time to catch the Alameda for home, as the steamer does not sail until Saturday.

JAPAN WANTS BRITISH ARMY REORGANIZED

England's Ally Will Make a Most Startling Request as a Result of the Alliance.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

TOKIO, February 1.—The Government, as a result of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, intends asking the reorganization of the British army.

A demand of that kind would seem to be calculated to stagger the average British citizen. Apparently, Japan means that her ally shall be in a position to render efficient aid, in case aid should be needed in any future warfare; but it is a most impressive demonstration of the rank Japan has taken as a world power that such a proposition as this should be even dreamed of. It seems, indeed, almost past belief. Nevertheless, distinguished English officers have themselves criticized the British army organization, so that from the military standpoint, at least, the position of Japan may not be altogether without reason. And is all a pointing toward events of momentous consequence expected in Asia.

DEPEW RESIGNS FROM EQUITABLE DIRECTORATE

NEW YORK, February 1.—Depew's resignation as a director of the Equitable has been accepted.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew's friends have been informed that the disease from which the Senator is suffering is aphasia, combined with melancholia. He has a morbid fear that every one has turned against him.

The attack of aphasia was first noticed about Christmas time. The Senator was suddenly seized while at dinner one night and for a moment he was incapable of expressing himself. The first attack was of but short duration, but was followed by other attacks that have lasted longer.

An intimate friend of the Senator went to see him a day or two ago. The Senator did not know him at first. His mind seemed a blank. Then, after a short time, he recognized the visitor and chatted animatedly with him for half an hour and displayed all of his old-time ability as a conversationalist.

Senator Depew came to Washington on Tuesday unexpectedly. No one of his household here expected him. He announced that he would go to the Senate next day. Instead he took a train at noon and hurried to New York. He was seized with a severe attack of his affliction while on the way to the Capitol and his relatives thought it best to take him to New York and seek medical consultation. According to dispatches, that consultation was held today. No one is allowed to see the Senator except the immediate members of his family. Miss Paulding, his niece, has taken temporary charge of his affairs.

TARTARS AND ARMENIANS KILLING EACH OTHER

ELIZABETHPOL, February 1.—The Tartars and Armenians are massacring one another. In many districts the people are starving, and typhoid fever is raging.

Elisavetopol, which is probably the place meant in the cablegram, is an important town in Transcaucasia, on the railway from Batoum to Baku, on the Caspian Sea. It is a country of hostile races and many feuds, not the least of these the old religious bitterness that has always prevailed among the people.

RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, February 1.—Violent scenes accompany the attempts of the officers to make inventories of church properties, which have become necessary as the outcome of the separation of church and state.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS MEET.

CHICAGO, February 1.—President Roosevelt's National Convention of Insurance Commissioners is in session here.

MURDER IN CROWDED STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 1.—In a crowded street here William Walbridge, made insane by jealousy, shot and killed his former wife and himself, and wounded two bystanders.

CHICAGO, February 1.—The estate of the late Marshall Field has been appraised at seventy-five millions of dollars.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

BERLIN, Germany, January 31.—The steamer Sylvia of the Hamburg-American line left Vladivostok harbor Monday evening, having on board a large number of returning Russian troops. The ship struck a mine in the harbor and turned back in a sinking condition. She was grounded to prevent total loss. One life was lost.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The widow of the late Charles T. Yerkes was married today to Wilson Mizner of San Francisco and a brother of Addison Mizner.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—A. H. Wilder of Wisconsin has been appointed Consul General at Hongkong.