

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, July 28.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .09. Temperature, Max. 82; Min. 75. Weather, fine.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.9375c.; Per Ton, \$78.75. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 8d.; Per Ton, \$80.80.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STACKABLE'S GREAT TOUR

His Travels in Europe as Immigration Agent.

At the request of Honorable E. D. Tenney, President of the Board of Immigration, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, I hereby submit a memorandum of my travels during the past year as agent for the Board of Immigration.

I left Honolulu on May 7, 1906, per the S. S. Manchuria, and arrived in San Francisco on May 13. So much has been said about the conditions in San Francisco at that time that I do not think it necessary for me to touch upon this subject at all. In my opinion it would take a very lively imagination to picture a more deplorable state of affairs.

On May 19 I left San Francisco for New York, and arrived at Chicago on the 22d. I left Chicago on May 24, and arrived at my old home in Michigan on the afternoon of May 25, and arrived in Washington on May 29. I called upon the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, Honorable F. P. Sargent, Honorable Dr. Charles P. Neal, the Assistant Secretary, and may other Government officials. I secured every possible encouragement from the Government officials at Washington, from the President down, in connection with the Immigration business. I was given the strongest kind of letters of recommendation by the President and Secretary of State, without which, I am quite satisfied, in my own mind, success in this most difficult work would have been absolutely impossible.

Mr. Fraser, who was appointed as my assistant in this business, joined me in Washington, and we proceeded to New York, arriving there on the morning of June 6. Considerable time was spent in New York looking into the matter of transportation on the Atlantic, and a strenuous effort was made to see if it were possible to transport immigrants via the Tehnantepe National Railway. On June 29 I left New York for Boston, and on the following day sailed from Boston on the British steamer Canopic, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, for the Island of San Miguel, Azores, arriving on the afternoon of July 6.

The Azores consist of nine islands, as follows: Santa Maria, St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores and Corvo. The population of the Azores is estimated at about 250,000. The islands are situated between 39 degrees 6 min. north latitude and 28 degrees 50 min. west longitude. The Island of San Miguel or St. Michael is the largest, richest and most important of the Azores group. It is 41 miles long and from eight to nine miles broad, and contains 269 square miles. The population is estimated at about 130,000.

The port of entry is Ponta Delgada. It has the distinction of being raised to the title of a city as early as 1546, and has a population of about 20,000. Some of the most beautiful gardens I have ever had the good fortune to see are located in the city of Ponta Delgada. It is also a very clean and healthy city. The harbor of Ponta Delgada, to a degree, is artificial. A very large and expensive breakwater is building, which has been in the course of construction for many years, and is not completed at the present time. The smaller vessels can come into the harbor and lie in perfect safety, but the larger vessels of the White Star, Hamburg-American and Royal Mail lines anchor outside. This breakwater I believe was commenced in 1861, and when completed will be about 4000 feet long.

Other places of interest are Ribeira Granda, Villa Franca, and Povoaes. Some of the mountains are quite high, and I believe the highest peak is estimated to be about 5000 feet above the level of the sea.

The climate is similar in many respects to the Island of Oahu, but in my opinion the humidity is much greater. The vegetation also is very similar to what we see here on these islands. It would seem that practically everything under the sun grows in the Island of St. Michael, and not only grows in the island of St. Michael but grows well there.

(Continued on Page Two.)

PERCY LISHMAN IS LAID TO REST

The Funeral Largely Attended. Floral Emblems Profuse.

The funeral of the late R. H. P. Lishman yesterday afternoon was very largely attended, and the floral tributes were numerous.

There were private services at the residence, Makiki, at 2 o'clock which were conducted by the Rev. H. H. Parker, a very old friend of the family. At this a number of the intimate friends of the family were present as well as the representatives of the Masonic fraternity who have been the honorary guard of the body since it arrived by the Moana.

At three o'clock public services were held at the Masonic Temple under the auspices of Pacific Lodge. These were very largely attended. The services were those of the Masonic ritual, Right Worshipful Master T. H. Petrie, Right Worshipful Master T. H. Petrie of Pacific Lodge officiating.

From the Masonic Temple the remains were taken in procession to Nuuanu cemetery where they were interred in the family plot in the part of the cemetery on the Waikiki side of Nuuanu avenue. The remains were followed by many friends in carriages, a large delegation from among the employees of the Honolulu Iron Works where the deceased had been a popular employe; Pacific Lodge of Masons with whom were very many members of other Masonic Lodges, and Honolulu Commandery Knights Templar in full uniform, as an escort. The procession passed up Alakea and Emma streets to Vineyard and thence up Nuuanu.

At the grave the impressive ceremonies of the Masonic craft took place. Right Worshipful Master Petrie conducted the services here, assisted by C. J. Hutchins as Past Master, and Alexander Lyle as Chaplain. Thrice the aproned brothers of the Masonic Order passed around the open grave, each casting a sprig of cypress upon the casket. Then the Right Worshipful Master bade farewell on behalf of the craft to the departed brother until the resurrection morn. A hymn was sung, and then the earth received its clay. The hymn was sung by a quartet consisting of Mr. Livingston, J. H. Howland, J. D. Dougherty and Arthur F. Wall.

Rarely has there been seen a larger display of floral tributes. There were broken columns, crosses, pillows, and many other both conventional and striking pieces. The Iron Works sent a very handsome piece, as did also the Arab Patrol, of which the deceased was a member, the Myrtle Boat Club, and a number of other organizations. Three wagons were required to carry all the flowers from the house and the Masonic Temple to the grave. The mother of the deceased was so prostrated with grief that she was not able to be present at the public services at the Masonic Temple, or at the grave.

MILITARY RECEPTION TO CARTER AND STRAUS

General orders No. 43, issued yesterday by Col. John W. Jones, adjutant general, are as follows:

"The various organizations of the National Guard of Hawaii stationed in Honolulu will parade and form a guard at the wharf upon the arrival of Honorable George R. Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, and Honorable Oscar S. Straus, United States Secretary of Commerce and Labor, on the steamship Siberia on or about the 31st day of July, 1907.

"Full honors will be rendered. The commanding officer of the First Infantry is charged with the execution of this order."

UNIVERSITY CLUB RAIDED

Thief Gets Away With Hilo Man's Watch and \$40.

A bold thief invaded the quarters of the University Club early yesterday morning and got away with \$40 in cash and a gold-filled watch, both the property of Delbert E. Metzger, the superintendent of the Hilo Railroad. The articles were undisturbed as late as 1 o'clock in the morning, the money being in a pocket of the trousers which the railroad man had worn during the day, and the watch lying on the bureau. When Mr. Metzger awoke with the daylight he found that he had been robbed.

The screen door to the room had been left unlocked and the robber had quietly walked in and taken everything that he could find that was valuable, without awaking the occupant of the room. The police believe that they know the man who committed the crime and expect to have him under arrest soon.

An attempt was made to enter the residence of Dr. Cooper, who lives next door to the University Club, earlier in the night, but the thief or thieves were frightened away by a young man named Lindsay, who was sleeping there. Not worried by this the thief or thieves took a ladder from Dr. Cooper's stable and placed it against the fence which separates the Cooper grounds from the club. Scaling the fence in this manner they got into the club grounds, and proceeded to enter the nearest cottage, which happened to be that in which the Hilo man was sleeping.

ADMIRAL STEVENS ROUNDLY CONDEMNS THE WAR TALK

"San Francisco is a hoodlum city, and has been such for the past thirty-five years. Well, perhaps not exactly that, but the city has been built by hoodlums for at least that length of time. It appears that the first principle of hoodlumism is to abuse the Asiatics, and the whole war talk which has caused France to offer her services as mediator between the United States and Japan has been caused by San Francisco, and San Francisco alone, aided by the yellow press of the country. There is no 'situation' between the United States and Japan. The two countries are as close friends as they always have been."

When interviewed last night at the Moana Hotel by an Advertiser reporter, Rear Admiral Stevens, U. S. N., retired, expressed himself as quoted above. He declared that the movement of the fleet of battleships to the Pacific Coast was simply in the ordinary course of events and that it was being done to give the officers and sailors in the navy the practise cruises which they might expect in the event of war.

In speaking further on the subject, Admiral Stevens said: "There is no more feeling against the United States by the officials in the Japanese Government than there is against England, her own ally. I wrote a few weeks ago to one of the most influential advisers of the Japanese Government that the whole solution of the problem would be to have the Japanese Emperor instruct all his subjects to leave

AN AUSTRALIAN SISAL MAN HERE

Largest Grower in the Colonies in Hawaii Looking Up Machinery.

Sisal machinery in Hawaii is the subject of inquiry by a man who arrived here from Australia by the Manuka, for the express purpose of looking into it, with a view to determining what will be needed in the future of the sisal crop in the Commonwealth.

T. H. Wells, who has introduced the growing of sisal in New South Wales, and is said to be so far the largest grower there, is in Honolulu on this quest. He was in Hawaii two or three years ago looking into the requirements of soil and climate for the crop. On his return to Australia he began the cultivation of sisal. His plantation is in the northern part of New South Wales close to the border of Queensland, in a region that in soil and climate was believed to be well adapted to the cultivation of this plant. Here he began operations on quite an extensive scale, and the growth of the plant has been wholly satisfactory. He expects that a part of his fields will shortly be ready for harvesting, and he has come to Hawaii to look into the matter of machinery for harvesting the crop and preparing the fibre for marketing.

He has been in consultation with the management of the Hawaiian Fibre Company, which has a sisal plantation at Sisal, on the Oahu Railway. He hopes by getting the benefit of the experience of sisal planting here to be able to establish the industry in New South Wales without the delays and loss so often incident to the establishment of a new industry.

HAYWOOD IS ACQUITTED, GLASS JURY DISAGREES

Ending of Two Celebrated Criminal Trials on Sunday—Great Fire at Coney Island—Tremor at Victoria.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

BOISE, July 29.—William Haywood has been acquitted of the murder of former Governor Steunenberg.

The jury in the Haywood trial re-ly bly mangled and killed. Harry Orchard tired to consider their verdict Saturday morning. Former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho was assassinated December 31, 1905, as he was entering his gate returning to his home in the evening. A dynamite bomb was so placed that the act of opening the gate exploded it murder and implicated Charles Moyer and Governor Steunenberg was horri- (Continued on Page Seven).

TRIAL OF LOUIS GLASS ENDS WITH HUNG JURY

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The jury in the trial of Louis Glass for bribery disagreed. Seven were for conviction.

This trial of Louis Glass, vice president and manager of the Pacific Telephone combine, which has ended abortively, was upon one of eleven in this district ready to have indictments charging him with bribing Supervisors to refuse a franchise to a threatened rival, the Home Telephone Company. With a majority of the jury in this district ready to have indictments charging him with bribing (Continued on Page Ten.)

VICTORIA RECEIVES SHOCK.

VICTORIA, July 29.—An earthquake shock has been felt here.

GREAT PLEASURE RESORT HAS DISASTROUS FIRE

NEW YORK, July 29.—A fire at Coney Island has destroyed seven blocks. The loss is one million dollars. By an explosion in a tenement house fourteen were killed.

FROM POLICEMAN TO THE PEERAGE LONDON PAPER DESCRIBES US

The Hope of Robert von Oelhoffen, Son of a Baron and a Cook. Six Pages With Illustrations Are Devoted to Honolulu.

From a policeman at Lahaina to a place in the peerage of Germany, is the hope and dream of one of the guardians of the peace in the ancient capital of the kingdom.

Robert von Oelhoffen has taken decisive measures to determine whether or not the title of Baron, by which his father was always known, was a title recognized in Germany, or merely a title of courtesy bestowed in this far away land as a compliment to affable manners, and in recognition of an aristocratic bearing.

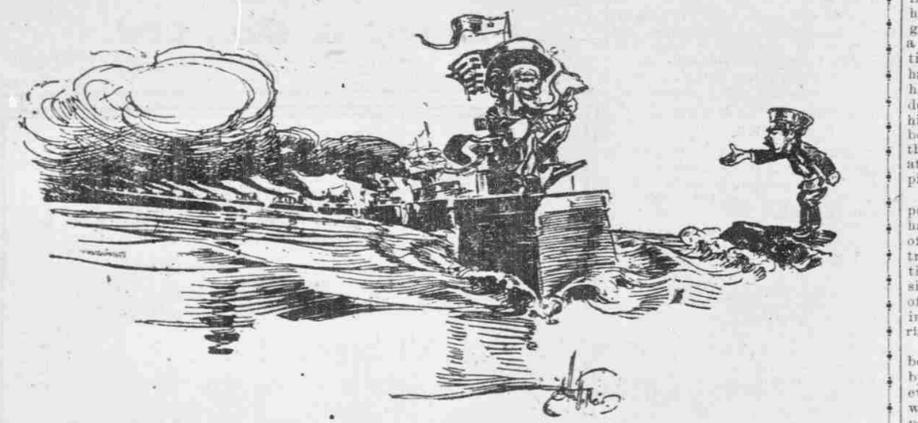
Baron von Oelhoffen, as he was known in Hawaii, was one of the retinue that accompanied King Kalakaua around the world in 1881. William N. Armstrong, in his book, "Around the World with a King," speaks of Baron von Oelhoffen, relating a number of incidents with which he was connected. The Baron died a good many years ago, leaving a son, a part Hawaiian, a mere child at the time of his father's death. The son has since grown to man's estate, and has lately had aroused within him a desire to know something more about his German forbears and the title they bore, and possible ancestral estates in the land where Frederick the Great created a nation and Bismarck an empire.

The younger von Oelhoffen is a policeman in Lahaina. He is said to have sought the aid and good offices of the German consulate in seeking to trace his lineage, and the rank and title of the von Oelhoffens, and besides, it is said he has retained a firm of lawyers to look out for any estates in the fatherland that may be his by right of descent or inheritance.

Little seems to be known or remembered about the Baron von Oelhoffen by people familiar with the current events of that period, except that there was such a man and that he accompanied the king on his tour of the world. Armstrong speaks of him in his book as a cook, though a sure enough Baron.

"The Syren and Shipping," an illustrated paper devoted to ships and shipping, published in London, gives six pages to text and illustration of an article about Honolulu as a port in its issue of July 3. The illustrations include a panoramic view of Honolulu from the harbor; a view of the marine railway and the naval wharves; the arrival of the S. S. Ohio; some of the Inter-Island fleet; the Waikiki beach; the offices of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation company; the McIntyre Building; the capitol; the Royal Hawaiian Hotel; Port street; the Judd Building; the Hackfeld Building; W. G. Irwin & Company's building, and the T. H. Davies & Company building. There is a reproduction of the Promotion Committee's map showing Honolulu as the crossroads of the Pacific. The article begins with a reference to the romantic early history of Hawaii, the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook, and the death of the discoverer. The relations of the islands of the group to each other, and of the group to the western coast of the American continent and the eastern littoral of Asia, are discussed with reference to the map. Honolulu is pleasingly described, and a table of the floor area and the shed area of the wharves is published, for which credit is given to Superintendent of Public Works C. S. Holloway. The need of a dry dock for large vessels is spoken of and commented on. The published statement of Surgeon General O'Reilly of the United States Army is quoted as to the healthfulness of Hawaii. The efficiency of the Board of Health is commended, and the quarantine facilities are described. Some interesting custom house figures are given, and finally the benefits to be derived from the opening of the Tehnantepe route and of the Panama Canal are given some discussion. The article on the whole is excellent in tone and accurate in statement.

Not His Fighting Face



Japan.—Is this to be construed as a warlike demonstration? Your Uncle.—Oh, no—you can easily tell by my expression when I'm riled.