

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1906.

—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2797

## SECOND SUNDAY FOLLOWING THE GREAT DISASTER

### Latest Coast Newspapers Show the People of San Francisco Meeting Calamity With a Brave Front.

(From Files of the Seattle Papers Received per Steamer Nevada Yesterday.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The second Sabbath since the fateful April 18 has served as a clearing house in the affairs of this ruined city. While the old-time quietude is missing, the day has witnessed less of the excitement, confusion and clamor of its immediate predecessor and the community at large has been enabled to make a calmer survey of the situation and to enter into a more intelligent and rational preparation for the future.

All possible work of a municipal character was suspended for the day and the tired officials, who for nearly two weeks have labored incessantly with little sleep to bring semblance of order out of chaotic conditions, took advantage of the lull to secure greatly needed rest and to pay some attention to pressing personal needs.

With the advent of the Sabbath came an opportunity to review the tremendous accomplishments of the past eleven days and provide remedies for defects in the task of equably and judiciously caring for all classes of the destitute, irrespective of race or creed. Plans for solving the tremendous financial problems that confront the city began today to assume tangible form and the Sunday closed with the brightest prospect that has faced San Francisco since three-fourths of its territory was laid waste.

### WORSHIPERS GATHER OUT UNDER THE SKY.

Scattered congregations were reunited this morning during the hours given over to religious services, which were, in many instances, held in the open air or in tents.

Rev. W. P. Sullivan of St. Mary's cathedral celebrated mass at the base of a great elm tree in Jefferson square. For nearly an hour the tents were almost deserted and silence prevailed while the people knelt in the ashes of camp fires. A small table in the doorway of a residence of 2826 Van Ness avenue served as an altar for Father Grant of St. Bridget's church. The people knelt on the sidewalk and in the street.

In the city of tents before the Presidio Archbishop Montgomery celebrated the last mass of the day near the roadway, where an unbroken stream of wagons creaked along, carrying provisions for the hungry. The congregation surrounding the tent that sheltered the altar was large, including many officers and soldiers from the neighboring camps. Bugle calls sounded from a distance as the people knelt in prayer and military messengers on horseback or in automobiles hurried by every few minutes.

### COURAGEOUS WORDS FROM A DISTINGUISHED PRELATE.

When the service ended Archbishop Montgomery mounted a chair and read the epistle for the day, commencing: "For unto this you are called; for Christ also suffered for us." In part he said: "We are all suffering under extraordinary conditions, and we must face things as they are. I do not think that history records an instance where a city has been so greatly afflicted. It is a pleasure to see, after all, that you take it as it should be taken—with courage, fortitude and patience."

"We are indebted greatly to the civil and military authorities who have assisted us in avoiding greater sufferings. You cannot suppose that a situation such as this could be handled by different branches of authority without the possibility of mistakes, but there is no reason why you should grumble. "There are some who will say that this calamity has come upon us because of our sins. I am not going to say that, and should be sorry to believe that we had been so sinful as to need the shaking up and such a burning. "Credulous of not, I advise all of you to remember that you are best served by obedience to authority, and that every order is a military order, for which you should thank God."

### MAJOR GENERAL GREELY'S PLANS FOR DESTITUTE.

Major General Greely today made public the plan under which relief will be distributed by the army to the 200,000 people of San Francisco who under the present conditions are unable to provide for themselves. The plans have been very carefully drawn and they are interesting for the reason that the army has never before had a similar task of such magnitude to perform. It is not a mere distribution of food in impoverished people, but it is the helping of every man, woman and child of considerable means who are

find themselves compelled to take their places in long bread lines. The following officers are detailed to have charge of the work: Major Lea Febinger, Major G. A. Devo, transportation, etc.; Major C. J. Kruther, providing food supplies; Colonel George H. Torney, sanitation; Colonel Heuer, engineering problems. An officer is yet to be chosen to have charge of the distribution of clothing.

The officers named will, as far as possible, transact their business with each other and with outside applications direct, the object being to secure an economical and prompt service for the distressed and destitute. A responsible civilian will be placed in immediate charge of each relief station with reasonable pay and assisted by a paid personnel.

As soon as possible daily rigid inspection will be made of every relief station and abuses, neglects or mistakes rectified. Charges of wastage, deception, theft and improper appropriation of relief supplies have been freely made and it is claimed that the food supplies furnished are in some cases too lavish in quantity and are now being used without suitable discrimination.

### GREAT WASTE OF FOOD IN THE EARLY DAYS.

Rigid economy is enjoined upon every officer of the army engaged in relief work. No indebtedness will be contracted without the authority of one of the officers named above. Any unusual expenditures must be approved by the division commander. Officers must make such daily record as to enable them to make weekly or other reports of the work done and when the civil authorities resume the work to present a complete report covering the entire operation.

In the first days after the fire little or no attempt was made to keep check on foodstuffs, the main idea being to provide against want, and it was natural that under this excusable haphazard order of affairs many abuses should arise. But even when the lines were more tightly drawn, the unscrupulous person continued to take advantage of the general distress, and it was then realized that the salvation of the situation lay with the army. So the officials of this branch of the federal government were called upon to engage in an unprecedented service. That success will doubtless meet their efforts may be inferred from the completeness of the plan of General Greely. The unburned part of the city will be divided into seven districts in charge of army officers, who will assume control of all of the relief stations now established.

Responsible civilians will be installed under salary at the sub-stations for the performance of the clerical work, and daily records and checks will be kept. It is declared that the period of extreme distress has passed and that at the earliest possible moment the issue of rations must be confined to helpless women and children and refused to adult males unless they are sick or in an enfeebled condition. Issues of luxuries or articles of special diet will be confined to infants and invalids. Rigid economy is enjoined upon any officer engaged in relief work. In each of the seven districts there will be 100 stations. The amount of food to be allowed each person, with some latitude for certain conditions, is specified and the allowance in a measure is based on the army rations.

### NEARLY EVERY CITIZEN NOW UNDER SHELTER.

The work of furnishing the necessities of life to the homeless and needy continues with more system and with unabated energy, but despite the care of the officials at the head of the bureau complaints are received frequently of oversights in supplying stations, but these errors are quickly rectified. Tomorrow the Red Cross people expect to have their individual ticket system in operation, and this will facilitate the issue of the army in preventing abuses.

The number of people without substantial shelter has been reduced to a minimum. The housing committee reported today that its work had been almost completed, the applications for accommodations having ceased. The work of this committee has been assisted by the numerous departures of people in tents to other parts of the state.

Probably the most significant sign of the determination of the officials to bring about a restoration of the old order of things and of the disposition of people to speedily forget the recent disaster, was the resumption of the Sunday afternoon concerts in Golden Gate park. These concerts have always been a "Sunday feature" in San Francisco and in addition to the excellent program given in the big park, a volunteer

## FAULTING THE PURE WATER IS VITAL TO CITY

### Eminent Scientists Talk of San Francisco Earthquake. Central Improvement Club Strongly Favors Filtration.

#### THE DISASTER WAS EXPECTED.

Madison, Wis., April 19.—President Charles E. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, one of the best known geologists of the country, formerly of the United States Geological Survey, says a disaster at San Francisco has long been expected by scientists. In a signed statement he says: "The fear has been repeatedly expressed that San Francisco would be the first to show the effect of an earthquake upon steel structures, for it has been well understood that San Francisco has the most dangerous location with reference to earthquakes of any large city in the United States."

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Scientists of the United States Geological Survey explain the San Francisco earthquake as probably due to the "faulting" of the rocks along the Pacific coast, and scout the idea of its having any connection with the eruption of Vesuvius. The "faulting" theory is borne out by the successive shocks, showing a progressive movement down the Pacific coast.

The geological "fault" is nothing more or less than a crack in the crust of the earth, and sometimes the weight above becomes so great that the rocks settle, squeezing up closer. That makes an earthquake. The formation of the Pacific coast is peculiar. The coast line has been rising for thousands of years. Old beaches where the sea evidently at one time washed are now found high upon cliffs. Holes palpably bored by the date-fish which burrows in the beaches, are now seen in the cliffs many feet above the sea level, showing that the coast has risen out of the water. Along the coast of California, at a comparatively short distance from the shore, the shoal water changes from a depth of a few fathoms and becomes so deep that no accurate soundings have ever been made. This indicates a great sea-cliff, and it runs the entire length of the continent and even around to the coast of China and Japan.

#### ON GREAT EARTHQUAKE LINE OF THE EARTH

"This line is characterized by a deep adjoining abyss," says Dr. G. F. Becker, chief of the division of physical research of the Geological Survey.

"That line is the great volcanic line and the great earthquake line of the world. It passes through the volcanic regions of Japan, through the Aleutian Islands, along the coast of Alaska and to Mount Shasta, which, though not an active volcano, is representative of the type, then extending to South America with characteristic volcanic developments.

"All along the South American coast there have been deep uplifts on this plane. It is a peculiar fissure of the earth.

"Now there have been changes in the elevation along the line of this fissure, due to changes in the elevation and changed conditions inside of the earth, and it is owing to these changes or 'faults' that the ground is shaken in California while the earth's rocks are readjusting themselves.

"The process is going on all the time, but generally it is so gradual that

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Resolved by the Oahu Central Improvement Club of Honolulu:

1.—That we believe that the sanitary welfare of Honolulu requires the filtration of all surface water consumed in this city.

2.—That from reliable information, we believe that the lot in Nuuanu Valley known as the "Queen Emma Lot" is well fitted for the purposes of a filter plant, having been purchased by the government for that specific purpose, after full investigation and deliberation; and, so far as we are informed, there is no other locality equally suitable or available.

3.—That such portions of said lot as are not required for filtration purposes are eminently appropriate for park purposes, it being well wooded with choice trees, in a portion of the city where there is no park reservation, and at a point which at no distant day will probably be reached by the Rapid Transit system.

4.—That in view of the small amount of land owned by the government in or around Honolulu, suitable for the purposes above mentioned, or for other public purposes, we deprecate the proposed sale of said lot, and most earnestly urge those in control of said matters to withdraw said lot from sale, at least until the questions incidental to the public interest therein can be fully investigated and considered.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented to the Acting Governor, the Superintendent of Public Works and the Land Commissioner by a committee of five, to be named by the chairman of this meeting, and that such committee do ask for a hearing before said officers for the purpose of presenting arguments in support of these resolutions.

This is a copy of the resolution unanimously passed at the meeting of the Central Improvement Club last night, which was largely attended by the representatives of the various improvement clubs of the city. The resolution was introduced by L. A. Thurston, who spoke strongly in urging its adoption, and was seconded by G. P. Thellen, the secretary of the club. In support of it, Dr. Wood gave most convincing reasons why a filtration plant was a necessity and answered a number of pertinent questions asked in connection with the matter by several of those present.

L. A. THURSTON.

Mr. Thurston said he felt very strongly opposed to the proposed sale of the Queen Emma lot. In the first place the government owned very few eligible public building or park sites around Honolulu and he believed that the policy of the U. S. government in holding on to all the land they had acquired in the vicinities of cities should be followed by the Territorial government. They should not sell any of the public land in the city. Not long ago the government owned nearly all of the Plains, the slopes of Punchbowl, part of the Kalihi district and other large tracts. Now in Nuuanu Valley the government had only one parcel besides the ten-acre Queen Emma tract. The government ought to buy, not sell. There ought to be a park in Kakaako, one in Kalihi and in Maiki and before long the government will be called on to buy parks and in the meantime the price of lands will be going up.

Aside from this it is essential that there should be a filtration plant. As long ago as 1888 the matter was brought up and a search for a location made.

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## MARINE GUARD WITHDRAWN IN SAN FRANCISCO

### It Is Thought That the Soldiers Will Likewise Be Dispensed With in a Very Short Time.

(Associated Press Cablegrams to the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The marines doing guard duty in the burned district have been withdrawn, and it is expected that the civil authorities will be able to dispense with the soldiers soon.

This is one more indication that matters are getting back into something like the normal state in San Francisco. The people are about ready to take care of their own concerns, without any assistance from the national government, so far as keeping order is concerned.

The afternoon cables stated that the relief fund for the stricken city had now reached \$5,318,461. The cables also carried the information that the Spreckels refinery was running full blast, and that all hands there were at work. Evidently it is the intention of those most largely interested in the future of the city to see that its industrial activities are resumed as rapidly as possible.

## NICHOLAS HAS OPENED RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT

ST. PETERSBERG, May 11.—Elaborate ceremonies marked the opening of the Russian Parliament yesterday, the ceremony proceeding without a hitch of any kind. The speech from the throne, delivered by the Czar Nicholas in person, was disappointing, particularly because no mention was made in it of amnesty for political prisoners.

The opening of the Douma was made the occasion of general rejoicing throughout the Empire.

Thus, in what may prove to be the most momentous occasion of his reign, the Czar has disappointed his subjects, as he has always disappointed them. Even the Peace Conference, hailed to the world as one of the greatest achievements of a modern sovereign, was something of a disappointment, although The Hague tribunal has its uses. It did not bring about general disarmament, and will never bring about universal peace. The feature of the speech from the throne which seems to have been most generally disappointing, namely the failure to mention amnesty, probably shows the fine hand of the reactionaries.

## CARL SCHURZ, PUBLICIST, REPORTED TO BE ILL

NEW YORK, May 11.—Carl Schurz is ill.

Carl Schurz, liberator, soldier, statesman, is one of the most remarkable men in America. Born in Germany, he took part in the revolutionary movement in 1848-9, and was compelled to flee his native land. After a varied career in Europe, he came to the United States and at once took high rank as a public man. He served in the war of the Rebellion as a Brigadier General, having resigned the position of United States Minister to Spain to enter the Union Army. In 1869 he was elected United States Senator from Missouri, and he was one of the leaders in the movement which resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency.

He supported Hayes in 1876, and entered the Hayes Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior. He afterwards became editor of the New York Post, and was a leader in the independent movement, supporting Cleveland for the Presidency. He is an author of considerable note, and a forceful writer on current topics.

## COOLIES DIE ON SHIPBOARD.

ARMENIANS KILLED BY TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11.—Seventy-five Armenians were killed during a fight with Turks at Caesarea.

## VESUVIUS CONTINUES ACTIVE.

NAPLES, May 11.—The eruption of Vesuvius continues.

## STEAMSHIP CENTENNIAL GIVEN UP FOR LOST

(Associated Press Cablegrams—Afternoon Service.)

OAKLAND, Cal., May 10.—The steamship Centennial, from Japan, is believed to have been lost at sea.

STRIKES IN PARIS.

PARIS, France, May 10.—Strikes in this city continue. One hundred and ten thousand men are out.

MRS JEFF DAVIS ILL.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 10.—Mrs Jefferson Davis is seriously ill.

WINS METROPOLITAN.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Strapple won the Metropolitan handicap. He won a mile in 1:20.

## SUGAR QUOTATIONS FROM APRIL 17, 1906

CABLE RECEIVED MAY 9 FROM WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.	
Centrifugals, Boots	
April 17	2.42 c. 88 5 d.
" 18	" " " 88 5 d.
" 19	" " " 88 5 d.
" 20	" " " 88 5 d.
" 21	" " " 88 5 d.
" 22	" " " 88 5 d.
" 23	" " " 88 5 d.
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" 26	" " " 88 5 d.
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" 28	" " " 88 5 d.
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" 30	" " " 88 5 d.
May 1	" " " 88 5 d.
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## Carter Is Coming To Take Charge

Governor Carter will be here on the first of June, and will at once take his place at the head of the government. He leaves San Francisco on the steamer due to sail May 23d, namely the Manchuria.

This information was given out yesterday by a gentleman who is closer to the chief executive of the Territory of Hawaii, perhaps, than any other man in it. It does not seem, from this, that the Governor has had a relapse, nor that he has failed to gain in health and strength since he went to California. As a matter of fact, it is said that the Governor has gained rapidly during the past few weeks, and that he is now about at his usual condition. It is certain that he has begun to take an active interest in the affairs of the Territory again. And that is a good sign.

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