



U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, SEPTEMBER 22—  
Last 24 hours' rainfall trace; temperature, max. 85;  
min. 73; Weather, Cloudy and valley showers.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugal, 4,255 Cents  
Per Ton, \$85.10; 88 Analysis Beets, 10s 11½d; Per  
Ton, \$87.20.

Established July 2, 1856.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE PROPOSED VLADIVOSTOK FLEET AGAIN IN BEING

### FEDERAL SITE

### Merchants Take It Up at Their Meeting.

### It May be Elsewhere Than Bishop Block.

A million dollar Federal building is in store for Honolulu in the near future. The Treasury Department has taken up the bill introduced by Delegate Kalaniana'ole and is pushing the matter. A few days ago the local Federal officials were ordered to send to the department an estimate of the amount of floor space required by their respective departments. At the same time a request was made that the officials ascertain the wishes of the merchants of the city as to the site of the proposed building. The cost of the structure which would house all the Federal departments in this city was estimated by the Washington officials as about one million dollars.

In December of 1902 the United States government sent Commissioner Eustis to Hawaii to obtain the ideas of the people as to sites and to ascertain the needs of the islands. After much discussion the Bishop lot opposite the Young Hotel was chosen; Mr. Eustis took the recommendation to Washington. Now it seems as if the whole matter were to be opened again.

The plan was to have the Bishop Estate exchange its property for land owned by the Territory and then for the Territory to present the site thus acquired to the government. It now appears that the Federal officials do not wish to have the land presented to them by the Territory but would prefer to buy it in the open market. They want a site bounded on three sides by streets.

The matter was laid before the Merchants' Association yesterday and considerable discussion ensued. The sentiment of the association was decidedly for the Bishop site as being central and convenient. Objection was made to it on account of its narrowness which would be a handicap if a building as large as that planned were erected on it. It was pointed out that no room would be left for a lawn or park around it. Nevertheless, the advantages of the site seemed to outweigh the disadvantages named.

Several other locations were mentioned, the old Gibson property near the Opera House and the Young Hotel being among them. Several contended that it would cost less to remodel the Young building than to build a new structure. Mr. Von Hamm intimated that the building might be sold if a satisfactory offer was made. It was urged that the matter of a site should be thoroughly discussed so that recommendation might be ready before Congress assembles.

The request of Delegate Kuhio that the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association assist financially in maintaining a competent secretary to the delegate in Washington was discussed by the Merchants' Association. The idea is to supplement the \$1200 allowed yearly by Congress for this purpose so that a man may be obtained who will be able to help push Hawaii's interests at the capital. The matter was favorably discussed and referred to committee.

#### Fifth District Opinion.

"I consider the Advertiser hit the Republican nominations for the Fifth District just right," a well-known Republican worker of that district said yesterday.

"Talk about stirring up the racial issue," the speaker added. "How could the racial line be more strictly drawn than it has been against the white man in the Fifth District?"

### CECIL BROWN WRITES, ROBERTSON ANSWERS

#### Address to Voters and Rejoinder For Party.

Editor Advertiser: I have read with interest Mr. Cecil Brown's address to the voters of this island. In it he admits that it was his "intention to abide by the decision of the convention," but claims "that an unwarrantable interference by certain officers of the Executive Department of the Territory caused my defeat in that Convention and that these persons used the power of their offices directly and coercively in the convention, particularly among the office-holding delegates to compel a vote against me regardless of the personal convictions of the delegates and the wishes of their constituents."

This is his excuse for bolting the party and running for the Senate in opposition to the regular Republican nominees. Is his action justified by the circumstances alleged? I will not go into a discussion of the correctness or otherwise of those matters because I contend that even if what Mr. Brown says is true it is no excuse for betraying his friends and supporters—and being false to his party. I agree with the Hon. Elihu Root, when referring to the tendency of officials to transgress the proper limitations of official power, he said, "Such a process generally is most injurious. If continued long enough, it results in an attitude of personal superiority which is inconsistent with our institutions." But Mr. Root followed this up, saying: "Abundant evidence that our people have not become indifferent to the necessary limitations is furnished by the frequency with which political opponents impute disregard of them to public officers. The charge is often unfounded and often made upon slight foundation with great exaggeration. But the fact that it is made shows that political leaders recognize that if they can make the people believe a public officer has usurped power he will be condemned without regard to his motives."

If the influence of office-holders is being improperly or unfairly used in the Republican party for the purpose of manipulating party action and thus becoming an evil the proper way to remedy the evil is by agitation, argument and work within the party, and if Mr. Brown was a sincere Republican he should have, by taking an active and aggressive interest in the party's affairs (something he has not heretofore done), sought to have remedied the matter in an open and fair manner. He has no moral right to bolt the ticket without first having exhausted every legitimate means within party lines to bring about a reform in respect to the matter of which he complains.

A physician is in duty bound to faithfully treat his patient even though the disease were contracted in the commission of crime.

A lawyer must loyally defend his client even though he believes him to be guilty.

A politician must be true to and honest with his party even if improper methods are used to secure certain ends. The very form of our government requires the formation and maintenance of political parties divided on broad yet definite lines in order that the party in power may have opposed to it an honest and virile opposition. Only in this way can a healthy administration of public affairs be attained.

Without party loyalty parties could not exist; there would then be chaos and confusion.

When an aspirant for office allows his name to go before a political convention for nomination every principle of fair-play, common honesty and political good faith requires that he should bow to the will of the majority and abide by the result of the convention's vote. It is only on the understanding that Mr. Brown recognized this rule and was willing to observe it that his friends in the convention endeavored to secure his nomination. Any act on his part in contravention of this simple yet fundamental rule is absolute bad faith. It justifies the opposition of those who

To the Electors of the Third Senatorial District of the Territory of Hawaii:

At the request of many voters residing on the Island of Oahu and elsewhere in this Territory, I have decided to run as an independent Republican candidate for the office of Senator in this Senatorial District, notwithstanding the fact that I failed to secure a nomination from the Republican Convention held in Honolulu on the 16th inst.

I claim that an unwarrantable interference by certain officers of the Executive Department of the Territory caused my defeat in that Convention, and that these persons used the power of their offices directly and coercively in the Convention, particularly among the office holding delegates, to compel a vote against me regardless of the personal convictions of the delegates and the wishes of their constituents. Much of the proof of this charge came to me after the Convention had acted, and I feel that the issues thus raised are of such importance to every citizen of the Territory that I should put the matter to the test as I propose.

One of the chief functions of the Legislature is to review and pass judgment upon the acts of the Executive Branch of the Government, and if members of the Executive are allowed to manipulate the selection by the people of men to sit in judgment upon their official conduct, the evil that will result is self-evident, particularly if office holders are permitted to use the power and prerogatives of their offices in securing control of these Conventions, and beating down and silencing opposition and protestation by individual voters. In my opinion the Executive should not interfere with the legislative or judicial departments; such departments should be kept separate and distinct one from the other as each has its separate and distinct duty to perform in carrying out the functions of government.

It had been my intention to abide by the decision of the Convention, but the circumstances are such and the mischief of allowing such practices to take root and establish themselves in our politics so manifest, the result so certain that when established they will naturally be turned more and more openly against good government and legitimate and wholesome criticism and arrayed on the side of corruption and bad government, and used to suppress and intimidate public opinion and personal freedom of speech, that I believe an opportunity should be offered in a clear and unmistakable manner to the voters to express their judgment and conviction upon these methods.

Under these circumstances my candidacy as an independent Republican naturally follows.

CECIL BROWN.

Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1904.

opposed his nomination in the convention.

Those who, in good faith, supported him have been betrayed in the worst possible way. A bolt such as Mr. Brown has made strikes at the very foundation of healthy and honest party politics without which our free institutions cannot be maintained.

There is only one thing for the voters

to do, especially at this time when it is so essential that the great National party lines should be imbedded in the political life of our community, and that is to treat the bolter as a man who places his own interests ahead of those of his party and who is therefore unfit for further public service.

A. G. M. ROBERTSON.

Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1904.

### MANY REPUBLICAN MEETINGS ARE TO BE HELD

According to plans determined upon at two committee meetings in Republican Headquarters last night every day of the campaign from now until election day will be used for diligent work.

The committee concerning meeting dates decided that meetings should be held in both the Fourth and Fifth districts every evening until the campaign closes.

Prince Cupid and the candidates for the Senate will devote the coming week to the Fifth district and the Delegate will spend the following week on Kauai.

The committee on campaign literature in the Hawaiian language decided that documents should be issued by the Central Committee from time to time and that each district could publish literature pertaining to its own local issues.

### NEXT ODD FELLOWS' CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The Odd Fellows have reconsidered their decision to hold their next annual convention in Philadelphia and will meet instead at Washington.

### BRITISH MERCHANT KIDNAPPED.

TANGIER, Sept. 23.—A British merchant named Lee, living at Rabat, has been kidnapped by tribesmen.

### ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE.

ODESSA, Sept. 23.—An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the chief of police.

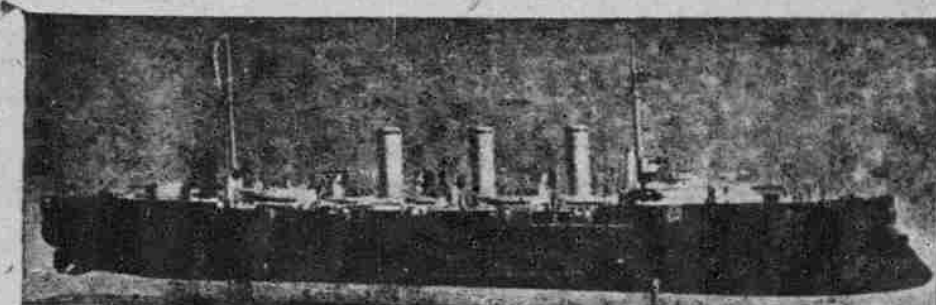
### AUSTRIA BUYS TORPEDO BOATS.

VIENNA, Sept. 23.—Austria has ordered 22 torpedo boats built in Glasgow.

### LADY CURZON BETTER.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Lady Curzon is better. She has peritonitis.

### Bogatyr, Gromoboi and Rossia are Repaired.



MODEL OF THE BOGATYR.

### Oyama Detaches Troops for Port Arthur Service--Russian Losses While Reconnoitering.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 23.—Repairs have been completed on the Bogatyr, Rossia and Gromoboi.

The Bogatyr was one of the four original powerful cruisers which comprised the Vladivostok fleet. On May 20th, during a fog, the vessel went ashore near Vladivostok. It was stated at the time that the Russians had dismantled her and that she would be a total wreck. The Rossia and Gromoboi were severely damaged in the naval battle of Korea Straits.

#### MORE TROOPS FOR PORT ARTHUR.

MUKDEN, Sept. 23.—Marshal Oyama has detached a considerable force for service against Port Arthur. The weather is colder here. Many Chinese are leaving.

#### AN AFFAIR OF SCOUTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—A detachment under General Rennenkampf, while reconnoitering, lost two officers and nine men killed and three officers and twenty-three men wounded.

#### AFTERNOON REPORT.

TOKIO, Sept. 22.—It is believed that the Japanese have captured the fort west of Etzshan Heights, overlooking Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—The revised list of the Russian casualties at the battle before Liaoyang shows 1181 killed, 10,811 wounded and 1212 left on the battlefield.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—The Japanese are continuing unsuccessful attempts to turn the Russian left. Oyama's advance is thirty miles south of Fushan where a fight is expected to occur.

### DEATH OF JOSEPH THE GREAT CHIEF OF THE NEZ PERCES

SPOKANE, Sept. 23.—Joseph, chief of the Nez Perces, is dead.

The story of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indians is one of the romances of America's dealings with the redmen.

What is now the State of Idaho and part of Oregon was the original home of the Nez Perces. The tribe welcomed and succored Lewis and Clark on their wonderful expedition to the Pacific in 1804. It was the Nez Perces who sent a delegation East and asked that the "Book" might be sent them that they might learn the white man's religion. They welcomed Whitman and Spalding, the devoted missionaries, protected exploring parties and settlers from other tribes, refused to listen to the proposals of the Mormons that they join against the United States, both before and during the Civil War, and, within a period of almost seventy years there is only one case on record where a Nez Perce shed the blood of a white man, and that happened in a brawl in 1862. In all of our history, perhaps, there is no such friendly rec-

ord made by any Indian tribe as that of the Nez Perces. Their reward was treatment which one historian characterized as "the meanest, most contemptible, least justifiable thing of which the United States was ever guilty."

The white men crowded in about their lands and by various devices tried to gain possession of it. The government tried to force the Indians to remove to a small reservation. Gen. O. O. Howard was sent out from Washington to enforce the order. The Indians were given thirty days to move. Joseph saw that it was inevitable and wished the tribe to move but hot-headed braves prevented this. The 30 days passed and some of them started out to kill. Within three days 20 white settlers were murdered. The Nez Perces placed the bodies of their victims on horseback and paraded them through the camp. White Bird, next in authority to Chief Joseph, who (Continued on page 2.)