







HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : : : : : : SEPTEMBER 25

GENESIS OF RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

McClure's Magazine for September publishes a translation by George Kennan, of extracts from Kuropatkin's fourth volume, which contains a general summing up and furnishes an interesting revelation of the immediate causes of the Russo-Japanese war. It appears that State Councillor Alexander Mikhailovich Bezobrazoff, a Russian promoter and speculator, who to a fine personal presence and bearing added the promoter's persuasive tongue, succeeded in interesting in a project for exploiting the great forest wealth of the upper Yalu river not only the Grand Dukes and other influential members of the Russian court circle, but even the Czar himself.

CORPORATE CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

The law prohibiting corporate bodies from giving funds for campaign purposes, is wholly and greatly to the credit of the Republican party, which is bound to suffer most by its application. A corporation rests on an issue of stock, which, in many cases, is held by people of all political views and none.

PERSONALITIES IN POLITICS.

Whether personalities should be used in a campaign or not depends on the object sought. If a need exists to defeat a bad man, the personalities that drove William M. Tweed out of power and which have been used with signal effect against Schmitz and Ruef can hardly be set aside without injury to the cause of reform.

Burton Holmes is no exception to the rule among visiting litterateurs of the popular type. They all come looking for local color and for a touch of the sensational; and, as a rule, they seek their spoil in leprosy. One is led to think from their writings that leprosy is everywhere underfoot like the dreaded ferde-lance of Martinique, when, in point of fact, there are aged people, resident here all their lives, who never saw a leper.

If a reliable airless service can be had between here and the Coast, it ought to bring down cable rates.

AS TO STEAMSHIPS.

The Coast papers are positive that the Spreckels have sold their three idle boats to Harriman for use in the South American trade, leaving the Alameda and Mariposa the only serviceable representatives of the Oceanic Company in these waters.

If the statement is true—if the deal has been made—it is a thing for Honolulu to deeply regret; for it will be difficult to work in union with the Australasian governments to promote a joint tourist business, relying only on such facilities as the All-Red line has to offer. If American tourists are counted on as assets of the Hawaii-Australasian project, the three American liners seem indispensable.

Then, again, the loss of the Spreckels trio means that our present limitations under the shipping law continue until some substitute line starts in for local business.

Items of hope, however, are not wholly lacking. If Congress should finally pass the subsidy bill, Harriman himself might not neglect the Australian opening. As for the local ferry business, something may come of the Inter-Island-Matson combine; and with the development of Pearl Harbor a coincidental growth of steamship enterprise might reasonably be expected.

The Star would argue that graft, humbug and chicanery, being rampant in state politics, might as well seek a remedy in government by commission as graft, humbug and chicanery here. But the cases are not parallel. In California, New York, Pennsylvania and other States there is a qualified American population to fall back upon, one which, when aroused, can always reform the local government.

During the last three years, inclusive, Hawaii has imported 60,000 barrels of Portland cement, for which it paid \$120,000, and 110,000 barrels of lime, for which it paid \$100,000, freight charges added. The outlook now is for a vastly greater importation unless our people conclude to use the home product.

The Melbourne account of the street parade of the bluejackets is amusing as well as graphic. The gentlemen of the Melbourne press had preconceived ideas of the way Americans talk English, and they bravely lived up to them. Imagine a United States naval officer shouting "Drass!" to his men and following the order with an explosive Caledonian command to "Mairch forred."

However, there can be no disputing the Advertiser's remark that "the kind of politics we have" disgusts a great many good citizens. It has profoundly disgusted them. The question seems to be whether we should try to mend politics, or give up politics altogether?

The Eastern campaign has reached a degree of bitterness that is rarely achieved before the latter part of October. The Republicans are a bit seared and are moving up their heavy guns before the skirmishers have had their baptism of fire, and the Democrats, desperate in the thought that this is Bryan's last chance, are making furious charges.

A great many good citizens are getting into line for government by commission. The kind of politics we have alarms and disgusts them; and if there is any chance to drive out politics altogether, have taxes reduced and fifty per cent. of them paid by the Federal treasury, and to get the aid of a strong and permanent body of administrators in asking things of Congress for Hawaii, they are ready to seize it.

Mr. Newell will find that there are plenty of public lands in Hawaii suitable for American settlers which have a larger annual rainfall than thickly populated counties in the East and Middle West. The question of getting settlers does not depend on irrigation, much as an assured supply of water would help in certain places.

There are a good many people in this town, newcomers within the past two or three years, who are entitled to register, but who neglect the privilege. The Advertiser knows of five in one Federal office. It is possible that they are waiting to have the party whips look them up, as is done in the east, or perhaps, their interest has not been aroused in local politics.

Achi's nine men in buckram have offered to run Mr. Hustace for mayor. Mr. Hustace, it appears, had sense enough to refuse. No one knows better than he that Achi could not deliver as many votes at the polls as Hustace got in the convention. The Achi labor party is the most amazing humbug the Islands have seen politically since the Wallace-Atherley party was organized.

Mr. Bryan has finally taken a shot at Roosevelt, and if he wakes up some morning to hear the long roll and see his pickets driven in, he will know that the colonel of the Rough Riders is again on horseback, looking for blood. It won't take much from Bryan to bring the colonel into the thick of the fight.

The discharge of a 14-inch gun may be heard fifty miles. When there is target practice at the mouth of Honolulu harbor, it will be unnecessary to go down to the docks so as not to miss the noise.

There will, of course, be no alliance between the United States and China, but there are statesmen at Washington who perceive the value to peace of an entente with both China and Russia.

TEACHING THE BEST MAN POLICY

While the politicians in convention and on the street corners are busily pounding the "straight-ticket" doctrine into more or less willing ears, in some of the public schools the future voters are being trained along the line of "the best-man" propaganda. Within the last few days there have been four city governments elected by duly qualified electors in this city, and in no case was there "beer, booze and buncombe," appeals to the flag or a color line.

In a very practical way the pupils of the various schools which have adopted school city government for themselves have demonstrated the value of the system. The fear that the children would be unable to grasp the idea and that the elections and carrying out the duties of the offices would be just a plaything for the pupils has gone, and the school voters and the school officials have assumed the responsibilities given them soberly and in the way hoped for.

Offenders are brought before the school judge, and the cases are regularly cited. If the prisoner be found guilty, the punishment is in spending fifteen, twenty or thirty minutes in cleaning up the school grounds, weeding the flower beds or some such task, under the vigilant eye of a guardian of the peace.

In connection with the government are all the necessary departments, including a garbage department, the officers of which look after the conditions of the school grounds, keeping them neat and clean. Each of the schools under city government have a special room for the meetings of their board of supervisors, and here will be found on file the regular reports of the department heads, the sheriff, judge, garbage superintendent and others.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS AT LAHAINA, MAUI

LAHAINA, Sept. 24.—Sister Helene, manager of the hospital at Waialuku, was suddenly called on Saturday to proceed to the Settlement on Molokai on account of the Sister Superior being very ill.

J. P. Cook and Carl Smith, Land Commissioners, took the little boat on Saturday afternoon for Honolulu. Charles Hartwell was over to Lahaina on Saturday from Molokai where he has a large ranch.

Neil and Jackson Stopped for Fake Goldfield, Nev., Sept. 8.—The contest between Al Neil and Young Peter Jackson, scheduled to go twenty rounds, was stopped in the seventh round last night by the Sheriff on the ground that the men were faking.

To the preliminary Ralph Conway (colored) knocked out Gus Koster in the second round.

License Refused. The Board of License Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the application of T. Ichida for a wholesale liquor license at Waimala on the Oahu railway. The Board refused to grant the license.

RAT CAMPAIGN IS DOING WELL

The war against the rat is being most efficiently waged by the Board of Health and the United States quarantine service, trap and gun being kept busy. For the week ending September 19 the number of rats taken by the authorities amounted to 825, of which number 587 struck their feet into traps and 238 fell before the unerring aim of the shotgun specialists.

This is a satisfactory showing, but much more satisfactory is the fact that 680 of these dead rats were bacteriologically examined and not one found to be infected with bubonic germs.

A noticeable thing about the Honolulu rats is that they are in no wise bigoted, the tree rat sometimes preferring the ground and the ground rat sometimes visiting his arboreal brethren. The rat of the Rattus family, for instance, did considerable amount of tree climbing last week, no fewer than forty-one having been bird-shotted out of their leafy retreats, while the number who fell by the wayside in the ground traps set was 192.

In addition to the shotgun brought out in force and the fifteen hundred odd traps that are being set daily in the foot of the unwary rat, the Federal authorities are busy with their catches. The trained ratters from which they will before very long let loose against the whole mouse population.

Together the fiercest of the feline population of the city, some Toms which weigh in at eight pounds fighting whose teeth and claws have "hurried" them as the fittest of a whole generation. Already the fighting progeny of these fighting sires have begun to show their eyes open, and the demand for a weaning diet for the kittens, is pressing. Before long the kittens will be given rats to eat, dead ones to stare on, and finally, when they are not wobbly on their legs, live ones.

HOLMES ANNOYS PROMOTIONISTS

The article from the pen of J. Burton Holmes appearing in the October number of the Ladies' Home Journal, in which he relates a very fishy incident concerning his meeting in Honolulu of a leper, who was supposed to be making leis for tourists, has aroused the ire of the Promotion Committee and the matter was taken up and discussed at the meeting of that body yesterday.

It was finally decided not to write any contradiction to the Journal for fear of antagonizing that publication and having the mischief aggravated but the secretary was instructed to write to Holmes, pointing out the harm he had done and ask him to be more careful in the future.

Everybody who has used it says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to give relief from pains in the stomach or diarrhoea, which is positive proof of its reliability. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST BE TRUE

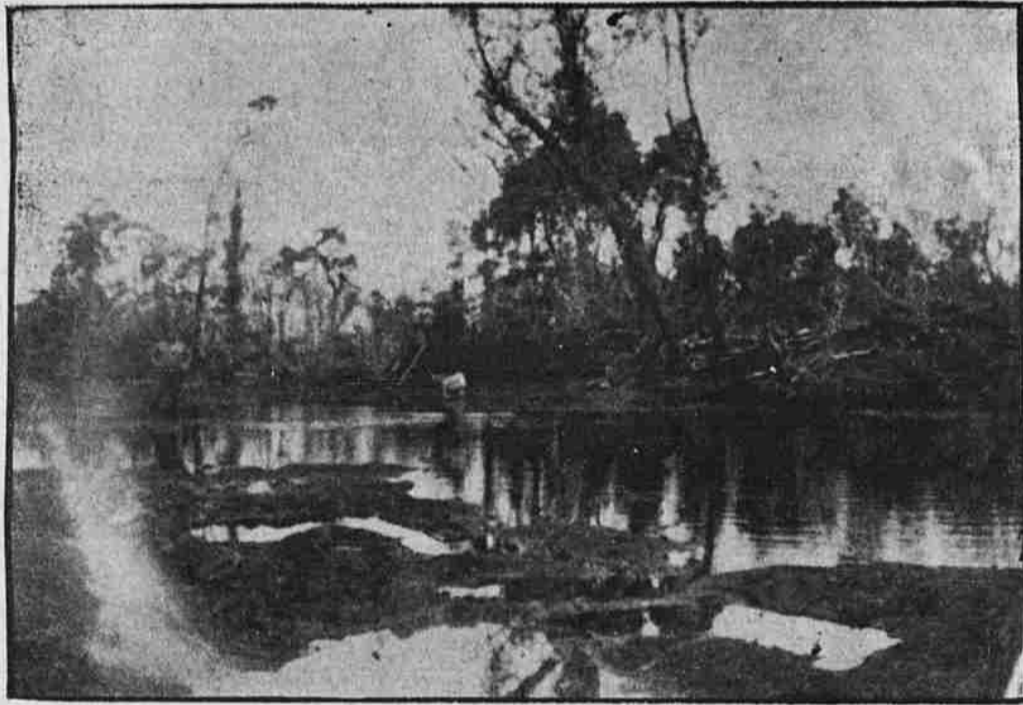
Everybody who has used it says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to give relief from pains in the stomach or diarrhoea, which is positive proof of its reliability. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



# HILO BREAKWATER WORK COMMENCES— THE PAHOA TIE MILL BEGINS SAWING



PILE OF OHIA LOGS AT THE PAHOA MILL, READY FOR SAWING INTO RAILROAD TIES.



LAKE LEHUA, THE BIGGEST BODY OF WATER IN PUNA, COLLECTED IN A SAUCER IN THE  
LAVA. THE WATER SUPPLY FOR THE PAHOA MILL.

HILO, September 17.—The actual work of construction on the Hilo breakwater began last Saturday, September 12, when a few loads of rock were dumped into the bay at the point where the breakwater begins in order to comply with the terms of the contract which called for starting the work on September 13. George Alden, superintendent of construction, had the honor of dumping the rock in the absence of Contractor D. E. Metzger who had been summoned to Honolulu as a witness in the case of Judge Andrews for damages alleged to have been incurred in constructing a right of way over his property for the tracks of the Hilo railroad on its way to the breakwater point.

The office buildings for the contractor have been completed and stand on a high knoll about eight feet above the ground, commanding a magnificent view of the whole bay and town of Hilo. The handsome bungalow residence for Mr. Metzger is finished but not yet furnished. It has seven good rooms and a couple of bathrooms. One of its features is the handsome interior woodwork, the doors being particularly fine specimens of Hawaiian koa. Buda casles have been placed in position for weighing rock, and there are two large cranes, that have been received from the mainland, that will hoist and move up to thirty tons' weight at their far end. One of these was put together and tested last week and found to be a perfect working order.

Ohia Tie Mill Starts.  
Within less than twenty-four hours of the dumping of the first rock for the Hilo breakwater, the wheels of the big ohia tie mill in Puna, erected by the Hawaiian Mahogany and Lumber

Company, began to revolve. The first trial was made on Sunday, only a short one but enough to make President Thurston and Manager Harris, of the company, both feel that some reward had come at last to their months of weary waiting, trials and tribulations.

On Monday morning in the presence of Mr. Thurston, Manager Harris and Superintendent Sam Johnson and Ollie Shipman Jr., the mill superintendent; H. C. Haner, started all the machinery going and the party had the extreme pleasure of watching the wheels go round. They kept on going round all day without a hitch, except when stopped to tighten up a bolt here and there, or adjust some little parts that needed it. It was a sound, solid and comfortable sleep that the head men of the company had on Monday night.

Bright and early on Tuesday morning the big mill was again running in splendid order and was kept running till noon time when the new machinery had been sufficiently worn down and was running as smoothly as possible. After lunch, the first big log was put into the feeder and a test made of the mill's practical working. This was successful, and the first ohia ties were turned out to fill the big contract with the Santa Fe railroad.

Logs Ready for Saws.  
Prior to the starting up of the new mill a great pile of ohia logs had already been brought in from the forest on the logging railroad of the company, and it is expected that there will be no difficulty in keeping a supply always ahead of the saws. The railroad, which is being built under charge of Sam Johnson, is being extended into the woods as fast as a gang of seventy Japanese graders, track-layers and clearers can do the work, the end of construction being now about four miles away from the mill site. It will

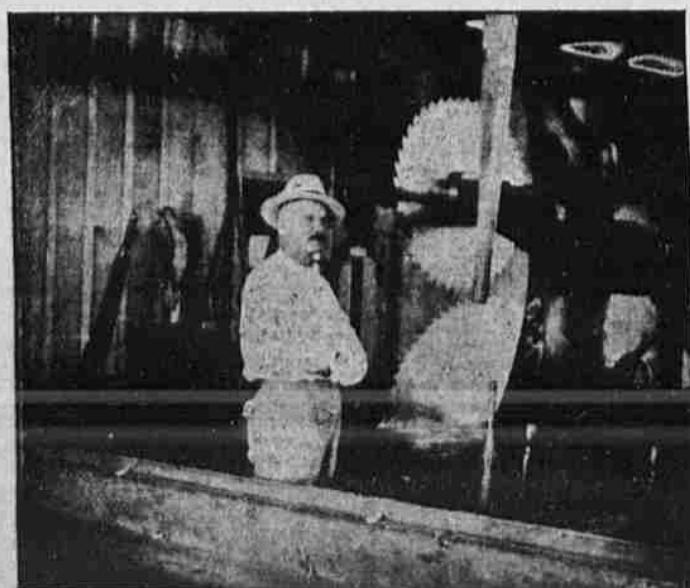
have to be run another mile to tap what is thought to be the company's best ohia land, although everything in the way of ohia along the route for half a mile in a strip will be torn down and utilized by the company in some shape, ties, lumber or firewood, the land having to be cleared for use.

Exploring the Hinterlands.  
In addition to the property now being worked under timber lease, the company is exploring a hitherto unknown part of the Puna district with a view of extending its operation in the government districts, if the timber rights can be secured, and on private lands under a stumpage basis. The government map of Puna is marked in the interior with the words, covering an immense area, "government lands, unsurveyed." Unserved, indeed, they are. In this tract of country, jungle-covered and pathless, which amounts to over a hundred square miles, the company officers intend to carry on some exploration work, and already there are Hawaiians at work cutting trails across country.

In all, one hundred miles of trails will be cut or ancient trails cleared out in order that the wealth of the land, if there be any there, may be spied out. In some places in this district trails used in former days by the native population are to be found, but it requires careful searching to locate them, and when located they have to be cleared of the years' growth of staghorn fern and hili vine before they can be traveled.

One such trail extends from the Puna district, by the sea, to the volcano road, coming out at Twenty-four Miles. This trail is now being cleared by a native, one of the very few who know where it was, who used to travel it thirty years ago, and who had not used it for the past fifteen years. From this trail bisecting trails will be run through the government lands and into the Kahaualea and Keana lands.

L. A. Thurston, R. S. Hosmer and W. W. Harris made a short trip into this unexplored territory a short time ago, leaving the government road to Kalapana near Pahoia and branching off through the jungle as far as the Hei-heihai hill, the most prominent landmark in the Puna country, and a point on which in the memory of the native guides only four other white men had even stood to survey the country. This hill is only three miles off the main traveled thoroughfare, which fact shows how little inclination any one has shown so far to penetrate the Puna jungle. From the summit of this hill, which is 1680 feet above the sea, a magnificent panoramic view of the country can be obtained, although the view shows that in the immediate neighborhood of the point there is little of value, the country being lava flow covered with scrub lehua and uluhl. The hill itself is an extinct crater, the inside walls of which are precipitous to a degree.



H. C. HANER, WHO DESIGN ED AND BUILT THE HAWAIIAN MAHOGANY COMPANY'S TIE SAWMILL AT PAHOA.

Cave Dwellers' Home.  
On this strip the party of explorers discovered a lava cave which showed signs of having been at some time in the past used as a habitation. The cave itself is a large one, the mouth being about thirty feet wide and the distance of the dome from the floor, near the entrance, being thirty feet. It extended back for a considerable distance, some two or three hundred feet, further than any of the explorers cared to go without torches. The floor was made of hand-laid smooth rocks. The guide, a kamaaina, had never

# ENGLAND AND ANARCHISTS

LONDON, August 25.—As the home of anarchists England leads all other countries. And yet there is never any trouble here with these "enemies of all mankind," as President Roosevelt has called them. The secret of this peace and quietness, the absence of bomb-throwing, riotous incitement and red flag rampaging, lies with the method in which the police of this country handle the anarchists. In London today there are two confidential agents of the secret service from Washington, who are engaged at Scotland Yard in gathering all the facts and information possible regarding the special branch which deals exclusively with anarchists and the almost allied movements of the rabid revolutionaries, foreign and English, who make London their headquarters. When they report back to Washington in the next few weeks it is possible that the United States will adopt the English idea.

The secret of the British method is publicity and free speech. It was only after many, many years of repression that British discovered this fact. The secret meetings, the midnight plots, the pamphlets and newspapers surreptitiously circulated, bred mystery and dark doings and anarchism thrives on such things. On such occasions when the authorities, with soldiers, policemen and special constabulary, attempted to stop processions and prevent meetings there were conflicts and riots. But for nearly a quarter of a century London has been quite at peace with the turbulent element. If any one wants to have a procession in great numbers because of some public question the police authorities tell them to go ahead provided always that an adequate police escort accompanies the marchers to see that traffic is not delayed and that there is no ruffianism by hooligans along the line of march. If a few thousands or a hundred thousand want to hold a public meeting Hyde park or Trafalgar square is open to them. The police always suggest, however, that if the meeting is to be a very large one it be held in Hyde park, rather than in Trafalgar square. For in the park there is more room. The police certainly heed what the speakers say. They make a note of certain speeches and mark down the speaker, and he may some day discover that his name is on the list of the special branch at Scotland Yard. But men and women can wave the red flag all they want. They can yell "Down with the king and government!" till they are black in the face. They can advise a march on Buckingham palace, the looting of the fashionable West end, the reddest kinds of revolution and, in fact, spout and shout until they are hoarse without interruption or apparent heed from the police.

An official of Scotland Yard's special branch in Whitehall explained the secret to me the other day. "It's just this way," he said. "We find that speechmaking in the park is a safety valve. If you are in a balloon and want to let the gas out by degrees you open the safety valve. If you hold this valve open long enough all the gas comes out and your balloon is deflated and harmless. So it is with the turbulent agitator. Let him and his comrades meet in public and let them spout for all they are worth. The gas is escaping fairly gently. By the time these men are talked dry they are harmless. They take a few weeks to generate enough gas to get dangerous again, but by giving them the right to let it off the gas never explodes. It comes out through the safety valve. The public meeting is a good thing, too, in another way. It gives the authorities an idea of the strength of the particular movement in the first place, and then supplies us also with the identification of the leading spirits, and when we once are on even terms with the leaders, the whole movement, whatever it may be, is practically under our thumb. If there are any dangerous men, anarchists if you will, that we have not spotted on their arrival in London, we get to know them at these meetings.

"The United States is a grand country but why it should be called the land of the free, I do not know. It may be a bit more free than Russia and a few continental countries, but if ever there was a land of the free it is England. If my memory serves me right there have been more assassinations of rulers in the United States than in any other country but Russia. To the Russian, Pole, German, Hungarian and Italian, America may be a very free country. Yet England is practically the one country in the world where everything from trade to speech is free. We have had little trouble during the last twenty years from agitators. Arrests have been few though probably more numerous than the public is aware. We don't hear any tradition of cave dwellers in that district, it being improbable that the ones who paved the place with the water-worn stones lived there less than a hundred years ago.



—Advertiser Photo.  
CAPTAIN L. L. LA PIERRE, A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND G. A. R. VETERAN, WHO DEPARTS TODAY ON FIRST VACATION IN 25 YEARS.

**WHAT ABOUT THE WATER WAGON**  
Now all you men of good intent  
Who swear to drink no more,  
Who prate of water wagons and  
The way you were before,  
We have a seat for you to take,  
A seat that is bereft;  
Come drive the water wagon, Boys,  
For La Pierre has left.  
He's gone to San Francisco, Boys,  
To fetch his charming wife  
And, while he's gone, you have a chance  
The greatest of your life.  
The water's in the tank behind,  
The horse in the shaft,  
So drive the wagon for him folks,  
That great sea-going craft.  
  
The Sisters of Rebekah and  
Wahines great and small  
Will cover him with leis till  
He's like a flower stall.  
Good La Pierre, we wish you well  
But do not too long stay;  
We might upset that water cart  
While you are gone away.  
JACK DENSHAM.

Captain L. L. La Pierre leaves today on the Korea for San Francisco to visit relatives. Incidentally, the captain is to enjoy the first vacation granted him in twenty-five years of service under the many governments in vogue during this time. At present he is the Territory's man behind the water taps on the wharves, it being his duty to fill the tanks of steamers and sailing vessels, and see that the Territory gets paid for it.

A short time ago he applied for leave of absence. The Superintendent of Public Works did not see his way clear to give any vacations just now owing to the low water conditions. The Captain, like a good old Grand Army Veteran, accepted the ultimatum. But the Superintendent happened to ask how long since the Captain had had a vacation. "Twenty-five years," answered La Pierre. The Superintendent gasped. He then reversed himself and said if the Captain did not take a vacation he might get fired.

Captain La Pierre is an Odd Fellow, but not a Rebekah. For some reason "Old Cap" is not a suffragist sympathizer, and has resisted all efforts to get him into the feminine orders. The ladies want him in because of his amiable ways. For that reason it is said the Rebekahs will board the Korea en masse this afternoon and load down "Old Cap" with leis until he can't walk.

If anybody has an old carpet bag of the vintage of '65 Captain La Pierre would like to get it. He left San Francisco with a carpet bag and means to go back carrying one.

publish the fact every time we conduct an anarchist or some alien troublemaker to a steamship. The suffragettes and unemployed! Oh, yes, they have of late given the authorities some bother. But, mind you, the arrest of the suffragettes and of Jack Williams and a few of his unemployed pals has not been for any other reason than that they refused to move along for the public good. The duties of the police on such occasions are to prevent crime, to keep the peace and to see that all the public's rights are preserved. So long as the horns of the public are not trodden on, and this includes such things as the undue stoppage of traffic, then the police do not act. Our system has worked successfully in this country for twenty years or more. How have other countries fared?"

There are many more anarchists in England today than there have been in past years. The strict police regulations of other countries have driven them here. But while they are not interfered with in England so long as they behave themselves, their identity, address, mode of life and plans are known to the detectives who form the special branch. In London there are many groups, which are divided up into three districts of the big city. There is the East end district, Soho, and Tottenham court road district. It is in the latter district that the most important group is established. It is called the Freedom group from the monthly paper of that name which it publishes. In Soho are to be found the French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese groups. In the East end the Russian and Jewish groups live. The total anarchist membership in London is more than 4000. There are also groups in the larger of the provincial towns and cities, such as Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Edinburgh.

The police know them all and the country police have special men who work in conjunction with the special branch at Scotland Yard. The arrangements are most elaborate. They have the assistance of all other countries and when an anarchist starts traveling the police at his destination are informed and the man is at the port of entry or at the railroad depot identified and shadowed. So exhaustive has been the work in this connection that I am told semiofficially and with much confidence that there is not a single group of anarchists in this country which does not number in its membership one or more police informants.

Hyde park is the "spouters'" paradise, and Sunday is the day of days. Anarchism takes its place with the dozens of other "isms." The morning "spouters" begin as early as 10 o'clock and continue as long as a crowd will bear them. But it is the afternoon "spouter" who, with a Sunday dinner

**A NEIGHBOR'S KINDNESS.**  
Mr. W. J. Fuller, J. P., storekeeper Rendelsham, South Australia, writes: "I was called to see a neighbor who was suffering from severe cramps and who really thought he was past help. I gave him three doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and in a few hours he had quite recovered. I frequently use this remedy in my own family and sell it to my customers on a positive guarantee." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Admiral Hollyday and Captain Rees were among the callers on Governor Frear yesterday morning.



