

# Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, August 12.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00.  
Temperature, Max. 82; Min. 74. Weather, fair.

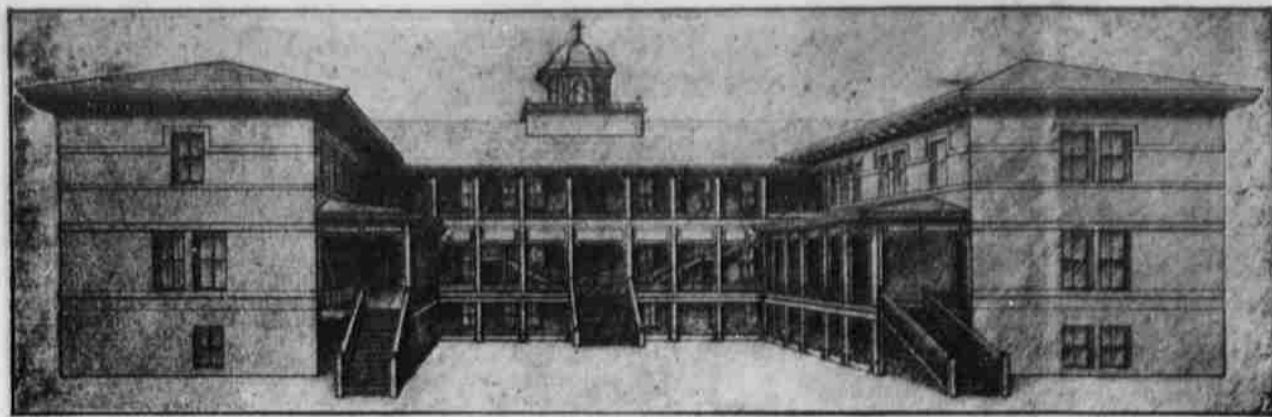
SUGAR—90 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.05c. Per Ton, \$61.50.  
85 Analysis Beets, 11c. 5c. Per Ton, \$67.40.

VOL. LIII. NO. 65

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1909.

SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3087



NEW CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE SACRED HEARTS, KAIMUKI, WHICH WILL BE FORMALLY OPENED A MONTH FROM TODAY.

## NOT A RIPPLE RUFFLES CALM

Meeting of the Supervisors Proves Peaceful and Quiet.

There wasn't a ripple on the surface of the supervisory waters last night; not a breath of the wind of discontent ruffled their placid calm; there was no heated oratory, no torrid breeze. No excited supervisor, no carried another honorable member to account for anything. Everything was peace and harmony and dull routine. There was not even any discussion worth mentioning, except at the very last, when the plea of two Paloalo homesteaders for the expenditure of a little public money for the construction of a road into their valley aroused a few comments by the Mayor and Supervisor Quinn. The dairy ordinance was not discussed at all. In fact, nobody appeared to be in the mood for discussion. The absence of Supervisor Aylett was noticeable.

### Rebuked and Turned Down.

The Ways and Means Committee, in a report to the Board, and adopted by that body without comment, administrators a mild reproof to the Commissioners of Public Instruction and turns them down in the matter of furnishing supplies for the schools. The report is as follows:

Your Committee on Ways and Means begs to report on two matters referred to us:

1. Contracts have been awarded for supplying school furniture as follows: To Wall, Nichols Co., Ltd., 125 Chandler desks with Boston lifting lids, and quarter revolving chairs, for McKin- (Continued on Page Five.)

## VANDALS DEFACE PALI MEMORIAL

Tablet Erected to Perpetuate Great Battle Is Being Ruined.

Vandals have started to deface the Kamchameha memorial tablet, erected at Nuuanu Pali by the Daughters of Hawaii, and unveiled but a short time ago. Some persons, lacking any apparent sense of decency, have scratched their names in the tablet with sharp rocks, and in other ways endeavored to deface the memorial as much as possible.

The memorial tablet reposes in the back of a niche, cut in the solid rock at the Pali, and considerable money was expended in providing the memorial. The niche serves not only as a remembrance of the battle of Nuuanu Pali, but is also a delightful rest spot for visitors who wish to sit and admire the superb grandeur of the Pali while sheltered from the wind.

People are highly incensed at the utter wantonness of the vandals, and if any of the offenders can be identified, it will probably go hard with them.

## INTER-ISLAND STOCK REACHES HIGH FIGURE

Inter-Island Steam Navigation stock yesterday sold at 111, the highest figure that has been reached since the stock dividend was declared some months ago. A block of ten shares was all that there was in sight even at that figure.

Pioneer, which day before yesterday was rather sluggish at 102.50, yesterday was in demand at 105, and thirty-five shares changed hands at that price. There was comparatively little trading on the change, but almost without exception prices continued strong.

## PROF. DENING TO BE ARRESTED

Is Wanted as Witness at September Term of Court.

Professor Walter Dening, the learned scholar and student of the Japanese language, who was brought to Honolulu from Sensi, Japan, to act as special translator for the prosecution in the various trials arising out of the Japanese plantation strike, is to be arrested.

A statement to this startling effect was made yesterday afternoon by Attorney J. Lightfoot who is conducting the defense in the conspiracy trial and who represents all the other Japanese arrested as the result of strike incidents. But this does not mean that Professor Dening has committed any crime or has in any way offended against the laws of the United States or the Territory of Hawaii. It means that Mr. Lightfoot is merely taking steps to prevent the Professor's return to Japan on the steamer leaving here August 24.

Professor Dening, as stated before, was brought here by the prosecution, which has promised to remunerate him for his time and services to the extent of \$2000, one thousand of which was added to the original sum promised in order to hold him here a few weeks longer. But Mr. Lightfoot sprang a surprise on the prosecution by subpoenaing Professor Dening to be present at the September term of court, at which other of the strike trials are set to take place. He also announces that he intends to issue a subpoena for Professor Dening to be present at the October term of the United States District Court, at which the trial of some of the Japanese is scheduled to take place.

Professor Dening has arranged to leave on August 24 for Japan, or if he cannot get away by that time, at least to go on the steamer sailing August 30. Mr. Lightfoot will make that claim to the court and ask for a warrant of arrest to hold the Professor and that he be put under bonds to insure his appearance when he is needed.

Whether Mr. Lightfoot will be able to hold Professor Dening in this way is a question for the court to decide. It is claimed by the Attorney General that if the defense retains him here as an expert, it will have to pay him an expert's fee or it cannot keep him. But if he wants him as anything but an expert witness, the case will be different and he will have a right to request that the Professor be put under bonds to appear at the September term of court.

Meantime, Professor Dening is placed in an awkward position. His school in Japan is to open on September 12 and it is essential that he be there. But if he is ordered to be here in court in September, he has no recourse.

### SCHWERIN WILL ADDRESS CHAMBER.

R. P. Schwerin will address the Chamber of Commerce some day next week. Yesterday Secretary Wood called upon the Pacific Mail magnate and secured his promise to give a talk before the chamber.

## CONVENT SOON IN NEW HOME

The Building Will Be Formally Opened a Month From Today.

One month from today the new convent of the Sisters of the Sacred Hearts at Kaimuki will be formally opened. Work on the structure is being rushed along, and within the next three weeks, everything will be ready for the installation of the furniture and other equipment.

The new convent building, which was erected at a cost of something over \$55,000, is one of the finest, if not actually the finest, school buildings in the Territory. It is entirely of reinforced concrete, wholly fireproof, is fitted with the latest type of modern sanitary plumbing, and is as attractive as skill and money could make it. It was designed by Architect H. L. Kerr of this city.

The erection of the convent was made possible by the donation of \$10,000 by the late August Dreier. For some time the Sisters had been planning to erect a new building, but it was not until they saw their way clear toward undertaking the work.

The building, which is 140 by 110 feet in size, is located in the center of a 4-acre lot in Kaimuki. The property cost \$2800 and is beautifully situated. It comprises an entire city block. It is estimated that the furnishings will cost at least \$5000 more, so the total cost of the plant will be about \$82,000.

The building is two stories in height, with a 12-foot basement. As but four feet of the basement is underground, this floor is almost as desirable as any. The building is erected on three sides of a courtyard, with broad lanais giving access to the different rooms. The (Continued on Page 5.)

## SOUP KITCHEN STILL ACTIVE

Seven Hundred Japanese Are Being Fed There Daily.

The free soup kitchen of the Higher Wage Association is still in operation, on an average of 700 persons being fed there daily. Many of these found no jobs awaiting them when they went back to the plantations, so there was nothing left for them but to return to this city.

Many of those who have not been able to get work on the plantations which they left, will go to the other islands the first of the week. This will cut the patronage of the soup kitchen down somewhat, but meals will still be served to the wives of the workers, or to those who are not able to leave, (Continued on Page Five.)

## TOURIST TRADE STILL GROWING

Hotels Report Great Increase of Business Over Last Year.

The steady increase in tourist trade during the past year has more than fulfilled the expectations of the Promotion Committee, and there is every indication that it would have been even greater but for the very poor transportation facilities. As it is, last year's statistics look very puny compared with this year's showing.

The management of the Moana Hotel reports that there are now eighty guests there, whereas there were but eight at this time last year. Private hotels, which a year ago were but sparsely filled, now have goodly numbers, and many of them are taxed to their capacity.

Prophecies to the contrary notwithstanding, there has been little or no falling off in tourist activity during the summer months, and the applications for information at Promotion Committee headquarters have been considerably more numerous than is usual during the busiest part of the winter season.

Every mail from the Coast brings requests for information regarding Hawaii, and the inability to secure steamship accommodations is all apparently, that keeps people from flocking here in even greater numbers. The following letter, which arrived by the last mail, is but a specimen of what Secretary Wood is receiving:

"Britt, Iowa, July 30, 1909.  
"H. P. Wood, Secretary, Honolulu, Hawaii.

"Dear Sir: Kindly send me your illustrated folder. I wish to spend a couple of months there this winter and would like to make some small investment."  
"I saw your representative at Buffalo in 1900 at Pan-American Exposition."  
"Your  
"(Signed) A. J. COLE."

## FOUND HUMAN HAND COATED WITH CORAL

While A. G. Dorse, a practising attorney of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, was walking along the beach in the Kakaako district the other day he picked up a piece of coral of peculiar formation. Closer examination disclosed a human hand, petrified and covered in part with coral. The little finger, it is the left hand, is missing and may have been broken off by action of the waves in forcing it against the lava or coral. All of the bones in the hand and the two bones in the forearm are plainly shown. It is in a remarkably good state. Curio dealers express the opinion that the member has been in the water for a half century gathering the coating which covers the upper portion of it.

# TURKEY AND GREECE AT SWORDS' POINTS OVER ANCIENT CRETAN DISPUTE

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

BERLIN, August 13.—Advices from Constantinople indicate that war with Greece is regarded as unavoidable.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 13.—The Porte declares that Greece's note in regard to Crete is unsatisfactory. It is believed that the answer is in the nature of an ultimatum.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 10.—A convention of the Philippine veterans and the other army and navy men who took part in foreign service is being held here and a plan is being formulated by which the various orders will be merged in one large organization.

SPOKANE, Wash., August 10.—Explorer Pinchot, who recently retired from the Federal service, made a sensational address before the National Congress this morning, in which he charged the existence of a waterpower trust.

STOCKHOLM, August 10.—From the present indication the strike here is doomed to failure.

CHALONS, France, August 10.—A balloon carrying four men has made a successful trip across the Alps, landing safely in this city.

PEKING, August 10.—The right of the Japanese to bring the tracking of

MONTICELLO, New York, August 11.—Damage to the extent of \$1,000,000 has been caused by fire in one of the local summer resorts.

CHICAGO, August 11.—Jack Johnson has signed articles for a fight for the championship of the world with Jim Jeffries. The date and the city where the fight will be held have not yet been decided.

MADRID, August 11.—It is stated here that Spain has refused an offer by Morocco to establish peace on the Riff Coast on the ground that the guarantee of the Moroccan government was insufficient.

SPOKANE, Washington, August 11.—A resolution has been passed by the National Irrigation Congress asking that five billion dollars' worth of bonds be issued for the purpose of irrigation, drainage, the improvement of waterways and roads and for the preservation and replanting of forests.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—It is rumored here that Dr. Seth Low is being considered for the London mission, to succeed Ambassador Whitelaw Reid.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 12.—One hundred children and twenty veterans were overcome by the heat yesterday during the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, assembled here in National Encampment.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 12.—An epidemic of smallpox has broken out on the border of Mexico and Guatemala. The conditions are appalling.

BEVERLY, Massachusetts, August 12.—Ambassador O'Brien had a long conference here with the President yesterday.

PITTSBURG, August 12.—The Convention of Veterans of the Philippine War, which is being held here, has elected Col. C. L. Jewett as Commander.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Judge Mills has handed down his decision in the Thaw case, holding that Thaw is insane, and remanding him to the insane asylum.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Berger states that the agreement which he signed with Jack Johnson to fight Jeffries is not final, but that he is confident of its approval by Jeffries.

FORT WILLIAM, Ontario, August 12.—An encounter between the police and the striking dock laborers took place here today, in which eight of the strikers were wounded.

PLYMOUTH, August 12.—Jim Jeffries has given out a statement here today, in which he states that Sam Berger was not authorized to sign articles for him to fight Jack Johnson.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Chang Yin Tang, named Chinese Minister to the United States to succeed Dr. Wu Ting Fang, was formerly Consul-General at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Chinese Minister Wu Ting Fang has been recalled by his government and is to be succeeded by Chang Yin Tang, the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister.

MANILA, August 13.—The board of inquiry designated to investigate the Davao mutiny has demanded the resignations of Capt. Platka and Lieut. Dunsforth of the Philippine constabulary, as lacking the qualifications of officers. The board also recommended the dismissal of Lieut. Deblaine for unjustly punishing private soldiers.

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland, August 13.—The inquiry into the death of the late Lieutenant Sutton of the Marine Corps came to a close yesterday. Dr. E. M. Schaefer, gunshot expert, testified that, from the character of the wound which caused Sutton's death, he believed it impossible for the young lieutenant to have shot himself.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 13.—Samuel R. Van Sant, former Governor of Minnesota, was yesterday elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mrs. Jennie I. Berry of Iowa was elected President of the Woman's Relief Corps.

PEKING, August 13.—China, in a note to the Powers, issued yesterday, in reply to Japan's note regarding the standardizing of the Antung-Mukden railway, says that Japan is seeking unjustified aggression in Manchuria.

DENVER, August 13.—Government officials here declare that they have unearthed gigantic frauds in connection with Alaskan coal lands.

LOS ANGELES, August 13.—Los Angeles and San Pedro have voted to consolidate.

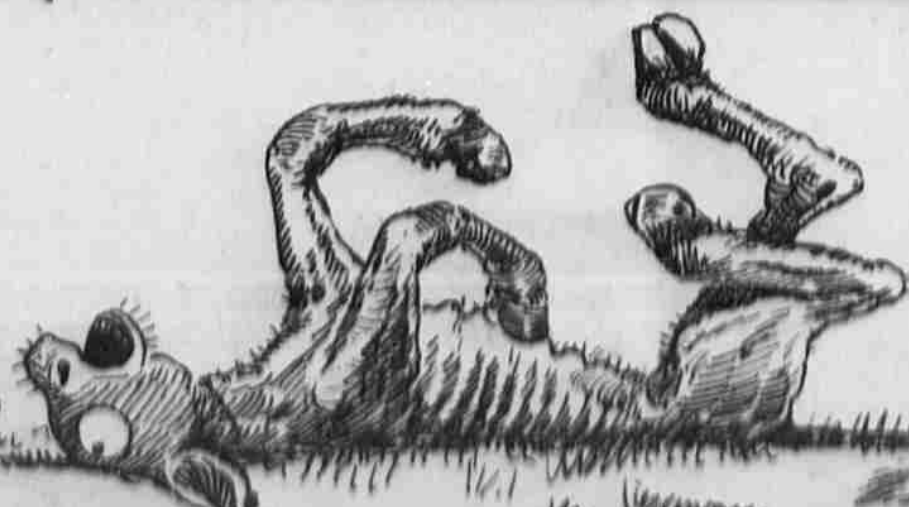
### DILLINGHAM GET WAIKIKI CONTRACT

The Hawaiian Dredging Company gets the contract for filling in the Waikiki duck ponds. The announcement was made yesterday that the local firm had put in the successful bid and will do the work.

The contract price is 48 1/2 cents per cubic yard, which means that the entire job will cost Pacific Steam something like \$10,000. Work will begin about the middle of September.

### SHEBA CONValescent.

Editor Sheba, of the Hawaii Shippu, who was stricken a week ago Tuesday by Muri, the faucial Higher Wage man from Maui, was yesterday able to leave the Queen's Hospital, and he has been undergoing treatment, and return to his home. Mr. Sheba's condition is now thoroughly satisfactory, though he had a very narrow escape from death.



The position of the Hollister is perfectly clear.



# STRIKE HELPS STOCK PRICES

Every sugar stock listed on the local boards is reaching a new high record mark, and all in all the strike seems to have been a benefit rather than a detriment. The cause for the prevailing strong stock market particularly those of the sugar estates, goes back to the period before the strike when there seemed to be a likelihood of labor disturbances at any time, and it hung like a cloud over all financial dealings. It was like the sword of Damocles and no one, according to a prominent broker yesterday, seemed to know just when it would fall. The strike, therefore, seems to have removed one of the elements in the market that was more disturbing to the trade barometer than anything else. The labor disturbance came, was met and disposed of and, as soon as it was shown that it could be met, stocks took a brace and remained steady and then began to climb.

The condition of the European beet crop is reported as unfavorable to the European growers, but is favorable to cane growers. The weight of the European beet at this time of the year is far below the beet of last year at the same period, and this indicates a very short beet crop. Local brokers, after studying the situation and reaching their conclusions from the letters of mainland correspondents, regard this condition as an indication that there is every reason to expect a fair price for sugar next year.

Hawaiian sugar has been netting the plantations, after deducting carrying and marketing charges, about \$65 per ton, and it is fair to assume that the sugar estates are making a net profit of from \$25 to \$30 per ton. The crop for the present season will go over the estimates, so sugar men say.

# GOOD AUTO ROAD TO MAKAPUU LIGHT

A fine automobile road leads from town to the site of the new Makapuu lighthouse, so Stockbroker Brown learned a day or two ago, when he made the trip. The Waiialea road is the right one to take. This goes on past Niou and ends abruptly at a fence. A short distance this side of the fence a road leads off to the left and comes up to a gate. This branch leads into the grounds of S. M. Damon, and permission from him gains entrance from a Hawaiian who has his house near by. The road then winds up the mountain to the Makapuu Point.

Mr. Brown says the site affords a magnificent view of the seashore and the buildings are fine examples of what the Federal government is providing for its employes. The lighthouse is practically ready for operation, save that the lenses are not in place. They are awaiting the arrival of the expert lampist, expected shortly from the mainland. The house of the keeper and assistants are fine structures, fitted with all city conveniences and appliances. Water is pumped up from Waimanalo.

The Makapuu light has a range of fifty miles.

Governor Frear yesterday signed a pardon releasing from the penitentiary a Japanese woman named Kiyo Sasaki, who has served four months of a sentence of one year for perjury. It appears that her false evidence was given under threats. Her conduct in prison has been exemplary.

**BEFORE WE CAN**  
use them, iron and gold must first be got out of the ore. The same principle applies to cod liver oil. Its virtues are not in its fatty matters; much less in its sickening taste and smell. No consumptive, or sufferer from any other wasting disease, was ever greatly benefited by the so-called "plain" cod liver oil. The shock it gives to the nerves, the repulsion and disgust it excites in the stomach, the outrages it commits upon the senses of smell and taste, are enough to spoil any medicinal potency that may be in it for the majority of people. This—to say nothing about its being indigestible. Yet there has always been reason to believe that, among the elements which form cod liver oil, there existed curative properties of the highest value. But it was necessary to separate them from the nauseating waste material with which they were combined. This was successfully accomplished in **WAMPOL'S PREPARATION** and in this effective remedy, made palatable as honey, we have the very heart and soul of pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. These constitute a tissue builder, a blood purifier, a health renewer beyond comparison. Disease yields to it with a completeness and rapidity which astonishes medical men quite as much as it delights their patients. In all wasting conditions, Scrophula and Blood Disorders, La Grippe, Influenza, etc., it never fails to relieve and cure. Dr. E. J. Boyce says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent. It cannot fail or disappoint you, sold by all chemists everywhere."

# DINNER PLANNED FOR VISITORS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)  
That the Chamber of Commerce will give a dinner in honor of the Congressional visiting party is assured. That this dinner will be given by the Chamber of Commerce alone is also tolerably certain. The matter was brought up at the meeting of the trustees yesterday afternoon, and, after a little discussion, it was decided to refer it to a committee for consideration and report.

The suggestion of the president was to the effect that the visit of the Congressmen might very well serve as the occasion of the first annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce. This plan did not meet with approval, and was dropped.

Several of the trustees thought that some provision should be made to allow the Merchants' Association to assist the chamber in giving the dinner, should that body care to do so, the idea being that the visitors will have but a limited time here, and too many entertainments would only serve to complicate matters. This suggestion met with pretty general approval, but the president was firm in his stand that the chamber should take the matter up alone. It was finally decided to give the dinner unassisted, but to invite the Merchants' Association to be present.

The Chamber of Commerce building plan did not receive very enthusiastic endorsement. There was no objection to the erection of a building, but the sentiments expressed were to the effect that the matter would bear a good deal of study.

E. E. Faxton said that he had not had time to look into the matter at all, but he believed that, should it be assured that the contemplated building could be kept under the control of the Chamber of Commerce, it might be a good thing to boost along.

Another question which arose was that of ownership. Would the building belong to the Chamber of Commerce, or would it belong to some other corporation? In the latter case, what would be the difference between promoting this building, and securing a lease of say twenty-five years on some structure owned by outside interests? The president thought that the Chamber of Commerce should own the building, or at least that the holding corporation should consist of members of the Chamber, and that stock should be made non-transferable to persons not members of the chamber. Finally the matter was left in the hands of a committee, to be named by the president.

A report on the necessity for extending Alakea wharf shed in order to make it possible to dock large ships advantageously, was brought up. On motion of L. T. Peek this matter was referred to the committee on harbors.

The question of providing suitable entertainment for the delegates to the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, to be held in Sydney, September 14-17, was brought up. Secretary Wood announced that the Marana sails from Vancouver Friday with, probably, some of the delegates. He was authorized to cable to Vancouver, ascertain how many are coming this way, and then make preparations for their entertainment.

The trustees decided to place the chamber on record as favoring the establishment of a military Department of Hawaii, and the secretary was instructed to write the Secretary of War, asking him to take action in the matter.

# HIGH CHIEFESS LAID TO REST

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)  
Impressive in the extreme were the funeral services held yesterday afternoon at the Roman Catholic cathedral over the remains of the late Mrs. A. C. Simerson, wife of Captain Simerson of the Inter-Island steamer Mauna Loa. Just at 2:30 o'clock the bell began tolling, and a few minutes later the funeral cortege entered the portals of the church.

The casket was borne to the sanctuary, where, surrounded by lighted candles, it reposed during the services. On either side of the coffin lay a broken, floral anchor, the one bearing the words "S. S. Mauna Loa," and the other "S. S. Mauna Kea." The coffin was banked with beautiful floral pieces, among them a floral pennant in light blue, red and white flowers. This pennant bore the number 54 in the center, and was a token of remembrance from Harbor No. 54, American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, of which Captain Simerson is a member.

The services were very brief, but impressive. At the door the coffin was met by the waiting priest, as provided in the liturgy of the Church of Rome. The remains were borne to the high altar where the funeral service was read, and then the march started for Kawaiahao cemetery, where the remains were interred.

Mrs. Simerson was related to the most prominent families of Hawaii, and was herself a chiefess of high rank. The cathedral was crowded with people, and most of the older families of Hawaii were represented.

The honorary pallbearers were Colonel Curtis P. Iauke, Sheriff William P. Jarrett, Mayor Joseph J. Fern, Captain Clarke, William J. White, Robert Waipa, George W. Beckley and James Robertson.

The casket bearers were Jessie Makainai, Ed. Hamauku, St. C. Pianaia, Sam Kamoiopili, A. K. Hoapili, Wm. Beckley, Kawelookalani Kealohapuaole, Duke Kahanamoku.

# MRS. NEVILLE CASTLE SHOT WILLIAM CRAIG

Mrs. Neville Castle, formerly Miss Mary Scott, of San Francisco, who, as Mrs. Castle, was extensively entertained by the best families in Honolulu four or five years ago, before she joined the Frawley company, is in trouble in New York, because she shot William Craig of California, who had visited her at her apartments.

Mr. Craig entered a complaint against her, which brought the handsome Californian into a police court. She and many friends of the two attempted to prevent the matter from getting into the courts, but Craig insisted on having Mrs. Castle prosecuted. She claims that Craig insulted her, and in a struggle she pulled a revolver from a drawer and it was discharged with serious results to Craig. They had been friends from childhood.

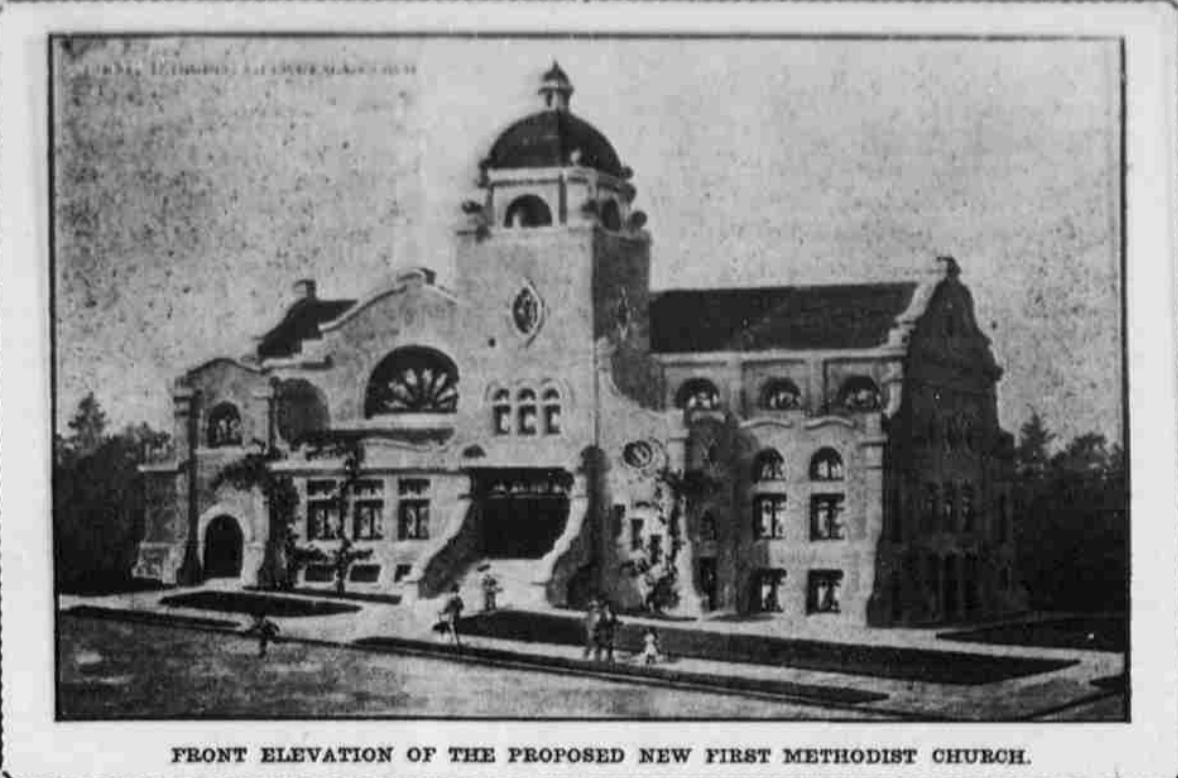
Mrs. Castle joined the Frawley company in San Francisco, and her exquisite gowns were designed by Harry Davison of Honolulu. The gowns made more of a success than her acting, and in time she had to haunt the stage doors to secure employment.

**"RED DOG" TO MARRY.**  
SACRAMENTO, Aug. 2.—"Brick," or "Red Dog," William Devereaux, one of the best known lights on the coast ball yards, who has hurled defiance at flocks of umpires, meekly submitted to the dictations of Umpire Dan Cupid today, when he went to the county clerk's office and secured a marriage license to wed Miss Grace M. Hodge of Oakland.

"Whenever it is handy for the priest," is the way "Brick" set the time of the ceremony.

Devereaux's launching on the marital journey came as a mild surprise to his many friends here, but "Wild Bill" says it was a real romance of the diamond which started three years ago, when he was playing third base for the Oakland team. Devereaux's grin went a home in the grandstand, "and now we will spend our honeymoon playing ball," said "Brick" today. Devereaux is playing third base for the Sacramento outlaw team. Devereaux's age is 35 and his bride's 24.

# METHODISTS PLAN NEW CHURCH



FRONT ELEVATION OF THE PROPOSED NEW FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

The First Methodist church is to have a new \$30,000 home. At a meeting of the board of trustees, held last night, the tentative plans submitted were adopted, and it was voted to commence work just as soon as the specifications can be perfected and the necessary formalities complied with.

The plans, adopted by the trustees, were drawn by C. B. Ripley of Oakland. Though some small changes may

be made in the interior arrangements, the general style of the building will not be altered.

The new church will be erected at Victoria and Beretania avenue, with a frontage of 103 feet on Victoria street and eighty-eight feet on Beretania. Thus the auditorium will be as far removed from the ear line as possible, and trouble from noise will be reduced to the minimum.

The church will seat 765 persons. Of

these 325 will be accommodated in the auditorium proper and 164 in the gallery. The ladies' room and Sunday school room, though separate apartments, will be so constructed that they can be thrown into the auditorium, increasing the seating capacity by ninety and 200 respectively.

The exterior will follow the Moorish style of architecture and will be plastered over. Construction work will begin some time during the fall.

# SCHWERIN SAYS TOLLS ARE HIGH

R. P. Schwerin, general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, accompanied by Mrs. Schwerin and family, arrived on the Korea and has taken a cottage at the Seaside Hotel. Mr. Schwerin is here for rest and recreation and also to look into the affairs of the Pacific Mail. One of his first comments on the business of the port was, that next to Manila, it was the most expensive port at which the vessels of his company, called. Mr. Schwerin goes back to the days of the monarchy, when he says there was free pilotage and many other gratis accommodations, but these are now in the column of charges, and these, he claims, are too high.

However, Mr. Schwerin says that the business his company enjoys from this port is considerable and is helpful to the company's interests. He believes that Honolulu people could do more in promoting business for the Pacific Mail.

The steamship magnate has some unique ideas as to the value of wireless. He states that the wireless operations do not extend over a sufficient mileage of ocean to make it worth while equipping the Pacific Mail steamships. To do this would cost about \$22,000 for installing apparatus, and \$22,000 more to pay salaries of operators. The present amount of business does not warrant the expenditure. Anyhow, it is yet a plaything. Mr. Schwerin ridicules Jack Binns, the wireless operator whose exploit in the cabin of the S. S. Republic saved the lives of hundreds of passengers by bringing half a dozen other steamships to the rescue by his work at the key.

Mr. Schwerin says that the story that Binns operated his wireless machine by storage batteries is bunk-oombe. He says that all the talk of Binns' heroic conduct is made out of the whole cloth. Thus is demolished another hero's reputation. He also says that wireless has not in any degree added to the safety of a single vessel, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. He does not know of a single wreck averted through wireless. He says that wireless on the Atlantic has been greatly popularized by passengers who find it amusing to wire back and forth from the steamers. Anyhow, as to reporting his vessels when near a port, the steamship vice president says his boats run on railroad schedules, and when they are expected in port they generally arrive. Quoting his wireless talk in the San Francisco Chronicle, Mr. Schwerin says:

"If we were now to install wireless on our Pacific steamers, it would be of no advantage to any one. There are stations here and at Hawaii. There is one in Japan, which has only recently been opened to the use of merchant steamers and only for the receipt of messages of distress. There is no wireless station in China. Intercourse then, naturally, would be restricted to the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. On the Atlantic, where hundreds of business men are traveling in both directions and anxious to keep in touch with the stock markets and business conditions, I consider the wireless important. But here our passengers are mostly in quest of health or pleasure."

Mr. Schwerin states that if the ship subsidy had passed it would have given an opportunity to the Pacific Mail to expand its business. He has said since he arrived in Honolulu that from the present volume of business given to the Pacific Mail boats the company may be compelled to give up the Oriental service, and this would subtract from Honolulu's present steamer accommodations. He states, however, that the directors do not wish to give up the service and will do everything possible to hold out. He says the trouble is largely due to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Schwerin party will return to San Francisco on the Manchuria.

# WALL COMPLETES REMARKABLE MAP

Every hill, gulch and pipeline on Oahu plantation is shown in the new map which W. A. Wall has just completed. The making of this map, including the survey, has required something more than a year. The map is seven by eleven feet in size, and is drawn on a scale of 500 feet to the inch.

Each of the forty canefields on Oahu plantation is clearly marked and numbered. In order to enable one to pick out any field instantly, the fields have been colored different shades by means of water colors. The numerals, designating the numbers of the fields, are half an inch high.

The map shows the entrance to Pearl Harbor, and also the gradation of the banks as they slope down to the bottom of the lagoon. The surface of the bay is marked with fathom lines, showing the depth of the water.

The map shows all the transportation lines on the plantation, shows at a glance where each of the eleven pumps is located, shows the course of the water in each pipe, and shows each tap and shut-off. Mountain water and pumped water are distinguished by a difference in the marking of the lines.

The lease of the Oahu Plantation Company takes in all ground up to the 650-foot level. Water is at present pumped to the 565-foot level. A glance at the map shows instantly what a valuable addition to the present canefields can be had by increasing the pump power so as to drive the water to the boundaries of the lease.

In addition to the large map, a series of small maps of the different fields have been prepared. These, bound in book form, will be available for reference.

# YOKOGAWA, OUT AGAIN, IS SOON IN AGAIN

Yokogawa, the editor of the Maui Shinbun, who is charged with having sent obscene matter through the mails, at last obtained bonds yesterday afternoon, Lee Chuck and a fellow countryman expressing their willingness to take a chance on his staying in the country until he should be tried.

But Yokogawa's liberty was of short duration. For no sooner had he set foot outside the Judiciary building than the hand of the Marshal was laid on his shoulder and he was told he was again under arrest.

The charge against him is the same as in the former case, sending obscene matter through the mails. On the first count he was charged with having mailed the Maui Shinbun on July 29. The second charge is that he mailed the same paper on the 23rd. And if he gets out on bail again, which is not probably, United States District Attorney Breckons has a few more charges which he can lay against Yokogawa. It appears probable that the Maui Japanese editor will stay in jail for some time.

# DIVORCE MILL IS GRINDING BIG CRIST

The number of divorces applied for and granted on the ground of desertion appears to be greatly on the increase in Honolulu, anywhere from three to six or eight a day being filed in the Circuit Court. It is very rarely that a divorce is denied in the local courts, in spite of the effort made by the last Legislature to amend the laws so as to make divorce more difficult to obtain.

Nine times out of ten when a divorce is granted, a marriage follows it almost immediately, the nuptial knot often being tied the same day the divorce is decreed.

There was the usual list yesterday. One of these was remarkable in that the libellant, Mary Pratt, alleges in her complaint that her husband, Tom Pratt, to whom she was married in 1872, deserted her thirty years ago. He is now living on Kauai.

Isabel H. Rasmussen applied for a divorce from Thovel Rasmussen on the ground of extreme cruelty. The case was heard by Judge Robinson, who granted the divorce; also giving the libellant alimony to the extent of \$40 a month.

Pilahi Kahoonei has brought suit for a divorce from Peter Kahoonei on the ground of desertion.

# THE LABOR HOLD-UP.

MANILA, August 2.—Five hundred native laborers, bound to Hawaii to work on sugar plantations, were held up today at Iloilo because of the protest of Filipino officials there who cited the old Spanish law, under which they claim that only adults may leave the country.

Many of the men in the party are under age, and for this reason their sailing was delayed. It is believed, however, that the matter will be straightened out.

Strong opposition to the departure of native laborers to Hawaii has been manifested throughout the Philippines group since the agents of the sugar planters began the enlistment of men to take the place of the Japanese.

# ANNEXATION'S CHAMPION HERE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)  
M. H. de Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and a consistent backer of Hawaii whose interest in the islands was felt during the annexation campaigns, arrived in Honolulu yesterday on the S. S. Korea, accompanied by Mrs. de Young and the Misses de Young. They are guests at the Moana Hotel and have already found life so delightful in the island capital, that they will spend their entire time in and about Honolulu, cutting out the trip to the volcano. This is owing to some extent to their early departure for the mainland on the Manchuria.

Mr. de Young is making his first visit to the Hawaiian Islands, although he has often hoped to come here sooner. His present trip was made on the spur of the moment, and just when Mr. de Young felt he should remain in San Francisco where the new primary law, which he characterizes as opposed to San Francisco's best political interests, is giving candidates for office whom he believes are not of the right timber or caliber. He is of the opinion that while the direct primary might be of value in a small community, it certainly is not in a large community, or more specifically speaking, in San Francisco.

As to the great prosecutions, Mr. de Young states that, going back to the start, the prosecutions rid San Francisco of the wretched Schmitz administration, but the more recent prosecutions have not been altogether successful.

As to Hawaii, Mr. de Young believes that the United States made no mistake when they annexed it. The islands, under the expansion policy of the Federal government are of extreme value to the United States, not alone in a commercial sense, but as an outpost where the warships may coal. Their strategic value cannot be questioned. Mr. de Young does not regard the Philippines policy as a sound one. The Philippines are too far off from the mainland of the United States and this has necessarily caused a demand for a tremendous naval defensive policy, which would otherwise be unnecessary. Here again, the Hawaiian Islands as a part of the United States appear to Mr. de Young as of value again, because Hawaii marks a coaling depot so many thousands of miles closer to the Philippine archipelago.

Looking at the Philippines from the commercial side he believes that the treaty made between the United States and Spain after the Spanish war gave Spain advantages which were not accorded the United States in the matter of duties, etc.

"The United States mainland is great enough for the country," said Mr. de Young last evening. "There is a vast acreage in the United States not yet populated or developed. These great tracts are being taken up and as they are developed there come requests to the Federal government for public buildings, for the extension of irrigation and reclamation systems, for rural free delivery. This latter causes a greater and greater postal deficit, but that, of course, was expected in the beginning. The whole involves a tremendous expenditure of public funds, and we need all the funds we can get to develop the mainland of the United States. We have poured millions upon millions into the Philippines and what have we received in return? Those millions could have been used to far greater advantage in the internal development of the mainland states and territories."

Mr. de Young was a prominent figure in Washington during the annexation campaign and used his influence with Congressmen whose votes were necessary to a favorable result on the resolution. He was in the Capitol building the day the resolution passed—July 7, 1898—and was present at the annexation dinner given that same evening at the Hotel Raleigh, the guests including E. M. Hatch, Hawaiian Minister; J. B. Castle, Secretary of Legation; L. A. Thurston, Annexation Commissioner; the late Henry Waterhouse, Albert Waterhouse, George Hayselden and A. P. Taylor.

Mr. de Young brought his big Packard limousine motor car and yesterday made the Pali trip, going over to the Koolau side as far as the old Heeia mill. He will motor a great deal about the island. He is interested in the agricultural development of the group and will shortly make the round-the-island tour and pass through the sugar and pineapple plantations.

"I did not know that you had such an extensive pineapple business down here until recently," he added. "When I was East I noticed the Hawaiian pineapples were advertised extensively, and my attention was called by a friend to the fruit. One day on a Southern Pacific railway dining car I found that Hawaiian pineapples were on the menu and I ordered some. Yes, they were delicious. They were all that had been claimed for them."

The newspaper magnate had his first dip in the surf at Waikiki beach yesterday afternoon and he says he is now perfectly contented to remain right close to the beach where he can take a daily plunge.

# BONDSMAN WAS SCARED.

Yokogawa, the Maui Japanese editor, who is charged by the Federal authorities with sending obscene matter through the mails, seems liable to stay in jail while awaiting trial. He thought he was going to get out yesterday, bondsmen having been secured. But one of them, a Chinese, apparently got a bunch that he was liable to get into trouble some way himself, and when Attorney Lightfoot tried to find him to sign the bond, the Chinese had departed and could not be located.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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FRIDAY AUGUST 13

IN REPLY TO A BRIEF.

It is not surprising that the lawyer who filled the editorial columns of the Bulletin with attacks upon the editors of the Star and the Advertiser because they do not choose to interfere with cases now on trial, declines to sign what he wrote, for a more indefensible position for a lawyer to take could hardly be chosen.

If we understand the purpose of all this shystering, it is to make a soft spot to fall on. If the jury in the conspiracy trial, like the one in the riot case, takes umbrage at the manner in which the prosecution is misusing its powers and finds for the defendants or disagrees, then the losing side will blame the result on the independent press.

To make his point against this paper, what is it that the learned counsel behind the Bulletin is forced to contend for? Is it anything other than the propriety, which is denied by statute, of trying a criminal case in the newspapers? Is it anything other than an alleged right and duty of the press to condemn and denounce men who are on trial for serious offenses and endeavor to so fashion public opinion that they can not get a fair trial?

The readers of this paper know, without being told by or through the Bulletin, what its attitude has been during the strike. The Advertiser has been against the Makino movement from the start; it even supplied the evidence of Mr. Lightfoot's theater speech which it is now accused of condoning; it has steadily supported measures of those who have brought the strikers to their knees; but it has not tried the prisoners while the courts were doing it, nor will it; it has not permitted its news to be dictated or discolored or rewritten to suit either side, nor will it.

We repeat that the Advertiser does not choose to interfere with a pending case in court; and it is no rejoinder to this to say that when the paper is in pursuit of public offenders it does not lose the scent.

It is diverting, on the whole, to catch the legal idea, from the Bulletin briefs, of what a newspaper should be. There are many things happening; there are wide circles of people who have far less interest in court trials than they have in sports, in society, in politics and the world's outlook; but a paper which is a paper should ignore all these things in its news and comment and take sides with whatever group of lawyers may be conducting a case in which there is a big fee to be earned.

NOTHING IN BULLDOZING.

It is needless for the Star to remind the public that it has also done its part in urging a common-sense prosecution of the indicted strikers in place of a method which, aside from its lack of dignity, has the more conspicuous demerit of exciting a dangerous sympathy for them.

The Star, after quoting one of its June editorials in support of a square deal for the humblest who may appear at the bar of justice, very correctly says:

Since the beginning of the strike, this paper has constantly interviewed Mr. Makino, president of the Higher Wage Association, just as freely as it has any representative of the Planters' Association. It has quoted him as freely and as fully and has given equal prominence to his statements, if of equal news interest, to those of any spokesman for the planters.

So far as the Advertiser is concerned, its undeviating policy in the late strike has won too much commendation from a fair-minded public to give a serious phase to any criticism of it from interested parties now.

As the general public views it, the Thaws have been in the courts quite long enough. But the lawyers look at it differently. The Thaw millions are not exhausted yet.

If the Aicherleys would change places for awhile, the Doctor might come in.

WONDERBERRIES IN THE PAN.

The little agitation started in Honolulu a few days ago by an Advertiser correspondent, who inquired if the wonderberry, backed by Luther Burbank's fame as a horticultural wizard, and the local wild-growing pololo (black nightshade) were not identical, is but a reflex of a warm war of words being waged between Mr. Burbank, in California, and the old-established agricultural paper, the Rural New-Yorker, of New York.

This absolutely new species of berry plant is of great scientific interest, having been produced by the combination of two very distant wild species, Solanum guineense of West Africa and Solanum villosum of the west coast of America.

Discussion of the wonderberry has gone farther afield than the United States. An English agricultural journal, the Gardeners' Chronicle, after examining the seed and looking up the history of the parents, has concluded that wonderberry and black nightshade are practically the same.

It appears that Mr. Burbank sells his right in his horticultural productions to seedsmen. The New York paper, coveting those \$10,000, bought seeds of John Lewis Childs, owner of the right, and had them planted and carefully tended and guarded to maturity.

A gentleman wrote from Mexico that the wonderberry seed he imported produced, to his disappointment, plants identical with the Mexican "Yerba Mora," a profusely-growing wild plant that is of no use, except that poor peons sometimes eat the berries. He believes the berries to be black nightshade.

In Honolulu, so far as heard from, the imported wonderberry seed has produced a plant similar to the wild pololo, or nightshade—an experience identical to that reported from Mexico.

So far, the weight of evidence seems to be against the contention that the wonderberry is totally different from Solanum nigrum. Nightshade, in a raw state, is not wholesome food—a mere taste ordinarily causes distrust of it—though cooking may make it fit, as is the case with taro and other staple articles of provender.

Luther Burbank has achieved many horticultural triumphs, winning recognition from science and authority. His work has been helpful to his fellow man. If it proves true that he has pinned his faith to a false star in the case of the wonderberry (or sunberry, as he originally named it), his other and more fruitful services should not be belittled.

The case of the wonderberry is still on trial. We await further evidence, and the verdict—of the people and the chemist.

THE BULLETIN CRUSADE.

People who are taking the trouble to read the legal briefs which pass for editorial in the Bulletin must have learned that the main object of these astonishing papers is to prejudice the conspiracy jury against those who criticize the methods of the prosecution. The special effort is to find enemies of the Advertiser on the jury and get them to disregard the law and the evidence, if need be, and vote contrary to what they are asked to believe are the wishes of this paper.

A MUNICIPAL EXPERIMENT.

Colorado Springs has formally entered the list of American cities under the commission form of government. On Tuesday, July 27, the officials elected under the new charter, assumed control of the city's affairs.

That this aim was accomplished is indicated by the fact that while Colorado Springs is normally Republican by a comfortable majority, H. F. Avery, the successful candidate for mayor, is a Democrat, while two of the councilmen are Democrats and two Republicans.

Aside from providing the commission form of government, the charter contains several new departures in the insertion of the recall, the initiative and the referendum, stringent provisions in regard to franchises, civil service in some departments, and adequate health restrictions.

Mr. Loeb, the new collector of the port of New York, is making good. Under his predecessor, Mr. Fowler, smuggling, false invoicing and weighing made large inroads upon the revenue; under Mr. Loeb the returns, as compared with a similar period last year, have increased several millions, including one \$2,000,000 fine collected from the sugar trust.

Colorado Springs is the first city in Colorado to adopt the commission form of government.

Both Low, who may succeed Ambassador Reid, is a scholar and a millionaire. That is to say, he has the two prime qualifications for the post.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

According to George Otis Smith, director of the U. S. Geological Survey, the necessity for classifying the public lands is not a recent discovery. The earliest land legislation in this country both contemplated differences in the quality and character of the public lands and planned for descriptions based on field examination.

A period of national awakening to the worth of the public domain followed the close of the Civil War and another epoch of realization by the nation of the true source of its wealth and prosperity has just opened, while both the legislative and executive branches of the Federal government are awake to the fact that exact knowledge is essential to the proper utilization of our country's great resource of land.

Utilization is the keynote of the present public land policy, and by utilization is meant not that kind of local development that is promoted by the "land-skinner," but rather a development whose plan weighs national needs and calculates future demands and whose accomplishments will serve our country's development in the next century as well as in the present decade.

A notable example of land classification in aid of proposed legislation is afforded by the Acts of March and October, 1888, wherein Congress directed that an irrigation survey should be made by the Geological Survey and that the reservoir sites and irrigable lands designated as a result should be reserved pending further legislation.

The classification and valuation of coal land is a special phase of public land work to which the Geological Survey is giving increased attention. The geologic investigations of the last three field seasons have not only furnished a knowledge of the quantity and quality of the coal on the public domain, but have rendered possible the present policy of obtaining coal prices for coal lands.

A principle that is winning increased recognition in land legislation is that of relative worth. The present coal land law expresses this principle by giving gold, silver and copper deposits priority over the coal, and the coal, in turn, preference over agricultural values.

The ideal land classification is that based on field examination, scientific and detailed enough to include every natural resource; the ideal land legislation is that which fully recognizes the principle of relative worth; and the ideal land administration is that which will assure the reservation or the disposition of the land for its highest use.

UP THE OTHER TREE.

The learned barrister who is trying the conspiracy case in the Bulletin, turns to the Advertiser and, quoting its statement that many citizens object to the methods of the prosecution, asks severely what it has been doing "to call attention to this dangerous state of things?"

Considering what this journal has said under that head for days past, and how many columns of rejoinder have been extorted by it from the Bulletin, the question seems to be a bit superfluous. Indeed, the apposite remarks of the Advertiser have become the barrister's stock in trade; and that they were voiced none too soon may be judged by the revelations of the Bulletin itself in its issue of August 7.

To those Americans who have watched the gradual transformation of a hard-headed Yankee editor and former Ohio schoolmaster into a stiffened aristocrat with a seasoned taste for ceremony and a vast respect for birth and title, the news of the retirement of Whitelaw Reid from the United States embassy in London can come none too soon.

There is a wave of fear in some parts of Scotland that the spread of the temperance movement will cause a marked decrease in the consumption of Scotch whiskey, with corresponding loss to all who are interested in its production. "Dynamitards," as naphtha drinkers are called, have reappeared in Edinburgh.

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