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R. W. Perkins PHOTOGRAPHER

NEWS AND NOTES FROM BUSY MAUI

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)

WAILUKU, Maui, Nov. 15.—The Kahale property, upon which the aged Rev. H. Manase has been living for the last few years, was sold under the hammer last Saturday at noon in front of the court house. The piece is an unusually valuable lot of land, situated in Paunau, and comprises about ten acres. Judge W. A. McKay was the highest bidder at $3005. The land has good water rights, and has been valuable as taro and rice lands in the past. Land by the acre in the same vicinity has sold for $750 or $800 recently, so that the price paid by the judge was somewhat below the usual figure. It is not known just what Judge McKay will do with the land, but it is thought he may enlarge his dairy business. A good up-to-date dairy in Wailuku would be a decided benefit to the whole community.

The matter of cemeteries was brought up at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors; the particular cemetery in mind being the one used by the Maiulani hospital as a burying place. People who have seen the Makawao cemetery have often wished that in Wailuku there might be as fine a place. The cemetery at the head of Vineyard street has one of the finest locations in the country, overlooking the valley, and is close to the West Maui mountains. It could be made a beautiful spot, if all who owned lots could get together to make improvements in the driveways, set out grass, and obtain water for the premises. The cemeteries of Europe are places kept with the greatest care, used often as resorts for families who spend a few quiet hours amid the flowers and grass that cover the graves in some secluded corner of the cities. With the opportunity of making one of the most attractive burial places in the Territory, it is sincerely hoped by many of the townspeople that the present undertaking to improve the cemeteries will succeed.

The Catholic and Japanese burial grounds on the road between Kahului and Wailuku could be vastly improved if all the grass could be kept green, and vacant spaces filled with flowers which here in Hawaii blossom the year through. This road is travelled more than almost any other road in the county. This half mile could be made one of the places of beauty instead of the barest kind of a cemetery. In the portion opposite the Catholic church, however, the owners have been doing their best with some of the lots to keep them in good condition.

At the last meeting of the board of supervisors the matter of a new chemical engine and a larger fire bell were brought up. Both were ordered. This will mean very much better protection for Wailuku and Kahului than ever before. People living here for some years can well remember how disastrous several fires threatened to be, and that with only the hardest kind of work and the best of good luck great loss has been prevented. A new chemical that can quickly reach the scene of the fire and quickly work upon the burning building will save enormously in the future.

The new fire bell, too, will be a great help. Half the time now people do not know whether the fire bell is ringing or some other bell is calling people to meeting. For a town of the size of Wailuku there are more bells to the square mile than almost any other town in the world. It would be a blessing to the whole community if some one would present the town with a powerful sweet toned bell that could be hung in some conspicuous place and be used on public occasions and for ringing in case of a fire. Many small cities and even large towns in the States have some one bell of superior quality of tone that commands immediate attention the moment it is rung.

MACHINE GUNS

(Continued from Page 1)

rough ground, up to a distance of about 1,000 yards. A few minutes of the machine guns in action showed that even at 1500 yards troops in this formation would be at the mercy of an enemy, especially if the guns had the range on important points.

Colonel George K. McGunnegle, commanding Schofield Barracks, has followed the development of the machine gun with keen interest, and the unusual opportunity of combining the platoons of three organizations into one war strength machine gun company led him to issue the order appointing the board whose actual tests started today.

Formidable Showing.

With thirty mules packing the six guns and extra ammunition, the machine gun company made a formidable showing going into action. Men, mules and ordnance looked like real business from the start, and when the guns began to play their leaden stream against the Waianae hills, the illusion was complete. Machine guns of this type can not fire blank ammunition, and in the recent maneuvers fire had to be simulated by a few revolver shots. Today it was the real thing, and no mistake.

The problem presumed that an enemy had landed at Waianae, and that a war strength company of infantry, 108 men, had crossed Kole Kole pass and just come into sight of the waiting machine guns, which had taken up a defensive position north of the post hospital at Schofield, anticipating an attack from this quarter. The range, which the officers were required to find, proved to be 1,500 yards and at this distance the guns opened fire on silhouette targets, supposed to represent kneeling men.

War Conditions.

The targets were placed in platoon columns, this being the formation that a company would take maneuvering over rough ground outside of effective rifle fire. However, instead of the four platoons that a company would be divided into, targets were placed to represent six platoons, to give each gun a separate target. The platoons were keeping a 20-yard interval, this being the acknowledged safe distance for the burst of shrapnel.

Each gun, then, had a target of two-men front and 16 men deep, the objective allowing but little room for traverse error, but a more elastic margin for the shorts and overs.

It was found that the machine guns were extremely effective at this range and firing at this formation. Two hundred shots, fired in clips of 30, were delivered from each gun, and the total, 1,200, did terrific damage to the targets. No troops could have advanced under the deadly hail of today's fire, the percentage of hits being from 37 to 66 on the various target groups.

Macomb Interested.

General Macomb, the department commander, is much interested in the work which Colonel McGunnegle has ordered for the machine guns, and he has expressed his intention of coming here for some of the problems which are to be worked out next week. These will include night firing by the combined platoons, which will be posted as part of an outpost, which is to be established in the late afternoon, and which it is purposed to maintain until the following morning. The guns being in place, fire is adjusted (in daylight) on the bridge or defile through which troops are presumed to pass, by means of ranging shots. After nightfall it is assumed that information is received that the enemy is approaching through the defile. The guns then open fire, using the aiming point previously secured.

The problem worked out this morning was to have been fired yesterday, but heavy rain throughout the morning, and a drizzle during the greater part of the afternoon, caused a postponement.

The board appointed by Colonel McGunnegle is composed of First Lieutenant Franklin P. Jackson, Second Infantry, president; Second Lieutenant H. M. Groninger, Fifth Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Manton Mitchell, First Infantry. The last two officers named, both graduates of the School of Musketry, command the machine gun platoons of their respective organizations, while the machine gun platoon of the Second Infantry is commanded by First Lieutenant Joseph Kay, the senior of the three platoon commanders.

The guns used are the new Benet-Mercie automatic rifles, which are much more mobile than the old type of machine gun. This in itself makes the tests of unusual interest, as only once before has a war strength machine gun company been formed with this style of ordnance, that exception being the machine gun company of the provisional regiment which made a long test march last summer.

TERRITORY HAS BARREL OF CASH TO ITS CREDIT

The Territorial government now has on hand the sum of $2,864,433.53, according to a report submitted to the Governor by the auditor today. Of this amount $1,655,327.06 is on interest at local banks, while the remainder is cash on hand, waiting to be distributed among contractors taking Territorial improvement jobs, to officials and to current expenses regularly incurred.

It is explained that as a result of the law passed three years ago, permitting the Territory to place its surplus coin in the local banks at interest, the government derives an income of $30,000 annually, this being the amount received now as interest. At the same time the surplus money is placed in circulation locally by the banking institutions, thus proving a double benefit to the country.

The only noiseless typewriter yet discovered is a deaf mute.

AGITATION UNTRUE

(Continued from Page 1)

statement to the Star-Bulletin. He says that the Japanese have no reason to join hands with the I. W. W. people here and that he will always oppose such a move.

"I am in constant touch with the Japanese plantation laborers throughout the islands," said Makino today. "Our fight is three years past. I do not believe in reviving the agitation of that time. We asked for higher wages. Although the wages were not increased at once, the planters' association has since that time made several increases and inaugurated the bonus system and the laborers are well-paid now and satisfied. Of course I cannot say that we will never ask for higher wages, because I don't know what the future will bring.

No Agitators Among Japanese.

"Any statement that there is a revival of the agitation of three years ago is untrue. Any statement that the Japanese are joining the I. W. W. is untrue. Furthmore, whatever the I. W. W. people may say, they have not approached me. I have heard some of them speak, but have never talked with any.

"The Japanese in Hawaii are competent to look after their own interests without the help of outside organizations. Personally, I don't know much about the I. W. W., and I don't criticise them, but from what I have read in papers and magazines, we will be better off without becoming mixed up with them."

Many Oppose I. W. W.

That is the tenor of the speech that Makino made last night. Among the speakers were T. Kimura, an associate of Makino in the drug business, Izumi, a reporter for the Nippu Jiji, Tsurushima, assistant editor of the Hawaiian-Japanese Daily Chronicle, and another Japanese newspaperman, Haga, all of whom urged the Japanese not to get mixed up with the Industrial Workers. At one time during the meeting the old fight between Editor Sheba of the Hawaii Shinpo and the editors of the other Japanese papers, was referred to by Haga. This controversy has been renewed within the past few weeks and just lately dropped, so far as outward appearances go, by all parties. Charges and counter-charges have been given utterance, but this newspaper fight, say those interested, is to be ended.

The lone Japanese who precipitated the disorder last night is said to have been in favor of the resolutions, but he did not get a chance to say so. Chairman Makino said this morning that perhaps the Japanese attending the meeting thought the man was going to speak for the I. W. W. and did not intend that he should do so.

The trouble at the Asahi theater last night began near the end of a mass meeting of Japanese who packed the house to the doors and by a hand-clapping demonstration had signified approval of resolutions condemning the I. W. W. organization, declaring it would not be for the best interests of the Japanese of the islands to become connected with the society.

F. K. Makino had spoken for over an hour, and a number of other prominent Japanese addressed the gathering, counselling against affiliation with the labor organization whose representatives have recently been seeking to enlist the Japanese laborers. At the conclusion of his speech Makino read the resolution appended below and it was approved by the audience without a dissenting voice.

Then, just as the crowd arose to disperse, I. Matsuda, proprietor of an ice-cream parlor, who had been sitting in the gallery, began shouting at the speakers assembled on the stage. So far as can be learned he merely asked how a vote of disapproval against the resolution could be shown. The crowd, already on its feet and moving toward exists, suddenly flamed into wild anger.

In an instant and without warning the air became filled with pop bottles. They crashed against the gallery wall on all sides of Matsuda with the noise of a gatling gun in action. One struck him in the face, laying open a gash in his cheek. A piece of flying glass struck Uno, a spectator standing near Matsuda, inflicting a deep cut at the corner of his left eye, barely missing the optic.

Chester A. Doyle, Makino and other leading men in the theater finally managed to rescue Matsuda, at the same time clearing the theater. The Japanese congregated outside in an ugly mood and fearing it was prepared to take further vengeance on Matsuda, the police were called and a cordon formed, permitting Doyle and Makino to escort the disturber to a hack, which quickly carried him out of the danger zone.

The meeting adopted two resolutions. The first exonerated Nakamura, a bank clerk, from any connection with the row growing out of the Japanese newspaper controversy recently conducted. The fact that his name had been used was deplored. The resolution condemning the I. W. W. follows:

"Whereas it has been reported in the newspapers of this city, that large numbers of Japanese are becoming members of an organization known as "The Industrial Workers of the World," and

"Whereas it is undesirable that the Japanese residents of this territory should become affiliated with any labor organization conducted or controlled by people other than Japanese;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Japanese residents of the Territory of Hawaii in mass meeting assembled that, while it does not appear that Japanese are becoming members of the said society, yet it is the sense of this meeting that it would not be for the best interests of the Japanese community to have Japanese residents of this territory become connected with said society; and

"Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all the newspapers of Honolulu with a request that the same be published.

"Done at the Asahi theater, Honolulu, City and County of Honolulu, T. H., the night of Nov. 15, A. D., 1912.

F. K. MAKINO,
"Chairman Japanese Mass Meeting."

Social News From Washington

(By C. S. ALBERT.)
[Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence]

WASHINGTON D. C., Nov. 1.—Cupid has already invaded the debutante ranks of the season and instead of a coming out party at the legation of Uruguay for the only bud in the diplomatic circle, Miss Malvina de Pena, there will be an international wedding. Announcement was made this morning by the Minister and Mme. de Pena of the engagement of their youngest daughter, Malvina, to Senor Don Alejandro Herquinigo, second secretary of the legation of Chile. No date has yet been set for the wedding but it will probably take place in the early winter.

An international wedding with a member of the Diplomatic Corps and an American girl as principals is not an uncommon occurrence in Washington but an international wedding in Washington with the principal parties members of two different legations is rather unusual and of especial interest to society.

The last wedding in the corps was that of Countess Louise Alexander von Bernstoff, daughter of the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff and Count Raymond Pourtales, of the embassy staff, which took place a year ago last spring.

♣ ♣ ♣

Mrs. Clarence Moore has closed her summer home at Pride's Crossing, Mass., and gone to Virginia Hot Springs for a short stay before coming to Washington for the winter.

♣ ♣ ♣

Miss Ruth Felton, of Chicago, whose engagement to Dr. William Sowers of Washington was announced last spring is the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Poe, the latter formerly Miss Catherine Williams of Chicago.

♣ ♣ ♣

Commander Rudler de Aquino, naval attache of the Brazilian embassy, has arrived in Washington and is at the Grafton awaiting the arrival of Mme. de Aquino before opening their house for the winter.

♣ ♣ ♣

Mr. and Mrs. Caleb C. North announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elisabeth North, to Herbert Albrecht Kipp, of Beaumont, Tex., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kipp of Indianapolis, Ind. The wedding will take place in January.

♣ ♣ ♣

Miss Gladys Munn, the debutante daughter of Mrs. C. A. Munn, is the guest of Miss Margaret Perin, the debutante daughter of Mrs. George Howard, at the Howard country place in Maryland.

Mrs. Munn and her family will remain at their country place at Manchester, Mass., until December.

♣ ♣ ♣

Mrs. William Wallace, Jr., of New York, is the house guest of Capt. William B. Cochran, U. S. A., and Mrs. Cochran, at 2816 Cathedral avenue.

♣ ♣ ♣

William F. Hitt has gone to Elkins, W. Va., where he will be the guest for a few days of Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins at the Elkins country place, Halliehurst.

♣ ♣ ♣

Mrs. Merrill has returned to Washington from the North Shore and opened her residence in K street for the winter.

♣ ♣ ♣

The American Minister to Switzerland and Mrs. Henry Sherman Boutell who are on a two months' leave of absence from the former's post, have taken an apartment at the Highland.

Lieut. Marshall Magruder, U. S. A. and Mrs. Magruder are the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peyton, at 2623 Garfield street for three months.

♣ ♣ ♣

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Charles C. McChord, Mrs. McChord, and Miss Margaret McChord, have gone to Louisville, Ky., for a week. They have taken apartments at the Willard again for the season.

♣ ♣ ♣

Miss Edith Gracie, daughter of Col. Archibald Gracie and Mrs. Gracie, will leave Washington early next month to visit her aunt, Mrs. William Daliver Dutton, in New York city, and to make a series of visits on Governors island. She will be joined in New York just before Thanksgiving by her parents, who will close their residence here and open the house they have taken for the season in New York at 34 East Thirty-second street. On Thanksgiving Day Miss Gracie will make her debut at a tea at the Gotham Hotel.

♣ ♣ ♣

Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, wife of Brigadier General Wotherspoon, U. S. A., who spent the summer at Jamestown, R. I., has returned to Washington and has opened her apartment in the Dupont for the winter. General Wotherspoon has been ordered back to Washington as assistant chief of staff of the army. Last winter he was detailed to duty in Atlanta, Ga.

♣ ♣ ♣

Miss Dorothy Taylor, daughter of Naval Constructor and Mrs. Taylor, arrived in Washington this morning after a nextended visit in the West and joined her parents at the navy yard.

Maj. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Humphrey, have returned to town from Atlantic City.

♣ ♣ ♣

Truxten Beale, who has recently returned to Washington after a prolonged absence, is spending the autumn at his historic home, the old Decatur house, on Lafayette square.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, widow of Major General Frant, U. S. A., will come to Washington in a few days to establish herself for the winter in the house which she has recently purchased on New Hampshire avenue for her future home.

Mrs. Grant is the latest addition to the steadily increasing colony of wealthy widows who are making the National Capital their permanent winter residence.

PIANOFORTE METHODO I. Leschetizky.

To most earnest pianoforte students, the name of Leschetizky is more or less familiar. In all probability this is due to his world renowned pupil Ignace Jan Paderewski, whose perfect command of this wonderful instrument has compelled the attention of even those who do not profess to love music. His facility of execution is the wonder and envy of many lesser pianists, and naturally enough, the desire to study the same method that has taught him such ease and control, is common to all students who have had the opportunity of hearing his fine performance. Theodor Leschetizky lives in Vienna, Austria, where he still teaches a large number of pupils and these pupils in their turn go out all over the world as artists or teachers of others. The Leschetizky method of playing is one that must be judged by its effects rather than its causes. Exercises and studies that may seem to be meaningless and unnecessary give the most graceful and beautiful results, and the more tedious and uninteresting work is amply repaid by an ease of execution which approaches that of virtuoso performance.

In all his teaching Leschetizky insists upon thoroughness of detail. One of his pupils states that it is no uncommon occurrence for the great master to become so irritated by a slight inattention on the part of the pupil that he will throw the music on the floor and absolutely refuse to proceed with the lesson, and the unfortunate pupil is reluctantly compelled to depart, to learn perhaps a more needed lesson of attention and thoughtfulness which will prevent the recurrence of such a mishap!

The principal feature of Leschetizky's method is a twofold one; the correct way to learn and memorize music and the most profitable way to practice. So many hours of a student's time are often wasted in an endeavor to find out the effective way to practice. Leschetizky reduces this difficulty to a minimum of effort, and shows how an hour properly devoted will procure far more satisfactory results than four or five hours of unorganized work.

Still, as one of his assistant teachers says—"As to execution, much may certainly be achieved by industry and hard work; interpretation can be developed to a high degree by the advantages of a fine touch, assured rhythm, and fine use of the pedal, all assisted and supported by musical culture; but to the highest point of spiritual and intellectual grasp only he can attain who is chosen by nature to be so great and worthy."—advertisement.

ARMY JOTTINGS

Captain William H. Gibson has been appointed quartermaster of the Second Infantry, to replace Captain Benjamin Watkins, who resigned the regimental position in order to fulfil the duties of post quartermaster.

Until Nov. 1 last Captain Watkins was doing the work of both offices but new regulations which went into effect at that time made it impossible for him to handle funds other than those of his own organization, while holding a regimental office. Captain Watkins has been one of the hardest worked men at Schofield Barracks for months past, and with the added responsibilities of the new quartermaster corps, it is only a question of time before a regular quartermaster will have to be assigned to the post.

Captain George E. Kumpe, regimental adjutant of the Second Infantry, has been detailed to the signal corps, a similar order to this effect being received an army headquarters yesterday afternoon. Captain Kumpe is ordered to proceed immediately to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty, and will probably leave on the next transport.

"It is understood that the days of the stiff brim of the campaign hat now issued to the army are numbered. It has proved an unsuccess with the service that the war department will probably soon abolish it, taking the matter into consideration as soon as Major General Wood returns to Washington. According to reports received at the war department the stiff brim has not only proved to be a handicap to enlisted men in drilling, but is warmer than the soft brim hat."—Army & Navy Journal.

Tedy will be good enough to visit Hawaii, who was the last president of the Sun. Earlier the Sun's editors (here was a younger man) mentioned the possibility of the immigration which would follow the annexation of Hawaii.

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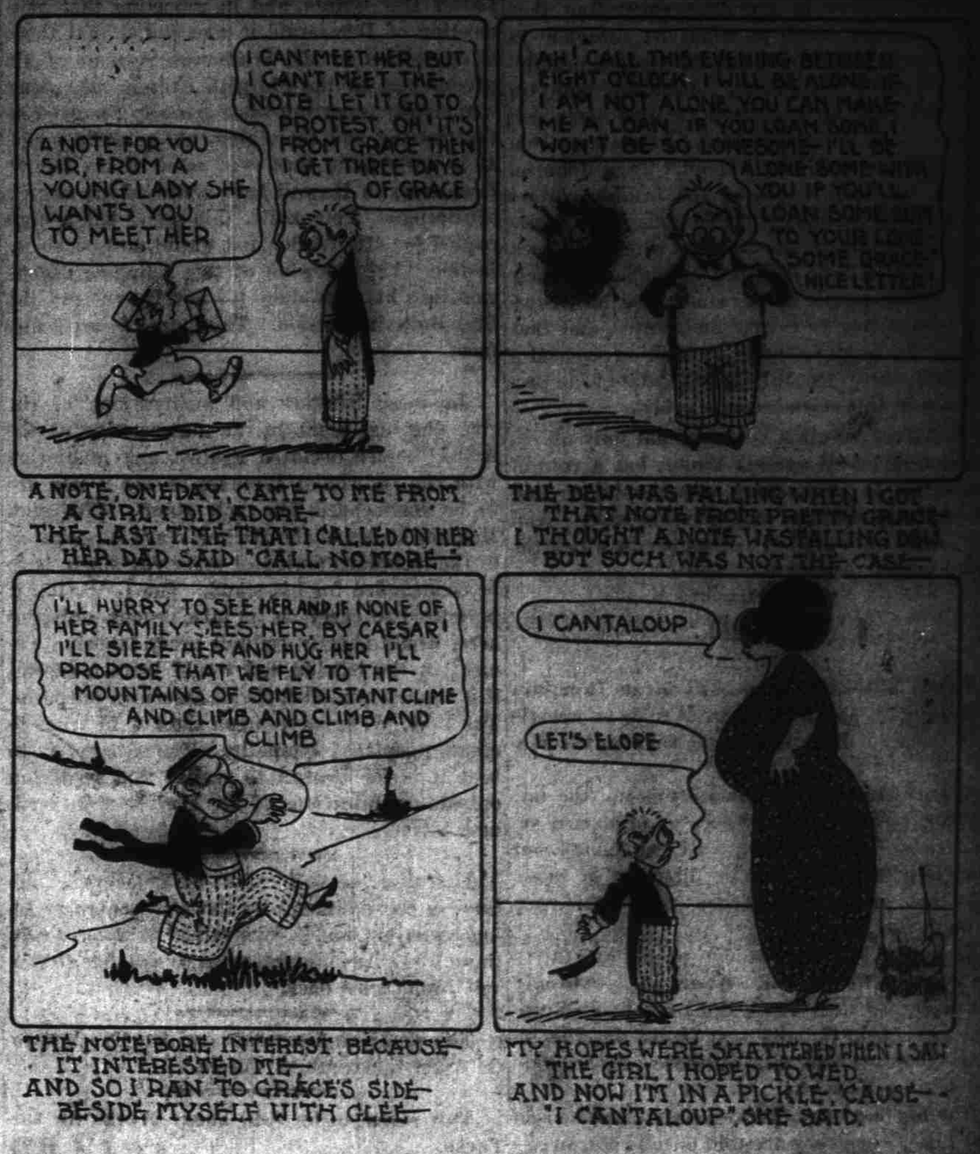
WEEK'S GAIN OVER $30,000