

THE SERMON PASTOR RUSSELL DIDN'T PREACH IN HONOLULU

On December 18 the Brooklyn Citizen published, as a cablegram from Honolulu, a report of a sermon preached here on that day by Pastor Russell, the sensational Brooklyn minister. It was a very good sermon, part of which we give below, but it was never uttered here. Pastor Russell came, stayed about a few hours with a clerical and lay committee, and went on. No meeting was held, but below are some paragraphs from the opening part of it. Probably the pastor meant to preach, but he didn't connect.

HONOLULU, Hawaiian Islands, December 18.—The International Bible students' committee of foreign missions investigation stopped at Honolulu and made observations. Pastor Russell, chairman of the committee, delivered a public address. He had a large audience and attentive hearing. His text was from Isaiah lxxvi, 8, respecting the birth of a nation in a day. He said:

"As our ship neared your beautiful island I thought back a century to the time when these islands were uncivilized. It called to my mind the text, 'Who hath heard such a thing? Who hath made such things? Shall the earth be made to bring forth in one day? Shall a nation be born at once?'—Isaiah 66:8.

Then I thought of how your island has been styled the 'Paradise of the Pacific.' The reality surpasses my expectations. Yet as I think of the glorious conditions which the Bible tells us shall prevail throughout the whole earth under Messiah's Kingdom, knowledge of the glory of God!

I perceive that even the 'Paradise of the Pacific' falls far short of the 'Paradise of God.'

God has declared that the earth is His footstool, and that in due time, under Messiah's Empire, He 'will make the place for his feet glorious.' He has told us how the wilderness shall blossom as the rose and the solitary places shall be glad; how streams shall break forth in the desert, and the earth shall yield her increase; how then the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth, until none shall need say to his neighbor, 'Know thou the Lord,' because all shall know Him from the least unto the greatest; how every knee shall bow and every tongue confess Messiah to the glory of God.

It is because God has already dealt bountifully with your island and given you in advance many of those blessings promised to the whole earth that your island is styled a Paradise. Nevertheless, you all need to pray with the remainder of mankind for the coming of the Kingdom of Messiah and its blessings—'Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven.'

Although you have so many earthly good things lavished upon you, you still are under the curse—sin and death still reign in your midst; their marks are in evidence. 'Nature smiles and only man is vile,' wrote the poet. Thank God that some of the vilest civilization has brought to these islands a little at least of the light of the whole earth under Messiah's Kingdom, knowledge of the glory of God!

FAMILY "HONEYMOON" TRIP OF AN AUSTRALIAN COUPLE

On a honeymoon with their children is the way Mr. and Mrs. Osborne have come to Honolulu on their way to England via the United States, according to a morning paper.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborne were married in Sydney many years ago. She was then Miss Maud Jeffries, who used to play leading parts under the J. C. Williamson management. She was a big success in Australia, for she is a noted English beauty actress. She has played many roles, but it is doubtful

whether she was ever called upon to play any more unique than that of being on a honeymoon with her family.

Mrs. Osborne took her place in Sydney society after her marriage to Mr. Osborne, a wealthy sheep-owner in New South Wales. She has since helped charitable performances considerably by her appearance in some of her old parts, assisted by a company of amateurs. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne continue their "honeymoon" on the Mongolia on Saturday morning.

AUSTRALIA NEWSPAPER MEN HAVE ORGANIZED A UNION

"Newspaper men will be interested to learn of the position of journalists in Australia, as brought about by the Journalists' Union there," said Mr. W. G. Conley, general manager of the Sydney Morning Herald, to a Star reporter.

"This union was formed some six months ago," he continued, and registered under the Federal Arbitration laws. It consists of districts in each of the states, federated into an executive, having its working at the present seat of government, Melbourne.

"As soon as it had been registered the executive set to work to draw up a practical log, which was submitted to the newspaper proprietors. The daily newspapers of the capitals sent their representatives to Melbourne to meet in conference the executive of the Journalists' Union early in December. As a result of meetings lasting over a week conditions and rates of pay were agreed upon between the parties, and will be filed as an award of the Arbitration Court."

Mr. Conley did not remember the exact verbiage of the agreement, but he gave the following outline: Hours of labor not to exceed forty-eight hours per week and not more than six days a week. Staffs to be organized on the basis of three-fifths senior reporters, one-fifth general reporters and one-fifth junior reporters. The papers are to be allowed to employ one cadet to every five members of the staff. The minimum wage for seniors, reporters to be \$35 a week (\$7.10); for general reporters, \$27.50 (\$5.50) a week, and for junior reporters \$15 (\$3); cadets to receive \$6 (30c) a week for the first year, \$10 (\$2) for the second year, and \$12.50 (\$2.50) for the third year. Three

weeks holiday a year on full pay. Men on space to receive two and a half cents a line—one penny farthing in English money.

"This is really the first practical result that has been achieved by any union of the kind in the world," said Mr. Conley, "and means that considering the cheapness of the cost of living in Australia, the working reporter will enjoy better conditions than anywhere else in the world."

NEW YORK POST IN ANANIAS CLUB

NEW YORK, December 23.—The New York Evening Post in a first page story today said that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt had put George R. Sheldon in the Ananias Club for saying that it was he, not Mr. Sheldon, who proposed that letters exonerating Colonel Roosevelt from soliciting \$240,000 campaign fund from the late E. H. Harriman, be written.

The Colonel then came right back at the Evening Post by issuing a statement at Oyster Bay, which said that the newspaper had published a characteristic and peculiarly infamous falsehood and had twisted his remarks to a reporter into an attack on Mr. Sheldon.

Mr. Sheldon made a statement at his home, 24 East Thirty-eighth street, which backed up the Colonel.

GRAPINE grape juice drink sold at Soda Fountains. Ask your soda works bottler for it. It is a delicious drink.

GENERAL PERSHING'S ORDER TO DISARM THE MOROS WAS RESISTED; BUT BATTLE ON VOLCANO AVOIDED



GROUP OF MOROS

GENERAL PERSHING

MANILA, December 21.—A battle is imminent in the island of Jolo between 600 Moros and a force of American troops. The Moros, who are defying the ultimatum issued by Brigadier General Pershing ordering the disarmament of the natives in the district, have retired to the top of the peak of Bud Dajo, which they have fortified. They are surrounded by infantry and artillery, and a fight is likely to begin at any moment.

Later dispatches gave news of the submission and disarmament of the Moros. They were starved out.

ARMY AND NAVY

Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, Fifth Cavalry of Schofield Barracks, has been assigned to the service school of Musketry, at Monterey, California, for a tour of attendance.

Lieutenant Cunningham has an exceptionally fine record of duty well performed with his regiment of three years in this island, and in the Philippines division an equally long stay. For a part of this time Lieutenant Cunningham has been engaged upon map making of Oahu, living for months in a tent with his corps of helpers far removed from his post or the haunts of men. Lieutenant and Mrs. Cunningham will leave on the next transport for the Coast.

The Marine Barracks. No decision has been reached by the Washington authorities in regard to the immediate beginning of the building of the Marine Corps quarters and barracks at Pearl Harbor, as far as is known by the officers of the Marine Corps stationed here.

Two years ago in November Colonel Denny, U. S. M. C., came here from Washington, D. C., selected the site and made a report as to the kind of buildings best suited to the corps and climate. Bids have been advertised for and received. Those for the building of officers' quarters were too high, exceeding the appropriation made by congress, and those for the barracks buildings were lower than allowed. An equality will have to be struck before work can be commenced on the Marine Corps post.

Fine Horse Gone. Chaplain Samuel H. Bell, first field artillery, at the Lilehua reservation has recently lost his thoroughbred Kentucky horse "Chif" and there is general regret felt and expressed at the brigade post in consequence.

Chif was a beautiful animal, admired by all, and it was a rare treat to see him cakewalk with all the grace and elegance possible. He will be sincerely missed not only by Chaplain Bell and his family but by the entire cantonment of the battalion.

The Sherman's Load. There was much surprise expressed and wonderment felt at the alarming, apparently, capacity of a U. S. army transport, as was illustrated by the carrying of an entire regiment, two battalions of another regiment and casals aboard the Sherman, en route from the Philippine islands to the

Malacan Drive on the mainland half. All officers of the army, navy and marine corps who have been stationed in the Philippines division, know how the land lies in and around Manila.

At this filled land site the Seventh camped from November 14 to December 10, when they boarded the U. S. A. transport for Honolulu and San Francisco. The troopship spent Saturday in this port. This camping ground is called the Luneta Hill. Officers of the regiment lived for the most part aboard ship. The Sherman was tied to the quartermaster's dock.

The two battalions, Twentieth infantry, here spent their tour of the Cuartel de Espana Intramuros, Manila, while the Second battalion was at Kahauiki reservation in this department.

LONDON, December 23.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1902 between Great Britain and Ireland and the United States is quoted today as against President Taft's suggestion in his message to Congress on December 21, that preferential treatment should be accorded to American ships passing through the Panama Canal.

The Pall Mall Gazette comments on President Taft's proposal as follows: "It might be good business for the United States if she could get over the trifling difficulty that she has solemnly undertaken she would do nothing of the kind. We trust that Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary will take steps to make the British view perfectly explicit, and even British Ambassador Bryce at Washington will for once show some vigilance on behalf of our commercial interests."

Clause I of Article III of the treaty referring to the Panama Canal, which was proclaimed on February 23, 1902, is textually as follows: "The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable."

HOME OF TRUTH LECTURE. Mrs. M. M. Hunter-Jones is now conducting a series of lectures on practical metaphysics at the Home of Truth, 1220 Kapiolani street, Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock.

The subject for this evening will be "The Cleansing of the Temple." All who are interested in finding health of mind and body and the kingdom of heaven within, which is as Jesus said "at hand," are cordially invited to attend these lectures. Telephone 3923.

DIRECT DEMOCRACY DEPLORED BY THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

NEW YORK, December 20.—"If there are evils in our government as it exists today, it is not in its organic form. It is due to the failure of those in office to honestly, fairly and justly perform the duties imposed upon them." Thus spoke Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee of the House, in an address on the dangers of a direct democracy before the Catholic Club and its guests at its dinner last night. Attorney General Wickersham also was a speaker. He declared the true nationalism is equality of opportunity to every citizen.

Representative Underwood pointed to the failure of direct democracies and drew the contrast between them and the success of a representative democracy, responsive to the will of a majority, but checked by the Constitution from exercising a brutal force which might destroy the liberty and property rights of the individual. The proposal to abandon, in part, this scheme of the revolutionary fathers, with a tendency to place the power of law making in the hands of all the people would place constitutional guarantees of individual liberty subservient to the will of the majority through political compulsion, he said.

"You tell me the people cannot elect honest and faithful servants. I tell you that the masses of the people are far better judges of men than they are of measures, and are far more likely to select an honest man than an honest measure.

"When you say that the voter cannot select a public official who will reflect the will of the people in his office, and be faithful to the Constitution of his country, I say you reflect

on the very first principle of free government and misjudge the honesty and the intelligence of the American people."

Wickersham on Equality. Attorney General Wickersham's subject was "The equality of opportunity for all and special privileges for none."

"The enforcement of the law against unlawful restraint of trade and monopolies is attended with much outcry by those who have too long enjoyed unfair advantages over their competitors, the end of which they now see," declared the attorney general. "But be not deceived by their clamor; neither the law nor the enforcement of the law is directed against legitimate business enterprise, but to what William Penn denominated 'the great end of all government, viz., to support power and reverence with the people and to secure the people from the abuse of power.'"

"There is but one power under our system of government which is adequate to protect the individual citizen from the unfair competition of great associations clothed by the states with corporate form and authority to engage in business on a huge scale. That is the power vested in the federal government by the legislation of the United States to regulate commerce among the states and with foreign nations, and to secure to all citizens alike equality of opportunity and freedom from interference by individuals or states in the conduct of that commerce which must be free in order that it may be successful. 'Freedom of trade and commerce does not mean freedom to destroy competitors by unfair methods.'"

THE FERTILIZER RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, December 20.—At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$12,500 was made to the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of investigating the fertilizer resources of this country. At the same time \$20,000 was given to the geological survey who are drilling at Fallon, Nevada. The report of Secretary Wilson has just been transmitted to Congress by the President in a special message.

Both appropriations were the outcome of a desire on the part of Congress at the last session to become, if possible, independent of foreign sources of supply. The United States possesses the largest phosphate fields in the world and not only supplies all that is required for home consumption but also exports large quantities to foreign countries. All of the potash, however, required for our fertilizers is imported from Germany, the annual importation being about \$15,000,000. Germany has shown a disposition to limit the amount sent to this country and as the use of fertilizers is increasing rapidly, the need for a home supply becomes every year more apparent.

The present report shows that the Department of Agriculture has been successful in its search and this country should shortly not only be able to supply its own needs of potash salts, but even possibly export to foreign markets. A few difficulties of an engineering character are still to be overcome, but they are not of a serious nature. A new industry will be established and if the by-products are wisely used many millions per annum should be added to the wealth of this country.

The department experts have covered a wide range in their investigation. Some of the desert basins were examined; brines and the mother liquors from salt wells were tested and experiments have been carried on with the object of extracting potash from silicate rocks, and minerals, such as alunite, which contain it. The work is still under way and potash in limited amounts undoubtedly will be derived from some of these sources. Up to the present none of them give promise of satisfying the country's needs.

But in the giant kelps of the Pacific coast a satisfactory source of potash has been found. The kelp groves

along less than one-fourth of the coast line have been mapped, and yet these should yield from two to three times as much potash as the present importations. These sea weeds are able to extract, by selective absorption, the potash salts from the sea water and on drying these salts are very largely exuded on the surface. The dried plants contain from 25 to 35 per cent of their weight of potassium chloride and the latter can very readily be extracted. The kelps also contain iodine and many other by-products can be obtained from them. It is possible that these by-products will more than pay the manufacturing expenses, leaving the potassium chloride free from cost. The Japanese have already shown considerable ingenuity in working up these by-products. Not only do they use some of the waste material for cattle feed, but the Japanese themselves use it as a staple article of diet. Glue, shellac, paper and other useful products can also be made.

Some of the Pacific groves are five miles long and two miles wide, and the growth in these groves is exceedingly dense. The two principal species that would be available are Nereocystis luetkeana in the north and Macrocytis pyrifera in the south. Both these plants reach a length of 100 feet or more and grow in strong tidesways or where they are exposed to the full force of the open sea. All of the groves are within the three-mile limit and should be easily harvested. The heaviest groves are south of Point Sur, but large ones extend as far north as Seattle. If properly harvested and protected these groves will yield an annual harvest indefinitely; it is even possible that in the case of Macrocytis two such harvests may be obtained. On a conservative basis upwards of a million tons of potassium chloride, worth nearly \$40,000,000, should be obtained each year. No estimate can be given at the present time of the value of the by-products.

MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM. It is worse than useless to take any medicines internally for muscular or chronic rheumatism. All that is needed is a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for Hawaii.