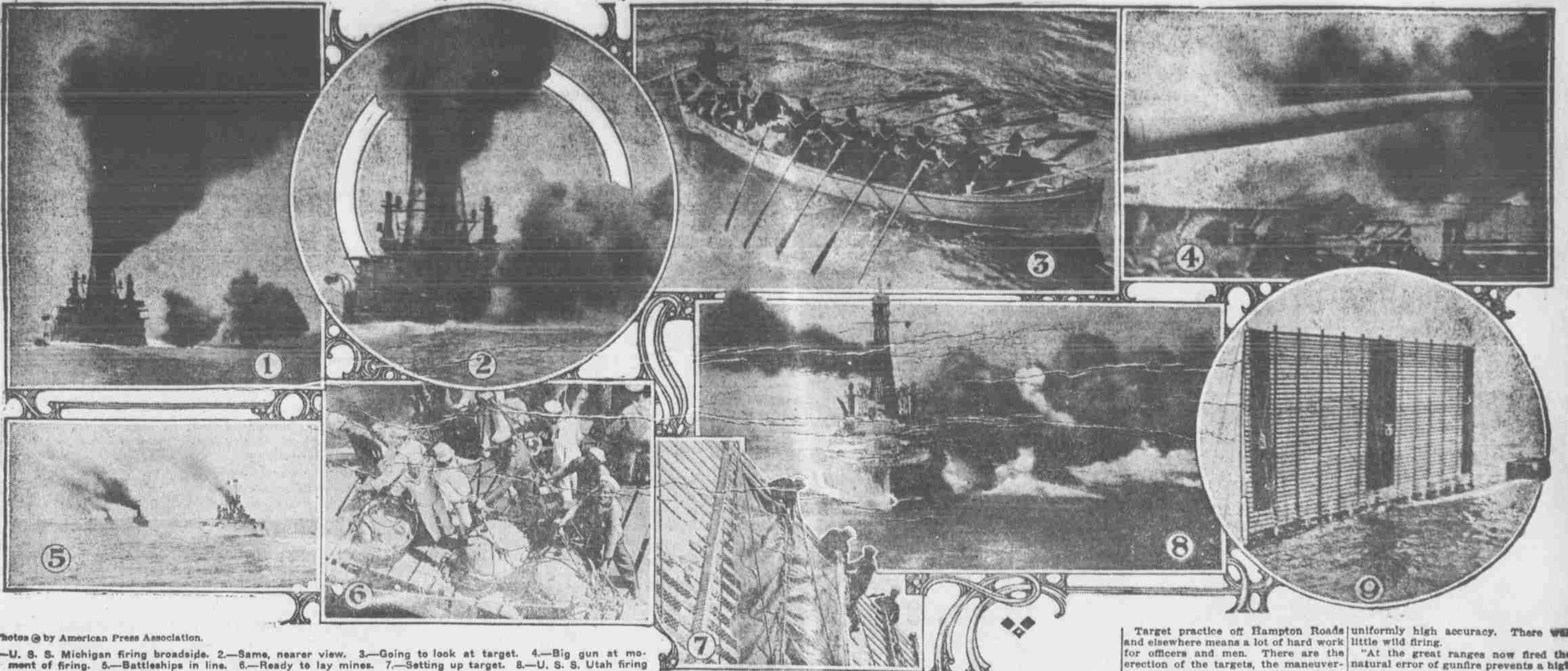


YANKEE NAVY AT TARGET PRACTICE



Photos © by American Press Association.
1—U. S. S. Michigan firing broadside. 2—Same, nearer view. 3—Going to look at target. 4—Big gun at moment of firing. 5—Battleships in line. 6—Ready to lay mines. 7—Setting up target. 8—U. S. S. Utah firing broadside (copyright, 1912, by Enrique Muller). 9—Target in position.

By CHARLES N. LURIE.
WITH twelve inch guns roaring and their projectiles piercing canvas or dropping into the sea the Atlantic battleship fleet of the American navy, the greatest Yankee fighting command ever assembled in one place for battle practice, demonstrated recently in Hampton Roads its readiness for instant sea service if needed. There were some remarkable scores made, which had not up to the time of writing been made public by the navy department. But enough was known to make it certain that never before had the American sailors shot better with their monster ordnance.

Three, it was predicted, would surely be the leaders of the fleet when the men in Washington had completed their comparisons of the scores and their inspection of the camera films which recorded the hits and misses.

The men of the Utah are especially proud of their ship nowadays, for she is one of the very latest acquisitions to the United States navy.

But the Utah had one great big advantage in having a commanding officer to whom accurate firing with naval guns is not at all new. He is Captain W. S. Benson, who was in command of the cruiser Albany when she won the gunnery trophy for vessels of her class.

one of the twelve inch guns of the Utah is fired. If the whole armament of the super-Dreadnought, including the torpedoes, were fired at once, the cost would amount to something like \$25,000.

Target practice off Hampton Roads and elsewhere means a lot of hard work for officers and men. There are the erection of the targets, the maneuvering of the ships, the handling of the ammunition, the loading and firing of the guns, the inspection of the targets after fire and many other details.

uniformly high accuracy. There was little wild firing.

PERIL OF CAESARISM

By Arthur Withington, in Newburyport, Mass., Herald.

A short paragraph that I showed the editor of the Herald as a jeu d'esprit being published without my consent, I suppose I must assume the responsibility and with it the solemn lecture of Mr. Blood in public and the cat-like scratching of a private letter. I apologize to Mr. Pearson for causing a somewhat unpleasant experience.

The discussion of the present political campaign is a serious matter. I have had a personal pride in the fact that of the six great political reformers in the country three were lawyers and three printers, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and John P. Altgeld, Benjamin Franklin, William Lloyd Garrison and Henry George. Having been nurtured in the atmosphere of the practical democracy of these men, it is revolting to see a pseudo democracy which advocates nothing—fundamental but all kinds of quackeries from the protecting of fools from buying patent medicines to the whispering in one's ear because Taft appointed Judge White, chief justice, "the Catholic church is in this," used as the instrument to elevate a man of unlimited ambition and to see the real reform killed by hero worship, even as that fake follower of Robespierre in the French Revolution, Napoleon, killed a million men and republicanism at the same time.

There is but one cry now, "The rule of the people." As Lord Brougham said "All we see around us, king, lords and commons, resolve themselves finally into twelve men in a jury box." So long as we have the grand inquest of twenty-three men

drawn by lot from the freemen of the county of Essex, and a trial by a jury of his peers of twelve men drawn in the same way, we have the rule of the people. And whenever that right coming down as it does from Magna Charta is assailed as it was in 1894, when judges sitting in courts of equity attempted to administer the criminal law without a trial by jury there will be found some giant intellect like John P. Altgeld to make an assault on the courts which has merit in its cause. The positive legislation desired by the people can be had the moment they make a demand and there are plenty of cowardly legislators to pass half-baked laws like our presidential primary system on the mere whisper that the people want it. In fact there are a thousand men in Massachusetts today searching for a popular issue to advance their political prospects. What is difficult is arousing people to take an interest in real political reforms and not the enacting of the reforms after the interest has been created.

The one great obstacle that democracy has to contend with is the tendency to make a hero of a leader and when that leader has not the power of self-abnegation so often displayed by Abraham Lincoln to ride over the ruins of democracy and in the name of liberty erect an empire. It is most fitting that John S. C. Abbott, the most gushing of the biographers of Napoleon, should have a nephew in Lyman Abbott, the most abject promoter of the idolatry of Theodore Roosevelt. It is this idolatry of Theodore Roosevelt which is the symptom of disease. It means that he who believes in personal govern-

ment as distinct from government by the people is having his day. I know of no great reformer or no person of my personal acquaintance who has fought for great reforms for twenty years who has any faith in Roosevelt. His support is a personal support playing upon prejudice. Who has ever heard in his state of any reform that Matthew Hale or Arthur Hill has ever advocated or now advocates? Where did James R. Garfield, William Allen White, Charles J. Bonaparte and George W. Perkins win their radical spurs? In fact Theodore Roosevelt's career is marked by his opposition to great reformers. He began his career by running for mayor of New York against the greatest force in modern political reform, Henry George. In 1896 he said he expected to meet John P. Altgeld on the field of battle and he hoped to see him lined up under a wall and shot. In 1910 amidst the most tremendous English reform movement he rushed to call on Joe Chamberlain and didn't think Lloyd-George worthy of his attention.

I believe Theodore Roosevelt could convince himself, if elected for a third term, that his rule was indispensable, and we have on the authority of one of his chief supporters the doctrine that whatever is right is constitutional. It is but a step to convince himself that anything is right. With that disposition and that theory government of laws has passed away and with it trial by jury and government by the people. It would be the simplest thing for a president to foment a war and, with friend Gen. Leonard Wood as chief of staff, set up a military despotism if the American people give Theodore Roosevelt the encouragement of their support. Those that think this is a wild dream have but to remember how the statements of "the king business" in New York in 1910 and that Taft was an

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I have a profound sympathy with Senator La Follette, for in my small way I have had a similar experience. When I was four years old Andrew Jackson was president of the United States, and was even more talked about than any previous president since Jefferson. There were two kinds of candy in those days, one of sugar, called a Gibraltar because it was so hard, and the other of the same

shape, made of molasses called a Jackson nub in honor of the president. We infants had a play of keeping shcy and for money we had flat stones about the size and thickness of silver quarters and dimes. To me the play was real and our stone currency as valuable as that I saw my mother pay to the butcher. So I went into a shop kept by an old man near the infant school and asked him for a Jackson nub, put it into my mouth, and laid a flat stone on the counter. The result was terrific. The old man dashed around the counter, thrust his great nasty forefinger into my mouth, pushed out the Jackson nub and put it back into the jar, and scared me nearly out of my wits by his looks and language.

From that experience I know and deeply feel how Senator La Follette must suffer from the similar treatment he has received at the hands of ex-President Roosevelt. Mr. La Follette had the Jackson nub of a nomination for the presidency already in his mouth and was beginning to taste its sweetness, when Roosevelt thrust his stronger finger into the poor, sick man's mouth, pulled out the sweet morsel and took it to himself. Like as when a fish hawk has caught a fish and is bearing it away, the more powerful eagle swoops down upon the fisher, makes him drop his prey, and seizes it before it falls into the sea. So when La Follette had secured the leadership of the insurgent's faction the more powerful Roosevelt swoops down upon him and forces him to yield the prize on the principle of "Let him keep who can" La Follette may plant, and Cummins

may water, but Roosevelt takes the increase.

This makes the case doubly aggravating, that while the Senator had cultivated the field and raised the crop, it should be seized by one who had done nothing in the tillage. Nobody had ever heard of Roosevelt as an insurgent or as favoring insurgency until La Follette had blazed the way and done all the intellectual parts of the work. But that is in line with the ex-president's whole career. He does not originate ideas nor policies, but puts electric energy into the ideas and policies of others, and this energy is sometimes not in strict line with the constitution and laws of the Union. Senator La Follette is a man of great energy and force of character and notably superior to the other in intellect and original ideas, but he can not compare with the man who has superseded him in the titanic force which Roosevelt puts into every undertaking.

Here is a remarkable situation as affecting the republican party. The split between the Taft and Roosevelt supporters is wider and deeper than that which separates either faction from the democratic party, while so far as personalities are concerned it is hard to see how a La Follette man can aid the cause of one who has inflicted such bitter wrong and disappointment upon their favorite. We have had a pretty warm time in the political world in the few weeks past, and a hot time is in prospect.

A MATTER OF COMMON INTEREST

How to cure a cold is a question in which many are interested just now. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great reputation and immense sale by its remarkable cures of cold. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

ANOTHER LAND PATENT DENIED

HONO, May 30.—The second of the test cases brought by the Territory against the applicants for patents to homesteads in the Kauwili III tract, Hakalau, was decided yesterday in favor of the Territory. In the case decided by Judge Parsons yesterday, Manuel Nicolau de Souza was denied his application for patent on the grounds that he had not fulfilled the conditions of homesteading as regards the cultivation of a portion of the land or the planting of trees. The decision also states that the nonassignment of interest clause in the homestead agreement is unfulfilled.

This case differs from that of the Henderson test case in that it was brought under a right-of-purchase lease, although the points made by the government were similar to those advanced against the Henderson claim, which was under a homestead lease. Judge Parsons' decision followed along the lines laid down by the supreme court in the appealed Henderson test case.

CHINESE IS SHOT

BY DRUNK FILIPINO
WAIMEA, May 28.—A Filipino laborer in Camp 4, Makawell laboring under a misapprehension, caused much excitement the other night, when he attempted to shoot up a Chinaman. One shot was fired, the ball passing through the Chinaman's hand, causing a painful though not necessarily a fatal wound. The police interrupted the proceedings with the result that one more boarder is registered at Sheriff Crowell's popular hostelry.—Garden Island.

Fine Job Printing at the Star office.