

Was This World Map Made Ten Centuries Ago?



Stranger almost than the "Manuscript found in a Copper Cylinder" is the copy of a map which came across seas to Honolulu from a Buddhist Temple in the mountains of central Japan. It is a map of the world made 1000 years ago. Dr. Kobayashi, the well-known Japanese physician and surgeon of Honolulu, has received a copy of the map, which he believes to have been made by Chinese priests ten centuries ago.

The map is drawn on the principle of the Mercator Projection showing the North Pole as the center of a circle in which are the continents of North and South America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia.

"The map was found by my brother in a Japanese temple in the mountains of Japan," said Dr. Kobayashi. "It has been hidden from the Japanese government in modern times just as it was in ancient times, for in olden days such a map would have been destroyed by the authorities. According to a letter the original map was brought from China by a Buddhist priest and concealed in this temple.

"Ten years ago my brother was a consumptive. Although I was a physician he did not wish to be treated with medicines. He decided to go into the mountains and attempt a cure by himself. For ten years he has remained there and used his will power to effect a cure. Today he is a well man. During his stay there he found this map. He evolved from it a theory of the flatness of the earth, despite all modern facts showing it to be a sphere. This theory has been his one aim in life. He is an artist and in order to demonstrate his theory he made beautiful drawings, picturesque and attractive to the eye, in which mechanical, astronomical and engineering meth-

ods are shown. "My brother goes back to the days of Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci who, he says, sailed for a new country believing that by sailing directly in one general direction they would ultimately come to the place.

"We moderns know that a vessel sailing from a port and going continually in a general easterly manner will arrive at the same place. The vessel, of course, goes around the globe. My brother's theory is that one sails about a vast plane as one would sail around the edges of a bowl."

The illustrations accompanying the map are beautiful examples of Japanese art. No more attractive book of geography has ever been compiled. It is a mass of cherry blossoms, Fujiyamas, beautiful blue seas dotted with the sails of junks and sampans. There are landscapes and seascapes and bizarre pictures of Japanese women, designed along old-time styles. But in every sheet of such pictures the engineering lines are brought out in a way that does not mar the picture. With the text matter explaining each page, the geography should be easily understood.

Dr. Kobayashi now has all the original sheets, scores of them, and these he will return to Japan to his brother, who intends to have them put in the hands of publishers. It will be one of the most novel publications of the period.

The original map of which a copy drawn by Dr. Kobayashi's brother, and of which the accompanying cut is a tracing, is worm-eaten and barely holds together. The above map with all the continents and even the Hawaiian Islands shown, was evidently not made by the priests who traced the original lines.

POLITICIANS AND JOB CHASERS DISAPPOINTED

Politically inclined policemen are not wanted by the new Sheriff, who will shortly issue an order to the effect that all employes of the police department must choose between their jobs on the force and their offices in any of the three political parties committees. This rule is to be strictly enforced, the employes of the public being supposed, so far as the police are concerned at least, to give their time and energy to the public and not for the advancement politically or otherwise of any one section of the public.

The Sheriff is making it plain that he means what he says when he tabued politics around the police station. In this he has come in for more or less criticism from certain members of his own party, who imagined that jobs would be provided on the force for as many of them as cared to apply. The efficiency of the force was the last thing, apparently, to be considered, and the desire of the new head to make efficiency the standard for new appointments is dubbed a surprise.

As yet there have been few changes made in the personnel of the force, but it is understood that there will be many in the makeup of the mounted patrol and the foot police within the next two weeks. Some of the specials now on the payroll will be removed also.

FRED CHURCH'S FATHER SCOURGES OLD MASTERS

New York Herald: When Mr. Frederick S. Church, an American painter whose personality has made him popular with many of his brother artists and who is widely known here for his paintings of imaginative subjects, recently, at the age of sixty-four, returned from his first trip to Europe and gave to the Herald his impressions of what he had seen there, he created an international episode. Neither Mr. Church nor his critics, both here and abroad, have minced matters; but while his views have generally been condemned as extreme, he has found some defenders in part, as both the European edition of the Herald and the special cable despatches to the Herald have reported.

Here are some of the things said by Mr. Church: "I subscribe to 'Fred' Remington's gospel, 'To hell with Europe!' * * * I thought the Louvre a terror. You have to wade through an immense gallery of stuff to see a few fine things. * * * What impressed me most about the old masters was that they did too much work. In the National Gallery I saw a lot of people standing with a rapt expression before a big Raphael, which is dark and hard, and which I wouldn't have for a gift. * * * In all of Europe I didn't see a landscape painting, whether by Turner or any one else, that touched Homer Martin's 'Sand Dunes of Lake Ontario,' which hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art." The artist added, however, that pictures played a secondary part on his tour, or, as he phrased it, "Figuratively speaking, I went through the picture galleries on roller skates."

Putting it mildly, Mr. Church's remarks created amazement, in some instances, however, as it is only fair to him to state, mingled with admiration for a man who has shown the courage of his convictions. Mr. Roland Knoedler, of Messis, Knoedler & Co., who commented more sarcastically on the interview than any one else, asked if "Mr. Church might not by mistake have gone to the Magazine de Louvre instead of to the Museum." Mr. Louis R. Ehrlich, of the Ehrlich Galleries, agreed with the artist in his estimate of American landscape painting. "On the other hand," added Mr. Ehrlich, "the great galleries of Europe contain examples of the old masters which far surpass anything that is created today or likely to be produced in many a long day to come." Mr. Blakeslee, of the Blakeslee Galleries, characterized the attack as "silly."

"After the consensus of many minds, lay and professional, expressed in hundreds of years," said Mr. Elliott Daingerfeld, "nobody will suffer except Mr. Church. I take it that neither the Louvre nor the galleries of Holland will close their doors."

"It must be remembered," said Mr. Irving R. Wiles, "that this was Mr. Church's first visit to Europe. The sort of thing you see over there does not dawn on you at once." Mr. William M. Chase frequently goes abroad and has studied the great galleries of Europe thoroughly. "Had Mr. Church been a young man," was this artist's comment, "and with art schooling, which he never had, he would have a different story to tell. He is a typical American, loved by every one who knows him, yet his intense Americanism has prejudiced him against that which he found on the other side."

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SOME DETAILS OF GREAT STORM

MAUI, January 4.—The holiday season on Maui has not been a time of quiet enjoyment as far as weather is concerned. Dame Nature has echoed anything but the Christmas sentiment of "peace on earth and good-will toward men."

Before recovery could be made from the effects of the recent north storm with its 20 inches of moisture in localities, on Saturday the wind changed to the southwest and an old-fashioned kona storm came into being. It continued to blow fiercely all the night through, accompanied by an incessant play of lightning and the heavy roll of thunder. Two or three inches of rain fell. On Sunday, the wind lessened but the rain came down in torrents, 12.85 inches falling in the Makawao section within 24 hours.

Monday afternoon there was a rise in temperature of about 14 degrees. The atmosphere seemed sultry and intolerable and the wind shifted from the southwest to due south with a velocity much greater than even that of the Saturday night before.

During the latter part of the afternoon the wind shifted again and this time to the southeast, its velocity at times increasing to such a degree that soul-appalling thoughts of blizzards and hurricanes filled the mind. Fortunately the fiercest blasts came only in short gusts but it was during these blows that the great trees succumbed and most damage was done.

Many trees fell everywhere in the Makawao section. Giant eucalypti 70 to 80 feet high and 7 or 8 feet in circumference toppled and fell during the short cork-screw gusts from the southeast.

Stables and servants' quarters were smashed in by falling trees, pineapples leveled, cane-leaves whipped and frayed, and the ground so strewn with branches, bark and leaves that yards and lawns appeared as though a thousand demons had been having "rough house" there.

In Kula many panini trees were thrown down and the ground was littered with their large thick, oval leaves. Quite a number of houses were moved off their foundations. In Makawao Jacintho Estrela was lying sick in his cottage when the kona threw it off its underpinning, causing the building to drop about 4 feet. This shock of falling so affected the sick man that he lost control of his mind and his family was obliged to take him to a neighbor's residence about a half a mile distant. On Saturday the remainder of the wharf at Kihel was entirely swept away.

At Kahului the lagoon has much extended its borders and a part of the government road is covered with water.

The race track at Spreckels' Park is flooded and quite a portion of the high board fence has been blown down.

The damage of the storm at Kahului and Wailuku was much less than that accomplished on the western slope of Haleakala. During Sunday and Monday old Haleakala presented the unusual spectacle of running streams and waterfalls in all its many gulches usually dry.

The kona storm was especially severe in the Lahaina section. The telephone lines were everywhere broken and thrown down and many trees and other vegetation wrecked. Monday night a tall tree fell in front of the Lahaina telephone central office, carrying all the wires with it, so that on Tuesday the whole Lahaina telephone system was out of commission. Much damage was done in the Kaanapali district.

On New Year's night there was quite a heavy rainfall and electrical display but since then the weather has been more quiet.

MUSICAL RECITAL.
Last Friday night the December meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held at Maunaloa Seminary and took the form of a musical recital by Miss Ormerod, who has recently come to Maui as a teacher of music at the school.

The attendance was not so large as is customary owing to bad weather but those present much enjoyed listening to Miss Ormerod's singing, as well as the piano music of Mrs. H. A. Baldwin and the violin obligatos by Mr. Hugh Howell.

Among the pieces rendered by Miss Ormerod were the Angels' Serenade with the violin obligato by Mr. Howell, "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Annie Laurie," and "The Gingerbread Man" (by request). Mrs. Baldwin played the piano accompaniments most skilfully and rendered one piano solo.

Miss Ormerod's voice showed great power and much cultivation and Mr. Howell's violin playing was most pleasing.

NOTES.
The New Year's dancing party by the Wailuku Knights of Pythias was postponed on account of inclement weather to Saturday night, the 5th.

Wagons with Japanese laborers and provisions also were noticed going to the gulches in Kaupakua to repair the many washouts in the ditches all through that section of country.

The St. Paulists, a religious sec. founded in Wailuku by Rev. Mr. Esera, have recently purchased 78 acres of land at Ulupalakua and will build a temple there. They have been holding services in the W. B. Keane residence in Wailuku.

On the 10th a convention of the Republican county committee will be held in Wailuku at Republican headquarters at 9:30 a. m., for the purpose of discussing needed legislation to be recommended to the next legislature.

The rainfall in Makawao during last month amounted to 42.44 inches. This record was beaten at Haleakala Ranch in March, 1902, of which the following is a copy:

1902. March 1, 0.59; 2, 1.55; 3, 1.54; 4, 4.78; 5, 12.20; 6, 10.03; 7, 1.71; 8, 0.34; 17, 0.44; 22, 3.40; 24, 2.50; 27, 1.50; 28, 1; 30, 1.73; 31, 0.61; total, 43.91 inches.

The framework of both the new church and the planting mill at Kahului are in position. The church is partially boarded in and the mill wholly covered and the exterior is painted.

TWO JUDGMENTS ARE RENDERED

William Henry obtained a directed verdict against A. M. Brown for \$1621.66 before Judge De Bolt yesterday. Magoon & Lightfoot appeared for plaintiff, and Geo. D. Gear and Geo. A. Davis for defendant. A motion by defendant for a nonsuit had been denied. Exceptions were noted to this denial as well as to the granting of the motion for a directed verdict, also to the court's receiving of the verdict when a juror had figured up the interest on the note in question before a foreman was appointed to present the verdict. The suit was based on a note for \$1000, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum until paid, made October 31, 1900.

A special venire had to be summoned before a jury was obtained, which consisted of R. W. Podmore, W. M. Graham, H. G. Dillingham, M. F. Cunningham, Chas. R. Roe, Jules M. Levy, Jonathan Shaw, Theo. Wolff, David Hurst, J. L. Davis, A. V. Peters and John T. Gribble.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Verdict and judgment for plaintiff for \$55, the amount claimed, was given in Judge De Bolt's court in the suit of David L. Peterson v. Chas. R. Frazier.

According to the lease the tenant was to keep the premises in good condition, but he tried to put upon the landlord the extraordinary expense of complying with Board of Health orders for repairs. It was in this connection that the court made the ruling that, under the common law, the landlord was not required to do more than keep the house watertight.

GOVERNOR SIGNS DEATH WARRANT

Governor Carter yesterday signed the death warrant of Morita Kaizo, the Japanese convicted of murder in the first degree in Hilo last March.

The murder was a brutal one, the victim having been called from his room on New Year's evening and beaten with a club, and afterwards butchered with a Japanese cleaver. The murderer and his victim were rivals for the position of leader in the notorious Fimakashii gang, the former leader, whose name the crowd bore, having been convicted with his lieutenant, Watanabe, of murder in the second degree and conspiracy to murder. On one charge they were sentenced to twenty-five and thirty-five years, respectively, and on the conspiracy charge each was given an additional ten years. These men are now in Oahu penitentiary.

It was Morita Kaizo's case that sent the question of eligibility of jurors naturalized by a circuit judge to the Supreme Court for settlement. His attorney dropped the case after this question was decided, and the court appointed two attorneys to defend him. When the man had been convicted, and was called up for sentence, the attorney originally employed asked to be entered as an attorney in the case, as the prisoner's friends had retained him to appeal the case.

When the matter was brought before the Supreme Court it was not argued, the attorney merely submitting a five-page brief, and on this showing the judgment of the lower court was confirmed.

Judge Gear then announced that he would appeal the case to Washington on the question of legality of the action of a circuit court judge in naturalizing aliens. Nothing has been heard of the case since then until the action of the Governor yesterday.

Kaanaana, an aged Hawaiian, who had formerly been in the service of P. C. Jones as coachman, was brought to the police station yesterday and charged with being insane.

GLIMPSSES OF THE ORIENT IN NEWS FROM ASIATIC FILES

The Sakai police station has reported to the Naval Department that the captain of the steamer Hankaku Maru sighted a floating mine in Lat. 33 deg. 40 min. N., Long. 133 deg. 35 min. 15 sec. E., approximate, on Friday morning.

A Tokio message states that it is reported from Matsuzaki Naval Station that a mine of Russian type was sighted off the coast of Cape Idzumo, Yama district, Idzumo province, yesterday.

The Naval Department has received a telegram from Aomori stating that a mechanical mine has been sighted by the steamer Toyoshima Maru in Mutsu Bay.

A Moji telegram to the Kobe Shim-bun states that the German steamer Vandalla, which arrived there yesterday, reports having sighted a floating mine in Long. 125 deg. 47 min. E., Lat. 33 deg. 50 min., on the 16th.—Kobe Herald.

A FLIGHT OF MAGPIES.

The Korea Daily News states that a few days ago there was a great flight of magpies in the northern part of Seoul. It was a battle royal and the deaths were many. The scene of the fight was close to the residence of Prince Yi Chaiwan, and a boy in service there caught and sold to Japanese a number of the fallen birds.

JAPAN AND PHILIPPINES.

It is reported that Messrs. Oishi, Inukai, Haseba, Ooka, Tomidzu and Ueda, with other politicians and scholars, have made arrangements to establish a "Nichi-Bi" (Japan-Philippine) Association for the purpose of promoting the friendship between Japan and the Philippine Islands. At a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Selyoken, Ueno, Tokio, the organization of the proposed association was considered. Twenty-four Filipino students were present at the meeting.

CONSUL HAYWOOD'S DEATH.

It is announced that Mr. William Haywood, American Consul General to Korea, died at his home in Arizona, U. S. A., on the 19th inst. from consumption. Commenting on the sad occurrence, the Seoul Press remarks that the intelligence hardly comes in the na-

ture of a surprise, as the condition of Mr. Haywood's health when he left Seoul gave only the slightest hope even of partial recovery. Mr. Haywood was at one time Consul General to Hawaii and earned warm commendation from his official superiors by his performance of the delicate and difficult duties which devolved upon him during the war between Spain and the United States, and afterwards during the prevalence of the bubonic plague at Honolulu. Mr. Haywood was appointed to his responsible position at Seoul only a short time before the unfortunate breakdown of his health.

REPAIRS ON THE MIKASA.

We learn from a Tokio message that the repairs to the battleship Mikasa at Sasebo have made great progress. The work on the outside of the vessel has been completed and the repairs to the interior have already been commenced. It is believed that the expenditure required will be much lower than was originally estimated, as the damage to the battleship has proved not to be so great as was supposed. The expectation is that the Mikasa will be fit to be placed on the active list again some time next year.

MONEY FROM RUSSIA.

According to a Tokio message to the Osaka Jiji, it is reported at the capital that the amount to be received by the Japanese Government from Russia for the maintenance of the prisoners of war in Japan has now been finally fixed at the comparatively small sum of 30,000,000 yen. The amount originally asked by the Japanese Government was reported at the time to be 80,000,000 yen, and it has since been understood that Russia had agreed to pay 50,000,000 yen.

It is also reported from Tokio that Dr. Martens, Adviser to the Russian Foreign Department, who was Superintendent of the Prisoners' Intelligence Bureau at the time of the late war, has called upon Mr. Motono, the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, and requested him to formally convey to the Japanese Foreign Department the cordial thanks of the Russian Government for the kind treatment accorded to the prisoners of war during their detention in Japan.