

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1911.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3245

## DUCKS GET TIME OF THEIR LIVES

### Heavy Rains Gather on Hills and Sweeping Down, Flood Low Lying Places.

## KAPIOLANI PARK SUBMERGED

### Houses, Fowls, Chinamen and Pigs Float Around Landscape—No Serious Damage.

It rained in Honolulu yesterday until there was not any more rain left to come down. Everything, from a centipede to a supervisor, was wet and grouch, and houses, Chinamen, fowls, pigs and a heterogeneous collection of other things found their way into the overflowing streams and were whirled towards the sea. Out at Waikiki the boys tried out their surf boats and boards on the lake, which had formed over Kapiolani Park, and the peacocks, with ragged feathers, sloped wearily about their enclosures.

It was the same wet story everywhere. The rain, blown across by a heavy wind, had broken on the hills and gathering volume, had swept down on the low-lying lands. Some of the storm drains had been clean and others had not. Even where they had been cleaned out, however, they were hopelessly inadequate to cope with the rush of water. Gradually this rose higher and higher until it lapped against the floors of the houses, overflowed the doorsteps and ran laughing across the floors.

Down in the rice fields the planters were making wild gesticulations and shouting weird incantations about the start of the new year. Where there had previously been only well-regulated patches, was now a sea. Here and there stray pigs poked their heads up to squeal their miseries and the next minute were under the muddy flow again. One pig was so venturesome that he essayed the trip out to sea via one of the culverts at Kapiolani Park and when last seen was heading for the mainland to carry the story of the night.

### Extra Waterfalls.

Up on the hills it was a fine sight for those who were out of harm's way. Rainbows lay around the hill tops, and where the water could find the slightest excuse, it formed a stream and rushed over the rocks down to the valley below. The whole hillside was picked out with waterfalls and the rays of the sun, glinting through them, made all sorts of colors possible. The trail where the telegraph poles run up to Tantalus was a foaming cataract. All these merged when they reached the level ground and swept in one broad sheet, seawards.

### Walking the Plank.

At the junction of the King and Paawa street car lines, planks were laid down whenever a car happened along and the passengers did the old-time practical stunt of walking the plank, and in some cases with no better results than had the victims of the old sea dogs, for the plank was slippery and they fell with a wet splash into the muddy lake beneath them.

The Palolo stream was unable to deal with the water and overflowed in the early part of the morning. Small outhouses were swept away towards the sea, while the owners rang up for a boat to chase them with.

The Paawa and Makiki streams also had the indecency to overflow and soon had the McCully tract submerged. Here there was more trouble and the Chinese residents are scratching the places where their queues were wont to grow and wondering what they had done to deserve such a bad start off for the new year. One of them bewailed his fate to The Advertiser reporter. "Ma cuttee queue off, him water god gettee angry. Him scendee plenty too much water. Wha for?"

### Downtown Made Safe.

It is impossible to estimate the damage until the water has subsided and the various farm animals have been drafted back to their respective yards again. This is going to be no easy matter out at the duck farms, for the quack-quacks took advantage of the wonderful supply of water and swam in any old direction over the refuse-spotted waste, so that at lunch time they did not even know which rooftop belonged to them.

However, it is as ill wind that blows nobody any good, and there should be a fall in the price of ducks on the local market during the week, when some of the collectors unload their catches. Very little real damage was done to the roads, as far as can be seen at present, except that in a few places holes have been washed out.

The mayor, the city engineer and Supervisors Harry Murray and Dwight made a tour during the morning, and have located several places where additional storm drains will be put in. One of these is to be let in on the road.

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## FILIPINOS LIKE LOAFING BETTER

### Plantation Labor Left to Weaker Brethren—McDuffie Raids New-Formed Camps.

## BEACH SETTLEMENT GROWING

### Immigrants Confined at Planters' Shed to Be Treated and Will Remain Here.

That healthy Filipinos will not work on the plantations longer than necessary is a fact now accepted by the police department, which last week took prospective trouble by the forelock when Chief McDuffie raided the Ala Moana road and cleaned out knives and other weapons from the Filipino camps. The chief, who has appointed a Filipino interpreter to his staff, a man formerly official interpreter for the Manila board of health, is erecting a complete system of surveillance over the little brown brothers in Honolulu, a surveillance which has already resulted in the capture of three Filipino refugees from the Big Island.

The experience of the police so far has shown them that the stronger and healthier among the men would rather loaf around the city than go to work on the plantations and that they are gradually returning to city life after being sent to the plantations on arrival.

Filipino colonies are gradually forming in the city and numbers are living in what was previously admitted to be almost exclusively a Chinese district, that lying between the River street and Nuuanu avenue.

### Building a Camp.

Along the Ala Moana road the Filipinos are commencing to build a camp similar to the one built by the Russian immigrants maula of the "Gold Mine" when they first arrived. Burlaps, oil cans and cast-off rags are going into the flimsy structures. Several Filipinos who arrived here some time ago, one of whom has married a Hawaiian woman, are living along the beach road and these formed a nucleus which attracted their fellow countrymen.

In one house, made out of oil cans, hardly larger than a dog house, five Filipinos are sleeping. The chief had heard that a number of guns and knives were in the hands of the Malays and, with his officers, carefully searched the whole road with its scattering settlement. Only one revolver, of antique pattern, however, and several knives were found and these are now adorning the collection of weapons in the office of the chief of detectives.

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## WHILE WATCHMAN WATCHED A MULE WAS LED AWAY

Just to show what could be done by any enterprising burglar, a city supervisor, who shall be nameless, slipped into Johnny Wilson's carefully guarded Kakaako stables recently and swiped the biggest mule on the premises, getting away undetected. If he had had two hands, he says, he could have taken a span just as easily as he got his one.

Not so long ago Supervisor Low reported that he had visited the government stables and found that the mules had not been fed, although it was after six o'clock at the time of his dropping in. Wilson retorted by saying that the mules had been fed at their regular hour, somewhere around three o'clock, the watchman being always on duty and always looking after the comforts of the animals.

Just to demonstrate how carefully the watchman watched, therefore, the nameless supervisor slipped into the stables just before the feeding hour, as has been related, and led a mule away. The loss was discovered shortly after Wilson had been told where he could send to for the government property.

Just where the watching watchman was at the time the mule disappeared has not yet been made public.

## J. LIDDELL KELLY BACK IN NEW ZEALAND

J. Liddell Kelly, formerly editor of the Hilo Tribune, is back in New Zealand, engaged in active newspaper work. In a letter to The Advertiser, Mr. Kelly says: "Since I left Hawaii, I have been over a year in England, but as the climate was too rigorous for me I have just returned to New Zealand. I often regret that I did not stay longer in Honolulu. During my residence in England, the Westminster Review, an old established monthly, published an article by me, entitled, 'What is the matter with the Asiatics?' To my mind this Asiatic question is the greatest one of the day, and will force itself upon public attention very soon."



MADAME CALVE, AS CARMEN. In which role she will appear in Honolulu.

## CALVE TO BE HEARD HERE AFTER ALL

### Famous Singer on the Manchuria and Will Remain a Week in Honolulu.

Madame Calve wired in from the liner Manchuria, yesterday, that she was en route to Honolulu, after all, and would remain over here a week and give two concerts. The wireless was relayed from the Manchuria to the Korea and then to Honolulu, and was addressed to W. D. Adams of the Bergstrom Music Company.

The Manchuria is due here Friday, and while there is a possibility the diva may consent to sing on Saturday evening Mr. Adams will be unable to announce a concert on that date until he receives a wireless response to a message which he filed yesterday. The diva is to remain in port about a week, resuming her journey to San Francisco in the Japanese liner Chiyo Maru.

Whatever plans Madame Calve made at the time of the departure of the China, on which vessel she was originally booked to sail, to return to Europe via Siberia, she has again changed and will probably fill all her American engagements.

The concert to be given here under the direction of Mr. Adams will be at the opera-house. There is a certainty of big houses at each concert for the appearance of so renowned a singer as Calve is sufficient to bring all Honolulu into her presence. She is accompanied by Signor Gasparri, a tenor, who will sing with her in a selection from Carmen, the title role being one of her greatest triumphs.

Calve's Carmen, they say, is never two times alike. Her Carmen is consistent and cumulative and knit with Duse fineness. It is of a strong, nervous energy and volatile and voluptuous, and the singing is perfect to the acting. While suggestively voluptuous her Carmen is never palpatingly passionate. Grace, not sensuousness, is its keynote. The Carmen of Calve is fine art.

## ENGINEER'S BODY IS FOUND IN A DITCH

J. J. Rapozo, a resident of Kealia, Island of Kauai, was found dead by the roadside near his home on January 30. Mr. Rapozo, who was the steam plow engineer on the plantation there, was well-known and an old-time resident of the Islands. He was forty-five years old.

At eight o'clock the evening before he had left a neighbor to return home and was accompanied part of the way by two boys with a lantern. The next morning his body was found lying in a ditch in which there was only a few inches of water. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. It is believed he fell into the ditch during an attack of vertigo and was drowned while unconscious.

The funeral was held in the Catholic Church of Kealia. He left a widow and eight children.

## DEVELOPMENT IN JUSTICESHIP RACE

### Hatch Declines, but May Change His Mind—Holstein Out for Judge Cooper.

Judge F. M. Hatch declining by cable, the nomination to chief justiceship of the territorial supreme court; National Committeeman Holstein coming out emphatically for Judge Cooper for that position, and the friends of Judge Robertson of the federal court renewing their campaign, all furnished interesting incidents in the race for the high judicial position yesterday. The bar association meets this afternoon at four o'clock, when the final battle will be fought out, as far as the choice of the members of the bar are concerned.

Judge Cooper with the endorsement of the national committeeman and the territorial Republican committee, as announced in The Advertiser yesterday, has the strongest official backing, more especially as Holstein has cabled Kuhl a request that they get together this time.

Judge Robertson announced yesterday that he would be willing to accept a candidacy for the position should it be offered to him by the bar association, but that otherwise he would not seek the office. One hindrance against Judge Robertson's candidacy is being felt, even among his strongest friends, by the fact that should he be appointed it would leave a vacancy on the federal bench which might be filled by a mainland, while the territorial courts must be filled with residents in the Territory.

But Judge Hatch is not entirely out of the field, in spite of his cable to that effect, for pressure will probably be brought by his friends to attempt to make him reverse his own decision. The presence of W. O. Smith in the national capital is now generally accepted as being for a dual purpose, that of handling the Filipino question there, and also of inducing Judge Hatch to become a candidate for the highest judicial position in the Territory.

## DYNAMITER SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS' TERM

SANTA ROSA, February 6.—Dr. Wilbur P. Burke, convicted on January 27 of dynamiting the tent-house occupied by Miss Li Etta Smith and her eleven-month-old baby, on the night of February 5, 1910, was today sentenced to ten years in the San Quentin prison.

## PARLIAMENT OPEN.

LONDON, February 6.—With the rumors of a blow at the power of the house of lords in the air, parliament opened today. King George made a colorful speech. The anti-lords wing of the house of commons is largely in the majority.

## ANOTHER STRICT FOOD ORDINANCE

### City Health Officials Have Not Given Up Attempt to Have Produce Covered.

Another "pure food" ordinance will shortly come before the board of supervisors. Those having its draughting in charge agree with the attorneys who attacked the last ill-fated specimen. The present one will be largely revised. But it will be more severe than ever.

A number of trifling matters which were the subject of floods of oratory in the last ordinance will be dropped out. Both Food Commissioner Blanchard and City Physician Mackall do not care whether these particular clauses are in the ordinance or not and were perfectly willing at the time that they should be dropped, but the idea of amending the ordinance never occurred to the old board, which killed the whole thing in consequence.

### Very Little Changed.

If the fish societies and others interested in the ordinance intend to attack it this time they will have to do so on the clauses against which they

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## CRUSADE ON RATS IS BEING KEPT UP

### Quarantine Officials Keep Eyes on Local Rodents for Signs of Plague.

"This is the time for the health authorities and the administration to get busy and devise ways and means to carry on a rat crusade which will mean a war of extermination," said Fred W. Macfarlane yesterday. "The news we are receiving from Siberia, Manchuria and China, regarding the outbreak of plague, should put us on our guard here and the more drastic measures taken to kill off the rats the better for the Islands."

The United States authorities, with the aid also of the territorial health authorities, are doing what they can to make inroads among the rodents, but there are inadequate funds and only a superficial campaign is being carried on. This, however, is being spread all over the city and the rat catchers are covering nearly every section, bringing rats to the authorities, each one labeled as to date when caught, and district where captured.

### Examining Rodents.

The quarantine officials are examining these rodents as they are brought in and are in a position to know, from day to day, the condition of health in any particular district, and should a rat be found with plague germs, even in a mild state, the quarantine officials would be in a position to commence dealing with that district. As the funds are low the catching of rats is, therefore, not drastic, but is effective and many sections are being rid of big gray rats as big as young fox terriers. Mr. Macfarlane states that in the old days when whaling ships were plentiful in Honolulu harbor rats were as plentiful as sparrows. His father constructed a great can which he set into his premises and placed food inside. The rats attracted to the edibles went into the can and were unable to get out. For terriers in these days were ratters, as they are today, and on certain days the owners of good rats were invited to bring their dogs along and there was a big killing. The sailors from the whalers came in big numbers and the killing off of rats was made a pastime. In this way thousands were killed.

### How Plague Is Spread.

Authorities in Tokio, according to the Japan advertiser, who have been in communication with the authorities in Manchuria, now combating the dread disease, claim it to be the real bubonic plague.

This disease, a prominent physician states, is spread through fleas, which, becoming infected, are carried by rats and other vermin from house to house, where fresh victims are bitten by the little insects, which in this way become death-dealing instruments.

The fleas can only be killed by killing the rats and other vermin and immersing them in a strong liquid disinfectant, like carbolic acid.

### ANDERSON REMOVED.

SACRAMENTO, February 6.—State Treasurer Williams was today appointed superintendent of banks, in place of Superintendent Anderson, who was removed.

### FOR CUSTOMS SURVEYOR.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Representative Duncan E. McKinley of California was today nominated for surveyor of customs at San Francisco.

## DEMOCRATS LINE UP FOR THE TREATY

### Canadian Reciprocity Endorsed at Caucus for Support in House.

## OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT

### Administration Bill Breaks Up Party Lines—Fight to Be in Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Important action was taken at a caucus of Democratic congressmen here last evening, when it was decided to uphold the Canadian reciprocity treaty in the house of representatives. The treaty received the official endorsement of the Democrats by an almost unanimous vote.

This stand by the Democrats in favor of a Republican administration bill emphasizes the fact that party lines are being broken in a greater degree during this session of congress than ever before.

### Opposition Looked For.

Now that the fight for San Francisco as the site for the fair in 1915 has subsided, the Canadian reciprocity treaty is the main subject of discussion, and it is asserted that it will meet with considerable opposition in both the house and senate.

The action of the Democrats last evening in deciding to support the bill makes it almost certain of passage in the lower house. The real fight is looked for in the senate.

One of the arguments in favor of the bill is that it will tend to lower the present high cost of living along certain lines of necessities.

### Opposition in Parliament.

LONDON, February 6.—Lord Lansdowne and former Prime Minister Balfour today denounced the proposed Canadian reciprocity measure, in speeches before parliament.

## COLONEL GOETHALS MAKES HIS REPORT ON PANAMA CANAL

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Colonel Goethals, chief engineer for the construction of the Panama Canal, held a long conference yesterday with Secretary of War Dickinson in relation to the progress and needs of the canal.

In the afternoon he appeared before the appropriation committee of the house of representatives and gave further information as to the progress of the work on the canal and an estimate of the funds needed to carry it to completion.

According to the reports made, the progress of the work has been so much more rapid than was estimated that the money for the work has run out sooner than was anticipated. The problem with the administration at this time as to finance the canal work without resorting to an issue of bonds.

## TERRIFIC BLIZZARD COSTS FOUR LIVES

CHICAGO, February 7.—For the second time this season a heavy snowstorm and blizzard is raging over the middle West, and this city is practically tied up. Traffic is demoralized and railroad schedules are knocked out.

So far it is reported that four lives have been lost as due to the storm, and the suffering among the poor is great. It is estimated that the damage will reach at least one million dollars.

## SENATOR LODGE IS AGAINST DIRECT VOTE

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Senator H. C. Lodge of Massachusetts today made a speech on the floor of the senate against the constitutional amendment providing for direct vote of the people for United States senators. Lodge declared that the plan is inadvisable at this time.

## ANOTHER BATTLE IS EXPECTED AT JUAREZ

EL PASO, February 6.—Juarez has been reinforced and more federal troops are coming. The rebels are also expecting reinforcements. At any time the two armies are liable to meet again in battle.



WILL MAKE MILK PERFECTLY PURE

Stringent Enforcement of City Ordinance Has Been Ordered.

MILK FAMINE MAY FOLLOW

Dr. Norgaard Will Conduct the Campaign—Circular Note of Instruction.

Stringent enforcement of the city milk ordinance has been ordered, circular letters have been sent to the dairymen of the county to that effect, and official notices have been published, also to that effect.

The news comes to the dairymen suddenly, many of them still selling the milk from cows that were previously condemned as tubercular, after information that the city would not enforce the ordinance for some time had led them into a belief that it would not be enforced at all until the legislature passed a remedying measure.

Just what loss the enforcement of the ordinance will mean to the dairymen, through the condemnation of cattle, and to the community, by a consequent rise in the price of milk, is yet to be ascertained, but it is probable that it will amount to a fair sum, lessened by the knowledge that the loss is offset by a material gain in the health of the community—a gain that is demanded by the anti-tuberculosis work, no matter what the cost.

Reports and Conclusions. Victor A. Norgaard, territorial veterinarian, has submitted his report on bovine tuberculosis on this island to the board of agriculture. He calls attention to the laws in the city ordinance regulating the sale of milk, and suggests a line of procedure that should be adopted in remedying the situation through the legislature.

His plan, while calling for the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle by the only means possible—the slaughter of those infected—is a constructive one, rather than a destructive one, for the idea is to clean the island of all bovine tuberculosis at one sweep, and keep it clean forever after. As a long step in the fight now being waged against tuberculosis, the great white plague of the human race, the value of such a move is almost immeasurable.

While condemning the most important clauses in the city's so-called milk ordinance, Doctor Norgaard joins with City Physician Bruce McV. Maekell in signing a circular letter to the dairymen, notifying them that all clauses would be strictly enforced, it being the only operative law upon which to base the campaign against the disease in the cattle before it is further transmitted to the human.

Systematic Censure. Following the announcement of the joint boards' intention of enforcing the ordinance, this circular letter says: "Consequently no permit to sell, produce, keep or distribute milk for human consumption will be issued or renewed to any applicant unless his entire herd above six months old, whether milking or not, has been tested and the affected and reacting animals have been removed completely from the dairy premises or their immediate vicinity, and all barns or any other part of the premises have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the proper authorities."

The letter then states that sound animals will be officially registered, certificates issued to the effect that the premises are clean, and the permit then issued to the owner, who in turn agrees that he will not introduce into his herd or allow on his premises any untested or reacting animal. He will also notify the milk inspector or other authority of any change he wishes to make in his herd.

For Condemned Animals. After describing blanks that must be filled in on application for permit and describing the methods to be used in testing, the letter says: "Arrangements have now been made for the butchering of such animals as the owner may wish to dispose of, under competent veterinary inspection, and in case the carcass is considered fit for food the owner will receive the regular market value for the same. Those which do not pass for food the owner will receive only the value of the hides and offal, minus a reasonable fee for butchering."

In the case of poor animals which the owners might wish to get in condition before the slaughter or which the owners might wish to hold until the coming legislature shall decide upon the payment of an indemnity for tuberculous cattle, may be sent to certain isolated pastures selected and approved by the proper authorities, and kept there for seventy-five cents a month per head.

The letter states that a strong endeavor will be made to make the coming legislature realize that the "eradication of bovine tuberculosis is not only a measure of great economic importance to the dairy and cattle industries, but is a public health measure as well." In discussing remedial measures it says: "If, for instance, a cow is appraised at \$75 as a dairy animal and is found on post mortem examination to be but slightly affected with tuberculosis and

Table with 2 columns: CAUSE and EFFECT. Text describes the impact of tuberculosis on the dairy industry and the need for a control system.

The inspector passes the carcass as fit for beef, it is then weighed and sold in the regular manner, realizing perhaps \$35, which goes to the owner. The actual loss is therefore \$40, half of which should be paid to the owner from money appropriated for this purpose, while the remaining \$20 is the owner's loss.

The same procedure will apply even if only the hides and offal are used and the owner receives but \$5 for the same, his loss on the same priced cow being then \$35.

Norgaard's Report. The report of Norgaard covers twenty-two pages and is a complete resume of the division of animal industry's researches into conditions regarding the health of cattle on this island. It comprises not only recommendations for future legislation, but describes new manner of tuberculin tests that were overlooked by a committee of an important national body appointed to investigate that very thing, but which, nevertheless, will hereafter be adopted here, a clause in the circular letter describing this method to the dairymen, who will now look upon the testing with less qualms.

The most important clause in this report which states that the cleaning up of the herds may not be the expensive proposition it was first thought, is reprinted in the leading box.

This report calls the "premature" publication of the work of the division of animal industry "unfortunate" in inciting against the use of meats from animals reacting from the tuberculin tests, and adds that this publication was successful in keeping that meat off the market.

Norgaard says further that his suggestion to the board of agriculture that an official quarantine pasture be established for the segregation of reacting animals could not be carried out as there were not sufficient funds to make the necessary improvements.

The Use of Tuberculin. Norgaard quotes a number of resolutions adopted by the international commission on the control of bovine tuberculosis. That commission held that tuberculin, properly used, was an accurate test; that exposed animals should be retested at intervals of from six months to a year; "that any animal having given one distinct reaction to tuberculin should thereafter be regarded as tuberculous"; that a policy of compensation be recommended as useful and usually necessary as a temporary measure; that the meat of animals slaughtered should be utilized as far as possible and lastly "that the control, to say nothing of the eradication, of bovine tuberculosis, is impossible of achievement without the hearty cooperation of the men who are actually engaged in the cattle industry."

In discussing the resolutions regarding the various tests, Norgaard says: "But while we admit that both of the new methods are impractical and unreliable, the intradermal test has received no consideration whatever and is not even mentioned in the commission's report. This is so much more remarkable as I am of the opinion that this method of testing may revolutionize the entire system of bovine tuberculosis control work and facilitate it to an extent which was never dreamed of."

This is the test that is to be used locally. Speaking of it in another place, Norgaard says:

"Another fact which may have tended to obscure the intradermal test is that the article describing it in the proceedings of the international congress on tuberculosis appeared in French only and it was not until Doctors Baker and Ward of California called attention to it at the meeting of the Veterinarian Medical Association, in San Francisco, in September, last, that it was decided to give it a trial here."

The Intradermal Test. The test is described as follows:

"The intradermal test was first reported on by two French scientists, Mousou and Nantoux, at the sixth international congress on tuberculosis. It consists simply in the injection of a few drops of a special kind of tuberculin into one of the two folds of skin which are found under the tail when it is lifted. The skin at this place is very thin, soft and pliable and what is more important, denuded of hair. The authors claimed that in animals affected with tuberculosis the injection of a small dose (approximately three drops) of strong tuberculin would cause a more or less pronounced swelling of somewhat varying character of the injected fold while the other one, which is conveniently there for comparison remains unchanged."

"This test has, during the months of November and December, been applied to nearly 200 animals, many of which had been previously tested with the subcutaneous test and consequently were known to be either sound or tuberculous. In every instance the results with the new test proved identically the same as the previous ones and when supported by post mortem examinations, the diagnosis was invariably confirmed."

Summary of Recommendations. The recommendations of Norgaard are complete and cover every phase of the situation. A number of them have already been adopted at the meeting Friday night. The plan he then proposed, and previously outlined in his report to the board of agriculture, comprised the following points:

milks sold for human consumption. To retest all herds once tested which have been known to be exposed in various ways to the disease since they were tested.

To evolve a system including the procedure outlined in the joint circular to the dairymen.

Defects in Ordinance. Regarding the defects in the city milk ordinance, Norgaard says: "That the milk ordinance as it now stands will have to be amended, sooner or later, is obvious. The very fact that it does not regulate or in any way specify what should constitute a dairy or how the milk should be drawn, handled or disposed of in order to make it a safe and sanitary product is in itself evidence that further provisions should be made along those lines."

"It must be apparent," continues his report, "that it will require time and education to secure compliance with even reasonable safeguards and it is equally evident that the number of local dairies now in a position to live up to sanitary requirements will supply but a small percentage of the population, although it is to be hoped that such dairies will be stimulated into existence by trade competition and refusal of the public to buy dirty milk under any circumstances."

Infant Mortality. One of the most important paragraphs in the report says:

"There is, to my mind, very little doubt that the infant mortality can be materially reduced here as in every city or community where the milk supply has been improved and placed on a sanitary basis, under official supervision. My personal observations in connection with those made and reported upon by the legislative milk commission have convinced me that a reduction by at least fifty per cent of the milk permits issued by the board of supervisors would be of material benefit to the community, if at the same time reasonable but satisfactory standards for what should constitute a dairy were established and maintained."

TO INSPECT ALL WATER RESOURCES

Prominent Government Official Here to Assist Engineer Martin in Work.

John C. Hoyt of the United States Geological Survey, engineer in charge of all surface water-supply work now being carried on in the United States by the federal government, arrived in Honolulu by the last Korea. He came directly from Washington, and expects to spend about eight weeks in the Islands with W. F. Martin, district engineer, who is in charge of the work in Hawaii now carried on by the federal and territorial governments in cooperation.

Mr. Hoyt intends to make a general inspection of the work already under way and projected. In company with Mr. Martin he will visit all the Islands so as to get a thorough acquaintance with the local conditions and problems. They will probably leave on the Kinau next Tuesday for Kauai returning to Honolulu about the nineteenth. The rest of the month will be spent on Oahu. Then they will go to Maui and Hawaii, spending a week or more on each of these.

It is Mr. Hoyt's special object to acquaint himself with the peculiar difficulties encountered in stream gaging and all water resources work in the Islands, and assist Mr. Martin in laying out plans for continuing the work in the future. He intends to meet the prominent people of the Territory, especially those interested in the conservation and development of the water resources, and obtain their ideas.

Mrs. Hoyt accompanies her husband on his present visit to the Islands. She will spend the larger part of her time in Honolulu, but will go to the big island to see the volcano, and probably to Maui, before returning to Washington.

SUCCESSFULLY FLOATED.

VICTORIA, February 4.—The Norwegian steamship Titania, which went ashore yesterday, has been successfully floated and brought to a safe anchorage. The ship seems to have sustained no serious damage to her hull.

ASSASSINATE MINISTER.

TEHRAN, February 4.—Said-Ed Dowled, the Persian minister of finance, was today assassinated by two Armenians, who escaped after killing the official.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN AFRICA.

Mr. Piet A. Uys of Lelieveld, Orange River Colony, testifies to the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "We have used it several times for our children and ourselves and expect to continue with it, as we have found it excellent. We can recommend it to anybody in the world." There is nothing better for children. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GHOST OF MURDERER HAUNTS THE GROUNDS THAT HE LEFT TO COMMIT FIENDISH CRIME

The first real haunted institution Honolulu ever had is the Manoa tennis courts, and if the tragedy which has given rise to the real live ghost that now frequents those premises was not so recent, delicious thrills might trickle down anybody's spinal column on a moonlight visit to the grounds.

This ghost is that of Fukamoto, the man who killed Masu Yoshida, laundry girl of Doctor Baldwin, several weeks ago. His ghost was discovered yesterday morning. One Japanese yard boy, newly employed by the tennis association, has already quit. The second will probably quit this morning when he makes the discovery.

Yesterday Fukamoto's successor climbed in through the window of the house on the premises, the door being locked, took off his coat and proceeded to get busy. As he opened the door he let in a flood of light which brought out vividly a rough scrawl on the wall in Japanese writing.

He gave one wild yell and fled, running down to the home of Deputy Sheriff Charles Rose, he brought Rose's yard boy to the place. The latter read and trembled and more thrills played tag down his tremulous vertebrae than he had ever before experienced. But he stuck to the job and copied off the scrawl which he afterwards turned over to the deputy.

This morning it was printed in the Hawaii Ebbapo and the whole Japanese community knows that the gory shade of one of their fellow countrymen now stalks with vengeful tread over the chalk lines of the Manoa tennis court. The translation of the handwriting on the wall is:

"I am Fukamoto, well-known to you all. I have worked and lived here a long time. My mind is infatuated and I intend to leave here and go to Baldwin's place to end my life, but my spirit will eternally remain in this room. 'If I die there and can not come back here again, I will come in spirit. 'Here I leave my clothes to vent my enmity against a woman.'"

BISHOP ESTATE IMPROVEMENTS

Transforming Swamp Lands into Industrial Sites on the Waterfront.

No one unfamiliar with the tremendous improvement work being accomplished by the Bishop Estate can realize the changes which have occurred during the past few years in many districts where the estate owns large tracts of land.

Steadily and surely a transformation is setting in which turns former swamp and rice lands into residence districts, and is making the waterfront, in many places, able to be utilized by industrial and commercial enterprises.

All this work of improvement conducted by the estate means an added asset to Honolulu as a city beautiful and practical, while the elimination of the tidal overflow lands and swamp land makes for a higher standard of health in the community and removes one danger of infectious disease.

Beneficial Improvements.

This is particularly noticeable in the Kakaeko district, where the estate has disbursed in the neighborhood of \$120,000 in improvements, which are a general benefit to the city, county and Territory. This district is bounded by Halekua street, Punchbowl street, the naval station, the sea and the boundary of the Ward Estate, excepting a few lots at the foot of Punchbowl street, near the rear entrance to the naval station, and one lot on Halekua street, owned by the Kapiolani Estate.

No part of this large district is now subject to tidal overflow, nor are any houses there now built on stilts. Many of the old tenements have been torn down and all the dwellings and tenement houses remaining are connected with the sewer system which has been installed, a fact which is on record with the department of public works on the sewer maps, since 1898.

As for sidewalk construction, it has been carried on by the estate to a large extent, but is at present at a standstill on account of a failure on the part of various government departments to do their share in the general improvement.

Tracts Under Lease.

In this same district the Honolulu Iron Works, the Union Feed Company, the Catton, Neill & Co., Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, Pacific Engineering and Construction Company and the city and county of Honolulu, have taken under lease large areas, which they have improved, amounting to about fifteen acres.

A tract of over four acres of improved land, known as "Atkinson Park," is now under lease to the public works department at a nominal rental of one dollar a year. Last year the government purchased three acres for a site for the new Kakaeko school. Other lots of the improved swamp lands, amounting to about two and a half acres, are now occupied by the United States naval coal piles.

Of the remaining thirty-two acres in this district owned by the Bishop Estate, more than three-fourths have been filled in to the established official street grades, or higher, and the remainder is being filled in to grade as rapidly as material can be bought, and the estate is in the market to purchase all available grading material at reasonable rates, for this purpose.

The work of filling, building roads and improving generally is progressing on several vacant lots on South street, where old leases have expired.

To Eliminate Tenements.

New leases are not to be granted until the district is put in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Three or four large tenement houses were demolished last year and no new ones are to be allowed on the lands of the estate at Kakaeko.

The Ah Leong lease, makai of Halekua street and makua of the iron works, expires in 1912, and the two largest tenements in the district will probably disappear, as an extension or renewal of the lease has been refused. These tenements are inhabited by Japanese fishermen and the new that the lease renewal is refused is good news.

Extensive road improvements have been made by the road department, but largely with the assistance of the estate, which provided thousands of yards of coral, and the county did the work under a mutual agreement between the county officials and the trustee of the estate.

To Complete Fills. An old agreement between the Bishop estate and the public works department, in regard to grading along Ala

FORCES CLASH IN BATTLE AT NIGHT

Rebel Army Ambushes Mexican Federal Troops While on March.

FIGHTING IS BY MOONLIGHT

One Thousand American Soldiers Ordered to Frontier to Preserve Peace.

JUAREZ, February 5.—A battle between the rebel forces and Mexican federal troops, sent to Chihuahua from the south to reinforce this city, began last evening seventeen miles south of here. No word as to how the fight is going had been received at an early hour this morning.

Following the official announcement given out by authority of President Diaz, that the situation was not serious and that the rebels would be quickly dispersed, a battalion of troops was sent to reinforce this city and were to have arrived last night.

Ambush Reinforcements.

General Orozco, in command of the revolutionists, heard of the threatened relief and detached a part of his forces from the camp in the hills, five miles from this city, and ambushed the federal troops on their march. The latter are in the greater force.

Yesterday the city officials went to the rebel camp with a flag of truce to negotiate the surrender of the city without risk of a battle, but the fighting in the south has interrupted negotiations. By orders of the municipality the streets have been cleared and all business is at a standstill.

Fighting by Moonlight.

DOUGLAS, February 5.—Word was received here late last night that Gen. Luis Torres, Governor of Sonora, is surrounded with his forces in the Yaqui Indian Territory on the banks of the Yaqui River, by several bands of insurgents and is fighting desperately by moonlight.

It is stated that many of the revolutionists are composed of Yaquis who have been driven to the mountains by the cruelties practiced on them by Torres, who has destroyed whole villages and sent hundreds to serve in Yucatan.

Signal Men for Border.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Three companies of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., were yesterday ordered to proceed at once to the Mexican border, making a total of over 1000 troops ordered there within the week.

GENERAL CRONJE, BOER LEADER, DEAD

KLORKSDORP, South Africa, February 5.—Gen. Piet Cronje, the famous Boer general, who was captured at the battle of Paardeburg by General Roberts in February, 1900, died at his home here last evening.

General Cronje was the idol of the Boer army and led the soldiers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State in the last desperate battle of the war. He was taken a prisoner to the island of St. Helena and two years later took the oath of allegiance to King Edward. Since his return to his native land he has taken an active part in the reconstruction of the Transvaal colony and has been a strong influence for peace and development of the colony under home rule.

PUGILIST A HAS-BEEN.

SEATTLE, February 5.—Tommy Burns, the former champion heavyweight pugilist, will never be able to enter the squared ring again, according to his physician. Burns recently injured his knee and it was stated last evening that it will incapacitate him from ever battling for honors again.

ONLY THREE CASES.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4.—There are but three cases of yellow fever on the U. S. gunboat Marietta, instead of nine as was reported yesterday.

EARTHQUAKES DECREASE.

MANILA, February 4.—The earthquake shocks here are gradually decreasing. Up to date 913 have been recorded.

DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

ALBANY, February 5.—The deadlock in the election of a United States senator continues. No change has taken place in the fight between William F. Sheehan and Chauncey M. Depew for the honor.

FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS.

SEATTLE, February 5.—A shipload of provisions, intended for the famine sufferers in China, has been gathered at this port and will be forwarded by steamer on Tuesday.

RYAN IMPROVING.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—Archbishop Ryan, who has been seriously ill, is improving in health.

MAY SOON ABOLISH TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

Rev. E. W. Thwing, of this city, who is oriental secretary for the international reform bureau, has cabled from Peking to Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the bureau in Washington, a message which the latter believes portends the speedy abolition of all traffic in opium between that country and British India.

The cablegram says that an imperial edict had ordered the speedy suppression of this traffic, which is now protected by a treaty between China and Great Britain.

The cablegram reads: "Special imperial edict commands the speedy suppression of the opium monster. The petition to the English King (asking his consent to the abrogation of the treaty) bears 20,000 names. The movement is spreading."

The treaty which opium enemies wish to abrogate was made at the conference of the powers on the opium question at Shanghai in September, 1909. It provides for a gradual diminution of the traffic in smoking opium, a graduation which is to extend over a period of seven years. China announced some time ago that she was willing to shorten the time and the question, if it is not settled in the meantime, will be brought up at the forthcoming conference of the powers to be held on the opium and cocaine question at The Hague in May of this year.

CHINESE PIRATES IN MURDEROUS FRENZY

BATAVIA, Java, February 4.—Breaking out suddenly in an apparently concerted plan of action, Chinese laborers and others have created a reign of terror on the Island of Billiton, a Dutch possession, between Borneo and Sumatra. The rioting Chinese looted and burned the capital, killed the chief administrator, an official of the Dutch government, and several other officials and traders.

This part of the Malay archipelago is infested with Chinese pirates, and the Dutch government, it is expected, will be forced to send war vessels to the scene to put down the uprising.

CAPITOL IS DESTROYED.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 6.—The State Capitol of Missouri was destroyed by lightning yesterday, which set fire to the great building. The loss is estimated at over one million dollars.

SIMPLY MALARIA.

KEY WEST, February 6.—The United States gunboat Marietta has arrived, and it develops that the suspected cases of yellow fever are simply aggravated cases of malaria.

Brazil will soon have twenty-six wireless stations along its coast, all put up by an American company.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 7

A PRACTICAL OPPORTUNITY.

The question of communication between the Territory of Hawaii and the balance of the United States is one of the live issues which will, some day, be properly realized in these Islands, and when this time comes it will be taken hold of by real men and solved to the better satisfaction of the business interests of the Islands.

There is, probably, a greater opportunity ready at this time for the right man to grasp, than ever before in the history of these Islands. One which would loosen the grasp of the present steamship monopoly, make the Islands at least somewhat independent of the Pacific Mail, while adding immensely to the facilities which the Matson and Oceanic steamship companies now offer.

At Los Angeles there is today an excellent harbor, which is under process of being enlarged at a cost of \$10,000,000 to be raised by the City of Los Angeles itself, and of which \$3,500,000 has already been provided for.

The Salt Lake has recently shown its enterprise in bringing around Cape Horn two great steamers from the Atlantic Coast, the Yale and Harvard, to compete on the run between Los Angeles and San Francisco, and this in spite of the fact that there was at that time practically a daily service by water between the two cities, and often two or three steamers leaving on the same day, each with all cabins taken.

Here is the opportunity. That a steamer suitable for the purpose be placed on the run between Honolulu and Los Angeles, owned and controlled by Honolulu men. The Salt Lake stands ready to cooperate with such an enterprise by acting as the agent of the steamer, or steamship line, throughout the East, selling through tickets to Honolulu from Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake and Los Angeles.

It would mean that with the great sugar factories in and near Los Angeles there would soon be return cargo of sugar for that mainland port, as soon as present contracts would permit and the proper arrangements could be made.

It would mean, more than all, an independent line, operated from Honolulu, for the benefit of Honolulu and the Territory in general, which would add immensely to the prosperity of these Islands and open up other than the present avenues of commerce and travel.

What enterprise and advertisement could make such returns for the thousands now disbursed by the Territory through the promotion committee, and in other ways, than to have a steamship line of that kind operated under the auspices of the Territory?

There are ways of doing it, even through a special mail subsidy. As it is, the great firms which might be interested in such an enterprise are many of them agents at this time for steamship companies and their contracts would probably prevent their undertaking such a promotion.

WORTH WHILE HELPING.

At the present time, pending before congress, is a reciprocity agreement with Canada, to be accepted by a majority of the members of both houses and agreed to by the Canadian parliament to become operative. The terms of the agreement are such that its acceptance by this country and Canada will save many thousands of dollars a year to Hawaiian consumers and open a market of growing magnitude to Hawaiian exporters.

Naturally, the commercial associations of Honolulu have about all they can attend to settling questions of building sites and arguing questions of banquet precedents, but to the man in the street and the average consumer it would appear that this question of Canadian reciprocity is something well worth discussing and, if the idea is approved of, well worth the expense of cabling in support of. Hawaii has no vote in congress, but Hawaii has some influence. That influence, whatever it may be, should be used in support of the agreement. It means a good many thousand real dollars every month to the people of this community if the two governments reach an understanding.

Should the agreement pass, the result would be that the prices of grains, hay, flour, butter, cheese, eggs, apples, vegetables, beef, lumber and coal would drop about twenty-five per cent. What that means every housewife knows, every builder knows, every man who keeps horses and cattle knows.

Should the agreement pass, Hawaiian pineapples would have a tariff preference over those of Bermuda and Singapore in the Canadian market, and Canada would become a free market for all fresh fruits, which would be much if the United Fruit Company's steamer proposal develops past the conversation stage.

Bound up in the greater trade that would come is the greater tourist traffic that is bound to follow.

WORKS ON THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

Judge John D. Works, senator-elect for California, in an article on the political awakening of his State, written prior to the vote at Sacramento that chose him as a representative to succeed Senator Perkins, says:

The primary election law was forced from an unwilling, machine-controlled legislature, by the insistent and overwhelming demand of the people that it did not dare to ignore or resist. It made the law just as cumbersome, inefficient and expensive as it could, hoping that the people would repudiate it upon trial. In this the lawmakers were greatly disappointed. The people accepted the law, bad as it was, gave it a trial, and are fully satisfied with the results. They have, through its means, nominated a legislature and governor that will correct, simplify and make efficient the law that experience has vindicated.

If the members of the various legislatures had shown as great an energy in supplying brakes against legislative extravagance as they have in attempting to force air brakes on the rapid transit cars, there would have been something commendable in their action. If everything in the public service line in Hawaii were as satisfactory and up to date as the Honolulu street-car system, there might be some reason for the coming legislature to go hunting for possible minor defects to remedy, but where the need for the correction of gross inadequacies exists on so many sides, the threatened attempt to again introduce an "air-brake bill" has the appearance of a "hold-up."

PRACTICAL ARBITRATION IN 1910.

Important events connected with international arbitration and world peace are following one another in such rapid succession that the close observer finds it difficult to keep abreast of them, this being pointed out in a recent bulletin issued in connection with the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration. In September the award in the North Atlantic fisheries arbitration was made at The Hague, and this complicated and difficult case of dispute between the United States and Great Britain, which for nearly a century has been very irritating and has many times caused such ill feeling that war might have resulted, has been forever settled. The settlement is made unique by the fact that both parties to the dispute are pleased with the award. It would be impossible to find a stronger endorsement of international arbitration.

President Taft, in his recent annual message to congress, has commented so fully upon this award that it is quite unnecessary to add anything except that the negotiations between Newfoundland, Canada and the United States for an amicable modification of the fisheries regulations, as provided for by the award, are progressing most satisfactorily.

The fisheries award was closely followed by that of the Orinoco steamship case between the United States and Venezuela. Besides clearing up the last of our difficulties with the late Castro government, the award established the principle that an appeal can be had to the Hague court from an imperfect previous award by an individual arbitrator or board of arbitrators.

International arbitration has scored another great triumph in the recent agreement of Russia and Turkey to submit to The Hague the issues between them growing out of the indemnities Turkey agreed to pay Russia at the close of their last war thirty-three years ago. From every point of view this agreement is of very great interest and importance. This case and the "Savarkar" question between Great Britain and France, soon to be tried, are the ninth and tenth cases submitted to the Hague court.

The important boundary dispute between Bolivia and Peru which was arbitrated in 1909 by the president of Argentina resulted in bitter feeling between Bolivia and Argentina because of the former's dissatisfaction with the award. The matter has now been happily adjusted and diplomatic relations between these countries have very recently been resumed. The South American field has this summer been the scene of a great achievement of mediation—the averting of the outbreak of war over the acute boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru through the mediation of the Argentine Republic, Brazil and the United States. Both Ecuador and Peru have withdrawn their armies and it is just reported that the mediators have advised them to refer their difference to the Hague court.

The proposal for a permanent international court submitted to the nations by Secretary of State Knox is making steady progress toward general acceptance. The latest acceptance is that of Italy, whose government is reported to have taken this action on December 16.

The most striking event in the interest of international arbitration and peace is that which almost startled the world on December 14, when Andrew Carnegie announced a gift of \$10,000,000 to a board of trustees, the income to be used in promoting these ends according to the best judgment of the trustees. Elihu Root is made the president of the trustees. His great experience as secretary of state and as a leading counsel for the United States before the Hague court guarantees intelligent and efficient administration of this great trust. It is a peculiar satisfaction to all friends of the Lake Mohonk conference that both Albert K. Smiley, its founder, and Nicholas Murray Butler, the president of three of its meetings, are named among Mr. Carnegie's trustees.

Until within twenty years, agitation for the promotion of international peace has been largely vague and without definite objective. It is not so now. It has passed into the hands of practical men with well-considered aims and definite plans, and the entire prospect is thereby greatly changed. Congress, last June, recognized this by a joint resolution providing for an eminent commission, to be appointed by the President, for the investigation of the general subject.

SOCIALISTIC SENTIMENTALITY.

The sight of Jack London, the Socialist and author, gnashing his teeth and denouncing the Japanese statesmen as a "Pack of Wolves," because the Emperor of Japan did not commute the death sentences of all the conspirators who tried to blow him off the face of the earth with dynamite, would be amusing if it was not that Mr. London represents a certain class of American citizens, who not only try to run their own country, but would like to dictate what other nations shall do. In politics, as in much else that pertains to American daily life, the saving sense is humor. We pay a higher price for porterhouse steaks and smile at the excuses given by the butcher, when he robs us; we grumble during the operation of paying tribute to the express companies and then laugh over some good story of how they robbed the legislature; we kick like the proverbial steers because our taxes are high and then vote for the man who can tell us the best yarn at the mass meeting. Yes, it is very funny.

But here is a case where a gang of anarchists, representing nothing in the world but a few ideas promulgated by Socialists and twisted to anarchism, who try to assassinate the most progressive ruler that Japan has ever had, one who has been a father to his people in more ways than the average walking delegate ever dreamed of, for he has of his own accord relinquished much of his inherited power to help his country in her campaign of progress. Caught practically red-handed with the dynamite, and confessing their intentions, they deserve death by the laws of their country and the moral law of humankind. In no country in the world today would their lives be spared. Yet here are a few fanatics in America calling the Japanese statesmen "Pack of Wolves," because they refuse to give these conspirators another chance at life and murder. It is safe to say that neither these would-be assassins, nor other similar anarchists, would ever give their victim, marked for sneaking slaughter, a chance for life.

This socialistic sentimentality is simply nauseating.

THEIR GAMBLE WITH HEALTH.

The United States government has taken up the question of correcting the obviously misleading and extravagant declarations of certain manufacturers of patent medicines, cancer cures and "cure-all" nostrums. There is now before the United States Supreme Court a case dealing with such a manufacturer, who advertises a cure for cancer and makes extravagant claims for his medicine, which the government holds is "false or misleading." The prosecution is conducted under the Pure Food Law, but the manufacturer asserts that, so far as the label goes, it is not "misleading" in this sense of the word, the ingredients being properly named, apparently, and thus the law is complied with.

Many of these patent medicines are probably harmless and appeal to a sick man or woman in the sense that they can, at least, make them no worse than they are, and might do them good. It is a sort of moral gamble with health. Commenting on this method by some patent medicine manufacturers of advertising their remedies—so called—The Outlook for January has this to say:

"The business of preparing and selling to the public nostrums and cure-alls for serious ills, which, in the very nature of the case (it is a matter of common knowledge), must be not only useless, but, when used in place of proper medical treatment, positively harmful, is one of the most despicable invented by the evil ingenuity of conscienceless men. If the Supreme Court in its wisdom can not adjudge that this particular kind of cheating and defrauding of the public is prohibited by the Pure Food Law, congress should at once amend the law so that no technicalities of interpretation may afford a refuge for those who prey upon the hopes and fears of sufferers from disease."

Whether the state of the roads in and about Honolulu is the fault of the supervisors, or is due to their wonderful foresight and conception of the vagaries of human nature, it is hard to say; judging by the condition of the streets, it is probably the latter. Other towns have their streets either good, indifferent or bad; here, however, it is different. We have good streets, indifferent streets, and very bad streets, but we go a step further than this and have half and half streets. One side will be perfect, generally marking the period when the then chairman of the road committee had his residence there, and on the other side it is worse than when it was in its natural state. There are holes for those who like to be bumped about in automobiles, and when the wet weather comes along, there is water for the honk fiend to splash over white dresses. Honolulu is away in the lead as far as road construction goes. If you do not like walking on a good sidewalk or driving on a good road you have only to cross over to find the worst. In other towns you have to go into a back street to enjoy yourself truly. It is time to make a change—a paved one.

According to Secretary McClellan's latest letter from Washington, the war department has been convinced that the Lilehua water rights are worth more than had been thought and will be retained for some future disposal to the highest bidder. Instead of being settled, the Wahiawa question appears to be more unsettled than at any time.

BILLBOARDS AND THE GREATER HONOLULU.

Honolulu has two great blights to offer tourists and housewives, one of which is natural beauty and the other is healthfulness. Honolulu is beautiful, but that asset is in danger of being taken away. On many of the streets, sandwiched in between beautiful lawns and gardens appear hideous billboards on the city's face. Tenements and billboards are referred to.

Tenements are built by and occupied by the ignorant and the uncultured. Those who build them are as a rule selfish, having no other consideration than to make as much money in years out of as little outlay of capital as possible. The tenement builders are to blame for their ugly structures, but the ones who live in them and patronize these ugly structures are not to blame. They are forced by necessity to live the way they do, necessity the result of ignorance.

Those who erect flaunting billboards along the city's streets do so for the money they can make out of them. Like the tenement house builders, they care nothing that these advertising monstrosities destroy the beauty of the city and create a bad impression upon visitors. They are after the coin. The excuse that can be made for those who patronize tenements can not be made for those who patronize billboards, however.

No necessity exists for patronizing the billboard and everyone who encourages the billboard nuisance by using it in his business exposes himself to the charge that he is, wittingly or unwittingly, an enemy to the community. He is helping make of Honolulu a less attractive city; he is helping the billboard owner decrease the value of city property; he is standing in the way of the city's progress.

There are two ways to get rid of billboards; one way is to legislate them out of existence, the other to starve them out. At the present time, however, the billboard business in Honolulu is far from the starvation point. Men declaim in favor of a Greater Honolulu and then put money into creating a less attractive Honolulu; merchants vote in favor of antibillboard resolutions in improvement club gatherings and then make contracts to use them in their business; men grumble at the lack of progress made by the city officials and then spend money to demonstrate to the world their own lack of progress, their own lack of pride in Honolulu, their own deficiency in good, common sense.

The surest way to have the billboards go is to stop paying to have them stay.

If every business man in Honolulu would take the same pride in the city as he does in his own particular corner of it, the billboards would not outlast the present year.

PROGRESS—SLOW BUT CERTAIN.

After a campaign, bitterly fought out by those who feared the introduction of new-fangled ideas, the citizens of the city of Vancouver have resolved to substitute the commission form of government for their present mayor and council system. The argument made in Vancouver against the referendum and the recall is the same as that being made in advance here, that such would tend to continual disturbance politically. The answer made, which satisfied the majority, is that an official who did his duty need fear no recall. There is no good reason to suppose that twenty-five per cent of the voters of any community would lightly petition for the recall of any official who was making good, while the fact that the recall hung over his head would otherwise brace up many an official and keep him in line.

It is not generally regarded as practicable to attempt any amendment of the Honolulu charter at the pending session of the legislature to bring about a commission form of government, but the time is at hand when Honoluluans generally should place themselves in a position to take a reasonable stand in the matter, which is certain to be more or less generally discussed during the coming two years.

In the meanwhile, the passing of a direct primary law will afford an opportunity of noting what the rank and file of the electorate are capable of when left to their untrammelled selves to choose their candidates for office. We are advised to go slowly. By adopting only one important improvement at a time we are certainly going slowly enough. No progress can be made by taking less than one step, while if the Republicans do not take that step now they will be going backward.

A direct primary law for Honolulu is one of the things promised in plain language. Everyone knows what to call a man who promises something and goes back on his pledged word.

There is no reason to suppose that Hawaii will have to tie herself up with the Philippines when it comes to exhibiting at the San Francisco exposition just because the Philippines has been asked to unite with Hawaii in getting a federal appropriation. Leave it to Hawaii to make it plain to fair visitors that this is a Territory of the United States, and in the meanwhile hustle for the money.

It has been settled by a coroner's jury that the victim of the gasoline explosion on the waterfront died through his own fault. So be it; but whose fault will it be if someone else gets killed because exposed gasoline drums are allowed to lie around?

Having heard that employees of the planters' association had had a blind woman with one leg "substituted" off on them for a workingman, that Chinaman nabbed by the immigration officials on Sunday was justified in taking the chance.

The lack of good sense in a writer can not be made up for by the use of black-faced type, although some appear to think so.

The supervisors may tie a can on Wilson, but they can not make him run. What fun is there in that?

Strangers in town will please take notice that this is just our regular February thaw.

Canadian-New Zealand Service

The Dominion government has done wisely in making the contract with the Union Steamship Company, for a service between Canada and New Zealand, a five years one, says the Vancouver Province. That enables the company to carry out plans for an improvement and enlargement of the service and for strengthening itself against competition with foreign steamship companies which are desirous of cutting off the trade which this country now enjoys, and which it will enjoy in much larger measure before long, by diverting it to a United States port.

We may now with reasonable confidence look for an expansion in the commerce between Canada and New Zealand. For some time this trade has been on the increase in spite of many obstacles in the way. An assurance of a good steamship service for five years to come will do much to stimulate it. It is to be hoped that Australia will see its way to become a partner to the agreement between Canada and New Zealand. That Australia should object to the company's steamers calling at Auckland, on the ground that New Zealand is a trade rival, is not very creditable to the boasted imperial sentiment which is alleged to inspire the people of the Island Continent. Canada wants the trade of both countries and it is undesirable to make a contract with two companies to secure what should be obtained by arrangements with one.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in
CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests FEVER, RHEUM, AGUE.
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# BACKING STRONG FOR JUDGE COOPER

### Candidacy for Chief Justiceship Subject of Longest Cable From Here.

### GIVES MANY YEARS' RECORD

### Smith Arrives in Washington and Will Confer With Judge Hatch.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

One of the longest messages ever sent to the Coast through the local cable office was dispatched yesterday by the supporters of Circuit Judge Henry E. Cooper as the successor to Chief Justice A. S. Hartwell, who will resign from the supreme bench the last of this month.

The cable gave a synopsis of the statistics of Judge Cooper's judicial record, the full report on his activities in both the circuit and supreme courts and in the attorney-general's office being forwarded by mail.

This action places Judge Cooper more prominently in the race than previously. His supporters claim that many persons, and particularly the younger members of the bar association, are overlooking his record on the circuit court bench seventeen years ago.

The statistics outlining his decisions, cases handled, appeals and disposition of appeals are given in full in the mailed report and almost in full in the cable. These figures include his work at the time he was second judge, as well as at the present, when he presides over the criminal court.

Seventeen Years Ago. A total of 455 cases were handled by Cooper during the period between March, 1893, and November, 1895, during which time he was second judge of the first circuit, according to the report and cable. Of these cases, fifty-four were appealed, and the decision of the lower court sustained in forty-four cases and reversed in ten.

In one of the cases reversed a dissenting opinion was filed, and in several others law points were confirmed but sentences modified. The greatest number of reversals were made in civil law cases, where six of his decisions were reversed, but seventeen were confirmed. Out of ten equity cases appealed, none of his decisions were reversed. Two decisions in criminal cases at that time were reversed, out of 119 decided.

And Today. Up to the present time, Judge Cooper's term as first judge of the first circuit has resulted in 190 convictions in criminal cases. Four of the cases have been appealed and none of the appeals sustained. In one appeal the sentence of the lower court was confirmed in regard to six of the defendants, but three were granted a new trial.

As attorney-general, continue the backers of Judge Cooper, he was eminently successful during his short term in that office, presenting personally twelve cases before the supreme court.

As an Executive. A synopsis of that portion of the report which has been mailed, which relates to Judge Cooper's career in the executive department, is given as follows:

"While in the executive department, Judge Cooper appeared before the courts in many important legal controversies. In the case of Sanford B. Dole and George R. Carter against Henry E. Cooper, superintendent of public works, which was an application for a writ of mandamus against him to compel him to transfer all matters belonging to the superintendent of public works to the board of public institutions provided for in the first county act, Mr. Cooper's contention was sustained in the supreme court which resulted in the failure of the first county act."

"Judge Cooper was then appointed by the Governor as chairman of a special commission to draw another county act. This was done and after it had been passed by the legislature, an action was brought by W. H. Castle against the secretary of the Territory to test the validity of the act. In this action the validity of the act was sustained, Judge Cooper appearing for the county act."

Smith in Washington. W. O. Smith, secretary of the planters' association, who left for Washington two weeks ago in a great hurry and against his own inclination, arrived at the national capital yesterday.

It is presumed that he will at once take up the question of Judge Hatch's candidacy for the chief justiceship with Judge Hatch himself. The latter is waiting for this conference before deciding, and the decision might be further delayed by the fact that Mrs. Hatch is seriously ill.

# 253 FISHERMEN Afloat at Sea on Field of Ice

CHRISTIANIA, February 6.—Word was received here yesterday that two hundred and fifty-three Norwegian fishermen belonging to a fishing village on Nyorko Sound, have been swept to sea on the ice.

A gale has been raging along the Norwegian coast and the ice became loosened from the shore, drifting out to sea before the gale and before the winter fishermen could get ashore.

Steamers have been dispatched to rescue the men, and it is hoped the relief will be in time and before the ice breaks up.

# "FILIPINO" WAS NOT TAFT KIND

### Little Brown Brother's Eyes Too Much on Slant—Turns Out to Be Chinaman.

One case, at least, of smuggling of Chinese into Honolulu has been discovered, and the planters' association is again the goat, although unwittingly. Owing to the disease prevalent among Filipinos, immigrants from the Pearl of the Orient are being put through a more than usually severe examination and for this reason it was discovered that one of the "Filipinos" who arrived on the China Saturday for the plantation laborers was really a Chinaman.

Not only did he successfully pass the association's agents in Manila, but he can prove that he did so, because he has a contract written in Spanish and signed by Agent Pinkham.

No plea of substitution can be entered therefore, but the association can plead not guilty to any desire to import Chinese in the guise of the little brown brethren for three or four centuries who tried to pass themselves off to the recruiting agents as Filipinos were detected.

Federal authorities are now working on the case and it was stated yesterday that three or four persons are implicated in the deal by which the Chinese gentleman managed to get as far as the Honolulu immigration building. This probably means that prosecution of some sort will be commenced against those responsible and announcement of its exact nature may be made today.

This is not the only troublesome incident that has occurred to disturb the doubtful calm of immigration circles for a Filipino who was being held for deportation yesterday jumped the wall and escaped and will, according to present indications, prolong his stay in the Paradise of the Pacific longer than at first thought.

He was being held at the planter's shed and made his getaway when none but his fellow countrymen were around. He was afflicted with a bad case of trachoma and was one of those selected to take the ocean trip back to the Orient.

# Heed The Warning

### Many Honolulu People Have Done So.

When the kidneys are sick they give unmistakable warnings that should not be ignored. By examining the urine and treating the kidneys upon the first sign of disorder, many days of suffering may be saved. Sick kidneys expel a dark, ill-smelling urine, full of "brick-dust" sediment and painful of passage. Sluggish kidneys cause a dull pain in the small of the back, headaches, dizzy spells, tired, languid feelings and frequent rheumatic twinges.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only; they cure sick kidneys, and rid the blood of uric poison. If you suffer from any of the above symptoms, you can use no better remedy.

Honolulu people recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

James C. L. Armstrong, Nuanuu Valley, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I was a sufferer from kidney trouble for three years, and Doan's Backache Kidney Pills completely cured me. I have had no return attack of the complaint during the past year. I can not recommend this remedy too highly."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

# ROADS THAT NEED ATTENDING TO SOON

The way in which the work done on the roads under the orders of the late board of supervisors is lasting does not say much for their supervision. The new board should get busy and look after some of the roads that were constructed during that period or else they will find themselves with much needed work coming before them.

During the last administration there were two roads built in the Manoa Valley. They were graveled and rolled and for the time were the pride of the board. Presently, however, they were forgotten and the rain got to work on them. The oil which had been spread over them had been put on badly and the heavy rains washed holes in the surface, then more rain came along and these holes were gouged out until the roads was in a bad state of repair.

On the other road weeds started to grow and were never checked, until, at the present time, they have got such a hold that the road is now impassable. This all happened long ago and every day the roads are getting worse and worse. Eben Low should see if he can persuade Wilson to take a stroll out in that direction some day, when he feels inclined to do what the supervisors tell him.

There is trouble at Makiki also. Some of the roads there were oiled and where the intersections came a squoze piece was left unrolled. The rain has got in and played up with this section, and it is time that something was done to it.

Emma street is another monument to the inefficiency of the road work in the town. Here is a street that on one side is good and on the other is a disgrace. Deep holes lie all over it and the muck collects and stays until it runs away. The sidewalks are a sereening farce. They are choked with weeds and the heavy rains washing along them, from time to time, have worn deep channels in the centers where the water lies. They form good saddle puddles for the children of the street, but that is all.

To Argentinia the United States is now selling more than to Japan and China combined.

# GREAT IMPORTANCE OF THE CANADA RECIPROcity TREATY

### Long Step Toward Universal Peace and Closer International Relations—Timber for Democratic Candidates.

By Ernest G. Walker. (Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The Canadian reciprocity treaty, which has been the talk of Washington and the subject of no end of speculation, will be given to the public now almost any day, and forthwith it will be possible to tell something of its prospects of becoming the law of the land. It is essentially the work of President Taft, who wants to make closer and more friendly relations with the country northward, and also with the mother country of Great Britain, one of the big and distinct features of his administration. For some time he has been urging a general arbitration treaty with Great Britain, that there might be a conspicuous example of peace and good will, whose influence would be to dissuade the whole world from war.

If the President had not "hung to it," when everybody else was sceptical, there would have been no reciprocity treaty with Canada. The text of that document promises to furnish a test of no small magnitude of willingness to make concessions. The Canadians obtain better conditions for bringing their food products into the markets of the United States, and the manufacturers of the States obtain a better opportunity for sending their manufactured articles into Canada.

### Lead to Others.

Incidentally, if the treaty is well received and becomes operative in a satisfactory manner, Secretary of State Knox, who has been one of the most criticized members of the cabinet, will have scored something to his advantage and will have gained a little prestige that should help him to other diplomatic achievements, perhaps to the framing of a general arbitration treaty with Great Britain.

At Washington the more friendly attitude of the English speaking nations toward one another is becoming very apparent. It was hardly fifteen years ago that the politicians were almost afraid to voice any sentiment of international friendliness with England, lest it arouse national prejudice and start men to talking about the wars of the revolution and of 1812. In a similar way the Civil War can now be discussed without bitterness, all of which goes to show how the mind of the average man is broadening and how a foundation of universal friendship is being laid.

The craze for armament and armies is foremost in the world and exists in no weak measure at Washington. But the advocates of peace believe it will recede before the crusade for friendly relations, the sentiment for which is growing by leaps and bounds. Perhaps the trade treaty with Canada, which is in a little different category, may not be found altogether desirable, but it is regarded as noteworthy that the of-

# REBELS WINNERS IN HARD NIGHT BATTLE

EL PASO, February 6.—General Rago, at the head of three hundred Mexican federal troops, reached Juarez yesterday after a desperate night battle with the forces of General Orozco at the head of the rebels at Baueca.

It is reported here that the fighting was obstinate and that the losses on each side were over one hundred men. The wounded among the federals were brought to Juarez, across the border. The rebels remained in possession of the field.

General Navarro, at the head of a second federal force, is now stated as marching to the relief of Juarez, but it is possible he will be too late.

General Alanis, in command of a force of revolutionists reported to be 600 strong, fought a skirmish with and put to flight, yesterday, a force of 100 federals east of Juarez.

It was reported here last night that General Alanis expects to join with General Orozco and his force in an assault on Juarez this morning, before the coming of further reinforcements.

# JAPANESE AIRSHIP.

A big airship, which has been in course of construction at the Yamada flying machine manufactory, at Osaka, near Shinagawa, says the Japan Times, is expected to be completed shortly. It may be remembered that Mr. Yamada achieved some successes with his airship at Osaka last autumn. The gas envelope and other accessories have already been made, and the motor ordered from the Detroit Company, Michigan, America, arrived at the end of last month. Mr. Yamada expects, therefore, to begin preparations for a trial flight about Friday next. It will be attempted to cover a distance of some scores of miles, every thing being planned on a grand scale.

The gas envelope will contain 1,500 cubic metres of gas, and is 108 feet in length. The diameter at the middle is eight metres, while the ship measures ninety feet in length. A speed of fourteen or fifteen miles will be realized when there is a wind of a velocity of two or three metres per second, and a speed of ten miles will be obtained when there is a wind of a velocity of seven or eight metres per second.

An innovation in sporting circles was the opening of the boxing exhibition at South Sharon, Pennsylvania, with prayer and an address by a local minister, who accepted the invitation of the South Sharon Athletic Club to officiate in that manner. A large crowd was present.

Officials of the two governments are able to reach an agreement, which would have been impossible a few years ago. Democratic Buzzers.

Presidential bees are buzzing much at Washington. They are Democratic and their activities keep pace with the progress of the party chieftains, at the federal and at State capitals, who are holding public attention. It has been an unusual winter for the constant migration of Democrats to Washington for a visit. They are bringing their contributions of sentiment and argument.

The Judson Harmon boom had the call among the politicians at first. His name was mentioned with most favor for several weeks. It seems to Washington that this is still so throughout much of the country. Of late the Champ Clark presidential boom has been swinging into more prominence around the Capitol and in the Washington hotel lobbies, where the visitors congregate and converse. His success in harmonizing the triumphant and turbulent Democrats of the next house and in getting them started upon their tariff revision tasks has brought him many comments.

A month or two ago, there was little Democratic thought of the Missouri for the White House. Now men are beginning to ask whether he may not develop into a candidate who must be reckoned with. If he continues on his successful way during the next session of congress, the politicians think he will loom very large on the presidential horizon in spite of the tradition that Speakers of the house can not attain the great office at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue.

### Shadow of Wilson.

In the background is the Woodrow Wilson boom. He has persistently kept far away from Washington and such gatherings as the recent Baltimore conference, although he has traveled far afield in other directions and discussed current issues of government volun- tarily. Efforts are still under way to get him to Washington before the winter is over, for many of the President-makers believe him to be the coming man. If he establishes his leadership in New Jersey, as he seems now in a fair way to do, he can become a most formidable rival to those who put up their lightning rods earlier in the season.

An indication of the trend of thought in his favor was expressed the other day by a well known insurgent senator: "If Taft is renominated," said this insurgent, "and Woodrow Wilson holds the banner on the other side, we will not carry a single State west of the Alleghany Mountains."

Of course his statement was more or less extravagant, as he himself recognized. It was repeated to a hard-headed Massachusetts Republican in congress. "Well," he commented, "if those two men are the standard bearers of the respective political parties, I am not sure that we will carry a single State east of the Alleghanyes."

# HOW THEY PLOTTED TO KILL EMPEROR

On Thursday evening, January 19, according to a report in the Mainichi Dempo, of Tokio, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to mitigate the sentence of death passed on twelve of the anarchists and to order their imprisonment for life. Kotoku and the condemned woman are not in the list of those pardoned.

### Plot of Assassination.

The same journal relates how the anarchists plotted to assassinate the Emperor. Miyashita, an employe of the Akashina sawmill in Nagano prefecture was the manufacturer of the explosives. He was then known as a very diligent and honest workman, and at first his fellow-workmen and even the police would not believe that he was manufacturing dynamite, still less did they think that he was connected with the anarchists in Tokio. The inquiries of the police in June, however, revealed the fact that he was a staunch follower of Kotoku.

The chief of the Matsumoto police station then advised him to abandon his dangerous doctrine. Miyashita stated that he saw his mistake and promised to give up anarchism, but really he continued as a manufacturer of dynamite. The strict surveillance of the police, however, impressed him with the danger of continuing the work, and he secretly took home the explosives which he had hidden in the saw mill. It was last spring that he sent these bombs to Kotoku and Kanuo in Tokio. Seeing the extreme danger of keeping the explosives in their houses in view of the close watch of the police, Kotoku sent them back to Miyashita.

By this time the police at Matsumoto were thoroughly on the alert. No delay was possible. Miyashita was arrested and the explosives confiscated. In examining the cans containing the explosives it was discovered that a piece of paper was labeled on each can, and on the paper the name of the intended user was written. Thus the accomplices were identified, and wholesale arrests followed.

According to the confession of the accused, they intended to follow the method adopted by the Russian nihilists in the assassination of Alexander II. The terrible plot was to be executed on the occasion of the Imperial birthday, namely, November 3 last. Waiting at Nijubashi whence the Emperor would proceed to the Aoyama ground for the military review they would throw bombs at the Imperial carriage at the first signal from the female leader Kanuo, who was to raise her finger.

# INTERISLAND CRUISE BY TICKET

### Boosters Advocate New Tourist Route—Australia and the Territory.

Percy Hunter and Alexander Hume Ford are not letting any moss grow under their feet in supporting the work of the Pan-Pacific Congress. They have enlisted the cooperation of President Kennedy of the Inter-Island Steamship company. The directors some time ago appointed a committee to report on data supplied by Mr. Ford concerning passenger rates by water in other parts of the world, and to consider a cruise rate of twenty-five dollars around the Hawaiian Islands.

It is understood that the committee will report favorably on the inter-island cruise. Mr. Ford and Mr. Hunter promised Mr. Kennedy their hearty cooperation as inter-island cruise boosters, if this was done, and President Kennedy ventured an opinion that such a cruise rate would probably result in no financial loss to the company.

In Australasian waters there are five dollars a day cruises and two dollars and a half cruises, by large and small steamers. These Mr. Ford and Mr. Hunter have for some time been trying to loop up with the Hawaiian service.

### Interesting Dollar Line.

The Dollar line has been approached with the view of installing passenger service on the coaling steamers for tourists of restricted means, and constant correspondence has been kept up with the Burns-Philp steamers, that run two dollars and a half a day cruise, in almost every direction, from the Marshall Islands, two thousand miles from Honolulu, to Australia, Java and the Straits Settlements.

### The Booster Letter.

Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb. 3, 1911. "A. J. Baxter, Esq., Burns-Philp & Co., Bridge St., Sydney, Australia.

"Dear Baxter:—You will see by the heading that I have reached Honolulu and am having a splendid time here. I am sorry that Burns-Philp has not a line of 12,000-tonners crossing the Pacific, calling at Honolulu and going on to San Francisco, for I am sure that with your help we could put as many tourists on this run going via the East one way as now go to Europe through the canal. With the Panama expedition being held in San Francisco in connection with the Pacific is bound to increase very largely and it might perhaps be worth while for your firm to look somewhat more closely into this matter than you have yet done.

"However, I know that you are warmly interested in the project which I am primarily here to further; that is, the encouragement of American tourist traffic to Australia, either direct and returning home via the East or vice versa. I am hopeful that the sittings of the congress will be productive of some considerable results along this line.

"This is one of the most beautiful places in the world and you might perhaps come in contact with a good many people who would like to vary their route around the world and in your case you need have no hesitation in recommending them to get off the Canadian-Australian boat at Honolulu, stay a week or ten days and pick up one of the Transpacific lines for San Francisco. They will then have a holiday of something over a week in one of the most entrancing resorts I have ever had experience of.

"I do not know whether you have seen the Mid-Pacific Magazine, a new publication brought out here by A. H. Ford, one of the most prominent magazine writers. It is devoted absolutely to the interests of travel on the Pacific and is doing a very fine work in our interests. The third number is just out and I am sending copies under separate cover with this letter. You will see that Australia is getting more prominence and the fact that such a splendid magazine is now running here monthly and published throughout America and in all Pacific ports, must help very materially in the objects we all have so much at heart, of bringing the tourist our way.

"I have already urged the Commonwealth to support this venture and I think New South Wales will also independently give it some financial support. I would be very glad if you could see your way to do some advertising on behalf of your department as it is Mr. Ford's intention, quite irrespective of advertising he receives, to give good illustrated Australian articles every month. Apart from the question of advertising, I would be glad if you would send to Mr. Ford, at intervals as may be convenient to you, any photographs that would have good reproduction of interesting scenes in your States and also any letter press descriptive of important or attractive routes.

"In order that the magazine may be up to date on Australian matters, Mr. Ford can not have too much of this material and would therefore be glad if you will see, so far as you are concerned, that he is kept well supplied. I am confident that after a study of each issue of the magazine so far brought out, you will agree with me that it is absolutely the best travel magazine yet published and as it is so specially devoted to the interests we seek to serve, it is of the very utmost importance to us.

"With many thanks and kind regards, I am, yours faithfully, (Signed) "PERCY HUNTER." These two enthusiasts believe that it will not be long now before Hawaiian cruise tickets will be sold in Sydney, Auckland, San Francisco and Vancouver as a temptation to tourists to stop off at Honolulu and visit all of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Hunter will himself make the cruise, as he and

# PLAGUE VICTIMS BY THOUSANDS BURNED

### Fearful Situation Prevails in Harbin, Where Smoke From Pyres Hides Sky.

### THIRTY DEGREES BELOW ZERO

### Heroic Doctors and Nurses Are Dying—Minister Calhoun Makes Report.

HARBIN, February 6.—The situation here is terrible. The smoke of the crude crematory fires casts a pall over the terror-stricken city. Over six thousand bodies of plague victims have been burned, and the fires are still burning. In many cases houses with dead bodies in them have been burned. Before the general cremation began the dead were buried in trenches.

To make matters worse, the temperature is, for the greater part of the time, thirty degrees or more below zero. The doctors and nurses who brave the infected districts are succumbing to the disease or to exhaustion. Many acts of heroism have been performed.

### Calhoun Reports.

PEKING, February 5.—United States Minister William J. Calhoun has reported to Secretary of State Knox that the plague has passed the Great Wall of China and is threatening the capital, and detailing the precautions which have been taken by the legation to keep out the plague. He will stick to his post.

The foreign residents of the city have demanded that all traffic between Mukden and Tientsin be stopped completely. It has been decided that all foreign residents here, except the Japanese, retire to the legation compounds of their respective countries upon the first outbreak of the plague here.

Nearly one thousand resident Japanese recently held a mass meeting to devise the best means to avoid the plague. The Japanese legation is too small to hold them all. It was decided that the only thing to do is to take individual precautions. A committee was appointed to distribute a pamphlet explaining the best preventive measures.

### Japanese Aroused.

The latest advices to reach Honolulu by mail from Manchuria in regard to the plague indicate a state of affairs hard to realize by those outside the infected district. While the Chinese themselves seem unable to realize the necessity of taking some stringent measures to stop the spread of the dread disease, they are doing little, unless prodded to action by the official Japanese in their districts. But when a village is attacked panic follows.

At Tieling a Chinese stopping at an inn within the walls died of a disease suspected to be the plague. The matter was, however, kept secret by the Chinese authorities who allowed the remains to be buried without inquiry into the true cause of death.

The Japanese authorities at once instituted an investigation and found that the victim had come down from Harbin on Monday morning in company with three other Chinese who had gone south to Mukden.

The Japanese were loud in their condemnation of the culpable indifference shown in the matter by the Chinese.

At Changchun a fresh case in a Chinese lad appeared at one of the detention houses. The case proved fatal. Another Chinese under detention developed symptoms of the disease soon after. This makes the eighth case reported in the railway town of Changchun.

It is remarked as the height of criminal folly for the Chinese authorities at Changchun to persist in their attempt to cover up as much as possible the developments of the plague situation.

### Japanese Indignant.

The Japanese population at Changchun has risen in indignation at the utter inadequacy of preventive measures being enforced within the walls by the Chinese, exposing them to constant danger of infection, and cries for the immediate betterment of the state of things.

In Mukden the report is that scores are dying daily.

# ANY FIBERS HERE TO MANUFACTURE PAPER?

The vice president of a paper manufacturing concern in Boston visited the Hawaiian exhibit at Atlantic City last summer and was interested in a piece of tapa which he found there. The vice president, who is Charles Vose, of the Hollingsworth & Vose Company, now writes to Secretary Wood, of the promotion committee, stating that the firm is desirous of ascertaining whether it can be used as a paper making material.

"It also occurs to us there might be other fibers in your Islands that might be used for this purpose, and if you could put us in touch with some one who can enlighten us on this subject, in case you can not do so yourself, we would consider it a great favor."

It is officially announced that the new White Star liner Olympic, the largest vessel in the world, will leave Southampton on her maiden voyage to New York on June 14. The Olympic was launched by Harland & Wolff, Belfast, on October 22.

Mr. Ford have applied for the first twenty-five dollars inter-island cruise tickets issued. Mr. Kennedy is one of the heartiest boosters of the Mid-Pacific Magazine.

# THE BYSTANDER



The Sex Problem—An Example.  
Transparent Misrepresentations.  
Next Time, the Real Thing.

There is quite a difference after all between men and women and the way they do things, in spite of all the learned arguments of the suffragettes and the husbandettes concerning the equality of the sexes. For example, the following:

There is a lady in Honolulu, a recent arrival, who has been received with open arms by local Society—capital S—because she is a society woman and has been a leader among those who call themselves the Smart Set—more capitals—in larger cities than Honolulu. Recently, having accepted a daintily penned invitation to "lunch and bridge," she found herself, with three other ladies, shuffling and cutting and saying "May I play," and "Pray do," and the other things that distinguish bridge from such vulgar games as pinochle and draw.

The game came to an end, as all things do, when one of the players passed a slip of paper over to the guest. From it she read: "You owe four dollars." Puzzled, she glanced at her vis-a-vis and asked: "Do you intend this for me?"

"Oh, yes," was smiled back. "You owe four dollars. See, here is the score."

"But there must be some mistake," said the newcomer. "Do you mean that I have played and lost four dollars?"

"Yes, you owe four dollars."

"Well, I'm sure there must be some mistake. I can not owe you anything, because I never play for money."

"Oh, but you do owe four dollars. That's what the score makes it."

"I'm sorry. Will you kindly get the four dollars from my husband? He is in the next room. He'll be interested, I know, in learning that I have been playing for money."

There the incident closed. What I want to illustrate by this account of something which happened during the past week in this city is the difference between the man who invites you to "take a hand" and the woman who invites another to "bridge." Both want your coin, but the man makes clear what the stakes are before the game begins and gives everyone a chance to see that there are no cold decks about. The woman frequently doesn't, because she is a lady.

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The melancholy days have come,  
The saddest of the year,  
The price of milk has risen so high,  
The babies must drink beer.

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Sensible men in the legislature and on the board of supervisors are not going to allow themselves to be stampeded into any hostilities with any of the appointed territorial officials by interested persons. They are going to do their own investigating before they fly off the handle and it is almost a certainty that such investigating will result in demonstrating the fact that the administration and the legislature are now closer together and with more views and objects in common than at almost any time in the history of the Islands.

At the present time, in a more or less open attempt to blackmail, one "moulder of public opinion" is inventing sentiments and positions and setting government officials as holding them. The thing is being clumsily done, however, and no one is deceived.

The favorite manner of misrepresentation is to attempt to show that Governor Frear and his officials are working for the overthrow of county government or working to rob the various counties of some of the power granted them.

Two gratifying results come from this persistent campaign of misrepresentation, one shown in the silent contempt given the attacks by the ones aimed at, the other shown in the amusement evident among the ones for whom the campaign is ostensibly made. Both sides recognize the real situation and can afford to be contemptuous and amused.

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On an original income of \$73,065, the last board of supervisors of Hawaii built \$130,562 worth of roads. That appears a mighty fine record, only marred by the fact that the present board of supervisors will have to pay some \$57,396 of the bills out of this year's income.

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Everything points to almost unlimited success for the Elks in this season's carnival, and it can not be denied that to the Elks the citizens are indebted for a great deal of the carnival spirit already evident in the city for this season. At the same time, I can not help regretting the fact that the "carnival" is not to be a wideopen, street affair, without admission price and without any private features. No one begrudges the Elks the several thousand they expect to add to their building fund, and everyone is willing to help. Next year, however, let the Elks take some other date for their particular scheme and get in with the Floral Parade committee for a real carnival.

I hope to see the time when the evening before the Floral Parade and the evening of the parade day will be given over to street masquerade, to confetti, to dancing on platforms erected for the public in the downtown parks, to music, mirth and the revelry of all the mingled peoples of this part of the world.

My idea would be to set aside a part of the city for carnival purposes; for the stores to turn on every light they can jam into their front windows, for strings and strings of colored lights to be put up; for decorated automobiles to parade along portions of the street roped off for them, with the people on foot, with horns and masks and confetti on both sides of the streets; with everyone out taking part in and being a part in the affair. I want to see the upper windows of the buildings along the carnival section filled with people, showering confetti on the joy-makers below, stringing tissue ribbons across from window to window. In fact, my idea is a carnival that will be the New Orleans Mardi Gras; the Portland Rose Festival, the Nice Carnival, the Rome Fiesta and the Honolulu Floral Parade all in one.

I want to see all moneymaking cut out and all merrymaking put in. I want to see downtown Honolulu a riot of color and music, a medley of laughter and song, a real let-'er-go, throttle-wide-open, ripping, roaring, jolly confusion and swirl of carefree humanity.

We can do it, especially if the Elks help. In the meanwhile, for this year, let us all get in and show the Elks that the rest of us are good fellows also, and willing to help them just as heartily as we would like them to help us next time.

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The Hilo Tribune wants to know how Oahu could spend \$200,000 on its belt road. Evidently the Tribune is not posted on the cost of macadam in Kauhapo.

## RELIEF FROM TUBERCULOUS MILK

"Do sun do move."

The impossible has been achieved.

The irresistible has met the immovable and "the immovable has went." The territorial and county authorities have joined forces to wipe out tuberculous cows from the dairies of Honolulu. "Tuberculosis must go," is the joint official slogan; in proof whereof read the joint "By-Authority" notice to dairymen, milk dealers and milk producers, published today.

Some of Honolulu's milk herds are seriously affected with tuberculosis. An official test of 2281 dairy cows made during the past nine months, showed that 543 of them or 23.80 per cent were infected, in greater or less degree, with the disease. Of this number about fifty have been killed, leaving about 500 still sowing the seeds of destruction, for it has been demonstrated that tuberculous milk is a fertile medium through which human beings contract tuberculosis.

Under these circumstances the county supervisors passed an ordinance, requiring all dairy cows to be tested, and prohibited the sale of milk from those found to be infected; while the board of agriculture enacted a rule condemning to death every cow found guilty of harboring tuberculous germs.

Some of the dairies conformed to the law, but the majority of the milk men emitted such a howl of anguish, that action was suspended, and the sick babies of Honolulu have continued to be fed on a concoction of tuberculous germs, to the benefit of the undertaker, the grave digger and the owners of the diseased cows, and to the increase of the daily record of deaths from consumption.

The Advertiser has protested, from time to time, like a voice crying in the wilderness, without apparent result. Daylight now appears upon the horizon.

The joint action now to be taken is based upon a report and recommendation by Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, territorial veterinarian. The procedure recommended is less drastic than that proposed last year, and yet appears to be effective.

The procedure is, in brief, as follows:

1. Every producer of or dealer in milk is required to secure a permit.
2. Before he can get such permit his herd must be tested, at public expense.
3. All cattle found to be infected must be removed from the herd before the permit is issued.
4. Infected cattle must be killed or segregated. Such segregation may be privately carried out, or the authorities will furnish pasture for seventy-five cents per month, until final disposition of such cattle can be made.
5. The authorities will present a bill to the legislature providing that tuberculous cows shall be valued from a milk standpoint, then killed and disposed of for whatever they are worth. The proceeds are then paid to the owner and one-half the difference between such proceeds and the assessed value is paid to the owner from the appropriation, the owner standing the other portion of the loss.

Doctor Norgaard is of opinion that Honolulu herds can be cleared of tuberculosis within a year, and that within a short period the Territory can be practically freed of the disease, if this course is pursued, at only a small cost to the treasury and at a minimum loss to the owners.

The proposed solution of this vexed problem is a fair and statesmanlike one and should receive the hearty support of every dairyman as well as all other members of the community.

## Small Talks

**AMBROSE J. WIRTZ**—Obomzousxa cisiuwaad obavduogku—according to code.

**TOM QUINN**—Yes, the Quinn family is in luck and making money fast—backwards!

**SECRETARY WOOD**—Honolulu and Manila are sure a great combination to tackle congress with.

**COUNTY ENGINEER GERE**—A few more thousand dollars sunk in the bog spots will make the roads real fine.

**CHARLES STANTON**—Isn't it tough when a man gets arrested for getting home to Kaimuki as fast as he can?

**ROBERT E. BOND**—Keep your eye on the Hawaiian Stock and Bond Exchange—in The Advertiser. There are reasons.

**INSPECTOR BEEVES**—If we had had more time I believe we would have found much more opium on the Siberia than we did.

**ALEXANDER HUME FORD**—I am an Australian, of course I am. I was in Sydney for weeks. Ever see me walk like a kangaroo?

**SOLDIER KING**—This Jimmie Fitzgerald is a dandy runner, and he will astonish the people of Honolulu when he starts going at his top speed.

**SHERIFF JARRETT**—I brought a six foot square policeman up from Watertown and put him on the foot police. The corner gangs are hereby given due warning.

**DOCTOR McDONALD**—I have been misquoted in the Star. I didn't say a beautiful young lady gave signs of sardines. What I said was that the young lady exhibited a lobster.

**PERCY HUNTER**—Secretary H. P. Wood and I will put our heads together and I guess that by the time we are through we will have the best synchronizing scheme ever.

**HARRY GODFREY**—I am sorry the Oahu College boys are not in the interscholastic soccer league. The more the merrier, say I, and it would be better if all the schools were in the league.

**RICHARD IVERS**—I happen to live in a part of Manoa Valley which escapes the traditional winds and rains to a large extent. They sweep across Oahu College way and leave my place in quietude.

**R. W. BRECKONS**—A diet composed of three glasses of water a day, and medicine tasting like a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper diluted with tabasco sauce, may be all right for those who like it.

**BILL CHILTON**—Some automobiles have one number on the right side lamp and a different set of numerals on the other lamp. It keeps a man busy watching out for the men who have no numbers, too.

**CHIEF McDUFFIE**—I suppose they will roast us for disturbing Chinese gamblers during Konohe but we stayed away Sunday and Monday, were easy where we could be and didn't grant any special favors.

**MARSTON CAMPBELL**—Last year, for the first time since the water works system was installed, sixty-five years ago, no notice of any water shortage was sent to consumers. That is the Nuuanu Dam record you hear about.

**SECRETARY SUPER, Y. M. C. A.**—We are fortunate in having our building in the hands of such an energetic superintendent as Chalmers. He is making the building grow rapidly and will certainly be able to house us in October.

**PEDESTRIAN**—I see Percy Hunter says he "must congratulate Honolulu on its splendid dustless driving tracks." I think Jupiter Pluvius should have credit for the persistent way he has worked the sprinkler overtime the past several months.

**E. D. TENNEY**—Well, I suppose we'll have to move out of our location and let Uncle Sam take possession. No, I don't see any other way out of it. I suppose Uncle Sam'll pay us for the handsome safe and vaults we put in, for I don't suppose they will come out with anything less than dynamite.

**JUDGE WEAVER**—No, I'm not now a member of the Civic Federation. I believe the federation has a splendid field here but it should confine its efforts to its original purposes. Its entering the field of politics with an independent ticket was something I could not approve and I left the organization.

**MANAGER BALLENTYNE**—After the double tracking of Alakea street to Beretania avenue there will be no more work done until the weather settles down and becomes clear so that we can work continuously. In the near future we will lengthen out the Lanillo street switch down to Ernest street, the Wilder avenue switch out to Oahu College and the Hawaiian Hotel switch out as far as the Lutheran church. This will save a lot of time on the Puhonohono route and the schedule will be maintained much better. The Emma-Alakea-King-Lihua street line will be put in operation just as soon as the double tracking of Alakea street is finished.

**ABSOLUTELY SAFE**—When you have a cold, get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will soon fix you up all right and will ward off any tendency toward pneumonia. This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given at con-

sciously to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

An electrical telegraphing apparatus enables the Berlin police to print notices in two hundred stations in the city and its suburbs simultaneously.

## SIDELIGHTS

AVOID MISTAKES.

If you have a dinner party on, and in the middle of one of the courses are interrupted by the clamor—not tinkle—of the telephone bell, do not be too sure that it is your residence with which communication is desired. For preference, after passing the receiver up against your ear, you may be met with the inquiry, "Are these the undertaking parlors?" And from time to time the thing will happen so often that you will commence to grow morbid. A lady connected with a prominent missionary family told me the other day that she was constantly engaged in answering the question "Is that the Two Jacks Saloon?" and that her next door neighbor, of similar religious persuasion, was often believed to be the proprietor of one of the Japanese tea houses.

But don't blame it on the system. It is automatic, and like George Washington about to be canonized by a floral street parade, can not tell a lie. The fault is with the person who wants to converse with you. And often, perhaps, you fall down yourself, and in endeavoring to reach your pastor to find out about the subjects to be studied for the coming Sabbath's labor, unwittingly cause some bartender to quit a customer to answer the telephone.

Perhaps everybody knows the reason. At any rate I do; 3008 looks something like 3608, and in wishing to secure one of these numbers you might get mixed.

In this particular instance no harm would be done and nobody feel injured, since one of them happens to be the Criterion saloon and the other the internal revenue department. But there are others in the new book which I will venture to assert do get mixed occasionally, where wonder is engendered as to how the mistake occurred.

Editor Sheba appears to be a favorite. His house number is 1472, and W. A. Bowen's number is 1742. Sheba's office number is 2893 and W. R. Castle's number is 2883, and if Sheba is not often called Bowen and not often called Castle, and if the latter pair are not often mistaken to be the doughty little Japanese editor, then I miss my guess. But again is no harm done, for all three of them are most estimable gentlemen.

One of the leading members of one of the leading missionary families of Honolulu has for his residence telephone number 2842. If you are curious as to who it is, you may look it up for yourself in the new book. One of the leading Hotel street saloons has for its number 2482. Likewise if you are curious as to this, you may look it up for yourself in the same manner. Perhaps the missionary may indignantly deny that his place is ever taken for a saloon; and perhaps his indignation will be no greater than that accompanying the denial of the proprietor of the saloon that his concern is a missionary joint or is ever taken for such, but that it happens there is no question. And so on ad libitum.

I have two pieces of advice to give by which the evil may be remedied. In the first place, if you are telephoning concerning something about which you wish your husband to know naught, study the desired number very carefully before you ring up, else you might unwittingly have your husband answer it. Second, the next time the telephone book comes out, have your number changed in such a way, that by no means can it be mistaken for any other.

But the new system is a good one after all. Particularly since, through the prodding of The Advertiser, a new book was published. It beats the hello girls all to pieces, and I question not but that since it went into operation, Satan has many times gnashed his teeth over the very marked decrease in profanity in Honolulu.

WEAT "GABRIEL" WILL SEE.

From time to time I have had occasion to speak of Chinese customs and Chinese religion and queues and queer little Chinese stores and other peculiarities of our almond-eyed friends. I got going the other day a little further into the matter of religion. Heretofore I have been unable to learn much concerning their ideas of a hereafter, if they had any ideas concerning that subject, but I did get three or four little traditions from one of my Chinese friends during a burst of Konohe confidence. He was a perfect master of pidgin-English, and I managed to get a very fair idea of what he said. I looked it up afterwards in my husband's Confucius, but could find nothing about it there. The edition we have, however, is considerably abbreviated, and perhaps it was in the original.

Is it right to kill a pig? Yes. Why? Because it is good to eat. Any harm come to a Chinaman for killing a pig? No. Is it right to kill a mynah bird? No. Why? Because it is not good to eat and does no harm; therefore the slaughter of the mynah bird is needless. What will happen to you if you are a Chinaman and you kill mynah birds? Every one of them you have slaughtered will lay for you, and the particular duty assigned to them by some god will be to pick your eyes out after your death or on your resurrection. Dogs must not be killed. Except those of a particular brand, they are not good to eat, and they are useful to watch both home and gambling and dope joints. Kill one of them, and his spirit will be on hand at the proper time to make a luau out of your body. Kill a horse, which is a useful animal, and you may expect his spirit later to tramp over you many, many times.

Therefore do I learn that the Chinese do believe in some kind of a hereafter, and that the punishment of bad Chinese will be made to fit the crime, and that when the good old Celestial "Gabriel," clad in flowing robes and wearing a queue—for we may be sure he has not parted with his—reaches Manoa valley cemetery on the great resurrection day, and sounds his cymbals—for he does not blow a horn—mynah birds and dogs and horses and many other animals will follow in his train and see to it that the punishment is meted out.

I should not quite like to see the idea applied to we Christians; it suggests too many startling possibilities. I shall not attempt to enumerate any of them, since the mention of one would lead to a great many others, and in many instances references might be personal.

WE ARE GROWING.

Truly we are rapidly growing metropolitan, and no longer may Jack Shark London scornfully insist that we are provincial. A double track street car system now appears where good old Pain's good old mules formerly were wont to lazily exist by pulling us in a monthly sweep box. Habemus corpus and election contests and mandamuses and other legal recreations are freely indulged in. Moving picture shows, and feature preaching, and vauville, and "carnivals," and other soul-lifting pleasures may be indulged in. Fort street is no longer to be permitted to resemble Hades insofar as paving material is concerned, and there is hope for a similar rescue of some of the other thoroughfares. The aeroplane, and prohibition, and the referendum—whatever that may mean—and a Democratic victory, and a weekly newspaper are all here. The Socialists added one to their number during the past year. The hotels monthly raise rates and invent new drinks. Woman suffrage is becoming popular. Bribing and graft are occasionally mentioned. Alexander David Hume Ford has got to number three with a historical magazine. Stocks may now be purchased on margins. Colonel Roosevelt was assisted by one of our citizens in electing a Democrat as Governor of New York and now talks of coming here to see about it.

And so on, and so on. Metropolitan are we, or shortly will we be. New York and Cheyenne and Chicago and San Francisco and other cheery cities of the mainland must look to their laurels else will we soon overtake them.

When The Advertiser publishes its Floral Parade edition—for every metropolitan daily has such editions—I trust none of the things I have mentioned will be overlooked, and that, with the license which every newspaper claims and exercises, some things will be added, which, though less truthful, are of as much significance on the municipal growth proposition as the few facts I have garnered.

SMALL TALKS.

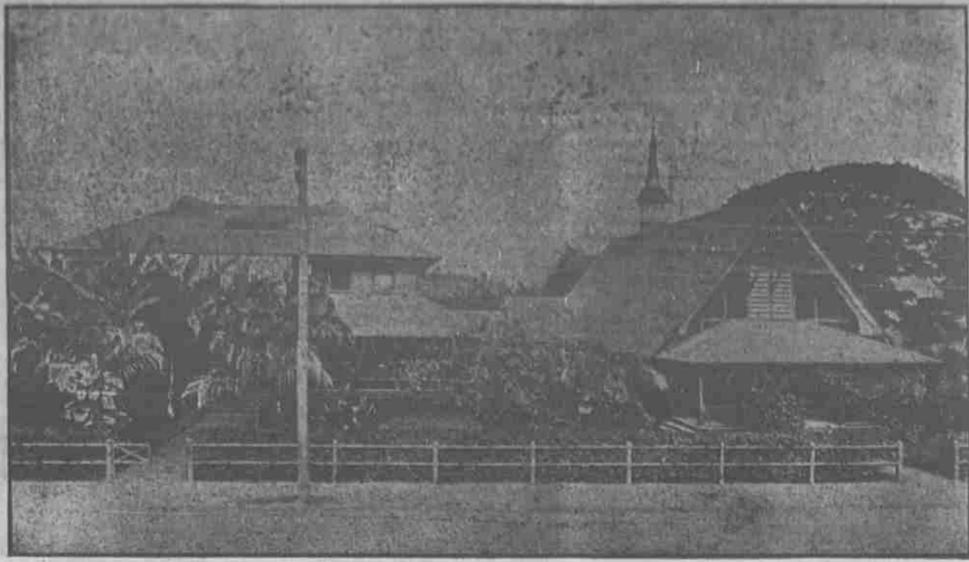
**JACK SCULLY**—The sports and baseball at the League grounds today should be the best stunt ever pulled off in Honolulu.

**A. L. C. ATKINSON**—There are a half a dozen prospective official vacancies and so far I have not been mentioned for any one of them. Something is wrong.

**NORMAN WATKINS**—If we had a few more printers among the Oahu members of the house there might be a more interesting contest on for the chairmanship of the printing committee than we are having at present. There are three now that I know of.

**W. D. ADAMS**—Madame Calve will not come to Honolulu after all. She has cancelled all her American engagements, and that includes Honolulu, and will return to Europe by way of India. All of us impressions are left in the cold.

GENEROUS GIFT TO ST. ELIZABETH'S MISSION OF HALF A BLOCK



CHURCH AND BUILDINGS OF ST. ELIZABETH'S MISSION.

Greater Extension of Good Work Now Possible.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A cable message was received yesterday by Bishop Restarick and the Rev. Mr. Potwine, directing them to secure the purchase of the remaining portion of the block of land on which St. Elizabeth's Settlement and church stands. The buildings of the settlement now occupy a half of this block, and the purchase of the remainder will be made for the necessary expansion of the work. The money for this purchase is given by the children of the late W. A. Procter, of Cincinnati.

In connection with this gift a brief recital of the history and work of St. Elizabeth's in the Palama district will be interesting. The work was begun by Deaconess Drant in October, 1902, shortly after the arrival and under the direction of Bishop Restarick. It was carried on at first in a small house in Robello lane, off King street, the active interest of the late Mr. Procter making this beginning possible.

Classes for instruction and recreation for boys and girls and a night school for men were part of the work from the beginning, and visiting and ministering among the sick in the neighborhood was a conspicuous part of the undertaking. The following year a larger house on King street was obtained, to meet the growing needs of the settlement. In the beginning of 1904, Mr. Procter offered to buy land and build a settlement house, church

and parsonage, as a memorial to his lately deceased wife.

After careful consideration of sites the present location was selected and the three buildings now thereon were erected. The trees and shrubbery, which have since grown up around the buildings and the well-kept premises, make the whole an attractive place. The church was completed and consecrated on Christmas Day, 1905. A lodging house for single men, who had become Christians and communicants in the mission, was soon seen to be necessary. It was hard to conceive how the young converts could lead a decent Christian life in the miserable, insanitary quarters in which many of them were housed.

Further Expansion. On presenting this matter to Mr. Procter, another gift of \$3000 was forthcoming and made possible the purchase of a lot of the settlement site. With this gift and a small loan a large two-story building was erected, which serves as a lodging house for twenty-four single men. This house, called Procter Lodge, is provided with all modern conveniences, including a kitchen and dining room for a mess club. The rooms are rented at a reasonable rate and are always kept in a tidy and neat condition, each occupant taking pride in having the place present a good appearance.

Many visiting the settlement have said that nothing seemed more helpful than this. Its rooms have always been full with a waiting list. With the marriage of some of the men separate homes became necessary and this, the following year, was provided for by the erection of cottages. The income from these rented premises has been used for the expansion and upkeep of the buildings.

Further Needs. For some time Mr. Potwine, the su-

perintendent, has felt the urgent need of additional cottages for new families and a home for Chinese girls. When this need was communicated to those who from the first have been interested in maintaining St. Elizabeth's, they decided to purchase the other half of the block.

While there have always been Hawaiians and people of other races connected with St. Elizabeth's, yet the majority of those receiving ministrations have been Chinese. Recognizing the importance of religious work among its people, there has been an effort from the first to bring those who availed themselves of the settlement's advantages into close touch with the Christian life. As a result of this effort, a large number have become Christians, whose earnestness and sincerity have been proved by their conduct. Two of the young men from this number have offered themselves for the work of the ministry and are now in the Trinity schools; and many others have done volunteer Christian service in various missions of the church.

St. Elizabeth's has an organized congregation of men and women, a vested choir of men and boys, a woman's guild and a guild for young girls, a junior and senior chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, all doing excellent work. As an evidence of its growth last year, after careful and long instruction nearly forty adults were baptized, and eighteen infants also were brought by their parents to receive this sacrament. At Christmas time three hundred people connected with the mission were remembered by gifts. The people of St. Elizabeth's have always given largely outside of their own interests. Last Easter their Sunday school gave \$103 to missions.

Work at Settlement. At St. Elizabeth's House there is conducted a day school for Chinese girls in the forenoon and in the afternoon a

mixed school of boys and girls, at which only Chinese is taught. During the evenings of the week the schoolrooms are filled with the classes of the night schools for men and boys, who have no other opportunity of getting an education. A tuition fee is charged at all these schools.

A literary society was early formed from among the night school men, which has been most helpful in the development of taste for Chinese literature and grace and facility in the expression of thought. Among the girls, classes in sewing and cooking have been taught with good results. A small dispensary has also been maintained in connection with the settlement, and there has always been a trained worker in charge. Visiting the sick and giving them advice and aid and instruction in the home has been a large part of the work.

The work of St. Elizabeth's has been carried on from the beginning without any appeal to the public of Honolulu, though it has received volunteer help and gifts. The work deserves the kindly consideration and sympathy of the entire community.

Work of Art.

It is probably known to comparatively few people who have not visited this settlement and mission that its modest wooden chapel contains a window which is without doubt the finest piece of glass art work in the Islands. It was a gift from the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Procter as a memorial to their mother, the subject being the visit of St. Elizabeth and her young son, John the Baptist, to the Christ Child. The window was made by Tiffany & Co. of New York, and the features of Mrs. Procter were reproduced as far as possible by the artist in the glass. The door of the church is always open, and it would pay those passing to drop in and see it.



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Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds \$1,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital \$1,000,000

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Mountain Resorts: BANFF, GLACIER, MT. STEPHENS AND FRASER CANYON EMPRESS LINE OF STEAMERS FROM VANCOUVER.

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CLASSIFICATION FOR THE FLORAL PARADE

How the Various Entries Will Be Judged by Malihinis for Fine Prizes.

Director Wall, of the Floral Parade, in conjunction with his committee on prizes and decorations, last evening, determined upon a classification of the entries in the pageant, by which they will be awarded prizes. The committee has spent much thought on the matter for some time past, and it believes that it has a system of classing which will subdivide the various entries in as equitable a manner as possible.

Automobiles. There will be five classes of automobiles, as follows: Class A—Touring cars with wheel diameter over 32 inches. Class B—Touring cars with wheel diameter 32 inches or under. Class C—Runabouts with wheel diameter over 32 inches. Class D—Runabouts with wheel diameter 32 inches or under. Class E—Electric. Touring cars are arbitrarily considered for this classification as all automobiles having doors enclosing the rear seat; and runabouts are all cars having one seat, rumble seat, or rear seat not enclosed by doors.

Floats. There will be two classes of floats—automobile floats and horse drawn floats. Each class will be judged independently of each other.

Natural Flowers. Another class, which will be separately judged, but which will be included in its regular classification also, is comprised of automobiles decorated in natural flowers or foliage. This class is eligible for the special cash prizes offered—\$50 for first, and \$25 for second—as well as for other prizes of the regular classification as given above.

Decorated Carriages. Decorated carriages will form a class, and first, second, and third prizes provided.

Bicycles, decorated as Hawaiian

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis, U. S. of A.

fishes, will be eligible for one of the three cash prizes offered—\$50, \$25 and \$10.

For each of these classes there will be a first, second, and a third prize offered. These prizes, with the exception of the instances in which cash prizes are noted, will be in the form of distinctive banners or pennants.

Princesses. As in previous years each of the inter-island princesses will be provided with a handsome souvenir of some kind, as a memento of the occasion.

Souvenirs for All. This year it is the intention to give a souvenir pennant to every vehicle entered, whether they take prizes or not.

Malihini Judges. It is the intention to have three judges for each class above named, with the exception of the princesses, who will not be judged, and these judges are to be selected from among the strangers arriving here last before the parade. In this manner there can be no suspicion of conscious or unconscious partiality in favor of friends.

After all the classes have been judged, all of the judges will be asked to take a vote on the best car regardless of class, in the Parade, and a special grand prize will be prepared for this.

GIRL HORSE THIEF NOT A HAWAIIAN

SACRAMENTO, January 26.—After telling the officers a romantic yarn about being a Hawaiian girl in search of a wild and woolly cowboy whom she had met in Seattle the pretty girl horse thief who was captured yesterday at Marysville after stealing a saddle horse in Oakland admitted today that she was Dawn Fisher, the nineteen-year-old daughter of A. D. Fisher, a real estate man of Los Angeles, with residence at 325 West Sixty-second street.

Her story of Hawaiian life following a display of keen knowledge of California conditions and cities aroused the suspicion of the authorities. She insisted that it was true until confronted by District Attorney Wachob, who knew her identity. Then she admitted the truth. She still professed her love for cowboys, and carries a khaki riding habit and a woman's sombrero, to appear in true cowgirl garb. She wants to join the Irwin and Kerzig rough riders.

According to Miss Fisher, who has been adopting the name of Nancy Olsen and Nan Prescott, she left her home in Los Angeles a week ago, having secured the consent of her parents to go. She went to San Francisco. At no time did she have a male companion,

she says, although a drummer whom she met on the way up the State, offered to take her to Seattle with him. In one breath she says she stole the Oakland horse because she needed money, while in another she says she was cultivating a cowgirl of whom she had read in a newspaper story.

The woman at the riding academy thought I could not ride when I hired the horse. I'll bet I can ride anything she has in her stable," boasted the pretty prisoner. "When I got \$45 for the horse in Berkeley I had some good feeds."

The girl's parents in Los Angeles, have been informed of her predicament here. The chief of police of Oakland has asked that she be held to face a grand larceny charge in Alameda county.

PASTOR LONGS FOR SUNNY HONOLULU

Rev. J. T. Jones is a Prospective Candidate for the Come-Back Club.

"A man that can live in beautiful Honolulu is a little 'pupule' to spend the winter in this cold country," writes Rev. John T. Jones out of an Illinois snowstorm to The Advertiser, finding time to send news in the midst of a month's revival service he is conducting, and conducting most successfully, as the press reports of his work show.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones are located in Normal, a suburb of Bloomington, Illinois, and both are enjoying excellent health. Concerning his town and his desire to apply for admission to the "Come Back Club," Mr. Jones writes: "Normal is a most beautiful city and is now wearing a dress of beautiful white snow about a foot deep. I have been almost frozen to the bone (so I felt) several times this winter, and have thought that a man that can live in beautiful Honolulu with her perpetual summer and blooming flowers is a little 'pupule' to spend the winter in this cold country."

"I suppose that I shall never live in Honolulu again during my active ministerial career, but I now think that when I retire that I will sail back across the Pacific and build us a bungalow in Kilauea, for I really believe that within a few years that will be the most beautiful suburb of Honolulu."

"I have traveled quite extensively throughout the United States, but find nothing that suits me quite so well as the Hawaiian Islands."

THOMPSON'S FUNNY MAN AN OLD PAL

Frank Thompson, one of the best-known actors in and around Honolulu, has been in town for a few days on a visit, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Seeking amusement, he went the other night to the Orpheum, and came away most enthusiastic over a monologue man, who kept the audience convulsed for some twenty minutes.

"By George," said Attorney Thompson, "that fellow was great. He was a tall, thin fellow, and he told some of the funniest stuff I ever heard."

"What was his name?" asked a friend. "Oh, I don't know. I didn't look at the program. But you ought to go and hear him. He's great!"

A night or so later Thompson happened to drop into the St. Francis bar with Sam Parker and some other close friends. Alongside him was a man whose face looked decidedly familiar. Thompson used to work in Chicago, and knowing right off that the stranger wasn't from Honolulu, tried to place him among the Chicago acquaintances. All of a sudden he remembered the name. He turned to the stranger.

"Pardon me," he said, "but aren't you Julius Tannenbaum, who used to work for the Armour people in Chicago?" The stranger turned. "I certainly am," he answered, and then: "Well, well, Frank Thompson!" They shook hands in glad reunion style. Then Thompson, putting the usual query, asked: "But what the deuce are you doing out here?"

"Drop over to the Orpheum and hear me," said Julius. "I'm doing a monologue there. For stage purposes I am known as Julius Tannenbaum!" The light of sudden knowledge that came into the eyes of Frank Thompson, attorney from Honolulu, was beautiful to see. What he said was: "Well, what do you know about that?"

SAYS WAR TALK IS ONLY FOOLISHNESS

LOS ANGELES, February 6.—Former United States Consul-General Bellows, who was stationed in Japan, made a statement yesterday emphasizing the foolishness of the talk of war between the United States and Japan.

In a lengthy interview, Mr. Bellows asserts that any danger of war between the two countries is very remote, and that any fear along this line is preposterous. The best of feeling, he states, exists between the mass of the people of the two countries.

FALLING IN LINE FOR CONVENTION

Passenger Agents Enthusiastic for Meeting Here in the Year 1914.

Honolulu will get the 1914 convention of the Railway General Passenger Agents of the United States, if everybody in the Islands who has a pull on the mainland will get busy and write and help along the efforts of the promotion committee.

Secretary Wood issued a circular letter a few weeks ago and directed copies to every passenger agent in the United States. Scores of replies have been received and nearly all are favorable to the proposition, the only objections being made are those of distance and time required to come here and get back to business.

C. M. Burt, secretary of the Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents of Boston, writes that he will take pleasure in presenting the Honolulu invitation before the convention held in the fall of 1911 in St. Paul. R. H. Wallace, general passenger agent of the Erie Railroad Company, at New York, says he hopes the convention for Honolulu can be brought about, and he assures the committee he will do all he can to accomplish it.

Some Boosters.

A. M. Clelland, general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, at St. Paul, writes: "I think this is a very enterprising move and it ought to meet with favor. It will give the members a chance to 'wiao up' on transpacific business and I am sure would do Hawaii a great deal of good."

R. M. Colt, general passenger agent of the Florida, Johnston and Gloverville Railroad Company, at Gloverville, N. Y., says: "Personally, I should be very glad indeed if the association should decide to name Honolulu as the 1914 meeting place, as I know of no other trip which would be of greater interest to so many people. It would also have the effect you desire of making passenger men generally familiar with the many attractions to be found in your beautiful Islands."

"The only possible objection I can see to it is the time it might take to go and come. Of course, no matter what point is named, some of us have a very long journey if we wish to attend. I will personally work for Honolulu and sincerely hope that you may secure the convention."

Trip of Education.

W. E. Witherspoon, general passenger agent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, at St. Paul, writes:

"As these conventions are held for the education of passenger agents concerning transportation facilities in all parts of the world, I believe that your suggestion is very admirable. Speaking from my own experience in the last five years, I have lectured a great many people to the Orient and I know that I could make a prospective passenger itinerary a great deal more attractive if I knew from actual observation the attractions of Hawaii."

"I had the pleasure of meeting at the convention of Shriners, held here a few years ago, Mr. McCandless, who represented Hawaii here. His work in advertising your part of the world will not be forgotten by St. Paulites whom I trust the association will accept your invitation, etc."

J. H. Johnson, New England agent, Atlantic Coast line at Boston, is certain it would be a pleasure for all who could attend a convention in Honolulu and he hopes that efforts will be continued to get the convention out here. C. W. Jennings of the Sunset Route, at San Francisco, says it will be a pleasure for him to assist in any way possible to get the convention here.

Want to Come.

B. H. Payne, of the Missouri Pacific Railway at St. Louis, says he has no doubt the suggestion for the convention is a good one and is a question which would have to come up at the 1913 meeting for consideration. He wishes the promotion committee every success and trusts that the proposition will eventually work out to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. C. D. Boyd, traveling passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company at Indianapolis, says he will be glad to renew his old acquaintance with Secretary Wood, which was begun in San Diego.

N. J. Jennings, representing the White Star line at Boston, will be pleased to second the committee's desire in every way in his power and will vote for it.

E. D. Comstock, general passenger agent of the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railway Company at Pittsburg, writes to "assure you that I will take interest in trying to boom Honolulu for the 1914 convention, as your Islands are a point that I have had in mind for several years past and have been living in hopes that the opportunity might present itself for a trip to that favorite spot."

A RELIABLE REMEDY.

You are not experimenting on yourself when you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a cold, as that preparation has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of colds, and can always be depended upon. It is equally valuable for adults and children, and may be given to young children with implicit confidence as it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents Hawaii.

SHOCKS LESS FORCEFUL.

MANILA, February 6.—The earth-quake shocks are decreasing in both number and force, and the people are again beginning to repair damages and resume their usual occupations. There have been to date a total of 984 distinct shocks.



Are You Thin? Pale? All run down, easily tired, nervous? And do not know what to take? Then go direct to your doctor. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It contains no alcohol, no stimulation, and is a blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alterative, an aid to digestion. Ask your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a strong tonic for the weak.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

Nine cases are now on the supreme court calendar for the month of February and Chief Justice Hartwell will attempt to have all of them settled before he steps down from the bench, which will possibly occur at the end of the month. The cases are: Territory of Hawaii vs. Tsutaichi Kawano; error to circuit court, second circuit.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Henry N. Clark; reserved question from circuit court, first circuit. Territory of Hawaii vs. Manul C. Oliveira; exceptions from circuit court, fourth circuit. S. K. Kaeo, administrator, vs. Marston Campbell, commissioner of public lands; appeal from circuit judge, first circuit. Don Robinson vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company; exceptions from circuit court, first circuit. Lydia C. Lucas, trustee, vs. Charles Lucas, et al.; appeal from circuit judge, first circuit. L. L. McCandless vs. Marston Campbell, superintendent of public works; appeal from circuit judge, first circuit. Hans Torson vs. George C. Beckley, Jr.; exceptions from circuit court, first circuit. L. Apana, guardian, vs. J. P. Kapano, guardian, et al.; exceptions from circuit court, first circuit.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending February 4, 1911: Agonick, Louis; Lawdimans, Felix; Ayres, Edgar N (2); von Baer, John; Brook, John; Burnham, Miss; Katherine E; Campton, Mrs Mat- tie (2); Cook, Mrs J M (2); Davis, Mrs Mele; Dickie, C H; Dunham, Miss Anna; English, Miss Edith; Riley, M C; Franklin, A C; George, C; Godfrey, Win; Harvey, Everett; Hanson, Peter; Heywood, Mr; Holt, Mrs L; Helms, Miss; Johnson, P S; McCauley, Miss Nannie; Please ask for advertised letters. JOSEPH G. PRATT, Postmaster.

COSTS BUT A TRIFLE.

While it is often impossible to prevent an accident, it is never impossible to be prepared—it is not beyond any one's purse. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and you are prepared for sprains, bruises and like injuries. For sale by Benson, Smith & Company.

MARINE REPORT. By Merchants' Exchange. February 3, 1911. San Francisco—Arrived Feb. 3, S. S. Siberia, from Honolulu. Hilo—Sailed Feb. 2, Hilonian, for San Francisco. February 4, 1911. Salina Cruz—Arrived Feb. 2, S. S. Mexican, from Kahului. San Francisco—Arrived Feb. 3, S. S. Siberia, from Honolulu. San Francisco—Sailed Feb. 4, noon, S. S. Sierra, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Sailed Feb. 4, 1 p. m., S. S. Lulline, for Honolulu. Yokohama—Arrived Feb. 4, S. S. Tenyo Maru, hence Jan. 24. Hilo—Sailed Feb. 2, S. S. Hilonian, for San Francisco. Pearl Harbor—Arrived Feb. 3, sub. Mindoro, from Everett. San Francisco—Sailed, Feb. 4, S. S. Enterprise, for Hilo. Seattle—Sailed, Feb. 4, S. S. Hyades, for Honolulu. Monday, February 6. San Francisco—Sailed, Feb. 4, S. S. Enterprise, for Hilo. Seattle—Sailed, Feb. 4, S. S. Hyades, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Sailed, Feb. 6, 1 p. m., U. S. A. T. Sheridan, for Honolulu. Yokohama—Sailed Feb. 1, S. S. Manabaria, for Honolulu. Port Townsend—Arrived Feb. 6, Am. bk. Betulia, hence Jan. 16.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED. Friday, February 3. P. M. S. S. Korea, from San Francisco, 10:30 a. m. Am. sch. Mindoro, from Mukilteo, 11:20 a. m. C. A. S. S. Makura, from Vancouver, 4:10 p. m. Saturday, February 4. U. S. A. T. Logan, from Manila, via Nagasaki, 8 a. m. Str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo and way ports, a. m. P. M. S. S. China, Friele, from Yokohama, 4 p. m. Sunday, February 5. Str. W. G. Hall, 3:15 a. m., from Kaula. Str. Kinau, 3:30 a. m., from Kaula. Str. Mikahala, 4:20 a. m., from Mokolai. Str. Iwalani, 7 a. m., from Hawaii. Str. Noeau, 8 a. m., from Kaula. Monday, February 6. Str. Maui, from Hawaii, 5:40 a. m. DEPARTED. Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, for San Francisco, 9:45 a. m. Am. sch. Mindoro, for Port Townsend, 11:20 a. m. Str. Claudine, for Maui, 5:15 p. m. P. M. S. S. Korea, for the Orient, 5:30 p. m. Str. Waiilele, for Hawaii, 6 p. m. C. A. S. S. Makura, for Sydney, midnight. U. S. A. T. Logan, for San Francisco, 5 p. m. Str. China, for San Francisco, 10 a. m. Str. Noeau, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m.

DUCKS GET TIME OF THEIR LIVES

(Continued from Page One.) near Waikiki, and they also say in future those out there will be kept cleaned out. The downtown streets have not suffered to any great extent, but it will mean that something will have to be done soon in the repairing line, or else the next time heavy rains come along there won't be any roads to repair. What loss has been sustained in the Chinese districts that were drowned out is also impossible to estimate. Today there will be some crackjack squabbles as to who owns certain houses that are floating around the landscape, or rather seascape, and also as to who has the prior right to the horde of animals that are taking their first lesson in aquatic sports.

Transportation Service.

The street car service managed well, and only on the Waikiki run was any stoppage reported. Some of the other lines appeared to be in a bad way, but the company kept right up to its schedule throughout. The Oahu railway was blocked during the morning, and two of the trains were delayed. One of them was over forty minutes late reaching its destination and the other about a quarter of an hour. A report was current in town that part of the line had been damaged, but as the service was continued throughout the day without further interruption there could have been no truth in the story.

The tourists in town were treated to a fine display of our famous liquid sunshine. Up on the hill it was raining cats and dogs, while down on the flats it was also raining just as hard, but the sun was shining brightly all the time, and the unwary ones were tempted out. They soon found that there was plenty of liquid about it, however, and "beat it" inside again.

Worse Than Bad.

The storm emphasized the difficulty of endeavoring to make Dortsch street, in Manoa Valley, a permanent roadway with gravel brought from the hillsides in wagons and scattered over its one-block length. This road leads up from the upper Manoa road, opposite the Montana home to the Manoa Heights road, facing on which are the residences of Robert Bond, E. E. Paxton, John Effinger and E. A. Ross. The road is very steep, and it is cruelty to attempt to drive horses and mules up the steep grade with loads of lumber, coal, building materials, etc.

The slightest rainfall hurrows deep gutters, and the heavy rains of yesterday carried all the gravel down into upper Manoa road and into the premises below the road. The State system goes in to stem the Dortsch road, where it enters into Manoa road, is always choked with sand and gravel, and the floods are turned out over the road way. The efforts of the contractor are futile. After every rain wagonloads of gravel are shoveled out of the drain and the ditches. A plan has been suggested to have a roadway cut up from Manoa road opposite Kaunabonu avenue, through

the old Neumann property, connecting up with the Manoa Heights roadway. If this is done the Dortsch road, which is seldom used by the Manoa Heights dwellers, could be closed up. The proposed road would give an easy grade from the Manoa road.

FILIPINOS LIKE LOAFING BETTER

(Continued from Page One.) The Filipino who escaped from the planters' shed was recaptured the same evening by the Filipino officer of the staff, who was detailed by the chief to search the Filipino settlements for him. Instead of going around the known haunts of the islanders, however, the officer went directly to the planters' shed where he found his man, who had returned to sleep there, and who would most likely have again jumped the fence in the morning, having found a means of egress. He gave his name as Manuel de Cruz.

One of the "Bad Eggs." The man was arrested and taken to the police station where he is now held without charge. As he is afflicted with trachoma, the reason of his incarceration in the planter's shed, Doctor Pratt, president of the board of health was sent for, and expressed his satisfaction that the man had been put where he was, as he considered him a "bad egg."

There are now a number of Filipinos confined in the planters' shed, all of them afflicted with some ailment, some halt and others blind. It was stated yesterday that the majority of these would not be deported. Treatment is being given them under supervision of the board of health and they will probably be sent to the plantations after all.

ANOTHER STRICT FOOD ORDINANCE

(Continued from Page One.) directed no partial animosity the last time, but the ordinance itself will be very little changed. Doctor Mackall believes that there is no reason why all the foods and fruits mentioned in the last ordinance should not be covered to protect them from flies and does not stand ready to eliminate any of them. Neither does Blanchard. On the other hand it is probable that the ordinance will be extended to cover several points that its ill-fated predecessor neglected.

Conference Today.

A conference will be held today between Mackall, Blanchard and others, and probably a legal representative of the fish dealers, who will be expected to outline the things that his clients do and do not want to do. The sanitary committee of the supervisors, of which Kruger is chairman, has already announced its willingness to assist in the campaign for pure foods in the city, as part of the Greater Honolulu movement, and has already taken decisive steps in the milk question. The new food ordinance will probably come up before the board next week.

KAMAKA TRIAL IS POSTPONED AGAIN

The case against Makaka Kamaka, who faces two charges of murder in the first degree, which was scheduled to go to trial before Judge Cooper yesterday, was set over for one week. The date set for the Kamaka trial and the Driver trial for attempted murder now fall on the same date and the latter will probably be thus delayed. A number of cases pending in the criminal department of the circuit court were disposed of in the last two or three days, most of them being minor ones. Ben Ross, who was charged with having phony dice in his possession, who was convicted in the power court, was discharged by Judge Cooper for lack of proof that he had the dice during a gambling game.

Matsubara was fined \$5 for assault and battery and the case against M. Otani for selling fish outside of restricted limits was not pressed. Most of the cases on the calendar for last Thursday and Friday were continued, they being Ah Nin and ten others, gambling, to the 8th inst., for trial; Pak Young Cha, to the 27th, for trial; Ahuna Waikaloa, (two charges), embezzlement, to the 9th, for trial.

WASHAWAY OCCURS ON PALI ROAD HILL

Although the rain yesterday did not do any serious damage about the town it cut up the road on the other side of the Pali and caused a big washaway. Eben Low heard of the matter last night and made arrangements for a large batch of men to beat work at daylight repairing it and making traffic once more practicable.

The road over the other side of the Pali is one of the steepest pinches in the Islands and is cut out of the side of the mountain. Yesterday the rain formed small torrents and these falling over the ledge looked just as if someone was pouring water out of a jug. People whose business took them over that side of the hill got scared, as occasionally one of these spouts would send a big boulder flying out into the road. The continual wash, wash of all these streams gradually ate away the bank and a big lump of it toppled on to the road. This completely stopped all traffic and shut off the people of that side altogether. Low hopes that by lunch time today the whole of the obstruction will have been cleared away and the road be passable once more.

Charles H. Johnson, the new Democratic United States Senator from Maine, is fifty-two years of age, and the length of his active service in the councils of his party is indicated by the fact that he was its candidate for governor twenty years ago.

M'GROSSON BILL IS KEPT ALIVE

Secretary McClellan Writes Merchants Association Regarding Vexing Measure.

The merchants' association have received word from Secretary McClellan of the final disposition of the Leloha water bill for the session, the situation being that the status quo is to be preserved for future action and the matter taken up later for disposition. While the secretary of war asked that the McCrosson bill be not passed, he at the same time asked that it be not killed. Mr. McClellan's letter is: "Dear Sirs:—The secretary of war has now made his report to congress on the pending bill to grant certain water rights of Waianae-oka to John T. McCrosson.

The report of the secretary includes the offer submitted by Mr. McCrosson and by the Wahiawa Water Company respectively. After discussing the question in general the secretary states that Mr. McCrosson's offer is the most advantageous to the government, but further says that as it is evident that the water rights of the government are exceedingly valuable that he recommends that no action be taken by this congress pending an investigation which they will have made to ascertain the value of the government's rights.

The secretary discussed at length the briefs submitted by attorney for the Wahiawa Water Company, but he denies that any water rights whatever were secured to the Wahiawa Water Company by act of congress of February, 1909, holding in effect that the government will be free to make any disposition it chooses with the surplus water after the expiration of the Downsett lease.

While asking that the McCrosson bill be not passed, the secretary also recommended that it be not rejected; in other words it is to go over, without prejudice, for further investigation. "The Delegate will ask to have this report printed and copies will be mailed you as soon as available. This ends the matter for this session of congress."

CASH FOR ARMORY WOULD BRING SITE

Believed the United States Will Return Ground to the National Guard.

"If the legislature will appropriate funds for the erection of an armory for the national guard, I am certain that the United States government will quickly pass over to the Territory the site of the present drillshed on which to construct such a building," said Col. J. W. Jones, adjutant-general of the national guard, yesterday. Colonel Jones, the Governor and many others are deeply interested in the armory measure, and the matter is to be placed before the legislature shortly after it convenes. Regular army officers have shown the need of an armory which would be equipped with all necessary features for the housing of a regiment of national guardsmen. The officers who have inspected the guard and its equipment have referred in no uncertain language to the disgraceful shack which now shelters the guard.

Negotiations have been under way to secure the site of the drillshed, now vested in the United States government, for an armory site, and Governor Frear has been of the opinion that the site will be passed back to the keeping of the Territory, but so far nothing has been done.

The war department is anxious that the national guard of Hawaii be recruited up to its best strength and that the guard be brought up to a state of efficiency which will enable it to cooperate, whenever necessary, with the regular soldiers, but it is recognized by both regular and militia officers that this state of efficiency can never be attained while the guardsmen are housed in a broken-down shack, such as they have.

NEW ORLEANS MAN WHO FAVORS SAN FRANCISCO

A New Orleans man, who has recently arrived here from Australia and will remain here a few weeks longer before going home, does not feel that New Orleans is entitled to be the exposition city, believing that San Francisco has the better claim. One reason he advances is that exposition visitors might not be impressed by the number of colored people they would have to come in contact with, although he believes San Francisco has a considerable number of Chinese, but considers this class might not be so objectionable to travelers as the southern negroes.

Alaskan Hauling Tin.

The Alaskan Hauling Tin freighter Alaska due here Saturday is bringing 5000 cases of tin plate to be used by the can manufactory at Iwila into which the Hawaiian pineapple product of the coming season will be packed for shipment abroad. This is probably the largest shipment of tin plate ever sent here.

SEARCHING FOR NEW SECRETARY

Proper Successor to Norton Proves Hard Man for Politicians to Lay Hands On.

(By Ernest G. Walker.) (Mail Special to The Advertiser.) President Taft's search for a new secretary in place of Charles D. Norton, about to retire, interests Washington in a very comprehensive way. The politicians are on the qui vive about it. The change has significance in connection with the presidential campaign. It also has significance with respect to the transaction of a great volume of business that senators and representatives have at the White House.

The announcement that Secretary Norton is to retire was coupled with another that his successor was chosen long ago. That is taken with some allowance for it is known that the President wants to be relieved of any representations that might be made to him regarding available men for that office. Anyhow the curiosity is very keen to know who will reside in the outer rooms of the White House offices for the next two years.

Secretary Norton's tenure has been brief, as compared with his predecessors of the last twenty years. He is a very well meaning young man, who came to the place with the best of intentions and laboring under conditions that were not his. He was a tyro at politics, although the duties of the office involve many intricate political matters which have a bearing upon the popularity and success of the President whom he serves.

It is very essential for a secretary to have the confidence and esteem of senators and representatives, who are ever thundering at the office doors. He must, in a measure, speak their language. Mr. Norton was at a disadvantage in that regard. The President was willing that his new secretary should take off his shoulders many political burdens. Secretary Norton sprung vigorously to that task and did much work very satisfactorily to the President. Probably it was unfortunate that an idea was allowed to go abroad that he would act as a sort of "assistant President."

Didn't Know the Game.

In any event the Republican politicians found Secretary Norton was not a man who knew how to "play politics." The President's well wishers were disappointed in that and, for that reason alone, the change will not be unwelcome to them. There will be no little factional interest and significance in his successor, especially if the President decides to put a politician of eminence in his outer office. Some of the party managers would like to see a real political adviser of the administration there, now that the administration is on the threshold of a big campaign to determine whether Republicans are to retain the Presidency.

Regular or Insurgent.

There are suspicions that certain of the Regular Republicans will seek to have placed in the secretary's office some politician of their own stamp. It is a question whether that would be very popular. The Insurgents, who must always be mentioned and considered in every political proposition at Washington nowadays, would take offense thereat. The political difficulties of the office are demonstrated, when it is remembered that Secretary Norton had, and probably still has, insurgent leanings, and yet, hard as he has striven to obtain a measure of recognition for the Insurgents, he has by no means succeeded in winning their friendship.

The present Secretary has been credited with antagonizing certain members of the cabinet. Washington has believed that he was ambitious to succeed Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh and also to oust Postmaster General Hitchcock. His activities in that respect probably have been over-emphasized but members of the cabinet note the newspaper comment about such matters and are just as human as other folks in their consequent resentment.

A Good Salary.

The efforts on foot at the Capitol to obtain a salary of \$10,000 for the secretary to the President indicate that he wants to obtain a seasoned man, who already has some prominence in public life and must be given quite a salary before he will consent to serve. The present salary is \$8,000 a year, to which figure it was raised some three years ago, having been \$5,000 for a long period. Generally a comparatively young man has been chosen and most often he has been a man who was not earning a large compensation. The position is undoubtedly one of much responsibility, especially calling for tact and resourcefulness.

Difficult Position.

Few men have filled the position with notable success. It is generally conceded that the late Dan Lamont was the greatest Secretary to a President, but it was almost thirty years ago that he sat in the outer office of President Cleveland, during the first administration. George B. Cortelyou was also a distinct success as secretary and so was William Adams. Lamont had been newspaper correspondent at Albany; Cortelyou a government clerk; Loeb a stenographer and reporter at Albany.

The secretary, of course, is now in the President's confidence than any other official, at least should be if he is the proper man for the job. It is said, and quite correctly, that the secretary to the President ranks in Washington, next to a cabinet official in administrative importance. The secretary can undoubtedly do very much to make or mar an administration.

Minute Johnson, sixteen years old, living on a farm near Manhattan, Kansas, is the winner of a first prize of \$5,000 offered by the State Agricultural College for the best made loaf of bread. Nighten cookies were represented in the contest.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Monday, February 6, 1911.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, VALUE, PAID UP, VOL, BID, ASK. Lists various stocks like Hawaiian Sugar, Oahu Sugar, etc.

\*\$2.125 on \$100 paid. Redeemable at 103 at maturity. \$70 shares treasury. 15000 shares treasury stock.

Session Sales.

5 Ewa, 27.75. Between Boards. 100 Ewa, 27.75; 10 Pioneer, 182.50; 200 Onomea, 34; 20 Oahu Sug. Co., 26.50.

Sugar Quotations—Feb. 4, 1911. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 1/4d.

BARRY FORCED TO SEND RESIGNATION

WASHINGTON, January 27.—By direction of the President, Rear Admiral Edward R. Barry, the former commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, today submitted his resignation "for the good of the service." It was immediately accepted. The enforced resignation is the outward growth of charges which have been in circulation affecting the moral character of the naval officer. Secretary of the Navy Meyer announced that on instructions from the President he telegraphed last night to Admiral Barry asking that he submit his resignation. The resignation severing the officer's connection with the American navy after forty-five years of active service, was received today and his name was at once stricken from the list of naval officers. This action naturally terminated his salary from the government.

In response to a telegraphic request, Admiral Barry was placed on the retired list of the navy January 14, several months in advance of the date on which he would have been retired by operation of law. His right to seek voluntary retirement was his privilege under the law permitting such action after forty years' service.

The secretary of the navy took up the request with the President and it was promptly approved. Later, however, reports began to emanate from San Francisco that Admiral Barry's retirement was forced by a demand that he resign on account of alleged scandalous conduct. It was added that the officers of the cruiser West Virginia, Admiral Barry's flagship, were not satisfied with retirement, but insisted on his resignation. The secretary of the navy took cognizance of the reports and called on Captain Orchard of the West Virginia for a formal statement, meanwhile ordering Admiral Barry to remain in San Francisco until further orders. Captain Orchard's report was received by the navy department several days ago, when it was submitted to the President, and the enforced resignation followed.

BRECKONS IS BACK TO WORK AT OLD STAND

R. W. Breckons, United States district attorney, was again working at the same old stand yesterday, glad to get back in harness after a week's siege of pneumonia. His first new case since returning to work is that of the Chinaman who arrived in Honolulu disguised as a Filipino and with a contract from Recruiting Agent Pinkham. He was to have been examined yesterday by Breckons, but the immigration authorities failed to send him up to the latter's office, thinking that the storm would keep him at home, and the case will be taken up today. It was officially expressed yesterday that there was a possibility that one of the Filipinos charged by Pinkham went ashore at Honolulu and told his story and returned to the Chinaman.