

Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1911.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 5524

OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE POSSIBLE INVASION OF MEXICO

OFFICERS FROM NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII WILL JOIN ARMY ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

A number of officers of the National Guard of Hawaii will leave on the first liner or transport for the Coast to join the troops being mobilized along the Mexican frontier. It is probable that Colonel Jones, adjutant-general of the guard, and five others are to get into the thick of whatever is to be doing, although the selection of the officers has not yet been definitely decided.

Yesterday afternoon a cable was received by Governor Frear from the war department, reading as follows:

Governor, Honolulu.—Permit officers of National Guard of Hawaii to attend maneuvers for purpose of observation and instruction.

This was signed by an official of the war department and was dated from Washington.

Immediately upon its receipt Colonel Jones was notified, and then there was something doing.

Five or Six to Go.

Colonel Jones was seen last night in regard to the selection of officers for the trip. Beyond announcing that it was certain that five or six would undoubtedly be detailed to join the regular army on the Mexican border line, he could give no detailed information.

"The cablegram from the war department was only received a short time ago," he said, "and there has been no time to work out any of the details. Five or six will go, but I do not know now who they will be."

When asked if he would be one of the selected number, the national guard commander looked expectant, but said nothing.

"I understand, from the text of the cablegram from the war department and from other information received, that this trip will afford a very fine opportunity for all the officers who go to receive very practical instruction," he said, "and for whoever leaves here for the front the trip will unquestionably be a helpful one in their work. As a result of what they should learn, the national guard will be very materially helped."

"As near as I understand the situation, this mobilization of troops is to be one of regular soldiers only, and the militia officers who go will be attached to observe whatever is being done. They will have imparted to them information in detail prior to the various movements, and during those movements their attention will be called to all matters of importance relative to the mechanism of an army movement."

MUSIC AND PICTURES FOR SYDNEY PUBLIC

Hawaii ought to commence receiving a good deal of up-to-date advertising a day or two after the Zealandia reaches Sydney, as in addition to the fact that Ernest Kaani and his musicians will open for an extensive engagement at one big theater, sixteen hundred feet of Bonine's Hawaiian films will be put on at the rival house. Thus the Sydney public will be able to both see and hear concerning the Islands. The films forwarded include much of Bonine's choicest Hawaiian subjects—Floral Parade views, aquarium pictures and round-the-islands scenes.

PORTION OF KAPAA LANDS IS TO BE LEASED WITH ITS WATER

Five hundred acres of the makai Anahola and Kamalomalo lands on Kapaia with sufficient water to irrigate the same were authorized for lease yesterday by the land board, which held a session with all members present. This is one of the important authorizations of the board with reference to the famous Kapaia lands and the decision was arrived at after months of deliberation. The lease of the lands involves an annual rental of \$2000.

With the lands will go a lease of the surplus waters of Kapaia in excess of 8,000,000 gallons daily, which is reserved for the 1500 acres of the makai Kapaia lands, at an annual rental of \$1500. There is a proviso, however, that the government at any time it may require the waters for other purposes may



COL. J. W. JONES, Adjutant General of the National Guard of Hawaii.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTSON IS IN

RETIREMENT OF HARTWELL IS OCCASION FOR SPEECHES OF REGRET.

With all the ceremonies fitting to the occasion, Federal Judge A. G. M. Robertson yesterday resigned from his position as second judge of the federal district court and became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii. The place on the federal bench made vacant through the necessary retirement of Chief Justice Robertson was filled by Charles F. Clemons, who was sworn in at a special session of the federal court immediately following that induction ceremony in the supreme court.

There was a big crowd of interested people to see the ceremonies, and although it was thought that enough space had been left for them the court was overcrowded and the dooways were lined three and four deep. Several speeches were made during the morning, the dominating note in all of them being appreciation of the good work done by retiring Chief Justice Hartwell and the respect in which his successor is held. A number of prominent town folks were present and also a number of ladies.

Robertson Resigns.

Previous to the convening of the su-

preme court a special session was called at ten minutes to ten of the federal court to accept the resignation of Judge Robertson. There were present at this, Judge S. B. Dole, United States Attorney Rawlins, Marshal Hendry, the bailiff of the court; Clerk Murphy and his deputy.

Judge Robertson read his resignation and then spoke of the good relations



THE RETIRED CHIEF JUSTICE, A. S. HARTWELL.

which had always existed between himself and his colleague, Judge Dole, during the thirteen months he had been in office. There had always been a cordial and congenial relationship and he admitted that it was not without feelings of regret that he was bidding the court goodbye.

During his term, he said, he had always received the greatest assistance and co-operation from the members of the official staff, who were prompt and businesslike in carrying out any work entrusted to them. Their methods of carrying out the work of the courts and departments was also to be very highly commended.

Judge Dole responded, endorsing the remarks made by Judge Robertson as to the cordiality which had always existed between them and expressing his extreme regret at having to wish him an official farewell.

United States Attorney Brackens spoke in a very feeling manner as to the cordiality which existed between the different branches of the federal court, after which the court went into recess until half-past ten o'clock.

Inauguration Ceremonies.

Promptly at ten o'clock Federal Judge Dole took his seat on the bench of the supreme court, with the retiring chief justice and Associate Justices De Bolt and Perry. The new chief justice took his seat at a small bench table near the bench and was attired in the full robes of office.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

POWDER PLANT BLOWS UP WITH AWFUL RESULTS

Circle of Death Follows Explosion of Sixty Tons of Giant.

Chicago Believed Fate of San Francisco Was Hers.

KENOSHA, Wisconsin, March 10.—With a roar and a glare heard and seen for fifty miles around, and with a terrible, earth-rocking concussion that shook buildings and smashed windows for a radius of over a hundred miles, three carloads of dynamite, over sixty tons, exploded in the magazines of the Dupont de Nemours Powder Company plant at Pleasant Prairie, ten miles west of here, last night. Throughout all this section the greatest excitement prevails. Many, asleep at the time of the explosion, imagined that there had been a great earthquake, and people ran terrified from house to house or have come flocking in from the country districts to the towns.

Details of the terrific explosion are not obtainable, as every means of quick communication were immediately destroyed.

As the night progressed, physicians and nurses, were rushed toward the scene of the catastrophe. Reports received from the rescuing trains en route tell of hundreds of dead livestock that are being passed in the fields, while as the trains approached nearer the scene the dead bodies of human beings were being found.

There are hundreds of dead and injured in the districts for miles around the powder plant, and in the town of Pleasant Prairie it is thought that the death list will run up to three hundred and fifty.

Panic in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Thousands of windows throughout this city were smashed last night as a result of the tremendous explosion at the Dupont de Nemours powder plant, forty miles away. So tremendous was the concussion that giant skyscrapers rocked as though in an earthquake. There was tremendous excitement. Guests rushed from the hotels, and there were panics in several of the theaters, while a great cry went up that Chicago was about to suffer the fate of San Francisco.

Immediately following the explosion, sixty-two alarms were turned in from various parts of the city and the dashing of the fire engines through the crowded streets added to the general excitement.

The glare of the explosion was seen from the suburbs.

ALASKAN TOWN BEING WIPED OUT

JUNEAU, Alaska, March 10.—A fierce fire is raging in the town of Douglas, across the inlet from this city, and it is feared that the whole place will be wiped out. Douglas is a lumbermill town of about a thousand inhabitants.

NO REST EVEN IN GEORGIA FOR HIM

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Taft will speak before the Atlanta Commercial Congress tomorrow, and will remain at Augusta thereafter until the nineteenth.

Among Those Present. ATLANTA, Georgia, March 9.—Colonel Roosevelt is a guest of the commercial congress.

The statute of limitations will probably prevent the Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, school directors accused of misapplying the school funds from being tried in court, but it is said public exposure of their corruption will be the punishment.

ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES THAT REVOLUTION IN MEXICO MUST CEASE TO BE A MENACE



PRESIDENT DIAZ,

the American standpoint of Mexican revolution from American standpoint.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Yesterday, forced by the urgent clamor of the public that it be taken into the confidence of the government concerning the tremendous activity in despatching regiment after regiment to the Mexican frontier, the administration threw off all further dissimulation that had shrouded the movement of troops and gave publicity to the fact that the situation in Mexico is extremely grave and that it was absolutely necessary that the revolution be crushed.

If necessary, American troops will be sent into Mexico to protect foreign interests from spoliation or destruction at the hands of the rebels.

This information was given out through indirect channels, but is accepted as the official pronouncement of the situation and a full explanation of the military activity.

SOLID MILITARY WALL.

The revolution must end, says the announcement, and the United States is ready to line the frontier with a solid wall of troops to prevent further filibustering and the sending of supplies to General Madero and his sympathizers.

If this does not end the revolution and it is seen that the revolutionists are able still to defy the Mexican loyalists, American troops will invade Mexico.

SITUATION IS SERIOUS.

The situation in Mexico is believed to be serious. Recent revolutionary successes have stirred up heretofore quiet districts and the movement to forcibly depose President Diaz threatens to become daily stronger and more aggressive.

Coupled with this is the fact that the anti-American sentiment among the revolutionists is becoming bitter, owing to the efforts made to assist the Diaz government by the activity along the border and the shutting off of supplies. It is feared that further rebel successes will mean the wiping out of various American enterprises established throughout Sonora and Chihuahua.

Another fact disturbing the administration here is the breaking down of the health of President Diaz and the almost certain success of the revolution in the event of his collapse or death, with the recurrence of the intense hostility toward Americans and America that manifested itself just prior to the commencement of the Madero movement.

MARINES GO SOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Seven hundred marines sailed from this place for Guantanamo on the Dixie, the Atlantic torpedo fleet tender, with 365,000 ball cartridges.

MADERO LOSES ONE FIGHT AND WINS ANOTHER

EL PASO, March 9.—A force of rebels under Madero, the insurgent president, has been defeated at Casa Grande with a loss of two hundred killed and wounded. Thirty-six Americans with the insurgents were captured and four killed. The federal loss was one hundred.

The federals have been defeated near Corral, losing one hundred men.

Troops at Ensenada.

SAN DIEGO, March 9.—Four hundred Mexican troops have arrived at Ensenada and will proceed against the rebels at Mexicali.



GENERAL MADERO, Who heads revolutionary movement.

DENOUNCE BILLS FOR COUNTY ACT

Politicians Do Not Like Commission Form of Law.

AT PUBLIC HEARING

Champions of Reform Also Heard Before Committee.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Commission government, direct primary laws and Republican party domination was the political potpourri mixed at a public hearing on house bills number 113, 115 and 120, amending the county act more or less into an approach to commission government, while house bill 31, providing for primary elections, was dissected, denounced, praised, damned and held up as the saving measure of the Republican party, all before the judiciary committee of the house, in the old throneroom of the Capitol, last evening.

Alfred L. Castle, chairman of the judiciary committee, presided, and in his opening address said:

"In this house many bills dealing with the city and county government, mostly amending, have been introduced. But what the legislators want is to introduce one comprehensive measure to cover the whole county act. One is number 113, one number 115 and the other 120, all changing somewhat the form of government for the City and County of Honolulu.

"Unfortunately there has been more or less disagreement between the mayor and the supervisors. What we want is to do away with this. In bill 113 the main change is that the mayor becomes a member of the board of supervisors, but without a change in salary, and voting as a supervisor, the majority vote to rule. The bill does not change the present system of electing county officers.

"Bill 115 goes farther, and the mayor is simply a member of the board, and the board appoints all the officers all down the line, except the auditor. It has been referred to as the commission form of government bill, except that there is no recall or referendum.

"Bill number 120 provides for five supervisors, in charge of five departments, each head of a department having the appointment of all officers in his department."

Then he called for expressions of opinion. Mayor Fern was the first speaker, dwelling upon the provisions in bill 113, and remarked:

"It seems to me that we are going back to county government again. The mayor is without any power at all, except as a supervisor. Why not put away the mayor altogether and elect all supervisors? To elect a mayor at \$250 a month and supervisors at \$50 a month is not right. If the mayor had the power, all right; but it is not right where all have the same power. That's how I feel toward bill number 113. And I feel the same toward bill number 115.

"As for bill number 120, there the supervisors have a salary of \$200 a month each. That is a better bill for the city and county, as all will have to work. That is government by commission. We have been looking for it, but if we are going to have a commission form let us have it now as well as two years from now. It is a law measure, and it is up to the legislators to pass the laws, and if they think this bill is best do it. I think bill number 120 is best.

"The law as it is today is the best this city and county ever had. Only the difference today is that the board of supervisors is Republican and the mayor and one member are Democrats, and the mayor has the veto power and in the conflict today is the cause of all the trouble. If all were Republicans, or all Democrats, there would be no trouble."

On Ewa Plan.
"In bill 120 it means this," said William C. Achi, "that the city and county is a corporation for cooperation. Like Ewa plantation, it is owned by thousands of stockholders and is run by five men—five good business men spending a million dollars a year. So I think bill number 120 is a better law than we have today, where if a road supervisor thinks he has the backing of the mayor he can do as he pleases, and if he thinks he has the backing of the supervisors he can defy the mayor. If run on the Ewa plan, that is the way to save money, and the government ought to make the government a business affair.

"The reason for not having seven supervisors is because they would not have enough to do to keep them busy, while five supervisors will have plenty to do to earn their \$200 a month."

"Well, if the man in charge of the sheriff's department can't get along with him can he fire him?" asked Supervisor Harry Murray.

"Only by a majority vote," was the reply. (Laughter.)

Strongly Opposed.
City Clerk David Kalaokalani was bitterly opposed to the bill for commission government in any form, and wanted to know, in tragic tones, in what way it was better than the law today. He said the bills provided a cen-

trating form of government, and he did not see where the voice of the people came in.
"Better go back to the old form of county government and do away with the mayor. Now, when the mayor gets \$250 a month, he is an ornament, and the supervisors, who get \$50 a month, get the criticism. The mayor's only prerogative is to call the ayes and noes."

Fix Present Law.
Supervisor Murray said he did not think it was really necessary to pass any one of the three bills. From a political standpoint he was in favor of cutting out the appointive power of the mayor and eliminating the deadlock, so as to place the responsibility on the board, where the criticism is.

Best for the People.
Representative Archer, who introduced bill 120, said he wanted a chance to defend it. He emphasized the fact that the supervisors get only \$50 a month to run the government, but \$200 or \$250 a month to run their private businesses, and the government suffers.

"But under the provisions of this bill they will have to work and look after their departments. The other day I saw the board of supervisors went hawking into a tree (laughter), but under this bill they will have to work all day. This law is best for Hawaiians, and there is less politics. You may call it commission form of government, but it is the best law, and the people should uphold it."

Bertram Rivenburgh, secretary to the mayor, wanted Mr. Archer to tell him if he thought \$200 a month would get a fine class of men, like W. O. Smith, W. R. Castle and others, to run the government.

"Well, make it \$300," answered Archer, and there was a laugh.
"Why not have a commission without salary?" asked Rivenburgh. He said that bill 120 was the best, but that the legislature ought to go further and establish the recall and referendum.

World Grant Great Powers.
"I regret very much the way this law has worked out," said Mr. Smith. "I will say frankly I think our worthy mayor has been illadvised; a little more regard for the public welfare and a little less of personal feeling might have been better. I approve of bill number 113, but not with the removal of the veto as a check. This house of thirty men has not the power it would give the five supervisors if this bill is passed."

"Don't you think the present law could be smoothed out by modifying the appointive power?" asked Representative Watkins.

"I think it would," replied Murray heartily.
"I would like to ask the mayor, if he would be giving up a great deal by giving up his appointive power," asked Watkins.
"No, no," responded the mayor slowly. "At the same time if that appointive power is taken away he should have a vote the same as the supervisors."

Present Law Hybrid One.
Judge Robertson spoke of the present law as a hybrid one, a sort of New York-Galveston plan mixed. He spoke of the New York plan, where the mayor is held responsible and believed that was the plan meant here, but the mayor's vision have been blinded and he is not a hybrid.

"If the legislature is to set it must decide upon one form or the other," remarked Judge Robertson. "But that might not suit some Republican politicians, and as I am out of politics now I can afford to say so. (Laughter.) As it is, the supervisors are trying to do the mayor's work on \$50 a month. On the other hand, the mayor and a high-grade secretary are doing nothing."

Full Commission.
"If the commission form of government is to be adopted here it should be fully so, with the recall and the referendum, or it will produce the worst machine form of government ever seen here. Or we should return to the old plan with a primary law. It was politics that the wings of the mayor."

Lorin A. Andrews denounced any change in the form of government.
"Don't inflict on Honolulu all kinds of government as experiments. Let us have peace." (Laughter.)

Primary Law Debate.
The primary law as exemplified in house bill number 31, was the subject of heated debate. Chairman Castle explained it and added that Judge Whitney had drafted a primary bill based on the Berkeley law, which is non-partisan, but stated that the one under discussion was partisan.

Mr. Thompson, of the Republican central committee, went into a careful analysis of the bill, explaining how it conserves the party and prevents voting a split ticket.
Andrews called it revolutionary and announced with tears in his eyes, or seemingly so, that it would wipe out the Republican party and that the party would not be "worth that," as he snapped his fingers.

He cited affairs in Oregon and dwelt upon the manner in which the wily Democrats would run the Republican party, also he referred to Achi's "little organization of his own" as a sample of how little factions would spring up.

Smash Everything.
"Let's give the other islands a taste of this primary law as well as Oahu," cried Andrews. "Let's smash everything up and start fresh. I don't care, party pledge or no party pledge, you legislators go slow. This is the most damnable experiment ever inflicted on the people of this island."

Chairman Cooper of the Republican central committee spoke for the law and the platform pledge. "How can we hold down the members of this legislature if they don't vote for this measure? It will be interesting," remarked Cooper.

W. R. Castle spoke at some length.

Vote for Good Act.
"The idea of the direct primary is an attempt on the part of the people to oppose politicians. But I have watched primary elections in the States, and I can't say it has been successful, and the legislature should turn down this bill. Let them vote for an act which is a good one. I trust the act now before the house will be defeated."
Representative Towse said he was glad to hear Mr. Castle speak in that

NEW JUDGES ARE NOW APPOINTED

ROBERTSON ON SUPREME BENCH AND CLEMONS TO SUCCEED IN FEDERAL COURT.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The suspense over the judgeship question came to an end yesterday when word was received that the Hon. A. G. M. Robertson, second judge of the federal court, had been appointed to the chief judgeship of the supreme bench, vice Chief Justice Hartwell, resigned, and that Charles F. Clemons, had been named to succeed Robertson.

While the appointment of Robertson was admittedly a certainty, that to the federal judgeship this vacated was not, there being some fear that a local split in the candidate might result in a mainland. Mr. Clemons was the third choice of Judge Dole, whose partner on the bench he now becomes.

Other candidates for this position were Alexander Lindsay Jr., attorney-general, endorsed by the bar association, and Judge Cooper and United States District Attorney Breckons, Judge Dole's first and second choice respectively.

The notice came in a message to Governor Frear, worded as follows: "Frear, Governor, Honolulu. "President has today appointed Robertson chief justice, Charles F. Clemons United States District Judge. Please notify them. WICKERSHAM."

The commissions are recess commissions to be confirmed at the next session of congress.

Justices Perry and De Bolt paid an official call on the newly-appointed chief justice yesterday, but he was not in his chambers. Judge Robertson will probably be sworn in in his new office today by Chief Justice Hartwell, who, in administering the oath, will have officially stepped down from the bench.

CHIEF JUSTICE TO NAME MAGISTRATES

Making certain amendments in H. B. 72, introduced by Representative Alfonso, the judiciary committee yesterday made the following recommendation, under which the bill should pass. It will go to third reading today:

"This bill changes the present law by providing that in the county seats the district magistrate must have resided in the judicial circuit in which he is appointed for at least one year prior thereto. To save any possible ambiguity, your committee has amended the section in the bill marked 'Section 1600,' to read as follows: 'Section 1600. There shall be appointed one or more district magistrates for each judicial district of the Territory; such appointment shall be made by the chief justice of the Territory. Each magistrate shall reside in the district to which he is appointed and shall have passed an examination for admission to practise in the district courts of the Territory; provided, however, that in the districts of Honolulu, Waiuku, South Hill and Lahoe, such magistrates, in addition to the foregoing qualifications, shall have resided within the judicial circuit to which he is appointed for at least one year prior to the date of his appointment."

Big Prize for a Gallant Feat.
CLEMONT, France, March 7.—Ferland, the aviator, in his flight with Aeneas, was first to alight on the summit of Puydedome, winning a prize of \$20,000.
Every public school in Paris has a restaurant, where meals are gratuitously served to pupils too poor to pay for them.

manner, as if it came to a vote he felt as though he would have to carry out his pledge and vote for the bill against his wish. He suggested changes in the bill and punishment for fraud.
Then Judge Robertson took a fall out of L. A. Andrews, who, he said, was under a misapprehension.

Whisks Andrews.
"It is not true that these primary laws break up parties," continued the judge. "They strengthen the hands of parties. The Republican party is as virile in Wisconsin under the primary law as anywhere else. It does not throttle parties, as Mr. Andrews says. The present condition of affairs tends to injure the party still more, when Democrats and home rulers break in."

"According to Brother Andrews, if you break your solemn pledge and not vote for the primary law, where is the standing by the Republican platform? What becomes of his argument? There seems no way of getting around it. This Republican legislature is pledged to a primary law. I am firmly of the opinion that the enactment of a primary law will strengthen the Republican party."

Chairman Castle stated on behalf of the legislature that they did not expect to break their pledge, but they wanted to pass the best primary law possible. Then he adjourned the hearing with the announcement that another one would soon be held.

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EAST LOCH WILL BE CLOSED UP

NAVAL REQUIREMENTS DEMAND EXCLUSIVE USE OF THIS WATER.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Commercial navigation in the east loch of Pearl Harbor, between the naval reservation on the mainland and Ford Island, will be prohibited by the navy department, and only the west, middle and the upper part of the east loch will be permitted to the use of steamers and sailing vessels. The water of the east loch, in the boundaries mentioned, are to be reserved entirely for the vessels of the United States navy, and will be used as the inner anchorage. This water lies at the mouth of the drydock now under construction.

This is the information which was imparted to a large number of representative business men who gathered yesterday morning in the drafting room of the office of Major Winslow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., when the proposed bulkhead and pierhead lines for Pearl Harbor were shown on a map tacked upon the wall.

While the closing of a part of Pearl Harbor is something that interests here have expected, yet this is the first time an official notice thereof has been made. It closes to navigation a very important part of Pearl Harbor, but as the navy department is spending millions of dollars in improvements in the channel leading to this loch and is shortly to build retaining walls, wharves and other appurtenances of a navy yard, it is known that the department needs such an anchorage entirely free from whatever obstructions commercial vessels might put in the way of warships.

The navy controls the eastern shore of Ford Island the entire length as it faces into this naval basin, and when the drydock and station are ready these waters will be declared closed to general navigation.

Plans Permanent.

The meeting was called by Major Winslow, at the direction of the secretary of war, primarily to discuss harbor lines. The informal talk brought out many important features connected with shore lines and tide lands, and the statement was made that the map, once worked out and adopted by the secretary of war, would prevail in all future developments of the harbor. The map showed an inner line drawn close to the shore. This was the proposed bulkhead line. Another line, farther out, indicated the pierhead limit. Both lines were put as far back as possible, owing to the desire of the war department to have as maximum a channel width in the lochs as possible. This was illustrated by Major Winslow when he said that at present the government is spending considerable money to widen Honolulu Harbor to 1200 feet, and the government would not feel greatly inclined to diminish width there, there was a possible chance of widening.

Important Harbor.
In fact, in support of this contention Major Winslow stated that in time the lochs open for general navigation might become as important as Honolulu harbor. He stated that it will not be difficult to change the Pearl Harbor lines after they are fixed, if there is good reason. He stated that Honolulu's lines had been changed often, and he said it was an interesting fact that no one knew the original lines. The first letter sent here by the war department enclosing a map of original lines contained three different maps. They were returned to Washington with a query as to which was the first real map of established lines. After about four months work in searching the records the department gave it up and no one will ever know. Major Winslow stated that at that time the war department was very busy in the Philippines.

Fishing Rights.
The question of vested fishing rights came up. Major Winslow replied, in answers to a question by Attorney Marx, that the fishing rights will have to be proved again in the courts. Mr. Marx stated that the act of congress gave the owners of former fishing rights, the same rights under the United States. The lands and waters where those fishing rights obtained would be condemned by the navy department, said the major. The major stated with reference to a question about putting in wharves in shallow water, that where there is shallow water the riparian owner may dredge from the channel to his wharf. Also any mud dredged would have to be done under the direction of the army engineer department so that the disposition of the mud would be a matter of record.

Major Winslow stated there were in round numbers about 50,000 yards of wharfage space along a frontage of about twenty-five or thirty miles. The west loch, he said, would make an ideal harbor as there is considerable deep water throughout. He did not believe the government would undertake to dredge the west loch—and certainly not until the demands of commerce made this imperative.

The Natural Point.
It was Major Winslow's opinion also, that if the Hawaiian Islands had been occupied a century later by white men than they really were, Pearl Harbor would have been selected as the natural harbor and would have been made the great port of the islands. As it was in the old days when ships were small and no steam was used to propel boats the necessity for such a harbor was not apparent.

Among those in attendance at the session were S. M. Damon, R. F. Dillingham, Walter P. Dillingham, E. D. Tenney, T. H. Petrie, Richard Ivers, Frank Dodge, A. W. Carter, George R. Carter, B. L. Marx, George F. Benton, W. O. Smith, E. Faxon Bishop, H. von Holt, F. W. Klamp, Marston Campbell, Will Young, Civil Engineer Burrill, U. S. N., F. J. Lowrey, George Denison, Robert Atkinson, Albert Afong and C. T. Holloway.

HAWAII COUNTY GETS LINED UP

BIG ISLAND BILL PROVIDES FOR PERFECT GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A plain steal of Oahu's thunder by Hawaii county was one of the features of the session of the senate yesterday morning when Senator Baker slipped in a lengthy bill, which was read by title, caused a mild sensation and then was forgotten in the printing committee oblivion.

The title intimated that the bill was for the purpose of regulating the government of Hawaii county, the only mild curiosity evinced at the time Clerk Wise read it being over which way this latest attempt wanted to regulate. People have been regulating Hawaii county so long that as a press agent sensation it is growing stale.

But the bill shelters a complete form of commission government for the island, nearer the perfect commission than any of the many other attempts to create new governments which are being made in the legislature on both sides of the corridor.

The Baker Commission Bill outlines a form of government as simple as governmental forms can be reduced to and probably more applicable to Hawaiian affairs than Solomon's wisdom.

As beneficial as the bill might prove to Hawaii county, long suffering community, it will doubtless prove to be gall and wormwood to the professional politicians who pride themselves on their otherwise freedom from the bonds of toil.

There are but six elective officers provided for; a board of five supervisors and a safety valve in the form of an auditor. Each is to be elected at large. All other officers will become the appointees of the board as a whole and will serve directly under members of the board individually.

The board will organize itself, electing a chairman and apportioning the various departments among the members. Their salaries are set at \$2400 a year, as is that of the auditor, but the salaries of the appointed officials corresponding to most of the elective offices in the other counties, are left to the board itself. Great fear of undue extravagance in the payroll is made almost nil by the natural conclusion that the board members would not pay a salary higher than that they receive themselves.

The crux of the bill is in an insignificant section which reads: "The duties of the administration of the county affairs shall be distributed among the members of the board in such manner as the members may determine. The board shall determine policies to be pursued, but each member of the board shall have full power to carry out the policies or have the work performed in his department."

The government is divided into five departments, over each of which one of the members of the board of supervisors will preside. The apportioning of government among these departments shows that the bill was not hastily constructed, but was drafted by someone who had a full knowledge of what he was talking about.

The first of these departments is to be the department of finance and public affairs; the second, the department of engineering and public works; the third, the department of public safety; the fourth, the department of public property, and the fifth, the department of health and charity.

The first department is divided into nine subdivisions or subdepartments, respectively, treasury, legal, purchasing, assessing, sinking funds, tax collections, claims, registration of voters and county clerk.

The second department is divided into highways and waterways, street watering, sewers and drains, water and water works, bridges and engineering.

The third department into police, fire, lighting, wiring, weights and measures and conduits.

The fourth department into buildings, parks and public grounds.

The fifth department into health, county physician, poor and public hospitals.

To superintend the affairs of these subdepartments under the direction of the departmental supervisor, if that term may be coined in advance, a number of officers are to be appointed by the board as a whole. They are the county clerk, attorney, treasurer, engineer, physician, chief of police, chief of the fire department, street commissioner and others.

There are in all fifty sections in the bill, outlining in fullest detail the duties and emoluments of the auditor and the supervisors. So decidedly are these matters provided for that there is hardly a possibility that the members will become deadlocked and require judicial interference as did Honolulu county when it was breaking precedent.

Each of the elective officers is required in the bill to secure a bond of \$15,000.

MAY HAVE TO FACE CHARGE OF MURDER

Kovaky and Nicolai, Russians, living in Iwilei, were friends until last night, and then they got to drinking some substitute for vodka, with the result that they had a fight over a trifle, and Kovaky was getting the best of it. So Nicolai secured a large stone and smashed Kovaky over the left eye with it. Then Mounted Patrolman Manuel Espinosa interfered and sent Kovaky to the Queen's Hospital, where it is believed he has a fractured skull, and Nicolai is locked up at headquarters and may have to face a charge of murder.

AMERICA MUST OR BRITAIN WILL

Foreign Interests in Mexico Must Be Protected.

GERMANY JOINS IN

Mystery What Troops Are to Do—Maneuver, Tale Doubted.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Notified, according to current report, by Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain that unless the American government took immediate steps to protect foreign interests in Mexico the governments of Great Britain and Germany would feel themselves compelled to, Secretary of State Knox has set in motion the greatest mobilization of American troops ever known in time of peace. The suggestion of the British ambassador was immediately passed on to the President and the war department, with the result that thousands of American soldiers, of all branches of the service, and American warships have been started south, the troops to the Mexican border and the warships to Mexican waters to cooperate with the land forces in whatever is to be done.

Air of Mystery.
All the official explanations given out for this unprecedented activity in army and naval circles are being accepted with a great deal of reserve. The atmosphere is thick with mystery. The executive officers of the government are holding frequent secret meetings and will not give out the slightest intimation of the business being discussed. The President has been summoning the high officials of the navy and war department and is holding many conferences with army and navy officials.

Wood Best Retreat.
Major-General Wood, cornered in the private office of the President by a number of newspaper correspondents, slipped out of the rear window to avoid their questions.

Maneuver Explanation Fishy.
The one explanation given out that the army and navy are simply to include in joint maneuvers is not credited by many. The very fact that the appropriation to cover the expenses of maneuvers has been already exhausted leads to the suspicion of those not in the confidence of the government.

Troops Moving.
Twenty thousand troops are now preparing to move upon the Mexican border, under telegraphic order, with Major-General Carter in command. Under him, in addition to Brigadier-General Schuyler, now in command of the troops along the frontier, are to be Brigadier-General Hoyt of the department of Texas, Brigadier-General Mills of the department of the Gulf, Brigadier-General Maus of the department of the Columbia, Brigadier-General Bliss of the department of California and Brigadier-General Smith of the department of the Missouri.

Bliss at San Diego.
Brigadier-General Bliss, who is to command the troops at the western end of the border, left the San Francisco Presidio last night with his staff. His headquarters will be at San Diego. The Thirtieth Infantry left yesterday and a provisional regiment, now forming, will follow.

The cruiser squadrons of the Pacific, under Rear-Admiral Thomas, have been ordered to co-operate with the troops under General Bliss. The naval transports Buffalo and the supply ship Glacier leave San Francisco today for the south under sealed orders.

On the Atlantic Coast the fleet is being held in readiness for orders to proceed south.

ADMIRAL FREMONT MEETS SUDDEN DEATH

BOSTON, March 8.—Rear-Admiral Fremont, a native of San Francisco, born in '49, dropped dead in this city yesterday. The rear-admiral was in command of the forces landed from the U. S. S. Pinta in 1877 to suppress the Baltimore riots. In the Spanish-American war he commanded the torpedo boat Porter. Later he served as naval attaché at Paris and St. Petersburg.

BEST LIMENT.
Slight accidents and injuries are a frequent occurrence on the farm and in the work shop. A cut or bruise which is often the cause of much annoyance and loss of time, may be cured in about one-third the time usually required by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm as soon as the injury is received. There is no danger of blood poisoning resulting from an injury when this liment is applied before the parts become inflamed and swollen. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ASKING PROVES VERY EASY THING

Bills Before Legislature Call for Many Millions.

TOTALS STAGGER

Fairchild and Rice Show Folly of Piling in Requests.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Senator Fairchild, chairman of the senate committee on ways and means, and Representative Rice, chairman of the committee on finance, each threw a bucket of cold water on their respective houses yesterday, drawn from the same well. They presented the totaled statements of the various appropriation bills now before each house, rolling out the millions asked for and leaving each house wrapped in a dark purple gloom.

Fairchild told his fellow senators that they had asked to date for nearly eight million dollars.

Rice told the representatives that so far what they wanted appropriated amounted to nearly nine million dollars. Considering that the income of the Territory for the biennial period was only estimated at a little over three millions, even the least able in mental arithmetic appreciated the fact that there was room for pillikia.

Of course, the figures presented in the senate included some of the amounts used to bring up the total named in the house and vice versa, but leaving out the duplicates, the total of the appropriation bill now in the legislature amounts to over eleven million dollars.

In that total there is again some duplications, as the same items are sometimes in more than one bill, but after all is eliminated that should be, the actual wants of the administration and the members are three times what the revenue will be. This is the proposition the members of the legislature are up against. For some of the needs there will have to be bonds issued; for others the current revenue must be called upon; for others, the axe.

Senate Requirements.

The following is a list of the various appropriation bills so far in the senate, as read yesterday by Senator Fairchild. Included are the two bills now law, Nos. 1 and 27:

Current Appropriations.	
1—Expenses of senate	\$ 23,000.00
7—Nasopoop Wharf	18,000.00
18—Public schools	708,747.00
21—North and South Kona hospitals	3,500.00
22—Gen. appropriations	\$ 3,298,761.00
24—Mahukona wharf	16,000.00
25—Publication of U. S. decisions	2,000.00
26—Sanitary commission	500.00
27—North and South Kona hospital	15,000.00
28—Kapiolani Girls' Home	5,000.00
29—Relief of John A. Cummins	5,000.00
31—North Kohala hospital	5,000.00
37—Reclamation of swamp lands	50,000.00
44—Relief of released persons (Kalaupapa)	20,000.00
49—Relief of James Quinn	4,500.00
59—Relief of persons (cholera epidemic)	20,000.00
61—Special appropriation third circuit	188.00
Total to date	\$4,249,146.00

Loans.	
48—Hawaii county loan	\$ 800,000.00
50—Public improvements	1,924,000.00
51—Belt roads Hawaii	650,000.00
Total to date	\$3,374,000.00

*Duplicate of house bill. Twenty bills introduced, totaling \$7,623,146.00

The House Measures.

The house appropriation bills are twenty-three in number, including five duplicates of senate measures. The list as read yesterday by Representative Rice is:

Current Appropriations.	
1—Expenses of house	\$ 26,000.00
3—Belt roads	400,000.00
4—Judiciary building	115,000.00
5—Congressional entertainment	20,000.00
14—Lowrey, Smith, et al., trustees	15,000.00
38—Add. appropriations	20,000.00
43—Schoolhouse Nasopoop	8,000.00
53—Gen. appropriations	\$ 3,298,761.00
65—Transportation fruits, etc.	100,000.00
76—Mahukona wharf	14,000.00
94—Refund of old licenses	19,445.81
103—Hilo Electric Light Company	407.77
112—Armedics	125,000.00
114—Revised laws com'n.	15,000.00
123—N. Kohala hospital	5,000.00
124—Nasopoop wharf	18,000.00

BLOCK BILLS FOR HAWAII HIGHWAY

HOUSE DEFERS ACTION ON SIX HUNDRED THOUSANDS IN BONDS.

Such a mere trifle as \$600,000 for a belt road in Hawaii, the money to be raised by territorial bonds, to be repaid by the county, as provided for in two bills before the house of representatives, came up for action on third reading yesterday, but were blocked and by a final vote of thirteen to eight, were made a special order of business for the session on March 18.

It was H. B. No. 61, on which the fight was made, and Representative Alfonso, who introduced it, was its champion. Representative Watkins asked him how it came about that the \$600,000 was set as the cost of the roads, and Alfonso stated that it was the estimate of engineers and the board of supervisors.

There is a clause in the bill which compels the county to spend the entire \$600,000, whether the road is to cost that much or not. A number of representatives took part in the discussion, most of them in critical mood, but Alfonso was a sturdy champion. Kawewehi moved to defer, but withdrew his motion and Cooke moved to lay the matter over until March 18, which carried.

One of the questions which arose in connection with the bill was in regard to the guarantee. Bill No. 62 provides for the repayment of the \$600,000 to the Territory by the county. Both bills will be considered together.

Supreme Court Justice Supreme.

House Bill No. 72 passed its third reading yesterday, providing for the appointment of district magistrates and their removal by the justice of the supreme court. Representative Kellinui, of Maui, made a number of amendments for their appointment by the supervisors of each county, but was defeated and the bill finally passed by a vote of thirteen to eight.

The bill, No. 80, introduced by Sheldon, of Kauai, for making a public park of the public lands at Waimea, Kauai, passed third reading and was sent to the senate.

More Than Double Income.

Chairman Rice, of the finance committee of the house, reported yesterday that the clerk of the committee had figured up the amounts of the appropriations so far provided for in bills before the house and the total was \$8,941,014.08. He stated that the senate was running them close with a total of \$7,623,146, but the figures are in many cases duplications, bills in the two houses providing for the same case. As the income of the Territory approximates \$4,000,000, the representatives were interested and many of them are wondering what is to happen to some of their little bills, such as providing a million dollars for a road, or \$100,000 for a wharf at some sugar plantation.

Freak Amendments.

A laugh was caused in the house yesterday, during the discussion of H. B. No. 86, providing geographical limits to the city of Hilo. After Alfonso, of Hilo, had set forth the objects of his bill and an amendment had been added for a little more "limits" for room to grow, Towse, of the fourth, submitted an amendment adding to the limits:

"And 25,000 feet into the air from any point within the limits and bounds herein indicated for the purpose of controlling aerial navigation and the height of buildings within the said city of Hilo."

Clerk Woodward read the amendment and Alfonso jumped up with a motion to lay the amendment on the table and the introducer as well.

Speaker Holstein was mad, just plain mad. He took no notice of the "jokes" and put the motion on the original question of passing the bill through third reading, and it carried.

Will "Roast" Them.

"If anybody tries any more freak amendments or motions during sessions of this house I'm very liable to roast them," said the Speaker later. "No more mosquito or rooster fighting resolutions in this house. I intend to see that its dignity is sustained."

The house refused to accept the amendment made by the senate to H. B. No. 48, and the Speaker appointed a conference committee composed of Rice, Fernandez and Yates to confer with the senate in the matter and arrange a satisfactory program. The bill provides for financial reports from the various counties quarterly.

ANSWER TO QUESTION.

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

Among the passengers on the Sierra yesterday were Mrs. J. T. Wayson and Miss Wayson.

126—Waimea River break-water	12,000.00
Total to date	\$4,222,014.08

Loans.	
61—Hawaii belt roads	\$ 650,000.00
83—Honolulu City and County loan	1,500,000.00
95—Kakihale road	50,000.00
119—Public improvements	1,924,000.00
122—Public county loan	650,000.00
Total to date	\$4,724,000.00

*Duplicate of senate bill.

Totals of twenty-three bills introduced \$8,940,014.08

MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS STILL A MATTER OF THE DEEPEST MYSTERY



LEADING REVOLUTIONIST COMMANDERS. Col. Jose Garcia ("Chico"), Gen. Pascual Orozco, Col. Jose Garcia (Padre.)

HAWAII AND THE PANAMA CANAL

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GETTING DATA UPON WHICH TO TAKE ACTION.

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce is looking ahead to the time of the completion of the Panama Canal and is figuring on the effect the new waterway is to have upon the shipping trade of Hawaii and upon the business of the ports of Honolulu and Hilo. The chamber is seeking information and hopes soon to be in a position when its members can take up the matter of local harbor rates and add the voice of the chamber to those of other commercial organizations in a request that the American canal be free for American shipping.

A subcommittee is now securing data concerning tonnage charges to be imposed on freight entering Panama and when sufficient information is on hand and compiled the local chamber will be prepared to make recommendations to the government at Washington concerning its wishes, hopes and desires.

At the meeting of the chamber of commerce yesterday E. E. Paxton of the committee on harbors, transportation and shipping, stated that his committee was working steadily on this problem, and had sent away for data concerning all rates imposed on cargoes and vessels now passing through the Suez Canal, in order to properly recommend regarding the Panama Canal.

The committee has been working quietly and will continue, but until it has complete data, will not be ready to make any recommendations. The committee's work, however, will be of vast importance to the future of the islands, and probably no other work of a commercial organization will have a more far reaching effect on the development of shipping at the ports of Honolulu and Hilo, than that of this committee.

Mr. Paxton stated that his committee had asked for considerable information regarding the terms and charges for Suez tonnage, and has asked the United States government what the probable charge will be through the Panama Canal. He stated that the President had recommended one dollar a registered ton, which would be the equivalent of fifty cents per ton on freight. He stated, however, that some of the chambers of commerce on the mainland had passed resolutions favoring the free passage of freight in American ships through the canal.

It is only about four years before the canal will be opened to general passage of vessels, and as soon as the canal is opened the chamber of commerce feels that Hawaii will become one of the most important shipping ports in the western hemisphere, and if the harbor rates for Honolulu are made attractive enough Honolulu may become one of the very important ports of call for tramp steamers of all seafaring nations, while the great passenger vessels will be sure to touch here.

The work of widening the harbor of Honolulu is now under way, and possibly by 1915 much more widening will have been completed, as this is included in the plans prepared by the war department. The Territory has yet to make adequate provision for berthing the increased tonnage in vessels, the present wharves, according to shippers, being adequate for a very small percentage of the vessels that may come.

URGES USE OF OIL AS FUEL FOR NAVY

LOS ANGELES, March 8.—Rear Admiral Coms, U. S. N., addressed the convention in session here of the Navy League yesterday, on the manifold advantages to be secured through the use of oil as fuel in naval vessels. He advised that in future the navy build only oil burners.

COUNTY BONDING IS NOT POPULAR

FINANCE COMMITTEE HEARING BRINGS OUT LOTS OF OBJECTIONS.

The question of authorizing the City and County of Honolulu to issue bonds at the discretion of the board of supervisors to the amount of \$1,500,000, as provided for in house bill number thirty-three, introduced by S. K. Mahoe, was before the finance committee of the house for a hearing yesterday afternoon, at which Attorney Achi made a hard fight for the bill.

The general sentiment seemed to be against the bill, not only the members of the committee, but others present at the hearing, questioning the advisability of permitting the county to issue county bonds and go into the market for large sums.

The question was raised as to whether or not this bill would establish a precedent and other counties would seek to issue bonds, so that in the future the counties would be crushed under loads of debt which they could not pay.

Would Lose Money.

"In such a case," remarked Representative Cooke, "the counties might go into the market bidding against each other and the bonds would depreciate and they would lose money. It would be the same if they sent the bonds to the New York market."

But Achi did not think this was a danger. He held that the city needed money, but just how much nobody knew, and therefore it was well to provide enough.

Chairman Rice held that the territorial bonds had a first mortgage on the consolidated revenues of the Territory and consequently the county bonds would be a second mortgage.

But Achi stuck to his argument that the county bonds would be a first mortgage on the county revenues as distinct from the territorial revenue.

First Mortgage Bonds.

A considerable discussion followed in which all the members of the committee joined in trying to convince Achi that if the territorial bonds included all the revenue of the Territory and the Territory distributed the revenue to the counties the revenue of the counties was subject to the mortgage bonds of the Territory. But the argument seemed to make no impression.

The question of issuing the \$1,500,000 in bonds by the board of supervisors also caused some heated discussion, especially when Rice thought the supervisors ought to know just how much money they needed for the city improvements contemplated, and should say so.

"The supervisors would be talking through their hats if they assert they know how much money is needed for Honolulu. Provision must be made for emergencies," asserted Achi.

Representative Watkins upheld the need of the supervisors knowing what they had to spend, and believed they do. Rice sounded a warning against allowing the supervisors to borrow sums up to \$1,500,000 to do as they please with.

To Help Laborers.

Achi stated that the bonds should be provided for and sold so that the laborers could get to work.

Rice, as well as other members of the committee, thought it would be best to let the Territory sell bonds and provide the county with what was needed, adding that it would save the counties \$25,000 a year.

"You're trying it on a dog," he said, quoting the homely saying.

"Well, don't you realize the counties must live!" queried Achi mournfully.

Word has been received that E. J. Lord, who is building the Hilo break-water, is ill in the Hilo hospital, with an attack of grip.

Ambassadors Know Nothing About It—City of Mexico Tranquil—Troops Found Ready.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The press and public of the country are still sceptical regarding the few official explanations made in connection with the unprecedented mobilization of troops in a period of peace. The general belief is that Mexico has been advised that the one way to prevent the intervention of Great Britain and Germany for the protection of foreign interests in the revolutionary zone is for the United States to intervene and station her forces in Mexican territory. It is further believed that Mexico recognizes the danger of intervention from Europe and has approved of the Washington plan for heading it off.

ARMY MEN PLEASED.

The officials of the war department and the head officers of the army here have expressed their high satisfaction at the manner in which the mobilization orders are being carried out. Everything is going rapidly and smoothly and twenty thousand men, equipped for field service, are now en route for the Mexican border, without confusion or delay. When the word was given, without previous notice, every regiment was found prepared and ready.

The war department has invited a number of militia officers to accompany the various regiments in order that they may receive some practical field instructions in the way to handle men.

AEROPLANES TO THE FRONT.

Yesterday, orders were given by the war department for three aeroplanes, which will be rushed to the front, ready to use.

MARINES LEAVE SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 8.—Four hundred marines have been ordered to proceed at once to San Diego and have already left this city. The armored cruiser West Virginia, lying at the Bremerton Navy Yard, has been ordered to coal and speed down the coast to San Diego also, and is coaling with all possible dispatch.

MARE ISLAND, March 8.—The protected cruisers Cincinnati and Raleigh, which have been lying up here, have been ordered into commission at once. It is believed the situation on the Mexican frontier is responsible for the order. Each vessel carries eleven guns.

TORPEDOERS SAIL SOUTH.

SAN DIEGO, March 8.—The torpedo flotilla, under the command of Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Richardson, has been ordered to sea with sealed orders. It is practically certain the flotilla is to be sent south to guard the Pacific Coast end of the frontier.

MEXICO CITY NOT ALARMED.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 9.—The mobilization of an American army on the Mexican border is causing no particular anxiety here and practically no excitement. The newspapers are not giving undue publicity to the despatches from the United States and the populace is more or less unaware of anything unusual transpiring.



JOHN LANE WILSON, American ambassador to Mexico.

AMBASSADORS KNOW NOTHING.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Jose Yves Limantour, Mexican minister of finance, who has just returned from France; Don Francisco Leon de la Barra, Mexican ambassador at Washington, and Henry Lane Wilson, the American ambassador to Mexico, are here in conference.

In interviews yesterday, each one professed the greatest ignorance regarding the movement of the American troops and the reason for their mobilization.

LONDON INTERESTED.

LONDON, March 8.—The greatest interest is manifested here in the movements of the American troops toward the Mexican border. A new phase was added to the situation today, when the foreign office authorized the statement that Ambassador Bryce was not instructed in regard to Mexican affairs. Reports from America yesterday and today indicate that the belief is general in the United States that the ambassador, acting under instructions from his home government, notified the United States that Great Britain might have to intervene unless steps were taken to protect foreign interests in Mexico.

CALIFORNIA IN THE GRIP OF A STORM

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Storms resulting in floods are doing considerable damage throughout the entire State. The rainfall of the past twenty-four hours has been unprecedented and terrific winds have prevailed.

At Watsonville, in the San Joaquin Valley, the floods have driven forty families from their homes and there in eight feet of water rushing through the business section of the city.

TAFT GOES TO AUGUSTA TO REST

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Taft, according to previous plan, left last night for Augusta, Georgia, where he will rest until congress convenes next month in extra session.

ROOSEVELT OFF FOR THE WEST

OYSTER BAY, March 9.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt started on his western tour yesterday.

ONE MARRIAGE THAT WAS NOT PROVEN

LOS ANGELES, March 8.—In the fight for a share of E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin's millions, which has been carried on in the Los Angeles courts for months by Mrs. Turnbull, on behalf of her daughter, Anita Baldwin, the judge has ordered the jury to bring in a verdict against her.

ADDING TO SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—The State senate yesterday passed the bill making eight hours a legal day's work for women.

D. E. Metzger, into contractor for building the breakwater at Hilo, left for the Coast on a business trip yesterday.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

ROBERT O. MATHISON EDITOR

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FRIDAY MARCH 10

RULES AND FILIBUSTERS

Look for a renaissance of industry among the members of the house next that body convenes in regular session at Washington. The great Mann filibuster of the session just closed will stimulate it. That feat has demonstrated how members can attain influence and advantage by knowing how to proceed.

If has been an adage around the Capitol that representatives lose a lot of advantage by failing to familiarize themselves with the rules. But knowledge of that kind comes only from hard, constant grinding. Most of your lawmakers would prefer to spend their time telling and hearing good anecdotes in the cloakrooms or at participating in the functions of gaiety which abound at Washington in these degenerate days.

Some of the Democrats will have to do it from sheer necessity. A house organization is often placed on the defensive. It must justify itself at every stage, have its reasons, and be able to advance sound parliamentary laws, for its procedure. The veteran Republican members will immediately turn mischief makers when they find themselves in the minority and without legislative responsibility.

The continuation of one party in house control for many years and the perpetuation there of a small oligarchy of leaders discouraged the great bulk of representatives from hard, careful work in the preparation and achievement of legislation. What was the use? The Democrats could see no advantage in industry. The Republican leaders would give them no opportunity. It would have been the same, of course, if the Democrats had been in power a long time. The Reed rules had established a successful mode of procedure. Why modify them? But the same rules, which fettered the individual representative, had discouragements for the new Republican member.

These things should not be said altogether to the discredit of the regime that has held sway in the house since 1894. It was a useful regime. Public opinion sanctioned it in the place of the old practice, where the filibuster was all powerful and where Democrats had been exercising tyrannical authority.

The general structure of the Reed rules are still retained but the power of the speaker in actual administration has been tremendously curtailed. The organization of the house now does not contribute so much to the maintenance of the speaker's (Champ Clark's) leadership in the next house, when he will not exercise the power of naming the committees. Hereafter the speaker of the house must maintain the leadership of his party by sheer ability more than by artificial methods.

The revolution in the rules has augmented the power and the authority of the committees. It has augmented the independence of the individual representative and in that regard is bringing back the wholesome conditions of earlier times when the individual representative found inspiration to effort and industry because of the opportunities for gaining distinction of service. Those opportunities were sacrificed to the other advantages of the time in establishing one man rule over the house. No longer does the protestant in the house complain of one man rule. It has passed.

The one man rule there hereafter is likely to take shape in the domination of men, who master the rules and thus become acquainted with their rights. It need not necessarily be power to tie up the house by obstructive tactics. With the new independence of action, there is an incentive to work out legislative problems and to get measures considered. The speaker no longer has despotic power to prevent consideration. Representatives are aware of the new conditions. That is why they are thumbing the book of rules and consulting the precedents and practices.

TWO-DOLLAR MINIMUM.

Last session the minimum pay of road workers was legislated to a dollar and a half a day, with a full day's pay for half time on Saturdays. This year the aim of certain legislators is to increase the minimum to two dollars, with the same Saturday proviso.

The result of the last increase has been to allow the counties less road for the money expended, while it has not benefited the laborers in the least, so far as getting a day ahead of their poi bills is concerned. On Maui, the road men got only five days a week because of that half-day proviso. When credit was shut off, a few days ago, in the only poi shop left open, the howl raised about penniless Hawaiians is still echoing. With the minimum set at two dollars, still less roads will be possible for the county fathers and fewer men will be at work.

If everyone, including the introducers of the bills, did not know exactly what is behind them, the matter would not be quite so sickening; but everyone does know. If they were big enough, the introducers would feel ashamed of themselves because of that knowledge.

THE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

While there will doubtless be considerable disappointment among the other candidates for the position, it must be recognized by even those candidates themselves that Hawaii is fortunate in having had named as second federal judge a lawyer of the worth of Charles F. Clemons. There can be no criticism of his nomination except that he was not the first choice of the bar association, and the fact that he received only a minimum of support from that organization is due more to the refusal on his part to effect a canvass than to anything else.

His nomination is the surprise of the news received yesterday by Governor Frear from the attorney-general. The nomination of A. G. M. Robertson as chief justice was a foregone conclusion. That certainty, however, did not make the formal appointment any the less gratifying.

COMMISSIONERS AND SALARIES.

The question put to the introducer of House Bill 120 last night by Secretary Rivenburgh was a pertinent one. The salaries provided for the city commissioners in the Archer measure are not large enough. The bill, if passed, should provide for salaries which will justify the business men of this city asking business men to accept. Good men at five thousand dollars a year apiece would be found cheaper than the average man who will work as commissioner for two hundred dollars a month. If we are to have a commission form of government, make the bill one that will permit of the best men available taking the position. Then it will be the duty of the business men to see that good men are elected. Make the salaries commensurate with the work expected; then, if good men are not chosen for the positions it will be the fault of the electorate and not the fault of the law.

THE DIRTY PRIMARY.

It is quite easy to appreciate the opposition of professional politicians to the proposed direct primary law for Honolulu; but it is not easy to determine the motives underlying the opposition which comes from certain of the leading citizens of the community. Certainly anyone here who has followed the political moves preliminary to a party convention must realize that improvement is called for.

We do not have to go back into history further than last September to point to a series of petty jobberies on the part of small politicians making some sort of a direct nomination of candidate necessary. Everyone who knows anything of what transpired in the various Republican precinct clubs in the election of delegates to the party convention remembers the cases of the two Kakaako precincts. In one, a drunken stevedore managed to prevent a number of reputable Republicans from having any share in the naming of his party candidates by simply going off with the precinct roll and staying drunk. In the other, regularly enrolled Republicans were not allowed to nominate candidates for the convention, and their protest at the convention was ruled out on a technicality.

In the Emma Square precinct, the anti-Lane members of the club were jockeyed out of their chance to name a ticket. In the fifth district, in precinct after precinct, nominations were made across beer barrels, rolled in at "some-one's" expense, and at both the nominations and the elections, charges of unfairness and jobbery were thick in the air.

No one is apt to forget the Maono fight, with its charges of bribery, ballot-box stuffing, roll stuffing, colonizing and debauching. Whatever truth there might have been in the charges and the vilification, at least the row was actual enough and the bitterness engendered still exists within the party. The result of the primary jobbing in Lane's precinct was to lose him his election as mayor.

Going farther back into local history, everyone can remember the time when it was impossible for the leading citizens of the city to find out even where the nominations in some precincts were to be held. Roll books could not be found, or, if found, were kept in some stable, under the poi bucket in some laborer's house, or among the boots of a member of the militia. Precinct club meetings were held in government stables, in the back rooms of pake billiard parlors, in abandoned quarries or any place where the average precinct club member could or would not go.

Under the circumstances it is surprising that the results have been as good as they were and are, but the surprises of the past justify no great hopes for the future.

The object of government is to secure as governors the men who represent the choice of the majority of all the voters. The present precinct club system, with its status unauthorized by law and governed only by such rules as are worked out for their own best advantage by the small bore politicians, does not guarantee that candidates placed on the party tickets represent the majority of the party. The present system is without excuse in theory and indefensible in practice. Heretofore it has been possible, by threatening to tie up the money bags, by threatening to issue warrants, by promises of after-election gap, by strategy and trade to steer the parties through convention without very serious blunders, but such tactics should be wholly unnecessary.

A direct primary gives every voter an equal chance to select his party candidates; it prevents petty party squabbles and does away with jobbery in precincts and talk of jobbery. It entails no more labor on the part of the voters than the present system and considerably less trouble. It prevents the obtrusion of "dark horses" as results of convention trades. It requires all candidates for nomination to come out into the open and declare themselves. It is the fair, modern, progressive method and the bill providing it should be enacted by the legislature into law for this city.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

The Pan-American Union, recently attended by George McK. McClellan for the local chamber of commerce, is the new name given to the International Bureau of American Republics by the fourth international American conference, which met at Buenos Ayres in July and August of 1910. It was established under the recommendation of the first international conference, held in the city of Washington in 1889-90 for the purpose of developing and maintaining closer relations of commerce and friendship between the twenty-one Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

It was reorganized by the third and fourth international American conference, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, and in Buenos Ayres in 1910, respectively, and its scope widened by imposing many new and important duties. The Pan-American Union communicates, through the diplomatic representatives of the several governments in Washington, with the executive departments of these governments, and it regularly furnishes such information as it possesses or can obtain on a great variety of subjects to all of the Republics and to all of their officials and citizens. It is the custodian of the archives of the international American conferences, and is especially charged with the performance of duties imposed upon it by these conferences.

The Pan-American Union is sustained by contributions from the American Republics in proportion to their population, and is governed by a board composed of their diplomatic representatives at Washington, and the secretary of state of the United States, who is ex-officio its chairman. It is therefore strictly an international institution and not a subordinate bureau of any one government. Its chief executive officer is the director general, elected by this governing board. It publishes a monthly bulletin containing the latest information respecting the resources, commerce, and general progress of the American Republics, as well as maps and geographical sketches of these countries, handbooks of description, travel, and history, and special reports on trade, tariffs, improvements, concessions and new laws. It also conducts a large correspondence not only with manufacturers and merchants in all countries looking to the extension of panamerican trade, but with travelers, scientists, students, and specialists, for the purpose of promoting general panamerican intercourse. Another and practical feature of the union is the Columbus Memorial Library, which contains 20,000 volumes relating to the American Republics and is open to visitors for consultation.

On a small scale—at first—the Pan-Pacific Congress should follow its lines. Later, the new organization may rival the older in usefulness and strength.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

The various magazine publications of the "Barbarous Mexico" brand will not have prepared the average American for the sight of his own government stepping in to assist President Diaz in putting down the present revolution raging against the Mexican government.

The average American, unless he happens to be a stockholder in some of the American enterprises in the land of the bullfighters, is rather inclined today to wish the various revolutionary leaders luck in their affair. Unless the magazines and the press have given a totally wrong idea of the sentiment prevailing, the assistance that the American administration announces it intends to give in putting down the revolutionary movement will be looked upon as one more and a final evidence of the subservience of the administration to "the interests."

Once American troops are within the Mexican borders, what will happen remains to be seen. We want Magdalena Bay, and that may be the price Diaz is to pay for the use of our troops. But, if so, will that be all? The interests that have forced the present mobilization may, later, force the annexation of a portion of the Mexican Republic, or most or all of it.

One thing this is going to do and that is stir into a renewal of activity the suspicious of every Central and South American Republic. It begins to look as though Uncle Sam's extra territorial troubles had only commenced.

A GOOD COMMITTEE.

The house committee on health and police is establishing an enviable record for itself in the broad method with which it is meeting the agitation directed against the board of health in this matter of cholera and poi. Representative Coney, chairman of the committee, is an old hand at the game of squelching obstreperous members with more prejudice than brains and in former legislatures has shown himself as equal to the occasion as he is doing in the present one. So long as Kauai insists on sending men like him to the legislature, just so long will the delegation from that island continue to direct legislation along the lines of sanity and progress.

Back of the story of the possibility of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked leaving the pulpit of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church of New York, to accept a pulpit in San Francisco, is a story of millions against convictions. The Fifth-avenue church is the one made famous by John D. Rockefeller and John D. Jr. with his Bible class. Now, the plan is to move the church and congregation to another site, to be selected, and on that site committee the pastor has named neither Mr. Rockefeller nor his son. Of course the Fifth-avenue congregation is not being delisted to by any tainted money, but Doctor Aked is considering a change of climate.

HONOLULU TO TRY A SECOND OCEAN FLIGHT

Melvin Vanniman, the former Honolulu photographer, who achieved considerable notoriety as the engineer of the dirigible balloon America, in which Walter Wellman recently attempted to cross the Atlantic, has interested Cincinnati capitalists in a similar scheme and they are to provide the funds to build a larger dirigible than the America and will back Vanniman in a new attempt to cross the ocean. The balloon will be ready in about three or four months and the start will be made from Cincinnati, the flight to be made in two jumps. One jump will be from Cincinnati to New York or thereabouts and the second across the Atlantic.

GETTING ACTION IN THE LEGISLATURE

HOW AFFONSO PLACED HIS BILL WHERE HE CAN REACH IT QUICKLY.

When G. F. Affonso, father-in-law of many bills, starts in to work matters up to a crisis he gets someone else to pop the question, if he hasn't a chance himself, and that is what he did in the house yesterday when he secured reconsideration on H. B. No. 61, providing for bonding the Territory for \$600,000 to build a belt road on Hawaii.

There is another bill, No. 62, just behind it, which binds the county of Hawaii to pay back to the Territory the \$600,000. Both of these bills had been laid on the table and made a special order of business for March 18. But meanwhile the souls of the road workers in Hawaii were wondering where the household poi was coming from during the next two years. Quick action was needed in some way to gag their moans.

The only way to do was to get someone who had voted for the motion to reconsider to make a new motion to reconsider. Representative Kawewehi rose to the occasion and made the motion to reconsider the action of the day before, and it carried, mainly because everybody was curious to find out what on earth Kawewehi had in mind. He had nothing. It was Keliinoi who filled the breach with a motion to take action on the bill at once.

But here again the house blocked the way, and Keliinoi withdrew his motion in time, and a new motion to lay the bill on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill was made. This also was defeated, on the ground that it was a bonding bill and had nothing to do with the appropriation bill for current expenses.

A motion was finally carried to lay it on the table subject to call. And so Affonso got his wish, and a simple resolution will resurrect it any time the opportunity arises.

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CHOLERA EPIDEMIC TRACEABLE TO A RECENT ARRIVAL

Remembering that Chief of Detectives McDuffie found it necessary to pay recent domiciliary visits to a number of the poorest of the arriving Filipino immigrants, who had squatted with Hawaiians along the Ala Moana road in the vicinity of the spot first visited by cholera in the present epidemic, the following official communication to the board of health is of decided interest. The writer of the communication is Moses Clegg, of the public health and marine hospital service, who says:

"Sir.—In compliance with your request of the seventh instant, I have the honor to make the following statement regarding the characteristics of the bacillus of Asiatic cholera and the possible mode of infection in the present outbreak:

"The micro-organism of cholera is one of the most delicate known in bacteriology. It is readily killed when exposed to a temperature of 150° F. for thirty minutes and will immediately undergo degeneration when placed in boiling water. It is also very susceptible to the acid contents of the stomach.

"The growth of the bacillus occurs only in liquid or moist media, but it may be carried by the hands or clothing, and when again deposited in a suitable media multiplication is resumed. The bacillus of cholera multiplies rapidly. Millions can be produced from one organism in twenty-four hours.

"Infection depends on three factors: The susceptibility of the host, the number of micro-organisms ingested, and the virulence of the micro-organism. For instance, a person suffering with a gastro-intestinal disturbance, due to improper diet or following a period of heavy drinking is more susceptible to the disease than those whose digestion is normal. Some authorities claim the normal acidity of the stomach contents is sufficient to kill the bacillus.

"In regard to the present outbreak and its source, I can only present a few facts. The first case developed two days after the first case developed in isolated the bacillus of Asiatic cholera from a pond in the vicinity where the sickness occurred. It is very probable this water was infected prior to the present outbreak of cholera, the heavy rains of the week before playing an important part, or the pond may have been infected direct, as fecal matter was undoubtedly drained into it from the nearby privies and vaults.

"The last epidemic occurred in this city in the year 1885. The recent outbreak, then, was not a latent one, but due to a recent importation of the bacillus. At the present time, or at least three months ago, cholera was present in twenty-eight different places in Japan, twenty in the southern part of the Philippines. The countries I have mentioned are those from which these islands draw most of their immigrants, one of whom harbored the bacillus of cholera, the carrier either being immune to the disease or the bacillus was an avirulent one, regaining its virulence through suitable media here.

"Inasmuch as the present outbreak was not a general one, no large amount of a single variety of foodstuff was infected; it was, then, probably carried by individuals. Considering the rapid multiplication of the bacillus, it can be readily understood the ease with which one bacillus, when introduced into a bowl of poi or a bucket of water, may become a source of danger in twelve or twenty-four hours.

"The bacillus has a tendency to grow on the surface of the media infected, especially liquid media. Therefore the first person to partake of recently infected food would be in greater danger of receiving a sufficient number of the bacilli to produce the disease than those who partook of the same food later.

"The disease known as cholera is a toxemia, poisoning. The poison is produced by the bacillus, and up to the present time there is no medical remedy known which acts directly on the micro-organism in the intestinal tract. If all early cases of cholera were reported to reputable physicians, the mortality would be decreased to between forty-five and fifty per cent. Not only would there be a decrease in the mortality, but a decrease in the number of cases, by giving the agents of the board of health ample time to disinfect the premises before the infection is spread. The average mortality in large epidemics is seventy-five per cent. By educating the people to report the cases early, the mortality in Manila has been reduced to fifty-eight per cent.

"In regard to the method of prevention, I can only emphasize what has already been stated by the board of health: Be clean; pay especial attention to the hands. I am, sir, very respectfully,

"M. T. CLEGG, Assistant Director Leprosy Investigation Station, U. S. P. H. and M. H. S."

BARNEY OADT PASSES TO HIS LAST REST

One of the most picturesque of the many interesting characters of Honolulu's waterfront succumbed to a lingering illness yesterday morning at the Queen's Hospital. Barney Oadt, who for more than twenty years has been well known throughout the islands, has gone to his long rest. For years he had been watchman on the Inter-island wharves where he served faithfully and well, and lately for lower Fort street buildings.

Barney Oadt was sixty-four years of age and a bachelor and for the last six or eight years he lived at the Queen Hotel. As far as can be ascertained he has no living relatives. His many Honolulu friends are invited to attend the funeral services which will be held at two-thirty o'clock this afternoon from the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams on Fort street. Death was immediately due to cancer which attacked his chin.

Senate Proceedings

SEVENTEENTH DAY. BILLS.

S. B. No. 59.—Appropriating \$20,000 for relief of sufferers of cholera epidemic. by commission for Hawaii county.—Raker.

S. B. No. 61.—Appropriating \$188 to pay claims of ten persons against the Territory.

Passed Second Reading. H. B. No. 27.—Relating to elections. H. B. No. 64.—Providing enforcement of payment of taxes against delinquent persons.

Passed Third Reading. H. B. No. 42.—Providing for financial reports from counties.

Tabled. H. B. No. 12.—Relating to vaccination. Motion of Makekahu.

Referred to Committee. S. B. No. 26.—Relating to pay of laborers on public works. To ways and means committee.

S. B. No. 50.—To provide for public improvements. To ways and means committee.

S. B. No. 56.—Relating to fences. To judiciary committee.

S. B. No. 57.—Relating to county attorneys. To judiciary committee.

H. B. No. 28.—Relating to merchandise licenses. To ways and means committee.

RESOLUTIONS. S. C. R. No. 5.—Providing six months' notice to homesteaders to vacate land. Referred to judiciary committee.

COMMITTEE REPORTS. Judiciary committee recommending passage of S. B. 45 with amendments.

Judiciary committee recommending reference of S. B. 33, to select committee of Oahu members.

Judiciary committee recommending passage of H. B. 27, Makekahu not concurring.

COMMUNICATIONS. From H. P. O'Sullivan reporting signing of H. B. 15 as Act 9; H. B. 21, as Act 10; H. B. 47, as Act 11; H. B. 40, as Act 11 (error).

From H. P. O'Sullivan reporting signing of H. B. 38, as Act 8.

From labor unions of Hilo asking no action on bills relating to Hawaii until Hilo has a chance to discuss them.

From secretary of Governor transmitting copy of report of commission on stamp duties.

From clerk of house reporting senate amendments to H. B. 47 concurred in.

From clerk of house reporting failure to concur in senate amendments to H. C. B. 5.

From clerk of house transmitting H. B. 46.

From clerk of house reporting S. C. R. 2, adopted.

EIGHTEENTH DAY. BILLS. Introduced.

S. B. 62.—Permitting supervisors to pass ordinances for bonding counties—Makekahu.

Passed Third Reading. H. B. No. 4.—Relating to repairs to judiciary building.

H. B. No. 27.—Relating to elections. H. B. No. 64.—Relating to enforcement of payment of delinquent taxes.

H. B. No. 73.—Relating to commission for uniform legislation in the United States.

S. B. No. 45.—Relating to general powers and limitations of counties.

Referred to Committees. S. B. 48.—To judiciary committee.

RESOLUTIONS. Introduced.

S. J. R. 1.—Asking congress for further provisions for college of Hawaii.

COMMITTEE REPORTS. Judiciary committee recommends passage of H. B. 69 with slight amendments.

Judiciary committee recommends passage of S. B. 45, relating to general powers of counties.

Judiciary committee recommends passage of H. B. 27, relating to elections.

Judiciary committee recommends passage of H. B. No. 25, relating to prison inspectors.

Judiciary committee recommends passage of H. B. No. 64.

Judiciary committee recommends that S. B. No. 32, be referred to committee of the whole.

Ways and means recommends passage of H. B. 4, relating to judiciary building.

Ways and means recommends passage of H. B. No. 28, relating to licenses.

Ways and means recommends S. B. No. 20, relating to salaries of laborers on public works, be laid on table.

Printing committee reports printing of senate bills, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55.

Printing committee reports printing of senate bills, 55, 59, and 61.

Select committee of Hawaii members recommends tabling of S. bills, 21 and 31.

COMMUNICATIONS. From clerk of house transmitting H. B. 32.

From clerk of house transmitting H. B. 41.

From clerk of house returning S. C. R. No. 3 as adopted.

From clerk of house reporting senate amendments to H. B. No. 23 concurred in.

From Jao. H. Bole, transmitting resolution of Eleese taxpayers for new school.

Nineteenth Day. BILLS. Introduced.

S. B. 63.—Providing for all expenditures by counties in excess of \$1000, except as provided by law, be advertised for contract, except road work, when no reasonable tenders are received.—Keleloa.

Passed Second Reading. H. B. 28.—Providing for a license scale to be paid by merchants; amending section 14180, R. L., and act 96, S. L.

Passed Third Reading. H. B. 25.—To amend section 1 of act 41, S. L. 1905, relating to prison inspectors.

H. B. 69.—To limit time in which war-

ants on territorial treasury may be paid, as amended.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Select committee island of Hawaii recommended passage of S. B. 30, providing for franchises for construction and operation of street railway and electric light and power system in South Hilo, as amended. Adopted and sent to printing committee.

Committee on ways and means recommended tabling S. B. 40, relating to licenses, as H. B. 28 covered same subject. Approved.

Committee on public lands approved petition of Kapaa homesteaders for financial relief, but recommended petition be referred to judicial committee on legal questions. Adopted.

Committee on public lands recommended that H. B. 24, for repeal of existing laws relative to parks, be laid on the table. Adopted.

Committee on public lands recommended passage of H. B. 76, appropriating \$14,400 for extension of wharf and sheds at Mahukona, Hawaii, and Hanalei, Kauai. Adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Chief Clerk O'Sullivan, reporting that Governor had signed H. B. 23, as act 13.

From E. A. Mott-Smith, asking for list of senate committee employes.

From clerk of house, requesting information as to H. J. R. 4.

From clerk of house, notifying of failure to concur in amendments to H. B. 42 by senate.

From clerk of house, transmitting H. B. 8, as passed third reading.

From clerk of house, transmitting H. B. 70, as passed third reading.

From clerk of house, transmitting H. B. 71, as passed third reading.

From clerk of house, transmitting H. B. 72, as passed third reading.

From clerk of house, transmitting H. B. 74, as passed third reading.

From clerk of house, transmitting H. B. 80, as passed third reading.

From clerk of house, transmitting H. B. 86, as passed third reading.

From clerk of house, transmitting H. B. 89, as passed third reading.

From Fire Chief Thurston, inviting senate to witness exhibition drill at headquarters tomorrow afternoon.

House Proceedings

SEVENTEENTH DAY. BILLS.

Introduced. H. B. 130.—To amend section 2916, chapter 188, R. L., relating to assault and battery.—Sheldon.

H. B. 131.—To amend section 2794, chapter 181, R. L., relating to bonds for prisoners.—Sheldon.

H. B. 132.—To amend section 2927, chapter 196, R. L., relating to the receiving of stolen goods.—Sheldon.

H. B. 133.—Directing the superintendent of public works and board of supervisors of the various counties to immediately commence work on all roads, bridges, etc., on passage of appropriation bill.—Kanekoa.

H. B. 134.—To empower any legislative body of city or county to require and obtain information from any public service or utility corporation or company, partnership or firm.—Towse, by request.

H. B. 135.—To provide a close season for the taking of the Hawaiian fish amaana, or mullet, during January, February and March.—Long.

Passed Second Reading. H. B. 81.—Amending session laws of 1907, incorporating city and county of Honolulu and adding a new chapter as to officers and their duties.—Fernandez. To judiciary committee.

H. B. 97.—To amend section 1320, B. L., relating to stamp duties and lowering rates and making exemptions.—Tavarez. To finance committee.

H. B. 115.—Amending sections of Act 118, S. L. 1907, relating to county government and providing for appointment of all officers except mayor, supervisors and auditor.—Long. To judiciary committee.

H. B. 117.—To amend Act 116, S. L. 1907, relating to hunting with firearms and payment of licenses.—Sheldon. To military committee.

Passed Third Reading. H. B. 32.—To define the method for the registration of voters.—Correa. Passed.

H. B. 41.—To provide for a free supply of water to certain religious institutions.—Sheldon. Passed.

Laid on Table. H. B. 77.—To amend sections 2932 and 2933, B. L., relating to definition and punishment for sedition.—Richard.

H. B. 104.—To increase attorney's fees in actions brought to recover wages. Laid on table by consent of introducer, Afonso.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Health committee recommended that Territorial Board of Health be not interfered with in its work to stamp out cholera and that petition by Kawewehi to open Chinese poi shops be tabled. Approved.

Health committee recommended that H. C. R. 7, (Makekahu), requesting board of health to enforce delivery of poi orders be laid on table as not within power of legislature to enforce. Approved.

Health and police committee recommended passage of H. B. 8, relating to appointment of deputy sheriffs in Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. Approved.

Health and police committee recommended passage of bill amending county act by increasing salary of deputy sheriff of Puna. Approved.

Public lands committee recommended that H. B. 25, relating to appropriation for purchase of wharf at Kahului be referred to finance committee. Approved.

Public lands committee recommended H. B. 33, providing for payment of \$300 to George Kawue Sr, be referred to finance committee. Approved.

Public lands committee recommended that H. B. 67 be referred to the judiciary committee. Approved.

Public lands committee reported all possible assistance should be given homesteaders and approved H. B. 79 for passage, setting rates of interest. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage of H. B. 71, prohibiting members of boards of supervisors acting

as attorneys in criminal cases, etc. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage of H. B. 73, relating to the appointment and removal of district magistrates as amended by committee. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommends passage of H. B. 74, relating to supreme and circuit court clerks, as amended by committee. Approved.

Public lands committee recommending that H. B. 75 be referred to the judiciary committee. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 77, amending sections 2932 and 2933, B. L., be tabled. Approved.

Public lands committee recommended passage of H. B. 80, declaring certain lands at Waimea as a public park. Approved.

Public lands committee recommended passage of H. B. 86, relating to geographical limits of city of Hilo. Approved.

Printing committee reported that H. B. 81 and 87 were printed and ready for distribution. Approved.

Printing committee reported that H. B. 115 and 117 were ready for distribution. Approved.

Rules committee reported that it would introduce an amendment to rule 35, relating to duties of journal committee for correction of journal. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 104, relating to recovery of judgment in actions brought for wages, be tabled. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommends adoption of S. C. R. No. 3, relating to land leased to John Meeb by Kamehameha III, 1839, and recognizing equities. Approved.

Health and police committee recommended passage of H. J. R. No. 3, requesting Honolulu Rapid Transit Company to move trolley poles to safe distances from track, the company having consented. Approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

H. R. 69, by Kawewehi, that \$4250 be inserted in appropriation bill for purchase of pipe line and water for supplying Waimea homesteads, South Koloa, Hawaii. Passed to appropriation bill.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Chief Clerk O'Sullivan giving notice that the Governor had signed H. B. 15, 21, 47 and 40.

From senate clerk transmitting S. B. 37, after passing third reading.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 42 with substitute section for financial report by auditor to supervisors quarterly.

From Private Secretary Medcalf transmitting report of the commission on stamp duties and licenses. Report referred to printing committee.

From Chief Clerk O'Sullivan giving notice that the Governor had signed H. B. 38, making additional appropriations for use of board of health.

From "Jim Krow," suggesting that appropriation be made to supply boiled water in sprinkling carts to lodging houses during cholera scare. Waste-basket.

PETITION.

By residents in vicinity of Punchbowl, Miller and Luso streets and Kinua lane, for appropriation of \$500 for widening Kinua lane.

Eighteenth Day.

BILLS.

Introduced. H. B. 136.—To repeal act 148, S. L. 1909, relating to protection of deer on Molekai.—Cook.

For Second Reading.

H. B. 108.—To provide assistance for discharged prisoners, and amending chapter 110, B. L., by adding new section.—Towse. To police committee.

H. B. 109.—To amend sections 7 and 26 of act 119, S. L. 1907, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.—Afonso. To finance committee.

H. B. 111.—To amend section 1793, chapter 119, R. L., and providing for juror's fee of \$3 a day.—Makekahu. To judiciary committee.

H. B. 119.—Appropriation bill to provide for public improvements.—Rice. To financial committee.

H. B. 123.—To provide public loans for the county of Hawaii through bonds, not exceeding \$650,000.—Moanui. To finance committee.

H. B. 124.—To provide for construction of new wharf and shed at Napoopoo, Island of Hawaii, and appropriating \$18,000 therefor.—Makokau. To finance committee.

H. B. 125.—To provide separate government physician to each district of North and South Kona and to regulate their pay.—Makekahu. To health committee.

H. B. 126.—To appropriate for the purpose of defraying expenses of repairing and construction of stone embankment of Waimea River.—Sheldon. To finance committee.

S. B. 26.—To authorize the appointment of sanitary commission for Honolulu.—Judd. To health committee.

Passed Third Reading.

H. B. 8.—To amend Session Laws of 1905 and 1909, relating to the appointments and duties of deputy sheriffs, as amended. Passed.

H. B. 42, as amended by senate.—To provide for financial reports of the city and county of Honolulu and other counties. To conference committee.

H. B. 70.—To regulate the rate of interest due, or about to become due, by persons acquiring, or who have acquired, homesteads. Passed.

H. B. 71.—Prohibiting members of boards of supervisors from acting as attorneys in criminal cases, etc. Passed.

H. B. 72.—Relating to appointment and removal of district magistrates. Passed.

H. B. 74.—Relating to the appointment, removal and duties of supreme and circuit court clerks. Passed.

H. B. 80.—To declare certain public lands at Waimea, Kauai, as a public park. Passed.

H. B. 86.—To provide for the geographical limits of Hilo, as amended. Passed.

COMMUNICATIONS. From printing committee, reporting H. B. 108, 109, 111, 119, 123, 124, 125 and 126 as ready for distribution. Approved.

Accounts and public expenditures tabling of H. B. 8, providing for in-

vestigation of accounts, on account of time necessary. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage of H. B. 80, relating to uniform element, as amended. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage of H. B. 95, relating to records and certificates of marriage. Approved.

Committee on rules reported it will introduce an amendment to rule 35, providing for correction of certain errors in house journal. Approved.

RESOLUTION.

H. R. 70.—By Huddy, reserving hall of house of representatives for sole use of legislators, subject to decision of Governor. Laid on table temporarily.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From clerk of senate, notifying house of appointment of conference committee on H. C. R. No. 5.

From E. A. Mott-Smith, acknowledging receipt of notice of appointment made by journal committee.

From E. A. Mott-Smith, as secretary of Territory, requesting list of clerks of committees of house, with salaries attached.

NINETEENTH DAY. BILLS.

Introduced. H. B. 137.—To amend Act 39, S. L. 1905, providing for increase in pay of deputy sheriff of Koloa from \$900 to \$1200.—Sheldon.

H. B. 138.—To better define liability of employers to employees in certain cases—for damages.—Yates. To Second Reading.

H. B. 118.—To amend Act 39, S. L. 1905, errating counties within Territory and providing for appointment of officers. Rickard. To judiciary committee.

H. B. 120.—Providing, in part, for commission form of government by amending and repealing sections of Act 118, S. L. 1907. Archer. To judiciary committee.

H. B. 121.—To amend Sections 1781 and 1782, R. L., relating to the summoning of jurors. Kawewehi. To police committee.

H. B. 123.—To provide a hospital in the district of North Kohala, Hawaii, Makekahu. To health committee.

Passed Third Reading. H. B. No. 2.—To amend Section 39, Act 118, S. L. 1907, by setting a schedule of salaries for city and county officers as amended. Passed.

H. B. No. 9.—To amend Section 28, Act 39, S. L. 1905, by increasing salary of deputy sheriff of district of Puna from \$720 to \$960 a year. Passed.

H. B. 89.—Defining the act of embezzling by officers of Territory. Passed.

H. B. 99.—Providing that certificate of marriage shall be prima facie evidence of such marriage in any county. Passed.

Concur.

In amendment by senate to H. B. 69, limiting time for cashing warrants on territorial treasury.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Printing committee reported H. B. 118, 120, 121 and 123, ready for distribution. Approved.

Health and police committee recommended changing title of H. J. R. No. 3, to H. C. R., relating to moving of trolley poles by Rapid Transit company. Approved.

Finance committee recommended passage of S. B. 33, making additional appropriation for Kapolani Girls' Home, be passed with increase from \$5000 to \$10,000. Approved.

Finance committee recommended passage of H. B. 30, relating to licenses for dealers in second hand goods. Approved.

Health committee recommended passage of H. B. 88, prohibiting taking of fish with nets in Honolulu harbor. Approved.

Committee on Agriculture recommended passage of H. B. 91, continuing exemption of certain industries from taxation. Approved.

Finance committee recommended that H. B. 102, relating to licenses, be tabled. Approved.

Finance committee recommended passage of H. B. 108, to appropriate money for relief of claim of Hilo Electric Light Company. Approved.

Finance committee recommended that H. B. 105, exempting fathers of six children or more from payment of certain taxes, be tabled. Approved.

Health committee recommended passage of H. B. 121, relating to summons of jurors. Approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

H. B. 71.—By Sheldon, that \$6000 be appropriated to straighten the drain canal in Nawiliwili Valley, Lihue, Kauai. Adopted, to be taken up with appropriation bill.

H. R. 72.—By Yates, instructing committee on education to report plan for simplifying primary instruction. Referred to education committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Chief Engineer C. H. Thurston, of city fire department, inviting house to witness an exhibition drill at headquarters, Saturday, at 2:30 o'clock. Accepted.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 27, as amended by senate. Amendment refused sanction.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 78, as amended, relating to uniformity of legislation.

From Chief Clerk O'Sullivan announcing Governor had signed H. B. 23, relating to sidewalks.

From clerk of senate transmitting S. B. 45, which passed third reading in senate.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. No. 4, after passing third reading in senate.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 25 as passed third reading in senate.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 69, as amended by senate.

From clerk of senate notifying house of appointment of Senators Judd, Robinson and Hewitt as committee on conference over H. B. 42.

From clerk of senate giving notice that H. J. R. No. 4 had been tabled in senate on March 1.

PERSISTENT COLDS.

There is no reason why a cold should hang on for weeks, or until some chronic throat or lung trouble is developed, and it will not if you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. By its remarkable cures of colds that remedy has from a small beginning acquired a world-wide sale and use. You may know that a remedy that has constantly grown in favor and popularity for almost forty years has more than ordinary merit. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BRIGHT HOPES IN CLOSED DEAL NEXT CONGRESS BY WIRELESS

GOOD PROSPECT OF PASSING SUSPENSION MEASURE NEXT TIME.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

At yesterday's meeting of the chamber of commerce a letter from George McK. McClellan, the chamber of commerce representative in Washington, was read, bearing upon the proposed eastwise suspension measure, the writer declaring that there was no hope for its passage this year, but excellent chances in the next session. His letter, dated February 20, says:

"Confirming my previous letter would state that all possibility of securing action on the Coastwise Suspension Bill at this session of congress has now vanished.

BILLBOARD REGULATION TO COME BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE IN SHAPE OF PROPOSED BILL

After almost two years of inactivity, the Central Improvement Club has had new life infused into it and a meeting was held last night. The scope of the body was enlarged, and it now intends to take in all the associations that can work in with it in any way at all.

One of the most important matters which were dealt with was the proposed clearing away of the billboard nuisance. E. A. Berndt of the merchants' association announced the fact that that body had the matter under consideration and had been working on it for some time, and now hoped that they had the end of the trouble well in sight.

New officials were elected, and the matter of carrying out the work of improving the town was thoroughly dealt with. The officials are: President, E. A. Berndt; vice-president, B. von Damm; secretary, W. J. Cooper; treasurer, J. L. McLean; executive committee, B. S. Hosmer, S. Mahelona and Daniel Logan. The representation from each club has been increased to five, and the committees to deal with the various matters which crop up are the standing, public improvement and legislature. The names of those to act on the committees was left in the hands of the president. All meetings of the club will be held quarterly, unless a call from the chair is made.

Tenement Houses.
The matter of tenement houses again came before the committee and a long discussion followed. The act, which they were instrumental in getting brought into force, precludes the building of any tenements near a public school; at least this is how it has been interpreted. As a result there have been a number of unsightly buildings put up in close proximity to some of the private schools and the legislature committee is to try and have the act altered to include these schools in the protected zone as well. The intention of the committee in the first place was to prevent having the tenements built near any kind of schools at all.

A public meeting is to be called very shortly to deal with the matter and invitations are to be sent to several of the trust companies who are offenders in this respect, and who were especially mentioned last night. The matter will then be more thoroughly gone into.

Building Regulations.
This matter was brought up and after some discussion was left in the hands of the legislative committee to deal with. The meeting was in favor of doing something in this respect and are anxious to find out how best their views can be carried out.

Beautifulizing the Town.
To urge residents to clean up the downtown part of the city and do away with the fences round private residences were also matters decided upon, while, as a side line, the matter of sidewalks came up for discussion. The idea is to have all the streets in the center of the town cleaned up of the trash and rubbish with which they are now littered and have the place made generally respectable.

To the legislative committee has been left the matter of the sidewalk trouble to contend with. The members are to try to get a measure passed which will in some way straighten out the tangle which exists between the territorial powers and those of the county. At the present time no one seems to have direct charge of the affair and the sidewalk conditions are becoming disgraceful. Every committee that made a report brought out the same facts and they were all agreed that something should be done to have the matter attended to.

A One-Sided Law.
When the matter of fences came up for discussion a new light was thrown on the subject by Byron O. Clark. Under the regulations which exist at the present time matters in regard to fencing are slightly mixed. "At the present time," he told them, "if cattle stray on to your unimproved land then you can take action against the owner, but if they happen to get into your garden, which comes under the heading of improved land, then you are powerless to act."

This is a state of things which makes it useless to try and receive any redress of the fence nuisance and a special committee of three is to be appointed to take charge of the matter and bring it before the legislature.

To Control Billboards.
The meeting was dead against the present unsightly billboards which disfigure the town. After discussion, C. H. Dickey moved "That it is resolved that the improvement club recommend to the legislature that they pass a law prohibiting the use of billboards outside the fire lines of Honolulu, or any other city which may make fire limits. Also that the written authority must be secured of all those interested owners of real estate within a thousand feet of the proposed board."

The president said that the merchants' association had been in communication with several cities on the mainland for some time past, and that a special committee was at work on the subject of legislation. They had drafted a law which they thought would have the desired effect and which they intended placing before the legislature. Finally it was decided that the legislative committee should work in with the merchants' association on the matter.

The Kaimuki and Kaahumanu improvement clubs brought up the matter of having a ten-minute service established on the car line through their districts, and the matter was left in the hands of the committee.

Wide Powers Given in Bill to Supervisors Over Corporations.
With no comment, and only the declaration by Representative Ed. Towse that he was introducing the bill by request and wanted it shown so on the records, H. B. No. 134 was introduced and referred to the printing committee yesterday after passing first reading by title.

Few if any of the representatives realized what the bill meant or what would happen if it passed, but there is likely to be some fireworks before it is sent to the Governor.

The bill authorizes the boards of supervisors or legislative bodies in the various counties to secure information from public service and utility corporations, partnerships, companies or firms, as to the details of their businesses.

The legislative bodies of cities or counties, are authorized to fix rates of compensation charged by public service corporations operating under any kind of a franchise and engaged in any kind of public service, including transportation, or the furnishing of light, water, heat or power. Another clause brings telephone companies into the category.

The corporations are to be required to file annually a detailed statement of their business for the preceding year, gross cash receipts, amount of money expended for property purchase, improvement or maintenance, plant or equipment. It is provided that there shall be no discrimination between patrons, and a clause provides for complaints.

Any violation of the franchise terms or orders of the boards of supervisors is to be followed by forfeiture of the franchise, this being emphatically provided for, and the supervisors are to be spurred on to their duty by a provision that any supervisorial board which fails or refuses to carry out the terms of the bill may be removed from office on the suit of any interested person.

SICK IN JANUARY; IS SICKER NOW

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Ballinger has resigned on the ground of illness. The resignation is dated January 19 and has been accepted by the President in a letter expressing confidence and scoring Ballinger's detractors, Walter L. Fisher of Chicago, will succeed him.

In 1910 the Casard Company carried across the Atlantic 26,148 first-class passengers, 29,511 second and 129,076 third, the respective increases over the previous year being 2246, 800 and 13,056. The first-class passengers constitute a record for the company.

OLDS MUST PAY HEAVY PENALTY

CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON GIRL COSTS HIM FIVE YEARS IN JAIL

Five years at hard labor is the penalty which Edward Olds will pay for the "Saturday night racket," as his attorney called it yesterday before Judge Cooper, that sentence being imposed on him for a criminal assault on a girl under age about three months ago.

Yesterday saw the end of a two days' trial of Olds, together with James Evans and Isaac Aho. The jury, after being out several hours, reported a mistrial as concerned Evans and Aho, but found Olds guilty.

Despite a plea for leniency, on the ground that he was "only a boy and not a regular criminal," made by Attorney Andrade, Judge Cooper handed down one of the warmest "roasts" if such an unjudicial term is permitted, that has ever been given in that courtroom.

The case against the three boys—one of whom, however, James Evans, a negro, has reached man's estate—shocked the entire community some time ago, when it was reported that they had assaulted three girls, after carrying them, gagged, from the sidewalk back of the Art Theater to the half-built auditorium.

They were tried separately on a more serious charge and acquitted, or rather Evans was, and the cases against the others not pressed, as they were the same in effect. They were then arrested and charged with a minor charge, carrying a maximum penalty of five years. It was the maximum which Olds received yesterday.

"I have found it difficult," said Judge Cooper, "to sit through these two trials and suppress my personal feelings as a judge should, but I believe I have done so. The testimony of the witness [referring to the assaulted girl] is apparently correct, although she made several misstatements. I do not want it thought that in imposing sentence I am dealing out vengeance on this defendant because he is the only one convicted. I do not think there are any extenuating circumstances in this case."

"I consider it unfortunate that he was acquitted under the previous charge. The laws of the land are particularly aimed to protect young females from just such terrible experiences as this. I think the maximum penalty is none too much. I sentence the defendant to five years in prison at hard labor."

Andrade gave notice of a motion for a new trial, after taking exception to the verdict. He also asked the court whether he would continue to try the other two men after making the statement that he had, and while Judge Cooper maintained that he was not disqualified by hearing the case, he afterwards admitted that his feelings, as expressed in his statement, might influence him in imposing sentence and assigned the case to the second or third judge.

TWO MORE DEATHS FROM THE CHOLERA

Two more deaths and one more suspected case developed yesterday in the cholera situation, but as all three were among the contacts in quarantine, the real situation is not changed a particle and the board of health's assurance that the "end is near" is strengthened.

Mary Hoopala Keala, the grandmother of the Perry girls, and Evelyn Makiki, a sister, are dead. The first named was about sixty-five years of age and the second was eighteen years. They were both contacts with the Makino cases, the two little babies who died last week, as is the suspected case now being watched.

Up to the present time there have been twenty-two cases and nineteen deaths.

MAKEKAU KILLS THE VACCINATION BILL

The pet vaccination bill of the house of representatives is dead. Makekau, the statesman of Hawaii county has done the deed. The bill was reported favorably by the committee in the senate yesterday with a few minor amendments relating to "scarifiers." The only scarifier thing in the senate, however, was Makekau.

Makekau discussed at length the fear and trembling that would seize the native Hawaiians when they learned of this bill, which he declared was only for the purpose of making it cheaper for the doctors.

SCRAP ON OVER BANKING BILL

FOUR TRUST COMPANIES TAKE A COMBINED WHACK AT THE MEASURE

Financial personalities were rife in the senate chamber yesterday afternoon when the ways and means committee of the upper chamber held a public hearing on the Brown Banking Bill which seeks to extend the business of banking companies to some of the points now monopolized by the trust companies.

The trust companies were there in force to meet and beat the bill if possible. Senator Cecil Brown, father of the bill, and E. Tenney Peck, championed the cause of the measure against the onslaughts of representatives of all the trust companies of the city.

Others present included W. A. Kinney and J. R. Galt, representing the Hawaiian Trust Company; ex-Governor George R. Carter, who, though an officer of the Hawaiian Trust, stated that he was there as an individual; R. H. Trent, of the Trent Trust Company, R. W. Shingle and W. R. Castle, representing the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, and Robert R. Reidford, manager of the Bishop Trust Company.

Brown made the first speech of the afternoon in advocacy of his measure and was answered by W. A. Kinney who compared the proposed law with the existing law and other laws in other States, principally the banking act of California.

He referred to what he termed the loose construction of the new bill and stated that he did not believe the bill provided enough safeguards for the public. He mentioned a recent incident where he said the control of \$250,000 had been taken away from Hawaiian corporations and placed in the hands of a Massachusetts trust company.

The discussion narrowed down at once without heating around the bush to the point that the trust companies didn't want the banks' business extended and the banks were jealous of their near relations, the trust companies. The point was so evident, or at least appeared so, that both parties hastened to arise simultaneously and deny it.

Kinney stated that he was not there antagonizing that sort of legislation but he spoke only for a firmer and more strict banking law. Attention was also called to the laxity of banking examination and the examination of trust companies. Senator Fairchild, chairman of the committee, stated that he had been furnished with a list of the last examinations by Treasurer Conkling and there seems to be some legislation in the air concerning this point also.

Carter arose and asked Brown as quickly as he could whether the First American Savings Bank, of which Senator Brown is an officer, would have any objection to the Hawaiian Trust Company doing a banking business.

"Certainly not," answered Brown sympathically. Tenney Peck then took the floor and jumped on the "trust" force with both feet. He stated that Kinney's remarks regarding the loose construction of the bill applied with equal force to the trust company law.

"Look here," he said, bringing out a copy of the session laws which he had been fingering impatiently for half an hour. "This law says that the trust companies shall not do a general banking business and then goes ahead and gives them specific rights to do business confined everywhere else to banks only."

"They can receive deposits and pay out deposits on check, they can buy real estate and personal property and hold it for speculation and sell it whenever they want out of the trust company funds, they can buy stocks and bonds and sell with the market up or down just as they want, they can purchase and sell bills of exchange."

"Oh, no!" came a general chorus of denial from the trust corner.

"Eh?" exclaimed the speaker, getting ready for more hot action, "I bought a bill of exchange myself from a trust company last week."

There was a unanimous chorus of somewhat sheepish smiles in the trust company corner.

"I guess I made a mistake when I became party to that transaction," said Mr. Peck with a long face. "However," he added, with increased vigor, "gentlemen, this is not a grand jury."

"Well, we want all of the evidence we can get," suggested a member of the committee, but Tenney Peck went on with the list of the naughty things that trust companies could do that banks ought to have a monopoly on.

Shingle then retailed the history of the trust company law. "Mr. Galt there was the father and I was the mother of this bill," he stated, with the genial smile that he arranged for campaign purposes and which never came off, "in 1905. It passed the senate committee with an amendment in the second paragraph which related to a feature of the business."

ESCAPES TRIAL ON THE MAJOR CHARGE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
After many months of weary legal process, technicalities won out in the trial of Edward E. Lane yesterday before Judge Cooper in the criminal department of the circuit court. The court rendered a decision sustaining the demurrer interposed against the indictment by Douthitt & Coker, Lane's attorneys, and the defendant was discharged. He was taken back to the county jail where he is serving a year on the vagrancy charge which the city attorney first placed against him and which on a charge that might have resulted with one imposing a ten times greater penalty.

A plea in abatement was first entered, which took up a week of the court's time, ending with a grand turmoil of charges of grand jury members violating their oaths, near-impeachment proceedings against City Attorney Cathcart, vindication for the former and humble pie for the latter.

After Judge Cooper ruled that the grand jury had jurisdiction in the case at the time it had returned the indictment and had no prejudice against the defendant, the demurrer, which has just been sustained, was interposed.

The decision yesterday probably ends for once and all the attempts of the police department and the "fighting grand jury" to see what they believed was justice done against the desires of the city attorney.

QUICK RESULTS.
An ordinary attack of diarrhoea may be cured by a single dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Only in the most severe cases is a second or third dose required. Try it. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

JOHN HUGHES ON DIRECT PRIMARY

Editor Advertiser:—I read with a great deal of pleasure your editorial in this morning's Advertiser on the direct primary. To me your arguments in favor of it are as sound, logical and convincing as any criticisms of those who oppose it are temperate and mild. That a primary law is an almost imperative necessity, if we want clean politics and government by the people, is known to every man who takes an active, unselfish interest in political affairs.

The writer, either as a delegate or a candidate, has taken part in every Republican convention that has been held in this city since annexation, and hence is in a position to state that trickery and logrolling predominated in all of them. Seventy-five per cent of the delegates attending conventions are merely pawns on the political chess-board, and as for the average independent intelligent voter, he has no more to say as to who shall or who shall not be nominated than an African Hottentot. Under our present system he is deprived of his common rights by the glamour of power and subserviency of political tools.

The adoption of primary laws all over these United States and their advocacy by the brightest, best and ablest of our public men, whilst their opponents, with few notable exceptions, are to be found only amongst those who derive place and power from the present political system, should be to all a convincing proof of their worth and utility.

The supporters of a primary law do not claim that it is a panacea for all the ills of the body politic, nor do they claim that it is perfect, any more than that any other law is not perfect, but they do claim that it is a progressive measure, a vast improvement over our present boss caucus and convention system, and that it is in harmony with the times.

Under a primary law we will have real government by the people, and not by the few. We will have the substance, not the shadow. Under a primary law the boss and his minions retire to the political scrapheap, and the patriotic citizen, whose only aim is his country's welfare, comes to his own.

A primary law takes politics out of the slums and darkness, and places it in the sunlight.

Three times the Republican party incorporated in its platform a primary law, and three times the candidates of that party raised their right arms, and without hesitation, evasion or reservation, pledged themselves to support it, and yet again there seems a hesitancy amongst some members—a desire, perhaps, to postpone—which has a tendency to leave the impression that some, in their eagerness to serve the people, forgot to study the platform.

Archer's county bill, the direct primary and a bill placing the police force under civil service rules are measures that, according to my lights, deserve and should have the support of every man who stands for progress and clean politics.

Archer's bill, I believe, is not only founded on sound business principles, but what is perhaps of equal if not greater importance, "under it the people rule." A majority of the voters elects the supervisors, and a majority of the supervisors transacts the people's business. If this is not real representative government, what is?

The contention that Archer's bill, without the initiative, referendum and recall, would complicate and make political conditions worse instead of better, is simply a surmise.

The initiative and referendum will come in due time, when there is a demand for them, which is not now. As to the recall, I question its utility now or in the future. With a good primary law, having complete knowledge of the character and capability of candidates for office, it would seem almost impossible for unworthy men to be elected. The recall would mean the door for any man whose name is on the ballot as a candidate for office, and in such a case, the recall would be a mere formality.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record March 1, 1911.
M. Branco to H. S. Richard. Rel
John T. Baker to Annie Richard. D
Jose R. Coelho Jr and wf to W. G. Scott. M
Emmeline K. Lyman et al to Hana Warren. D
Hana O. Warren et al to T. K. Lala-ken. M
Von Hamm-Young Co Ltd to J. C. Cohen. Rel
George S. Wells to Parker E. Cummings et al. Rel
William K. Nestley to Territory of Hawaii. D
Kawai and hb to Honokaa Sugar Co. M
Kiba (k) to Sarah White. M
Frank E. Colby and wf to H. Waterhouse Tr. Co Ltd Tr. M
Fidelia M. Lyons by Trs to Mariano J. Borges. Rel
Lillian K. Thompson to Emmeline M. Magoon. D
J. Yamamoto to Olan Sugar Co. Ltd. CM
Robert M. Kanehali to Pokana (k). D
Fanny Strauch and hb to Hirotsuchi Nakata. D
Trent Trust Co Ltd Tr to Kaimuki Land Co Ltd. D

Entered of Record March 2, 1911.
H. Waterhouse Tr. Co Ltd, Tr, to Western & Haw Invt Co Ltd. AM
Kalaianamoku and hb to E. K. Nanasua. D
Eiji Kase to S. C. Stillard. Tr. D
Vincent E. Pangelino to Union Loan & Savings Assn of H. Ltd. M
San Ant Port Ben Socy of H. Ltd to Martin J. Condon. Rel
Entered of Record, March 3, 1911.
Cecil Brown, Tr, to Margaret K. Kaakau. D
Etha D. Duckworth and hb to Muti Bid and Loan Socy of H. Ltd. D
Oahu College by Trs to James G. Dougherty. D

Entered of Record March 4, 1911.
Hatada Matzoo to Hilo Mercantile Co Ltd. CM
Manuel J. Bettencourt and wf to A. M. Cabrinha Tr. D
Maria A. Bettencourt and hb to A. M. Cabrinha Tr. D
Francisco da Camara and wf to Cabrinha & Co. D
First Bank of Hilo Ltd to Emma-line K. Lyman et al. Rel
Josi A. M. Pacheco to Joao A. Freitas. CM
Keann Kolobe and hb to John Fernandes. D
J. R. Daggett et al to James S. McCandless. D
Arthur Aiwohi to von Hamm-Young Co Ltd. CM

Arthur Aiwohi to August S. Dreier. CM
Julia May to T. B. Walker et al Tr. Rel
G. L. Samson to A. H. Dondero. Par Rel
A. H. Dondero to Le Roy M. Edwards. D
Emma M. Silva and hb to Trent Trust Co Ltd. M
Leong Lee Shee to L. A. Kina. Rel
L. A. Kina to Chong Ying Hop. BS
A. H. Dondero et al by Tr to Ernest Machado. D
Agnes H. B. Judd by Atty to Ernest Machado. Par Rel
Court of Land Registration.
Henry Champion Brown and wf to J. B. Atherton Est. Ltd. D
Edith A. Healy Brown and hb to J. B. Atherton Est. Ltd. D

Algerine Ahead of Time.
According to advices received by the British consul, R. G. E. Forster, the British sloop-of-war Algerine will arrive here from Fanning on Sunday. The vessel will remain long enough to coal and taken on supplies and will then sail for Vancouver. The Algerine is a small vessel of only 950 tons and carries a few four-inch guns. She has been engaged in patrol duty in the northern seas, and lately has been on a cruise to British isles to southward.

"IN A BAD WAY"

Many a Honolulu Reader Will Feel Grateful for This Information.

When your back gives out; Becomes lame, weak or aching; When urinary troubles set in, Your kidneys are "in a bad way," Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will cure you.

Here is good evidence to prove it. W. W. Goddalen, Sr., 711 1/2 E. Marshall street, Richmond, Va., says: "I have tried all kinds of kidney medicines and have spent quite a sum of money for doctor's treatment, but I have received more benefit from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills than from all the other preparations put together. I was badly afflicted with kidney and bladder complaint. My back ached constantly and was so lame that I could hardly attend to my work at times. I could neither stoop nor lift at times. I could not walk without having pains through my kidneys, and if I made a quick movement or a mis-step it was sure to cause a sharp stitch. No position I assumed was comfortable, and I suffered greatly from backache and dizzy spells. The kidney secretions were unnatural and contained sediment. My feet and limbs swelled to almost twice their natural size, and it seemed as if needles were being stuck into them. At one time I was confined to my bed for three months, and it was while in that miserable condition that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were brought to my attention. A supply was procured and in a short time after I began taking it, I felt much better. I continued taking it until I was well, and was soon able to go back to work, being in better health than I had known for years. I have since kept Doan's Backache Kidney Pills on hand, and whenever I have had the opportunity, I have recommended them." (Statement given July 23, 1907.)

A Lasting Effect.
On June 12, 1909, Mr. Goddalen said: "I willingly corroborate every word of the testimonial I gave in 1907, in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This remedy gave me complete and permanent relief."

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.

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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.

The Bill in Brief.

Mr. Paxton stated that the attorney for the legislative committee, Charles P. Hemenway, would speak on the act and discuss the various amendments. Mr. Hemenway said, in part: "This bill is the administration tax bill in its amended form, providing that the property taxes shall go to the counties and the income tax to the Territory. Its general features are as follows: "The present taxation divisions are maintained, with the exception that they are designated according to the present county or city and county names. "Tax assessors are to be appointed, and may be removed by the treasurer with the approval of the Governor, this provision being practically as at present, except that it is not necessary to prove an assessor to be incompetent or corrupt before he may be removed. "The basis of property taxation remains as at present and is the 'full cash value' of the property. The method of assessment is materially changed and is the following: The board of supervisors in each county is required to prepare an estimate of the net amount, after deducting revenues from other sources, required, first, for current expenses of the county; second, for permanent improvements, and, third, for interest and sinking fund payments on county bonds. These estimates are to be transmitted to the assessor of the division. The assessor of the Territory is required to prepare and transmit to the assessor an estimate of the amount required by the Territory to meet payments due from the county to the Territory for school, interest, sinking fund and other purposes, including the cost of assessing and collecting taxes. "From these estimates the assessor determines the rate per cent at which property shall be taxed for each of the foregoing purposes during the year, using as a basis the aggregate value of the property as assessed for the preceding year. If the estimates for current expenses and permanent improvements, taken together, call for a tax in excess of two-thirds of one per cent, then the assessor reduces the rate for these purposes so that it shall not exceed two-thirds of one per cent. "To the rate required for current expenses and permanent improvements the assessor shall add whatever rate may be necessary to raise funds to meet interest and sinking fund payments on county bonds and payments due the Territory for school, interest, sinking fund or other purposes. The sum of the rates so fixed is made the rate for the ensuing year. "Property utilized in the business of transmitting intelligence by electricity or otherwise, or in transporting passengers, mail or freight, is subject to taxation at the same rate as fixed for the city and county of Honolulu, the proceeds of which tax are to go to the Territory. "The present law providing for the division of the income and property tax between the Territory and the counties is repealed, and a new section added, providing for the disposition of the property tax. "This section, summarized, provides for the payment of road, cart, drag, automobile, etc., taxes into a special account to the credit of the district where collected. "Other personal taxes go to the treasurer of each county. "Out of the property taxes the treasurer of the Territory shall first retain enough in a special account to meet the sums due the Territory for school, interest, sinking or other purposes, and is required to pay the balance from time to time over to the treasurer of each county. The county treasurer is required to keep in special accounts, first, the sum necessary to meet interest and sinking fund payments on county bonds, and, second, the amount necessary for permanent improvements, which sums cannot be used for any other purposes. "Certain laws are repealed in order to make the plan workable. This is the only bill which will be required to accomplish the object of separating completely the source of revenue of the counties from those of the Territory along the suggested lines."

Twelve-Year Fight. J. P. Cooke was in perfect sympathy with the proposed amendments. He was very much opposed to any measure looking toward the increase of property taxes over one per cent. "We have fought for over twelve years," he said, "to keep this down to one per cent. If we let it go to even one and one-fourth in time it may go to one and one-fourth and so on." Mr. Cooke then offered the resolution quoted above.

ABE RUEF NOW NO. 24,911, IN STRIPES. SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—This morning, convict No. 24,911, formerly known as Attorney Abe Ruef of San Francisco, will march from his cell at San Quentin and take his place in the jail mill, where he will commence to serve his labor term of fourteen years. Ruef was taken to the penitentiary from the county jail yesterday, was photographed, shaved and cropped, measured and numbered and given his suit of stripes.

BANANA WAR IN NICARAGUA. NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—A banana war similar to that of two years ago is waging in eastern Nicaragua, according to advices received here. Within the last sixty days the price of bananas has jumped from 32 cents gold to 48 cents, and other advances are expected. New Orleans, New York, Mobile, Houston and Galveston are interested in the market.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis U. S. & C.

KEEP TAXES DOWN TO ONE PER CENT

Demand Business Men of the City With One Voice.

NO COUNTY BONDS

Representative Gathering Hears Straight Talks.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Whereas, A bill is now pending in the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, designated as Senate Bill No. 36 and entitled, "An Act relating to personal, income and property taxes and the disposition of the proceeds thereof, amending certain laws and repealing others"; and

Whereas, The joint committee, appointed from the three organizations represented at this meeting, have had said bill under consideration and have proposed certain amendments thereto, and

Whereas, It is of great importance to the business interests of this Territory that the present property tax rate be maintained at a maximum; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association of Honolulu and the trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, in joint meeting duly assembled, do hereby approve of said bill, only on condition that the said proposed amendments thereto are adopted, as indicated on the printed copies of said bill submitted at this meeting and made a part of this resolution.—Offered by J. P. Cooke for legislative committee of chamber of commerce.

Amended by George R. Carter as follows: I offer as an amendment to the resolution that the form of any law or bill making a change in the method of taxation be so arranged that first consideration in any estimate be given to interest and sinking fund, if any, by both Territory and county, in preference to current expense and permanent improvements.

Whereas, Certain bills have been introduced in the legislature, now in session, providing for construction of roads, wharves, etc., to be paid for with funds out of current revenues and county bond issues; and

Whereas, The business interests represented at this meeting are strongly opposed to the issue of any bonds for such purposes other than territorial bonds; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association of Honolulu and the trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, in meeting duly assembled this day, do hereby oppose the policy of providing funds for internal improvements by the issuance of county bonds or current revenues; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of said organizations do hereby favor the general plan of providing funds for such purposes, as far as the same may be absolutely necessary, by the issuance of territorial bonds; provided that the several counties shall repay to the Territory interest and sinking fund charges on account of such bonds as are issued for local or county purposes, and further that the expenditure of any and all funds realized from the sale of such bonds be made under the supervision and control of a resident commission on each island to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate, and to consist of five members and of which the superintendent of public works and the chairman of the respective boards of supervisors will be ex officio members.—Offered by E. E. Paxton for legislative committee of the chamber of commerce.

In joint session, representatives of the chamber of commerce, planters' association and the merchants' association passed the above resolutions yesterday afternoon, in connection with the administration tax measure, known as senate bill 36, under discussion. The meeting was one of the largest gatherings of representatives of the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the community ever held, and while the resolutions were passed unanimously, there was considerable discussion, particularly with reference to the counties and their ability to expend their revenue properly.

One of the principal points of opposition of ex-Governor Carter to the first resolution, which, however, was passed with his amendment, was that the Territory's credit should be guarded vigilantly, and that above all things there should be no loopholes for the credit of the Territory to be assailed in the marts which bought its bonds.

The meeting was presided over by Oscar White, president of the merchants' association, with Secretary H. P. Wood of the chamber of commerce acting as secretary. Those present included W. B. Castle, E. Faxon Bishop, E. D. Tenney, W. A. Bowen, T. Olive Davies, Ernest Wadsworth, Charles F. Hemenway, J. P. Cooke, E. E. Paxton, Robert Catton, Wm. Hopper, P. L. Dodge, C. C. von Hamm, George R. Carter, J. W. Waldron, Richard Ivers, Senator Judd, Representatives Kelloni, Williamson and Ed. Tows, Senator Fairchild, Charles Bon, George Cooke, General Sauer, M. Braseh, W. H. Babbitt, J. A. Kennedy, F. Klump, A. Lewis Jr., D. P. R. Isenberg, T. H. Petrie, D. W. Anderson, J. F. Steiner, Frank Bever, H. F. Wiseman, B. F. Dillingham, John McCandless, W. O. Smith,

SENATORS FUSSING OVER THE POI BILL

SUPERVISORS GET TANGLED UP IN DISCUSSION OF THE MEASURE.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The almost beautiful unanimity with which the house passed the two dollars a day for public laborers bill in spite of minority protests was not duplicated in the senate when the upper chamber measure dealing with the same subject came up to be passed on third reading.

There have been three and possibly four (it has been impossible to keep track of them all) of these same bills introduced into the legislature since the session began seventeen days ago. It is one of this year's grand political stunts. Everyone wants to wander before the electorate next year, or that portion of it which labors on the roads, and the road department comes close to being the government in campaign times, and say, while striking a heroic pose, "I did it."

No one hopes that the bills will go through. They are universally acknowledged to be grandstand bills and most of their begotten hope to see them killed before they get far.

Chillingworth was the Boros who raised the storm in the senate over the bill yesterday. He has announced several times since the session began that for form's sake there ought to be more ginger in the sessions of the upper house. He has repeatedly tried to inject some of this necessary adjunct to lively legislation before. This time he succeeded.

He demanded the production of the letters written to the committee reporting on the bill, which, as the committee mentioned in its report, all agreed in knocking the measure. The committee found its champion in Cecil Brown who declared that the committee communications were not a part of the senate records and did not have to be produced.

Chillingworth then announced that the supervisors had been loud in their praises of the measure in the grill sidewalk discussions. He said he was taking a neutral stand on the matter but wanted to know where the supervisors were getting off at. He accused them of playing politics and was himself accused of playing politics by Brown.

Finally Makekau, who never did but two things in his life did one of them at this critical juncture. He moved that the bill be tabled until April 16. Chillingworth, who was getting deeper and deeper in his element glared at Makekau in rank disgust and President Knudsen put the motion.

The Waikiki side of the senate, which is earning a reputation for always voting in one way, voted aye. The motion lost, notwithstanding.

Just as Chillingworth was returning to the arena with a scientific vivisection of the political motives of naughty supervisors Fairchild arose and moved the bill back into the ways and means committee which had got hold of another bill just like it and wanted to report on them, like twins.

All around and on both sides, every one in getting a good store of political capital out of the bill for the next campaign and are not hurting anybody except the feelings of the road laborers who are suffering from suspense.

For the use of banks there has been invented an automatic camera which photographs checks in minutes on a roll of film at a rate of about 1000 an hour.

BABY'S SCALP ALL CRUSTED OVER

With Eczema That Broke Out when Three Months Old—Burned and Itched So She Could Not Sleep—Chance of Cure Seemed Slight.

CURE BY CUTICURA EASY AND COMPLETE

"Our little daughter, when three months old, began to break out on the head and we had the best doctors to treat her, but they did not do her any good. They said she had eczema. Her eyes became crossed from the disease and her scalp was a solid scale all over. The burning and itching was so severe that she could not rest, day or night. We had about given up all hopes when we read an advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies. We at once got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent and followed directions carefully. After the first dose of the Cuticura Resolvent, we used the Cuticura Soap freely and applied the Cuticura Ointment. Then she began to improve rapidly and in two weeks the scale came off her head and new hair began to grow. In a very short time she was well. Her eyes were perfectly straight when she recovered and have been so ever since. She is now sixteen years of age and is a picture of health. We know the Cuticura Remedies cured her and have used them in our family ever since."

"We used the Cuticura Remedies about five weeks, regularly, and then we could not tell she had been effected with any disease. She suffered with burning and itching and had, scaly, dandruff-looking scales all over her head and in places on her body. We used no other treatments and found out that the Cuticura Remedies did for her. J. Fleh and Ella M. Fleh, Mt. Vernon, Ky., Oct. 12, 1909."

For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands; for eczema, rashes, itching and chafing and for the prevention of the same; as well as for the treatment of all kinds of itching of whatever nature, including insect bites and other uses which readily suggest themselves to women, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are indispensable. Cuticura Soap (24c) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (16c) to Heal It, and Cuticura Resolvent (50c) to Cure It. Complete directions for the use of these Remedies are given in the Cuticura Booklet, which is sent free to all who send for it. Write to the Cuticura Remedies Co., P. O. Box 103, Station A, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

PATRONS OF POI APPEAR PLEASED

Free Distribution Kept Up by Board of Health.

HOUSE CALLED DOWN

Health Committee Make Report With One on Mott-Smith.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

"The board of health is doing all it can without delay and your committee thinks it should be let alone to do its work. There have been too many resolutions coming into this house about poi, and without foundation for any of them."—Declaration before the legislature yesterday by J. H. Conroy, chairman of the health committee of the house of representatives.

Over seventy-five hundred pounds of poi is being distributed free every day to Hawaiians in this city by the board of health under a resolution by the legislature appropriating \$2000 out of the contingent fund for the expense, subject to the approval of the Governor. About one ton of poi a day is given out at each of the four stations, Kalihi, Palama, Moiliili and Kawaiahaeo Church.

At each place there is a health inspector representing the board of health, who is in charge of the operation, assisted by deputies of Mr. Rath, superintendent of the Palama settlement work, who is superintending the poi distribution.

At first the distribution was in the shape of sacks of poi of about ten pounds each, put up at the Kalihi factory, but such a great demand was immediately developed that the factory had no time to sack the poi and now it is being sent to the distributing points in barrels. Yesterday thirteen barrels of free poi were disposed of at the Kawaiahaeo Church, just Waikiki of the capital grounds. The day before fifteen barrels were emptied.

Distribution of Poi. From noon until three o'clock, the time during which the distribution takes place, there was a crowd about the doors of the little gymnasium on the church grounds, where the actual distribution takes place. A side door on the Ewa side was opened and about a score of the applicants were admitted at a time and their names taken. Then as their names were called each came forward and received a sack of poi from the barrel, and as each received his or her share they departed by the Waikiki entrance, thus avoiding confusion.

The idea was at first that only those who were suffering and could not afford to pay for their poi were to be supplied free, those having money to pay for what they got. But at Kawaiahaeo Church, in four days, only \$1.85 was taken in for the four tons distributed. Just 214 families received free poi at the church on Monday.

Desperate for Poi. The representatives of the health board are powerless to prevent well-to-do Hawaiians from getting free poi and thus depriving poor families of a share. "Say, didn't the legislature appropriate that money for poi?" asked one husky Hawaiian when he was remonstrated with for taking poi without paying for it.

"It's shame how everybody seems to think they are entitled to free poi because the legislature wanted to help the poor," remarked one of the health inspectors. A strange case in point is that of a Hawaiian employed in the United States customhouse at a good job. He insisted upon being given his poi, but the inspector finally got him to promise to pay ten cents a day, or about one cent a pound, for his poi, at the end of the month.

"But to tell the truth I doubt whether he will pay that \$3 a month when he is over," was remarked. Groups of Hawaiian boys, girls, men and young and old women stood and sat around in the church grounds yesterday awaiting their turn to be called to secure their allowance of poi. The moment it was received they boarded a car or walked to their homes. It is hinted that after getting an allowance at one distributing station some of the recipients go to another and thus get a double share.

To Open Poi Shops. But the distribution of free poi is likely to be curtailed very soon, as the legislature passed a resolution yesterday requesting the board of health to open the Chinese poi shops under supervision of the health department, and this will be done.

The health committee of the house made a report and submitted one to the legislature from President Mott-Smith, of the board of health, which was made a part of the report. The committee report was to the effect that the board of health was doing good work, that everything was satisfactory and that the board should not be interfered with or hampered in what it was doing.

Chairman Conroy spoke a few straight words to the representatives, telling of the tour of the health committee and how everything about the poi factory at Kalihi and the distributing stations was in the sanitary shape.

"The board of health is doing all it can, and without delay, and your committee thinks it should be let alone to do its work. There have been too many resolutions coming into the house about poi and without foundation for them," said Mr. Conroy.

The chairman also stated that a number of complaints had been investigated and in every one they were found to be without foundation. Then he moved that the report be approved, and this was done unanimously.

Report Made. The report submitted by the board of health was as follows: On the twenty-third day of February, 1911, two cases of Asiatic cholera, both Hawaiians, occurred in Honolulu near the corner of South and Hustace streets. Since that date, up to and including March 6, 1911, eighteen additional cases of the same disease have appeared in various parts of the city, ranging from Kalihi, Palama, Lower Naunau, Punehow, Kakaako and Manoa Valley, all Hawaiians. Of the twenty cases, eighteen have died, one is convalescing and one is practically recovered. It is a significant fact that raw fish, shell-fish and limu, the known cause of the outbreak of the epidemic of 1895, and poi, are the distinctive diet of Hawaiians. It is also a significant fact that only Hawaiians thus far have been assailed with the disease.

Since the present outbreak a department has been created under the Territorial Board of Health to trace the cause of and the spread of infection. In the work of this department the whole administrative force of the board have participated in so far as other duties would permit, as well as the police department of the City and County of Honolulu, while especially delegated thereto were Dr. A. N. Sinclair, bacteriologist of the board; Mr. Blanchard, Territorial and Federal Food Commissioner and Analyst, and Mr. Clegg of the Federal Leprosy Investigation Station, the discoverer of the process of culture of leprosy and whose experience with cholera in Manila is wide and comprehensive. In this work valuable assistance has been derived from the suggestions and advice of the Federal Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, at whose head is Dr. Carl Hamus.

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BUSINESS CARDS

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Kauwila (W) late of Koloa, Kauai, Deceased.

Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of R. K. Ainaike (K), Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of Kauwila (W), of Koloa, deceased testate, wherein he asks to be allowed \$292.50 and charges himself with \$227.60 and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator with the Will annexed of said Estate.

It is ordered that Monday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1911, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of said Court, at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. Also that notice of this order shall be published once a week in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper, printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time herein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 28th day of February, 1911.

(Seal) (Signed) JACOB HARDY, Judge, Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit.

Attest: (Signed) PHILIP L. RICE, Clerk.

3522—March 3, 10, 17, 24, 1911.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Executrix with the will annexed of the estate of Rebecca Hall Weeks, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said deceased to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to her at her home at Kealahou, Hawaii, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, said date being March 3rd, 1911, or the same will be forever barred.

Kealahou, February 27th, 1911. MRS. ELLEN WASSMAN.

Executrix with the will annexed of the estate of Rebecca Hall Weeks, deceased.

3522—March 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

KILLS TWO, AND GETS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Makio Kanaka was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment by Judge Cooper yesterday morning for killing his wife and her lover. He was at first charged with murder in the first degree, but pleaded guilty to the second degree.

W. T. Hawkins, who appeared for the defense, asked the court to impose the minimum sentence of twenty years, swing to certain extenuating circumstances in the case. Judge Cooper in passing sentence said that no man would say what he would do in like circumstances. The maximum is life.

A second charge against him was not pressed.

MARINE REPORT.

Monday, March 7. San Francisco—Arrived, March 6, S. S. Hyades, hence. San Francisco—Sailed, March 7, U. S. A. T. Logan, for Honolulu. Yokohama—Sailed, March 7, S. S. Teayo Maru, for Honolulu. Nitrate Ports—Sailed, March 7, schr. R. C. Slade, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Arrived, March 7, 1 p. m., S. S. Wilhelmina, hence Feb. 26. Wednesday, March 8. Port Townsend—Arrived, March 7, bk. Albert, from Hilo Feb. 11. San Francisco—Sailed, March 8, S. S. Chiyo Maru, for Honolulu, 5 p. m. San Francisco—Sailed, March 9, 1 p. m., S. S. Lurline, for Honolulu.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED. Tuesday, March 7. M. N. S. S. Honolulu, from Hilo, 9 a. m. Am. bktn. Mary Winkelman, from Makiloa, p. m. Ger. bk. Mabel Biekmeier, Schultz, from Hamburg, 7 p. m. Wednesday, March 8. Str. Claudine, from Hilo and way ports, 5 a. m. Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, 5 a. m. Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, from Gaviota, 6 p. m. Thursday, March 9. T. K. K. S. America Maru, from Yokohama, 4 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, 10 a. m. Str. Kinau, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. Str. Mikahala, for Hawaii and Molokai ports, 5 p. m. Bk. Andrew Welch, for San Francisco, 8:30 a. m. M. N. S. S. Hilonian, for Hilo, 6 p. m. O. S. S. Sierra, for San Francisco, 10:30 a. m. Schr. Alice Cooke, for Port Townsend, 4 p. m. Str. Helene, for Hawaii ports, 2 p. m. Str. Nihoa, for Hawaii ports, 10 a. m. Str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. A. H. S. S. Virginian, for Kaunapali, Kahului and Hilo, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived. Per M. N. S. S. Honolulu, from Hilo, March 8.—Alexander Robertson.

Per str. Claudine, from Hilo and way ports, March 8.—D. E. Metzger, Miss M. A. Cox, J. Badway, G. Yamamoto, J. Yamamoto, B. C. A. Aehong, J. H. Kuneva, Mrs. Brede and child, Miss F. Kalina, Mrs. E. Pahia, Mrs. W. Nawai, G. Nakatsu and wife, Mrs. Wayeda, Mrs. Shigashimoto, Rev. J. Fukuda, R. Hattori, wife and child, Y. Amoy, G. A. McDermott.

Per str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, March 8.—Jas. T. Wakefield, E. Kopke, Doctor Huddy, Mrs. C. A. Nelson, Tom Morasko, Chas. Rice, H. T. Prosser.

Per T. K. K. S. America Maru, from Orient ports, March 9.—For Honolulu: R. H. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Thomas and maid, K. Kobayashi. For San Francisco: L. Bourgeois, H. L. Coe, Franz Seeburger.

Departed.

Per str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, March 7.—Miss V. Stuppelbein, Mrs. W. Conradt, G. Lyargus and wife, Sam Parker, J. F. Woods and wife, Miss Rose Lindsay, Miss I. H. Wood, Mrs. Mayfield, Mr. Sherlock, H. B. Weller, Clarence Sherlock, W. I. Crofts, W. H. DeWolf, A. C. Aitken, Miss Alice Hattie, C. J. Price and wife, Dr. C. B. Lyman and wife, M. W. Levy and wife, S. Morigaki, K. Uchimura, S. Shiba, T. C. Becker, Mrs. S. C. Becker, Mr. Kruger, Mrs. C. McLellan, Mrs. Conger, Doctor Perin, Mrs. Luhi, Mrs. Ruttman, J. T. Taylor, E. D. King, Miss Mary Aewes, Mrs. K. Kekuewa, K. Allen, John Sath, Paul Smith, B. Wagoner, Mrs. Sekiya, K. Egaba, Mrs. M. Keekui, O. T. Children Mr. Aiona, K. Matsumoto, Mr. Sarya, W. Sui Chong, A. Andrade, Mrs. Ueno, L. Guchi, Mr. Saigo, Mr. Ishimoto, Yoshihara, A. Gantley and wife, Philip Stout, Mrs. M. L. Blanchard, Mrs. M. Sherman, J. J. Drawing, G. S. Fitzpatrick, G. L. Hadley, C. Castendyke and wife, Daisy Barden, Carl Reid, R. Castendyke, A. Saeldner, John Dieir, C. F. Patterson and wife, Mrs. N. Oya, H. Oya, Mrs. Kainili and child, J. H. Wilcox and wife, Imamura, P. J. Lindeman, B. K. Knight, J. D. Niteken, John Noble, R. L. Halsey, Chuch Hoy, E. C. Lokenz, M. Willis, L. Liberman, Chong Kim Sing, Mrs. Apeang, Geo. S. Weight, A. S. Prescott, Ian Yick, wife and child, Mrs. A. H. Santos, F. Evans, Mr. Jordan.

Per str. Kinau, for Kauai ports, March 7.—M. Faria, J. Morse, H. M. Evans, S. H. Moore, Mrs. O. Blackstad, Edwin P. Murray, J. W. Aech, C. B. Maske, Mrs. C. B. Makee, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mrs. V. Syloa, A. Sota, Paxton J. Lynch, Miss G. E. Thomas, Miss U. Silva, S. K. Flint, H. A. Nye, T. Kawakani, Shivago, A. P. Anto, Mr. and Mrs. Lutsu, S. Dollar, Hashizuma, W. A. Engle, Ida and wife, Imoto, I. Kobara and wife, Nobukawa and wife, Mr. Kanai, Matsumoto, Yamamoto, T. Iida.

Per str. Mikahala, for Hawaii and Molokai ports, March 7.—W. P. Potentbauer, H. von Holt, W. M. Giffard, Mr. McCrosson, J. F. Unjogaki, M. Sanks, C. W. Stewart, Koopun and wife, F. Gay, W. Dickson, I. Fernandez.

Per bk. Andrew Welch, for San Francisco, March 7.—Mrs. W. K. Harnden and child, Mrs. E. Henderson, H. E. Smith, H. G. Morse and A. Tomes.

Per O. S. S. Sierra, for San Francisco, March 8.—G. C. Allen, Mrs. C. E. Anderson and son, W. G. Ashley, J. J. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, Miss R. Bailey, Mrs. W. F. Barnes, C. E. Bascom, Miss M. Basse, Mrs. R. W. Baum, Miss M. Baum, Joseph Billings, Mrs. H. Rowland, W. R. Bradford, Mrs. Bradford, J. M. Braly, Mrs. Braly, C. P. Bray, J. J. Broderick, Mrs. A. Brooke, Miss E. Brooke, C. H. Burnett, Mrs. Burnett, F. E. Burns, Mrs. Burns, Miss B. Burns, Dr. T. E. Callahan, Mrs. Callahan, J. L. Cannon, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. H. Carlson, Mrs. H. T. Carr, Miss F. L. Chaney, J. S. Cochrane, C. H. Coffin, Mrs. Coffin, Miss C. Coggeshall, Miss P. Coggeshall, J. C.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTSON IS IN

(Continued from Page One.)

On the clerk's desk stood a rich vase, filled with American Beauty roses, which had been sent by Mrs. Frear to the retiring judge. The latter opened the proceedings by addressing the bench and bar:

"Gentlemen of the Bar—Before bidding you farewell officially—I am happy to say it is nothing more than an official farewell—I will say a few words of those who have preceded me here, with reference mainly to their respective terms of office.

"During the period of about sixty years since the organization of this court we have had six chief justices. By Article 82 of the Constitution of Kamehameha III, granted June 14, 1852, it was provided that 'the supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices,' and by Article 86 that the chief justice of the supreme court 'shall be the chancellor of the kingdom.' Under that Constitution Wm. L. Lee was appointed in 1852 chief justice of the supreme court and chancellor of the kingdom. The jurisdiction of the court is defined in an act relating to the judiciary department, approved May 26, 1855, enacted by the King, the Premier and Nobles resident near His Majesty,' taking effect, by section 54, 'from and after the first Monday of December, 1852.'

"Mr. Lee had been presiding judge of the court of Oahu in 1840, and from 1847 chief judge of the superior court of law and equity which had been established under the third act of Kamehameha III, organizing the judiciary department, 'done and finally passed at the Council House at Honolulu, the seventh day of September, 1847.' Mr. Lee died May 28, 1857, and his successor, Elisha H. Allen, appointed June 4, 1857, resigned while minister at Washington, January 31, 1877, being succeeded by Chas. C. Harris, first associate justice, who died July 2, 1881.

"His successor, Albert F. Judd, the last chief justice under the monarchy, as well as under the republic of Hawaii, who had been attorney-general with King Lunalilo and associate justice from February 13, 1874, died May 30, 1900, and was succeeded by Walter F. Frear, appointed by President McKinley, July 5, 1900, resigning August 15, 1907, to accept the appointment of Governor. It is needless to remark that no incumbent of this high office has ever sought for it, either directly or indirectly.

Appointed by Roosevelt. "When I came upon this bench, June 14, 1894, I thought I should be fortunate if I served through the term for that carried me two years across the scriptural limit of three score years and ten; when I received the appointment to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Frear's resignation, August 15, 1907, it occurred to me that Mr. Roosevelt, for once, was going back on his own record as to the age for efficient public service.

"I am now retiring before the end of the term of my second appointment, knowing no public reason which requires me to remain, and, on the contrary, thinking that a younger person than myself will more readily adapt himself to conditions which often require of the older man the laying aside of long-cherished opinions and theories; and further that it is well not to risk staying until one may 'lag superfluous on the stage.'

"In my experience here during these years there is much that I recall with pleasure and satisfaction. When I came on the bench I found 161 cases on the calendar. Now every case which has been argued has been decided. There are ten cases on the calendar, of which 54 are ready to be set for argument.

"Another and very important thing which I have not failed to observe is that the standard of professional ethics of the bar has shown a steady and marked improvement; briefs are as a rule prepared thoroughly and argued with precision; there is less attempt at rhetorical display and more readiness to grapple with the admitted difficulties in the cases than formerly. For this invaluable service which you gentlemen of the bar have rendered to the administration of law whilst I have been upon this bench I am grateful to you; I also beg to thank you for the perfect courtesy and kindness of your bearing towards the court. You have laid aside in argument all exhibition of personal feeling towards each other, and in a manly and sincere way have sought to meet the direct questioning which, at the risk of disturbing an orderly line of argument, has become the habit of the court.

Hawaii Bar Upright. "In the history of the Hawaiian bar, as I have had occasion to mention in years, there have been remarkably few instances of lack of integrity of late years, such instances, whenever they have occurred, have received your stern disapprobation expressed in no uncertain terms. The new men coming to us from Harvard, Yale and other law schools, bringing with them high ideals of conduct, have aided in establishing unwritten rules of professional honor, which do not fall short of the rules prescribed by the American Bar Association. And after all it is the unwritten law which with bench and bar alike is the most effective in keeping the administration of law above reproach or suspicion.

"From long experience at the bar I know that it is too much to expect that adverse decisions do not cause dissatisfaction, but I hope it is not too much for me to believe that you have relied upon me to rule the law impartially without 'fear, favor, affection or hope of reward.' Whether all of the decisions in which I have participated will stand time alone can tell. I have given them, however, the best efforts of a long life and do not hesitate to leave them to the searching criticism which the future may bring. It has been my aim to secure the ends of justice, as far as the law will permit, by sustaining verdicts in criminal cases when the almost unavoidable errors which occur in trials do not appear to have harmed the defendant and when upon the facts in evidence substantial justice appears to have been done.

Land Robertson. "My successor—son of Mr. Justice

TWO OUTSIDE CASES OF CHOLERA APPEAR

ONE NEW CENTER OF INFECTION MAY BE RESULT OF SUSPICIOUS CASE.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

In spite of all precautions and the well-founded belief of the board of health that it had the cholera epidemic under control, except possible cases around old foci, a suspicious case was last night taken from a tenement on the Asylum road near King street.

The case was rushed off to the quarantine hospital, where, if it proves to be Asiatic cholera, it will be listed as case twenty-five. Two more cases yesterday, resulting in one death, besides the case last night, brought the roll up three points, and the board officially reported number twenty-four yesterday afternoon.

The twenty-fourth case was again an outside case, a two-year-old Portuguese girl, Agnes Gomes, dying of the disease on a lane off Luso street, opposite the Cyrus Green place, where John Ah Sing, the first Luso street case, was seized.

This district is recognized by the board as one of the existing centers of infection, and the only one, since stringent measures in Manoa Valley made up for delay there and wiped out that dangerous source of contamination.

The twenty-third case was another Manoa contact, Hulu Kea, a twenty-two-year-old Hawaiian, and another relation of the Perry babies, from whose cases he became infected. The greatest fatality among the contacts has now been among those who were permitted to touch the first Perry baby at its funeral.

Out of the twenty-four cases (last night's suspicious case not yet being listed) there have been twenty deaths. Those alive include the little eight-year-old girl of the Hueston lane family, one of the first to get the disease; the woman of Gandell lane, Evelyn Malkai, who is still alive, contrary to the report yesterday morning, and Hulu Kea, yesterday's case, who was still alive last night.

OTHER USE FOR NUTS THAN WATCH CHARMS

At last it seems that the vast quantities of kukui nuts which yearly go to waste on this Island, as well as the others, may be used to advantage. The kukui nut is what is commonly known as the candle nut, and the oil, when extracted and purified, makes an excellent paint oil on account of being a very quick drier.

E. O. Hall & Son recently received an inquiry from a Philadelphia manufacturing plant as to whether they could supply a quantity of the oil. They were forced to answer that none was to be had, but it would appear that it would pay some of the small farmers to look well into the matter of extracting the oil, as there would always be a large market for it. It is doubtful as to just how much it would cost to install a crusher and extracting machine, but the nuts are certainly easy enough to gather.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

When you have rheumatism in your foot or instep apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm and you will get quick relief. It costs but a trifle. Why suffer? For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ROBERTSON TO WHOM PLACE I SUCCEEDED

in 1894—has been appointed by the President on the recommendation of the four associates and the Governor. You all know and appreciate his worth and ability, shown by many years in practice at the bar and proved by his efficient administration of the law as second judge of the Federal court.

"Upon leaving this bench I am well assured that it is entitled to receive and will have, not less in the future than in the past, the confidence and respect of this community."

Spokesman for the Bar. W. A. Kinney, who spoke on behalf of the bar of Hawaii, rose when the applause had died down. He said: "The bar of Hawaii will unite to a man in congratulating you upon the dignity with which you have administered your high office. The bar knows you as being exceptionally prompt in the discharge of your duties and an excellent disciplinarian, but in the sense of moderation and firmness."

Mr. Kinney referred to the troublesome times that Chief Justice Hartwell passed through in the early days, and referred to several of the rulings that he had given, rulings that are now used almost every day. In those days, though, there were only two volumes of Hawaii decisions used, the third being published during Chief Justice Hartwell's term. When Judge Hartwell came into office it played a very prominent part in the political advancement of Hawaii. But people now failed to realize all that had been done by those responsible for the early history of these Islands.

He then passed on to an interesting reminiscence of the old days, when, he said, whaling was just as much king as sugar is today. At that time it was nothing to see fifty or sixty ships in port, or to know that they were at Lani, with about 5000 seamen ashore. Sugar planters in those days were looked upon as small farmers. With all the excitement that was going on, Judge Hartwell took an active part in turning Hawaii's face to the United States and inaugurating that movement in which only a few men had the heart to participate. Eventually it culminated in the reciprocity treaty of 1876.

One could count almost on the fingers of one hand, the men responsible for that movement, which resulted in a tide of great prosperity, and a man who must always be counted as a vital factor in that movement was Judge Hartwell, who did all these things without betraying his trust to Hawaii. Every one would have to attest the valor and courage of Judge Hartwell.

Passing along to the knowledge of the law possessed by Judge Hartwell, Mr. Kinney said that he did not think that Judge Hartwell was specially strong on the preparation of facts, and Kinney usually usurped that position, and he was very glad to leave it to me, the speaker added amid laughter. But no one appreciated the force and value of certain evidence better than Judge Hartwell did, and no one could see the points of the law quicker than Judge Hartwell.

Colleagues Add Praise. The two associates justices and Federal Judge Dole extended their best wishes to the retiring chief justice. Judge Dole gave reminiscence as to the early days and said that it did not take him long to find out that he liked to practise under Judge Hartwell. His interest in the case was always apparent and the practitioner felt that every chance was being given to him. Some of the younger members felt that he was a martinet, but this was natural owing to his early army training.

Takes the Oath. Judge Robertson then took the oath as chief justice and took his seat amidst great applause. In thanking them for the things they had said about him and the manner in which they had received him he said: "I have to confess some diffidence on entering upon the duties of this office. I fully realize that the standard set up by Chief Justice Lee and maintained by all his successors is a very high one, and that it will take close application and constant endeavor to maintain that high standard. What makes it somewhat easier for me is the good will of the bar, of the men who are constantly practising before this court, men who have vital interest in the maintenance of a good court, and in the fair and impartial dispensing of justice. That good will I have had occasion to know on more than one occasion, and bearing that in mind, I will endeavor, to the best of my ability, of course, to maintain the high standard that has heretofore prevailed in the administration of justice in this court." (Loud applause.)

County Owes Debt.

City Attorney Cathcart paid an eloquent testimony to Judge Robertson. "On behalf of the members of the bar," he said, "I extend congratulations on the occasion of the Hon. A. G. M. Robertson taking his seat as chief justice of the supreme court. It gives me sincere personal pleasure to be able to express my felicitations, and on behalf of the profession, an event which is shadowed only by the regret that we all feel over the retirement of our worthy chief justice and friend, Alfred S. Hartwell.

"He is seeking the rest which he has earned through years of devotion, and it is gratifying that his mantle falls on one so well qualified to assume the burdens of the duties of the high office. We all feel that justice will be safe in the hands of his successor. We wish him many years replete with every happiness in his private life, for he carries our respect and our affection. As our chief justice we were ever loyal to him, and that loyalty will be his until time puts an end to his public career. Hawaii owes a debt of gratitude to the man who has given the best years of his life—his country is indebted to him.

Great Judge and Lawyer.

"With Chief Justice Robertson now lie our hopes. His training has made him a great lawyer; but nature made him a greater judge. At no distant date, while we would be sorry to part with him, I hope that he might be called to adorn that great tribunal of the world, the Supreme Court of the United States, so that all America might know that Hawaii's youngest and brightest child possesses so great a man."

Father's Great Heritage.

Another oldtime in the person of W. O. Smith spoke words of welcome and encouragement to the new chief justice, and it gives me great pleasure to do it," he said. "It is my great pleasure to have personally known every judge of the supreme court of these Islands. When a little boy I knew



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Thursday, March 9, 1911.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Bid, Val, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like U. Brewer & Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., etc.

100 shares \$100 paid. Redeemable at 103 at maturity. 1070 shares treasury stock.

Session Sales. 16 McBryde, 6.75; 5 McBryde, 7; 60 McBryde, 6.875.

Between Boards. 100 McBryde, 5.75; 200 McBryde, 6; 45 McBryde, 6.25; 50 McBryde, 6.50; 100 Ewa, 29; 50 Ewa, 29.25; 50 Ewa, 29.50; 1600 H. C. & S. Co., 37.25; 30 Waiaina, 108; 25 Honokaa, 12.

Sugar Quotations. March 9, 1911. 96° test Centrifugals, 3.73; 88 analysis beets, 10s. 2d.

(Chief Justice Lee. The great influence of this court has been felt right down through the circuit courts to the district court.

"Through the heritage which comes down to you, Chief Justice Robertson, from your father, and the work that he did and the memory of his great heritage, we trust that you will be worthy of the great office. That you will have the support of the bar, of your associates and of the community, it is not necessary for me to assure you, and it is with great pleasure that we welcome you to this court."

Justices Perry and De Bott also expressed their appreciation of their new colleague and wished him a hearty welcome.

Will Be No Difficulty. In returning thanks the chief justice said: "I thank the bar for the expressions of confidence they have expressed here on my behalf, and I thank my associates for their expressions also. I have no doubt that in dealing with such men as my two associates are there will be no difficulty in maintaining perfectly agreeable relations among the members of this bench."

Clemens Takes Seat. As soon as the proceedings in the supreme court were over, Charles F. Clemens was installed as second judge of the Federal court. The proceedings were short and formal, Judge Dole reading the telegram from Attorney-General Wickersham and the oath being administered. Clemens immediately took his seat on the bench.

WAS NO LABEL. After a retirement of a few minutes yesterday morning, the jury in Judge Whitney's court returned a verdict for the defendants in the case of Charles Willis versus the Hawaiian Gazette Company for libel. The case was on brought by Willis through Attorney Lightfoot, based on the story of the Spring of the former on the police force, appearing in The Advertiser and translated for the Kaohua.