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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1911.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3531

FAIRCHILD LAND BILL UNDER FIRE

"Vicious Measure," Says W. O. Smith, in Denunciation.

BISHOP IS FOR IT

J. P. Cooke Denounces It as Bad Breach of Faith.

Prominent members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association appeared on both sides of the discussion at the meeting of the ways and means committee of the senate last night over the Fairchild bill.

E. Faxon Bishop, one of the association trustees, supported the bill warmly, being Senator Fairchild's chief supporter.

W. O. Smith, secretary of the association, led the fight against the bill, denouncing it as "vicious."

Senator Judd saw lurking in the measure the germs of government by an appointed commission and suggested a germicide in the form of an amendment making it obligatory to employ only citizens on those portions of the plantations occupying leased government land.

J. P. Cooke claimed that the passage of the bill would be showing political bad faith, as it was something which, if advanced before the elections, would have defeated the party.

The Fairchild measure did not meet the entire approval of any of those present, with the exception of Senator Fairchild and E. Faxon Bishop. These two gentlemen spoke unqualifiedly in its favor and suggested no modifications.

Introduced Measure.

Chairman Fairchild stated that the bill was introduced as a substitute to the bill submitted by the regents of the College of Hawaii, which provided that certain developed public lands should be set aside for the benefit of that college. As it hardly seemed fair that this college should receive all the benefits, the present resolution was drafted, which provides that the revenues from these public lands shall be devoted to education, health and sanitation.

"Vicious and Monstrous."

W. O. Smith spoke most emphatically against the bill, which he characterized as "most vicious and monstrous." He said: "The only essential feature of this resolution is to remove practically the bulk of the valuable public lands from settlement or from being homesteaded and to place them where they can be leased for long terms; to remove all the restrictions and safeguards which are now placed about the disposal of public lands."

He stated that it had always been the practice of the United States to encourage small holdings by enacting most liberal homestead laws, and that it had also been the policy of Hawaii for the past seventy years, both under the crown and under the republic.

"From the establishment of the Territory," said Mr. Smith, "until the present time there has been no uncertain sound in the voice that has come to us from over the water in regard to the absolute, imperative policy of the United States that the land must be subdivided, as far as practicable, under proper conditions, properly safeguarded, and, as far as possible, so as not to endanger existing enterprises."

Needs Revision but

It was Mr. Smith's opinion, as well as that of most of the speakers that undoubtedly some amendments should be made to the Organic Act in reference to the matter of homesteading and that the Act should be reconsidered by congress, but he thought that "the very advocacy of such a proposition as embodied in the pending resolution will do us more harm than we can conceive."

Cooke Opposed.

J. P. Cooke said that he was not in favor of granting leases for a term of fifty years, and also called attention to the fact that there was a political side to the question. "You will remember," said Mr. Cooke, "that largely at the instance of the Delegate a special session was called for the purpose of putting through the amendments to the land law. Congress did not express its final approval until less than a year ago. It was thought the matter was settled. In September we had a convention of the Republican party. You will remember that the land question did not come up in any shape or manner. I say if you had put a plank in the Republican platform to carry out the spirit of this resolution you would not have wanted one-fifth of the Republican representatives elected in this last election. If the people had known what was on the outside and what was being done, you would not have been elected. I challenge you, Mr. Fairchild." (Continued on Page Eight.)

Father of Latest Land Law Plan



SENATOR FAIRCHILD.

HEARING ON THE SUNDAY BILL TONIGHT

Owing to the Governor's reception yesterday a special public meeting of the health and police committee of the house will be held at half-past seven o'clock this evening instead of yesterday afternoon at four o'clock as originally advertised. This has to do with the Sunday observance bill introduced in the senate by Senator Quinn.

STABBING AFFAIR WITH A WOMAN THE VICTIM

The Garden Island reports a serious stabbing affair at Kapaa, Mrs. J. B. Cummings, wife of a luna of the Maake Sugar Company, being the victim, and Jonah Davis being the assailant. Particulars of the affair were not obtainable when the Garden Island went to press, the stabbing having occurred on Saturday morning at half-past eleven.

CAUSE OF HILO HIGH SCHOOL STRIKE MAY BE INVESTIGATED BY THE LEGISLATURE

A report by the education committee of the house yesterday caused a warm discussion over the advisability of sending a special subcommittee to Hilo to investigate the trouble in the high school there. It was hinted that it might breed a scandal, and it was also asserted by two speakers that to leave the investigation to the school authorities would probably mean a whitewash. The Hilo member stated that thirty-six of the forty pupils in the high school were on strike and backed up by their parents, and the situation was serious and the legislature ought to know what the matter was so as to act intelligently.

Correa opposed sending away members of the legislature now, when there was so much business to attend to and the session drawing to a close. He stated if this was done it might easily mean an extra session.

OLDEST WHITE MAN MET WITH SERIOUS ACCIDENT NEAR PEARL CITY YESTERDAY

"Pop" White of Pearl City, ninety-four years of age, the oldest white man in the Islands, met with a serious accident yesterday, an accident which, in view of his great age, will probably prove fatal. As a result of the accident he is now in the Queen's Hospital, his right thigh broken.

Yesterday morning "Pop," who is independent in spite of his ninety odd years, hitched up his team in order to

CIVIC FEDS ENDORSE THE SCHOOL FUND BILL FOR BETTERMENT OF EDUCATION SYSTEM

At a meeting of the civic federation on Saturday a resolution was adopted endorsing the recommendations contained in the school fund committee's report, and the same has been addressed to the chairman of the education committee of the house. The meeting was held at the University Club. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, The public schools, when properly supported and administered, have always been recognized as a potent agency in the inculcation of the

GOVERNOR SIGNS EMIGRANT BILL

FIRST OF THIS IS LAW OF THE LAND—COURTS IN ACTION.

Added to the troubles of the labor recruiting agents, who were kept busy otherwise alternating between the supreme and district courts yesterday, the senate passed house bill number 210, which rearranges the license law, adds a few more stringent clauses and necessitates more bonds than the old one did. This bill was hurriedly rushed to the Governor's chambers, the senate halting its work for a moment to permit the clerk to draw up the necessary notice, and was signed by the chief executive last night.

Hereafter the emigrant agent must give each of his recruits a \$100 bond as a guarantee of good faith that he will fulfill his promises, deposit a \$25,000 bond for himself with the treasurer and register names of all recruits at fifty cents a name.

It is possible that, as Craig is acting under a license issued under the old law, he will contend that he will not be liable to these new conditions, and this phase of the matter may yet take up the time of the courts.

Protracted Hearing.

Notwithstanding a nearly all-day session in the supreme court yesterday, the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus sued out for the release of the sixteen "Korea emigrants" has not yet been completed and will continue today. Attorney Watson is representing Frank Craig, and incidentally the emigrants, single handed, as Lorrin Andrews is said to have retired from the case.

Jailor Julius Asch was present in court with his sixteen charges, Attorneys Kinney and Ballo, the special counsel for the prosecution in the emigration cases, appearing for him. Frank Craig, who signed the petition on their behalf, was also present.

In District Court.

The real fight has, however, commenced in the district court, where Craig, Baltazar and Alvarado were arraigned yesterday. Watson appeared for all three men, but Kinney objected to his appearance for Baltazar, questioning his right to represent both Craig and Filipino.

Watson answered that he was permitted to represent both.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Marellino asserted that according to letters received the people in Hilo had hired the best lawyer there, and he suggested that the committee on education make an effort to secure affidavits through this attorney, which would give the committee evidence as to the trouble without delaying the work of the legislature.

Hale made a rhetorical speech. "I think we should send out a committee," he declared. "Noah sent out a committee to investigate the flood, and it brought back an olive wreath in its bill and the animals were turned loose. And so with us; if we send out a committee it will bring back olive wreaths in their bills, and everything will be made satisfactory."

Representative Rice opposed the sending of a committee on the ground that there was more important work on hand than the investigation at this time, and a number of others took the same stand. Action on the report of the committee was finally deferred.

He drove a short ways, then noticed that part of his load was loose. Climbing down from his seat he started to jerk back into place some filled sacks and in doing this in some manner his hold slipped and he fell, breaking the bone in his right leg close to the hip. He was found shortly after the accident and carried back to Pearl City, being brought to Honolulu yesterday afternoon by train and taken to the hospital in the ambulance.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A KAM TEACHER

CLIFFORD LIVINGSTON, REGISTRAR, MEETS DEATH ON TRACK OF O. R. & I.

Tragic was the death yesterday afternoon of Clifford Livingston, registrar of the Kamehameha Schools, who was struck by the Ewa-bound train of the Oahu Railway and Land Company, life being almost immediately crushed out of his body by the impact of the swiftly running engine. The train was brought to a stop, the body placed aboard and the train was rushed back to the city and the young man was sent from the depot to the Queen's Hospital, where after a gasp or two he died. There are circumstances surrounding the tragedy which the trainmen believe point to suicide, while on the other hand the relatives of the young man feel that his death was due to his being dazed by the approach of the train, due to illness covering a period of nearly five weeks during which time he has been suffering from a nervous collapse.

When the first news of the tragedy reached the city it was thought that Chester Livingston, a brother, had been killed. When Sheriff Jarrett and Deputy Sheriff Rose reached the hospital the body had been placed in the hospital morgue and there they viewed it. They were under the impression, without other means of identification, that it was Chester Livingston lying cold in death upon the marble slab. Later, when Stanley Livingston, another brother, appeared at the hospital, even he was not certain which of his two brothers had been killed. He had been notified that one of his brothers had been terribly injured and that he was at the hospital. He heard the stories of the police officers and started to give some details concerning Clifford, whom he thought had been killed, but even yet some doubt was expressed that it was Clifford. Stanley Livingston was grief stricken at the suddenness of the tragedy, and having preferred then not to look upon the features of his brother so suddenly taken away from him, was at a loss to know what to say.

At this juncture Captain Winter, Third Cavalry, military instructor at Kamehameha, drove up in his auto, accompanied by Mrs. Clifford Livingston and Mrs. Winter. He asked if it was Clifford Livingston who had been injured and it was only then, through the widow recognizing a ring taken from the body, that it was learned definitely that the dead man was really Clifford. Captain Winter was first informed that the young man was dead. He conveyed the sad intelligence to the young wife, who bore up bravely under the shock. She was taken away from the hospital and Stanley Livingston made arrangements for the disposition of the body.

Ill for Weeks.

For several weeks Clifford Livingston had been ill, suffering from nervous prostration, and had been out in the country for some time. A few days ago he returned and was back at his office duties. Under the physician's directions he had been taking long walks and these mainly led him up into Kalihi Valley. Yesterday afternoon he spoke to Mrs. Livingston about his outings and said something about the walk up Kalihi becoming monotonous and he asked her if she could not suggest some other direction. She suggested the beach and he decided to walk that way for a change. With this understanding, as Mrs. Livingston stated to her brother later, Clifford left her.

Apparently he had walked down the Kalihi road past the Kalihi pumping plant toward the old quarantine camp. Upon reaching the railroad track he walked down toward the second crossing. Engineer Boyd of the engine which drew the Ewa train, states that after leaving the first crossing and upon approaching the second, he saw a man walking down the road in the same direction in which the train was running. The man stopped, but when the train got closer to him he took a couple of steps forward and then suddenly stepped over into the track and stood there with his back to the engine, and with his arms folded. Immediately afterward the train struck him and he was carried about twenty feet before he rolled off to one side. The train was brought to a stop. Motorcycle Officer Chilton was aboard, and he picked up the mangled body and placed it on the train which was run back into town.

Thirty-four Years Old.

Clifford Livingston was born July 23, 1877, in Quincy, Ohio. He had been registrar of Kamehameha Schools for about four years. A little less than two years ago he married Miss Carpenter, then a teacher at the Girls' School of Kamehameha.

Deputy Sheriff Rose will hold an inquest over the remains. An autopsy was ordered yesterday by the deputy with the consent of Stanley Livingston.

FILL VACANCIES IN THE FEDERAL COURT

The vacancy in the office of the chief clerk of the federal court has been filled by the appointment of Foster C. Davis to the position of senior warden, formerly held by the late A. A. Dean. Davis has been a deputy in the office for some time and has earned his promotion through consistent courtesy in his dealings with those having business with the office. The position vacated by Davis has been filled by George Clark, formerly the Governor's clerical staff.

Corral Wants to Be Out of Trouble



RAMON CORRAL, Vice-President of Mexico.

ANXIOUS FOR NEWS FROM THE FRONT

SHERIDAN SOLDIERS WERE ALL READY FOR FIGHT OR A PROLIC.

Scores of big boxes, crammed full of khaki uniforms, are stored in the holds of the transport Sheridan and are consigned to the chief quartermaster of the forces lined up along the Mexican border. They were shipped out of Manila on express orders of the secretary of war and will be given out to the troops which form the "maneuver army." In addition there are hundreds of heavy boxes filled with ammunition intended for the small arms used by the army, and these are also consigned to the army along the border.

There are uniforms enough to give each man of the "maneuver army" three changes. Just why the uniforms are being sent over is not known to officers aboard the transport, but the knowledge of the big consignment in the holds was sufficient for them to make inquiries when the transport came off port yesterday afternoon about two o'clock.

"What's the situation down toward Mexico," asked an officer, and when the question was put fumbled of other officers, as well as army women, crowded about.

"Nothing doing down there, just maneuvering," was the reply, which was equal to a bucket of water down one's back, for their enthusiasm immediately dampened. Officers were just aching to have a chance to get into the thick of the "fighting." Anyhow, the regiment is en route to Texas and will probably form a part of General Carter's army, so that whatever is to be seen will be seen.

The transport had an uneventful trip across the Pacific with only one day's bad weather after leaving Nagasaki. The ship is full of officers and soldiers, the entire Thirtieth Cavalry being aboard, under the command of Colonel Hatfield. When the transport docked the officers hurried uptown to interview Major Cook, the army paymaster of the District of Hawaii, and the ladies to do a little shopping, while the enlisted men had a little extra change which they wanted to get rid of.

The transport made a very short stay and left last night shortly after eleven o'clock for San Francisco. Among the through passengers was Colonel Davis, Medical Corps, U. S. A., who was at one time stationed at Camp McKinley when he was a major. He was one of a board of officers to select the site where Fort Shafter now stands, although in his recommendation he expressed the hope that the army would also take over the property owned by Mrs. Edward Damon.

A large number of local army officers were at the wharf to meet the transport and greet old friends. Lieutenants Wheatley, formerly of the Fifth Cavalry, and now of the Thirtieth, was given a royal greeting by his former comrades.

The Thirtieth Cavalry, which has completed its second tour of duty in the Philippines, is a splendid regiment. Its commanding officer, Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, is one of the best known and liked cavalry officers in the service. The regiment has always been noted for its proficiency in athletics and has captured many prizes at department and division meets. The officers are enthusiastic horsemen and the regimental polo team is one of the best that has ever been seen in Manila, having captured cups and first places at several post and department polo tournaments.

OUT-RATE STORES WIN IN BIG FIGHT

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States today handed down a decision refusing to prohibit the sale of medicines at cut rates. The action under which appeal to the Supreme Court was made was directed largely at firms or drug stores handling the "patent" medicines of cut rates. The case is famous the world over.

REFUGEES POUR OVER BORDER LINE

Track Clear on One Branch to Casas Grandes.

MADERO WIRES KNOX

Insurgent Success Will Not Bring Harm to Foreigners.

EL PASO, Texas, April 4.—For the first time for two months, the tracks of the branch line of the Mexican National Railroad running from this point to Casas Grandes are free to traffic, and yesterday the first passenger train from Casas Grandes since the Madero operations in Chihuahua arrived.

The train was crowded with American and federal refugees, fleeing from the almost devastated district.

The main line to Chihuahua is still blocked, the rebels having torn up sections of the line and destroyed many of the bridges.

Corral a Quitter.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 4.—Ramon Corral, vice-president of the republic, chosen some years ago by President Diaz as his successor, yesterday asked congress to be allowed leave of absence for an indefinite period.

Foreign Interests Safe.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—General Francisco Madero, who has proclaimed himself a president of the republic of Mexico, today sent a communication to Secretary of State Knox and foreign diplomats at Washington containing assurances that foreign interests in Mexico will be protected in case of insurgent success.

Waiting for Terms.

EL PASO, Texas, April 3.—Francisco I. Madero, father of the leader of the insurgents, and his other son are here, believed to be waiting for a message from the insurgent chief stating the terms necessary to consent to the cessation of hostilities.

In Southern California.

MEXICALI, Mexico, April 3.—The federal force is advancing against the insurgents here.

MANN CHOSEN AS REPUBLICAN LEADER

ILLINOIS AGAIN SECURES HONOR—VOTE OF THE CAUCUS UNANIMOUS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Representative James R. Mann of Illinois was yesterday chosen by a unanimous vote as the Republican candidate for the speakership of the house in the coming session and as the floor leader of the minority, the selection being made at the Republican caucus.

The elimination of Former Speaker Cannon from the contest left only Weeks of Massachusetts, Olmsted of Pennsylvania and Mann of Illinois in the running.

SOCIALIST MAYORS ARE GETTING COMMON

BUTTE, Montana, April 4.—In the municipal elections held here yesterday the Socialist candidate for mayor was elected. He received the union labor vote and carried the city by a large majority.

Michigan Also.

FLINT, Michigan, April 4.—The Socialist party yesterday landed their candidate for mayor, defeating the regular parties, who were both in the field. The city council will have a Socialist majority.

BATTLESHIPS WILL BE READY BY JUNE 1

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The battleships Missouri, Ohio and the new Maine, it is announced, will be in commission by June 1. The Missouri has been held in reserve on the Atlantic Coast.

\$5000 IN STAMPS TAKEN BY BORDERERS

HEALDSBURG, California, April 3.—The postoffice here was dynamited last night, and the soldiers looted it of \$5000 worth of stamps and money.

HARD FIGHT FOR PLANTATION LABOR

The Police Called in to Prevent Assisted Emigration.

CRAIG IS ARRESTED

Jarrett Takes Sixteen Men From Steerage of Korea.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

DEVELOPMENTS YESTERDAY

Attorney-General Lindsay has hearing on affidavit he is requested to sign and signs it. Judge Whitney signs committal order for fifty-seven emigrants departing on Korea. Sheriff Jarrett arrests sixteen men in steerage of Korea, after vain search for others. Two hundred and fifty-four other laborers sail for Alaska canneries. Recruiting Agent Frank Craig arrested for recruiting without license. No charges placed against E. de Gusman as yet, against whom witnesses are wanted. Grand jury examines witnesses, including Deputy Sheriff Rose. Attorney-General Wickersham cables for information.

Scenes in Judge Whitney's court yesterday afternoon carried a reminder of the days of "strikers' trials," when Attorneys Kinney and Prosser fought for the conviction of alleged Japanese rioters, both of them being present yesterday in the second campaign being waged in protection of the plantation labor interests of the Islands.

For an hour and a half Kinney, Prosser and Anderson argued against Attorneys Andrews and Watson, who were appearing for Frank Craig, the emigrant agent. Kinney, who announced himself as representing the plantations, and Attorney Cathcart, who was fighting for the signing of an order from Judge Whitney arresting fifty-seven would-be emigrants on the Korea, as witnesses, while his opponents contended its illegality.

That was only one incident in a day of rapid developments. Following the methods which had been successful when the Wilhelmus and Sierra left, the plantation interests sought for the court order the first thing yesterday morning, basing the request on an affidavit signed by the attorney-general.

Attorney-General Lindsay himself was doubtful whether the affidavit should be signed or not and called a hearing upon it, which lasted for an hour and a half, and which resulted in his signing the document and expressing his intention of leaving its legality to the judge.

Judge Whitney signed it after a long hearing and Sheriff Jarrett duly served it, but found only sixteen out of the fifty-seven desired. The rest left on the vessel. The arrests were rather dramatic and the more so as the ship came within an ace of leaving with the sheriff and his officers still on board. Other developments in the afternoon resulted in the arrest of Frank Craig on a charge of recruiting without the license demanded by Act 57 of the session laws of 1905.

Acrimonious. From the start yesterday the special counsel engaged to fight this sudden "anti-immigration" movement found themselves strongly and bitterly opposed. Lorrin Andrews appeared on behalf of Frank Craig, while Watson announced that he was appearing on behalf of a San Francisco firm.

Lindsay granted a hearing on the matter before he signed the affidavit, and although he had previously taken the matter under advisement he was in some doubt as to whether the order should be signed at all. The discussion before him had been acrimonious to a high degree, but unfortunately there is no record of the personalities which several of those engaged in them admitted passed.

During the trial the debating was kept to more decorous channels. Watson claimed that the warrant was a blanket one for fifty-seven departing residents, and that it was a manifest injustice under the statute to hold that many as witnesses in a case when the statute inferred that witnesses sufficient only to prove the case should be so removed. He also asserted that the affidavit did not show that the men were in the jurisdiction of the court; that they were not out of the hands of the quarantine officers, and that the affidavit was in other ways lacking. He claimed further that the officers were getting beyond their depth in the proceeding.

Andrews' Claim. Andrews spoke against the granting of the committal order on the grounds that the essential features on which the court could not see were missing; that the men were not eyewitnesses, and that the "wholesale arrest of innocent men as witnesses" was not meant in the statute.

He added that the prosecution wouldn't serve the order three or four days ago, before the ship sailed, but waited until the same day. He also

showed a discrepancy in dates in the affidavit concerning the commencement of the immigration. He wound up by saying that in his opinion the matter showed a "deliberate attempt to use the court for private purposes."

Kinney answered him effectively with a mere statement of the statute. Judge Whitney, after a short recapitulation, stated in effect that he would let the responsibility rest with the attorney-general and signed the order.

Money in Fight. Watson announced during the course of the trial that he was there representing a firm of San Francisco attorneys, which is Chickering & Gregory, one of the most prominent in that city. The present trouble has already reached official ears in Washington, as was proven by cables received by United States District Attorney Breckons yesterday, bespeaking the activities of Craig's employers in the national capital.

It will be interesting to learn the chain of rumors or statements that reached Washington and which resulted in the following cable yesterday:

Washington, D. C., March 31. Breckons, Honolulu:

Advised you are requested to prevent Filipinos leaving Honolulu for Alaska on Korea. If you contemplate action, cable grounds. (Signed) WICKERSHAM.

To this the following reply was sent: Honolulu, T. H., March 31. Wickersham, Washington, D. C.: Report absolutely unfounded. Probably refers to Territorial officials. (Signed) BRECKONS.

There was a well founded rumor last night to the effect that the entire affair was being watched at this end for the benefit of the Washington authorities on behalf of the packers of Alaska.

Witnesses Scarce. Although the warrant issued by Judge Whitney called for fifty-seven, Sheriff Jarrett and his officers saw that they were going to have a job getting them from the first moment they entered the hold.

To complicate matters from the beginning, the captain of the vessel was ashore when the sheriff arrived and the warrant could not be properly served. To save time, he started to segregate the men who were wanted from the numerous other steerage passengers in the steerage itself. The first bargeload of emigrants who had been on Quarantine Island was already on board, and the Porto Rican and Filipino interpreters, both on the staff of the planters' labor bureau, and four Filipinos to identify the wanted men, started in to sort out those whose names were on the list.

Only six, however, were found who were named there, and just as the sheriff despaired of securing the men another load arrived on the barge Pioneer. These waited outside for some time, until the sheriff could complete his examination of the first bunch, but were finally admitted on the peremptory command of the captain.

Out of the second batch ten were found. One Porto Rican had to be substituted by Chief McDuffie and placed in the keeping of several officers of the special staff.

A number of those secured were identified by the police as old professional friends of theirs, and a number more who were not wanted were also present, after decorating the inside of the territorial prison. Craig seemed to have a number of undesirable, anyway.

Close Squeeze. All the officers, who, with the interpreters and attorneys, numbered thirteen, came within an ace of going to San Francisco. The captain personally notified the sheriff that the ship would sail promptly at four and he fully intended to keep his word.

The officers were locked in the steerage from the outside and at this news the sheriff decided to leave without the others. But it was five minutes before the man with the key showed up and it was then that the prisoners should be examined by the doctor before they were permitted up. Doctor Sinclair, who was an outgoing passenger, was sent for, and by the time the examination was finished it was a quarter past four. Meanwhile the gangplank had been up and down again three times and Berger's band had played the "Stars and Stripes" twice by mistake.

The first time the men started to lift it was found that Judge Dole was not on board. It was replaced, and as they started to lift it again it was found that Mrs. Dole was missing. It was replaced and she was helped on board. About five minutes passed, there were no signs of the officers and the order was given to hoist away. Just as the gangplank was about to slide back Judge Dole remembered some important business and rushing back to the wharf handed a package to Eben Low, said a few words and went back to the boat. Just as he stepped off the plank Jarrett and his prisoners arrived and were rushed off the boat, gangplank and all.

Craig Arrested. Frank Craig was arrested in the afternoon by Harry Lake and charged with recruiting without a license. It is alleged that the recruiting started before he obtained his license and it is expected that a long drawn out legal battle is now on the boards.

Craig had profited by the experience of Ogawa, the other agent, the greater part of whose recruits were arrested, and had evidently tipped his men off. Consequently no one answered to their names when Sheriff Jarrett called the roll and those who were found were identified by the officers. Most of them changed their names. It is almost certain that a number who were named on the warrant were in the crowd, but there was no way of telling them. The interpreters say that most of the men on the list had got away on the Wilhelmus and Sierra. In all two hundred and fifty-four men sailed away to the Alaska canneries.

Satisfied of Square Deal. Attorney Watson, when asked what the procedure would be in the case, said that the matter would be fought out in the local courts. "We are quite satisfied that we will get a fair deal here and we will carry it through to the end."

A curious barometer used in Germany and Switzerland consists of a pan of water with a frog and a little step ladder in it. When the frog comes out of the water and sits on the steps it is said infallibly to indicate rain.

LEGISLATURE CONCENTRATING BATTERIES ON RECRUITING AGENTS FOR LABORERS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Emigration matters occupied the time of the house during a part of yesterday, and considerable anxiety was shown in pushing ahead legislation to stop the recruiting of laborers in this Territory for Alaska, the Coast or any other part of the country.

One of the bills considered was H. B. No. 210, introduced by Representative Rice, providing for the payment of a license fee of \$500 by any emigrant agent in each county in which he seeks to recruit laborers. This bill passed third reading and was sent to the senate, where it is probable that no time will be wasted in pushing it along.

Bill number 211, introduced by Representative Watkins, makes it a misdemeanor for anyone to "induce, entice or persuade servants or laborers to leave their employment, or to aid or abet such leaving, and providing a punishment therefor."

The judiciary committee reported favorably on this bill, with a few amend-

ments as to words, and one adding, "promise of employment outside the Territory of Hawaii."

There was some discussion over the report by those in the house who were afraid that this bill would prevent anyone getting a job and forcing a laborer at work to remain in his present employment.

Representative Yates wondered, "How, then, are we to get rid of our pests, the Filipinos and Porto Ricans?" but nobody condescended to answer.

The bill passed second reading and was made a special order of the calendar for today, when it will undoubtedly go through with a rush.

Action on Senate Bill No. 108, providing for a license tax for emigrant agents to be paid the Territory, passed first reading by title and was made a special order for the calendar today on second reading.

There was little discussion on any of the bills, but a general feeling of their importance was manifest throughout.

SUFFERING IS JUST BEGINNING

SCENES IN FAMINE SECTIONS OF CHINA STIR THOSE ON THE GROUND.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The picture of nearly famished Chinese killing starving dogs and eating them, and the warning that a million lives will be lost in Anhwei Province alone before the spring crops mature unless help from the outside world reaches China, are contained in a communication received by the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church. A letter came today from Rev. Thomas Carter, a missionary at Hwai Yuen, in Anhwei Province.

"I never really knew what the Lord's Prayer means until today," he writes. "We came to a village where some Christians gathered for worship. To hear that company of men say 'Give us this day our daily bread' had a strange sound, when we knew that not one of them had so much as seen bread for many a day, except some bread from pressed sweet potato vines. Somehow that prayer must be answered. We can not let these people starve."

Million Persons in Need. A million persons in the region north of his station, Mr. Carter says, are to die of starvation before summer unless help comes from outside. He writes of the scene as it impressed him in the following terms:

"It would be hard to draw a picture of the famine district that would not be altogether misleading. The country looks much the same as any stretch of country looks anywhere in China; long stretches of good rice fields just beginning to be green. It is only as we look closely and ask questions that we find out the real state of affairs. We look at the fields that look so prosperous and we realize that those fields were all under water last summer, the fields of over 2,000,000 people, and the wheat we see will not be ready until June and before that time, unless help comes, the larger part of the people that planted the wheat will be beyond using it.

"And now we look again at the persons who have come down to meet us with their rice bowls. In the bowls there is no rice. They contain chiefly hot water and some weeds gathered from the fields, mixed with a few grains of precious wheat bought with the relief money given by the government, relief that amounts to about three cents, and given only to the very poor, that is, to about half the population.

"This is something of what the famine means now. What it is going to mean soon we scarcely dare to hint, for it is still five months before the wheat harvest. Already in many places, the bark is taken from the trees.

"The country is strangely peaceful, for there are no dogs to bark at passersby. They are all starved or eaten, or both. The same is true of all the other animals."

SHAKING UP IN RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE RANKS

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock created alarm in the ranks of the employes of the railway mail service yesterday, giving that branch of his department a general shake-up. He issued orders discharging some of the high officials of the service and changing the standing and the positions of many others.

WOLGAST A WINNER

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Wolgast knocked out Lagrave in the fifth round last night.

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 11 & A.

LAIWEAI BEACH MYSTERY DEEPER

OFFICERS TRACE, BIT BY BIT, MOVEMENTS OF THE STRANGER.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The mystery which surrounds the finding of the dead body of an unknown white man at Laiewai last Sunday has deepened as the police have slowly but surely burrowed into the darkness that surrounds his actions immediately previous to the time when his body was found tossed up on a little stretch of beach for man's consideration by the waves to which he had evidently been consigned.

Sheriff Jarrett and Chief McDuffie have spent all their spare time, which has been little, on the case and have traced the man's actions from the time he left the top of the Pali road up to the time when he pleasantly refused the offer of lodging for the night and determined to pass the night out of doors, a night which proved to be an everlasting one for him.

Strangely enough it was J. K. Paele, road supervisor for a windward district, who gave the first account of him, and it was by road laborers that he was chiefly noticed subsequently. Paele met him on the Pali road trudging downward and offered him a ride in his buggy. The stranger accepted and went as far as Heeia, where he dismounted, but was immediately afterwards given a ride as far as Hauala by a police officer. He was apparently loth to give any man a continuous thread to his movements.

The sheriff has as yet had no opportunity to question either Paele or the police officer, who were with the man for a longer time than any others, as he did not learn of their connection with the case until he had returned from his investigating trip to the other side on Thursday.

Actions Mysterious.

The man's actions seem to have been purposely mysterious from the time he was first noticed until he disappeared. His dismounting at Heeia from Paele's rig and immediately afterwards accepting another ride in the same direction hints at a desire to keep his route as dark as possible.

Nothing Else Found.

Neither the satchel which he carried or the gun from which death came to him have been found, although there is no testimony as to the excellence of the search which has been made for them. Sheriff Jarrett has had the officers of the district looking for them since the day he heard of the coroner's inquest, but Deputy Sheriff Naone and his staff proved themselves so incapable to handle the matter when it first arose that there is a doubt whether they did better subsequently when working under the orders of a more competent man.

One man who saw the stranger, however, claims to have seen the inside of the satchel. He states that it was opened in his presence and that he saw nothing more mysterious in it than a full bottle of wine and another partially emptied. There was also a package of some sort, which might have been anything from banknotes to sandwiches.

This satchel might have been thrown into the brush before the deed was committed, in case it was suicide, as the coroner's jury seemed to think it was, although there was not a scrap of testimony at the inquest to indicate that. If it was not suicide, it is probable that the satchel furnished any ulterior motive that might have existed on the part of another.

Gun Missing.

The gun, however, should have been easy to find in case it was suicide. Had death been self-inflicted he must have been standing closely enough to the water to have fallen into either deep water or to a place where the water was deep enough at high tide to wash his body away from that spot. In that case it is not probable that the revolver fell where it could not be found. The man has been traced up to a certain part of the beach, the distance between which and the place where the body was ultimately discovered not being so great that it would have been a difficult matter to find a revolver along the shore line if there was one there.

Among the people who saw him, besides Ferrera, the road engineer, Paele and the police officer, was the man who claims to have been talking with him on the occasion when the satchel was

opened and several others, including a woman.

It is also asserted by some, who claim to be eyewitnesses, that when the man left the Pali gap there were three or four others with him, who, however, went towards Kailua after they had reached the junction, leaving the stranger to pursue his course alone towards Heeia.

Refuses Lodging.

He stopped at the home of the woman at Hauala, and it was there that he received an offer for lodgings over night. That was on Friday, the same afternoon, but later, during which Ferrera had spoken to him near Kabana.

He answered that he would sleep out of doors, and again gave notice of his intention after his attention was called to the fact that it was likely to rain.

He then stated that he had slept out of doors the night before and found it fine, and would not doubt do so again.

This is a tangible piece of evidence regarding the man's movements, as the testimony of the woman is beyond question. It shows that he was at least one night in the open previous to the time when the officers have picked up his trail.

But it also casts a deeper shadow of mystery upon him. There is no apparent reason why a stranger to the islands, known to no one; apparently not even having been a guest at the city hotels, should have gone into what amounted to hiding before coming into contact with anyone in the city, sleep out of doors while dressed in a nobby suit of clothes, drawing-room gloves, an overcoat, a Stetson hat and other articles hardly considered appropriate for "roughing it." There is no particular reason why he should have refused a night's lodgings and proffered again to sleep in the brush in the face of a rain storm. Further there is no particular reason why he should have been found dead and half submerged in the waters that break on the beach of Laiewai with a bullet in his head and no powder marks on his face.

His Movements.

A summary of the discoveries of the police show that he was picked up Friday morning on the Pali road, (apparently beyond the junction of the Kailua road) and conveyed to Heeia by J. K. Paele; that he there voluntarily dismounted and afterwards accepted a ride in the same direction from another; that he went with the officer as far as Kalaea at least; that he was walking again towards Kahuku, by the time he had reached Kahana in the afternoon; that later in the afternoon, as the daylight was waning, he refused lodging and still continued his mysterious and apparently senseless tramp away from the city and the settled portions of the islands; and further that he was seen in the dusk making his way along the rocks of a promontory further above.

That takes present knowledge of him from Thursday evening, at least, up to Friday night. His dead body was found Sunday noon when the doctor testified that it had been in the water thirty hours, which would have set his death in the wee small hours of that Friday night, possibly before midnight. He may never have rounded the corner of that promontory alive. There is also an intimation that there were others with him; there is an inference that he wished to be alone, so earnestly, indeed, that he eluded every attempt to make his acquaintance, covered his tracks, and had indeed rushed into the "jungles" in business clothes.

Possibilities.

The last boat in from the Coast before Thursday evening was the Asia, which arrived Wednesday. Had he carried guilt or fear in his breast as fellow passengers with him on that vessel, there is no more probably thing than that he should have hidden himself in a cheap lodging house over Wednesday, learned that he was being followed and fled the next day into the mountains, anywhere away from the city. He may have even spent the first night in brush and again may have been an arrival on Friday by the Sierra and intentionally misled the woman at Hauala concerning his past movements.

There seems hardly any room for doubt that he arrived by one of the vessels named. Ordinarily no man can drop out of sight for two days as he did and be found at the end of them dead on the beach, have his description published in a newspaper with what details were known about his movements and after all that stir up absolutely no breath of inquiry, no little gasp of recollection from one who might have seen him or known him.

He appeared mysteriously to Oahu, he disappeared as mysteriously, working his way over the rocks away from something into the face of night and a coming rainstorm.

Official Negligence.

Of the action of the Koolauoko and Koolouloa officers there can not be enough criticism. It was three days after the body was found that Deputy Sheriff Naone elected to notify the head of the police of the county whose deputy he is concerning the incident. An inquest was held immediately, the coroner's jurors not appearing to possess any great degree of sense, judging either from their verdict or their handwriting on the verdict.

With the exception of his hat, clothes, three coppers, a stick pin and the contents of his pockets, they saved nothing. They did not even discover that there was a name on the hat band, which startled Deputy Sheriff Rose in Jarrett's office on the evening that the latter received them. They actually buried the body, the clothes, the shoes, his shirts, everything that would have borne laundry marks; store brands; those hundred and one things by which the police trace out the most impossible cases, where lack of identity is the most apparent feature.

The only witnesses that testified at the inquest were the two men who found the body, the man who owned the chicken coop near where the body was found and the doctor who performed the autopsy. In two hours' work four days afterwards and a day after the sheriff had heard of the finding of the body, Jarrett and McDuffie had discovered 2 half-dozen witnesses, and uncovered the ends of what looks to be the most mysterious and probably romantic incident ever called to the attention of the local police.

The Seattle Drydock Company, with capital stock of \$1,000,000, has been incorporated to build a floating drydock in Seattle harbor. The dock will accommodate ships of as high displacement as 10,000 tons.

DIVISION OF THE COMMISSIONS ALLOWED

Department Announces Ranks of New Officers.

EIGHT COLONELS

Numbers Grow as Rank Diminishes—Many Lieutenancies.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The war department yesterday announced the distribution to be made of the two hundred additional officers for the army authorized at the last session of congress. The majority of new officers are to be first lieutenants and captains. Of the former, seventy-seven are to be commissioned, while seventy-five who are now first lieutenants are to be promoted to captains.

Twenty-seven new majors are to be provided for, with nine lieutenant-colonels, and eight colonels complete the list.

The increase in the number of officers allowed by congress brings the total in line and staff up to 4510. The recommendations of the secretary of war, had they been carried out, would have raised the total to 4923.

This does not include the Hospital Corps nor the Philippine Scouts.

REICHSTAG TURNS DOWN ARMAMENT LIMITING MOTION

BERLIN, April 1.—The reichstag yesterday voted down a motion to the effect that the German Government should take steps through diplomatic correspondence and otherwise leading to an international agreement for the limiting of armaments. The motion was presented by the leader of the Socialist wing and received solid support from that section of the reichstag membership.

TAMMANY HAD TO ACCEPT GORMAN

ALBANY, New York, March 31.—The great deadlock over the election of a United States Senator from New York was broken today, when Justice O. Gorman of the state supreme court was elected. The leader of Tammany Hall, Charles F. Murphy, made a special trip to the capital from New York, called a caucus of the warring factions in the Democratic ranks and succeeded in getting them together on the compromise candidate.

YAKUIS JOIN THE RANKS OF REBELS

EL PASO, March 31.—A severe engagement is progressing at San Rafael. It is reported that two hundred Yaqui Indians have deserted to the rebels who are nearing Chihuahua. A stubborn battle has been continuing for three days at Santa Barbara with undecided results. The federals have occupied Ures.

NO MORE PARTY JOBS FOR CANNON

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Joseph G. Cannon, retiring speaker of the house, today announced that he will not seek to become the Republican leader of that body. He has been urged by his friends to make an effort to assume the leadership, but today set at rest reports that he would do so.

THREE MEN KILLED ON GERMAN CRUISER

KIEL, Germany, March 31.—Three bluejackets were killed here today and four injured as the result of an explosion of methylated spirits on board the cruiser Yorak.

DANGER AVOIDED

There is little danger from a cold except when followed by pneumonia, and this never happens when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used. This remedy has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of colds and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. For sale at all Dealers, Benson Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

IDENTITY OF THE LAIE STRANGER DISCOVERED

Police Learn Date of His Arrival in the Islands.

WAS SACRAMENTO MAN

Shadow of Mystery Is Still Surrounding Strange Case.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The body found a week ago on the beach at Laie, with a bullet hole in the temple, is that of D. W. Scott, who came to Honolulu on the Larline on December 14, and who has been until a week ago Wednesday a roomer at the Occidental Hotel.

What mystery remains now in the case will be found only, think the police, in the reason why he killed himself. Setting aside several chances of it being other than suicide, and the chances of foul play narrowed down to small limits yesterday, the latter theory has been discarded by Chief McDuffie and Sheriff Jarrett who continued their investigations and established the identity of the man yesterday. I have been decided that the body was picked up in or very near the spot where he fell and the failure to find the revolver within a reasonable distance is the one incident pointing to a death other than self-inflicted, but the officers are confident that they can find the weapon by raking the sands and pebbles in the water at low tide. A special trip will be made for this purpose by the sheriff and chief, for no possible chance of obtaining information is being overlooked.

The dead man is W. D., or D. W. Scott, and has spent the past four months as a guest at the Occidental Hotel at the corner of Alaka and King streets. His actions while there have been so curious and eccentric that what little is known of them forms a fitting background to what was done on the lonely beach in the twilight a week ago last Friday.

The man arrived in Honolulu on December 14 on the steamer Larline. For a week there is a hiatus in the records of his movements. Then he is discovered at the Occidental Hotel where he continued to reside until March 22 when he left with the avowed purpose of walking around the island. The incidents of his trip related in The Advertiser yesterday were established by the investigations yesterday.

The clue to the man's identity was afforded by a report made to McDuffie by E. H. F. Wolter, proprietor of the Occidental, that a man who answered the general description had been staying at his place and had left on the twenty-second, on a trip around the island and had not returned.

Prove the Connection. Several other hotel managers had reported some of their guests on a walking trip around the island, but McDuffie investigated the Occidental man before looking into the others. He searched his room and found only a telescope full of clothes neatly packed. A close examination of these clothes was made with the purpose of connecting them with the few effects that the deputy sheriff of Koolauloa saw fit to preserve. The results of the investigation satisfied the officers that they had the right man and they did not follow out any of the other reports.

A few scraps of a timetable, reading "Portland and way stations," had been found in the man's pocket. In the telescope was an Oregon timetable as well as a map of that State and one of California. The laundry mark on all the clothes was the same as that on the handkerchiefs recovered in his pockets. The laundry marks, incidentally, have not been recognized by any of the local laundries.

An electric insole which was found in the man's shoe seems to correspond with an electric belt found in the room of the Occidental guest. The cuff buttons which had been in the shirt found on him were fitted by the chief in one of the shirts found in the Occidental and their points fitted exactly into the discolored places around the button holes of those shirts.

Strangely contrasted with the more or less expensive clothes in which the man met his death were the clothes that were found in the room. With the exception of a sobby suit of clothes made by the "Royal Tailors, San Francisco," they were all cheap and seemed appropriate to a man who had been living as he had been doing.

The man first came to the Occidental on December 21, when he paid his first week's rent in advance and continued to pay regularly up to the day he left, when he again paid his rent for another week. He is stated to have always paid his rent with a ten or twenty dollar bank note, paying it on March 16 with a banknote on the Hopevale (Illinois) Bank. On March 22, the day he left, he paid with a five dollar bill, the smallest that he had broken up to that date and an indication, coupled with other facts, that his finances were running down.

A Union Pacific Express Company check found on the telescope resulted in inquiries being made at the company's office with the result that the receipt he had signed for his grip was found. The receipt was signed by himself and is the first trace of his handwriting discovered. He wrote his name "Scott, D. W.," on an envelope

COMPLICATIONS OVER EMIGRANTS

LABOR AGENT LAWYERS SAY THEY CANNOT SEE CLIENTS.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.) No such difficulties as the attorneys for the Alaskan interests yesterday experienced were expected by them when they first took up the fight to carry laborers away from Hawaii, they suddenly finding themselves up against a decision which they say prevents them from applying for a writ of habeas corpus they had prepared on behalf of the sixteen emigrants taken from the steerage of the Korea.

In spite of dampening their legal ardor, this, according to statements made, has increased their determination to fight for the labor they have recruited, and they will tomorrow seek a writ of habeas corpus from the supreme court itself.

Attorney Murphy of Lorrin Andrews' office, accompanied by Craig, were visitors at the county jail yesterday to see their "clients," but were met with the statement of Deputy Warden Panohu that he had orders, said to have been given by the sheriff, to refuse to admit anyone in to see the sixteen except members of the firm of Kinney, Ballou, Prosser and Anderson, special counsel for the prosecution, whose witnesses the men are.

It was afterwards stated that the order had also come from City Attorney Cathcart by a telephonic message and this had the effect of displeasing the police authorities as well as the attorneys for the emigrant agents, on the grounds that the city attorney had no business to dictate the management of the jail except through the police, whether he was right or not.

The defense, however, is now going to take up this point and fight it among the many others it claims to be going to contest. The action on the part of the police, taken under instructions, at least, of the legal directors of the campaign against Craig and his assistants, is said to be based on the fact that the sixteen men were the witnesses of the prosecution, and not of the defense, represented by Andrews & Watson.

What Watson Says. "The Territory of Hawaii is evidently in state of rebellion or invasion," said Attorney Watson yesterday afternoon, "for the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is to all intents and purposes suspended."

Watson stated that as attorney for some fifteen Filipinos and Porto Ricans who are held in jail as witnesses against certain labor agents operating in the Territory, he prepared a petition for their release on a writ of habeas corpus; that he then went to the jail and told them who he was and asked them if they wished him to represent them, which they said they did, but as he was about to have them sign the petition, which it was necessary for them to do, a telephone message came from the city attorney's office to Jailer Asch ordering him to allow no one to see the prisoners other than members of the firm of Kinney, Ballou, Prosser & Anderson, representing private interests—the sugar planters' association.

He also states that he then went to the city attorney and attempted to get him to rescind his order. Mr. Cathcart said that his office was not attending to the matter, but that he would telephone the firm "representing the sugar planters, and try to gain their consent to allow the prisoners' attorney to see them." However, it was to no avail. Messrs. Kinney, Ballou, Prosser & Anderson declined to give their consent to allow Mr. Watson to interview the men he claims are his clients.

Mr. Prosser has meanwhile spent most of Saturday with the prisoners, together with an interpreter and a stenographer, taking their statements relative to what they know and what they do not know about the matter.

Attorney Watson is now preparing a petition addressed to the supreme court, appealing for their release on a writ of habeas corpus. This petition will be based on Section 2057 of the Revised Laws, and will be signed by a friend in their behalf.

"In the mean time," adds Mr. Watson, "American citizens are in jail and are denied the primary right of all civilized people; a right which denied by Mexico in time of rebellion raises all sorts of dismal forebodings as to the condition of the country."

The official census shows Hungary to have a population of 20,850,700. This is an increase in ten years of 1,596,000.

found in his effects putting his initials the other way. This letter was addressed to him at Walnut Grove, California, and redressed by the postmaster to Howard Springs.

It was seven days after this receipt was signed that the police have found trace of him again at the Occidental. He was never seen to take an alcoholic drink, stayed in his room nearly all the time and paid his rent in advance at the same time every week. He is stated to have said once that he was a hotel keeper of Sacramento, and for this reason and also as a box of drugs was found in his room from a Sacramento drug store, the police of that city are being communicated with by mail.

He evidently had a desire to cover his tracks for to Paale he gave his names as Roberts and signed himself in Paale's time book as "C. Roberts, California." McDuffie has photographed the signature. The road supervisor picked him up half-way to Kaneohe and at Kaneohe he treated the man to "soda-pop" which he paid for with a fifty cents piece. Only three cents was found on the dead body.

The two bottles said to have been seen in his grip were found standing empty on the beach, sentinals over the dead body in the most desolate place on the island.

SHARP MEASURES TO HOLD LABOR

TWO RADICAL BILLS AIMED AT EMIGRATION AGENTS GO TO SENATE.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.) With a feeling as though playing with legal fire, members of the house of representatives yesterday took action on the bills introduced under a full head of steam to stall off any further stealing of laborers from the plantations of Hawaii for the canneries of Alaska. Opposition was shown to both of the emigration bills, which passed third reading, but they passed by a substantial majority.

The bill making it a misdemeanor for anyone to "induce, entice or persuade servants or laborers to leave their employment, or to aid or abet such leaving, and providing a punishment therefore," passed by a vote of nineteen to nine, after some discussion in which the opposition took the stand that the bill might work two ways.

The punishment provided for anyone who, by himself or an agent, shall "entice" a servant or laborer away from his employment, without the consent of the employer, is a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

The bill in full is as follows:

To the Point. "Section 1. Any person who, by himself or agent, shall induce, entice or persuade or attempt to induce, entice or persuade, any servant or laborer who shall have contracted either orally or in writing to serve his employer for a specific length of time, to leave the service of said employer during the term thereof, without the consent of said employer, or who shall aid or abet any such servant or laborer in leaving said service during the term thereof, without the consent of said employer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

"Section 2. This act shall take effect upon the date of its approval.

Damages or Injunction. Over H. B. 212 there was also a fight and the discussion became rather warm at times. This bill enables any employer to recover damages from anyone inducing, enticing or persuading any servant or laborer from leaving his employer.

Section two of this bill also provides that "any person or corporation shall be entitled to an injunction in equity against any other person, persons or corporation who shall endeavor or threaten to induce, entice or persuade servants or laborers to leave their employment," when such an indiscreet enticer does not have property in the Territory subject to execution. The opponents of the bill stated that it was like going back to the old shipping days and was a one-sided measure. Castle explained that it was necessary to protect the poor laborer from unscrupulous emigration agents.

Hale thought that if the bill becomes a law there will be "walling and gnashing of teeth" among the laborers.

Array of Figures. Tavares fought for the bill, presenting an imposing array of facts showing that the Territory had expended nearly \$300,000 to bring about 4000 immigrants here and that now it was proposed to entice them away, and this should be stopped.

Yates wanted Tavares to explain how much it costs the Territory to keep these people in jail.

On rollcall the vote stood twenty-three to five in favor of the bill and it was sent to the senate.

Earlier in the session two senate bills dealing with emigration and immigration were passed at second reading. S. B. 108 provides for a license for any emigration agents who shall seek to work in the Territory. S. B. 55 provides for the creation of a department of immigration and defines its proportion of taxes.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY. When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. It has never been known to fail even in most severe and dangerous cases, and its cost is not beyond the means of any one. For sale at all Dealers, Benson Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

A. S. CLEGHORN'S GIFT OF AINAHU PARK IS SPURNED BY MAJORITY IN LEGISLATURE

The gift of the late Archibald Scott Cleghorn of the estate of Ainahu to the city, as a public park, was spurned in the house of representatives yesterday, when the bill accepting the gift was lost by a vote of twelve for, to sixteen against.

Representative Watkins led in the fight against the bill and after stating that the Territory should not accept the gift tied up in so many strings, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

This is the first time such a motion has been put in the house and Speaker Holstein explained it as one which was not privileged and was open to discussion.

This gave Representative Towse a chance, and he explained that he had seconded the motion on the ground that he wished discussion and not, as so frequently happened, the moving of the previous question at the end of a long address against or for a bill, thus cutting off discussion. Affonso called attention to the fact

FIRE DESTROYS A KOA FOREST

SPLENDID KOA FOREST IS DESTROYED BY THE FLAMES.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.) After hard and incessant work, fire fighters under the direction of R. H. Hooper, territorial forester, last night subdued a threatening mountain blaze on the Manoa hills. It was not until one of the finest koa wood forests in the islands had been destroyed, however, that the progress of the fire towards the top of the ridge and the bungalows there was quelled and further danger from the menace ended.

The heads of the police department, Forester Haugs, Botanist Bock and other officials of the government led little flying squadrons of men into the warm corners of the hills and scores of Portuguese, Hawaiians and Chinese who had been commanded were placed along the line to back fire and stamp out the flames.

Owing to the difficult ascents and slopes of the Manoa hills the fire fighters had the greatest difficulty in getting in ahead of the flames but at half-past ten last night it was finally under control and a half-hour later was forced back within its outside bounds.

Sheriff Jarrett ordered out twelve of the trustees at the jail, who worked steadily in the line and who were afterwards left to patrol the waste and put out the fires in the koa trees.

The fire started behind James Boyd's place at the foot of the spur at right angles with the ridge. It owed its origination from a small trash fire started by Chee Tong, one of a Chinese hui who were clearing ferns and other trash away.

The fire spread rapidly after it had once started and destroyed the vegetation over thirty acres, reaching a height of 1500 feet up the slopes of the hill. That it was stopped at all before it had created the rise was due to the efforts of Hooper and his organization. A commissary was formed and food was sent to the fire fighters in the evening.

DOG'S SCHEDULE IS \$3.00 EVERY DAY

Mrs. Frank Gould, or rather Mrs. Ralph Thomas, who was formerly the wife of one of Jay Gould's sons, on arriving in San Francisco on the Tenyo Maru recently, after a brief sojourn here, was not altogether pleased with the fact that she who receives \$3000 a month alimony from Frank Gould had to pay \$3 a day for hoteling her pretty little chow dog, Tio. In an interview in the San Francisco Bulletin she said the hotel people of Honolulu had "the audacity" to charge \$3 a day for his keep.

READY TO LYNCH A SUSPECTED KIDNAPER

LAS VEGAS, New Mexico, April 1.—One of the men suspected of kidnaping the child for whose return a ransom of \$12,000 was paid yesterday, has been arrested. Feeling against him runs so high that a lynching is feared by the sheriff.

NO HABEAS CORPUS FOR THE BRUISER

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The state supreme court today refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Jack Johnson, champion pugilist of the world, and the colored heavyweight must spend his twenty-five days in jail for speeding his auto.

FRISCO CATHOLIC CHURCH IS BURNED

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—St. James' Cathedral, a noted Catholic edifice here, today burned to the ground. The cause is unknown.

PORTUGAL'S ELECTION DAY.

LISBON—It is officially announced that the elections for the constituent assembly of the new republic have been fixed for April 30.

TUNNEL EXPERTS COMING TO HILO

HOLDERS OF RECORD TO HELP BUILD RAILROAD EXTENSION.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.) LOS ANGELES, March 24.—The best tunnel borers in the world are on the way to the Island of Hawaii. They are W. C. Ashton, Rodney Carwithen, W. D. Hook, William Gohlsen and William Hull. They are the men who achieved the world's record in the construction of the now famous Elizabeth lake tunnel of the Owens River aqueduct system the future source of the water supply of this city. Ashton was the division superintendent and the others were foremen working under his direction.

Upon their arrival at Hilo, Ashton will enter upon his duties as the general superintendent of tunnel construction of the new railroad extension. The building of the extension of the railroad is to be a prodigious engineering task, it is stated, because of the number of tunnels that will have to be bored. His companions will be in charge of tasks similar to those that they carried out so successfully on the aqueduct. The railroad officials held the position open for Ashton several months because they knew that he soon would be free.

The Elizabeth lake tunnel is one of the greatest examples of engineering work of its kind ever attempted. Again and again the men engaged in its construction broke world's records until at last the men of the south portal crew, by boring through 604 feet of solid granite in a single month, set a mark, which was not subsequently bettered—the American tunnel record.

HAWAIIAN PEPPER IS NOW RECOGNIZED

BALTIMORE FIRM READY TO BUY BUT WANT ONLY LARGE QUANTITIES.

Hawaii is attracting the attention of importers of queer things, and the green peppers of the islands, if they can be produced in sufficient quantities and the producers know how to pack and ship them, may come into as much prominence as the delicious Hawaiian pineapple.

McCormack & Co. of Baltimore, importers of drugs, teas and spices, have written the promotion committee that they noticed in the commercial reports of September, 1908, that Hawaii raised "large quantities of dried peppers." The firm writes that if these peppers are marketed in large quantities they are prospective customers for a big share of the product.

The National Fruit Company of Los Angeles want to know who are authorized persons for exporting pineapples, alligator pears, bananas and dealers in products in general of island fruits and vegetables. They state they would like to get in touch with some of the exporters and believe they can handle some of the products.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending April 1, 1911:

- Abbie, Mrs Mary Johnston, Mrs John Hanis
- Albert, Miss Keith, Mrs E M Kies, W C A
- Georgia, Mrs W C A
- Baker, John F Langer, D
- Bran, Frank Lee, Miss Mabel
- Brandt, Herman Liver, Ramon
- Brady, Arthur Loney, Mrs Chas
- Campbell, Howard Lowell, Mrs K L
- Coble, Colonel Lyman, N K
- Carwell, Samuel Chandler, Charley
- McGaughey, Mrs M T
- Conrades, Philip M T
- Cook, W N Mett, M H K (2)
- Duggan, Jack Meyn, Capt
- European Medical Mossman, Miss L
- Experts Moore, George
- Edmonds, Mr Petrus, A
- Edwards, Dr M R Reid, Mrs James
- Ellison, F (2) Sherrill, A P
- Elkhorn, Ed McF Smith, Mrs
- Fern, Geo J Chas H
- Fleming, Dr F A Spenser, Mrs
- Francis, Charles Siebert, John
- Gottlieb, Miss Stubbfield, George
- Hamble, Herman Titcomb, J
- Harvey, Everett Tisdale, Mrs M
- Harrelson, W H E (2)
- Hewitt, Jas P Jr Townsend, Stevens
- Henderson, Wright Vergt, Emil
- Ivin, Arthur Walker, John T
- Johnson, Sokar Young, W H
- Jones, W H

Package.

Larsen, Jos Hindu Letters, Anokh Sing

Russian Letters.

- Ajevu, Mr Panklu, Mr
- Bookoff, Feodor Bastoff, Mr
- Bogdanoff, Mr Rustano, Mr
- Davidenko, Mr Shifchinko, Mr
- Firasov, Mr Stareecoff, Mr
- Locans, Mr Silitnikova (2)
- Movhano, Mr Silit, Mr
- Oushonov, Mr Retcherowak, Mr
- Oblotnik, Mr

Please call for advertised letters. JOSEPH O. PRATT, Postmaster.

HOW TO PREVENT CHOLERA.

When cholera is present in the community take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on the first unusual looseness of the bowels and the attack may be checked in its incipency.

DEMOCRATS LAY OUT THEIR PROGRAM

Six Main Issues to Be Taken Up in Session.

NAME THE CHAIRMEN

Flood, for Territories; Hay, Committee on Military.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Democratic program for the special session of congress is to be confined to six main objects—legislation to secure the election of United States Senators by popular vote, the passing of the reciprocity agreement with Canada, tariff revision, a reapportioning of the congressional districts in conformity with the census results, the passage of the bills elevating the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona to Statehood and an investigation of the various departments of the federal government.

This was decided upon at the Democratic caucus yesterday, attended by the majority of the Democratic members-elect. The main discussion of the caucus revolved around a suggestion that the matter of Canadian reciprocity should be attached to that of a revision of the wool schedule, "Schedule K" of the Payne-Aldrich bill. It was finally decided to take up the Canadian matter on its merits and pass it, leaving "Schedule K" to be taken up with the revision of the tariff.

Chairmen Chosen. Underwood of Alabama has already been chosen for chairman of the ways and means committee, which is also the committee on committees. Yesterday he announced the standing committees for the session.

Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, in spite of the determined opposition of Tammany, is named as chairman of the committee on appropriations.

Edward S. Henry of Connecticut is chairman of the committee on rules, Henry DeL. Clayton of Alabama of judiciary committee, Stephen M. Parkman of Florida of the rivers and harbors committee, D. A. S. Alexander of New York of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, James Hay of Virginia of the military committee, L. P. Padgett of Tennessee of the committee on naval affairs, William Sulzer of New York of committee on foreign affairs and Henry D. Flood of Virginia of the committee on territories.

Trimble of Kentucky was elected clerk of the house.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 2.—President Diaz, in his semiannual message, at the opening of the Mexican congress here yesterday, committed himself beyond possibility of mistake to an advocacy of many of the reforms being demanded by the revolutionists, including one which will provide for an amendments to the electoral laws to make any president ineligible for reelection to a second term. His other promised reforms in the laws governing elections are broad and far reaching.

Ready for Peace Talk. SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 2.—It is reported here unofficially that a preliminary peace conference is to be held at El Paso on Monday between representatives of the Madero family and of President Diaz.

DIAZ COMMITS HIMSELF TO THE REFORM DEMANDED

SOCIALIST ELECTED AS MAYOR OF BERKELEY

BERKELEY, California, April 2.—Stitt Wilson, the Socialist candidate, was yesterday elected mayor of this city.

SPANISH CABINET HAS RESIGNED

MADRID, Spain, April 2.—Premier Canalejas yesterday tendered to the King his resignation as premier, accompanied by the resignations of the various members of the cabinet. These were accepted by Alfonso who has called upon General Weyler to form a government.

It is thought that the various matters at issue between the Canalejas ministry and the Venues have brought about the resignations.

ROBERT O. MATHEWSON EDITOR
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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY APRIL 4

THE TRUCE CONCERNING CRAIG

The advertiser this morning publishes a number of affidavits on file with the district court in the matter of Frank B. Craig, charged with a violation of the labor recruiting laws of this Territory. The affidavits establish the fact that active recruiting went on on this island for some time prior to the public announcement on the part of Craig that his mission here was to recruit laborers for Alaska, and the further fact that this recruiting was not confined to the unemployed of the city, but was carried on diligently among the employes of more than one plantation.

Heretofore there has been more or less popular sentiment that Craig was being unfairly dealt with. The impression has been abroad that he complied with the requirements of the law so soon as he learned of the existence of a labor recruiting license law, and there has been felt a sympathy with him because pitted against as powerful an organization as the Hawaiian planters' association.

A careful reading of the affidavits published in this issue should promptly remove any further feeling of sympathy for the Alaska cannery representative. Not only has he not confined his recruiting to the unemployed of the city, as he has repeatedly claimed, but he has had men at work since at least the fifth of March, had headquarters established in the Magoon block, where his agents reported to him, and had succeeded, before tripped up, in inducing a number of plantation laborers to leave their employers to join his emigrant parties. It was not until he had been told by Deputy Sheriff Rose that he would have to take out a license that he made any effort to comply with the law, and even then, although he had secured the promises of some Filipinos to go to Alaska and had agents working for more, he announced that he would have to cable to his employers for instructions.

In plain language he cabled for instructions as to whether he should or should not obey the laws of Hawaii!

Deputy Sheriff Rose appears to have acted along the lines of his duty, despite the relationship that exists between himself and Craig. It appears that he was not aware of the existence of the law making a license necessary for labor recruiting, but, as soon as he had looked into the matter, after learning of Craig's errand, he notified both Craig and his agents to stop working until the necessary license was forthcoming. He also personally saw that the license money was paid over and the license issued.

Particular attention is called to the statements in the affidavits to the effect that the Filipinos were perfectly satisfied on the plantations and with their work and wages until the agent of the Alaska cannery appeared among them with his promise of easy work and "plenty to eat" in that "nice country" Alaska. Then, although they remembered that they had agreed to work for three years on the plantations for the men who paid their passages here from the Filipinos, they prepared to desert.

LABOR SUPPLY AND THE OUTLOOK.

The present labor situation is only one of a series of fights the employers here have had to engage in to hold what they have managed to get in the way of a labor supply after expensive recruiting campaigns in Europe and the Orient. The life of the country depends upon labor for the plantations, and any who come to the islands with an idea of taking labor away must face the fact that in a fight for our industrial life we will fight to the last ditch. Recruiting laborers in Hawaii will be found to be expensive, and labor secured from here will, in all probability, be found too high priced before it is taken away.

The present plikiia, however, strengthens the belief held by a considerable number that it would not be impossible to secure congressional sanction for the introduction into Hawaii of a limited number of Chinese, to be brought under contract that they will be returned to their homes at the end of specified periods. The government, certainly, does not desire to see Hawaii stripped of its wealth-producing possibilities through lack of labor. It must recognize the bona-fide attempts that have been made by the territorial government and by the planters, acting within the limited scope allowed them, to bring to Hawaii laborers eligible to become citizens, because it is the money of the plantations that is being used and that has been used to keep up the European recruiting and which maintained the Russian venture.

With California and Alaska able to offer limited periods of work at wages that appear large to laborers, and with the demand for labor in the western States constantly growing, the outlook for Hawaii under present conditions of the Chinese Exclusion Act, the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan and the Alien Contract Labor Law is not a bright one.

If the proper presentations be made before congress, to the effect that Chinese labor in Hawaii would permit of the use of more money for the encouragement of legitimate homeseekers and for the building up of an American community, would provide for the salvation of the rice industry and tend toward the stability of the other industries of the country, without in any way affecting labor conditions on the mainland, there should be a good possibility for success.

At any rate, the matter is neither as fantastic nor as hopeless as some profess to believe.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

The largest and most progressive cities in the United States long ago discovered that in their upbuilding and expansion, permanency and stability were not the only qualities to be considered, says the Inland Herald, of Spokane. Experience and experiments taught them that beauty and adornment also meant much; that these were not more than third or fourth in the order of things to be taken into consideration. And out of this knowledge grew the idea of the "city beautiful."

It took with the people everywhere—with those persons who loved the beautiful, the symmetrical and the imposing, because it appealed to the artistic in their natures; and with the more practical, the matter of fact persons, because the carrying out of the plans evolved added to the value of their property, and meant greater personal gains.

The time to incorporate the idea of the city beautiful is in the beginning—as soon as the future of the municipality comes to be assured, and its growth toward greatness is really begun. Then, consistency and uniformity may be observed, and the law of geometrical progression may be made to govern its growth, to bring its many features of attractiveness into unison, and, in short, to make of it a beautiful city.

Much that may be accomplished in this direction for any city remains for the women to do. They are capable of exerting an influence that will not only encourage the carrying out of the idea, and make its adoption more universal, but that will cause it to become imperative. Agitation, suggestions made to proper city officials and private owners, and a wide discussion of the subject in the homes, in women's clubs and through the columns of newspapers will accomplish results that cannot be even estimated.

Whether the mystery surrounding the finding of the body of a stranger at Little is to be solved and whether the truth prove as equally tragic as what little is now known, the case has proven at least, that the political system of Honolulu needs one correction. Official negligence on the part of a deputy sheriff may yet result in this case, in many ways one of the most interesting recorded here, being placed on the list of the unsolved. It calls attention to the fact that being elected, the deputies of Sheriff Jarrett or whoever might hold that office, can not be forced by a competent central power to perform their work as police officers. It also calls attention to the fact that this is the only county where that system is permitted to continue.

Having had no particular reason for voting against the School Fund Bill, as was stated at the time for their benefit, the senators from Hawaii reversed themselves yesterday and voted for the bill, as it was expected that they would. The comments of these gentlemen at the manner in which they were treated by the press after their first blind jump off into nothingness recall the familiar newspaper headline of: "Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

CONGRESS AND CHINESE FOR HAWAII

It is well known that a wonderful change of feeling regarding the Chinese as laborers and as dwellers upon the soil has come in the Pacific Coast States, except among the immigration undertakings, who continue to treat all Chinamen as cattle. A suggestion a few years ago that Chinese were acceptable laborers would have been received with hoots of indignation from the trade unionists and with hoots of affected indignation from every official and from every politician in the land. Now, with conditions changed, the union men have transferred their indignation to the Japanese and a Chinaman is, in comparison, hailed as a man and a brother.

This sentiment has penetrated as far east as Washington. There the harshness of the Chinese Exclusion Act reflected only the desires of the West, not the desires of the government, and gradually but surely it has been borne in upon the government how shortsighted and how unfair has been America's treatment of the Chinese who have come to America.

Our government has been trying for the past two or three years to make amends for the accumulated follies of the past. We gave back the Boxer indemnity fund, we are profuse in our efforts to loan money for the development of China, we send famine supplies on government transports, we make bluffs about maintaining the integrity of the Chinese Empire, but our trade with China dwindles month by month, in times of trouble ours are the first goods boycotted, in international affairs we are the last to be consulted and our advice is the last to be taken.

Washington realizes this and this realization appears to be Hawaii's opportunity to secure a plantation labor supply for herself and provide Washington with another opportunity of further redeeming herself with China, whose friendship we want if American trade in the Orient is to grow back to what it was or to go beyond former figures.

It would not be presumption on the part of Hawaii to ask congress for a partial suspension of the exclusion act; in all probability Washington would welcome the idea. Washington appreciates the fact that Hawaii cannot find funds to carry on any extensive homesteading plan "along traditional lines" so long as the necessity constantly exists to keep up the plantation labor supply. Washington, in all probability, would be in no wise averse to the presence here of some few thousand Chinese to balance the preponderance of Japanese on the plantations. Washington could also please the Coast labor unions by removing the danger to the Coast labor market of an available supply of cheap labor in Hawaii, the migrations from which has been vigorously resisted during the past few years by San Franciscans and the people of Seattle, Portland and Tacoma.

We all know where the majority of our Russians have gone, where very many Portuguese have gone, where the majority of the Porto Ricans have gone, where the majority of the Spanish have gone, where all the Hindus went. The coming of Chinese to Hawaii, from which place they could go no further into America, would please rather than displease the Coast labor men, whose voice was listened to in the framing of the exclusion law.

With the plantation labor supply settled, Hawaii could turn its attention to other pressing matters, not the least of which is that of developing the lands of Hawaii other than the plantations.

Those people who are so indignant at billboards that they cannot calm down sufficiently long to draw up a bill for presentation in the legislature have all the sympathy Charley Frazier can spare. No hurry, gentlemen. Only two-thirds of the session has passed.

Unless the legislature shows a greater activity beginning from today, than is shown so far, Hawaii will be face to face with the prospect of an extra session.

HARVARD DECIDES ON A NEW PLAN

A new plan for the admission of students at Harvard has been adopted, an outline of the plan being received by Harvard graduates in Honolulu.

This new plan does not take the place of the old plan; it provides another method of admission for good scholars. To be admitted to Harvard College a candidate must present evidence of an approved school course satisfactorily completed and must show in four examinations, as explained below, that his scholarship is of a satisfactory quality.

A candidate must present to the committee on admission evidence of his secondary school work in the form of an official detailed statement showing the subjects studied by him and the ground covered, the amount of time devoted to each and the quality of his work in each subject.

To be approved this statement must show that the candidate's secondary school course has extended over four years, that his course has been concerned chiefly with languages, science, mathematics and history, no one of which has been omitted, and that two of the studies of his school program have been pursued beyond their elementary stages, i. e., to the stage required by the present advanced examinations of Harvard College or the equivalent examinations of the college entrance examination board.

The Examinations. If the official detailed statement presented by the candidate shows that he has satisfactorily completed an approved secondary school course, he may present himself for examinations in four subjects as follows: English; Latin, or for candidates for the degree of S. B., French or German; mathematics, or physics, or chemistry; and any subject not already selected from the following list: Greek, French, German, history, mathematics, physics or chemistry.

These four examinations must be taken at one time, either in June or in September.

Under this new plan the college does not intend to prescribe in detail the school course of the boy who wishes to

enter, either directly by naming and defining subjects, or indirectly by an elaborate system of rating the studies of a school course in points or units. On the contrary, the college accepts the judgment of a school as to a candidate's program, subject only to the general limitations stated above. A good student who has had a rationally planned course in a good school should have no difficulty in proving his fitness for admission, even though his decision to come to Harvard be made late in his last school year. Under the new plan every school maintaining the kind of course indicated will be free to work out its own system of education in its own way. The college, on its part, undertakes only to test the intellectual efficiency of the boy at the time of his graduation from school. For this reason the examinations cannot be divided.

COMMANDER LATCH OF CIVIL WAR FAME DEAD

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Commander Edward B. Latch, U. S. N., retired, died here today. He took a prominent part in the Civil War, being attached to the flagship Hartford under Admiral Farragut, and rose to his rank of chief engineer with the title of commander. He was also an author of distinction.

PLAGUE IS REPORTED AS RAVAGING JAVA

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, April 3.—Reports have been received here that Java is being ravaged by the plague.

BETTER THAN A PLASTER.

For pains in the side or chest dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Palm Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain. There is nothing better. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Jethou In From South.

The Norwegian steamship Jethou, which is discharging coal at the Inter-Island bunkers, arrived ahead of the British steamship Wadgon, which was expected here first. She left Newcastle on March 10. The voyage was without incident. She has a cargo of 5500 tons of coal.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

GIFFARD & ROTH'S WEEKLY STOCK AND SUGAR REPORT

DIVIDENDS PAID ON STOCKS LISTED ON THE HONOLULU STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE.

Table with columns for Company Name, Dividend Amount, and Date Paid. Includes entries for C. Brewer & Co., Ewa Plantations Co., Haw. n. Agri. Co., etc.

GENERAL CONDITION OF MARKET

A slight reaction from the high prices of last week is a noticeable feature of the local market for the past week. This has been brought about by the drop in the price of beets and sugar. The price for beets is now 10s. and 3 1/2 d. as against a price last Monday of 10s. 4d. Centrifugals is now 3.8d. Monday's price was 3.9d.

FEATURE OF THE WEEK.

The main feature of the market for the week was the issue of preferred stock by the McBryde Sugar Company, amounting to 50,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of \$20 per share. This stock will be entitled to a preferred dividend of seven (7) per cent. per annum, the same to be cumulative and the stock to have the right to vote on an equal footing with the common stock, but will not have any right to participate in any other profits of dividends whatsoever. This preferred stock may be changed for common stock at any time at the election of the individual holder thereof, but the change once made becomes irrevocable. McBryde's 1911 crop estimate, taken from their report, will be at least 14,500 tons; this against the 1910 crop of 10,434 tons makes a great difference in the prospects of the plantation. A large transaction in O. R. & L. Co. bonds at \$100.25, at which price \$26,500 worth of bonds changed hands. These bonds were probably taken up for investment by different large estates.

SUGAR ARRIVALS IN NEW YORK.

Eight thousand and thirty tons of this year's crop arrived in New York Saturday afternoon, March 25, and was sold at the good figure of 3.92c or \$78.40 per ton.

SUGAR SHIPPED FROM DEC. 1 TO MARCH 31, 1911.

Table showing sugar shipments from Dec 1 to March 31, 1911. Columns include Sugar shipped, Reached market, Afloat, and various sugar types.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS OF MONTH.

Table showing stock transactions for the month. Columns include Company Name, Shares, High, and Low prices.

MAINLAND MARKETS.

Willett & Gray's summary of the condition of the market for raws, for the week ending March 16, says: Our last report closed with centrifugals quoted at 3.76c. per lb. 96 deg. test, duty paid. Present spot quotations is 3.83c. per lb., showing advance for this week .07c. per lb. This advance was made on very moderate sales during the early part of the week but ending yesterday with unusually large purchases principally made by our largest refiners and at the basis of 2 1/2c. per lb. c. and f. 96 deg. test, equal to 3.86c. the purchases covering shipments principally for April, although prompt deliveries were included at the same price. The advance for prompt, however, could not be fully maintained, sales being made at the close at 3.83c., a decline of 3 points. Speculators also participated in the market movement, buying up to 2 1/2c. c. and f. (3.92c.) for May shipment.

At the close buyers continue to accept all sugars offered at this basis and sellers also seem inclined to let go a considerable portion of their production. These purchases having been made green and 86 degrees F. on the top of arrivals of 82,000 tons during the week indicate such a full supply for the requirements of refiners that a dull and possibly slightly easter condition for nearly to come. Looking abroad, the reports for the week from Cuba show larger exports than last year and stocks in the island only 65,000 tons less. The drought continues unbroken, having a bad effect upon the grinding cane and also retards the growth of that portion of the cane which was scheduled for grinding during the latter part of this season and there now seems every probability that much of this late cane will be held over until next season. Plantings have also been delayed and all cane now growing for the next crop needs rain badly. The maximum of 171 centrals continue working, while last year one central at corresponding period had stopped. The maximum centrals working in former years were 174 in 1910, 170 in 1909, 165 in 1908 and 183 in 1907. A recent visitor to the sugar districts of Cuba reports that more sugar is held back on the plantations than usual because of the low prices, so that crop receipts at shipping ports are not a sure index of the final crop. He says that with the exception of eastern districts canes look small and in less supply than in previous years, and grinding on several estates will end early in May. This is from a good judge or we would not quote. From Java our special cable advices show that the last Java crop turned out considerably larger than expected, and exports to March exceed last year by about 100,000 tons. The difference between these exports and the total crop is 139,000 tons against 213,618 tons last year. The total exports last year came within 50,000 tons of the total production. From Japan we print figures of imports during 1910, showing a falling off of 15,000 tons from last year, and of 80,000 tons from the year of Japan's maximum imports. This is significant, as being largely due to Japan's increased home production in Formosa. From Brazil the home and southern demand which recently was reported good has now fallen off, and stocks are increasing at the ports; but little of this surplus is said to be suitable grades for export to Europe. Conditions in Demerara are improving, but in some of the cane-growing islands the outlook is not very promising. San Domingo and other West India sugars have recently had quite a little activity for the Canadian market, the last price reported being 2.30c. c. l. t. Canadian ports, for San Domingo. F. O. Licht's reports as to the growing of European beet crops have changed from unfavorable and partly unfavorable to favorable for field work, his latest indications being that in Germany the sowings will be nearly as large as last year. Otto Licht cables, increasing his crop estimate for Russia 40,000 tons, giving a total of 2,160,000 tons, against 1,145,000 tons last year in Russia. The European markets have not been particularly influenced by crop reports, remaining for the week within small fluctuations from 10s. 4 1/2 d. to 10s. 3d. and closing at 10s. 3 1/2 d. with a quiet steady market for beet sugars, with cane Java entirely unchanged at 11s. 3d. for the week. Conditions in Louisiana, which early in the winter were highly favorable for the cane, have changed to extremely dry weather and there is great need of moisture. New Orleans is now supplying its demand largely from Cuba and Porto Rico imports, and meltings by refiners show an increase in 15,000 tons over last year, partially making up for the 37,000 tons less meltings in the four ports. Taken altogether, the general sugar situation has made no change, the large production of European beet crops still await market and we note that the extremists in estimates of low Cuban crop are not quite as confident of their position as heretofore. Receipts this week include 11,936 tons of duty free sugar from Hawaii. A feature of the week is that importers of stocks are being renewed by warehousing and are now 4203 tons against 14,986 tons last year. Cuban Prospects. According to special reports received by Willett & Gray from all parts of the island for week ending March 9, 1911: Another week has past with practically no rain and conditions in all parts of the island are becoming very dry. Letters from the island state that the continued dry weather for the past twelve months has retarded the growth of the cane, which should be ready for grinding late this spring to such an extent that it will not pay to grind this year, and also that the present dry weather is greatly interfering with late planting and preventing the growth of the cane to be harvested next year. Several important cane fires have occurred lately, the drought making the cane dry and easily combustible. Temperature ranged between 53 degrees and 86 degrees F.

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1s, 2/6, 4/6. J. T. Davy & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

Senate Proceedings

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

BILLS

Introduced.

S. B. 113—Providing that fees for sale of intoxicating liquors be paid to county in which license issued.—Robinson.

S. B. 114—Making special appropriation of \$1214 to compensate Yee Yap for defective title to land conveyed by Territory.—Chillingworth.

Passed Second Reading.

S. B. 108—Providing for county license for emigrant agents and bond of \$25,000 to comply with law. Passed.

S. B. 111—Relating to agriculture and forestry, and to prevent spread of insect pests. Passed.

S. B. 112—To regulate the importation and sale of seeds. Passed.

H. B. 140—Providing for the closing of barber shops on Sundays. Passed.

H. B. 177—Providing for fees by registrars for conveyances, etc. Passed.

H. B. 192—Prohibiting certain public officers becoming interested in public contracts. Passed.

Passed Third Reading.

S. B. 55—Extending powers of board of immigration and defining certain duties.—Passed.

S. B. 70—Providing for standardization of weights and measures in the various counties. Passed.

H. B. 35—Establishing a college of agriculture and mechanic arts, for its maintenance and appointment of regents. Passed.

H. B. 87—Relating to militia and providing for pay of officers and men while on active service. Passed.

H. B. 117—Providing for permits to carry firearms and setting aside fees for propagating game birds. Passed.

H. B. 159—For regulating of billiard halls and bowling alleys, and setting license fee. Action deferred.

Tabled.

S. B. 51—Providing for construction of a belt road around Island of Hawaii. Tabled.

S. B. 52—Providing for reimbursement of Territory by county of Hawaii for belt road. Tabled.

H. B. 45—To regulate the incurring of indebtedness by officers and employees of counties. Tabled.

H. B. 157—Providing that police officers take all stray cattle to pound. Tabled.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Judiciary committee recommended that S. B. 51, for construction of belt road around Hawaii, be tabled. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended that S. B. 52, for reimbursement of Territory for Hawaii belt road, be tabled. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage of S. B. 106, to prevent the incurring by counties of greater liabilities than income. Approved.

Select committee reported in favor of H. B. 85, and to table S. B. 84, relating to conservation tax. Report adopted.

Committee of whole reported progress on S. B. 36, relating to income and personal and property taxes. Approved.

Committee on printing reported S. Bs. 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112 ready for distribution. So ordered.

Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 45, to regulate incurring of indebtedness by county officers and employees, be tabled. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage of H. B. 140, regulating observance of Sundays by barber shops. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 157, making it the duty of public officers to take stray cattle to pound, be tabled. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage of H. B. 192, to prohibit public officers becoming interested in public contracts. Approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Chief Clerk O'Sullivan, announcing that Governor had signed S. B. 35 as act 40, and H. B. 96 as act 41.

From Chief Clerk O'Sullivan, announcing that Governor had signed S. B. 46 as act 42; H. B. 161 as act 43.

From clerk of house, transmitting H. B. 48 as passed third reading in house.

From clerk of house, transmitting H. B. 190 after passing third reading.

PETITION.

From Territorial Teachers' Association, endorsing the school bill introduced on recommendation of school fund commission. Filed.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

BILLS.

Passed Second Reading.

S. B. 109.—Making it a misdemeanor to entice or induce laborers from employment.

S. B. 110.—Giving employers a remedy at law against emigrant agents.

Passed Third Reading.

S. B. 18.—Relating to maintenance of public schools (Chillingworth school bill).

S. B. 106.—Preventing excessive expenditures by county officers.

S. B. 108.—Relating to licenses for emigrant agents. Amended.

S. B. 111.—Preventing importation of infected or adulterated seeds and soils.

H. B. 85.—Relating to conservation tax.

H. B. 140.—Closing barber shop on Sunday.

H. B. 139.—Relating to licenses for billiard parlors.

H. B. 177.—Relating to charges on filing of certain documents.

H. B. 192.—To prevent officers and employees from becoming interested in public contracts.

Deferred.

S. B. 85.—Amended bill granting certain corporations rights of eminent domain. Deferred until today.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Judiciary committee recommends passage of S. B. 109, making misdemeanor of enticing laborers away from employers.

Judiciary committee recommends passage of S. B. 108, regulating licensing of emigrant agents with considerable technical amendments.

Judiciary committee recommends passage of S. B. 110, giving employers remedy at law against emigrant agents.

Judiciary committee recommends passage of S. B. 18, making it a misdemeanor to entice or induce laborers from employment.

Judiciary committee recommends passage of S. B. 106, to prevent the incurring by counties of greater liabilities than income. Approved.

Select committee reported in favor of H. B. 85, and to table S. B. 84, relating to conservation tax. Report adopted.

Committee of whole reported progress on S. B. 36, relating to income and personal and property taxes. Approved.

Committee on printing reported S. Bs. 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112 ready for distribution. So ordered.

Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 45, to regulate incurring of indebtedness by county officers and employees, be tabled. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage of H. B. 140, regulating observance of Sundays by barber shops. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 157, making it the duty of public officers to take stray cattle to pound, be tabled. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage of H. B. 192, to prohibit public officers becoming interested in public contracts. Approved.

Committee of whole reported progress on S. B. 36, relating to income and personal and property taxes. Approved.

Committee on printing reported S. Bs. 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112 ready for distribution. So ordered.

Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 45, to regulate incurring of indebtedness by county officers and employees, be tabled. Approved.

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Judiciary committee recommended passage of H. B. 192, to prohibit public officers becoming interested in public contracts. Approved.

Committee of whole reported progress on S. B. 36, relating to income and personal and property taxes. Approved.

Committee on printing reported S. Bs. 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112 ready for distribution. So ordered.

House Proceedings

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

BILLS

Introduced.

H. B. 219—Authorizing mayor, with approval of board of supervisors, to appoint to all vacancies not provided for by charter or ordinance.—Long.

H. B. 220—Making additional appropriation of \$3000 for boys' industrial school.—Long.

To Second Reading.

H. B. 194—For establishment of an industrial school for girls at Kona, Hawaii. Referred to educational committee.

H. B. 195—For appropriation to establish certain industrial school for girls in Kona, Hawaii. Referred to committee on education.

H. B. 197—To provide homesteads and buildings for patients discharged as cured from leper settlement and hospital. To public lands committee.

H. B. 198—Granting franchise for construction of telephone system in district of Puna, Hawaii. Referred to committee on internal improvements.

H. B. 200—To provide for appointment of deputy county officers and fixing salaries. Referred to finance committee.

H. B. 201—Repealing act 96, S. L. 1905, prohibiting certain government officials acting as attorneys during term of office. To judiciary committee.

H. B. 202—To reimburse subscribers to fund for purchase of Severance lease at Hilo. Referred to finance committee.

H. B. 203—To limit the reversal and setting aside of judgments and granting new trials. Referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 204—Relating to the duties of the registrar of conveyances. Referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 205—Relating to the schedule of stamp duties. Referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 206—Providing for hospitals in North Kohala, North and South Kona, Hawaii. Referred to health committee.

H. B. 207—To repeal sections 1680, 1690 and 1691, R. L. Referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 208—Making special appropriation to pay certain claim against Territory. To finance committee.

H. B. 211—Making it a misdemeanor to entice servants or laborers to leave their employment. Referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 212—Defining legal remedies for attempting to induce servants or laborers to leave their employment. Referred to judiciary committee.

Passed Second Reading.

H. B. 210—To define, regulate and license emigrant agents. Passed.

S. B. 30—Relating to licenses for dealers in second hand goods, as amended. Passed.

S. B. 39—Granting franchise for construction of street railway in South Hilo. Passed.

Passed Third Reading.

H. B. 151—Providing for a closed season for doves and other game birds.—Tavares. Passed.

H. B. 190—Providing for withholding of portion of salary of officers or employees indebted to Territory.—Tavares. Passed.

Tabled.

H. B. 65—To promote cheap transportation of fruits and vegetables. Tabled.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Printing committee reported that H. Bs. 210, 211 and 212 were ready for distribution. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage as amended of S. B. 30, relating to licenses for dealers in second hand goods. Approved.

Judiciary committee reported in favor of passage as amended of H. B. 151, prohibiting holding of more than one office by government officials. Approved.

Judiciary committee reported on H. B. 158, relating to divorces and recommended passage as amended. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 75, to repeal chapter 73, B. L., be passed. Approved.

Public lands committee recommended that S. B. 39, granting franchise for street railway in South Hilo be passed as amended. Approved.

Finance committee recommended that H. B. 179, relating to insurance corporations, be passed. Approved.

Finance committee recommended that H. B. 174, for special appropriations for claims against Territory, be passed. Approved.

Committee on agriculture recommended passage of H. B. 136, repealing law for closed season for deer. Deferred to April 3.

Committee on agriculture reported in favor of tabling H. B. 65, to promote cheaper transportation of fruit and vegetables. Approved.

Finance committee recommended passage of H. B. 172, to pay claims against department of public works. Approved.

Printing committee reported that H. Bs. 194 and 198 were ready for distribution. Approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

H. C. R. 16, that board of health appoint separate government physicians for North and South Kona. Referred to finance committee.

H. B. 100, instructing public lands committee to investigate ownership of taro land in Puna Valley. Tabled.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

BILLS.

Introduced.

H. B. 221.—In relation to enrollment by political parties, primary elections, conventions and political committees.—Tavares.

H. B. 222.—Relating to the disposition of fines and bail moneys in certain cases.—Tavares.

To Second Reading.

H. B. 193.—Relating to barbers, their management, control, improvement and regulation. Referred to financial committee.

Passed Second Reading.

S. B. 27.—To provide \$15,000 for purchase of private lands for homestead purposes in North and South Kona. Special order for today.

H. B. 51.—Creating a public park at South Kona, Hawaii. Passed.

H. B. 99.—To authorize the reduction of 150 capital stock of corporations. Special order today.

H. B. 143.—Relating to the duties of sheriffs and their deputies and rights of prisoners. Special order today.

H. B. 183.—Defining and setting punishment of gift enterprises. Special order today.

H. B. 186.—Providing for management, control and maintenance of Honolulu water and sewer works by board of commissioners. Special order for today.

Passed Third Reading.

H. B. 75.—Relating to the moving of buildings and permits to do so.—Archie. Passed as amended.

H. B. 172.—Making special appropriations for claims against Territory aggregating \$2468.42.—Kawaokou. Passed.

H. B. 174.—Making special appropriation for payment of certain claims of \$327.02 against Territory. Passed.

H. B. 179.—Providing for payment by insurance companies (except life) of two per cent. of income on gross premiums as taxes.

H. B. 210.—Providing for a county license of \$500 for emigrant agents.—Waiata. Sent to senate.

S. B. 30.—Providing for license fee for all dealers in second hand goods, as amended. Tabled.

S. B. 39.—Granting a franchise for street railway in Hilo, as amended. Passed.

Tabled.

H. B. 158.—Providing for lapse of time before principals in divorce proceedings can marry again. Tabled.

H. B. 202.—To reimburse subscribers to fund for purchase of Severance lease, Hilo. Tabled.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Public lands committee reported that regarding H. B. 34, relative to Kapiohoni lease, it stood by its former report opposing its purchase. Filed.

Public lands committee recommended that H. B. 138, granting Hilo street railway franchise to W. H. Beers, be tabled. Action on report and bill deferred.

Finance committee recommended that H. B. 137, creating counties within the Territory and providing for their government, be passed. Approved.

Police committee recommended that H. B. 21, relating to rights of prisoners serving for misdemeanor, be passed. Approved.

Police committee recommended passage as amended of H. B. 142, relating to rights of prisoners. Approved.

Police committee recommended passage as amended of H. B. 183, defining and punishing gift enterprises. Approved.

Finance committee recommended passage as amended of H. B. 186, providing for transfer of water works to board of commissioners. Approved.

Printing committee reported that H. B. 193 was ready for distribution. Approved.

Police committee recommended passage of H. B. 196, prohibiting employment of prisoners by private parties. Approved.

Finance committee recommended that H. B. 200, relative to appointment of deputy county officers, be tabled. Action deferred.

Judiciary committee recommended the passage as amended of H. B. 211, making it a misdemeanor to persuade a laborer to leave the Territory. Approved.

Finance committee recommended that H. B. 202, to reimburse subscribers to Severance lease, Hilo, be tabled. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage as amended of H. B. 212, defining legal remedies for attempting to induce servants or laborers to leave their employment. Approved.

Printing committee reported that H. B. 193 was ready for distribution. Approved.

Public lands committee recommended passage of S. B. 53, creating public park at Napoosoo, South Kona, Hawaii. Approved.

Finance committee recommended passage as amended of S. B. 99, authorizing reduction of capital stock. Approved.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Public lands committee recommended passage of S. B. 53, creating public park at Napoosoo, South Kona, Hawaii. Approved.

Finance committee recommended passage as amended of S. B. 99, authorizing reduction of capital stock. Approved.

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Public lands committee recommended passage of S. B. 53, creating public park at Napoosoo, South Kona, Hawaii. Approved.



Dangers of Pending Legislation.
Appropriate Signs?
Never! Never! Never!

Those who drafted the various labor recruiting bills now before the legislature are treading on dangerous grounds. They are hitting the newspapers and come perilously near taking a slap at the billboards. They also entail a shutting down of night schools and by a stretch of a legal process—if such a thing were possible in this community—they may be said to have aimed at the churches. I gather this from a reading of House Bill 211.

This bill says that anyone may be fined five hundred dollars or join the witness colony on the reef if he or his agent induces, persuades or attempts to induce anyone to jump any particular job he may have, unless he goes to the boss and secures permission. Thus, for instance, I find that I need a yard boy and I pay my two-bits to The Advertiser to say:

HELP WANTED—MALE.

YARD Boy wanted, steady job, good pay, nights off, nothing to do but look ornamental about the premises. Apply to Bystander.

Some Japanese yard boy, looking over his boss' paper in the morning, after cutting grass since daylight, reads my ad and thinks he will apply. Biff! Off I go to jail for inducing him to quit, while, in the next cell is The Advertiser manager, my accomplice in crime.

Your yard boy or your cook takes a night school course and grows ambitions. He is told by his teachers that by studying hard he will qualify for a position as clerk in a law office or head man at a soda fountain. If this isn't attempting to induce a man to quit washing dishes or currying horses, my reading of words is at fault. In the same way, the lessons of sobriety, steadiness and other good things taught in the churches as things to bring their reward on earth might be looked upon as inducing laborers to qualify for higher positions and be infractions of the statutes made and provided.

If I see a man loafing on the street and happen to ask him if he wants a job, I am liable to arrest if that man already has a job. What really ought to be done to protect the public in this respect is to make every employe wear an iron collar with the name of his boss engraved upon it. The collar would be a sign for everyone to keep off the grass and let that particular man alone. Another way to handle the situation would be to compel every employe to keep his employes on his own premises and never let them come out in public.

In case you do not at first comprehend the mysteries of the new system of cars and dash along for an Emma street traveler when you want to go to Waikiki, the wait for ten minutes for the right one will not be altogether waste if you care to stroll up and down the street.

Have you ever spent ten minutes on the streets of the oriental quarter, not merely looking in the windows to see what is new or curious, or what bargains are to be found, but with a higher purpose in view, namely that of studying the signs? If not, such a walk will well repay you.

There seems to be a singular appropriateness in these signs, whether accidental or intentional it would be hard to say. My attention was first attracted by the sign "Hook On, Tailor." The first impulse was to look upon it as a joke, but further observation brought to light many more signs just as fitting. A green grocer boasts a conspicuous one reading "Ah Chew Brothers," while "Sang on Kee" is the proud proprietor of a store whose show window is filled with musical instruments of all descriptions. "Farm Corn" for a liquor dealer might seem appropriate only to the initiated, but to them it might recall the distilleries of old. Instead of proclaiming a back stand, as would have been most fitting, the announcement, "Hop On Meals at All Hours" is painted on the window of a Chinese restaurant. However, to the hungry laborer passing the doors of the place this advice might prove most acceptable.

"Wing Chew Lung" proclaims drugs and medicines, and why not? Think of the masses of people looking for something soothing for lung trouble; and when we remember the sharks' fins and birds' wings which are regarded as such delicacies, why should they not be ground up for soothing syrups and the like?

What is more suitable than "Kim You Tai" for a shoe manufacturer? Do we not all have difficulties with our shoe ties at times? Without doubt, boots and shoes, as well as ties, can be bought here, though this fact is not announced in the sign. "Tin Kee"—One would know at a glance that a tin-smith owned the shop. "Ah See," the optician, displays spectacles and nose glasses in great variety. "Wing on Wing"—what better name could one want for a poultry dealer? And there are still more; "Lee Hop," another dealer in boots and shoes; "Quong Chew," a restaurant owner; "Look You Kee," and suiting the action to the word you gaze at a show window attractive with its wares. The next that catches the eye is "Wing On," and impulsively you hurried past to the different Hop this and Hop that and Hop something else to the various Suns; "Wo Sun," "Sam San," "Ling Sun," and "Sun Sing" till you imagine that all the "Sons" of China are shining upon you. There were glimpses of many more, but time is fleeting and, as your car comes along, you may see the sign opposite, "On On."

They say that one is never too old to learn but I am very much afraid that the shock of suddenly learning what I did about his language would have been too much for any aged Hawaiian.

I was standing out at Kapiolani Park the other day waiting for a car when I chanced to overhear the conversation of the two women who were standing next to me. One was a tourist who was stopping over just for one day and she was being piloted about by a malihini friend who formerly resided in the same town in the States.

The malihini was trying to impart the vast sum of knowledge that she had acquired during her two months' residence in the Islands. The tourist lady, taking a humane interest in a little stray pup who rubbed against her skirts asked what kind of a dog it was and was informed that it was a poi dog. Of course she wanted to know why it was called a poi dog and received the startling information that the word poi meant poor and therefore all of the poor little dogs were called poi dogs.

The star piece of misinformation was handed out when the tourist lady said she thought we had such appropriate Hawaiian names for all of our places here and asked for several of them to be translated. Most of them were given the most laughable translations but the one given for Kaimuki was a peach. It was called Kaimuki because it was the most healthful spot on the island and translated it meant "Never Die," "Muki" meaning death and "Ki" never. This was too much even for the little poi dog and as he scampered away he defiantly barked "Ki-ki-ki."

THE PERFECT RECOMPENSE.

Miss Passay—"You have saved my life, young man. How can I repay you? How can I show my gratitude? Are you married?"
Young Man—"Yes, come and be a cook for us."—Woman's Home Companion.

Harker—"I don't see you running your auto any more?" Sparker—"No; I'm trying to save up money enough to buy a new one."—Chicago Daily News.

Cassy—"What kind of a horse is a colt?" Mulligan—"It's was that's been seized lately on cars, ya' ignorantus."—Boston Transcript.

SIDELIGHTS

STILL ANOTHER VIEW OF THE CHINESE.

A Chinese store is worth more than a passing glance, and deserves more study and attention than is usually accorded it. The small ones—and their number is legion—confront you everywhere, and can not perforce be overlooked. The larger ones are fewer, but possess visible characteristics stamping on them their nationality. All of them, big and little alike, have signs on them, and few of them display their goods in the windows. With but little practice even a tourist can distinguish between the Chinese and the Jap bazaar as readily and as accurately as he can tell the difference between a poi cocktail and a glass of Primo. The stores don't look alike, the signs don't look alike, the goods don't smell alike, and the attendants don't talk alike.

Of course you know all about the goods; of how, at the little places, you can buy anything from a Connecticut nutmeg to a peck of charcoal; of how, at the wholesale and retail concerns, staple groceries and guaranteed liquors, and duty paid silks and linens, and grain of every kind, and a great variety of other articles, may be found in large quantities; of how, save in the stores of the dry goods box size, little or no attempt is made at an inviting display of the wares; and of how, on the shelves, things are piled according to size rather than affinity, so that perchance a tier of tins of sausages will separate shoe polish on the one side from firecrackers on the other.

But all of these things can be seen, and while in their way interesting, help little save to kill off an otherwise idle, tedious hour. When you get along a little further, and get at the internal economy of the establishment, particularly if it is one which carries insurance of \$40,000 or \$50,000—there is more than one of these in Honolulu—you learn some things which you don't see in books, and which stay with you longer than does the unmistakable odor inevitably acquired in a visit to Chinatown.

The particular store I have in mind just at present is located on Hotel street. Including the proprietor, there are ten people required to do the inside work. This same proprietor is one of twelve partners, eleven of whom never visited Hawaii. He wears Chinese clothes, but talks English fairly well, and is proud of the fact. His eyesight must be bad, for he has been unable as yet to decipher the Imperial Edict concerning the severance of queues. He is proprietor in every sense the term implies. He knows where each one of his employes lives, how many wives each one has, whether they get caught when they gamble, what brand of opium they smoke and whether it is stamped or unstamped—in short, their lives are as an open page before him. He has a somewhat vague idea that his responsibility for his men does not end with the payment of their wages, and puts his notion in this line into operation without caring much about its origin.

When four o'clock in the afternoon comes the whole force gathers around a table set in the back part of the store. In the rear of the lot, in a place not easily found, is a stove, and the janitor, who is a good cook, knows how to use it. The boss presides with becoming grace and dignity. The food is Chinese, from soda to hock, as the gamblers would say. The beverage is tea—good tea and not always of the brand you get when you make a purchase. The meal is not a hurried one by any means. Tong difficulties, and consulate fights, and Stackable's infernal activity, and McDuffie's everlasting sleeplessness, and the harshness and avarice of the Russian, and the loquacity of the governor, and the price of rice, and the attempt of Mott-Smith to do up the poi producers—these and kindred subjects are intelligently discussed. And the celestial Fezziwig participates, and sympathizes at all proper places.

The men in this particular store do not differ from the clerks and laborers in others in that they are faithful. No hour is too early for them to commence work and none too late for them to continue if the business demands it. Perhaps it is drudgery, ceaseless, wearisome drudgery, but Socialism has but little part in the make-up of a true Chinaman, and he trots along, possibly happier in his unremitting toil than many a one of his fellow creatures whose only labor is cutting coupons. He is certainly a more desirable institution.

Yes, with all of their faults, the Chinese are a pretty good lot of people—certainly superior in every respect to the Russian Iwilei squatters. And I certainly shall regret the day to come when, like the Jews, they will be a nation without a country.

TROUBLE NEVER PAU.

The cholera has come and disappeared. The legislature will soon be out of the way. Faint, but none the less disturbing fears that the board of health would publish all the names of all the owners of bad places from both health and moral standpoints, or that perhaps the newspapers would look up the records for themselves and publish them, have been dispelled. There are no vacant offices to fill. The election is a long way off. The lumber trust case is out of the way. Uncle Sam has sent us a lot more soldiers for protective and social purposes, and didn't even hint that it was but a slight recompense for the scare he gave us a few weeks ago by threatening to take some of our own men from us.

And just as everything looked lovely; just as we were prepared for a nice peaceful summer—for Mahuka site squabbles and popularity contests don't disturb us, since we have grown accustomed to them; in short, just when we had come to the conclusion that the fates were no longer to frown upon us, looms up the ever recurring labor problem.

To a woman the situation is simply bewildering, a maze from which escape seems almost impossible. The costly Russians, with their strange ideas about rights and land; the dark-skinned Spaniards, rich in tales of the grandeur of their native land centuries ago, but a trifle shy on everything else not alive; the Mead and Pinkham Filipinos, eager to enter into a contest any time with a disease bug or a fellow countryman—all these come as they please and go as they please. While food and transportation are provided, they are veritable Roosevelt on travel, and can get ready for a migration in less time than it takes a ballet dancer to pack her dancing costume. "Home, Sweet Home," is sung by them at every place railroad and steamship tickets end, and free grub is no longer supplied.

The Chinese can go towards the setting sun, but the direction of the rising sun is tabu for them. The can't come here from China unless they have been here before. The Japs can bring their wives here and can go back home if they want to, but California is closed. Truly have I said that the situation is bewildering.

The Republican party pledged itself to immigration, so I guess the special income tax and foreign trips will remain unmolested. But I would like to see just a little of the money used to fight back. Let us send some one to California and some one to Alaska for recruiting purposes. When the fruit season is over in California, and the icebergs in Alaska shove the mosquitoes over, we might pick up a boat load or two of people for Hawaii. Pictures of the homesteads established along the sea at Kapa, and translations of Senator Fairchild's land scheme would bring us many an aspirant for baronial honors. Transportation would be cheap, for we could use the empty space of the steamers coming here to assist in the work of making Hawaii look as deserted as a water faucet at a Dutch picnic.

But the problem is one for the men. The orientals are still with us, and that's the source of supply for yard boys and cooks.

A PROPER SUNDAY.

Senator Quinn's bill concerning Sunday theaters is apt to go through. It's a bad habit of plumber's bills, and the sign on the window of the senator's office says he is one engaged in that occupation, which has for at least a century been the jest of the paragraph men on the so-called funny papers. He fixed up baseball and marathon races a few years ago, and they have worked so well that he believes the list of permissible Sunday amusements should be extended.

I trust that the lower house will come to the rescue, and give us some needed amusements. It can be done if shrewd trades on appropriation bills are made. Tom Jefferson made Washington the capitol of the United States by giving Hamilton enough votes to carry out pet legislation of the latter on assumption of State debts. Trading, therefore, and in a good cause, certainly has the sanction of Willie Kinney's political ancestor and Treasurer Conkling's financial imitator.

Films for Sunday moving picture shows should be carefully censored. I read of one the other day which would suit admirably. Its inventor borrowed three of Hagenbach's trained lions, a couple of dozen apes from a nearby theater, a lot of gorgeous raiment from a second hand store, and some effective stage settings from a company which was presenting a melodrama where-in a band of train robbers and cattle thieves had their rendezvous in a place called "the hole in the wall." Result, a magnificent, thrilling portrayal of Daniel in the Lion's Den. This merely as an instance, of course. The Oberammergau Passion Play might likewise be mentioned.

Vaudeville should be cut out, of course, but the histrionic ability of weak nights might be utilized with effect. "David and Goliath" would be all right, and at least one of the pair would make a hit. The beautiful love story of

Ruth, properly staged, would harm no one. Dozens of others there are—dramatic enough to draw a crowd—and withal clean and soul inspiring.

Music would be easy. All of it is "sacred" to a certain extent, and much of it possessed of the charm which "soothes the savage breast."

So Sunday night, even in moving picture shows, can, if the amendment I suggest be adopted, be made a night of praise, always available for those be-lieft individuals who are willing to participate when there are no sermon accompaniments.

Small Talks

WILLIE SOPHE—I nearly picked up a nickel yesterday.

FRED MAKINO—Here is where I get my turn to laugh.

JACK SCULLY—Did you see that last star twinkle back?

HARRY MURRAY—Give the board a square deal on the poi shops.

GOVERNOR FERRIS—Keeping tabs on the bills from the house is keeping the secretary busy.

"MAYOR" ELGIN, of Kohala.—Speaker Holstein should be congratulated for his good work. Hawaii is proud of him.

E. H. F. WOLTER—I knew W. D. Scott, the man found at Laieaia for four months and I am certain he did not kill himself.

FRANK B. CRAIG, Labor Agent.—I don't see anything coming my way but brickbats. There was no "Aloha" for me when I arrived.

S. KELIMOL—There is no remedy for Honolulu's political ills, and that is elect a Republican mayor. It would save a lot of extra legislative work.

SENATOR FAIRCHILD—Anyone who wants any appropriations hereafter has got to keep his eye on the school bill. Its sort o' sitting on Conkling's lid.

WILL SABIN—The Advertiser covers the legislature like an adding machine and the other papers cover it like clockwork with the mainspring gone.

W. P. FENNEL—This sudden exodus of men will mean just what it did when the Russians left. The women will all take to running blind pigs for a living.

WILLIAM DOUTHITT—If my postoffice curriculum included a course in mailing town lots, those Makiki gems would have saved Hitchcock the trouble of raising magazine postal rates.

SUPERVISOR KEUGER—I have nothing to do with the road committee, I am on the health committee. I was out looking for germs the other night and that is how I got my stiff neck.

DEPUTY SHERIFF ROSE—That Manoa forest fire was too much for the old police patrol. The twelve trustees we sent up busted the springs and we are now using the board of health wagon.

S. K. NAINOA—I think it is a grave mistake and an injustice done the Hawaiian folk songs by some of our musicians of today by introducing foreign chords in their rendition of some of them.

CAPTAIN TRIPP—I believe a harbor and wharf commission would be a great thing. I collected \$8700 this month on shipping charges. There is always a nice balance over to spend on wharf repairs and so forth.

ED. TOWSE—If the Filipinos keep getting away, the report of my committee on Filipino labor in Hawaii will parallel the description of the snakes in Ireland. We can report as follows: "There is no Filipino labor in Hawaii."

SHERIFF JARRETT—I think I can add something to the literature on the poi question. When I was making the rounds one of the keepers tried to hit me over the head with a long thin piece of iron pipe. The villain was foiled.

SUPERVISOR LOW—I think the horsedrawn vehicle is obsolete. I'm in favor of dispensing with horses in the fire department as soon as the apparatus we now have is worn out, and of replacing it with self-propelled equipment.

SHERIFF JARRETT—Talking about deputy sheriff negligence; I remember a case during the Brown administration when Brown heard of a murder at Koolaula and got to the scene before the deputy for that district did. The deputy refused to look at the murdered woman before he had gone to church.

F. J. TESTA—Is the public really interested in knowing that "Testa" or anybody else for that matter, sat on the floor and hung his feet over, when in fact The Advertiser reporter monopolized the only available chair? Certes, Testa sat on the floor of the rostrum in the senate chamber, an elevation much above the rest of the floor, but he didn't hang his feet over very far.

JAMES SMITH—There is a peculiar hoodoo on the immigration standard. There were whispers that some mean man was sending us a lot of naughty, nasty people and then when we get them here and another immigration agent comes along and wants to take them away, we find that we can hinder him a little by arresting his people. By that means we get back all the naughty, nasty ones and he walks off with the cream.

B. VON DAMM—I have worked hard on this rapid transit franchise extension matter and believe that the company is entitled to consideration at the hands of the legislature. I am not an interested party in the matter except insofar as I represent the Manoa Improvement Club. The franchise should be granted, but with provisos, and those I believe have been threshed out. Another thing that the legislature should take seriously is this request for an appropriation for the Hawaii Promotion Committee. That is a serious matter and should be granted. The promotion committee is one of the really valuable assets of the Hawaiian Islands and brings hundreds of thousands of dollars here.

ARCHIVIST LYDECKER—The silver service which the legislature wishes to take from the territorial archives and present to Prince Kuhio came into the possession of the Hawaiian government during the time of Kamehameha IV, I believe. About 1848 to 1849 the French messed up the local government, took the royal yacht Kamehameha and sent it to Tahiti, it never being heard of again, and broke up a portion of the old fort. A few years later, when Napoleon III. was ruler of France, and not long after the coup d'etat, the silver service was sent to the Hawaiian King as a sop to the government and as an apology for its actions. The service, as I understand, was used only on state occasions, although possibly on a very few private occasions, and from all I can learn from persons connected with the Kalakaua reign, it was considered the property of the state.

SUPERVISORS INSPECT SELECTED POI SHOPS AND WONDER AT THE CLEANLINESS

Supervisor Kruger and City Physician Mackall, representing the committee of sanitation of the municipal government, and Attorney Atkinson, representing the associated poi manufacturers, accompanied by Supervisor Murray, yesterday made the round of five or six poi shops for the purpose of seeing if they were in a sanitary condition.

They found that the shops visited, with one exception, were clean, provided with suitable drainage and in unobjectionable locations according to their ideas. All the shops visited had been laid with cement floors, and the visitors were informed by the proprietors that they were very willing to cooperate with the board of supervisors and comply with their demands.

After visiting the shops Doctor Mackall said that he considered that some of the restrictions deemed necessary by Food Commissioner Blanchard were ridiculous, such as requiring the shops to have cement walls six feet high and to have cement walls between the rooms where poi is manufactured and the sleeping apartments. Doctor Mackall says that walls eight inches high in the shops are sufficient, and that wooden walls between the shops proper and sleeping apartments should comply with all reasonable sanitary precautions.

Supervisors Kruger and Murray stated that if they had known as much about poi shops when the supervisors' poi ordinance was first drafted as they do now, it would have been modified considerably, though they are in favor of passing the ordinance as printed without delay, in order that permits may at once be issued to those poi manufacturers whose shops are declared sanitary by the city physician, and thus enable them to resume their business at the earliest possible moment. This will probably be at the meeting of the board tomorrow evening.

A suggestion as to the amendments that may later be made to the poi ordinance was given when it was stated that the barrels in which it has been the custom to deliver poi should be replaced by other receptacles more easily sterilized; also that poi should be legally defined as containing a definite percentage of solids, in order to avoid too great dilution with water.

PROPER TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.

Take a double dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy after every operation of the bowels more than natural. After three doses have been taken or when the diarrhoea has been checked take a dose of castor oil, and after that operates take the remedy again as before. Go to bed and remain as quiet as possible until out of danger.



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ECHO OF TROUBLE WITH RUSSIANS

ORIENT STILL HEARING OF HOW HAWAII HANDLED THE MUSCOVITES.

An echo of the Russian labor troubles comes in the last mail from the Orient, in connection with the effect of the failure on transportation. The following is from the Japan Times of March 18:

The north bound tourist traffic opens the 1911 season about normal, the bookings up to date, however, being slightly fewer than at this time last year, according to information gathered at steamship offices in Yokohama. The Manila carnival had no appreciable effect, it was said yesterday, on passenger traffic north of Nagasaki. Very few persons went from here, it was explained, and those who did took various routes, distributing the travel so that no increase was apparent either way. Asked if any falling off in tourist business could be attributed to the pest, it was said at the offices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that the Russian immigrant movement from Siberia was completely stopped, but regular travel was not materially affected by the plague.

Became Dictators. A year ago the territorial government of Hawaii undertook to import Russian laborers for the sugar plantations on the Islands. Jack Atkinson, the government representative, and a Russian labor agent, Mr. Perelstous, went to Siberia and induced about 500 laborers to migrate to the Hawaiian Islands, explaining to them the conditions and what they could expect in the way of wages and living. The American laws will not permit foreign labor to enter any part of the United States under contract, so that the territorial representative and the Russian labor agent could not engage the laborers in Siberia. They had to migrate first to the Islands and make their own terms when they got there.

This motley throng seemed suddenly impressed with the majesty of labor when they disembarked at Honolulu and at once set themselves up as dictators. They had been told that their wages would probably be about \$23.50 a month which was equal to 45 rubles; that they would be furnished living quarters and fuel and that they could buy their provisions from the plantation stores for cost price plus five per cent. They declared that they had been promised \$45 a month. They demanded this wage; that they be allowed to merchandise their own supplies by establishing cooperative stores of their own, although they did not propose to invest any capital in the enterprise, and, on hearsay, they complained that the quarters which were to be furnished them were not up to expectations and that the plantation stores charged prices in excess of cost with the five per cent. added.

They presented a tabulated schedule of demands which practically amounted to absolute control and eventual ownership to the vast estate of the missionaries in the Islands who developed the sugar industry of Hawaii worth hundreds of millions of dollars. Naturally the sons and heirs of the missionaries who had taught the Hawaiian people to lay up their treasures in heaven and converted their lands to bring forth much sweetness and yield fabulous wealth were reluctant to transfer all right and title in their heritage, whereupon the Russian labor dignitaries announced that they, their wives and their children would proceed to starve to death. They laid themselves down in a big covered dock, to the number of several hundred and the kind hearted Hawaiian people were moved to compassion. Carriages, automobiles and wagons laden with substantial food and delicacies were rushed down to the Little Father's children to thwart them in their determination to waste away and die in a land of plenty.

While this was going on, day after day, Mr. Mead, the high mogul of the plantation labor bureau was sitting in his office with his feet on the desk waiting for their majesties of labor to be starved into submission to terms.

"Well, what can you expect?" said he one day. "Do you suppose they will hustle for jobs when the Honolulu people are feasting them like royal guests?"

For Evading Own Laws. It was all explained yesterday in Yokohama. One gentleman who has an intimate acquaintance with the affair at both ends said it was all due to the American government trying to evade its own laws. "Those Russians," he continued "were not used to the freedom of negotiating terms and they were just like a lot of children turned loose. If they could have been hired in Siberia under contract and handled as they are accustomed to being the plantation people would have had no trouble with them."

The territorial government has gone out of the labor business and Mr. Perelstous returned to Siberia to start a more gradual and continuous movement of Russian labor toward the Hawaiian Islands and Canada, over the Pacific Mail and Canadian Pacific Steamship routes, and was organizing the movement as a private enterprise when the pest loomed up as a barrier and this, it was said yesterday, was the most serious effect the epidemic has had on ocean passenger traffic through here.

RICH RANSOM PAID FOR BABE'S RETURN

LOS VEGAS, New Mexico, March 31.—A ransom of \$12,000 was today paid for the return of a babe stolen from its mother's arms by two kidnapers. The men, after taking the child, rode to the mountains and held it until the ransom demanded was paid over, after which the child was returned to the frantic mother.

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

UNANIMOUS VOTE FOR SCHOOL BILL

MAKEKAU TRADES HIS AFFIRMATIVE VOTE FOR COUNTY HONOR.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A rather trivial amendment, introduced into the Chillingworth school bill yesterday morning on the floor of the senate, satisfied those who have been attacking it, and the Hawaii delegation changed its vote on a motion to reconsider. The measure passed unanimously. Makekau was on the floor with an amendment as soon as the bill was announced on the order of the day. He wanted a line inserted that would continue to force the clause that makes the school budget a first lien on certain revenue, barring the bonded indebtedness, but which makes the school budget of each county the lien on the revenues of that county only.

As the amendment was offered Hewitt and Baker nodded their heads sagely, expressing their opinion thusly that if it was adopted the honor of the counties would be nearly entirely satisfied and that they would be willing to concede the few other points that they might raise.

The amendment was carried as the safest way to dispose of the malcontents, especially as they insisted on the amendment, even after Senator Cecil Arowa had explained to them what would happen if this was enacted into law.

What it means is simply that if the clause inserted prevails in the house, as it did in the senate, Oahu will have money to burn and Maui and Hawaii would, as Senator Brown expressed it, "be up the stump."

This did not scare Makekau out, but satisfied that he had championed the cause of the long-suffering counties to the proper point, he merely contented himself with voting kaula and afterwards registering an aye vote. The bill is now in the house.

CHOLERA.

Cholera often starts with a diarrhoea. Take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as this diarrhoea appears, and after three doses have been taken take a dose of castor oil and the attack of cholera may be ward off.

AFFONSO CHARGED WITH DISCOURTESY

LITTLE SPAT OVER REPORT ON FRANCHISE BILL WAS LIVELY ONE.

There was a hot little exchange of legislative courtesies in the house yesterday between Representative S. P. Correa, as the introducer of H. B. 128, providing for a street railway franchise in Hilo, and G. F. Affonso, as chairman of the public lands committee, which reported against the bill.

After the report of the committee recommending that the bill be tabled had been read, Correa took the floor and stated that during the three terms he had been a member of the legislature he had never been treated with such discourtesy as in this case by the public lands committee.

He asserted that he had asked to be heard before the committee when the bill was considered, but never was given a chance and the first he knew that action had been taken was when the report of the committee was read. He also stated that at the time he introduced his bill there was no similar bill before the house, yet the senate bill for the same purpose had been reported favorably before action was taken on his.

He moved that the report on the bill be tabled and the bill referred to some other committee.

Affonso replied that for his part, and on the part of the committee he could say that no discourtesy to the member from the fifth district had been intended. He had made an announcement in the house of a meeting of his committee to consider rapid transit matters and Mr. Boers had appeared and spoken for his bill and he thought that was all that was necessary.

After some further discussion Kellott moved that action on the report be deferred until next Tuesday and this motion carried.

LOCAL ATTORNEY IS OFF TO OIL LANDS

Combined pleasure and business drew E. A. Douthitt from the sunny shores yesterday as the Korea sailed, when he left on a prolonged vacation, during which time he will look over a big oil proposition in which Honolulu capital is interested.

After a two weeks' visit in San Francisco, he will proceed to northern Utah, where Douthitt & Cooke are interested in 30,000 acres of oil lands. Oil which has been pumped from the land shows a high gravity, with paraffine base, and the latest developments denote the presence of a lake of oil at a depth.

Local capitalists are heavily interested in the new proposition, and Douthitt's personal report is looked forward to. It is probable that a number of others financially interested in the land will follow the attorney to make a personal inspection.

Douthitt expects to remain in Utah about three weeks, after which he will visit New York and spend some time with relatives in the East. He is accompanied by Mrs. Douthitt, and will return about July 1.

STOCK REDUCTIONS SOME COMPLICATED

HOUSE AMENDS SENATE BILL TO LET CORPORATIONS DWINDLE.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The house took action upon a financial measure originating in the senate which affects corporations, and in the process is exceedingly complicated. The bill, known as S. B. 90, provides for the reduction of the capital stock of a corporation. The senate bill was not so very clear as to just what provisions should govern this matter, for upon such reduction some stock has to be given up by someone ordinarily.

The finance committee of the house in clearing the corporation atmosphere reported in favor of the bill with the following amendment of section one, which was indorsed by the house and the bill passed second reading:

"Any corporation or joint stock company, upon complying with the requirements of this act, may, by vote of not less than three-fourths of all the shares of stock, or if two or more classes of stock have been issued, three-fourths of each class of stock outstanding and entitled to vote at any meeting hereof or hereafter duly called and held for the purpose, effect a reduction of its capital stock by retiring or reducing any class or number of shares of stock, or by reducing the par value of its stock.

"If reduction is to be made by the surrender and retirement of a portion of the outstanding stock, each stockholder shall, unless the resolution authorizing the reduction shall otherwise provide, be entitled to participate pro rata in the surrender of certificates for cancellation and retirement. If any stockholder shall fail to exercise his option within thirty days after written notice given him by the corporation, the corporation may accept any other shares in lieu thereof.

"A sworn certificate shall be signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the meeting and presented to the treasurer of the Territory setting forth therein the action taken and certifying that at the time such vote was taken the company was not and has not since become indebted in any manner over and above half of the amount of its remaining capital. The treasurer shall record thereon the date of its receipt in his office and shall publish a notice of the same in some suitable newspaper in Honolulu at least once a week for four consecutive weeks, the first publication to be not less than ten days after the receipt of said certificate. Upon the expiration of thirty days after the first publication of said notice, if no protest or objection to the proposed reduction of capital shall have been filed with the treasurer by any person claiming to be a shareholder or creditor of such corporation, the treasurer shall enter such decrease of capital of record and the same shall thereupon stand effected as of the date of the original filing of said certificate. Otherwise the treasurer shall proceed to consider any objection made, and if he shall thereupon be satisfied that the vote certified has been truly taken and that the corporation was not at the time of filing of said certificate indebted beyond the limit aforesaid, he shall enter such reduction of capital of record in manner aforesaid."

HILO FRANCHISE BILL IS MODIFIED SOME

After considerable discussion and many amendments made and lost the senate bill to grant a franchise for a street railway in South Hilo was passed on third reading in the house yesterday and was sent back to the senate to concur in the two amendments which were tacked to the bill.

One of these amendments, made by Representative Rice, was that the franchise is granted, subject to the approval of congress within four years. He stated that this was to prevent the acquisition of the franchise for a railway in Hilo and then never go to congress, but be as it is in Kauai, a handle to hold up any other franchise.

There was a long and bitter fight over the question of taxing the company more than one per cent. after ten years, during which it is to be tax free. Affonso and Kawewehi led the fight against further taxation, but an amendment by Rice was finally made as a compromise that any legislature after that period shall have the right to tax the gross earnings of the company up to two and one-half per cent.

It is in this shape that the bill returns to the senate today.

MAJOR WINSLOW IS ORDERED TO THE PANAMA CANAL

Maj. E. E. Winslow, Engineer Corps, under whom most of the fortification work in and around Honolulu has been done, will leave shortly for Panama, orders having been received for him to take charge of the work of fortifying the canal zone. He will be succeeded here by Capt. A. B. Putnam.

The news of Major Winslow's early departure was received yesterday with a great deal of regret throughout the city. During his stay here the major has come into touch with many people and through his unflinching courtesy and official favor has won a high place in the public regard. That his new work some in the way of a promotion is the one feature of the orders that commends itself.

CHARGE WATCHMAN WITH TWO CRIMES

MAKES A CRIMINAL ASSAULT AND COMMITS ROBBERY IN ONE MORNING.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Criminal assault on a Japanese woman and a robbery two hours afterwards was the criminal record of Salvador Lopes, watchman at the federal quarry at Moiliili, yesterday morning, according to witnesses and evidence now gathered by Chief McDuffie and United States District Attorney Brekons.

Lopes is now being held by the federal authorities as both crimes were committed on federal government property and consequently within the jurisdiction of the federal court. The local police have the more willingly turned the case over to the other police power as the penalty prescribed by the federal statutes is much more severe.

A Japanese couple run a small farm just above the quarry where they keep a few cows. The woman has been a servant for Governor Frear and for the Castle family, but has been living at Yonemori recently on account of sickness. Yesterday morning she noticed that several of their cows had got into the quarry and as the regulations forbid cattle on the ground, the woman started down to chase them out.

Lopes first ordered her out and afterwards threw her down. She broke away from him after great effort.

This incident was hardly two hours old when he saw another Japanese painting the side of one of the shafts with the stump of a broom. Calling to him that he would give him a better brush, Lopes led the man into the engine room where he drew a knife and according to the witness' story, robbed him of every cent he had, even tearing his pocket out.

Special officers Kellott and Bergan were sent to the scene and afterwards patronized by Chief McDuffie who arrived shortly before noon. There is a witness to the robbery.

WAYS AND MEANS NOT IN EVIDENCE

SCHOOL BILL HAS WALKED OFF WITH BACON IN THE PORK BARREL.

"The general or current income of the Territory has now a fixed and first call upon it under the bill relating to the maintenance of public schools," reported the ways and means committee in the senate Saturday morning after considering the dearly beloved armory bill of Colonel Jones who wants \$135,000 and more for our national guard. Consequently the bills were laid on the table with a deep sigh in chorus by the wearers of the toga not so much because Colonel Jones will still have to patronize the bungalow offices, but because there are a number of other net measures in the senate which will doubtless suffer the same fate for the same reasons. It will be taken up with the loan bill, however, and Colonel Jones has about the same degree of light emanating from his star of hope in this instance as he has in the particular one which is leading him toward the front and Mexico.

The ways and means committee, which is incidentally a very busy body of men surrounded entirely by pork barrel legislation, also reported on the James Quinn claim, represented in a bill to reimburse our erstwhile supervisor to the extent of \$4500 for falling off the Hackfeld wharf in an automobile of that price.

The ways and means committee in this instance is on the fence. It states that after careful consideration it believes the Territory to have been delinquent in not having lights on the wharf and that Mr. Quinn was also delinquent in not having lights on his machine. "If the senate cares to take it up," continues the committee, "it can come up when the appropriation bill is under consideration."

Jim's hope star is twin-brother-star to Colonel Jones' little twinkler.

WOULD INVESTIGATE HILO SCHOOL PILIKIA

The stories in The Advertiser telling of the pilikia in the high school in Hilo has aroused members of the Hawaii delegation in the house and Saturday Representative Affonso, of Hilo, introduced a resolution calling for an investigation, especially into the alleged discharge of Mrs. Compton, the teacher of English there. The resolution as adopted is as follows:

"Whereas, Mrs. Compton, teacher of English in the Hilo High School, has recently been discharged, and

"Whereas, There exists now at the said Hilo High School a condition of affairs bordering on a riot, and

"Whereas, The majority of the pupils of the said school have gone on a strike and have refused to attend the said school, and still continue to do so, and

"Whereas, There are various other charges made against the management of the said school, therefore

"Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, That the committee on education of this house be instructed and directed to proceed forthwith to make a thorough and searching investigation of the discharge of the said Mrs. Compton, together with all the circumstances leading to said discharge, the refusal of the majority of the pupils of said school to attend the same and the general management of the said Hilo High School."

There is said to be considerable of a story behind this school rampage.

HAWAII FIGURES IN DIET SPEECH

MEMBER WANTS TO KNOW WHAT HAS BEEN DONE ABOUT THE "OUTRAGE."

According to the statements made by Mr. Souda, member of the Wakayama prefecture in the Japanese Diet, on March 14, and published yesterday in the Nippu Jiji, there is nothing about the Hawaiian government, from the Governor down, who is not prejudiced against the Japanese. Mr. Souda, according to the Jiji, addressed the diet on the subject of the Negro petition for "Justice and damages from the Hawaiian government," saying in part:

"The Hawaiian authority allowed the homes of the leaders of the strike to be searched without proper search warrant as provided by law; it also allowed the homes of the leaders to be searched at night without stating in the warrant the reason for such search, as is plainly provided by law. The police searched the homes of the Japanese subjects without proper warrants; they came at night, and forcibly broke open the doors, and carried away a safe which they afterwards opened with dynamite. All these acts are in violation of the constitution—supplement article six—and in utter disregard of article three of the treaty between Japan and the United States. This is the worst kind of international barbarism."

"The Hawaiian authority permitted forty odd Japanese subjects to be arrested without proper warrants and put them in jail, which act ignores the spirit of the supplement article six of the constitution."

"When these Japanese subjects were imprisoned the warden gave an order to a prisoner to knock the iron doors of the cells violently with iron hammers and to pull iron chains upon the concrete floors, which produced a horrible noise. These acts of tormenting the prisoners continued for several days without interruption."

"The police assaulted several Japanese at night when they were going to a railroad station and injured them."

"Japanese residing abroad are under the protection of the government of the country where they are, but when the government itself allows such unlawful acts to be done the only recourse the resident Japanese have is to appeal to their home government. Therefore they at once made an appeal to the government, but our authorities took no notice of their appeals. Our governmental officials may have had an idea that the Japanese subjects who suffered at the hands of the Hawaiian government had recourse to law and protection in the courts of law, but that recourse is open only when the courts and judges are unbiased and without prejudice."

"In Hawaii the Governor himself, all high officials of the government, police, territorial as well as county attorneys and judges of the courts, are land owners, and they were all prejudiced against us. They all treated us as their enemies, and thus it is they wink at outrages of which we are the victims."

"When even the courts were prejudiced, our government should have interested itself and started international negotiations about the matter."

"We would now like to know from our government if it ever had any negotiations with the United States government about this matter when these Japanese subjects appealed to it. If it had any negotiations, we would like to know what were the results that satisfied it. We would also like to know if our government entertains any desire or intention to bring up this matter and demand damages for the injured persons."

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN SPENT IN HAWAII

PROMOTIONISTS HAVE DATA ON WHAT TOURISTS LEAVE IN ISLANDS.

This morning at nine o'clock the special committee representing the Hawaii Promotion Committee, consisting of D. P. R. Isenberg and B. von Damm, will appear before one of the committees of the house in behalf of the promotion committee measure. This committee has been given data concerning promotion committee work and the value in dollars and cents which the work has brought to the Hawaiian Islands. The committee will ask the legislature to grant the promotion committee \$50,000 divided into payments of \$25,000 per annum.

The request has been endorsed by the chamber of commerce and the merchants' association, both passing strong resolutions commending the splendid work being done by the committee to attract tourists and investors to the Islands. The special committee will show that all the islands have benefited by the influx of tourists and that there is an era of prosperity just now which is due in a large measure to the publicity which the islands have received from the promotion work.

The Republican territorial convention inserted a plank in its platform strongly endorsing promotion work and declaring that territorial appropriations should be made to assist the work.

KEEP IT AT HAND.

Keep Chamberlain's Pain Balm at hand, become acquainted with its many uses and intrinsic merits and it will save much suffering as well as time and money. It promptly relieves the pain resulting from cuts, lacerations, sprains or injuries from any causes and the wound is healed in less time than by any other treatment. For sale at all Dealers, Hanson Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.



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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

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UNIFORM AND POWDER OLD STYLES, ANYWAY

The fifty thousand uniforms which the transport Sheridan is taking back to the mainland from the Philippines, which a cablegram from Manila stated had been sent forward on express orders from the secretary of war, are reported to be of obsolete styles which have accumulated and are useless for garrison use in the Philippines. Captain Kinison, quartermaster of the Sheridan, stated yesterday it was his opinion that the uniforms were old style and that the war department felt they could be used in the field by the army mused along the Mexican border.

Children Like It. When a medicine must be given to young children it should be pleasant to take. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is made from leaf sugar, and the only used in its preparation gives it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it pleasant to take. It has no superior for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by Robinson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

MARINE REPORT. By Merchants' Exchange. March 31, 1911. Salina Cruz—Sailed, Am. S. S. Alaska, for Seattle, Am. S. S. San Francisco—Arrived, Br. S. S. Perla, at 7 a. m. Port Townsend—Sailed, Am. Bk. Albert, for Hawaiian ports. San Francisco—Arrived Am. scht. Honolulu, from Hans, April 2. Honolulu, from Hans, April 2. Yokohama—Arrived, April 1, Am. S. S. Asia, hence March 21. San Francisco—Arrived, April 2, Am. S. S. Lurline, hence March 25. Vancouver—Arrived, April 2, Br. S. S. Makura, hence March 27. San Francisco—Arrived, Am. bk. Andrew Welch, hence March 7. Yokohama—Arrived, April 1, S. S. Asia, hence March 31. San Francisco—Arrived, April 2, sch. Honolulu, from Hans, March 7. San Francisco—Arrived, April 2, bk. Andrew Welch, hence March 7. San Francisco—Arrived, April 2, S. Lurline, hence March 25. Victoria—Arrived, April 2, S. S. Makura, hence March 27. San Francisco—Arrived, April 3, S. S. Alaskan, from Salina Cruz. Seattle—Arrived, April 3, S. S. Hilonian, from San Francisco. Hilo—Arrived, prior March 31, sch. Camano, from Port Gamble. Hilo—Sailed, March 31, S. S. Mexican, for Salina Cruz.

PORT OF HONOLULU. ARRIVED. March 31, 1911. Str. Mauna Loa from Kona and Kauai ports, a. m. Str. Noeau at 5 a. m. from Kauai. Str. Missourian at 9:30 a. m. from Tacoma. Saturday, April 1. Str. Mauna Kea, from Hawaii and Maui ports, a. m. M. N. S. S. Honolulu, from San Francisco, a. m. C. A. S. S. Moana, from Vancouver, a. m. Sunday, April 2. Str. Howel, from Hawaii, 12:30 a. m. Br. S. S. Jethou, from Newcastle, 7:30 a. m. Str. Kinai, from Kauai ports, 3:45 a. m. Str. Mikahala, from Maui and Molokai ports, 4:30 a. m. Monday, April 3. Str. Waialele, from Hawaii, 11 a. m. Jap. S. S. Kona Maru, from Japan, 9 a. m. Str. Noeau, from Kauai, a. m. U. S. A. T. Sheridan, from Manila, 2 p. m. DEPARTED. Scht. Laurence Ward at 10:10 a. m. for Midway. P. M. S. S. Korea at 4 p. m. for San Francisco. Str. Noeau at 4:50 p. m. for Kauai. Str. Claudine at 5:10 p. m. for Kauai. Str. J. A. Cummins at 6:20 p. m. for Oahu ports. C. A. S. S. Moana, for Sydney. M. N. S. S. Honolulu, for Maui, 7:45 p. m. U. S. A. T. Sheridan, for San Francisco, 11 p. m. PASSENGERS. Arrived. Per Str. Mauna Kea from Hilo and way ports, April 1—J. P. Winne, M. L. Woodman, C. J. Espy and wife, H. Lubken, F. L. Wilson, Capt. C. Chittenden and wife, E. H. Boyer, Gov. J. W. Adams, Judge M. D. O'Connell, F. L. Atkinson and wife, Miss Gibson, Mrs. L. L. Sexton, T. H. Gibson, C. F. Parsons, Miss Maurier, Mrs. Maurier, Miss M. Thompson, Baron Tuerke and wife, V. Hurd, J. Donald, W. Burnett, E. N. Deyo, H. Miki, D. Kalani, W. P. Frost, R. R. Elgin and wife, H. B. Marziner, A. S. Prescott, H. P. Wood and wife, Master Mist, Miss E. Mist, A. Ruddle, C. E. Wright, T. Nonaka, H. M. Kaniho, Mrs. E. K. Goo Kum, J. W. Donald, K. Tokaji, wife and two children, A. B. Lindsey, Miss R. Soares, Miss T. Crozier, Miss M. Wrincek, J. Vinecut, F. Correa, J. Miguel, Pia Cochet, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Miss C. De Lama, Miss W. Baldwin, Miss L. Delliver, Mrs. J. Little, L. P. Fernandez, C. Murphy, F. Call, H. Haglund, Mrs. F. Kohler and daughter, Caceres, Miss S. White, Tanaka, Ah Chong, Mrs. Ishii, H. M. Lawson. Per M. N. S. S. Honolulu from San Francisco, April 1—W. E. Adams, W. C. Aston, Chas. D. Sunker, J. Broderick, Miss Hilda Cooke, Miss Dollie Groom, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Elston and three children, Miss E. Hall, Mrs. Emma Holdrige, A. M. Hyde, Mrs. S. N. Laughlin, P. V. Lemaire, Julius Lutgens, Mrs. Lilla G. Marshall, Miss M. Phinney, J. H. Parker, Madame E. Schell, C. W. Schacht, Mr. and Mrs. D. Sibley, E. J. Sidney, Mrs. Anna B. Tucker. Per C. A. S. S. Moana from Victoria and Vancouver—For Honolulu—Mrs. King, Mrs. Hamford, Miss Palmerton, Miss Latimer, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nelson, L. Glass. Per str. Kinai, April 2—L. Fernandez, T. C. Blackwell, J. M. Keams, J. P. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Master Anshu, Mrs. Z. Duvauchelle, W. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Makihara. DEPARTED. Per str. Claudine, for Maui and Hawaii ports, March 31.—John Glein and wife, Miss G. Rosecrantz, Miss Ruth Renton, Miss Alice Bond, Miss M. Saylor, Miss E. Gibb, S. Austin, L. Wishard, Mrs. A. L. Sanie, W. Hitecock, H. Hitecock, H. A. Deas, J. M. Wath, Mrs. Deas, Miss A. Gibb, Mary Renton, W. L. S. Williams, A. C. Young, K. D. Bond, J. W. Hind, A. Wadsworth, D. Wadsworth, Henry Pogue, Chas. Pogue, Miss B. Weight, E. P. Low, Chas. Gay, H. von Holt, Major Winslow, Colonel Biddle.

GOVERNOR SIGNS EMIGRANT BILL. (Continued from Page One.) feely willing to withdraw from the case if it was shown that he had no right to defend in that instance, but certainly wouldn't until that was proved, and asked the court that it not hold prejudice toward him if he continued to occupy the position of Balzar's attorney. The actual trial of the man has not commenced, owing to the numerous other matters in the other courts over the same subject, but both parties are anxious to bring the trial to as speedy a conclusion as possible. This prosecution has filed long affidavits signed by Filipinos and others on which they will base their case, and both the court and the attorney for the defense are now looking over these. Act Constitutional. The question of constitutionality of Act 5 of the Session Laws of 1905, which was raised in Watson's demurrer, was answered in the affirmative by Judge Lymer and the demurrer overruled. The judge stated, however, while making the decision: "Mr. Watson, you will appreciate that this is a very inferior court. I do not take the court very seriously myself and I do not think the attorneys do. I feel, however, that the act is well framed and in view of the fact that this is an inferior court I do not consider it advisable to take the matter under lengthy advisement. The record will show that the demurrer is overruled."

FAIRCHILD LAND BILL UNDER FIRE. (Continued from Page One.) Chairman, to pass that bill and then submit it to the people as a plebiscite to see if they approve of it. Professor in Defense. The chairman answered this challenge by calling upon Professor Gilmore, who poured oil on the perturbed waters by speaking in favor of the bill in general from the point of view of the political economist. "In any commonwealth," said Professor Gilmore, "where the majority of the land is owned and operated by a minority of the people it is a disadvantage to that commonwealth. On the other hand, where the major portion of the land is owned and operated by a major portion of the people, from the viewpoint of the people it is an advantage. He thought that the lands which are termed "developed" in the Territory are only those lands which are capable of producing sugar, and that hardly any other crop would grow on these lands, and that to raise sugar successfully large areas of land must be under one central control. Professor Gilmore said he believed that there were other lands in the Territory more suitable for bona fide homesteaders than those which are "developed"—land which, under proper cultivation, would produce a great diversity of crops, and crops of such a character that small farmers could raise them to great advantage to themselves and to the community in general. Need for Revenue. E. Faxon Bishop dwelt at some length on the great need of obtaining money for education and hospitals, and also that the islands needed to expend more money to protect themselves from epidemics. Mr. Bishop called attention to the fact that the pioneers in the States took up their homesteads on undeveloped lands, and not on lands upon which the government or individuals had expended vast sums of money. He said that under the present law the result would be in a few years just the opposite of what was originally intended, for gradually the larger owners of property would absorb the small holders, and in a short time there would be no public developed lands and no revenue derived from them except in the form of taxes. Valuable Land Idle. Several speakers called attention to the fact that under the present law the application of twenty-five men may immediately withdraw developed land from returning any sort of revenue to the government or anyone else; that as a matter of fact it very often happens that the land is allowed to lie idle after it is filed upon and it becomes worthless in that condition to the homesteader and to the plantation owner. It was said that many of the so-called homesteaders were men employed as laborers, clerks and in other capacities by the plantations, and that they had

no intention to, and did not, improve or cultivate the lands, but simply rented them to the planters, thereby deriving some additional revenues themselves, but depriving the government of the revenues it had theretofore obtained from such lands. A National View. Senator Judd said that he opposed the measure in its present form. "I believe," he said, "that the resolution should be looked at from the point of view of the Nation. Hawaii is either going to become a State of the Nation or else it is going to become a colony with Porto Rico and the Philippines. I believe that the resolution as now framed will tend to put Hawaii in the category of a colony. It is necessary that Hawaii should have a citizen population. We should consider this resolution looking toward the future. Any measure that will tie up for fifty years the developed lands and water of the Territory in a step toward the colonial form of government. This resolution, if carried out, will mean the perpetuation of the plantation system." He suggested the following provision should be incorporated in the resolution: "Provided, however, that all leases or other arrangements entered into by the commission with reference to such lands and water shall, in order to be valid, contain the provision that no person not a citizen or eligible to become a citizen shall be employed on such lands or water." Mr. Farrington said that Hawaii was the only Territory that had no lands set aside for public educational purposes, and he cited the immense revenues derived by several States from their public land holdings, all of which was applied to their public school funds. Senator Fairchild referred to the present land policy as "homestead folly," contending that the present system encouraged fake homesteaders, held back the advancement of the country and continually lowered the revenue which should be received by the government and for which "now there is the most pressing need."

LEGISLATIVE STATUS. The legislature, after a few mild queries regarding the three bills given it for its consideration, is settling down to passing them as fast as possible. The senate besides passing the licensing bill on third reading yesterday, took the other two off the table and passed them on second. They had been tabled until it was seen how they compared with the similar bills which the senate had introduced, amended and passed into the house. Senator Judd, whose committee had prepared the amendments to the senate bills, stated on the floor yesterday that he had looked over the house bills and found them already amended to correspond with the senate's ideas. Senator Baker is consistently voting anti on all the bills, his vote, however, being a solitary one. He had one companion on the no list when the first bill came up, but has been deserted. Awaiting Suits. Meanwhile the sheriff is patiently waiting the two suits, at least, which are to be filed against him. These suits being brought by the two "witnesses" that Harry Lake arrested on the Sierra by mistake on the principal of: "You are captured. Come."

While the sheriff has had nothing to do with the outrageous mistake he is being held responsible as Lake's superior officer. Lake, however, receives his orders, pay and inspiration from the city attorney's office and the sheriff never even knew that the wrong men had been arrested until he saw them hanging disconsolate around the police station. He is glad now that he didn't lock them up and make matters worse.

GARDEN ISLAND ON QUINN'S SUNDAY BILL. Senator Quinn had red-hot coals of fire heaped on his head by the ministers in their discourses throughout the island last Sunday morning, as the result of his fathering a bill for Sunday theaters, reports the Kauai weekly. The public, however, while not entirely agreeing with such a bill, must admit that a law which permits a seaside resort to rent bathing suits and ball games, orientals to keep open doors, hotels to sell booze, and, we might add, the street car company to gather in hundreds of dollars on the Sabbath day, but which prohibits an amusement house from catering to the public, is, to say the least, decidedly in need of readjustment. We are not more favorable to the bill than those who are so strongly against it, yet there seems very little in the present law to commend itself to a person possessed with a normal idea of justice. As to the plantations working on Sundays, much can be said in favor of such arrangements, since irrigation in many instances must be carried on as well as other necessary things pertaining to machinery, etc. There are, however, but few instances where plantations as a rule turn out their men on Sundays, and for Senator Quinn to propose the prohibition is a rather startling step, as it is in fact a self-censorship on the justice of his claim.

HOSPITALS WIN AS AGAINST HIGHWAYS. There was quite a hot fight over the bill directing the establishment of hospitals by the county at North Kohala and North and South Kona, Island of Hawaii. The bill, which was introduced by Representative Mahakua and known as H. B. No. 296, calls for \$5000 for the Kohala hospital and \$2500 for each of the others. The objection was centered upon the right of ownership of the Territory, transferring the ownership of such lands to be with their lands, especially when, as happens, Hawaii county is \$50,000 in debt. "We might as well pass this bill," announced Representative Kawewehi, "for the supervisors will spend the money anyway, and it might as well be for a good purpose." It was also mentioned that Hawaii is asking for about \$600,000 for roads, and therefore could spend a small amount on hospitals. The bill passed by a vote of eighteen to ten.

FARM WAGES ARE HIGHER. WASHINGTON—Higher wages were paid to American farm laborers during 1910 than at any time in the last forty-five years, according to statistics of the department of agriculture. The highest wage was in Nevada, where the rate was \$31, while in Missouri and Washington it was \$24 a month. South Dakota paid the lowest, \$18.25. In the New England and North Atlantic States the average was \$23.10, with Massachusetts the highest, \$27.20.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE. Honolulu, Monday, April 3, 1911. Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, CAPITAL, PAID UP, VAL, BID, ASK. Includes various stocks like Hawaiian Sugar, etc.

BILL HITS TRADING STAMPS AND COUPON. According to the amount of oratory produced in the house yesterday one of the shortest bills introduced this session was also one of the most important. This bill is aimed at the use of trading stamps, and one specially obnoxious one, known as the "green stamp," was swatted a few by the legislators before they passed the bill, which was done by a vote of twenty-three to five.

Representative Towse, who introduced the bill, opened up for the defense. Then Representative Marcellino replied with an attack, saying it was like the "holer" of the big boy trying to get out of the little boy all he could. "The poor man has no credit in the big stores and pays cash for what he gets. But the rich man has credit and when he pays gets a discount. This stamp system is simply the poor man's credit system and when he gets a green stamp, when he buys something, it is his discount. He pays for what he gets, but he gets something," added Marcellino, and he moved to table the bill, but lost.

Towse stated that he knew any reputable citizen, even if he was a poor man, could get all kinds of credit in the local stores, but that this stamp scheme was simply a gambling proposition. Sheldon wanted to know if it would stop the Bulletin contest. It was stated that it would not and any such scheme already in progress. Then Sheldon denounced the moving picture lottery for an automobile, which he stated, would cost the people \$100,000. He believed the bill would save the poor man from getting humbugged and he would support it. Alfonso waxed sarcastic. He believed that there should be a companion bill directing the poor man how to spend his money. As for the auto contest he hadn't noticed that there were any greater crowds at the shows, the real attraction was the pretty girls with "sublime" colored raiment. Then the bill passed.

DITCH PROMOTERS BEFORE COMMITTEE. The first committee hearing on the Kauai ditch bill, so called, was held yesterday in the senate chamber, when the judiciary committee heard the statements of the promoters of this gigantic enterprise, and also representatives of the plantations along the route of the proposed ditch and at the source of the water supplies. Frank Thompson and John T. McCrosson gave an outline of the scheme. Richard Ivers was present on behalf of the plantations of which Brewer & Co. are agents. He asked the other two their intentions towards that water which was being used by the plantations, but to which their right was that of the moral right of the first party to utilize it. Thompson answered that the Kauai ditch promoters would guarantee that they would not use any water now being utilized by the plantations, whether the latter had a legal right to it or not, but would confine their attentions to the water which was not now so utilized. Thompson also stated that the company had agreed to the amendments in the bill which debarred them from condemning reservoir sites and also from erecting dams, as they realized that, while these clauses were in most irrigation bills, their presence in this bill would probably work a hardship when applied to Hawaiian conditions, owing to the scarcity of reservoir sites. McCrosson stated that in their experience in ditch building they had found that they were never held back by the small property owners, but by the larger and wealthier concerns, and that they were being held up by one of the latter at the present time. The committee also afterwards considered the bill extending the right of eminent domain to certain corporations, which is a supplementary bill to the Kauai ditch bill, towards which some opposition has been manifested.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII. AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE. In the Matter of the Estate of Clarence Amoy Mousarrat, Deceased. Order for Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will. A Document purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Clarence Amoy Mousarrat, deceased, having on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1911 been presented to said Probate Court, and a Petition for the Probate thereof, and for the Issuance of Letters Testamentary to George H. Robertson and E. Faxon Bishop having been filed by George H. Robertson and E. Faxon Bishop; It is hereby ordered, that Saturday, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1911, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Kailua, Hawaii, T. H., be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application. It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given, by publication, once a week for three successive weeks, in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper published in Honolulu, the last publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time therein appointed for hearing. Dated at Kailua, Hawaii, March 22, 1911. (Seal) (Sign) JOHN ALBERT MATTHEWMAN, Judge. Attest: (Signed) JAMES AKO, Clerk, Circuit Court, Third Circuit. The foregoing is a true, full and correct copy of the original. JAMES AKO, Clerk. 3528.—March 28; April 4, 11, 18.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII. AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE. In the Matter of the Estate of W. H. Johnson, Deceased. Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of John D. Paris of Kealahou, Hawaii, T. H., wherein he asks to be allowed \$704.10, and he charges himself with \$1116.00, 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 executor; It is ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1911, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court, at the courtroom of said Court at Kailua, Island of Hawaii, 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 ten days previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing. Dated at Kailua, this 22d day of March, 1911. (Sgd.) JOHN ALBERT MATTHEWMAN, [Seal] Judge, Circuit Court, Third Circuit. Attest: (Sgd.) JAMES AKO, Clerk. I certify the foregoing is a true, full and correct copy of the original. JAMES AKO, Clerk. [Seal] April 4, 11, 18, 25.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII. AT CHAMBERS, IN PROBATE. In the Matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Grace Cameron, Deceased. On Reading and Filing the Petition of J. O. Young, of the City and County of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, alleging that Elizabeth Grace Cameron, late of Makaweli, Island of County of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, died intestate at Waiman, said Island and County of Kauai, on or about the 6th day of February, 1911, leaving property in the Territory of Hawaii necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to him, IT IS ORDERED, that Saturday, the 6th day of May 1911, at ten o'clock, A. M., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lihue, Kauai aforesaid, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted. Dated at Lihue, Kauai, April 1, 1911. By the Court: PHILIP L. RICE, Clerk. HOLMES, STANLEY & OLSON, Attorneys for Petitioner. 2531.—April 4, 11, 18, 25.