Hawaiian Gazette.

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PACIFIC MAIL LINER A TOTAL LOSS OFF COAST OF CHINA

Steamship Asia Goes Down --- Passengers, Crew and Mails Are Taken Off---Wireless Brought Help.

The Pacific Mail company's intermediate steamship Asia, once the Doric of the Occidental and Oriental line, and for years a visitor at Honolulu, struck Finger Rock off the Coast of China on Sunday night, while en route from Hongkong to Shanghai, and foundered, the passengers and crew leaving the vessel safely and going aboard the S. S. Cohang Sin. According to cables received here yesterday the vessel is a total loss, but not a life was lost and even the mails were saved. The first news of the disaster reached Honolulu yesterday morning in a message from the Merchants' Exchange directed to J. Mort Oat, their local representative, as follows:

"Asia sunk off Finger Island; total loss; passengers and crew saved."

The Associated Press cable yesterday afternoon was as follows:

"Tokio, April 24—The Asia was feeling her way towards Shanghai at the time of the accident. Her wireless signals of distress reached the America Maru, bound for Hongkong, and she responded and reached the scene in the afternoon, but was unable to penetrate the fog. When the fog lifted the America Maru found the passengers, crew and mails on board the Cohang Sin, which proceeded to Shanghai, the America taking the crew to Hongkong. The Asia is reported sunk."

In response to an inquiry sent by Hackfeld & Co., local agents for the Pacific Mail company, the San Francisco office of the Pacific Mail company cabled yesterday at three o'clock:

"Asia is aground at Finger Rock; steamer reported a total loss. All hands saved."

On Return Voyage.

The Asia was starting on her return trip across the Pacific. She had left Hongkong for Shanghai at one o'clock Friday afternoon and was to have arrived at the latter port yesterday afternoon, and, according to schedule, would have left Shanghai today for Japan and Honolulu, arriving here about May 12. As far as known the only passengers aboard the Asia for Honolulu were about twenty Filipino steerage passengers who were coming here as plantation laborers.

Captain Gaukroger, an old Pacific Ocean shipmaster, was in command of the Asia and Purser M. H. Hunt had charge of the records. Other officers were First officer J. Hill; chief engineer, S. Aitken; acting freight clerk, H. H. Berg, and Dr. Carl Osterhaus, surgeon.

The Asia was built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff at Belfast, Ireland, from whose yard some of the most powerful and magnificent steamers afloat in any ocean have been launched. She was 440 feet long, 44 beam and 29 deep.

Another Wireless Triumph.

From the information that came from China yesterday the steamer Cohang Sin was probably in the neighborhood of the scene of the disaster and when the boats from the Asia put off from the doomed evssel were sighted by the Chinese vessel. The America Maru heard the calls for assistance sent out by wireless and steamed down to the vicinity and stood by, afterwards taking the crew from the Cohang Sin and taking it on to Hongkong. This is another triumph for the wireless, a service which General Manager Schwerin of the Pacific Mail company a year ago declared was only a plaything for passengers and he did not know of anyone being saved through its use. In this instance the passengers and crew probably owe some part of their being saved to the direct call of the wireless, sent broadcast upon that part of the Pacific Ocean.

Finger Rock is an odd name for an island, but it is probably one of the dangerous pinnacles of rock which project just above the surface of the sea, the terror of all shipmasters, particularly during the monsoon and typhoon seasons. According to an old Chinese proverb, the Creator made China and then flipped his fingers out toward the watery waste beyond and the drippings so flicked from his finger tips became the pinnacles which arise from the sea. This probably gave rise to the name borne by at least this one—Finger Rock.

Rand & McNally's Atlas of the World does not show Finger Rock on any of their maps, but it is found on the charts carried by the transpacific liners, and that in the Korea's chartroom shows the little dot explicitly. It is a dot—on the map—about thirty miles off the China mainland. On the other side is the shore of Formosa, whose mountains are visible to those aboard passing vessels. The rocks, of which Finger Rock is one of a myriad, are exceedingly dangerous. In the monsoon season a sudden fog will blanket all these marks, and extreme care has to be taken in piloting a vessel up through them all. Monsoons prevail at this season of the year and fogs are

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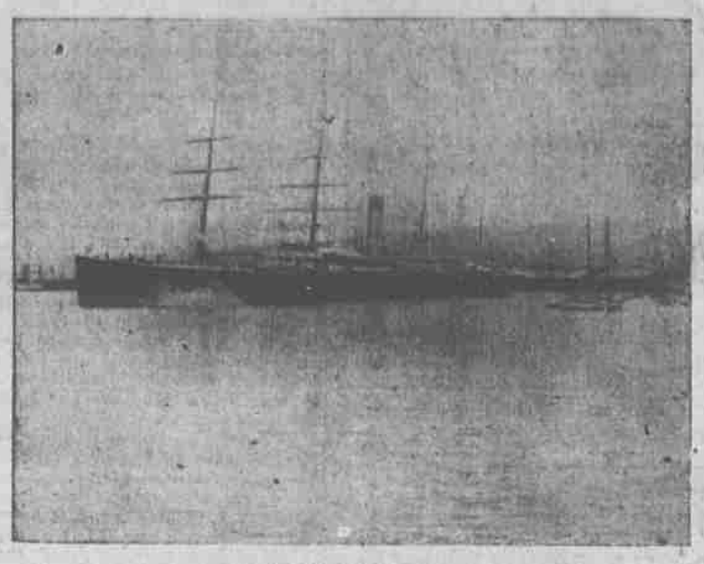

STEAMSHIP ASIA.

Pacific Mail Liner Which Sank Yesterday Off Chinese Coast.

THOUSAND KOREANS IN YUCATAN WANT VERY MUCH TO JOIN COUNTRYMEN IN HAWAII

The Mexican revolution may result in an increase in Hawaii's Korean population, a thousand of the Hermit Kingdom patriots, who went to Yucatan six years ago, having decided that that country is no longer any place for them. They have written to local Korean leaders asking what can be done to bring one thousand of them to the Paradise of the Pacific, announcing that any cane field would look good after having cleared rubber land and cut sisal for six hot summers and six warm winters under Mexican foremen.

The sugar planters' labor bureau is interested in the matter, the prospect of a thousand steady laborers appealing to it, but unfortunately the planters' representatives have their hands tied with federal law and can only long. If the Koreans were here, work for them would be offered at once, but work can not be offered them in Yucatan, nor may the planters help the Koreans to come.

The territorial immigration board is equally handicapped, although the members of the board realize how handy those thousand men would be just now. The money the board is working on is public money, raised by taxation to Americanize Hawaii, and by no stretch of imagination could Korean immigration be styled Americanization. There will be nothing doing so far as the immigration board is concerned.

The Koreans are free to come here from Mexico if they can get passage. There is no exclusion law against them, this point being made clear yesterday by the United States District Attorney.

"So long as they do not come under contract there is nothing to stop them," he says.

The local Korean colony will very likely raise a fund to help pay the passage of their countrymen to Hawaii. The United Korean News, published here, is interesting itself in the matter, and the missionaries among the Koreans are also taking an interest.

The Koreans now in Mexico are not from Korea proper, having migrated to Diaz land from Manchuria, where they had been employed by Russian contractors.

ANSWER MADE FOR EMIGRATION AGENT

ASSERTS OTHER MEN DOING SAME THING UNDER ANOTHER LAW.

Following the ruling of the supreme court, striking out what Attorney E. M. Wason asserted was extraneous matter in the return of the respondents to the writ of habeas corpus to free Emigration Agent Frank B. Craig, the former yesterday filed in Craig's behalf a sworn statement in answer to the return.

This statement, trimmed of its legal forms, states that "prior to the issuance of the license by the territorial treasurer, on March 20, the petitioner made a tender to the treasurer of the city of the fee prescribed by law for license as such emigration agent, and again, on a subsequent date, the petitioner made a like tender to the city treasurer, but on each occasion the amount was refused by the treasurer and the issuance of the license in that behalf was also refused, on the alleged ground that he had no authority to receive the money and that the territorial treasurer, under the law, was the official to whom the money should be paid.

"That at no time since the going into effect of Act 48 of the session laws of 1911 has the petitioner been able to give the bonds required in subsection 7 . . . and the sections in themselves at all times since going into effect . . . have made the taking out of a license thereunder prohibitory and impossible."

Another paragraph of the answer states: "That under section 1418C as contained in Act 96 of the Session Laws of 1907, a large number of persons are engaged in the Territory as employment agents, who, under the terms of their licenses, are authorized and permitted in all respects to carry out the same business as that defined under section 1 of Act 48 of the sessions laws of 1911, without paying the emigrant agent's fee as required by said Act 48 and without being bound in any way by the regulations and requirements in said act."

GENERAL BOOTH IS FAILING RAPIDLY

LONDON, April 11.—The King and Queen were among those who sent their congratulations to General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, on the occasion of his eighty-second birthday anniversary yesterday.

Within the past year the health of General Booth has been failing rapidly and his condition is now such as to cause his family and friends great anxiety.

His eyesight is almost totally gone.

Nevertheless, despite his age and physical weakness, he continues to take an active and ardent interest in the affairs of the great organization he founded nearly half a century ago. Even now it is said he contemplates making another world wide trip of inspection before he resigns the active leadership of the Salvation Army to other hands.

CLEAR THE TRACK FOR BATTLE ON APPORTIONMENT

Action on house concurrent resolution 25, petitioning congress to reapportion representation in the Territory on the basis of the number of voters, instead of the citizen population, was sidetracked without a murmur yesterday and was deferred for action until today.

Senate concurrent resolution 11, exactly the same thing, adopted by the senate, was read and also deferred until today. Not a peep was heard from either of the battlelines in its behalf or against it. All other business was cleared away first.

But the delay is believed to be favorable to Hawaii and Kauai, whose delegations are fighting it. It was whispered about the house among friends that the Oahu and Maui delegations would experience a surprise when the battle joined today.

GOVERNOR VETOES BILL TO REFUND LICENSES

Governor Frear sent a veto message to the house yesterday on H. B. 170, which appropriated $20,000 for paying certain merchants in this city a refund on merchandise license fees, paid under the law of 1907, during the Republic.

The Governor stated in his message that it would not be legal to refund these fees, that the merchants had had the benefit of them by keeping out further competition at that time and the money had been spent for the benefit of all.

Action on the veto message was postponed until today.

INVESTIGATION GOING DEEPER

HILO HIGH SCHOOL AFFAIR BECOMES MORE AND MORE UNSAVORY.

"I'll ruin you, Richmond, and wreck the High School", is the statement that Mrs. J. T. Lewis, of Hilo, yesterday, declared that Mrs. Compton, late teacher of English at the Hilo High School, made in her presence some months ago.

"Mrs. Compton was standing at the head of the stairs leading to the dining room", said Mrs. Lewis, "and Mr. Richmond was also up there. I was passing the dining table, in the dining room, and heard plainly the statement made by Mrs. Compton. This all occurred a short time before I told Mrs. Compton that I thought she would be more comfortable somewhere else."

Mrs. Lewis added that Miss Allen, another teacher, had said that it might be possible for Mrs. Compton to wreck the High School, but that she could never ruin Richmond. With regard to a statement of Richmond's to the effect that Mrs. Compton had said: "I'll fix you, Mrs. Lewis," Mrs. Lewis declared that the testimony was true. "I heard Mrs. Compton say 'I'll fix you Mrs. Lewis', and she addressed the remark to me."

No Mistake.

"It was impossible for me to make a mistake," said Mrs. Lewis, "I heard you make the statement about ruining Mr. Richmond, and wrecking the High School."

In answer to the commissioners, Mrs. Lewis said that Mrs. Compton had gone to live at the Lewis home about August last, and that she had stayed at the place for about two months.

Addressing Mrs. Compton, Mrs. Lewis said: "You talked so much about disliking Hilo, and threatened to leave so often, that I often wished that you would do so. Finally I had to ask you to leave my house; the reason was that you were not congenial to the rest of the people in the house. Besides myself, my husband, Miss Allen and Mr. Richmond, Mr. Conness was the only other persons living in the house. When Mr. Conness returned from Honolulu he did not return to my place, as I could not take him in."

Inquiry Continued.

The school commissioners met in the office of the superintendent of public instruction at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and the investigation into the charges against Mrs. Compton, of the Hilo High School, was at once continued.

Mrs. Compton proceeded to reply to the charges made against her, and took up the matter at the point where things were dropped on Saturday afternoon last. She denied that, at the Andrews' house, some of the High School boys had danced a hula for her. "I never saw a hula dance, and would not know it if I did" declared Mrs. Compton, and then continued: "The boys were singing songs opposite the Andrews' home, and I invited them to come over and play on the veranda. Several other people were there; I was not in charge of the house. Mrs. Whittemore was there, and she said it would be all right. The boys came and sang three times. I was proud of the boys."

After the hula story had been disposed of, Mrs. Compton told the reasons for closing the doors between her class room and the other departments. She said that when the doors were open the children could not hear or be heard in the class room. "I never closed the door in anger, as has been stated by other witnesses."

Judge Stanley then asked: "Why do you bring Miss Sandry's name in so much in your statements?"

"Well, from the very beginning, Miss Sandry has acted in a peculiar manner. Sometimes she was friendly and sometimes was not so. There has been friction about the division of working time. Miss Sandry took up a lot of time in her typewriting class. Rita Canario came to me and said that she had to put in five hours a day on her typewriter. I went to Mr. Richmond about the matter and the principal said 'Rita lies.' The girl was there then and she started to cry. I afterwards checked up the time the girl was on typewriting work and found that on three days in the week she did work five hours a day on the typewriter. The time spent in the commercial department was out of all proportion."

Cause of Friction.

"What other friction arose between you and Miss Sandry?" inquired Stanley.

"Well, replied Mrs. Compton, "Miss Sandry went to Mrs. Andrews and complained about my being there. I think that Miss Sandry caused trouble between my friends in Hilo."

Stanley then asked Mrs. Compton what reason she had for saying on Saturday that Miss Sandry was infatuated with Richmond.

"Before I was at the High School a week I saw that Miss Sandry was angry with me. I asked Mr. Richmond if the attentions he was paying me were annoying Miss Sandry and he gave some answer. Mr. Richmond also said that Miss Sandry knew all about the gossip that was floating around con-

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JUST PROHIBITION FOR WOMEN ONLY

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AGAIN POPS UP IN LIQUOR QUESTION BEFORE HOUSE.

Prohibition and woman suffrage came up before the house yesterday on a resolution indicating that women were irresponsible creatures and had to be protected from themselves. Incidentally the question of woman suffrage arose in connection with the proposition to refer the problem of their control to the people.

The resolution which caused all the debate was introduced by Representative Fernandez, as chairman of the miscellaneous committee. It was to the effect that the house request all the boards of liquor commissioners of the Islands to pass regulations prohibiting wholesale liquor dealers from selling booze to women.

Fernandez asserted that hundreds of women were on the road to wreck and ruin because they would buy liquor by the bottle in the places where it is sold wholesale and carry it off for a spree. Some of them, he said, did not always wait to get home before imbibing.

Affonso opposed, on the ground that women, under the law, had just as much right to go into the liquor business as men had, but that such a regulation would keep them out of the business. Tavares asserted that he was in the liquor business and had made his wife executor of his estate, but if this resolution passed she would be unable to act in that capacity in case anything unforeseen should happen to him.

Would Drink Anyway.

Representatives Cockett, Kawaakoa, Kawewehi and others also spoke, some for and some against the resolution. The latter said that no resolution passed by the house would stop a woman from drinking if she wanted to, and then he told of the ways of a wily woman.

Coney held that the commissioners already have this power, and that it is the commissioners and not the house who should be requested to act on this matter. He also believed that if a woman is determined to drink, "you can't stop 'em."

Meanwhile a large delegation of women, who had evidently heard that the question of woman suffrage would probably be up for discussion in connection with apportionment, crowded into the back part of the hall and waited patiently for the fireworks.

Prohibition and Suffrage.

It was Representative Rice who took pity on them. With his most debonair manner, the handsome young man from Kauai took the center of the stage.

"This is a question of prohibition," he declared, as though that settled it; "of prohibition for women," he added, "and it is right that the people should vote on it, as they did on the plebiscite last July. We've got to give these women a fair show, and they should have the chance to vote. I move we suspend action, and I will present such an amendment later."

All the ladies in the back row smiled their prettiest, and as they filed out gazed with great interest at the champion of their suffrage rights, and he responded in true Kauai style.

Action on the resolution was deferred.

PILIKIA NEARLY PAU FOR LEGISLATORS

Governor Frear, President Knudsen of the senate and Speaker Holstein of the house, all declare that there is really no necessity for a special session, nor even for an extended one.

In the senate the real work is for the most part completed, the emergency sanitary bill being the only important bill in the balance.

In the house Speaker Holstein asserted yesterday that all business was practically complete and what remained was well in hand. With the clearing up of odds and ends yesterday and the tabling of the Sunday theater bill, the debris was cleared away.

With the fight on the apportionment resolution before the house today there will be time for oratory and to spare; on Wednesday the end will come and the next day the ex-queen of Hawaii will give a reception to the men who now rule her former kingdom.

The pilikia is nearly pau.

SUNDAY OPENING LAW KNOCKED ON HEAD

There was a lively little fight in the house yesterday over Senator Quinn's bill permitting the supervisors to open the moving picture shows on Sunday. In the end the bill was tabled.

The report of the health and police committee recommended that the bill be tabled, but Chairman Coney opposed. He thought that the counties should work out their own salvation. He moved to table the majority report of the committee. The motion was lost by four to twenty-five, those voting in favor of the bill were Affonso, Coney, Long, Watkins.

Then a motion to table the bill was carried.

UNIONISTS HIT BACK IN DEFENSE

Charge Officials With Kidnaping of Prisoner.

ARRESTS ARE MADE

Grand Jury Probing Into Affairs of the Iron Workers' Union.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25.—Walter Drew, counsel for the bridge manufacturers' association, Assistant District Attorney Ford of Los Angeles and Frank Fox, a chauffeur, were arrested yesterday on warrants charging them with kidnaping John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Structural Iron Workers, and with having conspired to take him unlawfully outside the State.

Examine Union Books.

The court yesterday issued an order that only the prosecuting officer before the grand jury should be allowed access to the books of the international officers of the ironworkers' union, seized when the union secretary was arrested on Saturday.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—The grand jury is today investigating the Los Angeles Times dynamiting case and the arrest made here of John J. McNamara, secretary of the Ironworkers' Union.

Labor officials declare the arrests are the result of a conspiracy to injure unionism.

The prisoners are en route to Los Angeles, while Detective William J. Burns is securing evidence from various places.

PLANS FOR PEACE ARE GOING AHEAD SATISFACTORILY

EL PASO, Texas, April 25.—The plans for the meeting of the peace commissioners are progressing rapidly, and the prediction is made that the last battle in the insurrection has been fought.

THREE MINISTERS HAVE BEEN NOMINATED

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The following ministers were nominated today: Henry S. Boutell, to Switzerland; Edwin V. Morgan, to Portugal, and Maurice Swanson, to Norway.

GAS EXPLOSION KILLS TWENTY-THREE

ELK GARDEN, West Virginia, April 25.—Twenty-three miners were killed here yesterday as the result of an explosion in one of the coal mines.

YESTERDAY'S SCORES IN BIG LEAGUES

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Results in the big leagues today:

American League.

New York—New York 5, Washington 3.
Cleveland—Cleveland 5, Chicago 2.
Boston—Philadelphia 5, Boston 1.
Detroit—Detroit 7, St. Louis 6.

National League.

Brooklyn—Boston 3, Brooklyn 0.
Philadelphia—Philadelphia 4, New York 1.
Cincinnati—Cincinnati 7, Chicago 4.
St. Louis—St. Louis 6, Pittsburg 5 (eleven innings).

TO ALTER INAUGURATION DAY.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A bill changing the date of the inauguration of the President from March 4 to the last Thursday in April was introduced in the house today by Representative Henry, chairman of the committee on rules. A similar bill failed of passage in the last house by one vote. Another bill introduced by Mr. Henry would make October 12 a national holiday, to be known as "Columbus Day."

SAY MADERO ASKS IMPOSSIBLE CONDITIONS

Peace Negotiations Are Called Off by the Government.

JAUREZ BATTLE TODAY

Mexico Modifies Reply to America's Protests.

EL PASO, Texas, April 22.—It is reported here as the last phase of the situation in Mexico that the government officials of the City of Mexico have called all negotiations for peace at an end, the demands made upon the government, especially that for the resignation of President Diaz within five months, being regarded as impossible. Such an ultimatum from the rebel leader, the officials say, can not be considered as a basis for further negotiations for an armistice.

Attack Again Postponed.

JUAREZ, Mexico, April 22.—Francisco I. Madero, father of the insurrecto leader, arrived at the camp of his son outside this city yesterday afternoon, on a peace mission from the south. He is reported to be bearing the terms upon which the government will consider an armistice.

On his arrival General Madero notified the commander of the federal garrison that the attack he had planned would be postponed for another twenty-four hours, until three o'clock this afternoon, pending a consideration of the offers of the Diaz ministry.

The federals received cheering word yesterday to the effect that cavalry and artillery are being hurried to their relief from the besieging insurrectos.

More War Supplies.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 21.—The Swiss firearms factory here is working night and day, filling a big order for guns from the Mexican government.

Change of Heart.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—It is announced that Mexico has modified its reply to the American protest of danger to American citizens. Mexico's reply, received yesterday, contained counter charges and an intimation that American citizens were violating the neutrality laws.

Americans Released.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 21.—President Diaz has ordered the release of Blatt and Converse, the two American citizens captured in arms and held at Chihuahua on a charge of violation of neutrality.

Would Withdraw Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Victor Berger, the Socialist member of the house, today presented a petition signed by 90,000 names, asking the withdrawal of American troops from the Mexican border, on the ground that their presence is aiding to suppress a just struggle for liberty.

RECIPROCITY BILL PASSES IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The house of representatives today passed the Canadian reciprocity measure, which was introduced in the special session by Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee and one of the Democratic leaders. The Underwood bill is practically the same as the McCall bill, introduced at the last session by Republican Representative McCall.

MIKADO HONORS THREE OF EMPIRE'S GREATEST MEN

TOKIO, April 22.—Imperial honors to three distinguished Japanese statesmen and soldiers were announced by the Emperor yesterday.

General Marquis Katsura, the prime minister of the Empire, has been elevated to the rank of a prince for distinguished services during the war with Russia and for his statesmanship as minister of war and leader of the cabinet.

Count Jutaro Komura, the present minister of foreign affairs, who has served as ambassador to Great Britain and other of the European countries, and who was one of the signers of the treaty of Portsmouth, has been created a marquis.

General Terauchi, the present minister of war, will be known in future as Count Terauchi.

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.

PLACE CHARGES AGAINST VESSEL

SUMMARY OF CONTENTIONS OF GOVERNMENT OVER ORTERIC.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

If there is any provision of the United States passenger carrying law that the Weir liner Orteric has not broken it is not officially known. The findings of the federal grand jury and the others that have been camping on the trail of the Orteric defects for the past week (and which have not yet been officially made public) seem to point to the fact that that same passenger law is a sorry looking object, now that the Orteric has gone through it.

In the lack of hospital space, in the lack of sanitary accommodations of the most urgent nature, in the lack of ventilation, in the lack of cleanliness and in the failure to separate the sexes, the government contends that the Orteric has broken the law. The vessel itself, through its officers, agents, or attorneys deny part of these charges and are said to admit others.

The conclusions of those who have been on board investigating are that while those laws have been broken, it has been the result of carelessness rather than an attempt to save money on the part of anybody concerned. It is conceded that the immigrants have probably been treated better on board the vessel, in the way of food and courtesy than they were ever treated before in their lives, but, says the government, they were not treated sufficiently well to comply with the demands of the government.

Hospital Lack.

The vessel, claims the government, violated the law as to hospital space insofar that the hospital space required by law was not furnished. The "ship" is said to admit the allegation. The vessel also admittedly violated the provisions of the law relating to her manifest, it having been lacking in several features.

These were probably the lesser violations, although they were sufficient in themselves to get the ship into trouble, one of the most serious points advanced against her being the lack of decent cleanliness.

While the officers of the vessel assert that this lack of cleanliness was the fault of the immigrants, the United States will claim that no means of being clean were afforded them. Twenty days before the ship arrived, it seems, a bath was fixed up and not before then. This bath consisted of nothing except a faucet where one of the immigrants, could if he or she chose, get under it and utilize it in full sight of everyone. There were wash basins in the public wash rooms but it was also impossible to use these for bathing purpose outside of the use for which they were intended.

Insanitary.

As to the sanitary arrangements, these appeared to be equally bad if not worse. There were accommodations on the upper deck, but there were none on the deck below where some passengers were kept. Anyone desiring to use the lavatory had to walk up two companion ways if they "lived" on the lower deck and one if they were quartered on the deck above. Those too sick or otherwise unable to make the climb were seriously inconvenienced, as there were no substitutes for the lacking accommodations except those made by the passengers for themselves, with the result that the decks, according to the allegations, became filthy. No buckets were provided and the maternity hospital ward is also said to have lacked the necessary requirements to the same degree.

Tarred the Deck.

The method of cleaning the deck was a smothering one. At no time, according to the government inquisitors, were the decks washed, but tar was spread over the filth and dirt and this in turn strewn with sawdust. The second doctor of the ship is said to have complained frequently to his chief over the stench which arose from this method, which was said to have been simply sickening.

The captain and officers were given authority by law to muster the passengers and their mattresses on the upper deck and are, indeed, required to do so. They claim that the passengers refused to answer the calls, but the fact remains that from the time the vessel left until she arrived at Honolulu ninety-five per cent. of the mattresses were never aired.

Ventilation.

The law requires that these things should have been aired and also requires a specific standard of ventilation, the ventilation of the Orteric, according to the charges, being defective, the regulations not being complied with. The ventilation was particularly not sufficient when it became necessary to batten down the hatches, and where this necessity arose it appears that the percentage of infant mortality invariably increased. There was an electric plant on board, but there seem to be no electric fans.

"Battle of the Line."

It appears that when the ship was in the equatorial waters, a scrap occurred between the Spanish and the Portuguese, who have never been known to possess overmuch aloha one for the other, and this affair is jocosely referred to by government officials as the "battle of the line." Too much wine is described as the cause for this little scrap but there were apparently "no casualties" for the records are silent in this respect.

The law making the separation of the sexes in certain respects mandatory never seems to have been greatly complied with but the government will allege that after the "battle of the line" there was hardly any attempt at all to comply with the regulations, claiming further that the construction of the vessel itself violated these laws.

One of the things said to be admitted is that after the scrap the Portuguese and Spaniards were kept apart, which resulted in the indiscriminate mingling of men and women contrary to the statutes.

Food Good, but—

The food appears to have been good and wholesome and the inquirers can find no fault with it. But, although the government is in every way satisfied on this point, the immigrants were not and say they didn't like it. A lack of garlic and a general absence of the other relishes demanded by the Latin people, was probably the reason. The government, however, claims that the facilities for cooking were not up to the requirements. There is also some conflict about condensed milk for the infants.

Nobody Knows.

There appears to be a strange ignorance on the part of every one concerned as to how many people there were on the ship. The federal immigration authorities, according to their papers, state that they suppose there are 1514 souls on board. Collector of the Port Stackable, from his official papers, unofficially supposes that there are 1342, while some one else has received word that there are 1549. The territorial people seem to have no number at all.

It is claimed that there were 456 infants under the age of eight years on the vessel but neither this figure nor the others have been verified by the immigration officials as these do not step in until the quarantine is raised.

The fifty-six or fifty-eight deaths, with one exception, were from these 456 infants and the scarlet fever or measles or whatever it was, appears to have particularly swept through the entire number, none of whom escaped, although only half a hundred died.

The present anemic condition of the children is supposed to be due to this disease, whatever it may have been.

Orteric at Outer Anchorage.

Pending a settlement of the fines imposed upon the British steamship Orteric by Collector of Customs Stackable, the steamer has been privileged to go to the outside anchorage where she will receive a thorough cleaning as well. All day yesterday the question with the attorneys for the vessel, Captain Findlay, it is said, believes that if there is any blame attached to his ship for not being fitted in full compliance with the United States passenger regulations under the act of 1882, it should largely rest with Agent A. J. Campbell of the territorial board of immigration who inspected the vessel which he chartered to bring the immigrants from Spain and Portugal, and is reported to have gone through the vessel before an immigrant was taken aboard.

The question has now arisen as to who is just to blame for the oversight—the ship's people or the Territory's immigration agent. The Orteric may not sail for several days.

SUGAR TARIFF CAN NOT BE REDUCED, SAYS UNDERWOOD

Chairman of Ways and Means Committee Gives Assurance to Sugar Men for the Present.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Arbuckle sugar interests have asked the ways and means committee of the house to place sugar on the free list among the other tariff changes proposed for this session of congress.

(Special Cable to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee in the Democratic house of representatives, made a significant remark on the floor of the house this afternoon, in relation to the proposed Democratic action regarding the tariff on sugar. While it is the desire of the Democrats to amend the sugar tariff by lowering the duties, he said, the matter could not be taken up for action at this time.

Until the Democrats are able to devise some revenue substitute for sugar, he said, the present tariff can not be abandoned.

WALKER.

REPRESENTATIVE UNDERWOOD OF ALABAMA.

SPECIAL PROPERTY TAX AUTHORIZED BY HOUSE IN POSSIBLE BELT ROAD EMERGENCY

Opposition unexpected cropped up at the third reading of H. B. 266, which provides for a special property tax, not to exceed one-fourth of one per cent., to make up any deficiency in the revenue which might be caused by the placing of a limit of one and one-fourth per cent. upon the property tax of the Territory. The bill provides that the tax can be placed in any year when the legislature does not sit, with the approval of the Governor.

Representative Keliinoi opposed it on the floor of the house. He argued that it was giving the Governor too much power and would be a temptation for running up expenses by giving the executive the right to place a special tax to enable departments to pay claims without the legislature having anything to say about it. He held that passing the bill was going on the wrong tack.

Rice, chairman of the finance committee, replied that the Governor would rather cut down expenses than increase taxes.

"I introduced this bill at the request of the Governor to provide funds for certain expenses in the face of the contingency that the Governor's veto would be overridden," added Rice.

Then Representative Watkins came out flatfooted.

"Why not call a spade a spade?" he asked scornfully. "If the senate overrides the Governor's veto this bill is necessary to enable the Territory to pay the counties for those belt roads. There is no money in the appropriation bill for the work and this bill would be necessary."

With this expression of its purpose there was a general lining up in favor of the bill, only three voting against it, Keliinoi, Yates and Moanauli.

HOUSE INDORSES KAU DITCH PROPOSITION WITH RESOLUTION AND BILL, AFTER FIGHT

The Kau ditch proposition is now "up to" congress and John T. McCrosson begins to see a little daylight ahead. Yet even at the last moment there was a fight against it and before the house passed the senate bill granting the right of eminent domain to McCrosson and his associates the opposition had to be fought down.

The bill passed third reading without amendment by a vote of twenty-two to six, and was sent to the Governor.

Shortly afterwards the senate concurrent resolution petitioning congress to grant the necessary franchise and rights of way for the great irrigating ditch came up for adoption.

Representative Yates of Hawaii opposed the scheme, not, as he explained, because it was not a good one, but because the people in Kau did not need the water yet, and it would be time enough to grant these rights when the people asked for them. He said there were thousands of acres of cane fields there which could grow cane, but that the Hutchinson sugar plantation refused to contract with any of the homesteaders for cane, consequently it was not lack of water, but lack of market, that was against the people.

Representative Towse stated that it was simply a private quarrel between the manager of the plantation and the homesteaders but that the ditch would enable so much more land to be opened that it would pay some other plantation to put up a mill in that district.

Representative Coney stated that with the building of the ditch it would mean the spending of between three and four million dollars in Hawaii within the next five years and would increase values to the amount of $60,000 in taxes a year.

After a little scrap between Keliinoi and Towse the resolution was adopted nearly unanimously.

VOLCANO IS VERY ACTIVE AT PRESENT

George Lycurgus, who returned from Hawaii yesterday morning, on the Mauna Loa, says that the volcano is very active. The "island" that used to float on the molten lava has been flooded by the fiery liquid and is now cut in two. The lava has risen some twenty feet or so in the pit, and "Old Faithful" is playing up in great style. The cholera has played havoc with the volcano tourist traffic, and Lycurgus is very despondent about the future.

"Honolulu has to be cleaned up," he says, "or we might as well go out of the tourist business altogether."

"He knows all the best people in town." "Why doesn't he associate with them, then?" "They know him."—Cleveland Leader.

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MILVERTON IN A MESS AGAIN

HIS HOLIDAY WITHOUT LEAVE WAS A TRIFLE TOO RAW.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Why was Deputy City Attorney Milverton absent in Kona without leave of absence from the board for about two months, and, why during all this time, was his salary paid by the city, during which time City Attorney Cathcart asked for a raise in salary owing to his increased duties?

These are questions which supervisor Eben Low asked the mayor and the board last night. Nobody could give an answer and at the suggestion of Mr. Low the mayor appointed a committee of one to ascertain just how it happened that Mr. Milverton was away from his duties, leaving the board without a consulting attorney on its meeting nights, and the committee of one is Mr. Low.

Mr. Low asked the mayor what was the custom as to leaves of absence for officers and employes of the city, and if their was such a custom to grant leaves of absence, did the pay of the absentees go on? The mayor replied that when leave of absence is granted the pay goes on.

"Suppose he leaves without first obtaining leave of absence, does his pay go on?" persisted Mr. Low. To this there was no answer. Mr. Low then went on to state that the board had been without a consulting attorney at three or four meetings, and that the deputy attorney had been in Kona, Hawaii, on legal business of his own and not connected with the city government, and had been there for about two months. He wanted to know if the city had to pay the salary. Mayor Fern suggested that Mr. Low should consult the head of the legal department.

Mr. Low then asked if the board had not some power in the matter. The mayor said it was up to the board. Mr. Low explained that his questions were merely for the purpose of getting information. The mayor stated that heretofore it has been the custom for officials to obtain leave of absence. However, Mr. Milverton had been absent for a long time, and although the attorney's department had three attorneys, not one attended meetings for the past two months.

Mr. Low, at the suggestion of the mayor, asked the clerk if the deputy had asked for a leave of absence, and the clerk replied there was nothing on record.

"Then I think this matter ought to be referred to a special committee," said Mr. Low. The motion was seconded by Mr. McClellan, and carried unanimously.

The Poi Question.

Mr. McClellan then suggested that the poi ordinance, or at least the workable parts thereof, be translated into Chinese for the benefit of the poi manufacturers, so that they would know just how to put their manufactories into condition to comply with the provisions of the new ordinance. There was a good deal of uncertainty among the poi men as to what they should do, and if the ordinance be interpreted, it would simplify matters. He stated that as far as he knew all were willing to go ahead, but did not know what was expected of them.

Supervisor Low thought this was establishing a bad precedent, and if adopted, Portuguese and Japanese and Hawaiians could all ask that certain ordinances be translated for their benefit. Mr. Low stated that the poi men had fought the board in the courts and their counsel could easily supply them with the necessary information.

Mayor and Auto Limits.

Mayor Fern called attention to the dusty condition of Kalakaua avenue, particularly a stretch of about 2000 feet in the vicinity of Captain Bennett's house. That stretch should be oiled to keep down the dust or the auto speed limits should be extended to Diamond Head and autos prevented from going faster than fifteen miles an hour. He asked the county engineer for figures as to cost of oiling. At the suggestion of Mr. Low the matter was left to the county engineer and road supervisor to prepare figures and present them at the next meeting.

The report of the committee on ways and means, notifying the board that an auto costing $2000 had been purchased for the city was approved.

The building and plumbing inspector asked for an auto on the ground that the area he had to cover with a horse and buggy is too large and he could cover the area in much less time. McClellan stated he approved the suggestion as he had to cover the entire district of Honolulu, as well as the countryside. He stated that the Libby people would build a town in Koolau and he would have to inspect the plumbing. A horse could not cover the great distances. Oftentimes jobs were held up because he could not get around to them all when wanted. He had to inspect work where he has first visited. A small auto at $60 a month would solve the problem.

Eben Low thought the board was indulging in too many autos. The police wanted a couple of machines. The matter should be investigated. Amana, however, seconded the motion, and it passed.

The treasurer reported receipts, $51,559.73, and disbursements, $46,159.68 for March.

The mayor presented an invitation of the Oahu Improvement Committee to attend the health mass meeting at the Young Hotel at eight o'clock and he advised cutting the board meeting short in order that the members could attend. The suggestion was adopted.

The mayor presented communications from the superintendent of public works and city engineer, referring to the house resolution calling for the removal of the wall surrounding the Central Grammar School grounds. The superintendent expressed the opinion that this was a matter which called for the attention of the board of supervisors. The matter was referred to the ways and means committee and city engineer.

The Territory asked the county to vacate building and premises on South street, now used for the making of concrete water pipes. The matter was referred to the road committee, with power to act.

Dr. J. T. Wayson, city physician, asked for authorization for the employment of a trained nurse for his department. Doctor Wayson notified the board he had appointed Doctor Moore as assistant county physician, and Miss Arnold, a graduate of a Los Angeles training school, as nurse.

The draft of an ordinance providing for the establishing of permanent grades and lines of streets, highways, public thoroughfares, etc., in the City and County of Honolulu was presented and referred to the road committee.

Doctor Wayson asked permission to oil the street in front of his office and residence owing to the dusty condition along his entire frontage. Referred to the road committee with power to act. Doctor Wayson asks the city to furnish the oil and he will furnish the labor.

G. H. Gere, city engineer, submitted estimates of the cost of laying a storm sewer from Fort to Alakea in Halekauila street and macadamizing the street with oiled macadam, amounting to about $4080.

James Jaeger, secretary of the Empire Building Company, stated that the tenants of the Empire building complain of the nuisance caused by those running the auto back stand on Bethel street and he asked the board to withdraw the privilege.

F. H. Kilbig was appointed pound-master for Waialae, Kaimuki and Palolo.

COMPROMISE FOR NATIONAL PARK

NEW BOUNDARIES SUGGESTED FOR KILAUEA TO DISARM OPPOSITION.

After wrestling with house concurrent resolution number thirteen for weeks, the committee on public lands submitted a report to the house late yesterday suggesting a compromise for the boundaries of the proposed Kilauea National Park.

Representative J. H. Coney, who introduced the resolution petitioning congress to set aside about 40,000 acres for the park and taking in the fern forest and the crater of Kilauea, was afraid the report would not be made in time and during the morning session asked that the house consider it in committee of the whole.

But Chairman Affonso promised to have the report ready by the afternoon and it was submitted and will be acted upon today. He explained that there had been opposition to the boundaries, as first set, because it took in a large area of land used by one of the big companies for fattening cattle.

By the compromise it is hoped to disarm those who would have opposed the bill in congress because of private interests, yet at the same time save to the people of the Territory and the country one of the greatest attractions to travelers in the world, a wonderful crater of a living volcano and fern and ohia forests found nowhere else.

The report of the committee, in part, with the new boundaries as proposed under the compromise, set out in technical terms of a surveyor, are as follows:

Compromise Proposed.

"Your committee held considerable hearings, at which various and divers persons and interests were represented. Your committee has had a new survey arranged under which some pasture land of approximately one thousand acres is left off the proposed Kilauea Volcano National Park. Your committee found from the arguments adduced during these hearings that the land is very valuable for ranch-fattening purposes and does not contain anything which really should be included in the reservation area. Your committee has attached hereto a revised description, which it recommends be substituted for that attached to the said house concurrent resolution No. 13.

"With said altered description, your committee recommends that the resolution be adopted."

The new boundaries are as follows:

"Including portions of the lands of Kapapala and Keauhou, in the district of Kau, and Kahaualea, Panaunui and Apau, in the district of Puna, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii.

"Beginning at a point on the west edge of the Keamoku Aa Flow (Lava Flow of 1823), from which point the true azimuth and distance to Government Survey Trig. Station 'Ohaikea' is 166 deg. 20 min. 6350.0 feet, and running by true azimuths:

"Along the west edge of the Keamoku Lava Flow in a northeasterly and northwesterly direction, the direct azimuth and distance being 194 deg. 45 min. 15,118.0 feet;

"256 deg. 15 min. 23,000 feet, more or less, across the lands of Kapapala and Keauhou to the southwest boundary of the land of Olaa;

"329 deg. 31 min. 16,200 feet, more or less, along the land of Olaa;

"360 deg. 00 min. 3500 fooe, more or less, along the land of Keaau;

"334 deg. 00 min. 7000 feet along the land of Kahaualea;

"281 deg. 00 min. 30,455 feet, more or less, across the land of Kahaualea, passing through the north corner of the land of Panaunui to the north corner of the land of Laeapuki;

"31 deg. 30 min. 13,200 feet, more or less, along the land of Laeapuki and across the land of Panaunui;

"89 deg. 40 min. 32,225 feet, more or less, across the lands of Panaunui, Apua and Keauhou to 'Pali-lele-o-Kalihipan,' the boundary point on the Keauhou-Kapapala boundary;

"62 deg. 50 min. 6200 feet across the land of Kapapala;

"101 deg. 00 min. 17,700 feet across the land of Kapapala to a small cone about 1500 feet southwest of 'Puu Koae' Trig. Station;

"166 deg. 20 min. 21,000 feet across the land of Kapapala to the point of beginning.

"Area 38,275 acres."

FILIBUSTERS IN A DESPERATE PLIGHT

Kauai and Hawaii Fight Hard Against Oahu and Maui Delegations.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE UP

Apportionment Resolution Cause of Legislative Battle.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

With seventeen votes to thirteen the Oahu and Maui delegations in the house were unable yesterday to pass the concurrent resolution requesting congress to apportion the representation in this Territory on the basis of registered voters, instead of citizen population.

The passage of this resolution might mean a step toward giving Oahu a representation of sixteen representatives in the house and eight senators in the senate, a majority in both houses sufficient to control legislation in spite of any combination made between the other counties.

But the resolution was considered in committee of the whole and it was impossible to get a vote on the direct resolution. Every time a motion was made to rise and report in favor of the resolution some amendment was submitted and then followed a rollcall on a motion to table the amendment.

Appeal to Maulites.

Appeals of the most frantic kind were made to the members of the Maui delegation to break away from the alliance with Oahu, but five of Maui's six delegates stood fast, Waiaholo only voting just as solidly with the combined Hawaii and Kauai delegations.

Finally seeing that they were beaten the delegates from Hawaii and Kauai began a filibuster. First Representative Affonso from Hilo, talked for forty-five minutes, until he was forced to quit in the middle of a sentence he forgot the subject of.

Then Representative Rice talked until he could think of nothing more to say and then proceeded to read editorials from the Maui News, Hilo Tribune and poetry from the Detroit Free Press. That was the last straw and the Oahu men threw up their hands and tried a last desperate trick to get out of the hole.

Correa, of the Fifth district, made a motion which the opposition had tried several times, to rise and report progress with leave to sit again. This carried by a vote of 29 to 1 and the house reconvened.

Lose the Trick.

It was right here that the trick was lost, for while it was the intention of the Oahu men to get the resolution before the house, where they could force action, Representative Long moved to table the report of the committee to be considered Monday, and this carried.

The opportunity was lost, for the time being.

In the course of the fight the question of woman suffrage was injected, and a vote to grant the suffrage to women of the Territory of Hawaii was lost by a vote of seventeen to thirteen—and not a woman was present. It is asserted that this question will be brought up again on Monday, when there will be an opportunity for large delegations of women to be present if interested.

Question of Representation.

The committee of the whole went into session, with Representative George P. Cooke of Maui in the chair. Representative Williamson presented the concurrent resolution and called attention to the danger of the Asiatic population to the Territory, especially as representation by citizenship includes the many children of Chinese and Japanese parents born in the Islands. He moved the committee rise and report to the house in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

That was as far as ever the Oahu and Maui delegations progressed.

The question of woman suffrage was sprung at this time.

Representative Rice became sarcastic. He stated that even with the representation which Oahu has now it can not accomplish anything, and asserted that it is general representation that counts.

Woman Suffrage.

"Haven't women as much right to representation as men?" he queried, as though in earnest. "I am proud of the record of the men of Kauai and of their right to representation on the basis of population, for it shows that they have large families.

"We represent all the citizens, as well as the men who are registered, and I offer this amendment for two representatives in the senate and that congress grant the right of suffrage to all women of legal age who are citizens of this Territory."

There was a general seconding of the amendment, and things began to get interesting. Rice held that to take away citizen representation it would only be right to give the women the right to vote, so they could represent themselves. (Applause.)

"Woman suffrage is becoming more and more widespread," continued Representative Rice. "Talk about your vote in London; if we cut out the representation of women they will come down here and throw us out." (Applause.)

Rice stated that if Kauai was to be apportioned it should be given a fair show, and he moved the adoption of the amendment to give the women of the Islands the suffrage.

A Mixed Family.

Then Kawewehi got in his fine work. He spoke in support of the amendment and while acknowledging that he was a home ruler stated that his sister was a Democrat and his wife a Republican, but that both were in favor of woman suffrage.

"It seems to me," said Kawewehi, "that the members of Oahu are selfish and I don't see any use of holding any other elections as the sixteen members from this county would control legislation if this resolution is adopted by congress. If it was known this question of woman suffrage was to come up the back part of this hall would be filled with women."

Give Women a Chance.

Sheldon moved to defer action until Monday at two o'clock to give the women a chance to be present. Then followed the vote on the question of giving women the right to vote. The rollcall was as follows:

Ayes: Affonso, Coney, Hale, Huddy, Kawewehi, Makekau, Moanauli, Rice, Rickard, Sheldon, Towse, Waiaholo, Holstein. Total, 13.

Noes: Archer, Castle, Cockett, Cooke, Correa, Fernandez, Kamanoulu, Kanekoa, Kawaakoa, Kellinoi, Long, Mahoe, Marcallino, Tavares, Watkins, Williamson, Yates. Total, 17.

H. L. Holstein then jumped into the ring. He stated that no legislature had taken action since 1901 on apportionment and asked why action should be taken now.

"There is nothing in the Republican platform to compel us to take this matter up at this session," remarked Holstein, in an effort to gain time. "I want to protest against snap judgment."

Then he submitted an amendment to strike out the word "voters" and insert the word "population" in the resolution. He added that he was opposed to railroad any proposition, especially one of such importance, through the house.

Good Word for Japanese.

"Go slow," said Holstein in support of his motion. "It is good to discuss the question in the committee of the whole, but don't act hastily. I want to object to the remark of the gentleman from the Fourth district regarding Japanese population. I object to being classified with California legislators. The Japanese are among the best people we have. We might just as well object to the Scandinavians or Russians."

Williamson remarked that the remarks about the Republican platform were not well taken as the legislature had acted upon a lot of things that were not in the platform. He moved to table the motion made by Holstein.

"It is not gentlemanly to move to table a motion in committee of the whole," remarked the Speaker.

"That is why the house goes into committee of the whole," added Sheldon. "It is to freely discuss matters and the question should not be tabled. This is a most important question and brought up at the last moment, and I ask that that it be not swallowed without salt. I move that it be deferred to Monday."

Representative Archer made an appeal to the Maui delegates.

Maui on the Map.

Then Tavares spoke bitterly and sarcastically.

"I am glad to hear that Maui is in the United States," said Tavares. "All through the session it has been Kauai and Hawaii, and Kauai has got all it wants. Now for the first time it is Maui and the cry is 'Maui, Maui, oh, where is Maui?' (Applause.) I would rather see someone's else head drop than Maui's."

"I am glad to hear that speech, it is fine for Kauai," cried Rice. "But they are using your Maui delegates as tools and will put you over a barrel, and when you come back it will be a cry of 'Maui, Maui, oh, Maui,' where are you? and the answer will be that you are a tool of Oahu.

Chinese for Progress.

"And I want to say that there are no better citizens than the Chinese born in this Territory, and I resent for them the slight cast on them by the member from the Fourth in his opening remarks. They always stand for the Republican party and progress." (Applause.)

Rice stated that he was willing to leave it to congress, which would give everyone a square deal, because legislation was not made in back offices there and he was not worrying about the resolution. He was willing to leave it to congress, which would consider both sides, he said.

"The gentleman from the third has slammed Kauai," continued Rice, "but Kauai has always stood for a fair deal. Let Kauai be cut down to one representative and give it to Maui—give it to Maui. It is better to go to congress this way, for congress will hear both sides."

Kellinoi moved that the committee rise and report in favor that the resolution be passed. But Sheldon got the floor.

"Remember, Maui," he warned; "that the wheel will never turn with the water that is passed," and he moved to ask that the committee report progress with leave to sit again.

Question of Fairness.

Representative Coney was the man who threw oil on the troubled waters. He held that it was not a question of Kauai getting this, or Maui getting that, but of fairness.

"It doesn't matter to Kauai as to whether Kauai sends one or four representatives here, it will get what is fair I am sure, but to give Oahu sixteen representatives out of thirty is not fair."

Representative Yates stated that if Oahu had been in love with Maui in the early part of the session it could have got all it wanted. But now it wanted Maui to give it the whole swing.

Holstein submitted an amendment to strike out all of the resolution after the word "election" on the first page of the printed copy.

Affonso started to speak to the amendment and after speaking for some time Correa wanted to know what he was speaking about. Affonso said it was indifferent, but Correa claimed the floor. Affonso retorted that he would refuse to be gagged by Correa or any other member, even if he had to stay till midnight.

"If the gentleman from Hilo thinks he can override the rules he is foolish," retorted Correa.

Chairman Cooke ruled that Affonso would have to speak to the amendment.

Affonso Orates.

Affonso spoke at length, stating that if the resolution was adopted Maui would see the county government done away with and appealed to the Maui delegation not to be traitors to county government. He spoke of "our forefathers," explaining that as an American citizen it was the forefathers of the country who fought for liberty.

"And now the Maui delegates acknowledge allying themselves with Oahu because they have not got all they want, even to 'damn the Territory' and wreck the Republican party. That is not the manly way to act."

He appealed to the Maui delegation to break its alliance with Oahu, which had turned down Hawaii when joined to them, turned down Kauai and would turn down Maui. He added that it was the ambition of Oahu to have the upper hand over all of the other delegations from the other islands.

"I want to get back to the question of government by commission for there are men in Honolulu, capitalists and men of wealth, who want to control this legislature. They don't now, but with Oahu in control they will, and if that does not do they will claim we are un-American and bring up the scare of the aliens. I claim the Hawaiian-born child of these aliens, when educated in our public schools, will be of higher intelligence than the present generation, for the world progresses and each generation has better opportunities. Under the resolution there will be sixteen little kings in Oahu." (Groans.)

Correa raised the point that Affonso had talked over thirty minutes.

"I have talked forty-five minutes, but I am the judge of when to quit," remarked Affonso.

Chairman Cooke ruled that he had talked enough, and Affonso sat down with the remark that he needed a rest anyway.

Then Representative Long moved to table the amendment and it was carried by a vote of seventeen to thirteen. Marcallino moved that the committee rise to report in favor of the resolution. Sheldon amended to report progress. Kellinoi moved to table the amendment. The motion to table the amendment was carried by a vote of nineteen to eleven, Rice voting in favor and immediately moving to reconsider.

Diversified Readings.

In support of his motion to reconsider he spoke for an hour. When he could not think of anything else to say he read editorials from the Maui News and the Hilo Tribune, also poetry from the Detroit Free Press.

"I am going to show the Maui delegation why we should reconsider this amendment," remarked Rice, "because it is a sporting proposition."

"Is there any way of stopping this?" asked Tavares in despair.

Then Rice quoted some more poetry.

"I would rather be a booster than a knocker any day," he read from the Detroit Free Press, and there was a burst of laughter. Then he sat down for a moment.

Kellinoi saw his chance and moved to table the motion to reconsider, and it was carried sixteen to thirteen. Then Holstein, as usual, submitted another amendment regarding the sixth session of the legislature of 1920.

Chairman Cooke held that the amendment was out of order, as it was impossible to hold six sessions of the legislature in ten years. An appeal was taken from his ruling and he was upheld by a vote of eighteen to ten.

Electric Lights and Action.

By this time the electric lights were blazing and more poetry from Rice was threatening, so the Oahu men in desperation tried a trick. They moved to rise and recommend asking to sit again. It was carried.

But Long moved to table the report and consider it Monday. This was not according to doped out program, and, amid gasps from those who saw the last chance slipping away, the Oahu man's motion carried and the hope of the Oahu delegation to get the resolution before the house, where they could force action, was lost.

HILO SCHOOL BEING PROBED

MANY CHARGES MADE BY BOTH SIDES — IMMORALITY HINTED AT.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Sensational statements were made yesterday by Mrs. Compton, the former teacher of English at the Hilo High School, during the investigation of the charges made by Principal Richmond against her.

Mrs. Compton flatly denied the charges of insubordination, failure to make reports, and that of having insulted the other teachers. She stated that on one occasion she had caught Richmond and a servant girl in a compromising attitude at the Lewis boardinghouse. Pressed for details, Mrs. Compton said that she would not like to speak before a mixed audience on the affair; still, if the chairman insisted, it would be done.

The matter was dropped then, as far as the public hearing was concerned.

How Trouble Started.

Asked as to when the friction started at the high school and what led up to the affair, Mrs. Compton spoke at length.

"Richmond and I came from San Francisco on the same boat. A lady who belongs to Maui was also on board. She was my particular friend, and we were always together. Richmond paid us a lot of attention, and Miss Sandry, who is also a teacher at the high school and who is infatuated with Richmond, showed signs of jealousy. I talked over the matter with Richmond and asked him what were the relations between him and Miss Sandry. He replied that 'they had traveled together' and that he wrote to her sometimes.

"I thought it strange that Miss Sandry should only stay such a short time with her mother on the mainland and that she should return on the same steamer as Richmond. I told him that his attentions to me could not be serious. He replied that he had already picked out a girl to marry, and I said that I, too, would only marry one man, and that that person was not named Richmond.

Alleged Lothario.

"Arriving in Hilo and settling at the Lewis boardinghouse, I found that Richmond was having a flirtation with Mrs. Lewis. I know that Mr. Kinney of the Hilo Tribune had warned Richmond that people were talking of the attentions paid Mrs. Lewis. The alleged reply from Richmond was, 'There is nothing doing while Jarrett is about.' What was meant by 'nothing doing' I do not know.

Jealousy the Cause.

"I feel that Mrs. Lewis is at the bottom of the whole trouble, and that petty jealousy is the cause of the row. In October last I was a witness to a disgraceful affair between Richmond and a servant girl named Margaret at the Lewis place. I told Richmond that I would report him to the board of education if I saw anything of the sort again.

"Richmond acted like an insane man at times, and when another newspaper man, Editor Conness of the Hawaii Herald, used to drop in during the evening and read Kipling to me, Richmond would glare at Conness like a maniac.

Conness and Kipling.

"Mr. Conness reads Kipling beautifully, so I don't know why Richmond used to get mad.

"I left the Lewis home through petty jealousy and then I found out that Mrs. W. H. Smith, wife of the attorney here present today, had spoken ill of me to all my former friends. I attribute it all to Mrs. Lewis, and I found out that Mrs. Smith had spread stories about me around the town.

"I was told by Mrs. Smith, when I asked her about the business, that 'Billy', her husband, had received a fee. As Richmond had remarked to me that he would engage an attorney in connection with some affair, I asked him if the matter in which he and Margaret were mixed up, was the cause of the trouble.

"In response to my enquiry regarding Margaret, Richmond declared: 'I'll queer you in this town'. I then told him that I would tell of his little affair with Margaret.

Trip to Rainbow Falls.

"I went to Rainbow Falls once with Richmond and, without going into details, I may say that I showed as much indignation as a woman is capable of at his actions. Later on Richmond asked me if I would resign my position in such a way that he could give another lady friend of his the billet. I refused to do so and said again that I would tell about the affair with Margaret. That episode was a most embarrassing one; do you wish me to tell of it in public? I would rather speak in private about the affair."

Formal Hearing.

The investigation was called for ten o'clock yesterday morning and, at nine-thirty, everybody was on hand. The scene was set in Superintendent Pope's office and, at the appointed hour, Messrs. Stanley, Moir, Gibson, Aiken and Mrs. Wilcox were in attendance. Two other commissioners, Miss Paris and Mr. Rice, were absent. Rice will be on hand tomorrow, when the investigation will be continued.

Right from the start of the proceedings Mrs. Compton appeared to be cool and collected. She showed that she possesses brains, and it was only toward the end of the investigation that she began to charge everybody connected with the school with conduct that, if true, will create an upheaval in Hilo.

The first steps taken in the investigation, were to state the charges made by Richmond against Mrs. Compton. They were three: First, failure to make reports; second, insubordination; third, insulting the other teachers.

Mrs. Compton's written reply was to the effect that she denied all the charges and called for an investigation.

For Good of School.

Richmond, before the commissioners, yesterday, said: "I presented the charges against Mrs. Compton, to Inspector Gibson, and I also mentioned the names of my witnesses. I can add other data that is not incorporated in the written charges."

Judge Stanley then suggested that each charge be taken up in turn. The rest of the board agreed to this and charge number one was started upon.

Richmond then told about his asking Mrs. Compton and Miss Deyo to help out in getting their plans ready for the eighth and ninth grade work. He said that he, some time afterward, asked Mrs. Compton and Miss Deyo for the work. He claimed that Mrs. Compton evaded the subject and, finally, refused to do what she was told. Miss Deyo was willing to do the work if Mrs. Compton would perform her part of it.

No Right to Ask Her.

Richmond stated that Mrs. Compton declared that he had no right to ask her to do the work. He added that Mrs. Compton had said that her education had cost a lot of money and that she would not do the work as outlined.

Mrs. Compton was then given an opportunity to ask questions regarding the first charge against her. She availed herself of the offer and at once made an impression by the way in which she conducted her case. In comparison with Richmond, who blundered through everything he said, the lady loomed up like a skilled attorney or as a person who had been well coached.

"What book is being used in the eighth and ninth grades?" asked Mrs. Compton. Richmond explained all about the matter, and then the lady inquired as to how the talk about data came up. "Did I not go over the matter with you, Mr. Richmond?" she asked the Principal.

Judge Stanley then suggested that Mrs. Compton confine herself to the matter before the board and added that it was the intention of the commissioners to give her every opportunity of being heard.

There then ensued a long talk about certain books that were used in the different grades. Richmond said that he had been principal of the Hilo High School for five years and that he considered it to be for the benefit of the school to make the charges against Mrs. Compton.

"I asked Mrs. Compton for the work in the eighth grade in September or October last year," said Richmond. "I made the request," he continued, "for the work, as the matter had dragged on for a long time. Mrs Compton refused my request during the first term of school."

The only other question about the first charge was an inquiry from Mrs. Compton as to from whom the suggestion of the division of work had come. "From me," replied Richmond.

Second Charge.

With reference to the second charge, Richmond declared that he had asked Mrs. Compton to have her themes in English read and handed to him. The lady's reply, according to Richmond, was: "I'll do nothing of the sort." Richmond then stated that he called Miss Deyo over from her class to be a witness to the reply of Mrs. Compton. That lady is alleged to have then remarked: "This persecution must stop; I'll report you to the proper authorities. The English themes are in my drawer and you can do as you like."

Richmond declared that Mrs. Compton refused absolutely to hand in the themes; he said that she gave no reason for her action, and that she most emphatically said: "I'll do nothing of the sort."

John T. Moir asked if that was all there was to the charge of insulting conduct. Richmond at once replied: "No, I have other charges. Mrs. Compton came to me at the time that the Shriners visited Hilo, and asked for permission to make the trip to the volcano. I told her that I had no authority to excuse her from work but that, if she were really ill and her health required that she have a change, she could lay off. Mrs. Compton went for the trip and I don't think she was as sick as she claimed to be. I think she was well enough to teach school."

Volcano Trip.

Mrs. Compton told about the trip to the volcano, and she denied a statement made that she had walked with a man from Glenwood to the Volcano House. "I did walk with three Shriners, from the hotel to the crater," she confessed, "but that was all there was to it."

Richmond then stated that one of the pupils who had "failed" at the High School, had been given a private examination by Mrs. Compton and that the lady had tried to change the marks given the lad so that he could go into a higher grade.

"Is it not the policy of the school to give pupils other examinations after they have failed?" inquired Mrs. Compton, of Richmond. The reply was to the effect that it was not so.

Richmond, backing up his charges, stated that Mrs. Compton had spoken angrily at times and that she had pretended that she did not know what was expected of her. All matters were carefully explained to her, said Richmond, and he wound up by saying that Mrs. Compton demanded that she be given full control of the literary exercises.

Wreck Hilo High School.

"I refused to take the control of the work away from Mrs. Lewis," said Richmond, "and then Mrs. Compton declared that she would wreck the Hilo High School. She added that I did not know enough to run the place. Other teachers were present and Mrs. Compton spoke in very angry terms. That was in December. At meetings of the faculty Mrs. Compton objected to my orders. Her manner to me was insolent."

Judge Stanley questioned Richmond at length on the matter and asked what words Mrs. Compton used when threatening the school. "'I'll wreck the High School' was Mrs. Compton's remark," repeated Richmond, and he added that he had told Mr. Pope the substance of the conversation.

Richmond claimed that Mrs. Compton, before being suspended, came to him and demanded that he should sign some paper about her work being up to date. He refused to do so and Miss Allen was present at the time.

"Mrs. Compton approached me when pupils were present," Richmond stated, "and demanded that I sign the paper. I told her that it was not usual for the principal of a school to do anything of the sort."

Much Friction.

In answer to a question of Mr. Aiken, Richmond asserted that friction between Mrs. Compton and himself started before the new teacher had been at the school two months. There was a lack of harmony in the school, said Richmond and, according to the principal, Mrs. Compton had spoken in insulting terms of him to the other teachers.

"I have seen Mrs. Compton and other teachers talking together and, although I could not hear what was said, I could see that Mrs. Compton was angry by the way she behaved," concluded Richmond.

Richmond, finally wrote to Honolulu, and requested that Inspector Gibson be sent to Hilo to investigate the trouble at the school. Here again, Richmond repeated the statement that Mrs. Compton declared that she would "wreck the High School." "Mrs. Lewis was present," added the principal.

Long Talks.

At this stage of the investigation Representative Long addressed the meeting, and stated that the legislature desired a thorough investigation, and that nobody should be shielded. If not, the house would go deeper and uncover the whole scandal—if any existed.

"We want the commissioners to do the whole work; an inquiry by the legislature would give too much notoriety to the affair," concluded Long.

Miss Deyo, who was called as a witness by Richmond, said that she heard Mrs. Compton say, "This persecution must end."

"Mrs. Compton, when asked for the English themes by Mr. Richmond, replied that the papers were in her desk and that if the principal wanted them he could go and get them," was the first statement made by Mrs. Compton, declared Miss Deyo.

Immorality.

"Have you ever noticed Mrs. Compton to be angry?" was asked of Miss Deyo by Richmond.

"Yes, when Mr. Pope was in Hilo," replied Miss Deyo. "Mr. Pope did not visit Mrs. Compton's room and she came into my room and said that Hilo people did not recognize her merits, and that they were countenancing immorality. 'The church people were the same,' she said, and I took it to refer to the people of the school. The threats of Mrs. Compton to expose the immorality were made on or about December the first."

Mrs Compton—"Did I say that there was immorality among the teaching force? What did you think I meant, Miss Deyo?"

"Well, from the conversation I had with you, Mrs Compton, I think you meant that the teachers were immoral. It was just speaking of Mrs Lewis to

UNION MEN ARE ACCUSED OF CRIME

Three Arrested Charged With Blowing Up Los Angeles Times.

DETECTIVE BURNS BUSY

Nitroglycerin and Caps Found in Their Possession.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—After months of quiet work, Detective William Burns arrested in this city yesterday John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Structural Iron Workers' Association, on a charge of being accessory to the blowing up of the Times building in Los Angeles, October 1 last.

Ninety-four sticks of dynamite of the same brand as that which was used to blow up the Times building and five hundred caps were found in the storeroom of the building in which he has his office, and other dynamite and nitroglycerin were found in a barn rented by him.

Mayor Alexander of Los Angeles placed $25,000 at the disposal of Detective Burns to run down the men responsible for the death of twenty-one printers and reporters of The Times, and he has been on their trail ever since.

The structural iron workers were directly involved in the fight in Los Angeles and The Times fought the union bitterly. Beside blowing up The Times building, the Llewellyn Iron Works was also blown up, after three attempts, although not put out of business.

Two More Arrested.

DETROIT, April 23.—James W. McNamara, a union printer, and E. O. McManigal, a union iron worker, were arrested here yesterday for complicity in blowing up The Times building in Los Angeles. It is asserted that they can be directly connected with the dynamiting of the great newspaper office which resulted in the death of twenty-one men.

BIG LEAGUE SCORES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Scores in the big league games today were:

American League.

New York—New York 0, Washington 1.

Boston—Boston 13, Philadelphia 4.

Cleveland—Cleveland 6, St. Louis 5.

National League.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia 3, New York 0.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn 5, Boston 9.

St. Louis—St. Louis 1, Chicago 6.

Other games were postponed on account of rain.

and Mrs. Richmond. The conversation made me think that Mrs. Lewis was mixed up in it."

Miss Allen Testifies.

Miss Allen, who was also called by Richmond as a witness, said that she heard Mrs. Compton refuse to comply with Richmond's requests and say, "I have to attend to my class." Miss Allen also heard Mrs. Compton say, "I demand that you sign this paper, Mr. Richmond." According to Miss Allen, Mrs. Compton's manner was insolent. "I'll fix you and Mrs. Lewis," is another remark of Mrs. Compton that Miss Allen said she heard.

With reference to the time that Mrs. Compton left the Lewis boarding house, Miss Allen stated that it was suggested to Mrs. Compton that she would be more comfortable at another establishment. "Hilo is a very gossipy town," was one of the remarks attributed to Mrs. Compton when gathered around the festive board at the Lewis establishment.

"Mrs. Compton showed anger in front of the pupils," said Miss Allen, "and I heard her refuse, in an insolent manner, to come to the classroom door when requested to do so by Mr. Richmond."

Wanted All the Attention.

Aiken inquired if the trouble in the boardinghouse had started the school racket. "Well," replied Miss Allen, "Mrs. Compton wanted all the attention from Mr. Richmond, and when he failed to respond the trouble started."

Mrs. Compton then entered on a long story about her qualifications as a teacher and she said also that teaching was her bread and butter and that she would not be so foolish as to cause trouble. Mrs. Compton denied all the statements made by the other witnesses and offered to produce many papers and letters, of recommendation that she has in her possession.

At half past four o'clock the commissioners decided to adjourn till Monday morning at nine o'clock. Other witnesses will be then called and some more sensational evidence is expected to be given.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON . . . . . EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : : APRIL 25

THE CHAIN OF EVENTS.

But for the war with Spain, the certainty that yellow fever was carried from victim to victim by mosquitoes would probably not yet have been established, nor would the American people have awakened to the necessity of building the Panama Canal for the protection of their western coast, nor would have been crystallized the sentiment in congress that brought about the annexation of Hawaii.

Thus the annexation of this Territory, the subjugation of yellow fever in Cuba and malaria in the Canal Zone and the coming of an event on the Isthmus of Darien that will force Hawaii into the direct path of the world's commerce, exposing the Islands to yellow fever, are connected links of the one chain of progress, the next link of which must be the carrying on of a work here such as has demonstrated its successfulness in Havana and Panama.

The United States is building a great monument on the Isthmus, a lasting mark of a young nation's energy. An artificial river five hundred feet in width and forty or forty-five feet in depth through that mountainous isthmus will, when completed, make all the other great works of men seem small by comparison. And see how events have adjusted themselves. The French tried to do the work and failed, and so would our country have failed except for something not dreamed of when the work was first projected.

It became necessary to make war upon Spain in order to arrest and stamp out the wrongs of centuries. When the United States obtained possession of Cuba, our army was confronted there by a pestilence which had never been driven away in a full hundred years. Then a greater conquest was attempted than the subduing of the island.

Our government sent a board of medical men to Havana to try to search out the cause and find a remedy for yellow fever. Twenty-five years before a Spanish physician had expressed the belief that the disease was transmitted on the sting of a mosquito that was prevalent there.

From the fact that a frost sufficiently severe to kill the mosquito, arrested at once the pestilence, this board thought the matter worth investigating. A number of these mosquitoes were caught and then, the matter being explained, volunteers were called for to submit themselves to the stings of these mosquitoes. A number at once responded. Of the number, four, one physician, one devoted female nurse and two male nurses, died and all were very ill. It was clear then that the disease came from the mosquito, but it was unreasonable to think those insects could transmit the fever until they were themselves tainted. So more volunteers were called upon to sleep in the clothing of yellow fever patients and in rooms where they had been ill, and not one was infected.

Then it was clear that the insects, in order to transmit the fever, must first feast upon patients, ill or dead, of the fever. The remedy was then readily suggested. It was to isolate all the sick and destroy the insects. So soon as this was done, there were no more cases—the pestilence was killed, and there has been no yellow fever epidemic since. It was one of the most superb triumphs ever wrought by science.

Then search was made for the cause of the Chagres, or Panama fever. The yellow fever mosquito was a monster with two bills, and it was found that only the female mosquto carried the poison. It would light upon a person, proceed to make a breakfast by drawing the blood through one bill, and at the same moment inject into the victim its poison through the other bill, and when saturated, sail away singing—the only time she ever sang.

The same species of mosquito was not found at Panama but another species with one long, flat bill fell under suspicion and investigation soon established that the suspicion was well founded. When it was exterminated the disease disappeared from the Isthmus. Except for this, the canal would never have been completed. When the building of the Panama railroad was commenced, the company imported several shiploads of laborers from Ireland. In grading the road out over the swampy lands twenty miles out from Aspinwall 20,000 of these poor men died of the fever. Then Jamaica negroes were substituted and many of those died. The road was finally completed by Maine lumbermen.

Had nothing been found to drive out the fever the canal would never have been completed. The sacrifice would have been so terrible that the world would have called a halt. How many died when France made the attempt, no one knows except the members of the company, but we suspect that the appalling losses was really the main reason why the work was abandoned.

The triumph had to be made over the disease before the second great achievement was attempted.

But now the work is taking form, and with its completion we doubt not but the gathered nations that come to the opening ceremonies, with uncovered heads, will joyfully volunteer their evidence that among all the masterful works of men, nothing else compares with the completion of that canal, and for all time to come as succeeding generations of men look upon it, they will, referring to the builders, declare that "There were giants in those days."

By that time, that Hawaii may view with satisfaction the certainty of increased prosperity, the work of exterminating the mosquitoes must have been completed. And for that to be possible, there must be education, sanitation and cooperation between the citizens and the various health officials, municipal, territorial and federal.

OUT IN THE LIMELIGHT.

Senate Bill 134, which has slid through both houses of the legislature without a ripple of excitement attending its passage, has been suddenly jerked into the limelight and will be scrutinized today at a special meeting of the representatives of the board of supervisors and representatives of the commercial bodies.

The bill, which is to be reconsidered on its third house reading today, gives the supervisors extraordinary powers, but powers which they claim are necessary to bring about the completion of the system of permanent pavements for downtown Honolulu. The measure, in short, if it becomes law, will empower the supervisors to order the building of any street or road they think should be built, in any way that they think it should be built, at any time they think it should be built, and to charge the entire cost of construction upon the abutting property as a lien against the property.

It does not make necessary the calling for bids or the building of the roads by contract, which is one of the defects. It provides in no way for the general public to share in the cost of a street pavement, although the street may be used by the general public.

The most serious defect in the bill, from the property owners' standpoint, is that it apparently does not make it mandatory upon the supervisors to build all the roads or streets under the new system. They may build one street under the frontage tax law and another one under the existing system, whereby the expense is met out of general revenue.

The supervisors are prepared to defend the measure today and predicate their defense upon the fact that similar laws are in force in California and Oregon.

If the bill becomes law, it will certainly give the taxpayers the opportunity of finding out whether they made any mistakes in their choice for supervisors, as these latter will be able to make or break the city, so far as road work is concerned.

FEDERAL AID DUE.

Provided the senate passes the board of health emergency fund measure, Hawaii will be justified in requesting aid from the federal government in the work of local sanitation. If we show the disposition to do our share, as we will have done before the session closes, we will have every right to ask congress for aid in something that is too big for us to handle alone and which will be for the benefit of Uncle Sam's soldiers as much as for the benefit of the people of the city. The suggestion of the Star that we make the question of aid for sanitation the one big item in our congressional program is something which the community can heartily indorse. An early morning visit to the Waikiki duck ponds should be one of the first items in any program for the coming congressional visit, and also one of the last.

The fact that it was stated at the public meeting last night that the Kaahumanu tenements owned by J. Alfred Magoon are among the cleanest in the city, is spoiled somewhat when it is known that it was J. Alfred who said it.

FRONTAGE TAX PERVERSION.

[The following was written for publication yesterday morning, being withheld on a request from a representative of the board of supervisors until the members had had the opportunity yesterday of discussing the points of their "local improvement" bill with representatives of the commercial associations.]

Practically unnoted in the rush of legislation, Senate Bill 134 has gone through the senate and through its third reading in the house, only saved from presentation for the Governor's signature by the fact that someone caught his breath long enough to move for a reconsideration of the final house reading, to be taken up today.

The measure is officially entitled: "An Act to provide for local improvements upon streets, lanes, alleys, places and courts in the City and County of Honolulu," and has been referred to, when mentioned at all, as "the Frontage Tax Bill."

As a matter of fact, the measure in no wise resembles any frontage tax legislation in force anywhere, its name being only the masquerade under which it has slipped through both houses to the point almost of a law. In most municipalities where the frontage tax is law, it is worked in this way, a way generally approved of by advanced students of civics: On petition of a majority of the residents of any street, the petition reciting the style of pavement desired, the municipal government may let a contract for the building of the pavement specified, payable out of road bonds; fifty per cent of the cost of the road is assessed in ten yearly payments against the property abutting upon the road, the balance of fifty per cent being paid by the municipality at large. This works out admirably, equalizing the cost of permanent improvements between those most benefited and the city as a whole, while it also makes the residents of any certain street directly responsible for the condition of their own street and directly interested in its construction and upkeep. The system tends toward economy in roadmaking and reduces general taxation.

Another system resembles closely that outlined in the bill, but allows the property owners to hold up street work deemed too expensive or unnecessary on a protest from two-thirds, and in some cases a majority, of them.

The bill to be reconsidered in the house today, although passing under the frontage tax name, is almost directly the opposite to the usual frontage tax law.

Instead of the demand for street improvement originating among those who must meet the bills, it originates with the board of supervisors, which board has the first and last say, with the particular property holders affected having no voice at all in the matter, either in the style of the work, the time when it shall be done or the manner in which it shall be constructed. All the interest they have under the bill is to pay the ENTIRE COST of the work, leaving the public at large with nothing to pay for a street for public use.

It is hard to account for the passage of such a measure through both houses unquestioned, except that as the bill is a long and complicated one it may have been voted upon blindly, the legislators relying upon the name of the introducer, Senator Judd, as a guarantee that the legislation proposed had been properly considered and the effect of the enactment of the bill into law carefully weighed.

There are a number of glaring faults in the measure, chief of which are:

It gives to the board of supervisors unlimited power to build any street in any way, without necessarily calling for bids, and to charge the entire cost upon the property abutting.

It gives the board of supervisors the final power to lay aside any objections that may be made regarding street plans, street materials or amount of assessed values upon which the pro rata of cost is assessed and constitutes the board the final court of appeal.

It provides for what is practically the collection of taxes in advance, making payments supposed to be distributed over ten years all fall due if one payment becomes delinquent, and further provides for a penalty of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT should the owner desire to redeem his property—sold under forced sale for delinquent payment and payment collected in advance—within a year of such sale.

It makes no provision for the building of roads through government property, nor specifies how payment is to be made for road work done between private and government property.

It charges the entire maintenance of any road upon the abutting property, although such road may be one used by the whole public.

It would allow the supervisors to build one road at the expense of the owners of abutting property, and the next at the general expense of all the taxpayers. They would be the only ones to decide.

The bill, in short, gives extraordinary powers to the supervisors. Under it, the board could order the building of an asphalt pavement through any one of the Oahu plantations and make the plantation pay the entire cost without having anything to say regarding the building of the road. It would empower the supervisors to order the rebuilding of every foot of road in the city without reducing the municipal treasury balance one cent, leaving the board with all the money now used for road work to use otherwise as the members saw fit.

If the bill ensured economy in road work, a reduction in general taxation as a result of the direct taxation for roads and an equitable division of the cost of the road work between the particular property owners and the public and gave the initiative into the hands of the ones directly affected by any road work ordered, the measure would have warranted the support it has received. It does none of these things, however, and surely owes its success in the legislature to the fact that it has not been considered at all.

NOT FOR MONEY-MAKING.

Probably due to the fact that house members responsible had not learned all the facts in the matter, the garbage department of this city is back in the hands of the supervisors. This being the case, let us hope that the sanitation and health committee of the municipal government will not fall into the error of the past and regard the department as something to make money and help in the primaries rather than as something to keep the city clean.

It is probably not known to the majority of the citizens of Honolulu nor to the majority of the legislators that owing to the refusal of the city to cut garbage rates and the inability of some to pay the rates imposed, the board of health has had to carry on a free garbage department in connection with its mosquito work. This has happened on Punchbowl. Rates have been raised for the collection of garbage, with the result that some could not pay. Consequently the department had less work to do on increased rates and the department began to "make money." The surplus pleased the supervisors and has been referred to as something to be proud of. However, as this left the board of health to clean up a part of the town without recompense, the garbage surplus was not for the best good, after all.

If the supervisors manage the department economically, but collect all the garbage first and declare dividends afterwards, there will be no further objection to their retention of the work.

It is not possible, under the Organic Act, to use loan funds in the way that it is proposed to use the emergency fund asked for by the board of health. Money raised on bonds may only be spent for specific purposes, not turned into a revolving fund. To do the work of the revolving fund out of loan fund money would mean the expenditure of two or three million dollars, the carrying on of a host of condemnation suits and the necessity of opening a real estate bureau for town lots in connection with the land office.

Why Squelch Hilo?

Hilo Tribune.

The Advertiser probably argues on mistaken premises when it advises Hilo to drop its preparations for a Fourth of July celebration, on the grounds that Kahului should have the monopoly of that day. As a matter of fact, the Hilo celebration will in no way interfere with that in Kahului, unless it should be by keeping at home some Hiloites who would otherwise go to the Maui town and, even if it should do so, which is more than doubtful, it would not matter greatly, for Kahului's last show was attended by at most five men from Hilo, and these were horsemen of the class who would go whether Hilo celebrated or not.

The Hilo celebration this year will be strictly a family affair and while our brethren from the other islands are, as always, welcome within our gates, they will, if they come, come strictly as guests and not as patrons. The celebration is strictly pro bono publico, and as the funds are subscribed here, and there is no wish to make money out of the affair, we do not need or look for any assistance from the other islands, except possibly in the way of a few contestants in the sports events which may be arranged.

The fact that Kahului is running a celebration in a business way should certainly not deprive the citizens of Hilo of an opportunity to vent their patriotic feelings, and it is probable that the people on the other islands, when they thoroughly understand the situation, will agree to this.

DYNAMITER HAS CONFESSED TO PLOT

Los Angeles Assasssin in Tightening Net of Law.

UNIONISTS ARE BITTER

Snarling Now About Constitutional Rights.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Chief of Detectives Wood of the Chicago Police Department, states that he has secured a full confession from one of the thugs implicated in the destruction by dynamite of the Los Angeles Times building on the night of October 1, last year, in which twenty-one men were killed. The man who has confessed is under arrest and has exposed the full ramifications of the plot against the paper that fought unionism.

Labor Men Bitter.

LOS ANGELES, April 24.—The trio, so far under arrest, charged with complicity in the destruction of the Times building, John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Structural Iron Workers; James W. McNamara, his brother, a union printer; E. O. McManigal, a union iron worker, are being brought here in separate trains, strongly guarded. They will be formally charged here on the indictments found by the grand jury that investigated the crime immediately after the outrage.

The police state that they fear there will be further dynamiting in efforts to gain liberty for the three men, unless the utmost secrecy is maintained concerning the manner in which they are to be brought into the city.

The labor element here is intensely bitter over the informalities connected with the arrests of the union men and the fact that they are being taken out of Illinois and Michigan without formal extradition proceedings. The claim is that the men are being kidnaped and not being given their constitutional rights.

The case will probably be fought along these lines, which union men are familiar with through the cases of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the three officers of the Western Federation of Miners, arrested in Colorado on a charge of complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenburg of Idaho. This was the case in which Harry Orchard made his sensational statements regarding the number of murders he had taken part in under pay from the federation leaders.

More Evidence Uncovered.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—Detective Burns yesterday discovered four hundred pounds of dynamite in the home of the father of E. O. McManigal, the union iron worker arrested on Saturday in Detroit.

WILL DISCUSS PLANS FOR PARTY

GOVERNOR TO CALL MEETING FOR CONGRESSIONAL TRIP PROGRAM.

Immediately after the adjournment of the legislature a meeting of a number of the members and some of the territorial officials will be called by the Governor to outline plans in connection with the third congressional visit, if it can be brought about. There are twenty thousand dollars appropriated to pay for the expenses of the visit and it is the desire of the Governor to have some tentative plans for it talked over before the Delegate leaves for Washington.

G. McK. McClellan, secretary to the Delegate, has written that the probable adjournment of congress will come in July, in which event it would be possible to secure acceptances to all the invitations the Delegate might feel disposed to give. The Delegate desires to have here in the congressional party as many of the Democratic committee chairmen as possible, particularly Chairman Flood of the committee on Territories, who has never visited Hawaii. The Delegate will ask practically all the members of that committee, in fact, as being the one through which most of the business of Hawaii in congress passes.

The appropriation made for this visit was not accompanied by any directions as to the committee to handle the fund, as was the case of the former one. In 1909 the legislature named the Governor, the secretary of the Territory, the President of the senate, the Speaker of the house and the Delegate to be the central committee. This year, the Governor will call upon the same officials to discuss the preliminaries.

The congressional visit this summer, if it can be arranged, will have one especially good effect. The newspaper mention that will be given to it on the mainland will have a tendency to counteract to quite an extent the unfortunate advertising the Islands have had from the cholera outbreak and the fool war scare.

PEACE FOR FIVE DAYS COMES IN MEXICO

Armistice Signed by Men in Field Yesterday.

REYES CALLED BACK

Diaz Sends Hurry-Up Call to Paris for Peacemaker.

EL PASO, Texas, April 24.—The peace delegates from the City of Mexico and General Madero, whose headquarters are in camp in front of Juarez, yesterday signed an armistice, to last five days, pending further peace negotiations.

The terms of the armistice provide for an absolute cessation of military activity on either side, including the movement of troops. The construction of all military works of offense and defense must be discontinued.

It is agreed that provisions and medicines may be imported from the American side of the line for both armies, the customs officials of Juarez being instructed by the representatives of the government to waive all duties for the time being. The supplies for the insurrectos are to be passed freely through Juarez.

Reyes Hastening Back.

PARIS, April 24.—Gen. Bernardo Reyes, the former minister of war for Mexico, has received orders from President Diaz to return to Mexico without delay to take part in the peace negotiations being carried on with the rebels in the field.

General Reyes will leave immediately, sailing for New York.

FASTEST TIME EVER MADE BY ANY MARE RECORDED YESTERDAY

DAYTONA, Florida, April 24.—Burman, driving a Prince Henry Benz machine, yesterday cut Barney Oldfield's world record for two miles down to fifty-one and twenty-eight one-hundredths seconds. Oldfield's record, which was made on this track on March 23, 1910, also in a Benz machine, was fifty-five and eighty-seven one-hundredths seconds.

Burman covered the two miles yesterday at the rate of over one hundred and forty-two miles an hour, which is the fastest that any man has ever traveled.

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 by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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 effective remedy in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Senate Proceedings

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

BILLS.

Passed Second Reading.

H. B. 218—Relating to lease of Kahoolawe.

Passed Third Reading.

S. B. 137—Relating to the deposit of territorial moneys in bank.

H. B. 162—Reimbursing Maui county $9500 spent in aid of board of health.

H. B. 197—Providing homestead with house for patients released from leper settlement.

H. B. 225—Relating to insanitary lands and their improvements.

H. B. 233—Relating to tenure of office of Maui supervisors.

H. B. 257—Relating to arbitration in land cases.

H. B. 262—To authorize reduction of capital stock of corporations.

RESOLUTIONS.

Introduced.

S. R. 21—By Judd—Appointing Senators Knudsen, Hewitt, Chillingworth, Pali and Makekau as a hold over committee on public lands.

Adopted.

H. C. R. 24—Relating to Waiohinu spring water rights.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Conference committee recommends passage of H. B. 2, relating to salaries of Honolulu county officials, amending city attorney's salary from $4200 a year to $3600. Adopted.

Land committee recommends passage of H. B. 218, relating to lease of Kahoolawe.

Land committee recommends passage of H. C. R. 24, requesting attorney-general, etc., to take steps in adjudicating Waiohinu spring water rights.

Printing committee reports S. B. 127 reprinted and ready for distribution.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From H. P. O'Sullivan reporting signing by Governor of S. B. 113, as act 103; S. B. 47, as act 104; H. B. 240, as act 105; S. B. 115, as act 106.

From H. P. O'Sullivan reporting signing by Governor of H. B. 160, as act 101, and S. B. 111, as act 102.

From clerk of house returning S. B. 12 as passed third reading.

From clerk of house transmitting H. B. 162.

From clerk of house transmitting H. B. 260 as passed third reading.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

BILLS.

Introduced.

S. B. 138—Relating to the charge of judges in courts of record made to juries.

Passed Second Reading.

H. B. 207—Relating to duties of clerks in courts of record. On calendar for today.

H. B. 231—Extending franchise of Rapid Transit and Land Company, as amended. On calendar for today.

H. B. 248—Providing for ten per cent. interest on delinquent inheritance taxes. On calendar for today.

H. B. 260—Relating to procedure in certain criminal cases. On calendar for today.

Passed Third Reading.

H. B. 165—Passed third reading as amended.

H. B. 218—Providing for cancellation of lease of Island of Kahoolawe. Passed.

Tabled.

H. B. 222—Relating to the disposition of fines, court costs and bail moneys in certain cases. Tabled.

H. B. 243—Fixing the responsibility of banks to depositor for raised or forged checks. Tabled.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Judiciary committee majority report recommended passage of H. B. 186, for harbor commission. Action deferred.

Judiciary committee majority report recommended passage of H. B. 193, creating commission of three to administer water and sewer works. Action deferred.

Select committee of Oahu members majority report recommended passage of H. B. 231, relating to rapid transit franchise, as amended. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 243, fixing responsibility of banks for checks, be tabled. Approved.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

BILLS.

Passed Second Reading.

H. B. 162—Reimbursing Maui for money spent during recent epidemic.

H. B. 186—Relating to a water works commission for city of Honolulu.

H. B. 193—Relating to commission to handle harbors of Territory.

H. B. 246—Relating to storage of explosives.

H. B. 258—Relating to power of judge to set date upon which divorce becomes effective.

H. B. 265—Providing for additional appropriations for ensuing biennial period.

H. B. 268—Relating to advancement of money by Territory for improvements.

Passed Third Reading.

H. B. 209—Relating to certain property exempt from taxation.

H. B. 235—Providing reimbursement for Harbor Master Captain Tripp.

H. B. 253—Making the sheriff of Kalawao county appointive by the board of health.

H. B. 204—Affording protection from fraudulent conveyances of property.

H. B. 266—To provide against deficiencies in public revenue.

Deferred.

H. B. 224—Relating to sewers, sewer rates, garbage, etc. Deferred until Monday.

Referred to Committee.

S. B. 66—Relating to government of Hawaii County. Referred to committee of the whole for Monday.

H. B. 193—Relating to telephone system franchise in Kona, Hawaii. Referred to committee of Hawaii senators.

RESOLUTIONS.

Introduced.

S. R. 22, by Quinn, providing committee to pass upon claims against senate.

Adopted.

S. C. R. 11—Making reapportionment of representation in legislature. Adopted.

H. C. R. 6—Asking congress to pay Hawaiian fisheries claims.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Judiciary committee recommends S. B. 66 be referred to committee of the whole.

Judiciary committee recommends passage of H. B. 258, relating to divorce.

Judiciary committee recommends passage of H. B. 208.

Judiciary committee recommends passage of H. B. 266, relating to deficiencies.

Judiciary committee recommends adoption of H. C. R. 6, relating to fisheries.

Ways and means committee recommends passage of H. B. 265, relating to appropriations.

Health committee recommends passage of H. B. 162, relating to claims.

Printing committee reports H. B. 246 as printed and ready for distribution.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From secretary of Central Improvement Club, transmitting resolution in re sanitary fund.

From clerk of house, returning S. B. 137, as passed third reading.

From clerk of house, returning S. B. 121, with amendments concurred in.

From clerk of house, returning S. C. R. 6, as adopted.

From clerk of house, returning S. C. R. 9, as adopted.

From clerk of house, naming conference committee of house on amendments to S. B. 127.

From clerk of house, naming conference committee on house amendments to S. B. 22.

From clerk of house, naming conferees committee on house amendments to S. B. 26.

From clerk of house, naming same conferees on conference committee to continue discussion on H. B. 219.

From clerk of house, reporting adoption of report of conference committee on H. B. 48.

From clerk of house, reporting adoption of report of conference committee on H. B. 85.

From clerk of house, reporting adoption of report of conference committee on H. B. 145.

From clerk of house, transmitting H. B. 193, as passed third reading.

PUBLIC WORKS KEPT TOGETHER

SENATE DECIDES IN FAVOR OF A DEPARTMENT THAT IS CENTRALIZED.

"I'd rather be this explosive inspector than the president of the United States as far as compensation goes," said Attorney Frank Thompson yesterday afternoon in the senate, as he waved house bill 247 gracefully in the Havana-scented atmosphere of the senate committee of the whole. Luckily there were no representatives of the supervisors or of the city government present to blush at the rude remarks that Thompson handed out in reference to the supervisors and graft, no accusations at all, but just a gentle reminder that an inspector of explosives appointed by the city government would be a cog in the wheel of political prestige that would outshine all the other political jobs a hundred fold.

There was quite an array of legal talent present at this meeting yesterday, the presence of the foremost attorneys in the city, Frank Thompson, M. F. Prosser, Charles R. Hemenway and others, betokening an unexpected interest in the bill in question.

This bill is a lengthy one, setting tests for oils and distillates and revising with exact care the present laws relating to the storage and handling of explosives in general. Everyone present agreed in stating that the bill was almost flawless in its general character, but that one great objection to it was that it gave the legislative powers, or such as were left after the bill got through setting standards, to the various boards of supervisors and also left them the enforcement of it.

All the attorneys, who represented collectively most of the contractors and big firms handling the articles in question, were unanimous in stating that the public would feel safer and more satisfied if the superintendent of public works remained the caretaker of the public's safety in regard to explosives. There was no opposing vote in the senate and the amendment asked went through previous to the bill passing second reading.

Kill Commissions.

But this was not the only incident in which the senate testified to its belief in centralization of executive power and its ability to lift itself above the petty personalities that have just occasionally crept into discolor legislative effort. Both the harbor and the Honolulu water works commissions were among the dead when the senate got through its day's work, and Superintendent of Public Works Campbell finds himself shorn of none of the powers given the head of his department.

The senate acted in total disregard of the man who holds the position at present, without even a passing reference one way or the other as to whether he was capable or incapable of handling his department or its work, didn't even, in fact, mention his name, but treated the whole matter squarely on the merits and disadvantages of commissions. The vote was one of individuals and even the lonely Democratic delegation, Makekau and Baker, split and voted in contrary directions.

In spite of the fact that the superintendent himself is still on record as being in favor of the bill, with the statement that he would like to see the onion bouquets flung at him distributed among four or five others for a change, the senate practically decided that departments under commissions were less capable of doing good work than under centralized influence.

The vote stood, on a motion to pass at third reading: Noes—Baker, Cecil Brown, John Brown, Fairchild, Pali, Quinn, Robinson, Chillingworth, Knudsen; ayes—Judd, Hewitt, Kalama, Kalaiopu and Makekau.

House bill 193, which provided a similar commission for the government of wharves and harbors, was tabled on this precedent to save the trouble of reading it.

No Low Age Limit.

But besides all this, the senate continued in its good work in refusing to go back on its former decision to make the mandatory school attendance age limit at eighteen years, and voted not to concur in the house amendments to the senate bill codifying the school laws.

Chillingworth pointed out that the house's action in cutting down the age limit to fifteen years was outrageous and merely served to nullify the entire bill. There was no dissenting voice in the vote that followed, and Chillingworth heads the conference committee that will attempt to patch the differences up.

Manuka on Way to Coast.

The Royal Mail steamship Manuka, which made several trips from Sydney to Vancouver, via Honolulu, is expected to arrive in San Francisco on April 28 from Australia, on the run recently established between the Antipodes to San Francisco. Among the passengers will be a large number of Colonials, who are en route to London to take in the coronation ceremonies. The Manuka was put on the run in place of the old Aorangi, which was in need of repairs.

House Proceedings

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

BILLS.

Introduced.

H. B. 260—To prevent deficiencies in territorial general revenues by authorizing an additional property tax therefor.—Rice.

H. B. 267—To authorize the deposit of county and city moneys in banks in this Territory.—Rice.

H. B. 268—To authorize advancements of moneys for certain public improvements out of general revenues, to be reimbursed out of loan fund.—Castle.

H. B. 269—Appropriating $250,000 as special fund for improvement of insanitary lands.—Coney.

To Second Reading.

S. B. 121—Relating to water works at Wailuku, Kahului and North Kohala. Referred to public lands committee.

S. B. 127—Referred to financial committee.

Passed Second Reading.

S. B. 22—Making appropriations for biennial period ending June 30, 1913. Special order for third reading today as amended.

S. B. 123—Relating to the terms of circuit courts. On calendar for today.

S. B. 129—Providing for notice to widows of their right to take under the will or to elect her dower. On calendar today.

H. B. 209—Relating to property exempt from taxation. On calendar for today.

H. B. 250—Providing for the enforcement of sale under an agistor's lien. On calendar for today.

Passed Third Reading.

S. B. 122—Authorizing board of health to abate nuisances dangerous to public health. Health committee. Passed, 28 to 2.

S. B. 124—Providing for the collection of certain debts due the Territory or political subdivision. Senate judiciary committee. Passed.

S. B. 128—Providing for the sale by executors and administrators of real property. Passed.

S. B. 132—To prevent tuberculosis and its spread. Senate health committee. Passed, 23 to 6.

S. B. 133—Providing for appointment of market superintendent. Passed, 27 to 2.

H. B. 162—To reimburse County of Maui for assistance to board of health during epidemic.—Tavares. Passed.

H. B. 224—Establishing rates for the use of the Honolulu sewers.—Williamson. Passed, 21 to 9.

H. B. 260—Providing penalties for indecent assault on girls under twelve years of age.—Sheldon. Passed.

Tabled.

H. B. 57—For assignment of estate to widow when not exceeding $1500 in value. Tabled.

H. B. 84—To limit time within which minor may disaffirm his contracts. Tabled on third reading, 11 to 17.

H. B. 245—Relating to payment of expenses of district courts. Tabled.

S. B. 117—Providing for straightening Union street at its junction with Hotel street. Tabled.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Finance committee recommended passage as amended of S. B. 22, making appropriations for biennial period ending June 30, 1913. Action deferred.

Finance committee majority report recommended passage as amended of H. B. 209. Approved.

Finance committee recommended that H. B. 245, relating to payment of expenses of district courts, be tabled. Approved.

Judiciary committee upheld resolution of archives commission regarding legality of H. C. R. 25, relating to disposition of silver service, and submitted a joint resolution. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 57, setting aside to widow of estate when not exceeding $1500, be tabled. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage as amended of S. B. 123, relating to terms of circuit courts. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage of S. B. 129, relating to the widow's election of dower. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage as amended of H. B. 250, relating to agistor's liens. Adopted.

Joint conference committee recommended that H. B. 2, as amended, cutting salary of supervisors from $900 to $600 a year, and city attorney from $4200 to $3600. Approved.

Committee on internal improvements recommended that S. B. 117, for relocation of portion of Union street, be tabled. Approved.

Printing committee reported that house standing committee report 412, on forestry, was ready for distribution. Approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

H. J. R. 8—Authorizing gift of chest of silver service to Hon. Jonah K. Kalanianaole by commissioners of public archives. Passed first reading.

S. C. R. 10—Requesting congress to amend Organic Act so as to permit of leases of developed lands in Territory. Referred to public lands committee.

PETITION.

Petition from thirty-two residents of District of North Hilo for dismissal of District Magistrate J. V. Marciel, who holds court at half-past seven o'clock in the morning. To judiciary committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Chief Clerk O'Sullivan stating that Governor had signed H. B. 160 (the poi bill), as act 101; S. B. 111, as act 102.

From chief clerk stating that Governor had signed S. B. 113, as act 103; S. B. 47, as act 104; H. B. 240, as act 105; S. B. 115, as act 106.

From J. T. Brown, secretary of board of public lands enclosing copy of minutes of board since organization. Filed.

From county clerk of Maui enclosing resolution by supervisors protesting against change in government as proposed in H. B. 232. Filed.

From clerk of senate transmitting S. C. R. 9 as adopted.

From clerk of senate transmitting S. C. R. 10 as adopted by senate.

From clerk of senate returning H. C. R. 22 as adopted in senate.

From clerk of senate transmitting S. B. 137 as passed at third reading.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 197 as amended at third reading. Concurred in.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 225 after passing third reading.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 228 after passing third reading as amended by senate.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 235 after passing third reading.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 238 after passing third reading.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 247 after passing third reading.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 257 after passing third reading.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 262 after passing third reading.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

BILLS.

Introduced.

H. B. 270—To provide for an extension of Bishop street to Beretania avenue in Honolulu.—Williamson.

To Second Reading.

S. B. 137—Relating to deposits of territorial moneys in banks. Referred to finance committee.

Passed Second Reading.

H. J. R. 8—Authorizing archive commission to turn over to Hon. Jonah K. Kalanianaole chest of silver service. On calendar for third reading today.

S. B. 85—Granting rights of eminent domain for construction of Kau ditch. On calendar for today.

S. B. 127—Providing penalty of ten per cent interest upon all delinquent taxes in excess of $20. On calendar for today.

S. B. 134—For improvements of streets, lanes, etc., in city of Honolulu. On calendar for today.

H. B. 221—In relation to the enrollment of political parties. On calendar for third reading today.

H. B. 224—Relating to entry of judgment upon decisions by supreme court upon exceptions or reserved questions. On calendar for today.

H. B. 266—To present deficiencies in territorial revenues by providing for a special tax. On calendar for today.

H. B. 268—Providing for advancement of moneys out of general funds to counties by Territory for public improvements. Special order today.

H. B. 269—Providing for emergency fund of $250,000 in regard to insanitary lands. On calendar for third reading today.

Passed Third Reading.

S. B. 55—Creating a department of immigration, labor and statistics. Passed.

S. B. 123—Relating to the terms of circuit courts. Passed.

S. B. 129—Relating to the choosing of dower rights under will by a widow. Passed.

S. B. 131—Providing for notices to be immediately given of existence of any infectious disease. Senate health committee.

H. B. 84—Limiting time in which a minor can disclaim a contract. Taken from table and amended. Passed, 26 to 4.

H. B. 189—Relating to sidewalks and providing for lien on property under certain circumstances. Taken from table. Passed, 16 to 14.

H. B. 209—Relating to property exempt from taxation.—Cooke. Passed, 22 to 8.

H. B. 250—Providing for the enforcement of sale under an agistor's lien.—Affonso. Passed, 27 to 3.

H. B. 264—To protect purchasers from fraudulent conveyances of personal property. Judiciary committee. Passed.

H. B. 265—Appropriating $25,000 for quarantine and medical supplies, etc., as amended; and $5000 for circuit courts.—Rice. Passed.

Tabled.

Petition from business men of Honolulu against relocation of Union street as provided in S. B. 117, which was tabled. Tabled.

H. B. 199—To prohibit the dealing in merchandise at retail by certain corporations. Tabled.

H. B. 263—Authorizing board of supervisors to regulate characters of public shows, etc. Tabled.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Judiciary committee recommended passage of H. B. 221, in relation to enrolment by political parties. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended passage as amended of H. B. 244, relating to entry of judgment by supreme court upon exceptions, etc. Approved.

Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 263, relating to powers of supervisors, be tabled. Approved.

Finance committee recommended passage as amended of S. B. 127, providing penalties for delinquent taxpayers. Approved.

Health committee reported upon the investigation of source of infection of Nuuanu stream, danger of which is now at an end. Approved.

Public lands committee recommended adoption of S. C. R. 6, requesting congress to approve act authorizing construction of Kau ditch. Approved.

Public lands committee recommended passage of S. B. 85, granting rights of eminent domain. Approved.

Public lands committee recommended passage of S. B. 134, to provide for improvements upon streets and lanes. Approved.

Printing committee reported H. C. R. 26 ready for distribution.

Printing committee reported that H. Bs. 266, 267, 268 and 269 were ready for distribution.

RESOLUTION.

S. C. R. 6—Requesting congress to approve act granting franchise for construction of Kau ditch. Adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Chief Clerk O'Sullivan stating that Governor had signed S. B. 112, as act 107; H. B. 191, as act 108; S. B. 114, as act 109.

From Chief Clerk O'Sullivan stating that Governor had signed H. B. 135, as act 110; S. B. 122, as act 111; H. B. 225, as act 112; H. B. 247, as act 113; H. B. 262, as act 114; H. B. 257, as act 115; H. B. 238, as act 116.

From clerk of senate returning H. C. R. 24 as adopted.

From clerk of senate stating that report of joint conference committee on H. B. 2 was adopted.

From clerk of senate stating that as senate conference committee on H. B. 219 could not secure meeting with house committee it had resigned and a new committee had been appointed.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 165 after passing third reading as amended. Concurred in.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 218 after passing third reading as amended. Concurred in.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

BILLS.

Passed Second Reading.

S. B. 120—Directing superintendent of public works to secure water rights in Paoua Valley by condemnation proceedings. On calendar for Monday.

Passed Third Reading.

S. B. 121—Relating to waterworks at Wailuku, Kahului and North Kohala.—Baker. Passed, 29 to 0.

S. B. 135—Relating to department of public instruction as amended to make attendance of children at school obligatory between ages of six and fifteen.—Robinson. Passed.

S. B. 150—Relating to meetings and quorum of commissioners of board of public instruction.—Robinson. Passed, 29 to 0.

S. B. 137—Authorizing deposit of territorial moneys in banks in this Territory.—Fairchild. Passed, 27 to 0.

H. B. 198—Granting a franchise for telephone system in district of Puna, Hawaii.—Affonso. Passed, 27 to 0.

H. B. 267—To authorize the deposit of county moneys in banks in this Territory.—Rice. Passed.

H. B. 269—Relating to improvement of insanitary lands and providing an emergency fund of $250,000 for use of board of health.—Coney. Passed unanimously, 30 to 0.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Finance committee recommended passage as amended of S. B. 126, to acquire certain water rights in Paoua Valley. Approved.

Committee on agriculture recommended adoption of S. C. R. 9, petitioning congress to amend Organic Act to enable Territory to repay fare of immigrants to Territory. Approved.

Committee on agriculture submitted extensive report based on Governor's message regarding agriculture, etc. Report approved and ordered printed.

Printing committee reported that H. Bs. 271 and 272 had been typewritten and were ready for distribution.

RESOLUTIONS.

H. C. R. 13—By Coney—Petitioning congress to set aside 38,275 acres of land as Kilauea National Park. Adopted unanimously.

H. R. 124—By Rickard—That chief justice of territorial supreme court be requested to ask J. V. Marciel to resign as magistrate of North Hilo. Referred to delegation from first district.

H. R. 125—By Castle—That attorney-general of Territory be instructed to examine into the subject of industrial liability and report to house of 1913, making recommendations as to direct compensation law. Adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 231 after passing third reading as amended as to franchise extension of rapid transit. Amendments concurred in.

From Attorney E. M. Watson, for Frank B. Craig, repudiating offer to refund to clients money for emigrant license fees. Filed.

From clerk of senate announced appointment of Senators Fairchild, Kalelopu and Robinson as new conference committee on amendments to H. B. 85.

From attorney-general acknowledging receipt of report of committee on public lands regarding water rights on Hutchinson plantation.

From clerk of senate stating report of joint conference committee on H. B. 48 was adopted.

From Secretary Will D. Cooper inclosing resolution by Oahu Central Improvement Committee indorsing bill for sanitary emergency fund of $250,000.

From clerk of senate stating that house amendments to S. B. 121 were concurred in.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 209 after passing third reading with amendment to "delete" last three lines.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 235 as passed at third reading.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 253 after passing third reading.

From clerk of senate returning H. B. 264 as amended at third reading. Amendment concurred in.

PORTLAND PAPER EULOGIZED FARWELL

Concerning the death of John W. Farwell, formerly of this city, the Portland Telegram of April 14 says:

"John W. Farwell, who recently had moved to Portland for the purpose of being associated with the Fred A. Jacobs Company, died Tuesday evening at St. Vincent's Hospital. Mr. Farwell had been manager of the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York in the Hawaiian Islands, with headquarters at Honolulu, and he left the services of the insurance company for the purpose of moving to Portland. He was a highly educated gentleman and had hosts of friends throughout the United States and Hawaii. Mr. Farwell was nephew of ex-United States Senator Charles Farwell of Chicago and brother of Granger Farwell, president of the Farwell Trust Company of Chicago. He is survived by his widow."

Submarine Aids to Navigation.

The Pacific Mail company, jolted into activity by the real competition with which it is now fighting on all its routes, will install submarine receivers on the Mongolia, Korea, China and Persia.

The government equipped all the lighthouses on the Coast with submarine signals more than a year ago, but the first merchantman to be equipped to take advantage of this valuable aid to navigation was the Japanese liner Tenyo Maru. This system of submarine signaling has been in use on the Atlantic Coast for several years with good results. A vessel equipped with the receiving apparatus when within range of the submarine signal can definitely establish its position, a matter of great importance on a coast where fogs are prevalent. With wireless telegraphy, submarine signals and intelligence on the part of the navigator, the perils of the sea are reduced to a minimum and travel by water is probably safer than travel on land.

The hide of the bull elephant shot by Colonel Roosevelt in Africa and presented to the University of California was received at the university from the Smithsonian Institution, where it had been prepared for mounting.

Do not Punish Nervous Children

Children are doubtless punished many times at school for not keeping still or for dropping things when the trouble is chorea, or St. Vitus' dance, as it is popularly called. So common is this nervous disease in childhood that in some schools one-fifth of all the pupils have been found suffering from it in one form or another.

Before the presence of St. Vitus' dance is betrayed there is usually a disturbance of the general health. The child shows listlessness and inattention. Then it becomes restless, and twitching of the muscles and jerking of the limbs and body follow. Often the patient loses flesh and becomes pale and bloodless.

Most cases of St. Vitus' dance may be quickly cured if taken in time. If neglected, complications are liable to ensue which will prevent recovery for months and years. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure St. Vitus' dance, because they build up the blood and supply vitality to the wasted nerve centers. The following statement is particularly valuable to parents whose children are suffering from this common disease:

Mr. J. C. Merrill, of No. 865 Winona avenue, Pasadena, Cal., says: "My son, Vance, suffered from St. Vitus' dance when he was six years old. He broke down soon after school closed. The disease started with twitching of the muscles of his face and shoulders, eyes and neck. His heart was affected and we had to be very careful not to excite or scare him. He was fretful, easily irritated, pale, and greatly run down. He was so nervous that we could not send him to school.

"He was treated by a number of doctors but was not cured. Then upon the advice of a neighbor, whose daughter had been cured of St. Vitus' dance by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, we began giving him the pills. We could notice relief from the first box as he became quieter. He improved steadily, took on flesh right away and was cured. It has been over a year now since he took the pills and we have noticed no signs of the disease at all."

There is absolutely no way of reaching the nerves with medicine except through the blood. The nerves receive all of their nourishment and support from the blood, which, under healthful conditions, carries the elements needed to rebuild wasted nerve tissues.

If you are interested, send today for our booklet, "Nervous Disorders: A Method of Home Treatment." It is free. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Hard to Beat this Record.

The Double Eclipse.

Not Born to Blush Unseen.

"How Do You Like Hawaii?"

The Case of Henry Bissen.

My friend Milverton is certainly a dandy. I remember the time he slid off and left his desk in the attorney-general's office just as it stood, with cases pending and business unfinished, disturbing the office routine so seriously that a large part of the work he had been paid for had to be done all over again. Milverton, it will be remembered, wanted to be attorney-general when Frear came in, but the new Governor couldn't see it that way and named Hemenway. The day before Hemenway took charge and the day after his appointment was announced, Milverton packed his grip and lit out, giving less than twenty-four hours' notice. He had just returned from a two months' vacation under full pay.

I recall this because the vacation habit seems to be growing on Milverton, who blew back to Honolulu to take his present place as deputy city attorney under his old partner Cathcart. I am told that out of the last seven months he has been away attending to private business just a trifle less than four months, during which seven months the building ordinance placed in his hands slumbered peacefully, undisturbed by the hammering on the scores of new tenements, or possibly soothed by that melody of hammers. The ordinance is the one, by the way, which the city attorney said was in Milverton's especial care, and which became "lost" so mysteriously when called for by the legislature.

But the reason why I think Milverton is a dandy is not all that has gone before; it is what is to come.

After being away for four months and drawing two hundred or so dollars a month for allowing his name to stay on the payroll, he announces now that he is going to go away again next month!

As Cathcart says, it is hard to get a good man for the salary paid.

* * * * *

There will be a double eclipse next week, both visible from Honolulu. In one instance the moon will blot out the sun, or a part of it; in the other instance the curtain will be drawn down on the sixth legislature. The city will gloom up a little over each event.

Taking it by and large, the sixth legislature has lived up to its advance notices. Everyone is not pleased at everything, of course, any more than every member is satisfied with the manner in which each one of his sage suggestions has been received by his colleagues, but generally speaking the members have worked hard and faithfully, taken a comprehensive view of the various situations and legislated with more regard to the general welfare of the Territory than has heretofore been the case. Three days of the session yet remain, but it is not probable that there will be any blotting up of the good record of the past fifty-seven in the little time remaining.

The Bystander is almost ready to extend congratulations to the forty-four legislators on their good work.

* * * * *

I like to see a man willing to stand up for his convictions, no matter how many he has dodged. Take the case of J. Alfred Magoon, for instance. Does he attempt to conceal his pride in his tenements? Not for a minute. Does he attempt to hide his light under a bushel and keep investigators out of his back yard? He does not.

He even invites a whole mass meeting to come around to his Kakaako residences and swim in the lake provided for his people. He would even take them there after dark.

I am glad that his invitation has been accepted. I think no kindly meant invitation of this kind should be declined, even if there be no prospect of the visit being returned by any of the Magoonville residents—at least I hope not—and when General Soper, Doctor Clark and Mr. Ashford are going around with Mr. Magoon, they should ask him to show them through the Iwilei tenements he collects the rent from, as well as those which are generally advertised.

* * * * *

Almost the first question asked a tourist—it is never later than the second—is "How do you like Hawaii?" And of course, save from an occasional dyspeptic, cross-grained coppercenter from Way Down East, the answer is always "Charming," "Delighted," "Just Lovely" or some such appreciative phrase. Your average tourist is a pretty good parcel of humanity on the whole; and certainly the prayer of all of us, Christian and heathen alike, is that the day may come when we will not have to make apologies for mosquitoes, billboards and health regulations.

For a change, I am going to put the question to our newly arrived Latin aspirants for citizenship, land and—it is to be hoped—work. Of course I shall wait until, under the valiant attack of Mott-Smith, that scarlet fever of the measle type shall have succumbed. Then I will get me a good interpreter—one of my near neighbors is a most excellent linguist, and I know from experience she will enjoy airing the fact—and go to work.

I believe they will like Hawaii first rate. No, the mosquitoes are not bad; on the beautiful island where we spent a few weeks, they did not bother us. The food is fine, but why is garlic so scarce? What a beautiful city this is. We visited Kakaako yesterday and found it almost as clean as the place we come from. Yes, on the boat they told us we would have to take a bath when we got to Honolulu, but fortunately for us the sea may not now be used. What queer doctors you have, some so lean and tall, and some so stout and small. And why do they all wear badges? And they tell us there is a custom here of making lots of trouble for the boats which bring us here and the boats which take us away. That man at the immigration station asked us mean questions about whether we had ever been in jail or married, and how old we were, but we soon forgot it when at the other shed a small man with glasses treated us so kindly, and told us all about the pretty plantations where the sugar grows. Our children are doing well, thank you, but one of our husbands told us yesterday that they might have to go to school, and might be run over by automobiles. Please, can you tell us what is this board of health? Is it really and truly to keep things clean? Yes? Why we can't believe it. Maybe when we get to the plantations we will find it out. Goodbye. Vive le Republique!

The trip will be one worth taking, even though my prophecy as to results may not be entirely fulfilled. We are naturally a loquacious sex; and loquacity thrives in the countries overcast by the shadows of the Pillars of Hercules. If my interpreter doesn't get talking too much herself, as she is occasionally wont to do, I shall count the afternoon well spent.

* * * * *

It may probably be taken for granted that the Y. M. C. A., which has been able to raise one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a new home, will do something for the widow and orphans of poor Bissen, who plunged to death from the top of their new building yesterday. Bissen came to his death through no fault of the Y. M. C. A., through no fault of the contractor, through no fault of his own. His death was an accident, one of "the acts of God" mentioned at times in reports from coroner's juries, but this does not alter the fact that his life's blood was spilled to make the new Y. M. C. A. possible.

Bissen, three weeks ago, was made happy by becoming for the fourth time a father. His little three weeks' old infant, who sees its father's dead body today at the funeral, through uncomprehending eyes, will live many years before he appreciates the loss that yesterday brought to him and to his mother, who has this baby and three other children to look after, unaided.

Throwing aside all considerations of legal responsibility for yesterday's sad affair, a moral responsibility yet rests upon the many who make up the membership of the Y. M. C. A.

The Bystander suggests that their "rustlers" open a list for subscriptions to the Bissen fund and demonstrate that they can rustle for funds for a dependent widow and her children as successfully as they rustled for their building money.

SIDELIGHTS

LEARNING THE LANGUAGE.

It is interesting to follow up the acquisition by the newly arrived amongst us of our language. Somehow or other they get hold of it quickly, and in a few months are able to carry on a conversation. They tell me that it is a common occurrence in court for an oriental witness to insist that he must have an interpreter to tell a jury the substance of a conversation which he had with a white man who understood not one word of the mother tongue of the witness. I presume this is because he doesn't want his "peers"—that's what the constitutions and Magna Chartas and Fourth of July pronunciamentos dub jurymen—to know how poorly he speaks their language.

Which words does he learn first? Have they to do with trouble or with joy? With plenty or with starvation? With illness or with health? Watch his powers of expression develop, and his vocabulary expand, and you will get some idea of the manner of man he is—likewise a line on the kind of white man he has to do with. An interesting study indeed, as are all connected with the human race.

But in these Christian Islands, abounding in churches and mortgages, missionary societies and tenement houses, civic federations and health officials, ministers of the gospel and lawyers, there is one inevitable result of your study which you must keep to yourself. For notwithstanding the Good Book contains several paragraphs in which special mention is called to the fact that swearing must never be indulged in, your Oriental at a very early stage in his linguistic career, corrals a splendid lot of cuss words, quite large, varied, artistic and vehement enough to qualify him for county office. He may have some which he learned at home, but he quickly casts them to one side and replaces them with ours. I guess he must think our brand the better one, for even when engaged in conversation with one of his fellow countrymen, the words which in an English newspaper are represented by 2em dashes often creep in.

He must learn them from us, for he knew them not at home. Ergo, the Biblical paragraphs hereinbefore referred to are obeyed as implicitly by the mass of us as is a health regulation by the tenement house dividend seeker.

Let's keep it quiet.

* * * * *

RESTAURANTS.

In your pilgrimages throughout Honolulu have you ever paid much attention to restaurants? I don't refer to those which, by reason of the possession of immaculate table linen, costly table ware, spotlessly clad attendants, menu cards which nobody understands, chefs disguised with foreign names, (the comma here is necessary) and light haired lady cashiers, feel justified in calling themselves "cafes" or "grills" and charging good round prices. You may read all about these in the newspapers any time—yes, occasionally see their picture displayed in an ad as big as one needed to boost a suburban lot sale or a popularity contest. These are all right for gastronomical purposes, and for places of rendezvous, gossip and display of a new brand of skirt, but their absolute, unerring conventionality renders them useless in many other respects.

But did you ever observe the places where you don't have to tip the waiters to be served; where the menu card,—the only one,—is on a black board outside; where people go to eat; where coats or collars need not be worn, and even shoes may be eschewed; where an order for champagne would create a riot; where the viands served are consumed with a heartiness indicative of appetites which boast of no hot-house assistance; where the two-bits paid at the door—escape is impossible otherwise—may be and and often is the last one the customer has;—in short, have you ever paid much attention to the cheap restaurants?

Many of them there are in Honolulu—in Kakaako, out Palama Way, in the heart of the city. The proprietors are of all nationalities, with perhaps the Chinese leading. The dining rooms are often dingy, faded places, suggestive always of having seen better days. The tables, while by no means immaculate, look fairly clean, for the table cloths are washed before every meal with a damp rag. The dishes and cutlery look somewhat weary and worn out, and forks are never carried away as souvenirs. The food is fairly good and well prepared, for the Honolulu market is a good one for plain dishes, and one need not have been a chef at Sherry's to know how to cook them.

Of course all of this may be seen in any other city of our size. But if in the pursuit of knowledge you go a little further and make an inventory of the patrons, you will soon see that we forge a trifle to the front so far as variety is concerned. The soldier, off duty, perchance without leave, going in because he is hungry, has the price and isn't over fastidious; the sailor from any part of the world, seeking to drown memories of sea biscuit and canned goods in a perfect saturnalia of fresh meats and, to him, good bread; the shabby man, whose clothes so strangely fit in with the surroundings, wistfully making comparisons between the state of his exchequer, the menu card and his hunger; the economical man, who eats only when he has to, and then at the cheapest places; these are but a few of the types you will see. Some you will be amused at, some you will envy, some you will pity.

If you are curious, be not deterred from making your excursion by the black boards. They but add zest to the chase. The individual who wouldn't explore a place where "Sour Crow" is to be served surely deserves a common-place fate and a dreary monotonous life. "Clam Chowder Soup" must be good, for it is served often and everybody partakes. Dishes of which you have never dreamed are advertised. The desserts in many of the places are a specialty, and would drive many a high priced chef to drink.

But human nature, and human emotions are on hand, and their fascinating study is yours for the asking. Therefore dine not always at home.

* * *

COURTS AND COURTS.

Courts and judges and law and lawyers have been knocked for many centuries. Pretty much everybody of any note has, in varying forms of rhetoric, had a fling at them. Hamlet soliloquized in grouchy blank verse about the law's delays, and Prince Hal was advised by one of his boon companions to commence his reign of Merrie England by killing off all the lawyers, so that immediate popularity and future undying fame might be his. The American colonists protested strenuously on the brand of judges sent from over the pond to rule on objections, listen to hypothetical questions, and take cases under advisement, and later, in adopting an insurgent platform, known to us as the Declaration of Independence, made especial mention of grievances of a judicial nature. The Terrible Teddy will soon need a new belt on which to carry the legal scalps which will insure for him a hearty welcome, much spontaneous applause, and a reserved berth when he enters the Happy Hunting Grounds provided for all good reformers.

In Honolulu the evils of the system have been recognized for some years. But we have not resorted as yet to the referendum and the initiative and the recall for relief. Many of the disputes which in other sections of the country are settled in the courts never get into them here. Our Organic Act has been abused so much that no small proportion of our polyglot population has jumped to the conclusion that, save for a few provisions like those which permit us to hold an occasional election, to maintain a board of health as long as we want to and at our own cost, to lay out homesteads and to own a board of supervisors and a Mayor, the instrument in question should be by no means reversed. In fact, in many respects it is treated with silent, but none the less effective, contempt.

So, when it solemnly places in the courts—the supreme, the circuit, and the "inferior," all judicial power, and provides an arena in which from the prizes awarded lawyers may afford vacations and automobiles—not all of our population patronize the monopoly thus established. Penal laws may be violated and the offenders punished, and contracts may be broken and the unprincipled scamp compelled to pay damages without the aid of merciless judges and mercenary advocates. The Orientals shine in this respect, although the titles in many of the court cases show that not all of them escape paying tribute to the congressional machinery provided. The various Chinese societies handle many an ejectment case, and nearly always constitute the tribunals wherein partnership difficulties are straightened out. If the defeated parties don't like the decision—and I never heard of a defeated suitor who could peruse an adverse opinion with anything approaching equanimity—an appeal lies to the United Chinese Society, and from there to the consul. In criminal matters punishment is meted out, even in cases where the authorities have not been smart enough to jug the culprit. Of course the penal code of the clandestine courts differs in some respects from that which prevails in the Judiciary building, but it is simpler and perhaps more religiously enforced.

The Japs often settle their troubles by the medium of "go betweens," whose edict is final, and carried out perhaps more scrupulously than are some of their contracts with people of other nationalities. Wives are appraised and divorces secured in this manner. They do not carry the criminal feature of their jurisdiction quite so far as do the Chinese, but absolution, when granted, is understood by them to mean a release likewise from the pains and penalties and forfeitures imposed by the law books which are printed in English.

The Korean has no civil matters to settle, and never gets into any kind of a court to settle business differences. He has a pretty fair acquaintance, however, with the "Thou Shalt Nots," and is acquitted or convicted without delay by a jury of his own countrymen. For the same offense he claims he may not be twice tried.

If you point out to the Orientals that their tribunals are not legal, they can't quite understand, and get talking about trials in lodges and Isole churches. Just what they mean I don't know, for my husband does the lodge work for the family, and our church never has offenders of any kind whatsoever.

And I guess the lawyers will get busy some day, and make it criminal for anyone to participate in any of these singular proceedings. Such a law would be constitutional beyond a doubt—so clearly so that no carrier of a natty green bag could be found to raise his sonorous voice and lend his legal acumen to contend otherwise.

Small Talks

E. A. MOTT-SMITH.—The new Spanish and Portuguese immigrants look like a fine lot of people.

SPEAKER KNUDSEN.—You should hear the senators throw bouquets at each other when they want anything.

W. F. DILLINGHAM.—I'm not happy over the health situation and it is time for united Honolulu to get in and clean up the city.

WILLARD BROWN.—I have the utmost confidence in President Mott-Smith of the board of health to cope with the health situation.

A. Q. MARCALLINO.—I'll see to it that a fourth team is in the Oahu League notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese say they will not play.

MANNIE PHILLIPS.—The way things are going here it seems to me the old "centralization days" of the government would be better than what we have.

PRESIDENT MOTT-SMITH.—Now that we are working together, the board of health and the city and county are going to make Honolulans proud of their city.

EBEN LOW.—Well I'm back again. It is funny that every time I go away something should crop up that is really important. I think I shall have to stay at home in the future.

EJECTED GOLD MINE RESIDENTS.—It is outrageous that we are not allowed to enjoy the cool breezes of the harbor from the lanais of our houses on the Great Estates of Honolulu.

HANAWAKI KRUGER.—Being at a meeting of the board of health is some different from a meeting of the sanitation and health committee, but I'm going to sit tight and act according.

CLAUDIUS McBRIDE.—Yes, I am a small Kona farmer now—I mean a small farmer at Kona. I'm learning to drive an automobile, too. Did you notice how I missed that dog on Fort street?

SHERIFF JARRETT.—This has been a great week. The police force has been jumped for suppressing evidence, for suppressing news and for suppressing emigration and now Ashford is trying to suppress us.

GEO. WASHINGTON SMITH.—I have just received an invitation to be present at the fiftieth anniversary of the old fifth New York to be held at the St. Denis Hotel, New York, on April 24. Colonel Duryea will be present and lots of the boys. I'm mighty sorry I can't be there, for that was a great war regiment, let me tell you.

HARRY T. MILLS.—I was very much impressed with the editorial in The Advertiser calling upon the residents to take action in regard to the sanitary condition and for that reason introduced the resolution before the Oahu Improvement Committee calling for a mass meeting. The results of the Friday night meeting are very satisfactory to me, and I believe, to the community.

B. VON DAMM.—The canines of College Hills have gone a little too far in their nightly pilgrimage. They have not only raided chicken coops and killed many fine fowls, but the other night a fine roast chicken, which cost about $2, disappeared from my dining table and there were dog tracks on the floor. I'm afraid there will be a big shooting bee up that way some night.

JONATHAN AUSTIN.—No, I'm not with the rubber company on Maui any longer. The American-Hawaiian and the Nahiku companies have combined and are under the one management of Mr. Anderson. The rubber so far tapped for samples is of the first grade and shows a tensile strength of 1800 pounds against 2000, the best there is, and has four parts of rosin as against three in the best. They will probably be in a position to take off rubber for the market this year, and surely will do so next year.

CROP PROSPECTS ON HAWAII BRIGHT

Among the plantation managers to visit Hilo last week was Manager Watt of the Kohala Sugar Company. When asked by the Hawaii Herald in regard to the condition of the industry in his section, Mr. Watt said:

"Everything looks very well in the Kohala district, from what I can hear and see. While the juice is not quite as rich as might be expected on a general average, this is more than made up for by the fact that the cane is very full of juice. We expect to wind up with very good crops. In regard to the labor situation, while labor is not over and above abundant, we are doing very well, mainly on account of the fact that a large amount of our cane is being grown by contract. We pay good prices for the cane and the growers seem to be well satisfied with their results. Of course, we have some Filipinos at work for the plantation by the month, but with Japanese contract work is the rule."

Manager John Ross of Hakalau plantation was also extremely sanguine. In speaking of the matter he said:

"From the present indications it looks very much as though we would run over the estimate by about five hundred tons. This would mean a crop of 11,700 tons, which would be very satisfactory. The first month or more the juice was very poor and things looked bad, but lately the quality of the juice has been very much richer and the cane is very full of juice, so things look better. I understand that a number of the plantations in this vicinity have had the same experience, and that in general things look very much better than they did a few weeks ago."

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FIRE WALKER WANTS $10,000 DAMAGES

George R. Maine, trading as George R. Maine & Co., is to file a suit against Theo. H. Davies & Co. as agents for the Union Steamship's line, this morning. Damages of $10,000 are to be claimed.

The trouble is over an "Indian Fire Walker," at present in Suva, Fiji, and whom the plaintiff alleges the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company will not allow as a passenger on their steamers. Maine made arrangements to bring this man to Honolulu some three months ago and a passage for the Indian and two other men was booked at Suva, part of the money being paid down. Three boats have come through since then, but the men have been told on each occasion that there was no room for them. As the man can not walk on water as well as on fire, he can not fill his vaudeville contracts here.

BERTHOLD'S WOUND RESULTS FATALLY

MEXICALI, April 23.—Simon Berthold, the leader of the Baja California revolutionists, died yesterday from blood poisoning, brought on through the wound in the leg received by him some weeks ago in a battle.

ONLY ONE PLAGUE CASE ON HAWAII

(Wireless to the Star.)

HILO, April 21.—Since the one death from plague reported two days ago in Honokaa there have been no further cases. D. B. Bowman, agent of the board of health, has arrived, returning from Honolulu to take charge of the sanitary work. The situation looks favorable.

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CITIZENS URGE PROTECTION OF CITY

Mass Meeting Endorses Emergency Fund Legislation.

THE VOTE UNANIMOUS

Chillingworth Fears the Money Part---Is Set Straight.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Unanimously as to the vote taken and practically without opposition in the many addresses made, the mass meeting of citizens called last night at the Young Hotel roof garden to consider the question of safeguarding the future health of Honolulu passed a resolution endorsing the plan of the board of health and the bill presented to the legislature by the board appropriating an emergency fund of two hundred thousand dollars for health work.

The meeting was representative of the best interests of Honolulu, composed of upwards of a hundred of the leading citizens and public men. Governor Frear was one of the principal speakers, endorsing the plans of the board of health and pointing out in plain language the necessity of spending at least a tenth as much of the money of the public in this matter of public health as is to be spent on the public roads.

Secretary Mott-Smith, speaking as president of the health board, complimented the legislature on the liberal way it had met all his previous requisitions and called upon that body to crown its session's work by passing the appropriation bill now before it.

Senator Chillingworth spoke against the bill on the ground, as he put it, that the Territory did not have the money asked for. He was told by the Governor that the money would be available, provided it was not all taken for county purposes.

J. Alfred Magoon rushed to the defense of his tenements, which he eulogized for their sanitary perfectness, their general utility in the scheme of things, their cleanliness and their beauty. He concluded by inviting the meeting down to look them over. He appeared rather hurt at the slams handed out to tenements and announced that he had lived in Kakaako for thirty years, and look at him now.

Representative Towse spoke strongly in favor of the passage of the appropriation bill, adding some comments on the tenement question that still further soured the milk of human kindness in the bosom of the Magoonville philanthropist.

The first speaker called upon was Mr. Mott-Smith, who was greeted with applause.

Mott-Smith Explains.

"This is the first time that I have had the opportunity of bringing matters in connection with the board of health before the representatives of all classes," said President Mott-Smith. "As an introduction I would like to preface my remarks with stating that this is now the third day since any cases of cholera have been reported, and I hope that it is an indication that we will have no more cholera in this town.

"Like other government institutions, the board of health is not generally known to the general public. It is the oldest organization in this Territory, however, and away back as far as 1853 the public was alive to the necessity for its existence. Since then the board has carried on the work, and is now an organization that the Territory can be proud of and can point out to anyone and receive his praise. Records have been kept since 1867. They had an extremely good staff of men, who took up the work and put it through without any idea of fear or favor, but working for the good of the community. At the present time the board of health is carrying on the work irrespective of any pressure or connections that may be brought to bear. The staff today is a body of high-principled men.

Treatment of Leprosy.

"Since the legislature of 1909, many new matters have been undertaken. I was put in there as president and found a good organization that only needed encouragement. You can go a long way before you will find men equal to Doctor Pratt and Mr. Charlock. One of the most important matters that that legislature took in hand was a change in the handling of leprosy cases, so that now, at the present time, there is never any need for police interference, the patients surrendering themselves voluntarily. This was in a large measure due to the fact that the act had incorporated the fact of treatment.

"The more stringent rules regarding vital statistics are something that has been a great acquisition, as since the passage of that act the causes of all deaths must be reported, and I can tell you, gentlemen, that this has in a great measure helped us out in the recent outbreaks of cholera.

Machinery Good.

"Our machinery is now good, but it has been the task of the present legislature to give us some means of working our machinery. There has been a lot of misunderstanding, but we all made up our minds to one thing, and that is that we must have adequate protection in the future, even if we did not have it in the past. The present legislature has not had time to understand everything that we have asked for, but with the enormous amount of work they have to put through this is a matter that is readily accounted for. The fact of cholera being in our midst has brought many matters into notice that would otherwise have been missed. There has also been a fast-growing sentiment among the general public and in the press that something had to be done to put our house in order, not only for ourselves, but also for others who come here.

In Financial Straits.

"You can have all the organizations under the sun, but if you do not give them the means to work with they are no good. During the last two years we have had to go on an economical basis. The legislature of 1909 faced a financial trouble that called for this. The sanitary department has had to struggle along with only six sanitary inspectors, whereas in 1900 there were ten of them. This has led to a state of things that you gentlemen and also the press criticize. The sanitary and mosquito campaigns go hand in hand. We have been able to do something in regard to the matter owing to a contribution of $1000 a month from the Shippers' Wharf Committee. This has not been a permanent thing, however, and we did not know how long it would last. They have signified their intention of keeping on with the contribution until the money appropriated by the legislature becomes available. I am not offering you these facts as an apology, but simply to show you the conditions under which we have been working.

Emergency Fund.

"The president then ran through the bills that the present legislature has passed and at the end came to the extra appropriation asked of $200,000, which is now being discussed in the house. "I feel," he continued, "that both the legislature and ourselves are to be congratulated on the work that has been done, and it only now remains for that additional $200,000 to be carried to complete the good work. There has been considerable disquietude through the fact that cholera broke out here, but it has proved that this organization has been able to successfully check the first outbreak and I hope also the second one. In all matters of sanitation we must not take measures while under the influence of some particular stress. Hysteria is the worst thing that can come into sanitation matters. It creates only a flash in the pan and nothing permanent is done. Regarding the Waikiki swamps and other places under discussion, the community wants drastic measures to be taken. It is not because of the cholera outbreak that the question of these low lying lands have been brought into discussion. The subject has been under consideration for the last fifteen or twenty years. What I advocate now is that we shall not waste time in saying things. The community is just as serious as the board of health and knows that the time is now ripe. There is a growing sentiment, but it wants crystalization. It has been suggested that the legislature appropriate $3,000,000. This is not necessary, as there are other means more equitable to the community and also to the government. It would take millions to fill up all the swamps that require attention and the only recompense to the community would be better health conditions. The present plan is to provide a revolving fund of $250,000. It was at first thought that $50,000 would be sufficient but we have felt the growing sentiment of this community behind us and so we go farther and not, as the papers have said, with a 'spoon and oil can proposition.'

The Best Way.

"We may not get back the entire amount we may have to spend, but we shall get back as much as we can. The fund will be used over and over again, and the way in which the scheme will be worked is as follows: Land designated as low and unsanitary will be reported, and then the owner will be notified to fill it in within a certain time. If this is not done, then the superintendent of public works goes to work, using the fund. The owner is given an opportunity of filling it in at his own expense, and if he will not do so then the government will complete the job and place a lien on the land. This will then be sold at public auction, and any surplus over and above costs will be refunded back to the owner. If there is any loss, then the land will revert to the Territory and will be sold at its pleasure.

Owners Promise Cooperation.

"Because of the large ownerships of land and the disposition of owners to come in and cooperate, I think that it will be possible to do the work with the $250,000 far more easily than with a $2,000,000 out of the loan fund, and that the system will give greater satisfaction and equity to everyone concerned. Moreover, the Territory will not have to stand the entire cost of improving land that will only be for the owners' benefit."

The president finished up his address with a mention of the good work that was expected owing to the cooperation between the city and his own organization.

Governor Pleased.

The Governor, who followed the president of the board of health, expressed his satisfaction at the reorganization of the Central Improvement league and said that he took it as a hopeful sign for the welfare of the community, for it encourages public officials when they see the general public taking an interest in health affairs "These" he continued "are of special importance here in Hawaii, owing to our location at the Crossways and also on account of our racial and local conditions. It is of constantly growing importance. This importance was fully realized by the administration of three years ago. For forty-five years we have been struggling with leprosy and now instead of hiding themselves away, the unfortunates are coming forward voluntarily. The legislature of 1909 has to its credit the appropriation of the first money for fighting the dread disease and the work has been carried on ever since.

Good Work.

"In the matter of sanitation, as Mr. Mott-Smith has said, the present legislature, like the last, deserves great credit for what it has done in connection with health matters. They have passed not only the pot bill but also other bills dealing with various kinds of foods and have also made additions to the pure food law. In the matter of insanitary lands they have given the board much more authority and they have also more power in regard to the infectious diseases. One of the most important bills passed is, however, that dealing with the matter of tuberculosis and which has passed practically unnoticed by the press.

Location Important.

"This brings me down to the fundamental and most important problem of all. I have referred to the position of the Islands and also to the racial conditions existing here with a large city and a congested population. These or at least a part of them live over wet and insanitary low lying lands and if we intend to have good health these we must fill in. To paraphrase an old Biblical saying, 'The people of these Islands and of Honolulu cannot live and die unto themselves.' Our location is the most important factor of the whole thing, for without that we should never have been made an integral part of the United States. Neither would all the military forces have been sent down here nor should we have the shipping that now comes into our ports.

Big Responsibility.

"This matter of location adds a responsibility to us, not only for ourselves but also for the naval and military forces stationed here and also for those travelers who come to our shores. The responsibility is on us and we must meet it. There are two propositions before you. First there is the permanent plan and, with a view to that, the legislature has added one more to the splendid lot of laws they have passed up to the present time by the fixing of a sanitary commission, whose report is to be filed by the first of January next. They will look into the health conditions of Honolulu along scientific lines with reference to the present and future dangers that may arise. It has been suggested that we should appropriate one to five million dollars right off the bat. We must make our plans first as that is the more businesslike method. Further, the Organic Act will not allow the issue of bonds to such an extent. We want to get plans for permanent health.

Will Do a Lot.

"Without waiting for that, let us do the best we can now with the funds we have at our disposal. Regarding the appropriation of $250,000 to fill in the low-lying land, this is a most important and pressing matter, and the sum will go a long way towards it. There are a large number of properties held by people who can afford to fill in without any assistance from the government, and with their aid and cooperation we hope that the volume of work, although not completed, will be covered to a large extent. With only $50,000 to work on, it will mean that everything will have to be done in little contracts. This is an expensive way and is unbusinesslike."

The Crowning Touch.

The Governor then touched upon what the president had said, and then, continuing, said: "A great deal can be done by every citizen looking after his own premises and seeing that everything is kept in good condition there. But there is the old saying, 'What concerns everyone, concerns no one.' If it had not been for the two epidemics, should we have done all that we are doing now? All of us are liable to get lethargic and optimistic, and luckily for us these came along. It only remains now for the legislature to pass this one act before them to crown the good record of the session."

Chillingworth Opposed.

Senator Charles Chillingworth was out to knock the appropriation, and said that although the legislature had passed every bill asked for by the board of health, and in no way desired to prevent the board working for the general good of the community, the members did not see their way clear to appropriate more money than there was to appropriate. They did not always think of this, and the fact had been brought to them when the Governor had placed his veto on the belt roads. If there was all the cooperation that the president had mentioned, then he thought that the sum of $50,000 would be enough to get along with. It had been his experience, however, that the people who were readiest with their promises were always the last to come through when there was anything of a practical nature to be done. One man had come to him after the bill had been signed and had said, "Well, now that that bill is through, I suppose I shall have to go ahead and make my place sanitary."

A thorough investigation should be made of the tenements, and the names of all those people who own them should be published in the papers. The Governor had told them that they could appropriate the money if they did not pass the belt road bill. Then the people had come along and forced them to place a limit on taxation. They expected the legislature to appropriate money when there was none in the treasury.

"Conditions now exist in the Magoon block," continued Mr. Chillingworth, "where eleven or twelve people are living in one room. There are three or four families living in rooms ten feet by twelve. The children also see things there that are not good for them. I am not a medical man, but if that does not cause sickness and epidemics then I do not know what does."

He followed this with facts and figures about the tenement houses and crime, and then said: "It is the duty of every citizen and member of this club not to look to the legislature for money, but to get after the fellows who own the lands. We shall never be free from danger until the educated and wealthier classes are unable to point to a number of places owned by them that are a disgrace to Honolulu."

Doesn't Believe It.

W. O. Smith did not see the necessity for the appropriation or for the filling in of the swamps and more especially those in the neighborhood of Waikiki. "Cholera," he said, "comes from eating raw fish and shellfish, not from poi, which is made from cooked taro."

The swamps at Waikiki, although they smell, are certainly not unhealthy and furthermore he did not think, he said, that they are the principal cause for the presence of mosquitoes. These breed in the cups of water caught in the trees and in places such as that. The tenement question was a bad one and should certainly be cleaned up, but he did not seem to exactly understand how the bill would do it. Later, however, he seconded the motion that the meeting was in favor of the bill being passed by the legislature.

President Scott of the McKinley High School also gave his impressions as to the tenement buildings and said that some of the places where these houses were built were so filthy that no self-respecting pathological sporoza would live there.

Time for Action.

President Mott-Smith then said that while he was perfectly in accord with what the speakers had said regarding these matters, and wished that something might be done along the lines they suggested, the question before them now was the matter of the extra appropriation. The $250,000 would not fill in the Waikiki ponds; it would take somewhere in the neighborhood of $6,000,000 to do that. All he wanted to do was to fill in the lowlying lands that were a danger to the health of the community. Such places as Kakaako and others about the city are a danger, not only on account of the fact that they breed mosquitoes, but also because they breed filth. Each of the facts mentioned was a menace to the city, and they should not forget one for the other. They had been talking for the last twenty years, and it is time that something should be done.

Straight Talk.

Judge George A. Davis said that he had not much to say on the subject, and that what he had to say did not want flowery speeches to clothe it with. In a fast ten-minute fire, during which he mentioned the "death cart going through our city with corpses," he summed up by saying that the health of a city is paramount to any party platform, and that although the party is pledged to the belt road scheme, if Senator Chillingworth or any other member did not make the latter matter subservient they would never sit in the legislature again.

The Governor answered the speeches that had been made, and especially that of Senator Chillingworth. "There is a sum of two and a half million dollars for the roads during the next two and a half years, and do you not think that should be enough, and that we might spare a sum equal to ten per cent of it for the health of the city? Do you want to add the $400,000 to that?" he asked.

"Is not that more or less of a dream?" queried the senator.

"I do not think so," answered the Governor. "The counties have a million and a half as the usual thing, and the extra amount will be appropriated from the loan fund."

Magoon's Dainty Tenement.

J. Alfred Magoon rose, after a motion had been unanimously passed supporting the passage of the bill, and took up what he said was a direct personal challenge to him. "There is no better tenement," he said, "in Honolulu at the present time than mine. It is better ventilated and has a less number of people to the cubic foot than any other tenement in the town. As regards the people sleeping out in the verandas they should be much healthier there than in rooms. We will not benefit the city by making attacks on persons or any special locality. I have lived in Kakaako for the last thirty years and we have had no epidemic traced to there. They say that one man had cholera from there, but he is about and kicking now and I for my part do not believe that he ever had it. The board of health should not do things behind people's backs. If a man will not comply with the law then he should have the full pressure of it brought to bear on him. As far as my place is concerned I am perfectly willing for a committee from this meeting to be appointed to come down and examine it for themselves. We've got to have places for the poor. The smell may be objectionable to Davis' aesthetic nose, but that may be well overlooked."

Daniel Logan stood up immediately and moved that a committee consisting of General Soper, C. W. Ashford and Doctor Clark make an investigation of the tenement houses of Honolulu and report at their leisure to the members. Also that the fact of their investigations be published. This was carried unanimously.

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THE RAPID TRANSIT FRANCHISE PASSED

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The senate yesterday passed the "rapid transit bill" without comment and the present standing of Honolulu's crack street railway system is consequently continued, providing that the Governor signs the bill.

The senate also stood by its former opinion in regard to the tax bill refusing to concur in the house's amendment providing the one and an eighth tax assessment rate. This proviso was taken out of the bill by the senate itself after a hard fight and a motion not to concur was yesterday carried unanimously. Judd, Fairchild and Hewitt have been appointed from the senate to meet a committee from the house in conference.

One of the minor bills did not get off as lucky as did these, however, when Kalama reported the senate bill dealing with the Maui supervisors to the floor for action. Kalama was very much perplexed over the way to report on the bill as he could get neither a majority nor minority report on it. It had been referred to a committee of the Maui senators, of which there are three, and every one developed a different opinion on the matter, with the result that the senate finally put it on the table.

REAR-ADMIRAL INCH DIES AT HIS HOME

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Rear-Admiral Richard Inch, U. S. N., retired, died at his home here today. He was born June 29, 1843, and retired June 29, 1905. He once commanded the cruiser Boston.

RUNOVER EXPECTED AT THE SUGAR MILLS

MARKET IS SLIGHTLY WEAKER—BATCH OF 700 KAHUKU SHARES SOLD.

Contrary to expectations, it is now thought that the sugar output on Hawaii and Maui will overrun their estimates in nearly all cases and that the later estimates showing a reduction in the total output for the different mills will be below the real mark. Many of the plantations that started off the season with a low quality juice are now working cane giving good results. A prominent grower from Hawaii stated yesterday morning that all the mills there expected to overrun and that if they did so it was a fair thing to expect the same of those on Maui. This will also mean some extra dividends being declared.

The rise in the market that occurred during the early part of the week has been traced down to the storm that swept Cuba. First reports to hand stated that very little damage would be done, but it now appears that an enormous amount of the sugar crops have been affected. The original estimate was 4,100,000 tons, but the later figures show only 3,400,000, a decrease of some 7000 as a result of the storm. This caused the price of raw sugar to take a jump and local shares made a corresponding advance.

Cuba Growers Organized.

The sugar growers in Cuba seem to have a better organization this year and instead of dumping their sugar on the market as soon as it was ready they are now hanging back. Before they were compelled to take any price the New York people offered, but now they are demanding their own terms. This will serve to steady the market up. There is also the question of the beet supply in Europe to be taken into consideration. The last crop was a successful one and it now remains to be seen whether the same acreage will be put down to the sugar producing crop or not. The surplus from the last crop will find a ready market.

Local Markets.

The market, which took an upward tendency at the beginning of the week, reached its highest on Wednesday, and since then has been growing slightly weaker. Oahu shows a little weaker, being offered at thirty dollars. Hawaiian Commercial has some demand on the street around thirty-nine and three-quarters. Ewa is wanted at thirty-one and a quarter, with more offering. Pioneer sold at two hundred and five, being an advance from two hundred and two and a half at the last sale.

Kahuku Moving.

Haiku is still in demand at one hundred and fifty-three, at which price thirty shares were sold yesterday. The feature of the day's transactions was the sale of seven hundred shares of Kahuku at fifteen and seven-eighths. This is the first time any sales of this stock have been made for months.

Real Estate.

Houses are at a premium and the demand for places for rent exceeds the supply. Real estate is moving slowly along about the same and has recovered from the slight depression that occurred following the news of the second outbreak of cholera.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT TOP HEAVY, HE SAYS

"Your government here may be a little worse than that in Honolulu," said ex-Governor Carter to the Hilo Tribune, "but down there we are laboring under the same difficulty, namely that too much of the public revenue is spent for salaries and the like. The overhead expenses of Oahu amount to twenty per cent. With that I mean that that amount has to be spent for salaries and similar charges, before anything can be expended on the roads, whereas, under the old arrangement, you had only your superintendent of public works to pay."

WILL HURRY TITLES FOR HOMESTEADERS

Attorney-General Lindsay will be requested by the legislature to issue land patents to settlers in Kaiwiki III. tract, Hakalau, Island of Hawaii, who have complied with the law as to residence without waiting until all of the homesteaders have fulfilled their obligations.

This request will be based on a report by the public lands committee submitted to the house yesterday on a petition introduced by Representative Affonso for the cause of delay in granting title. The report of the committee is as follows:

"Your committee finds that the land patents in question are now in the hands of the attorney-general, and is of the opinion that because some of the homesteaders have not complied with the residential clause is no reason why the title of those who have complied with the requirements of their agreement should not be granted them forthwith.

"Your committee, therefore, recommends that the attorney-general be requested to expedite the issuance of all the titles of such homesteaders as have fully complied with the law."

BETTER THAN A PLASTER.

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

What About That Dandruff?

There is just this much about it: Dandruff is a germ disease, is most untidy, annoying, and leads to baldness. When chronic, it is very stubborn, but surely yields to thorough and energetic treatment. All germs must be destroyed, the scalp must be restored to health. Here is the remedy: Ayer's Hair Vigor. Ask your doctor about using it.

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UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the general delivery for the week ending April 22, 1911:

Award, Mrs Frances
Almy, Mrs Elsie C
Alexander, Mr Alfred
Abright, A B
Ambler, Miss Laura
Anderson, Otto
Anderson, Mr Manuel
Beveridge, Mr Norman
Brown, Justin Harry
Brown, Mr Geo
Brown, Mrs Chas L
Brown, Mrs Annie F
Buxton, Mrs T F (2)
Burns, Peter
Capills, Louis
Cooper, Jacob
Carty, Mr Peter
Campbell, Mrs Louise K
Castleman, Mrs C R
Charles, Alexander
Cooper, Miss Grace
Cummings, Mrs S B
Dooley, Mr W S
Drummon, R A
Douglass, Alan E
Driver, Edwin S
Dunne, Elizabeth G
Dunne, Elizabeth Miss
Ewbank, Mrs
Fairey, Mr Eric
Galli, Serg Frank
Gay, Peter S
Gehlke, Otto
Geddings, Miss Grace, Mary
Hadden, Miss
Hammond, Mr F H
Hood, Mr W A
Howell, Geo P
Hughes, Miss A
Huggins, Mr A
Hutson, F
Irwin, Miss Leza
Jansen, Mrs Lulu
Jeffries, Mr Ralph
Johnson, B
Kay, Margaret
Kilpatrick, C
Lambert, Mr F O (3)
Leenart, Mr J P
Lewis, Mrs J H
Liecktenstein, Ferdinand
Lowell, Mr Ellis
Lloyd, J H
McGrath, Mrs J J
McNeish, James
Majestic Cafe,
MacAlister, Mrs J Y W (5)
Mezo, Frank
Miller, Mr T Richard
Mitchell, Mr William
Morris, Miss Maria
Mossmann, A
Mulvany, Leo
Owl Stamp Co
Olden, Edwin
Perterson, Mr James A
Pearson, Miss Mary
Raymond, F
Ramsey, L C
Rivers, Miss Carrie
Root, Harry
Roberts, Capt
Rutherford, Mr G R
Scobie, Mr Adona
Schmidt, Albert
Smith, Mr Homer K
Smith, W J
Spencer, Mrs C W
Strong, John W
Straiton, C
Swift, Miss Dolly
Taylor, Selden W
Trayant, Mr Joe
Turner, Mr H V F
Van Deusen, T Robert
Watson, Louise N
Watson, J T
Weick, Mr H B
Weith, Mrs Tillie
White, T C
White, Mrs Dr
Williams, Mr Geo
William, Mr Jim
Williamson, W S
Wright, Mr Homer
Young, Jas D

Please ask for advertised letters.

JOSEPH G. PRATT,
Postmaster.

PACIFIC MAIL LINER A TOTAL LOSS

(Continued from Page One.)

frequently encountered, and this is borne out by the cablegram, which states that the America Maru was unable to penetrate the fog enveloping the Asia.

During the days of the Hawaiian republic the Asia, then the Doric, a White Star boat, and one of the three vessels of the O. and O. line, was operated by the Pacific Mail company, sandwiching in with the Pacific Mail boats. When the O. and O. went out of the Pacific trade the Pacific Mail bought the Doric and Coptic, the Gaelic going back to the home port of the company in England. The Doric was renamed the Asia and the Coptic the Persia. Both vessels still fly the British flag.

MARINE REPORT.

By Merchants' Exchange.

Victoria—Sailed, April 21, Br. S. S. Makura, for Honolulu.

April 24, 1911.

Hilo—Sailed, April 23, S. S. Columbian, for Salina Cruz; arrived, April 23, 8 p. m., S. S. Enterprise, from San Francisco.

Memo.

The manager apologizes for no bulletins the last five days, owing to sickness, and subscribers will bear with him. He hopes to be on deck again within a day or two.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Friday, April 21.

P. M. S. S. China, from Yokohama, 5 p. m.

Str. Mauna Loa, from Kona and Kau ports, a. m.

Saturday, April 22

Str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo and way ports, a. m.

Str. Maui, from Hawaii, a. m.

Sunday, April 23, 1911.

Str. Niihau, at 1:40 a. m., from Hawaii.
Str. Likelike, at 2:10 a. m., from Kauai.
Str. Iwalani, at 4 a. m., from Hawaii.
Str. Mikahala, at 4:15 a. m., from Molokai.
Str. Lurline, at 6 a. m., from Hawaii.
Str. Kinau, at 6 a. m., from Kauai.
Str. W. G. Hall, at 6:15 a. m., from Kauai.
Str. Noeau, at 7:30 a. m., from Kauai.
Str. Hilonian, at 9:10 a. m., from Kauai.

Monday, April 24.

M. N. S. S. Wilhelmina, from Hilo, a m.

P. M. S. S. Korea, from San Francisco, a. m.

A.-H. S. S. Alaskan, from Seattle, a. m.

Schr. Eldorado, from Tocopilla (nitrate port), a. m.

DEPARTED.

Str. Claudine, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 5 p. m.

P. M. S. S. China, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.

Br. S. S. Orteric, Findley, for Portland and Vancouver, 6:30 p. m.

Str. Hilonian, at 10 a. m., for Maui.

P. M. S. S. Korea, Saunders, for Yokohama, 5:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per str. Likelike, from Kauai ports, April 21.—T. A. O'Brien, H. Ottersen, F. Thompson.

Per str. Mauna Loa, from Kona and Kau ports, April 21.—Geo. Lycurgus, A. K. Jones, C. Greenwell, G. J. Becker, J. P. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, Ben Vickers, J. H. Makuakane, John Gomez, Mrs. M. Gomez, H. Lempke, W. G. Hall, J. McVeigh, Father Maxime, Rev. H. H. Poepoe and 34 deck.

Per P. M. S. S. China, from Yokohama and Orient ports, April 21.—For Honolulu: Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Winslow, Misses Winslow (2), L. Winslow, Mrs. M. Akiyama, John Barbour, T. Isono, H. Y. Irwine, Y. Kawabe, T. Komatsu, Rev. and Mrs. Mees, Mrs. K. Shimizu. Through: Mrs. M. Aitken, Miss E. Baird, P. Baldwin, M. D. Baldwin, Mrs. M. D. Baldwin, Miss L. Bannon, C. E. Bokay, Mrs. C. E. Bokay, Rev. P. W. Buck, Mrs. P. W. Buck, Miss Buck, Miss E. M. Butler, W. Carst, J. C. Dean, A. J. Dietz, Mrs. A. J. Dietz, Mrs. E. E. Diot, Mrs. N. Freeman, K. M. Gordon, F. W. Hadley, C. D. Hard, Rev. J. S. Hartzler, Dr. A. L. Hoops, Mrs. H. Jannike, Dr. Evan Jones, W. J. Kasten, B. G. King, Mrs. B. G. King and infant, K. Krutz, Miss E. Linge, Mrs. M. Lovell, C. Manson, C. S. Medhurst, Mrs. M. R. Melrose, W. Melville, Mrs. J. D. F. Mulder, Miss H. Noyes, Y. Noda, Mrs. Y. Noda, Miss H. E. Olive, Rev. J. H. Oxreider, Mrs. J. H. Oxreider, Master J. Oxreider, Miss N. Oxreider, Rev. E. Pegg, Mrs. E. Pegg, W. C. Pinkerton, Miss J. Poulter, Rev. C. H. Riggs, Miss K. L. Schaeffer, Rev. J. S. Shoemaker, B. F. Snyder, Miss M. Swan, Mrs. H. Thwing, Miss G. Thwing, J. S. Todd, Mrs. J. S. Todd, Mrs. T. Umeda, Miss K. Walker, Miss F. B. Waugh, R. W. Wharhorst, Archdeacon Wolfe, Mrs. Wolfe, Miss M. E. Wolfe, F. B. Wood, Mrs. F. B. Wood and infant, G. A. Zielman, Mrs. G. A. Zielman and infant, Mr. Ayano, Mrs. Ayano, Mrs. M. L. Baker, A. J. Bowie, W. H. Burton, Mrs. W. H. Burton and infant, J. H. Brun, T. J. Cokely, Miss E. Curtis, Mrs. C. G. Felt, Miss F. Francis, Dr. H. C. Gibbens, Mrs. H. C. Gibbens and child, O. Gould, Mrs. O. Gould and infant, M. J. Lidstone, Mrs. M. J. Lidstone, J. A. Ezra, S. Moosa, Miss Lidstone, R. E. McAlpine, Mrs. R. E. McAlpine, Miss Lilian McAlpine, Miss Estelle McAlpine, Miss Anna McAlpine, Miss Grace McAlpine, Master James McAlpine, Miss Le Marbhant, Miss E. Le Marchant, M. Nakamatsu, S. Ogata, Georges Vigneti, Dr. W. N. Whitney, Mrs. W. N. Whitney and child, Mrs. E. A. Westermann, Miss E. Westermann, A. W. Wigram, Mrs. M. C. Wilcox, Miss Mary E. Williams.

Per str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo and way ports, April 22.—Mrs. M. Fish, Mrs. F. D. Chandler, W. De Kraft, Geo. A. Gaston, H. A. Wilson and wife, A. L. Clark, Mrs. A. C. Mohr, Misses Mohr (2), Mrs. C. B. Root, Mrs. D. Hirschfeld, S. M. Damon, W. H. Smith, F. A. Richmond, Jno. T. Moir, J. T. Lewis and wife R. P. Lucas, Miss J. Allen, Miss E. Sandry, Miss L. Deyo, A. Hussey, Tong Hoy, S. S. Paxson, M. Rycroft, Ted Guard, Geo. T. Kluegel, Mrs. Compton, Mrs. W. H. C. Campbell, Miss M. Aikawa, Miss J. Nathaniel, Mrs. E. Kaipo and child, E. Maby, Tashiro, O. Oleson, Rev. C. H. Bloor, K. Matsumoto, H. T. Barclay and wife, Wm. Craik, Wm. Hookanui and wife, Rev. R. B. Dodge, W. O. Aiken, T. Cockett, J. Bal, R. H. McLaughlin, H. Tallant, S. Segata, K. Osaki, N. J. Schoenbeyer, Geo. H. Dunn, Jr., Mrs. Ikeda and child, Wm. Green, A. Haneberg, J. H. Dilks, Mrs. L. B. Hess, Anemori, Y. Takekawa, H. Abe.

Per steamer Kinau, April 23.—A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, P. R. Isenberg, Mrs. A. Robinson, Sinclair Robinson, Aylmer Robinson, Selwyn Robinson, Francis Gay, Mrs. Welcker, W. H. Rice, Mrs. W. H. Rice, Mrs. R. L. Wilcox and two children, W. Mutch, G. S. Waterhouse, Dr. T. J. West, Hop Sing, Mrs. J. Fassoth, D. K. Sherwood, C. F. Herrick, Mrs. P. Damon, Mrs. G. L. Samson and child, Mrs. Brandt, Rev. O. H. Gulick, Mrs. Gulick, Chang Wa, Tom Chock, Fuji, Mrs. Fuji, D. L. Austin, A. H. Stewart, J. P. Erdman, H. Anderson, Mrs. R. Anderson and two children, Rev. L. Mitchell, A. Morata, M. S. Kin, F. R. Kuhlman, Geo. Kane, S. K. Kane and thirty on deck.

Per steamer Mikahala, April 22—Father Maxime, Man Ah Sue, L. Tubrine, M. Y. Kan, S. Johnson, J. Goldsmith, Aug. Riemann, Geo. Meyer, Rev. J. E. Kepiki.

Per P. M. S. S. Korea, from San Francisco, April 24—For Honolulu: Dr. Wm. Antoni, Mrs. John Barnesch, Master Lionel Barnesch, A. C. Baumgartner, Mrs. A. C. Baumgartner, Master J. Vance Baumgartner, J. F. Bowler, Mrs. J. F. Bowler, B. Cartwright, W. S. Crane, L. E. Davis, Mrs. L. E. Davis, Mrs. Rutha Garnett, Miss Inez Garnett, Lieut. E. R. Gayler, U. S. N.; A. W. Goodfellow, Mrs. A. W. Goodfellow, C. J. Hoting, Mrs. Mary Hoting, J. C. Kershaw, P. J. Layne, N. M. Layne, Miss Oralee List, H. W. Miller, Miss Mary Nichols, B. Ogelvie, Mrs. C. H. Olson, E. T. Parsons, J. E. Pastor, Mrs. J. E. Pastor and infant, Henry Z. Pratt, J. Pringle, L. A. Reed, J. C. Robertson, Mrs. J. C. Robertson, C. du Roi, Mrs. C. du Roi, Lester Smith, Ray Skelton, Mrs. Ray Skelton, G. K. Tackabury, Mrs. G. K. Tackabury, Mrs. S. Tuck, Mrs. James U. Waters and infant, Master James Waters, J. A. Carle, Mrs. N. D. Willard.

Departed.

Per str. Claudine, for Maui and Hawaii ports, April 21.—N. Omsted, Bishop Libert, F. W. Jennings, R. Quinn, E. K. Kealoha, Mrs. Wault, Miss Voss, Mrs. A. A. Deas, Mrs. H. E. Cook, M. Carpenter, M. Willard, I. Samuki, Yamashino, Gozo.

Per P. M. S. S. China, for San Francisco, April 22.—Mrs. M. A. Peters, Mrs. Bemrod, J. A. Gouldy, G. L. Greaves and wife, John D. Williams, Miss B. Freitas, Joao Costa, Dr. F. B. Neves.

Per P. M. S. S. Korea, for Japan ports and Hongkong, April 24—Mrs. Tsura Matsushita, H. E. Walker, Miss A. N. Potter, T. B. Potter, Mrs. L. L. Dorland, W. A. S. Beals, Sam A. Walker, Wm. Woon, W. H. Baugh.

KIRMESS PROFITS WERE $4515.22

The audit sheet of receipts and expenditures in connection with the Mid-Pacific Kirmess has just been made public, showing the profits from that most successful affair to have been $4515.22, which has been turned over to the Palama Settlement. The gross receipts were $7,505.43, and the expenses $2,990.21.

The receipts were divided as follows:

Gate receipts, $1,9001.40; donations, $104.90; Hawaiian booth, $842.55; Irish booth, $449.45; Russian booth, $349.50; Hungarian booth, $265.50; ice cream booth, $147.40; Scotch booth, $285.65; Spanish booth, $621.85; Anglo-Indian, $140.50; Norwegian booth, $136.60; Japanese booth, $678.10; French booth, $660.90; Portuguese booth, $148.30; Colonial booth, $131.90; Chinese booth, $70.30; stock certificate, $24.00; shooting gallery, $36.90; sale of lumber, $426.78; special discount on lumber, $90.65; miscellaneous, $1.30. Total, $7,505.43.

The above represents the actual cash receipts taken in by each booth and turned over to the treasurer. In the case of the Colonial and Hawaiian booths, coupon tickets were accepted for meals, the tickets having been purchased at the gate. The Colonial booth turnd in about $200 worth of tickets and the Hawaiian booth about $300 worth of tickets.

The expenses were itemized as follows:

Advertising, $236.80; Philippine booth, $24.50; Russian booth, $5.00; Colonial booth, $40.00; Spanish booth, $44.10; French booth, $1.75; ice cream booth, $38.50; Japanese booth, $113.93; Irish booth, $45.73; Portuguese booth, $3.40; Anglo-Indian booth, $2:00; Scotch booth, $2.10; Norwegian booth, $2.20; Hawaiian booth, $45.00; lighting and decorating, $392.78; dances, stage, etc., $63.75; general expense of labor, carpenters, moving buildings, bunting and plumbing, $1,022.57; lumber, $906.40. Total, $2,990.21.

The above accounts represent only theatrical amounts paid by the treasurer and do not begin to represent the total expenses of the various booths, of which the treasurer has no record.

These items are certified to as correct by W. A. Bowen, auditor.

SUNNY JIM ON ELECTION WORK

Illustrious Potentate James S. McCandless of Aloha Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Honolulu, and a brother of Frank N. McCandless of Tacoma, is in the northwest on his way to Rochester, New York, to attend the annual meeting of the imperial council of the Mystic Shrine, says the Tacoma Ledger of April 13. Between now and the convening of the imperial council, which the parent Shrine body, Mr. McCandless will devote his efforts and influence with Shriners throughout the northwest in advocating the election of Ellis Lewis Garretson of Tacoma to the position of imperial captain of the guard of the imperial council.

Mr. McCandless delivered an address before the members of Nile temple at Seattle last night and Mr. Garretson, who is illustrious potentate of Affi temple, Tacoma, gave an illustrated lecture on Mexico.

Mr. McCandless is the guest of his brother in Tacoma during his stay at Puget Sound.

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 loaf sugar, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it pleasant to take. It has no superior for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale at all Dealers; Benson Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

The cities of Birmingham and Montgomery, Alabama, have adopted commission government, the former having three and the latter five commissioners.

INVESTIGATION GOING DEEPER

(Continued from Page One.)

cerning him, and he stated that Miss Sandry was fond of him. I told Mr. Richmond that such matters were of more consequence to a woman than a man and I had a long talk with him on the matter. I thought that, as I was practically an engaged woman, I should not receive the attention of any man. I may be wrong in my ideas, but at any rate I did not think that Mr. Richmond was in any danger of being hurt by his affection for me."

"There had been no trouble between the Misses Allen and Deyo, and myself," stated Mrs. Compton to Judge Stanley.

"Then why," asked the Judge, "should Miss Deyo come here and say that you were angry about Superintendent Pope not visiting your class room, and why did you talk about immorality?"

"I saw Mr. Gibson," said Mrs. Compton, "and I told him that I had better resign and catch the Wilhelmina to the Coast. I also remarked to Mr. Gibson that I thought the safety of the High School girls was in danger."

"Fight Like Dogs."

Pressed by Judge Stanley as to the cause of the friction between herself and the other teachers, Mrs. Compton said that she thought Miss Deyo was sincere in what she had stated but, that one of the first things Richmond told her, was that there was friction all the time between Miss Deyo and the others. Then added Mrs. Compton, "Mrs. Lewis said, 'Yes, they are all nice to one another on the surface, but they fight like dogs all the same'

"I told Mr. Richmond," resumed Mrs. Compton, "that I thought that Mrs. Lewis was the cause of a lot of trouble. Richmond told me that if he reported all he was aware of to the authorities, Miss Deyo would have to resign."

"Was there ever any trouble between you and Miss Allen?" was the next question from Judge Stanley. The reply was: "Miss Allen is a great friend of Mrs. Lewis, and she never was nice to me; our relations were unpleasant. It is not true that I spoke insolently to Mr. Richmond. There was a trap laid for me, but I controlled myself. I think that Miss Allen is under the thumb of Mrs. Lewis; Miss Allen always attached herself to Mrs. Lewis. I make no charges against Miss Allen's character. I think that mean little insinuations have done me harm."

Richmond asked Mrs. Compton if she did not know the meaning of the expression "nothing doing" as alleged to have been used by him, in connection with Mrs. Lewis. "Would it not suggest something improper when used between a man and a woman?" he asked. "It might," replied Mrs. Compton.

With reference to the episode in which a servant girl was mixed up, Mrs. Compton was asked to write what she had to say about the matter on paper and hand it around. This was not done, however, and later on in the evening the whole incident was related.

No Insolence.

With reference to the charge of insolence made by Mrs. Compton, Julia Nathaniel was called as a witness. She said that Mr. Richmond had called to Mrs. Compton to come out of her room. Mrs. Compton had replied: "Not now, Mr. Richmond, I'm busy with my class." Julia insisted that there was nothing insolent about Mrs. Compton's manner.

Edwin Maby, a High School lad, testified on behalf of Mrs. Compton, and he told about the serenading of that lady. He saw nothing insolent in Mrs. Compton's manner.

Maby said that Mrs. Compton did not tell the children to go on strike; indeed, she advised them to go back, according to the boy's statement. In referring to the petition that said that injustice had been done Mrs. Compton in suspending her, Maby said that the pupils saw nothing wrong with her. A Japanese girl gave similar evidence on behalf of Mrs. Compton, and the investigation of the charges against that lady were then ended. The meeting adjourned till eight o'clock that night and then the charges against Richmond were taken up.

Claimed Richmond Drank.

Mrs. Compton, on being asked to tell what she knew about the charges she had made against Richmond, first took up the drunkenness story: "Mr. Richmond is a drunkard," she said, "and he has been found lying on the road by Miss Allen and Miss Sandry. I, at one time, had to take a jug of wine from him. I have stayed in the house playing cribbage with him in order to keep him away from drink. He drank to excess and a Miss Atkinson had to help him home one night. He was what might be called a 'still drunk'—quiet, and generally in bed early at night. He used to make absurd mistakes when playing cards and would make ten and eight equal twenty-two, with a silly laugh.

Half-Dozen Drinks.

Judge Stanley then took a hand and he cross-examined Mrs. Compton at length. After a lot of questions, the fact was elicited that, on one occasion, Mrs. Compton had seen Richmond take a half-dozen drinks of wine during an afternoon. Pinned down to exact facts as regards Richmond's drinking, Mrs. Compton still stuck to her statement that Richmond was a "drunk."

Richmond was drunk at the dinner table, according to Mrs. Compton, and although he did not spill his coffee or do anything like that, his way of talking and noisy manner, showed her that he was drunk.

Conness Should Know.

Mrs. Compton, in speaking about Richmond's alcohol drinking habits, said that the principal was "comparatively sober" during school hours. "A report reached me that the housemaid had been told to watch me closely, as I was suspected of drinking," added Mrs. Compton. "It happened that Mr. Conness had brought a bottle of beer to the house and I think that he and Mrs. Lewis drank it. Conness should be aware of Richmond being drunk at times. Others may know it, too, but there are many things in Hilo that are not known. I never saw Richmond fall down when drunk. He went to bed early after he had been drinking."

Immorality Charges.

That finished up the charge of drunkenness, and then the immorality charges were taken up. Mrs. Compton, upon being warned of the seriousness of the charges, was asked if she wanted to press the case against Miss Sandry. After some hesitation she said that she knew that Richmond and Miss Sandry had traveled over the continent together on trains. Stanley asked if she meant to insinuate anything immoral in the fact that the pair had traveled on the same train and steamer. "Did you not also travel on the same boat as Richmond?" was asked Mrs. Compton. She then declared that she would drop the charges against Miss Sandry.

A Matter of Form.

The charges that Mrs. Lewis and Richmond had had immoral relations was pressed to the limit by Mrs. Compton. She described an alleged scene at the Lewis house that made the newspapermen blush. Mrs. Compton also said Mrs. Lewis used to pose in the "altogether" in her bedroom and that it was possible for Richmond, from his desk, to observe the display.

With reference to the word "pose," Judge Stanley sought enlightenment: "What do you mean by 'pose'?" asked the Judge. "I confess I am in the dark. I've seen Salome and other dancers; was it an exhibition of beautiful form?"

"Why, yes," replied Mrs. Compton. "Mrs. Lewis was always talking of her beautiful form, and she told us that the dressmakers would not believe it was all her own. Other ladies had no chance of talking about their forms when Mrs. Lewis was around—I could not, anyway, as I have none."

"Ah! Allow me to differ with you, Mrs. Compton," interjected Judge Stanley.

With reference to the "Margaret episode," which has been referred to so often during the investigation, Mrs. Compton gave the details and they are not for family reading. Mrs. Compton said that she had told Richmond she would protect the girl, and that if he tried anything of the sort again he would be reported to the school commissioners.

The Rainbow Falls expedition taken by Mrs. Compton and Richmond was also the cause of much curiosity. According to the lady she had gone with Richmond, so as to try and come to some understanding with reference to the school work.

More Kipling.

"On the day that I was to go to Rainbow Falls with Mr. Richmond," said Mrs. Compton, "I agreed to wait at the house till he went down town and bought some cigars. While I was waiting Mr. Conness dropped into the house; he sat down and, I think, started to read something."

One of the commissioners inquired if Conness read some more Kipling, and a big laugh went up from the crowd.

"When Mr. Richmond returned from down town," continued Mrs. Compton, "he saw Mr. Conness and he flew into a terrible rage. 'I never want to see you sitting near my desk again,' he cried out, and then left the house.

Finally Richmond was quited down, according to Mrs. Compton, and the trip to the falls was made. "Mr. Richmond must have thought I was infatuated with him, and he made improper suggestions to me," concluded the lady. Mrs. Compton stated that the Rainbow Falls expedition was made the Sunday before she left Mrs. Lewis' house to go elsewhere.

"According to your own story, Mrs. Compton, you claim that you knew Richmond to be a vicious, immoral man, and yet you did not report the matter to the board till within a few weeks ago," said Judge Stanley.

"If I had known there was a member of the board near Hilo I would have gone to him," replied Mrs. Compton, and then continued, "I know very little about the way things are done in these Islands and I was standing all alone with everybody against me."

When asked if she knew of any more alleged immorality regarding Richmond, Mrs. Compton then mentioned the names of several girls who were either High School students or engaged in the Lewis' house.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Monday, April 24, 1911.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital Paid Up	Val	Bid	Ask
Mercantile				
C. Brewer & Co.	2,000,000	100	430	.....
Sugar				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	31	31¼
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	240	250
Haw Com & Sug Co	2,312,755	100	40¾	41
Haw Sugar Co	2,000,000	20	41	.....
Honomu	750,000	100	125	
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	11½	11¾
Haiku	1,500,000	100	180	190
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co	2,500,000	20		15
Kahuku	1,000,000	20	15	17¼
Kekaha Sugar Co	800,000	100	212½	.....
Koloa	500,000	100	15	
McBryde Sug Co Ltd	3,500,000	20	5⅞	6¼
Oahu Sugar Co	3,600,000	20	29¾	29⅞
Onomea	1,500,000	20	42½	
Olaa Sugar Co Ltd	5,000,000	20	4⅜	4½
Olowalu	150,000	100		.....
Paauhau Sug Plan Co	5,000,000	50	21	.....
Pacific	750,000	100	10	.....
Paia	1,250,000	100	152½	160
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	145	
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	.....	205
Waialua Agri Co	4,500,000	100	112	112½
Wailuku	3,000,000	100	160	.....
Waimanalo	252,000	100	250	.....
Waimea Sugar Mill	125,000	100	125	.....
Miscellaneous				
Inter-Island S N Co	2,250,000	100	125	.....
Haw Electric Co	750,000	100		.....
H R T & L Co Pfd	1,150,000	100	105	.....
H R T & L Co Com			103	.....
Mutual Tel Co	250,000	10	15	
O R & L Co	4,000,000	100	[illegible]	.....
Hilo R R Co Pfd	184,840	20	.....	.....
Hilo R R Co Com	2,800,000	20	.....	.....
Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co Ltd	400,000	20	21½	
Haw Pineapple Co	800,000	20	36½	36¾
‡Tanjong Olok Rub Co	250,000	20	38	41
Pahang Rub Co (Paid up)	184,820	10	21	.....
*Pahang Rub Co (Ass 15 p c Pd)	40,488	.....	.....	.....
Bonds	Amt. Outstanding			
Haw Ter 4 p c (Fire Claims)	285,000	.....	.....	.....
Haw Ter 4 p c (Refunding 1905)	600,000	.....	.....	.....
Haw Ter 4½ p c	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Haw Ter 4½ p c	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Haw Ter 3½ p c	1,044,000	.....	.....	.....
Cal Beet Sug & Refining Co 6 p c	800,000	.....	.....	.....
Hamakua Ditch (upper ditch) 6 s	200,000	.....	102	.....
Haw Irrigation Co 6s	500,000	.....	.....	102
Haw Com & Sugar Co 5 p c	1,240,000	.....		
Hilo R R 6s (Issue of 1901)	1,000,000	.....	97½	99
Hilo R R Co Ref & Extn Con 6s	800,000	.....	90	94¼
Honokaa Sug Co 6 p c	600,000	.....	101½	.....
Hon R T & L Co 6 p c	620,000	.....	.....	.....
Kauai Ry Co 6s	500,000	.....	.....	.....
Kohala Ditch Co 6s	500,000	.....	.....	.....
McBryde Sug Co 6s	2,000,000	.....	93	.....
Mutual Tel 6s	205,000	.....	102	.....
O R & L Co 5 p c	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
‡Oahu Sugar Co 5 p c	900,000	.....	100	.....
Olaa Sug Co 6 p c	2,500,000	.....	.....	89
Pacific Sug Mill Co 6s	500,000	.....	.....	.....
Pioneer Mill Co 6 p c	1,250,000	.....	100½	.....
Waialua Ag Co 5 p c	1,242,500	.....	100	.....

*23.125 on $100 paid. ‡Redeemable at 103 at maturity. §270 shares treas. †5000 shares treasury stock.

Session Sales.

5 Pioneer, 205; 7 H. C. & S. Co., 40; 5 Oahu Sug. Co., 29.875; 5 Pioneer, 204.50.

Between Boards.

105 Ewa, 31.50; 100 Oahu Sug. Co., 29.75; 50 Olaa, 4.375; 12 Pioneer, 205.

Sugar Quotations.

April 24, 1911.

96° test Centrifugals, 3.92c.; 88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 7¾d.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Maria Kauwaina, of Kau, Hawaii Deceased.

On Reading and Filing the Petition and Accounts of J. Palea Kulawainaka, Administrator of the estate of Maria Kauwaina, deceased wherein he asks to be allowed $70.00 and he charges himself with $55.00 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 futher responsibility as such Administrator,

IT IS ORDERED, that Wednesday, the 17th day of May A. D. 1911, at ten o'clock A. M., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room 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.

Dated at Kailua, Hawaii, this 6th day of April, 1911.

By the Court,
JAMES AKO, Clerk.

3533.—April 11, 18, 25, May 2.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD 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 Kealakekua, 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 full, true and correct copy of the original.

JAMES AKO,
[Seal] Clerk.

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 and County of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, died intestate at Wiamea, 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 shoud not be granted.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, April 1, 1911.

By the Court:
PHILIP L. RICE,
Clerk.

HOLMES, STANLEY, & OLSON,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

3531.—April 4, 11, 18, 25.

BALLINGER'S FIRST ASSISTANT RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Frank Pierce, first assistant secretary of the interior under R. A. Ballinger, today resigned. His resignation has been expected since that of his superior was filed.