

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1911.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 8809

## M'MAHON TELLS STORY OF THE SHOOTING

"I Never Fired Those Shots, So Help Me God," He Tells Judge and Jury.

SAYS CEDERLOF SHOT SELF

Case for Defense Closes and the Matter Will Probably Go to Jury Tomorrow.

"Gentlemen of the jury, I never had my hand on the trigger, and I never fired those shots, so help me God," dramatically exclaimed John A. McMahon on the witness stand in his own behalf yesterday afternoon on trial for the alleged murder of Alexander N. Cederlof at Schofield Barracks, September 28.

This statement came as he was standing facing the jury when explaining to them how he and Cederlof tussled for possession of the revolver in front of the latter's house on that memorable night, and as he finished he sank down in his chair, unnerved for a few moments.

The trial yesterday, from the time the defense took the stand at the morning until it had finished presenting its case just before three o'clock in the afternoon, was full of dramatic incidents. But five witnesses were called by Attorney Andrews, representing McMahon—Sergeant Ferris, a troop Fifth Cavalry; Mrs. Murphy, stenographer; Lieutenant Holler, Second Infantry; Mrs. McMahon, and the prisoner himself.

Stories told by both the prisoner and his wife appeared to be straightforward accounts of the happenings of the evening, and under rigid cross-examination by District Attorney Breckons neither of the stories was changed in the slightest detail. Testimony by Sergeant Ferris and Lieutenant Holler materially helped the case of the defense, and today the government will begin with its rebuttal.

When the defense rested in the afternoon yesterday Attorney Andrews said that he would leave the instruction of the jury from the court, so it is probable that the case will be finished, as far as testimony is concerned, today and will go to the jury tomorrow, according to the present plans, the jurists stating that they are willing to sit on Saturday.

**Morning Session.**  
When court opened in the morning, District Attorney Breckons stated that the government rested its case, and Attorney Andrews took the floor and made a motion to the effect that the indictment against his client be dismissed on the ground there had been no evidence of the alleged homicide being committed by McMahon and that the jurisdiction in the case had not been proved, which motion was denied by the court. He then made a second motion (Continued on Page Eight.)

## NEW COLONEL TO COMMAND SECOND FOOT

According to coast papers of November 25, Colonel John H. Rogers, now at Vancouver Barracks, has been detailed to command the Second Infantry, stationed at Lihou and at Fort Shafter, headquarters, band and two battalions being located at Lihou.

Colonel Mansfield has been in command of the Second Infantry for several years, and according to the present dispatch, which is from Washington, he is to be relieved, possibly for promotion and retirement.

## FIRST RED CROSS SUBSCRIPTION IS ENTERED UPON THE ADVERTISER LIST

The first subscription to reach The Advertiser for the Chinese Red Cross fund was handed in yesterday afternoon, in the form of a check for two hundred and fifty dollars.

The generous donors do not wish to be publicly known, as the Advertiser list for the Red Cross stands, therefore:

Friends..... \$150.00  
Committee..... \$100.00

The first subscription of notice was coming in the Chinese Indian who was conveying through Chinatown for

## AGREE NOW ON WHARF PLANS

Harbor Board Adopts Railroad Plan—Longer Wharf With Sheds, Later On.

The board of harbor commissioners at their meeting held yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, definitely decided upon the location of the much-fought-over Hilo wharf, and defined the length and width and class of wharf that shall be built. The committee of the whole discussed all phases of the question thoroughly and passed several resolutions which cleared the atmosphere, and now bring the entire matter down to the form of agreement that shall be entered into between the Territory and the Hilo Railroad Company. The agreement is necessary because of the proviso of the last legislature that such must be made before the harbor commission can call for tenders for wharf construction.

After the commissioners and representatives of various interests had discussed the question of location, soundings, borings, railway terminals and necessity for an early commencement of work on the proposed structure, the commissioners unanimously passed upon the several matters in separate resolutions. They then adjourned to meet when the report of the committee of the whole is in typewritten form so that Chairman McCarthy, of the committee of the whole, may report to the board.

Meanwhile, the board of trade of Hilo is to meet and discuss a proposed form of agreement and during the same interval the commissioners will also discuss an agreement. By the time the Hilo people are ready to present their proposed agreement, it is possible that the commissioners will have reached a point where the frictional point between the Hiloites and the Hilo Railroad Company may be smoothed down and a working basis of agreement reached.

**Important Meeting.**  
At yesterday's important meeting, for it was important in that the delays resulting from several weeks of heated discussion were brought to a close and a concrete consensus of opinion arrived at, the Hilo Railroad Company was represented by L. A. Thurston, B. F. Dillingham, H. F. Dillingham and R. W. Miller; the Inter-Island Steamship Company, by Vice President McLean, and the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company by P. C. Morse. All had more or less to say, particularly with reference to the expert statements of W. E. Rowell, the engineer who made the soundings and borings and planned the Hilo Railroad Company's wharf, and whose statements brought the commissioners and interests closer together than ever.

**Rail Plan Adopted.**  
First of all, the commissioners, toward the conclusion of the session, passed a motion to recommend to the board that the wharf be built in a northerly and southerly direction, on account of the ease for railroad approach and because of less piling and dredging to be done.

Another motion was passed to the effect that the wharf be made with a cinder fill near the approach, and that the wharf be not less than 200 feet wide and 1400 feet long, with accommodations for two ocean-going steamers, and one Inter-Island steamer, the latter having a maximum length between perpendiculars of 250 feet.

Finally the board passed a motion to immediately proceed with the designing of a wharf 200 by 1400 feet, the question of the wharf sheds, warehouses, railroad tracks and appliances for conveying sugar, being left for future planning, and the superintendent of public works being authorized to send an engineer to Hilo at once to make further soundings and borings, and to verify other soundings and borings made by the Hilo Railroad Company's engineer, and finally prepare a sketch of the proposed wharf so that the public works department may immediately proceed to design it.

**Inter-Island Plan Impossible.**  
When Mr. Rowell was asked concerning his views on the best location for a wharf, he said he believed the original plan he prepared for the Hilo Railroad Company was best of all, but that (Continued on Page Eight.)

## FAINT CLEWS IN CULMAN ROBBERY

Some of Plunder There at Daylight—Heel Prints as Evidence.

"The watches were in the Culman window after five o'clock this morning," said Captain Bowers last night, referring to plunder taken by a burglar, or burglars, from the Culman jewelry store, at Fort and Hotel streets.

This means that the burglary that was committed was done after daylight yesterday morning, or that the man or men who did the job were hiding in the store at the time when Bowers was looking in the window, waiting till he left before finishing the work and making their exit.

About \$1400 worth of jewelry was taken. Entrance appears to have been effected by breaking a window on the Hotel street side, where there is a very poor catch lock, which might easily have been reached after the window was broken. Once the breaking was accomplished without attracting attention the rest of the program was easy.

"It is the work of some new arrival," said Chief of Detectives McDuffie. "None of our own operators are up to a job like that. The window was broken by throwing a beer bottle through it. The bottle was thrown with such force that it carried glass with it half way across the store. One quick, sharp noise, and the way was clear."

**Saw Men With Bottles.**

McDuffie was on the corner himself at about two o'clock in the morning, and saw several sailors, some of them with beer bottles in their hands. In fact, the corner seems to have been unusually well inspected during the night, for Bowers passed along at about half-past three and one of his men was also there during the night and, as already stated, Bowers was at the place again at daylight. He says he didn't notice anything wrong with the window, but cannot say that it was unbroken. "I have given Mr. Culman warning about a dozen times about the unsafeness of that catch lock," said Bowers. "It is poor that it has frequently been blown open by the wind, and I have repeatedly shut it. I doubt whether I should have bothered if I had seen it broken."

**The Only Claw.**  
McDuffie set the machinery of his department at work early yesterday to search for the stolen goods and those guilty of the crime. It is thought that several were in the job, but apparently only one man entered the store. The only trace he left was the imprint of his rubber heeled shoes, on the window sill.

At one time during the evening half a dozen men were seen standing in front of the window that was broken. If they were all in the job, it might have been easy for one of them, after the window was broken and the catch released, to enter and gather jewelry while the others crowded about the door in front, making merry while he gathered the loot.

There was a heavy rainstorm at about half-past three, and this afforded a fine opportunity for breaking the window, as the rain made noise enough so that the noise of breaking glass could not have been heard very far.

**Another Store Burglarized.**

John Effinger's store in the Young Hotel was burglarized twice within the past week. Entrance was made through a transom in the rear of the store, and on Thursday of last week about \$100 worth of jewelry, curios, etc., was taken. On Tuesday of this week the job was repeated, with twice the amount of booty. There are no clues in these cases.

## POLICE FORCE SHRINKING AS THE CITY GROWS LARGER—SIX PATROLMEN A SHIFT

"I very strongly agree with The Advertiser as to the need of a larger police force," said Sheriff Jarrett yesterday. "The local police force has decreased about as fast as the size of the town has increased. I haven't the exact figures here, but I am told that when Brown was sheriff under the territorial government he had about fifty officers, and the same number when he was county sheriff. We have eight mounted officers, eight in the detective force, and eighteen foot policemen.

"The detective force is far too small. The eight men in McDuffie's department have to work almost day and night half the time. One reason why eight men is really such a small force is that it is necessary to have a Chinaman, a Japanese, Hawaiian, Porto Rican, Filipino and Korean. The force should be doubled.

"The eight mounted patrolmen we have are all on night duty, so that some is the best time to see them. Honolulu extends from Manoa to Kaimuki and Waikiki. There are only six feet police to cover the central part of the city, and the various outlying districts, where it is necessary to make men. The eight men patrolmen have six to seven squads, working in the same beats and covering the same territory. It is evident that in case of emergency we have nothing to fall back upon, and that every officer on patrol has to cover far too much territory. I have asked for more men, but cannot get them from the supervisors. It is certainly a strange proposition to cut the police force down as fast as the city grows."

## REBEL LEADERS TO ACCEPT CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY



GENERAL LI YUEN HENG. Commander of the revolutionary army, who now favors a constitutional monarchy.

## COURT MARTIAL EXTRAORDINARY

Army Officer May Face Charges on Arrival at Honolulu—Judge Advocate Takes Action.

According to a letter received yesterday in Honolulu from a prominent American publishing house, a certain officer of the army, lately ordered to Honolulu and now at the Presidio, San Francisco, awaiting transportation, will face a court martial here on charges of an unusual character.

It appears that a New York magazine writer—a correspondent of the Times during the Spanish-American war—was the author of a novel, the manuscript of which the army officer bought with the intention of publishing under his own name. The work, a pretentious romance of some four hundred pages, is now in stereotype form and ready for the press, but the publishers, a leading book concern of Boston, refuse to go ahead with the work until an adjustment of affairs is made.

The adjutant general of the army, upon endorsement by Judge Advocate General Crowder, communicated with the Boston publishing firm requesting it not to issue the book under the supposed author's name until the department was satisfied that "the said officer did write the work or had at least paid for it." The publishers have replied that they would gladly pay \$3000 for

the story, although the officer who submitted it said he wanted neither a lump sum for it nor royalties.

It is averred that the army officer neither paid the writer what he originally agreed to, nor has been willing to allow him to enter into a contract with the publishers. It is stated that the officer's landing in Honolulu will be coincident with the filing of charges.

## MAKE MALIHINI TREE FOR THE MALIHINIS

Suggestion Has Been Offered That Newcomers in Quarantine Be Remembered.

Arrangements are now under way through which it is expected that the Malihini Christmas Tree this year will be taken hold of by one of the leading women's organizations of the city, the full details to be announced within the next few days.

It has been recognized by those who have undertaken this work before that plenty of time remains to make the affair this year as big as ever, if not bigger. The year has been a prosperous one and the Christmas spirit is already very much in evidence. Already offers of contribution and help have reached The Advertiser office, and the subscription list will fill up rapidly as soon as it is opened.

It has been suggested that this year the Malihini Christmas Tree committee devote the greater part, if not all, of its efforts to giving a real malihini tree, making for this once the malihinis the object of the receiving, instead of merely of the giving.

On Quarantine Island there are seven hundred malihinis, landed on this foreign shore thousands of miles from home. They will be in close quarantine at Christmas and Christmas joys will be very far away from them unless the people of Honolulu make Christmas Day something that they will remember.

This idea has met with much favor. Not only would it bring joy to hundreds of little malihini children, in a strange land, but it would convey to the parents the aloha of their new home and be an evidence of the fact that Hawaii is a good place to come to, with good people here to extend a welcoming hand.

## QUESTION OF REASONABLENESS OF THE BANANA REGULATION TO BE ARGUED

The banana test case was taken up by Circuit Judge Cooper yesterday afternoon, with Deputy Attorney General E. W. Bolton and Attorney E. C. Feltz appearing for the prosecution and defense respectively. The case is against George Luce, charged with having banana plants on his premises in violation of the recent ban on health regulation.

A new legal point was argued by Feltz, involving a health officer's general test of the purity of the land of health, and the originally proposed. He said that the question might come up as to whether the board's regulation is in conflict with the police power of the city and county, and he would like to have that point settled, so that the way might be clear to try the case and get a ruling from Judge Cooper as to whether the regulation is reasonable. It was agreed to take the evidence, with an understanding that Feltz might later put in a demurrer or plea which would go direct to the supreme court, settling the question of the board's authority. Proof was duly given of the fact that Luce has banana plants, and the necessary documents for the appeal will be filed tomorrow. When the ruling is given, the case will come back to Judge Cooper for trial involving a decision as to the reasonableness of the regulation.

## General Li Agrees With Yuan Shih-Kai for Peace

Armistice Continued for Two Weeks, Pending Settlement

WUCHANG, China, December 8.—All indications now point to the ending of the rebellion in the northern and middle provinces, as General Li Yuen Heng, commander of the revolutionary army, and other leaders of the rebels, yesterday decided to accept a constitutional monarchy form of government under the leadership of Premier Yuan Shih-Kai, or some other satisfactory ruler.

It is announced that this decision has been reached by the leaders to avoid further bloodshed and the possible disruption of the country, as well as the danger of intervention by the foreign powers should complications follow further warfare.

**Can Out Of Their Queues.**  
PEKING, December 8.—An edict was issued yesterday under the auspices of the Premier sanctioning the cutting off of queues by all who desire to do so.

The armistice between the Imperialists and the revolutionists has been continued until December 21, pending negotiations for a permanent peace.

In a number of the rebellious provinces tribute to the throne has again been commenced, which is considered an encouraging sign that peace is in sight.

**Still for Republic.**  
SHANGHAI, December 8.—The five southern provinces have issued a statement reiterating the demand for the abdication of the emperor and the establishment of a republican form of government.

**Foreign Loan Falls.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—According to reports here, the attempt of General Yuan Shih-Kai, the Chinese leader, to secure a foreign loan for the imperial government, has failed.

## ORGANIZED LABOR NOW DENOUNCES THE M'NAMARAS

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The McNamara ways and means committee of the American Federation of Labor issued a statement yesterday in which the McNamaras, until their confession the heroes of the labor unions, are branded as recreant to the good name and high ideals of organized labor.

The statement also expresses the satisfaction of organized labor that the infamously organized labor that the culprits have been commensurately punished for their crimes, and condemns the McNamaras for their inhumanity.

It declares that organized labor should not be held legally or morally responsible for the crimes of individuals.

**Probing Dynamite Plot.**  
LOS ANGELES, December 7.—The federal grand jury is investigating what is declared to be a countrywide dynamiting conspiracy.

Ortie A. McManigal, whose confessions aided in bringing the McNamaras to justice, went before the grand jury today and testified to details of the dynamiting plot. The McNamaras declare they will not testify before the jury.

## SOCIALISTS WILL TRY TO CAPTURE CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, December 8.—Following the municipal election here in which Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate, was beaten for mayor by George Alexander, the Socialist central committee has announced that it will proceed to conduct a statewide campaign of propaganda, especially among the women.

**UNION'S BOOKS SEIZED AND AGENT SUMMONED**  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, December 8.—The local federal authorities have seized the books of the ironworkers' union and have summoned the business agent of the organization to appear before the federal grand jury.

**KING AND QUEEN WELCOMED**  
DELI, December 7.—Their Majesty, the Emperor and Empress of India were received here with a great demonstration.

# FLAGSHIP TO GO INTO PEARL HARBOR

By Proxy, Delegate Will Entertain Admiral and Officers at Luau at Peninsula.

## THE PLAN NOT DEFINITE YET

Maryland Sailed for Hilo Last Night—Fleet Will Be in Port for Christmas.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) The first trip through the Pearl Harbor channel by a modern warship will probably be made within the next ten days by the United States armored cruiser California, with Rear-Admiral Chauncey Thomas, U. S. N., commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, and Captain Harlow, commanding, upon the bridge.

While no official action has yet been taken by the admiral, he is aware that plans are being made to give a luau at the Peninsula on behalf of Prince Kalaniano'le, Delegate to Congress, in honor of Admiral Thomas, Admiral Southerland, Admiral Cowles, and high officers of the fleet as well as officials of the local and federal governments, whenever Admiral Thomas decides that the cruiser shall make the trip and thus informally declare that Pearl Harbor is open to the navigation of the warships of the American Navy.

It was stated aboard the cruiser California last night that such a plan has been tentatively advanced for the consideration of the admiral, but no action has been taken. Admiral Thomas is anxious to be the first fleet commander to make the trip, and is more than anxious, in the absence of a war vessel named Hawaii, to give that honor to the California, the ship named for the State which is Hawaii's best friend and closest neighbor.

Admiral Thomas has the deciding vote in favor of such a cruise. He does not require orders from the navy department. He is the commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet and has been sent to Hawaiian waters to go where he chooses in them after arriving here. The cruise around Oahu Island last Saturday and Sunday was a cruise planned only after the arrival of the fleet. The admiral, of course, is responsible for the safety of the vessels, and if he takes undue chances, the responsibility rests upon his shoulders.

All Here for Christmas. On December 23 the entire fleet will be back in or off Honolulu harbor and on that day the Pearl Harbor channel and the harbor are to be completed by the Hawaiian Dredging Company, their contract ending on that date. The entire channel, which has been closely inspected by the federal inspectors, is believed to be entirely clear and no obstructions are in the pathway of any ship. The waterway is ready for navigation now and if Admiral Thomas decided to go up the channel tomorrow, it would be just as navigable as on or after December 23, 1911.

John F. Colburn, representing Prince Kalaniano'le; Captain Marix of the marine barracks, and others are interested in the coming luau, which largely depends, however, upon whether the admiral will decide to bring his cruiser into the east lock of the harbor opposite the drydock.

That the honor of receiving the commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet and his officers after negotiating the passage of the Pearl Harbor channel will go to Prince Kalaniano'le, even though by proxy, will be pleasant news to the Delegate's friends. The Delegate has aided largely in securing the many appropriations for the development of army and navy works in Hawaii, and he should have a share in the occasion of the entrance of the first modern warship to Pearl Harbor waters.

Maryland Off to Hilo. At midnight last night the cruiser Maryland, Captain Elliott, weighed anchor from port and departed for Hilo, where the vessel will spend about five days. Captain Elliott will evolve a scheme for transporting the 800 blue-jackets and officers to the Volcano of Kilauea and will be given an extra day in which to experiment.

It is expected that about three or four days will be occupied in getting the men of the Maryland up and back, about two hundred to go up at a time. Superintendent Filler of the Hilo Railroad, who was in town yesterday, stated that if there was a very heavy load two engines would be used. The auto and stage service of all Hawaii may be necessary to transport the men from Glenwood to the crater.

It was stated aboard the California last night that just as soon as the last detachment of men returned to Hilo to go aboard the Maryland, another cruiser would be in Hilo harbor and the next train up the mountain would take the first detachment from that vessel. Admiral Thomas has so arranged the itinerary of the cruisers that all will be back here by December 23, so that the officers and men may spend Christmas Day in Honolulu.

The blue-jackets from the cruisers at the wharves went out for street drill yesterday morning. Major Hill is looking for a site for a camp for the marines of the fleet. The major expects to go into camp for about two weeks.

An island has suddenly risen from the sea between Trinidad and the Venusuelan coast.

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# CLUBS AND ROCKS USE IN MIX-UP

Marines and Hoodlums Clash and Police Are Mauled When They Interfere.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The clash between the town gangs and the soldiers and marines from the posts around the city came sooner than the police authorities expected when between fifty and sixty marines and the Kakaako gang engaged in a running fight about Palace Square last night. Numbers of both the gang and the marines were injured by stones and clubs but only one marine seriously. Three police officers who attempted to stop the fight received injuries.

The marines are quoted to have threatened to kill a certain leader of the Kakaako gang, who is now in jail, suspected of being the leader in the fight Monday night that ended with a marine getting his head cut open with a rock. From what the police can learn, the fight last night was started by the hoodlums in a cowardly attack on several marines, which placed another of them in the hospital.

Chief McDuffie arrested Alex. Robinson, John Robinson, George Watahloa and Willie Keala at midnight last night and is holding them for investigation. The chief is confident that he has the four "bad eggs" of the crowd, who have directed all the assaults on marines and soldiers in that neighborhood. Several of the mounted police have reported seeing some marines lying in wait for Alex Robinson, while members of the gang and eyewitnesses have informed the police that Robinson led the attack Monday night.

About eight o'clock Motorcycle Officer Chilton notified the police station that a riot was going on in Palace Square. Sergeant of Detectives Kellett and Detectives Oleson, Apana and Woo were sent out at once to the scene in an automobile and found the fight going on under the big banyans back of the judiciary building. They climbed out and ran towards the crowd flashing their lights.

Just what was going on was hard to determine as things were too mixed up and it was too dark to see. The "townies," more used to the police, were the first to see them coming and apparently started to run away, if they were not running before. As the police hit the center of things scented forms went shooting off into the dark with uniformed men hot after them.

The four officers were all tackled in turn by the marines and threatened. All were in plain clothes and at first were mistaken for more members of the gang. Woo and Oleson were hustled but the marines finally passed on without striking them. Kellett was also tackled but managed to calm off some of them until seven or eight surrounded him, breathless and very mad. All were armed with iron bars or stones.

He started to question them as to where the hoodlums were and how the fight had started, but had not got far when some one from the rear landed him a hard blow on the side of the head with a club. The next moment two or three had jumped him and were beating him with their fists, but finally the cooler members of the party pulled his assailants off, explaining that he was a police officer. Blood was coming from his ear and later the side of his face swelled up, forcing him to go to the hospital for treatment, but the injury was more painful than serious.

Just as Kellett was being assaulted, Mounted Officer Gomes rode up post-haste from the Kakaako beat and into the middle of the crowd, attempting to help the sergeant, but almost on his appearance was struck in the head from behind by a stone and knocked from his horse, which commenced to trample him in its excitement. Kellett, released from some of his assailants, pulled the horse away and Gomes got up. He also had to go to the hospital later.

Special Officer Apana tackled several of the marines and was in turn beaten up, suffering a bad cut in the face. The more he got hit the madder he got and the madder he got the worse they hit him without paying attention to his badge which he showed.

After Kellett had got from under his pile of assailants and things calmed down, he shook hands, acknowledged that it was a mistake and was told how the fight started. The marines accused the police of shining their electric lights to give warning to the town boys so that they could get away, an accusation which was in no way true as the four officers went in particularly after the town gang and not after the marines.

Started by Hoodlums. The cooler among the marines acted decently towards the police after the fight was over and deprecated the mistake, which it undoubtedly was in Kellett's case. The assault on Apana after he proved his rank was not excusable and the attack on Gomes, who could not be mistaken, as he was in uniform, was absolutely inexcusable.

Gang Began It. Several of the marines explained to a reporter how the fight started, even as they were in the middle of the scrap. Their statements were afterwards corroborated fully by F. W. Bogert, of 234 King street, and others, who voluntarily presented themselves to Major Neville and described the first fight much as the marines described it themselves.

"Three of our boys were going down by Queen and Richards, one said, 'when a lot of the town gang, this Kakaako gang here, I guess, rose up out of ambush behind a fence and began to shoot stones into them. One of the boys was hit in the back of the head with a black jack and knocked out. This was a dirty thing to do, wasn't it? Do you think we're going to stand for that?'

"Let me tell you, we're not going to stand for this sort of thing any more. Our boys can't go through this town alone without getting assaulted and half killed. We're sick of it and we're going to clean the town out if we have to go to jail and do thirty on bread and water. This bunch of dirty state let me tell you, and we've got twenty-five hundred men in the fleet here that are going to help us get even with this town. This is my third hit

# PRESIDENT PERSONALLY ANNOUNCES THAT FREAR WILL BE REAPPOINTED

Within the past three weeks, it is learned, President Taft personally secured a gentleman now in Honolulu that the next Governor of Hawaii would be Walter F. Frear. The President was discussing Hawaii in general when the question of the governorship came up. The words of the President were clear and to the point that he would reappoint Governor Frear.

Kuhio's Candidates. According to a well founded report, Kuhio has at least three other candidates besides L. Tenney Peck, whose names he may urge at Washington for the governorship. Senator Fairchild was one in the first place, but cannot take the office, it is stated, owing to his election as senator.

The other names mentioned are those of Chief Justice A. G. M. Robertson, Francis Gay, and A. W. Carter, the latter having been reported some time ago as Kuhio's choice. Francis Gay is on Kaula.

# JAPANESE MOUTH-ARTIST WORKING HIS CREDULOUS COUNTRYMEN FOR EASY MONEY

G. Shimada, who is among the Japanese of Hawaii what "Soap Box" Barron is among the haoles, is putting up a job on his countrymen along new lines. Shimada has the gift of gab cultivated down to a fine point, although he has not the education to put any particular sense into his flow of language. For a good many months he traveled the Territory lecturing in the various camps, taking up a collection as pay. Lately he blossomed out as an author, publishing a book called "The American-Japanese War," an account of a supposed breaking out of hostilities, during the course of which there was blooded by the ton. Naturally the Yankees were soundly trounced, Japan captured Hawaii and California, the Japanese laborers moved into the plantation managers' houses and everything was lovely. The book had a large sale and some Japanese took it so literally that for a time there was

alarm among them over the pending war. Now Shimada has a new scheme, something which has impressed a few credulous local Japanese and is the subject of many a laugh among those of average common sense. The orator has launched himself as a candidate for the Japanese diet to represent Hawaii. He stands about as much chance of ever getting within sound of the diet as the rich man has of scraping through the needle's eye, but his game is good enough to have raised him a thousand dollars among the Japanese of Hawaii, Maui and Honolulu.

His spiel is that he is going to Tokio to induce the Japanese government to take off the restrictions placed against Japanese laborers coming to Hawaii. The Japanese press is paying absolutely no attention to the man and to his collecting campaign, except by way of passing jest. It may be, however, that publicity will break up his graft. There may be nothing illegal in his campaign for funds, but it will stand investigation.

In the marine corps and I've been at Frisco, the Philippines and here and everywhere else and we've never been treated so dirty as we have in this town."

Marines Stop Fight. Chief McDuffie called up the marine barracks, told them of the assault on the police officers and asked that some of their own officers attempt to quiet the men. Major Neville was not in at the time but was met by Chief McDuffie when the latter himself went down to the marine barracks upon repeated reports that the men were holding up pedestrians on King street.

Major Neville ordered out three patrols of ten men each who shortly rounded up the unruly ones and brought them in. All liberty at the marine camp will be stopped for the next four or five days, says Major Neville and an investigation will be carried on this morning by the commanding officer himself. He assures the police that there is no bad blood between his men and the police officers, but in spite of this assurance there is a little hard feeling exhibited towards the police by the men themselves, but nothing like the bitter hostility which the men hold towards the town gangs.

Hold Up Pedestrians. After the fight between the hoodlums and the marines and the scrap with the police, the marines marched up King street in a body stopping every one they met and questioning him. The first of these, they asserted, looked too much like gentlemen, being neatly dressed, and so opened ranks and let them pass. Needless to say they met none of the men they were after.

Officer Chilton adds some testimony to the story of the marines which is also in their favor. He states that when he was standing in Palace Square he saw a small group of marines go by and saw them suddenly pelted with stones by a gang of hoodlums who rushed out of the dark corners in front of the judiciary building. The marines, outnumbered, were driven back, but some of their friends rushed to their assistance and they quickly turned the tables on their assailants.

"They got even, all right," said Chief McDuffie, "but they got even with my men instead of the men they were after."

# ADULTERATED GRAIN BEING EXAMINED

Four thousand bags of barley, recently received here from San Francisco, are being investigated by Food Commissioner E. B. Blanchard, and the indications are that the stuff will be seized on account of adulterations, though the commissioner says he has not yet finally determined what to do.

The so-called barley appears to contain considerable wheat," said Blanchard, "and wheat is worth about ten dollars a ton less than barley. Hence, if it is not what it is purported to be, there is a violation of the federal law. This 'barley' also seems to have some oat shuck.

"If we take action here we shall also probably ask the authorities in San Francisco to take the matter up there. The shipment came from San Francisco. If it is not what it is purported to be, the federal authorities in San Francisco will be given the necessary notice and those responsible for the adulteration will be gone after."

WABASH REORGANIZED. NEW YORK, December 5.—The Wabash railroad has been reorganized.

# DIDN'T CONSULT ROBERTSON.

"It's the first I heard of it," said the chief justice last night, when told that his name was stated to be one Kuhio was likely to urge. Cupid didn't mention the matter to me before he went away."

Holstein's Proxy. The report that Col. Sam Parker has the proxy of H. L. Holstein, as Republican national committeeman, is denied, and just what Holstein has done in the matter cannot be ascertained. Parker is not eligible to hold a proxy on the national committee, owing to a rule which provides that proxies may be held only by members of the committee and persons who were delegates in the last national convention of the party.

# TRAIN TO HAKALAU.

A wireless was received by officers of the Hilo Railroad yesterday from Hilo stating that the road had reached Hakalau yesterday morning, a worktrain having arrived there over the rails of the extension, and that the work would now be resumed back over the line ballasting. A regular schedule into Hakalau may be in effect by Saturday.

It is also stated that about half the work into Lanipohohoe has been done and that the road is expected to reach this point by July 1. The extension to Panulo thirty-two miles from Hilo is expected to be completed by February or March, 1913.

# SUGAR IS TERMED FOE TO LAZINESS

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, November 19.—If one would be good looking and at the same time well nourished, he has but to follow the rules laid down by Dr. Alpheus G. Woodman, assistant professor of food analysis at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and eat sugar.

"It is the food of civilization," says Dr. Woodman, thus upholding the opinion vouchsafed recently by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the government's chemistry bureau. "Persons who have enough sugar in their food," he continued, "are better nourished and better looking as well as more energetic than those who neglect carbohydrates in their dietary. Carbohydrates as contained in sugars are very quickly assimilated and thus as much energy is not expended in the process of digestion as in other foods. For example, in the selection of a stimulant to give an athlete just before he enters a race, there is nothing better than a few lumps of sugar."

"Sugar is the best and cheapest form of energy," Dr. Woodman concludes, "so it may not be surprising that its use has increased with the ascent of peoples from savagery into civilization. Probably a lack of knowledge as to how sugar may be procured has handicapped the savage in adding more of this food to his diet."

# GERMAN CAPTAIN IS CHARGED AS A SPY

POETSMOUTH, England, December 6.—H. Grose, a captain in the German merchant marine, was arrested here yesterday, charged with being a spy.

# TRIPOLI NOW IN HANDS OF ITALY

ROME, December 6.—Tripoli is now in the undisputed possession of the Italians, the Turks and Arabs having either surrendered or withdrawn.

# SAYS HAWAIIAN CANE WILL STARVE BEET INDUSTRY TO DEATH

WASHINGTON, December 6.—That the admission of Hawaiian sugar to the mainland markets free of duty was a gratuity to the sugar planters of Hawaii not deserved was one of the statements made yesterday before the special house committee investigating the Sugar Trust by W. F. Willett, of Willett & Gray, the well-known sugar brokers and experts. Mr. Willett denounced the political arrangements that gave Hawaiian sugar men the duty-free entrance to the American market and declared that Hawaiian competition would starve the mainland beet sugar industry to death.

In the early part of his examination, Mr. Willett stated that the recent and present high prices for sugar were the result of a shortage all over the world and also to speculation, the price having been forced up by competition among buyers looking for profits. He predicted that the price would soon go down half a cent a pound.

Do you know that of the minor ailments which are by far the most dangerous? It is not the cold itself that you need to fear, but the serious diseases that it often leads to. Most of these are known as germ diseases. Pancreas and consumptions are among them. Why not take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure your cold while you can? For sale all dealers—Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

# BIG BOND DEAL IS NEGOTIATED

Over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars Involved—The Hilo Railroad to Nakaiaiu.

One of the largest bond deals put through in some time was the sale of several hundred thousand dollars of Hilo Railroad, first mortgage, construction and extension, 6 per cent bonds, the sale of which was much discussed about the street yesterday.

This block was taken up by a syndicate of which the Waterhouse Trust Company and Halstead Company were members. The bonds were sold by the Hilo Railroad Company and the deal completes the financing of the road to Panulo.

Nothing definite could be ascertained yesterday, regarding the sale. R. W. Shingle, president of the Waterhouse Trust, stated, in answer to a question, that the amount involved was \$750,000, and that what bonds had been placed by the syndicate were sold to local investors. Beyond that he would not discuss the matter.

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# CONGRESS RECEIVES PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The President's message was read in congress yesterday.

The full text of this message will reach the city on the Persia this morning. The Associated Press, believing that The Advertiser would have the advance copy yesterday, which would have been the case if the Persia had arrived as expected, did not cable any of the substance of the message. It is understood, however, that the President intended to deal only with general conditions, leaving the important matters of legislation to be treated in special messages.

# INTERIOR DEPARTMENT GETS A ROASTING

CHICAGO, December 6.—Speakers at the National Irrigation Congress here yesterday accused the department of the interior of extravagant misdirection of funds in carrying out the various irrigation projects in the West and declared that the plan of government irrigation systems was retarding rather than helping.

# MAC GETS A YEAR.

SAN DIEGO, December 6.—McDavid was yesterday sentenced to one year in jail, the maximum punishment for his offense.

# APPEALS TO BRITAIN AND WARNS RUSSIA

TEHERAN, Persia, December 6.—The Persian government has asked Great Britain to act as an intermediary in the dispute between this country and Russia and has also delivered an ultimatum to Russia, forbidding the further advance of Russian troops and announcing that any advance now will be regarded as an act of war.

# DEMOCRATS HAVE A PROGRAM THEMSELVES

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The house Democrats today began preparations for revision of the cotton and woolen schedules of the tariff, without waiting for the report of the tariff board.

# STRENGTHEN THE LAW; SAYS THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, December 5.—President Taft has prepared a special message for congress on the trust question, opposing the repeal of the Sherman antitrust law, but suggesting that supplemental legislation be enacted.

# A REPUBLIC OR NOTHING FOR REBELS

Chinese Revolutionists Refuse to Listen to Any Offer of Reform Terms.

## ARE WINNING ALL THE WAY

Imperialists About Ready to Give Up the Struggle and Let the Throne Fall.

PEKING, December 6.—The revolutionists are daily becoming more and more confident of final and complete success and have refused all offer of terms of reform from the throne. They announce that they will now be satisfied with nothing short of a republican form of government along the lines outlined by their leaders early in the revolution.

## Imperialists Ready to Quit.

SHANGHAI, December 5.—The complete collapse of the imperial government is imminent and the rebels are winning everywhere.

# SOCIALIST EASILY BEATEN BY GOOD GOVERNMENT MAYOR

LOS ANGELES, December 6.—Mayor Alexander was reelected yesterday over his Socialist opponent by a majority of between fifty and sixty thousand.

The election passed off quietly and none of the expected rioting took place. The question of prohibition for the city and county, which had been submitted to the voters, was decided against the advocates of a dry city.

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# NAVY MUST BE VERY STRONG

President Taft Emphatic Over Necessity for Fortifying This Island.

## STOPPING PLACE FOR FOES

Part of Strengthening Work Will Be the Reappointment of Governor Frear.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HON. FRANCISCO, November 29.—Hon. William F. Fenton, of Portland, who is in this city in connection with Southern Pacific matters, spoke at length today with an Advertiser representative regarding Hawaiian affairs and declared that the Hon. Walter Frear, present governor of the Territory, would undoubtedly be reappointed by President Taft.

"I have no direct interest in the Islands," said Mr. Fenton, "but friends of mine have gone there recently and in a talk with Mr. Taft during his recent tour the subject of Hawaii came up. The President spoke of the tremendous importance of the Islands to the United States and said that the proper administration of affairs there was of vital concern to the Nation. I did not happen to recall just who was Governor of the Territory and asked the President. He replied: 'Governor Frear—a good man.'"

## Kuhio Was Delayed.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24.—Delegate Kalaninʻiʻhohe has not yet arrived with his promised fight on the renomination of Governor Walter F. Frear. Notice has been given at the postoffice to hold his mail and it is supposed here that he is somewhere on the Pacific Coast.

The interior department is wasting no worry over the delay. The President is very much occupied with other things just now, but the renomination of Governor Frear will apparently be reached in due season.

# WOULD PREVENT ANY RAILWAY USING CANAL

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The Roberts Bill was introduced in congress yesterday and although by a Republican it is expected that the bill will pass. Its main point is a clause to prevent any railroad from owning or operating any vessel in the canal trade. This would mean shutting out the railroads from the use of the Panama Canal or other canals as the Delaware and Baritan.

# TWENTY MOROS ARE KILLED IN BATTLE

MANILA, December 7.—The Moros have again taken the warpath near Jolo, and in a fight yesterday with United States troops twenty of the Moros were killed. Additional troops have been sent to the scene.

The special cause of the unrest in the archipelago among the Moros is their refusal to submit to an order for their disarmament, an order made necessary by their continual aggressiveness.

# NAVY WILL ABANDON THE TURBINE BOILER

WASHINGTON, December 7.—It was finally announced yesterday by the navy department that it had been determined to abandon the turbine type of boilers for battleships.

The department will substitute reciprocating boilers on the basis that the latter are at least thirty per cent less expensive to operate.

## PACKERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

CHICAGO, December 6.—The trial of the ten beef packers, charged in the federal court with violating the Sherman anti-trust law, began today, the attorneys for the defense having failed to secure a writ of habeas corpus or a stay of proceedings. A plea of not guilty was entered for all ten.

# GETTING DOWN TO BRASS TACKS

Planters' Association Acts Upon Conservation of Water and Forests.

## SEE LABOR SAVING DEVICE

Percentages of Production in Various Mills—Session on Labor Today.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Many important reports were acted upon by the members of the Hawaiian Planters' Association yesterday, which was the third day of its annual meeting, two of the most important being those on labor saving devices and the annual synopsis of mill data for the season of 1911.

At the morning session special action was taken upon the report of the committee on forestry and the address of Ralph S. Hosmer, superintendent of forestry, made before the association on Tuesday, in which he said: "It is high time that every plantation here represented should, in the terms of the street, 'get busy' with forest work, and that at once."

Acting upon this problem the association passed a comprehensive resolution, in which it is recognized that the subject of forestry is one of the most important with which the sugar planters have to deal, because of the close relation between the forests and the water supply and the need for fuel.

## For Definite Action.

The resolution binds the association to take definite action through a special committee or otherwise, on the recommendations made for the introduction of insect eating birds; financial assistance, providing additional equipment to the territorial division of forestry for growing tree seedlings for forest plantings, and that the individual plantations pay greater attention to tree planting and to protecting the native forests by fencing.

The resolution also approved the adoption by the Territory as its definite policy of the suggestion that as far as practicable the revenues derived by the government from leases or licenses of waters flowing from forest reserves be used for forest work, and that the trustees so recommend to the appropriate territorial officials.

Following upon the question of forests and their water conserving qualities the report of the committee on cultivation, fertilization and irrigation on irrigated plantations was read by Andrew Adams, its chairman, following much along the lines of previous reports on the same subject.

## Importance of Water.

W. F. Martin, chief of the water bureau of the geological survey, made an exceedingly able and interesting address regarding the water resources of the Islands and the need of the plantations to conserve the supply, stating that under the present methods there is a loss of from twenty-four to sixty per cent of water in the irrigating ditches.

Upon his introduction by President F. M. Swaney, Mr. Martin gave a summary of the work of his department, especially as regards the measurements in irrigating ditches, in which, he said, a "startling inefficiency exists," finding in one ditch a loss of forty-three per cent in thirteen out of the eighteen miles of the ditch. He stated that the sugar men could probably save millions of dollars worth of water by greater efficiency in irrigating operations.

Mr. Martin criticized the weir systems in use in the Territory, adding that the system on the Hamakua ditch was the best he had found. He believed that a system of measurements for tracing the seepage of water from the ditches would do much to determine the responsibility for this leakage. He also proposed the extension of the reservoir systems for conserving the water supply. He dwelt somewhat upon the technicalities of measurements, explaining the need of more accurate data to secure the best results.

## Airtight Storehouses.

John T. Meir, chairman of the committee on warehouses for storage of raw sugar, read an interesting series of letters in his report regarding the building of such storehouses in the manner to prevent sweating of sugar in storage. The consensus of opinion is that these buildings should be as airtight as possible to keep out moisture, which the sugar absorbs from the air in this climate.

One of the important reports was also one of the shortest. It was that of the committee on labor saving devices, but the report was practically confined to one machine, that of the Wilson and Webster cane loader. A. Gurtley, chairman of the committee, presented the report, which was in part as follows:

## Labor Saving Loader.

"We made a thorough investigation of such reports as have been published on cane harvesting machinery, and were unanimous in the decision that the Wilson and Webster cane loader incorporated ideas which for loading into cars on portable tracks were fundamental.

"The patents for the Wilson and Webster loader had been purchased by W. A. Kinney, and he personally had built two loaders, but the absence of Mr. Kinney in his engagements on planters' association business prevented negotiations for the patent rights for this loader, and it was not until the first of June that the committee were able to purchase these patent rights and begin active operations.

"One of the machines previously built was put in operation by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company, and its operation studied by our representative. Since that time we have

# OBJECTION TO SUGAR LAWS BY EUGEN SHEBA TO PROMOTE HARMONY

"We, the Japanese of Hawaii, do not hold any objection with the sugar laws now in session and with every man and woman living within the Territory, whether directly concerned in the sugar business or not, over the good news that Mr. Tenney announced at the thirty-first annual meeting of the sugar planters' association. And we rejoice for a very good reason, for sugar is the mainstay of the Territory and upon its success rests largely the prosperity of the people at large."

So announces E. Sheba, editor of the Hawaii Shinpo, in an open letter to the members of the planters' association, in which he notes the benefit that has followed the adoption of the "bonus system" and makes a suggestion that the planters carry that idea a little further along. Continuing, he says:

"This is known to everybody, even though he may be a malcontent or an agitator, for, if ever sugar vanishes from Hawaii, capital would be withdrawn; progress that we are making would be checked in a day; half of Hawaii's population would be idle and the balance would out-flow in seek of work elsewhere; and retrogression would set in apace."

"We are component parts of the general community whether representing capital or labor, and as long as we would earn our bread and butter we must pull together under all circumstances. And as ninety-nine per cent of the Japanese in Hawaii are either directly or indirectly connected with the production of sugar, we strongly feel that we must strive for industrial peace for the benefit of all, in spite of some conflicts between capital and labor which are unavoidable. These conflicts are minor in their very nature, and should be overcome to further promote the general prosperity we all share."

"There are men who play the patriot by denouncing employers and capital at all times, but they are the fools who can not see things in their wider scope and in their far-reaching effects."

"The Japanese are, generally speaking, well contented today, and it can not be questioned that this is owing to the improved conditions and the better treatment they are receiving in plantations and elsewhere. It may be time for us to 'shut up' in measureless content, and I do not propose to throw the bomb of 'higher wages' among the happy planters, even in jest."

"What I now would suggest is another step towards improvement of conditions and encouragement of labor, which, in my opinion, will work wonders in plantation results and will be thoroughly appreciated by 'the man with the hoe,' and a thing genial men should not refuse when they themselves are making merry over their own good luck."

been actively engaged in the design of a new machine and have thoroughly canvassed the market for a suitable motive power. A machine incorporating some of the ideas is now well under way, and we hope that it may be in operation in the shop of the builders during the meeting of the planters' association.

"As soon as this machine is tried out, the committee propose to build a second machine, correcting the weaknesses of the first machine and giving the second machine a trial.

## Will Use Electricity.

"A specification has been drawn up to be submitted to eastern builders for a loader embodying many present features of the Wilson and Webster loader, but to be operated with electric motors. "The committee is also developing a small hoist to be mounted on wheels and operated with a gasoline engine, for use in the Hilo district and other districts where gulch cane is to be harvested. This machine will follow the lines of a machine which has been in successful operations at Onouea Sugar Company."

"We have had notices in various trade papers stating that we would be very glad to consider and investigate the merits of any machines which would be suitable for our purposes. Many replies were received, but none of the drawings or descriptions of apparatus submitted warrant consideration until our present loader is completed.

"We believe that the Wilson and Webster loader should be thoroughly developed and that it can be brought to successful operation."

When the meeting adjourned the members of the association went in automobiles to the works of the Catton, Neill Company, where the loader is being built; and made a thorough inspection of it. All of the members seemed to have a good idea of it and believed that it would be eventually of great value to the plantations in handling the cane in the fields. The work of the committee will be continued.

## Sugar Output in Detail.

A report that was listened to with the greatest attention was that by Noel Deerr, of the planters' experiment station, upon the annual synopsis of mill data for 1911. This report goes into the production of sugar by every plantation mill in the association, the purity of the juice extracted from varieties of cane and the percentage of efficiency of the various roller trains.

Briefly some of the points made by Mr. Deerr are to the effect that the percentage of fiber in the cane this year is higher than for any previous year, while as to the mixed juice the percentage of sucrose is less, but the purity is the highest for five years, since the experiments in this line began. Continuing he said:

"The extraction of sugar at the mills is lower this year than since 1907; this is due, I believe, to the higher fiber in the cane this year and not due to any falling off in actual milling; this fall in the extraction is all the more peculiar since there has been a steady increase in the percentage of cane worked up by twelve-roller mills."

"The lower percentage of sugar in the cane is reflected in the tons cane per ton of sugar, which this year is the highest since 1907."

An accompanying table gives the



E. SHEBA.

"The planters have adopted a bonus system which is working admirably. Any Japanese laborer who works more than two-thirds of his working days in a month is entitled to this bonus. The system encourages diligence and discourages bad habits, to the advantage of both employers and laboring men. Now, why could not a similar encouragement be devised for the man who has stood and will stand at his post a greater part of his useful life? For instance, if a laborer who worked steadily and faithfully in one place for seven or eight years, or longer, could get a letter of recognition with accompanying presents, bonus, or paid up insurance policy, or even a pension in some exceptional cases, it would surprise the planters for the good results it would bring. The good effects would be far-reaching, as, in such cases, the feeling of gratitude, honor, and pride would naturally be present, which is totally lacking in the case of the monthly bonus system now in force."

"Let me enumerate a few of the benefits that might be derived from such a system. There would be less shifting and a greater tendency to stay and settle down in one place; it would act as a great inducement to a longer residence of laborers in Hawaii which is greatly desired by the planters as well as by the leaders among the Japanese; under these circumstances many would rather stay a few years longer to complete the time required and to carry such a trophy home, returning 'with honor.' Suppose that every Christmas or New Year the list of men is published who are to get these honors in the different plantations, the rejoicing would extend far and wide even to the humblest camp home."

"With sincere congratulations for a fruitful year, in which, I know, many Japanese join with me, and in the true spirit of a well wisher for the further prosperity of Hawaii, and as a firm believer in industrial peace, I suggest the system outlined that would insure more bumper years for all plantations."

## "S. SHEBA."

averages, the mean average showing that it takes 8.416 tons of cane to make one ton of sugar. He also says that: "The past season has been noticeable for the employment for the first time on record of an eighteen-roller mill; this combination worked for part of the season only, the rest of the crop at this factory being treated by a fifteen-roller plant. Eight other mills employed 'twelve-roller combinations, the same being used for half the crop of another mill. Five mills used less than nine rollers, the balance of the factories using nine-roller combinations with or without crusher."

A number of tables follow, the deduction being that the balance in favor of the eighteen rollers is one and three-tenths per cent obtained under very nearly equal conditions with the fifteen roller train.

The report is full of technical tables and is the result of five years of work by Mr. Deerr. One of the things which he confesses is a puzzle is the disappearance of a certain percentage of solids in the process by which molasses is recovered.

This morning the association will hold an executive meeting to discuss the important question of labor for the plantations. Especially will the question of the continued employment of Filipino labor be thrashed out.

This evening will be held the annual banquet of the association this time in the Commercial Club, and while the banquet will be informal so far as set speeches are concerned, the time that will follow is expected to be even more so.

## WOMEN'S HEAVY VOTE.

LOS ANGELES, December 6.—Mayor George Alexander has been reelected over Job Harriman, Socialist, by a majority of 36,000 votes. It is estimated that the women of the city cast 75,000 votes.

## REVOLUTIONISTS LYNCHED.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 6.—The rebel leader, Jose Gomez, and eight of his followers have been lynched. Uprisings of a serious nature are reported at Oaxaca.

## SUES HUSBAND'S MURDERER.

LOS ANGELES, December 6.—Mrs. Sawyer, wife of one of the victims in the Times explosion, today brought suit for \$50,000 against James B. McNamara.

## SUGAR DOWN AGAIN.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Refined sugar has again been reduced ten cents a hundredweight.

## HOME RULE PROMISED IRELAND IF POSSIBLE

LONDON, December 6.—Premier Asquith announced definitely here today that the House of Commons will try to pass a measure for home rule for Ireland during the present session of Parliament.

# LET BULLETINS OFF THE PRESS

Important Work of the Federal Experiment Station in Concrete Form.

One of the most important bulletins ever issued by the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station of the federal government has been received from Washington, embracing the results of the work of Agronomist F. G. Krauss at the station in regard to leguminous crops, such as alfalfa, soybeans, jack beans, soy beans, velvet beans and other forage crops.

"Recognizing the need and importance of introducing this class of crop into our agriculture to secure the highest development," says Mr. Krauss in his introduction, "this station began several years ago to test systematically a large number of leguminous plants to determine their relative adaptability to Hawaiian conditions and to improve by selection such varieties as experience would show best suited to the various uses to which leguminous crops are usually put."

Data gathered after the most painstaking work is incorporated in this bulletin, about half of which is devoted to alfalfa. In no place does Mr. Krauss directly state that he believes these crops are suitable to Hawaii, such a statement probably being unnecessary in the face of the facts presented, which testify conclusively in the affirmative.

## Chance for Farmers.

"Since success with any crop depends largely on suitable varieties and a good quality of seed the station aims to supply select seed in small quantities to applicants who will report on the results of their trials," he says. "This is a good opportunity for an enterprising farmer who will undertake to grow the standard varieties of agricultural seeds, among which none is more easily grown or more likely to be in demand than the legumes. Of equal importance to good seed is thorough tillage, and when needed, a liberal use of manure or fertilizer will well repay all reasonable outlay."

Other bulletins issued by the same station have also been received, their total contents giving an adequate idea of the value to Hawaii of the work being carried on there under the direction of Dr. E. V. Wilcox, the special agent in charge.

## Other Interests.

Among these bulletins are "Brief Instructions to Farm Butter Makers," (Press Bulletin No. 31), by F. A. Glaves, superintendent of Hawaii substations; "Cultural Methods for Controlling the Cotton Boll Worm," (Press Bulletin No. 32) by C. K. McClelland, agronomist, and C. A. Sahr, his assistant; and "The Assimilation of Nitrogen by Rice," (Bulletin No. 24) by W. P. Kelley, chemist. The latter bulletin comprises the results of a year's work on the part of Mr. Kelley. In commenting on it in his letter of transmittal, Director Wilcox says:

"The formulas for fertilizers heretofore used for rice in Hawaii have been based on experiments in which insufficient attention was given to the comparative effects of the different forms of nitrogen. The experiments reported in this bulletin indicate quite conclusively that nitrates are unsuited as fertilizers for rice, while excellent results are secured by the use of nitrogen in the form of ammonia. The bulletin should, therefore, lead to changes in cultural practice which will bring about greater profits."

## MANY MAY WANT SANITATION MAP

The new sanitation maps of Honolulu which are being made under the direction of the special commission created by the last legislature seem likely to be in demand for other purposes than those of the health campaign. Already the Territorial tax office has been looking at the new maps as far as they are completed, and wants to make use of them, and it is expected that they will prove very useful to real estate dealers and insurance men.

The draftsman who are working under Professor Keller of the College of Hawaii, who is a member of the board of health and of the sanitary commission also, are about keeping pace with the men who are bringing in data. There are six men out. Their reports are being received and checked by Sanitary Officer H. W. G. Foster.

There are forty-three questions on the blank forms which the survey men are filling out, one form for each building throughout the entire city. When filled out, the form constitutes a complete description of every structure, with names of owners, etc., so that the map, with key, will give far more detail than any real estate or insurance map of Honolulu now in existence.

"We estimated that there would be about eighteen or twenty thousand of these reports," said Professor Keller, "and ordered 20,000 blanks. From inquiries now being made, it seems that the maps will be wanted by various people besides the sanitary commissioners."

## GOES TO SUPREME COURT.

CHICAGO, December 7.—The harvest trust was yesterday granted a writ of error in the district federal court and the case against it in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law now goes up to the United States Supreme Court.

## SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

When buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is most effective for colds, croup and whooping cough and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale all dealers—Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

# ABROGATION OF REGENT WITH PENSION

Rebels Agree to Armistice When Announcement is Made of Successors.

## LASTING PEACE NOW IN SIGHT

One Manchu and One Chinaman to Rule Constitutionally in Emperor's Name.

(Special Cable to The Advertiser and the Hawaii Shinpo.)

TOKIO, December 6.—Today the Prince Regent of China formally abdicated and turned over the entire reins of government to two noblemen nominated by the national assembly, who will exercise a moderate power in the name of the Baby Emperor. Prince Chung, the deposed regent, has been voted a pension of fifty thousand taels (\$32,650) a year.

The two who are to succeed him are a Manchu and a Chinaman, the former, Shih Han, and the latter Chi Chang, who are to have equal power.

## ARMISTICE AGREED TO.

The promise of the abdication of the Regent accompanied the last of several offers of peace from Yuan Shih-Kai to the revolutionists, and because of the promise, the last offer has been accepted.

The armistice will last until further negotiations for a lasting peace have been carried on. The expectation among the government officials is that a way will now be found to end the war.

## Recent Edict Popular.

(By Associated Press.) PEKING, December 7.—The rebels throughout the empire are strongly supporting the edict of Premier Yuan Shih-Kai, who exhorts the princes of the Manchu dynasty to retire from active participation in the government.

## Bitter Against Manchus.

SHANGHAI, December 7.—The southern revolutionists have emphatically expressed their determination to efface the Manchus from the government. They insist upon a republican form of government.

## Victory for Premier.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—In diplomatic circles here the abdication of Prince Chun as regent is regarded as a decisive victory for the premier, Yuan Shih-Kai.

# GOMPERS WATCHED; McNAMARAS WILL GIVE TESTIMONY

INDIANAPOLIS, December 7.—It transpires that President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has for a long time been under surveillance of the federal authorities. LOS ANGELES, December 7.—Great interest here is being manifested in the meeting of the federal grand jury, which meets today. The McNamara brothers will be taken before that body to give testimony in regard to the various dynamite explosions they have conducted.

## ACCUSED OF PEONAGE.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—James Bodkin, of Colorado, is accused of peonage for restricting the liberty of workers in his large sugar beet fields.

# URGE ABROGATION OF TREATY WITH RUSSIA

NEW YORK, December 7.—Efforts to secure the abrogation of the present commercial treaty between the United States and Russia has acquired a national prominence and from all quarters pressure is being brought to bear by those who urge the abrogation of this treaty, on account of the acts of Russia in refusing to recognize any passport of an American citizen who is a Jew.

## EMBEZZLED CRUISER'S CASH, GOES TO JAIL

TACOMA, Washington, December 7.—C. R. Aycock, who was the mail clerk on the cruiser Colorado while that warship was at the Bremerton navy yard, yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement for taking \$526 belonging to members of the crew. He was sentenced to three months in the penitentiary.

## MOB BURNS WOMAN AND TWO MEN TO DEATH

CLEFTON, Tennessee, December 6.—Objecting because some negroes occupied land near here in defiance of the protests of white people of the community, a mob today seized a negro and two negroes and burned them in a cottonseed wagon.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T. Second-Class matter. Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays. Subscription Rates: Per Month \$ 35 Per Year, Foreign \$ 37 Per Year \$ 65.00 Per Year, Foreign \$ 67.50 Payable Invariably in Advance. CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 1

A HINT TO GET BUSY.

If the further dredging of Honolulu harbor in the near future, upon the probability of which is being based some of the reclamation and sanitation plans for Kakaako and Kewalo, is to be done, some tall hustling on the part of the local authorities in bringing pressure to bear upon congress for the necessary appropriations will be necessary.

The rivers and harbors report by the army engineers, just presented to congress, says in this connection:

The approved project for this harbor [Honolulu] is a little more than one-half completed, and the locality is regarded as worthy of further improvement to the extent contemplated by said project. It appears, however, that reasonable facilities are afforded the interests of navigation by the work already done, while at other localities in the Islands where work has been undertaken, no special benefit will result until the respective improvements are practically completed.

When additional appropriations are made for this harbor, it is proposed to widen the harbor in accordance with the approved project, so as to make it possible for vessels to enter and leave it at all hours of the day and night, instead of by daylight only, as at present.

While it is true, from a commercial standpoint, that the continuation of work on the local harbor project may stand over for a year at least, it is of the utmost importance to a sanitary Honolulu, from a local as well as from a military and naval standpoint, that congress should appropriate for the continuation of this work now.

It has been suggested, in fact, that congress might be induced at this session not only to appropriate for the continuation of the work on the Honolulu harbor project, but also for work on the Kalia channel, from which would be taken millions of yards of filling material for Kakaako, Kewalo and Palama.

CHINA AND THE POSSIBILITIES.

The abdication of the Prince Regent of China, followed immediately by an extension of the armistice with a view to restoring peace, and by the provision of a large pension for him, looks like the beginning of the end of the Civil War in the far East.

The test of the revolutionary leaders will come after the establishment of peace. The formation of a constitutional government, on republican lines, for China, is an undertaking of staggering magnitude. Even carrying on the immediate affairs of administration, under the changed conditions, will be most difficult.

If the new China holds together and the near future shows its statesmen to be even fairly qualified for their task, an immense new world power will spring up in incredibly short time. The old illustration of Japan is often referred to, but conditions now make possible quicker progress than even Japan made.

The awakening of China is a splendid step of progress in civilization and the men, some of them Honoluluans, who have been pioneers in educating those who led the revolution, may well be proud.

SCIENTIFIC JURY "FIXING."

The details of the preliminary exposures of jury-bribing in the McNamara case—exposures which immediately preceded the confessions—throw some light on the methods pursued in such trials by both prosecution and defense.

OUR INADEQUATE POLICE FORCE.

Another object lesson of the inadequacy of the Honolulu police force, as now constituted, was afforded last night, when the only men available at the police station to respond to a riot call were four plain clothes men, one of whom is the Chinese special officer and the other the Korean special officer.

In the first place, there should be men in uniform to handle rioters. The uniform is effective in itself, especially when among the rioters are soldiers or sailors. The townfolk in the night know the police officers and run away; the rioters believe them to be simply reinforcements for the toughs and treated them accordingly.

At the time the riot was in progress on the outskirts of Kakaako, a district which now a man in military uniform can not pass through without trouble and which is not policed in any sense of the word, others of the small police force were hurrying to Waikiki, from where had come the report of another riot.

The Honolulu police are doing more than their duty. The members of that force rarely fail when called upon to face overwhelming odds. Yesterday the assistant chief of detectives was twice stunned by blows received, once at the Makua fight and the second time in the Kakaako riot.

It is not right that the soldiers and marines in uniform can not walk in parts of this city in safety. As it is now, the marines are actually not safe if alone or by twos or threes only while in Kakaako, through which district in some cases they must pass to reach their barracks.

"No funds" is the only reply the supervisors make when asked to increase the police force. One supervisor talked political consequences from Hawaiian voters when the suggestion of white police officers was made to him; another hinted that so long as a Democratic sheriff held office the supervisors would not give him more men.

GROWING DEMANDS AND A FIXED INCOME.

It is rather unfair to blame the sheriff or his men for the insufficient policing of this city. With only a handful of officers in uniform and a plain-clothes force which is necessarily made up of a dozen nationalities, it is physically impossible to give the city one-half the protection it requires.

The proper policing of Honolulu, the supplying of a better sanitary service through free garbage, the better lighting of the streets and such things are wholly matters of money and inclination.

It appears that there is no way whereby the revenues may be increased during the year to come, while there are to be many new calls for absolutely necessary things. There is only one thing left for the supervisors to do—that is, only one sensible thing.

We have not the slightest idea that the supervisors will do anything of the kind, but there should be no reason why one or both of the commercial bodies should not take up the question of better business methods in municipal affairs.

A MISINFORMED CRITIC.

Doctor Scudder, who is at one and the same time a doctor of divinity and a doctor of medicine, has a long article in the current number of The Friend, discussing what he calls "The Banana Campaign."

It is regrettable that Doctor Scudder, before undertaking to criticize those who are quite as learned in the medical way as he is and filled with an equal desire to benefit the community, should not have taken the ordinary good citizen's interest in the campaign and at least attended some of the committee meetings.

A WORD FOR THE UNDER DOG.

The Dallas News has come to the rescue of the capitalist. There is considerable disposition to ignore the person who puts up the cash, says that paper. He is being rather badly treated in the public prints, by the muckrakers, the sociologists, the uplifters and the new-regimers.

If he makes good returns on his investment and enlarges his plant, perhaps taking in associates with additional capital, he is suspected of being a trust. The government is implored to break him up in business, and, if possible, put him in the penitentiary.

Supervisor Lewis of Hilo can now supervise his own contract to build the Hilo courthouse.

NEW PLAN FOR HILO WHARF HAS SERIOUS OBJECTIONS

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

The Hilo wharf matter was up before the harbor commissioners again yesterday, and the chief feature of the meeting was the presentation by the Inter-Island steamship company of a plan of wharf and suggested new location for the same, designed by County Engineer Southworth, of Hilo.

The plan calls for a wharf approximately 800 feet long and 120 feet wide, with double railroad tracks down each side and a sixty foot shed down the center. It provides a berth of each side of the wharf for a 500 foot steamer, with room on each side at the inner end for an Inter-Island boat.

Objections to Inter-Island Plan. The commission asked if the Hilo Railroad had any objections to the wharf plan of the Inter-Island company, and if so, what?

L. A. Thurston replied on behalf of the railroad company that he had only received a copy of the Inter-Island plan the day before and had not had time to make much of a study of it, and was not, therefore, prepared at this time to present any exhaustive criticism.

1. The wharf planned pointed in a different direction from that submitted in the plan by the Hilo Railroad Company and also from that presented by the public works office, and would consequently affect the position and direction of the entire future wharf system of Hilo.

2. The wharf projected five hundred feet on one side and 300 on the other side into deep water. About half of the wharf, therefore, would have to be built on piles, which made a temporary structure, while under the railroad plan, the entire wharf, except a row of four piles down the side, would be on a permanent fill, and no greater cost than a pile wharf.

3. The deep water, in which the Inter-Island wharf is proposed to be located, had been tested by borings by Engineer Rowell, and no bottom was found at eighty feet below the surface of the water, except soft mud. Mr. Rowell had reported that this was too deep to be practicable for the building of a wharf within the limits of reasonable expense.

4. All of the wharf and freight handling experts had advised that a shed sixty feet wide and 500 feet long would be required to hold an incoming cargo of 3500 tons of merchandise, the sized cargo that must be provided for. The railroad plan, therefore, provided two sheds each 500 feet by sixty so as to provide for two deep-sea steamers at once, one Matson and one American-Hawaiian.

Less Wharf Space. The Inter-Island plan provided only one shed sixty feet wide, with a big steamer on each side thereof. The space provided for incoming merchandise was, therefore, utterly inadequate to accommodate two steamers at once.

5. The location of the wharf proposed by the railroad required only dredging in soft coral, whereas, a portion of the area proposed to be dredged under the Inter-Island plan, was shown by Mr. Rowell's borings, to involve hard lava rock at a depth of from twenty to twenty-five feet, while the dredging was required to go to a depth of thirty-five feet.

6. The railroad plan for sugar storage and carriers provided a carrier across the wharf every 100 feet, so that the sugar would have to be carried longitudinally, an average of only fifty feet, to reach the cross carrier.

7. The Inter-Island plan called for a sugar warehouse 450 feet long, at the extreme land end of the wharf. This, added to the length of the wharf, required a carrier 1250 feet in length, and, as it was offset to one side of the wharf, it would require a complicated and much more expensive carrier outfit, which would have to be duplicated throughout the length of the wharf as well as in the sugar shed, in order to deliver to two steamers at once.

8. The great Welsh coal strike of a few months ago is said to have cost the nation concerned the sum of nearly \$15,000,000.

Poor Terminal Facilities.

7. The railroad and public works plan permitted of the railroad approach from Waikaka being near the waterfront, so that the cross tracks from the mainland to the present, as well as future, wharves, would be but short and uninteresting but little with business on hand.

8. The plan submitted by Mr. Southworth also called for placing the railroad terminals out in deep water, where there is now a depth of from twelve to twenty-two feet, which he proposed to fill with dredgings when the federal government eventually enlarged Hilo harbor by dredging.

9. The Inter-Island plan was based upon the hypothesis that the proposed wharf was necessary to accommodate all the shipping which came to Hilo. As a matter of fact, the Hilo Railroad wharf, 800 feet long and 100 feet wide, with a sixty foot shed from end to end, was available to all the Inter-Island vessels, and fully and amply took care of all the sailing vessels coming to Hilo, except those of the very largest class, such as the John King, that it had been suggested that the currents and undertow were bad at the Hilo wharf and worse since the breakwater had been built; that these statements were absolutely without foundation to the personal knowledge of the speaker, as the railroad furnished lines for ships lying at the wharf and had now to furnish only eight-inch lines, whereas before the breakwater constructed it required fourteen-inch lines. Moreover, two ships at a time lay at the wharf now, without any difficulty, besides the Inter-Island steamers on the other side, whereas before the breakwater was built, only one deep sea ship at a time came to the wharf.

10. Engineer Southworth's estimate of costs of the Inter-Island plan was exactly the same as the estimated cost of the railroad plan, namely, \$204,000. It was without advantage, therefore, from the standpoint of economy, while it afforded only one-half of the capacity for storing merchandise from incoming steamers.

Captain Mosher's Statement. Captain Mosher, harbormaster and pilot at Hilo, was called before the commission, and upon the point of the alleged currents and undertows, stated that at the proposed location of the wharves under the lee of the breakwater, there were no currents or undertows; that at the present Hilo Railroad wharf, before the breakwater was built, only one lumber ship at a time could be placed at the wharf and that had to be held in place by fourteen-inch lines which were sometimes broken, while within the last year, since the breakwater had been partly built, he used only eight-inch lines and none of them had been broken, while he continuously moored two lumber ships at the wharf at one time, without any difficulty.

11. The board adjourned to meet again today at two o'clock. Commissioner Wakefield stating that the question was getting on his nerves and he wanted it brought to a head. Commissioner Campbell stated earlier during the meeting that the Hilo board of trade would hold a meeting upon the form of the contract on the thirteenth and had asked for a special hearing before the board on the eighteenth. This request was approved by the board.

Shipping Rights. C. R. Hemenway, attorney for the Inter-Island company, stated that he thought too much had been said, in the wharf discussion, about railroad rights and not enough about ship rights, and the latter was entitled to consideration, and the plans of the Inter-Island company gave this consideration to shipping interests.

Mr. Hemenway then presented a written argument by Engineer Southworth which he said would answer some of Mr. Thurston's objections. The argument was not read.

Vice President McLean, of the Inter-Island company, stated that with regard to the currents and undertows alleged to be in Hilo bay waters, his information differed from that of Mr. Thurston and he would like, he said, the opportunity to present the statements of Inter-Island captains on this subject.

Whooping Cough. Whooping cough is not dangerous when the cough is kept loose and a perturbation away by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has been used in many epidemics of this disease with perfect success. For sale all dealers—Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

The great Welsh coal strike of a few months ago is said to have cost the nation concerned the sum of nearly \$15,000,000.

# HOSTILITIES AS GREAT AS EVER

## Two Groups of Soldiers Patrol Town in Search of Gang Hoodlums.

Fighting between the natives and soldiers and the town gangs continued last night in a small way, with more uniformed men than ever on the streets ready to "get even." An alarmed police force and the inability of the town hoodlums to catch any two or three uniformed men away from their fellows resulted in no actual fight and no one was injured. Several times matters took on a serious aspect, Sheriff Jarrett and Chief McDuffie sending men down to River street to stop one incendiary riot, and the officer of the guard in charge of the fleet patrol sending his men down a second time to stop another one at River and Kuku. A large number of soldiers patrolled the town from the River to Iwili looking for the town gangs.

Shortly afterwards police stationed at Kakaako telephoned up that several companies of soldiers, marines and sailors from the fleet were going through Kakaako looking for the members of the gang that knocked out the marine Monday night, who is still in the hospital. Chief McDuffie went down there and found twenty or thirty marines and coast artillerymen, the former in the majority, who were patrolling the neighborhood.

They told the chief their plans and their object and the chief in turn explained the information he had received regarding the gang they were after, and that their presence there only spoiled his chances of getting hold of the offenders, while they, at the same time, were not showing a good example to the city toughs. They gave three cheers for the chief and returned down town. To Mounted Officer Fred Wright they stated that they were after any of "the kanakas," whom they were going to put in the hospital, they said. But they molested no one and probably have a good idea themselves of the men who were responsible for the assault.

The four men arrested Tuesday night by the chief as being the ringleaders of the crowd, were identified yesterday morning by several marines and by a Filipino who saw the assault. Later in the day all four were examined separately and a full confession was obtained including the names of fourteen to sixteen others who took part in the actual assault on the marine. A number of these were arrested last night. There will be a conference between the police and prosecuting officers this morning to see whether it will be possible to bring the felony charge of inciting a riot against the hoodlums which will put them on the rock pile for a year or so, instead of charging them with assault or another misdemeanor which will have less effect.

## SHERMAN ORDERED TO LEAVE MANILA DECEMBER 10

A telegram was received at department headquarters Tuesday announcing that the transport Sherman will leave Manila for Honolulu and San Francisco on December 10. The troopship will arrive here about December 29 and will pick up about 150 enlisted men here for transfer to the mainland. There will be very few officers for the boat, however, as most of those ordered away have taken passage on merchant liners. The Sherman will carry the Twentieth Infantry headquarters, band and two battalions from Manila to the Coast, whence they will be forwarded to Fort Douglas, Utah. Lieutenant Gillian of the Second Infantry who has exchanged to the Twentieth, will join the regiment here. Lieutenant Gillian exchanged with Lieutenant Fredendall, who will return to his old regiment, the Second.

## NEWS OF DEATH COMES BY CABLE

Kristian Samuel Gjerdrum, former manager of Honokaa plantation, and for the past year manager of the Los Canos plantation, in Cuba, died at Guantanamo yesterday, a cablegram announcing the sad news being received by the Honolulu Iron Works and other local sugar agencies.

Mr. Gjerdrum was a native of Norway and came to Hawaii about twenty-five years ago. On April 16, 1901, he was naturalized and on July 17, 1906, was married to Adele Folkers Berg in this city, at the residence of P. A. Schaefer. He served on the San Francisco Relief Fund committee in 1906, taking up a collection at Honokaa, Hawaii.

He resigned from Honokaa plantation in October, 1910, to accept a managerial position in Cuba. He was a hardy Norseman, and a splendid sugar estate manager. A friend, on receiving the news yesterday, made the following comments on his career here: "He was a good fellow, kindly, thoughtful and a model host, and a true friend to those in his friendship. He was always thinking up something to benefit his plantation and people and helping out the latter in a thousand ways. For him, to hear of any distress, was to alleviate it. He worked for the success of his Hawaiian plantation as few managers work and he was early and late in the middle and at his desk. No doubt, anxiety, overwork and an adverse climate hastened the end."

# PROGRESS OF HAWAII SET FORTH IN GOVERNOR'S REPORT FOR PAST YEAR



GOVERNOR FREAR.

Covering, more completely than any previous report, the conditions in and annual progress of the Territory of Hawaii, the first copies of the report of Governor Walter F. Frear to the secretary of the interior have just been received in Honolulu. Crystallization of county and territorial governments, progress in legislation, growth of departmental administration and economic and social conditions of the Territory receive the fullest treatment.

The tone of the entire report is optimistic, expressing great satisfaction over the amount of work that has been performed by the Territory in its own behalf and indicates that few fields of administrative labor which are not already well covered.

But four items appear in the Governor's recommendations under the head of "Needed Legislation." The first of these is the necessity for an increase in facilities in passenger travel between Honolulu and the mainland and he recommends the suspension of the coastwise navigation laws as relating to passengers for a limited period, as the best way of attaining this end.

The creation of the National Park of Kilauea, he states, is a matter of national importance, and elsewhere devotes much space to, with maps illustrative of the efforts to bring this end about. A light-house at Honolulu and appropriations to continue work on the harbors of Honolulu, Hilo and Kahului complete the report under this head.

**Reviews Health Work.** No subject is treated at more length than are health matters and the great progress made in sanitary work. The Governor says:

"No subject has received more attention during the last year than that of the public health. The location of Hawaii at the crossways of Pacific commerce and the approaching completion of the Panama Canal emphasize the need of the greatest care in this matter. Appropriations of \$1,313,806.97 or sixty per cent more than by the preceding biennial legislature, were made directly for health purposes, besides appropriations of nearly a million dollars in addition for closely related matters, such as water and sewer works. A sanitary commission was provided to devise plans for placing the city of Honolulu in permanent sanitary condition. Many laws of a comprehensive character were enacted on the subjects of sanitation, tuberculosis, pure food, and other health matters. During the year the department of public health effected much reorganization and extension of its work.

There were two short epidemics of cholera close together, with thirty-nine cases and twenty-nine deaths; two cases of plague appeared in Honolulu and four on the island of Hawaii. A case of yellow fever appeared off port for the first time, but did not reach shore where the yellow fever mosquito exists.

The year was a notable one in the investigation of leprosy by the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in laboratories and with patients furnished by the Territory. The bacillus of this disease is now easily cultivated artificially, following the first such cultivation by Clegg, then employed in Manila, but now at Honolulu, which marks the first great advance in the study of this disease since the discovery of the bacillus by Hansen in 1878. General leprosy was developed also in a monkey which is probably the first time that it has been developed in an animal other than man, a result which augurs well for more effective research work in the future."

**Homesteading Questions.** Our complex and problematical land questions, and particularly homesteading questions are treated frankly. The Governor believes that progress has been made, a new era in land administration dating from the changes made by congress in our land laws. He refers, plainly, to "fake homesteading," but states that a saner public sentiment as regards this evil is supporting governmental correction.

"Under the Hawaiian homestead laws of 1854 and 1895 and their amendments the chief concern seems to have been to get people to take land under homestead forms. That was a fairly safe policy at the outset, but with changes which increased the inducements for taking homestead lands for speculative purposes and the discovery of methods of evading the spirit of the homestead laws, radical changes both in these laws and their administration became necessary. The chief concern now is not so much to dispose of land under homestead forms as to insure the successful homesteading of the lands as

**THE MEAT OF THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.**  
"THE LOCATION OF HAWAII AT THE CROSSWAYS OF PACIFIC COMMERCE AND THE APPROACHING COMPLETION OF THE PANAMA CANAL EMPHASIZE THE NEED OF THE GREATEST CARE IN THIS MATTER—PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH."  
"A SANER PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN SUPPORT OF BONA FIDE AS AGAINST FAKE HOMESTEADING SEEMS TO BE DEVELOPING. THE CHIEF CONCERN NOW IS NOT SO MUCH TO DISPOSE OF LAND UNDER HOMESTEAD FORMS AS TO INSURE THE SUCCESSFUL HOMESTEADING OF THE LANDS SO DISPOSED OF."  
"THE LONG-FELT NEED OF SUSPENDING THE COASTWISE NAVIGATION LAWS AS TO PASSENGERS BETWEEN HONOLULU AND THE MAINLAND IS PRACTICALLY AS GREAT AS EVER."  
"GREATER PRECAUTIONS ARE REQUIRED TO BE TAKEN TO INSURE THAT ONLY SUCH IMMIGRANTS WILL BE INTRODUCED AS WILL PROVE DESIRABLE ADDITIONS TO THE POPULATION."  
"IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT FOR THE BUILDING UP OF THIS TERRITORY BY OTHERS THAN ASIATICS THAT LITERACY BE NOT REQUIRED AS A QUALIFICATION FOR IMMIGRANTS TO HAWAII."

disposed of. The necessary changes in the law were accomplished for the most part by the amendments of the Organic Act above referred to, and important changes have been made in their administration, both before and since the passage of these amendments.

"The exercise of much sound discretion is required in the administration of these laws because of wide variations in physical conditions of temperature, rainfall, water supply, and soils in different localities, and in the needs of different races, great differences in the values of lands as dependent upon transportation facilities and the degree to which they have already been improved and other conditions, and the different degrees of suitability of the four methods of homesteading in any particular case. A saner public sentiment in support of bona fide as against fake homesteading seems to be developing. With a view to "antivitiating" such sentiment as well as to assisting in the determination of the best administrative policies for the future, the administration has recently had a thorough investigation made by the attorney-general's department of a large number of cases in which homesteaders on improved sugar-cane lands have applied for patents, and several test cases will probably be brought to settle the law on disputed points in these cases.

**Speculative Evil.** The speculative evil naturally appears chiefly in the case of improved lands, generally sugar cane lands. The best course seems to be to confine the taking of such lands as a rule to one method, namely, that of the special homestead agreement, and to require adequate conditions of residence and cultivation, and reduce the areas and increase the prices sufficiently to prevent the taking of such lands with the intention either of selling or leasing them to others or of retaining them for mere pastoral or other inferior purposes, but at the same time to make the terms of payment easier. There is comparatively little arable public land and it should not be wasted. It should be homesteaded successfully or kept and made to yield a revenue to the government by leasing it until it can successfully be homesteaded. Conditions should be imposed which no competent bona fide homesteader can complain of, but which will not prove attractive to speculators or incompetents. Unimproved lands may still be disposed of by other methods with safety in most cases. Many believe that the remedy for the speculative evil in the case of improved lands lies in tying up such lands absolutely under leases for a long period instead of permitting, as at present, such lands when leased to be withdrawn when desired for homestead purposes, but that view seems to be prompted more by the thought of benefiting would-be lessees than of insuring ultimate successful homesteading. The true remedy would seem to be to administer the homestead laws in such a way as to permit such lands to be homesteaded as rapidly but no more rapidly than that can be done successfully."

**Transportation Assets and Debts.** Governor Frear has dwelt much on the question of transportation facilities, besides his recommendation for a suspension of the coastwise shipping laws. Enlarging on the latter point he says: "Hawaii's location, while it has been much of a drawback, is becoming more and more of an asset. Although the Territory has the disadvantage of its remoteness in the mid-Pacific, it has the advantage of its position at the crossways of transpacific commerce, which, with the increase of that commerce, is giving it in larger and larger measure shipping facilities out of all proportion to its own individual importance. This has been the case heretofore especially as to mails, but only to a limited extent as to passengers and freight, because of the American navigation laws, which prevent, excepting under penalties, the carrying of passengers and freight on foreign vessels between Hawaii and the Pacific Coast States, and because the through American steamers are often nearly full before they arrive from the Orient."

"During the year an additional American steamer was added to the run between Honolulu and San Francisco, and a new British line was established between Europe and Pacific Coast ports by way of Honolulu; the Japanese and Canadian-Australian through lines to San Francisco and Vancouver, respectively, are gradually replacing their smaller steamers by larger ones. The passenger traffic between Honolulu and San Francisco, however, keeps pace with the increasing passenger facilities, and therefore the long-felt need of suspending the coastwise navigation laws as to passengers between Honolulu and the mainland is practically as great as ever. This is desired, not as a special privilege, but as a relief from a special burden, inasmuch as there is no alternate possibility of traveling by rail; it is desired also as a matter of national importance for the peopling of this Territory with Americans. In the case of freight there is not the same necessity, for that involves merely a question of cost, but in the case of passengers as in the case of mail it is a question of speed and frequency."

**Harbor Needs.** "One of the greatest needs is that of a suitable harbor for deep-water vessels on each of the larger islands, and two on the largest island, one on each side, to serve as terminals for rail-ways. Work has been instituted and is rapidly progressing under the Federal government for meeting this need at the harbors of Honolulu, Hilo, and Kahului, on the islands of Oahu, Hawaii and Maui, respectively, and in making the necessary investigation to determine the best harbor for improvement on the island of Kauai; and the territorial government is constructing the necessary wharves as rapidly as practicable. The last legislature made appropriations, mostly out of loan funds to be expended during a period of several years, to the amount of \$721,950 for wharves, chiefly at Honolulu, Kahului, Hilo, Mahukoua and Kealahouka, these being among the principal shipping points and railroad terminals or proposed terminals."

**Summary of Immigration.** A defense of the Territory's action against the Alaskan labor recruiters, and emphasis laid on the need for dispensing with literacy as a bar to immigration formed the two features of the sections devoted by the Governor to the immigration matters. He says: "The law creating the board of immigration was repealed, and a new law was enacted creating a department of immigration, labor, and statistics. Not only does it make this also a department of labor and statistics, as its name indicates, but it enlarges its immigration functions. Greater precautions are required to be taken to insure that only such immigrants will be introduced as will prove desirable additions to the population, and powers and duties are given with a view to securing contentment on the part of the immigrants after they arrive. The department is authorized to assist in settling immigrants and others upon either public or private lands, and provision is made for the establishment of a market division to assist in the marketing of the products of small producers."

"One of the obstacles that has been encountered for some years has arisen from the inducements offered immigrants brought into the Territory to go to the Pacific Coast or Alaska, particularly in the fruit and salmon seasons; and during the last year this assumed a more concrete and dangerous form when migrant agents were sent here to solicit laborers personally and were followed by a steamer to take the deluded laborers away. The legislature fortunately was in session at the time and enacted a number of laws to regulate migrant agents, with the result that the agents withdrew. In previous years many of the laborers induced to leave the Territory have sooner or later found themselves in financial embarrassment, and either have thrown themselves on charitable organizations on the mainland or have been brought back at the expense of the Territory or people in the Territory."

**Immigration.** "During the last year the board of immigration brought to the Territory one shipload of Spanish and Portuguese by way of the Strait of Magellan. Of the 1,451 immigrants thus brought, 904 were Spanish from Gibraltar, 289 Portuguese from Oporto, and 254 Portuguese from Lisbon. The cost was \$112,000.00, or \$77.25 per capita, or \$204.93 per male over 12 years of age. This includes the charter of a steamer, cost of recruiting in Europe, and cost of reception and quarantine in Honolulu, but not a proportion of general expenses. Of the 821 males and females over 14 years of age, 675, or 81.9 per cent, were illiterate. Southern Europeans are the only desirable immigrants that the department can obtain in numbers that are at all adequate, and it is extremely important for the building up of this Territory by others than Asiatics that literacy be not required as a qualification of immigrants to Hawaii; in other words, that, if the proposed federal immigration bill shall become law, the exception in favor of Hawaii in this respect now contained in that bill should be retained. The same conditions as to literacy obtained in the case of the Portuguese who were brought here many years ago and whose native born children, now constituting about two-thirds of the entire Portuguese population, are growing up good American citizens, educated in American schools."

"Since the organization of the board of immigration in 1906 it has introduced 5723 European immigrants, namely, 3453 Portuguese, 3150 Spanish, and 1790 Russians. Of these 3208 were men, 2137 women, and 3448 children. The cost was \$649,584.12, or \$72.58 per capita, or \$202.49 per man, not including office and other general expenses. The Russians came from Marseharis."

"During the last two years the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association

has introduced 2000 Filipino immigrants, 1527 men, 567 women, and 120 children; that is, from July 20, 1909, to June 30, 1910, 2842 men, 120 women, and 120 children, a total of 2712, and during the last fiscal year, 1910 men, 293 women, and 92 children, a total of 3295. For the protection of the Territory against disease these immigrants are examined by health officers of the Philippine government before departure. On May 30, 1911, the laborers on the sugar plantations numbered 45,819, as follows: Americans, 678; Portuguese, 4053; Spanish, 908; Russians, 173; Hawaiians, 1523; Porto Ricans, 1294; Filipinos, 2358; Chinese, 2880; Japanese, 28,263; Koreans, 1805; others, 379. The number for the preceding year was 44,048. The percentage of non-Asiatics among these laborers steadily increases. In 1890 it was 12 per cent; in 1908, 19 per cent; in 1910, 24 per cent; and this year, 27.83 per cent."

**Many Improvements.** Reference to the departments of the counties in the report is usually accompanied with statements indicating their increased efficiency by reason of laws recently passed by the legislature. Of this, the Governor reports:

"This is a red-letter year in the public school history of Hawaii," he says. "For the first time since the transfer of customs duties to the United States upon the establishment of territorial government, the public schools have been placed on an adequate financial basis, and that, too, one that is intended to be in large part independent of future appropriations or other legislative action."

Regarding county government, he says: "The county governments have differed greatly in efficiency and economy. Public sentiment, at first ardent for extending their powers and tolerant of abuses, is now being turned more toward perfecting them. This sentiment produced beneficial results at the last election of county officers and in the legislature which was elected at the same time."

Governor Frear's comments on the change in public sentiment regarding county government are valuable as explaining the reasoning brought to bear on the legislature in crystallizing county government. He says:

"But the property, income, poll and school taxes continued to be divided between the Territory and the counties, with the result that the relation between the tax burden of the voters and the expenditures of the county governments was obscure, and the increasing need of larger revenues by such governments was conspicuous. Hence there resulted a constant effort to obtain a larger share of the common revenues for the counties, a tendency to neglect territorial needs so as to have a surplus which could be turned over to the counties, and a lack of responsibility and encouragement of extravagance on the part of the county governments."

"Hereafter, in order to check these tendencies, the sources of revenue are to be separated and the property tax rates made elastic—that is, the taxes, although still to be collected by the Territory, are to be divided between it and the counties according to the kind of tax and not according to a fixed percentage of each kind of tax, the varying needs of each to be met by increasing or decreasing its own sources of revenue and not by apportioning a larger or smaller share of common revenues. Moreover, each county will rest on its own independent financial basis, instead of all of the counties together having a fixed percentage of common revenues irrespective of their different needs."

## JAPANESE OF PUNA WILL OPERATE AN INDEPENDENT MILL FOR THEIR HUI CANE

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.) HILO, December 2.—There appears to be a movement on foot among some of the Japanese cane planters in Puna and Hilo to cultivate cane and manufacture sugar on their own hook. At least one of these men has sent for a mill, which is expected to arrive in a few months, and several others have been figuring on a similar proposition.

From a source which should be absolutely reliable, The Advertiser correspondent was informed that the mill which is now on its way to Hilo, was ordered in New York. The owner is a Japanese who plants cane both at Twenty-three Miles and Fifteen Miles. It is his idea to grind his own cane, as well as that of some six other Japanese cane planters, who, it appears, between them figure on being able to place under cultivation several hundred acres, in case the experiment proves to be a success.

**A Portable Mill.** The mill is, of course, a very small affair, and seems particularly so when compared with the gigantic factories which have placed Hawaii in the foremost rank of sugar producing countries. It is driven by a gasoline engine, can be transported without much trouble from one field to another, and has a capacity of about a ton of sugar a day. The plan is to establish it first at the Twenty-three Mile farm.

## EWALIKO'S UNION MEN WANT TWO DOLLARS A DAY AS MINIMUM AFTER THE NEW YEAR

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.) HILO, December 4.—At a meeting held last Saturday evening the Hilo labor union took the rather unfortunate action of going definitely on record in favor of a minimum wage of \$2 a day for all government road work, whether this be done for the county or for the best road commission. This schedule will go into effect on January 1, provided the unions on the other islands come in on the movement. The Hawaii union will, however, not make any attempt to force the schedule through without the other unions.

The primary law and the initiative and referendum were discussed, and

## CHILDREN CARED FOR BY HUMANE SOCIETY

Children improperly cared for have come under the protecting wing of the Humane Society as well as abused members of the animal kingdom. In Honolulu Officer Ross C. Davison's monthly report to the society yesterday afternoon at a meeting in the Young building it was shown that seven children were cared for in various ways during November. For some of them homes were found.

In two animal cases that came under the observance of the society it was necessary to order horses killed. Eleven were order taken out of harness temporarily, twenty-one were found lame or galled and there were three cases of overloading.

Miss Davison's salary was raised. It was announced that the monthly meetings are open to members as well as to officers. The gatherings are held on the first Wednesday in each month.

Mrs. Sanford B. Dole, who was elected president during her absence from the islands last October, was present at the meeting. She expressed great satisfaction at the work that is being done.

Cases of abused riding horses have been reported to the society and will be taken up this week.

## STARTS TO SERVE FOUR YEAR SENTENCE

When the Wilhelmina left port yesterday for San Francisco, Private Eugene Love of the marine corps was on board under guard of a sergeant and two men, who are taking him to Mare Island to begin the serving of his four year sentence imposed by court-martial last month.

Love was charged with embezzlement and with scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, and although he pleaded guilty to both charges he was given the maximum sentence on each.

He will be turned over to the marine authorities on arrival at San Francisco and taken to Mare Island, where he will stay for four years in a prison where the planners really work, and where there is no chance to dig out with a powder spoon.

## READY FOR IMPERIAL DURBAR AT CAPITAL

DELHI, India, December 7.—Their Majesties King, George, and Queen Mary arrived in Delhi yesterday and were received with extraordinary honors. The city is crowded with distinguished visitors for the imperial durbar.

## MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM

It is worse than scabies to take any medicine internally for muscular or chronic rheumatism. All that is needed is a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale all dealers—Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Those who ordered the mill claim that at first they made an inquiry with Catton, Neill & Co. of Honolulu, but were advised by that firm to go elsewhere. The letter added that this was the third inquiry which the firm had had of similar import.

It does not seem that the Japanese are figuring on getting a gold mine, as, through the crude method of manufacture to which they revert, the loss will be about twenty per cent. The crusher is a very small affair and the boiling house employs the primitive kettle boiling process, the syrup being placed in vats. As a matter of fact, one well known Japanese cane planter in Hilo, who figured on getting a mill from New York, which he intended to locate in the immediate vicinity of the city, announced recently that he had given up the scheme, as he had found it impossible to raise capital sufficient to purchase a mill of the size which he thought it necessary to get in order to manufacture sugar on a paying basis.

**Glad to Hear It.** Lorrin A. Thurston, who is one of the directors of the Oloa plantation, was asked last Saturday what he knew about the matter. "I have heard nothing whatever about it," he answered. "But I can say that I am glad to hear anything which shows that the small man can go ahead on an independent basis, whether he figures on making his money by manufacturing sugar or syrup or whatever he may wish to make."

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The primary law and the initiative and referendum were discussed, and

START ONCE

Gilman Gets Contract Despite Opposition—Supervisors in Warm Session.

For \$15,000 the bitulithic company, of which J. A. Gilman is the head, will pave King street from the River to Nuuanu avenue and Koluulike street from Queen to Hotel street, the board of supervisors last night authorizing the mayor to execute a contract with the company. The bitulithic company was the lowest of three bidders for the work. At least half the amount of the contract is to be expended in sewers, waterways, drains, etc.

The other bids were for creosote blocks at \$23,120 and for ohia blocks at \$19,450.

The road committee recommended that the contract be awarded the lowest bidder, and Committeeman Low explained that the committee had come to the conclusion, aside from the bid being much lower than the others, that bitulithic pavement was good pavement and even if it lasted only ten years as against the alleged twenty years' life of ohia, to entirely renew it again would not bring the cost up to the whole proposed cost of creosote and ohia. Mr. Low said that the use of ohia blocks was in its infancy and had not been given a thorough test in the open, and only under wharf sheds.

General Manager Ballentyne of the rapid transit company, stated that he did not approve of bitulithic as a paving material for his tracks, but favored ohia, which had greater durability. Ohia had been used as the material at O. H. & L. Co., he said, and would still be used except that the ohia company, with its Santa Fe contract, could not make deliveries.

However, he favored the use of ohia blocks on either side of the outer rails and between the rails and hoped blocks would be used between the double tracks.

Ed. Lord, for the Ford-Young Construction Company, a bidder, spoke in opposition to bitulithic and said he could cite instances of its imperfections and temporary qualities. He expected a cable reply to an inquiry today. He favored ohia.

J. A. Gilman defended his pavement bid cited city after city on the mainland which was using bitulithic pavements and wanted no other. He was ready to proceed with the work here.

Upon motion the bid of the bitulithic company was accepted. Mr. Gilman announces his company will get to work very shortly and lay the street in short order.

The railroad company will lay ohia blocks between its rails.

**Garbage versus Roads.** An overdraft of the garbage department for \$810, incurred during the banana stalk removal week, was brought up. The road department's Nuuanu street fund was reduced from \$2400 to \$1600 to offset this and the introduction of a resolution later to divert the \$810 from the road department to the garbage department projected the warmest fight of the evening.

When Murray introduced the resolution it brought forth a howl of protests from Low and Dwight. Dwight said he had been in favor of a large sum when the road department equipment was loaned to the garbage department, but he had changed his mind. Low objected and called it politics and a grand stand play. He finally said he would favor the remainder of the Nuuanu road completed by contract. He was ready to offer such a motion. Murray taunted Low and Dwight with having blocked early attempts to let the work by contract, but Arnold and Dwight said they had no remembrances of such a proposal from Murray.

However, the resolution passed and when Low finally did present a motion to have the city engineer estimate and present figures for letting the work by contract, it was voted down.

Murray wanted the law department to give an opinion in regard to compelling property owners to build cement sidewalks in front of business property. The board directed the law bureau to turn out an opinion.

Murray wanted to know when the road department intended getting to work repairing Hotel between Nuuanu and Fort street. Dwight said he would put men at work at the end of the week.

Mr. Guild of Manoa, representing the Manoa Improvement Club, made a forceful talk in behalf of Hawaiian residents of the upper end of the valley, who had asked for repairs to a road which was now impassable. He was assured finally that he was right in requesting this work to be done and the road department was ordered to get busy on the work.

A. Clark, for the Kaimuki residents, wanted tons and tons of banana stalks removed from Kaimuki. He said it would take three weeks to get rid of them. The health committee said it would take the matter in hand and study the situation.

The December estimate of the road department was \$11,350 for office expenses, stables, feed, street repair work, etc.

Reports from users of county autos as to the number of miles traveled in November were received, and the total showed that they were going some. The plumbing inspector traveled 581 miles; police auto No. 1, 906 miles; No. 2, 1066 miles; fire department (chief), 378; Engineer Gere, 1025 miles, a total of 3956 miles.

**DEATH OF DR. WADDIN OF THE U. S. M. H. SERVICE**

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.—Dr. Eugene Waddin, a widely known surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital Service, who assisted in operation on President McKinley when he was shot in Buffalo, died today in a sanitarium at Gladwyn, a suburb. He was fifty-three years old. At the time President McKinley was shot, Dr. Waddin was stationed in the marine hospital service at Buffalo.

"I am a nurse and my profession brings me into many different families and it is always a pleasure for me to tell my story and recommend Cuticura (pronounced 'Coo-ti-cu-rah') Soap and Ointment. My little son, who was born on Oct. 1, 1909, was afflicted with a terrible case of Cuticura. I used only one cake of Cuticura Soap and about three boxes of Ointment.

"My aunt advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. So great was her faith in them that she gave me a small piece of the Soap to try and a little of the Ointment. I took them home without any faith, but to please her I tried it and it seemed to dry up the sores a little. I went to a drug store and got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of the Ointment and followed directions. At the end of two months the sores were all well. He has never had any more of any kind since. He is now strong and healthy, and I can sincerely say that only for the most wonderful Cuticura Remedies my precious child would have died from those terrible sores. I used only one cake of Cuticura Soap and about three boxes of Ointment.

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Charge of Fraud Against Him by Holt Shown Groundless—Everybody Satisfied.

After weeks of strenuous fighting the suit of Holt against Armitage came to a sudden end yesterday afternoon, Judge W. J. Robinson giving a decision immediately after the close of closing arguments of E. C. Peters for the defense and W. B. Lymer for Holt. A remarkable feature of the trial of the long and hard-fought case is that both sides left the Judiciary building declaring themselves satisfied with the result. As a matter of fact, the judge clears Armitage of all charges of fraud that were made against him in the petition, and its practical result is to leave the financial tangle in which their affairs are involved to be fought out before a master, to whom the matter will be referred.

**Many Complications.** Holt sued for recovery of the Kalis property, at Walkiki, which has been Armitage's home for many years, and for the recovery of considerable other property, which he said had been conveyed to Armitage in trust, to be managed for him. He accused Armitage of fraud in not accounting and in claiming the Kalis property as his own. Armitage set up counter claims against Holt and said that the property, other than Kalis, had been conveyed to him as security for debts owed Armitage by Holt. Kalis, he said, had been conveyed to him as a gift.

The court sustained Armitage's claim that the property, except Kalis, was conveyed as security. Kalis, he said, was not shown to have been conveyed to him as an absolute gift. The judge said he did not find that there was any fraud in Armitage's claim that it was. He thought that Armitage honestly believed it was his as a gift, but that the legal conditions of a gift had not been shown.

**To Settle the Tangle.** The court will appoint a master, to whom both parties are to present their accounts. On condition that Holt pays over all Armitage's claims against him, the property is to be reconveyed. Armitage gets his accounting and his money back, and Holt can get his property back, provided he can pay what is due Armitage.

**Santa Claus Steamer.** By a curious coincidence the steamer which failed to take away 150 bags of mail, a large portion of which was undoubtedly Christmas mail intended for Europe and eastern points, will be the Santa Claus boat this year. The Pacific Mail steamer Siberia will arrive here on Christmas day.

Honolulu is fortunate this season in having three steamers arrive near the holidays. The Sierra arrives on Friday, December 22, the Siberia, December 25, while the Wilhelmshafen will bring belated mail on December 26.

Practically the last boat which will take Christmas mail in time for delivery at Atlantic ports will be the China, sailing Friday afternoon. This boat will reach San Francisco December 14 and delivery of Atlantic mail will be made about December 20. The Manchuria leaves here on December 16, arriving in San Francisco on December 22.

The Auto-Foto New York Company of New York city was incorporated with a capital of \$1,400,000 to deal in automatic picture machines and to carry on a general photographic business.

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HELP THE EARTH AND THE EARTH WILL HELP YOU

We make fertilizer for every product and put on the market only what has been proven of real value. Let us know the purpose for which you want our help and we will supply you.

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Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii. PAID-UP CAPITAL \$800,000.00 RESERVE FUND 100,000.00 DIVIDED PROFITS 157,592.92

Officers: H. Cooke, President; D. Tenney, Vice-President; B. Damon, Cashier; J. Fuller, Assistant Cashier; J. McCortison, Assistant Cashier. Directors: C. Z. Cooke, E. D. Key, A. Lewis, Jr., E. F. Bishop, W. Macfarlane, J. A. McCandless, H. Atherton, Geo. B. Carter, P. B. non, F. C. Atherton, E. A. Cooke.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd Life and Fire Insurance Agents

General Insurance Agents, representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Marine Fire Insurance Co. We have just accepted the Agency for the Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford.

THE PRESS FOR A PROHIBITION LAW

Among the many things to be worked by the International Reform Bureau at Washington at this session of Congress is the enactment of a prohibition bill for Hawaii and a law to prevent intoxicating liquors being sent into dry territory, according to programs of the bureau received yesterday. A circular letter signed by Mr. P. Crafts, asks people interested in the plans of the bureau to report them by petitions, letters, telegrams and deputations to Congress.

MEXICAN LYNCHING.

MICHAEL ANTONIO NUEVO, Oaxaca, Mexico, December 5.—The Gomez fight of his partisans were captured and lynched yesterday.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Use a Laxative Bromo Quinine tablet. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. W. Crove's signature is on the box.

PLANTERS DISCUSS REPORTS MADE BY THE SCIENTISTS

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

For the most part the meeting of Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association yesterday was devoted to the discussion of technical subjects, those which are of vital importance to the sugar men, but only indirectly affect others in the Territory.

The one exception to this was the forestry report, made the last thing in the afternoon, in which special attention was called to the need of preserving native forests and planting new ones, and urging upon the plantation men a concerted action in this direction if the forests were to be preserved and rainfall conserved. It was the time of action and not of "polite attention" to this matter as the committee pointed out.

It was promptly at ten o'clock in the morning that President Swamy rapped for order. The meeting convened with the rooms crowded to their seating capacity, and from that time until the noon hour there were reading reports and the fire of question and answer over the points touched upon by the various committees. In the afternoon, although there were not so many present at any time of the session, the discussions were perhaps more important, from an agricultural standpoint, than those of the morning, and from two until four-thirty those present had many interesting discussions.

The first thing today the representative planters will listen to an address by W. F. Martin on the water supply of the Islands, and after that will be a discussion on the report of the irrigated plantations. To Burn or Not to Burn? Under the head of "Cutting, Loading and General Plantation Transportation" the discussion, after the reading of the committee's report, revolved around the question, whether it were better to burn the trash before cutting the cane or afterward, but after a long argument the advocates of burning before cutting seemed to be in the majority.

"Under the present conditions of labor on the plantations it is absolutely necessary to burn before cutting," said Manager Benton of Ewa. "When the fields are burned, though, the cane must be milled within three days or considerable loss results." Director Eckart of the experiment station was asked for his opinion on this proposition, and besides the labor side of the question he touched on the condition of the soil, saying that if the burning occurred before the cutting the soil was in better shape than if it happened afterward, for the heat was of the same extent in the first case, but when trash was burned on the ground it was different. He thought that burning before cutting was the reasonable practice under present conditions.

Manager Baldwin, of Makaweli, in speaking in favor of burning before the cane was cut, stated that a Chinese would cut six tons if the burning came last, but if burning came before the cutting nine tons could be cut in the same time.

More expert opinion was asked from Mr. Eckhart as to the difference to the soil burning before or after cutting, and as far as the ash was concerned he said it was the same.

Several other managers testified that the ration came quicker and had a better stand when the burning took place before cutting. Andrew Adams of Kahuku believed forty per cent. of the labor of cutting was saved if the field was burned over first. Manager Benton believed that it might be better not to burn at all if there was sufficient labor to get rid of the trash in other ways, but others thought the saving in labor would amount to more than the loss in sugar.

As to transportation, there was little discussion. J. P. Cooke telling of the purchase of a three ton engine for use on portable railroads on Kauai which started some discussion as to how much of a grade such an engine could negotiate. It seemed to be the opinion that a three per cent. grade was about all that could be done.

Byproduct Utilization. There was a strong plea for using on the plantations themselves for fertilizer the molasses now sold by some plantations, in the report of the committee which had charge of the report on "Manufacture of Sugar and Utilization of Byproducts," it being held that this molasses or the alcohol from it was more valuable than the money received for its sale when shipped to the Coast.

Some is now used for stock food on the various plantations, but the molasses utilized in this way is a small proportion of the total output. T. Clive Davies believed that as high as fifty per cent. of the molasses was used on some plantations for stock food. John Moir thought that seven or eight per cent. was nearer the mark.

Molasses from the plantations controlled by Alexander & Baldwin was to be shipped to Washington for this year, where it was to be mixed with sawdust for a stock food, said J. P. Cooke. This mixture fooled the animals completely, he said. Some technical discussion was indulged in on the remainder of the report as to the best types of evaporators, with a slight touching on the Hattelle process with which some extensive experiments are to be made during the present year.

Sugar Manufacturing Machinery. There was a long and complete report made on "Sugar Manufacturing Machinery" but the discussion on this subject was limited. With the exception of J. A. Scott telling of the working of a centrifugal discharger there was practically no discussion at all under this head.

Steam Plowing Machinery. This was the only matter taken up by the committee which had to do with "Agricultural Machinery," but the discussion started was as to turning in the trash on the ground rather than burning it, and a resolution was adopted for investigation on a machine made for cutting sugar cane trash patented by W. J. Kent of New York. George P. Renton, chairman of this committee, is much interested in the matter of plowing under the trash in the cane fields and he believed that this machine of Kent's of which a description was given in the report, should be investigated thoroughly. After a long discussion, J. P. Cooke

made a motion that the Kent device be referred to the committee on labor saving devices for an investigation and report to the trustees who could take whatever action they deemed necessary.

As to Forestry. It was in the report of the committee on forestry, and an address later by Forester Hosmer of the territorial bureau of agriculture, that deep interest was manifested by the planters, the report telling those present that it was time to do something rather than pigeonhole reports, and Mr. Hosmer getting down to brass tacks and telling how and what should be done.

As a means to help the work of the forestry department, which has not funds to do much, it was suggested by the committee that part of the money now derived from water leases should be devoted to forestry work, but this met with opposition from some of the members after the discussion started. At the close of Mr. Hosmer's address he was asked by T. Clive Davies how much money was needed to do good work in the way he thought necessary, and he said \$30,000 per annum for several years. The first work to be done was to fence the natural forests from the inroads of stock, and this would cost a great deal of money.

Forest Conditions.

In part, relative to forests, the committee reports:

"On most plantations the native forests have been cut for such distances makes the cost of such wood reach an extremely high figure. In some cases the wood may be flumed down, but here again comes a high item of cost, as the damage done to flumes through their use for this purpose is extremely heavy. All over the Territory, from one cause or another, a gradual recession of the forest line is taking place. In some parts of Kohala, where the forest extended well down the slope of the mountain but a few years ago, wood is being brought from Pana in schooners for the use of the laborers. On some plantations on the other islands coal is supplied to the laborers as being cheaper than wood. To overcome this present trouble, which is yearly growing more serious and widespread in its effect, your committee strongly recommends the planting of forest trees for firewood, if for no other purpose.

"In many cases the use of waste lands, such as the sides of deep gulches, has been recommended for such use, but the cost of logging in such cases is liable to be so heavy that little will be gained. It would seem better that small areas, of perhaps four or five acres each, depending upon the number of men to be supplied, located close to the plantation camps, should be planted with fast growing trees, which would within a few years assure a constant supply of firewood close at hand and cheap to handle. The loss sustained in the area of cane land so used would be repaid, with interest, through the value of the wood so obtained.

"It has been shown that the simple placing of the small trees in the ground and leaving them to care for themselves is of little value when compared with the system which gives the needed care, which, as a matter of fact, is slight, but which tends to bring good results rather than poor or mediocre ones.

"The territorial bureau of forestry, through Forester Hosmer, has offered its services in this connection, both in the giving of advice and in furnishing seedling trees for actual planting. The plantation interests should avail themselves of these offers, for they afford a most advantageous opportunity to obtain experienced work along lines of undoubted value.

Planters to Help.

"In this connection the attention of the association is called to the fact that while the experiment station employs pathological, chemical, entomological, agricultural and other experts, if has no expert in the forestry line, which, in the near future, will become one of the most important subjects with which the planters will have to deal, if not the most important of all. As the territorial forestry bureau is equipped to do this work, it is not necessary that there should be a forester on the experiment station staff, but in view of the fact that that bureau is hampered in its work by having only a small appropriation, your committee recommend that some arrangement be made whereby the planters' association shall render financial aid to the territorial division of forestry in its work of assisting the individual plantations in tree planting.

"By taking the matter up along these lines, it is very probable that most valuable results may be obtained, and the archives of the association, and the various plantation offices, will not be encumbered by further reports which have been read once and then forgotten by all except their authors.

"With the present situation in view, that many plantations have so exhausted their sources of firewood supply that they may obtain this necessity only at a distance from the camps which brings about an almost prohibitive expense, while others have reached the stage where they are supplying the laborers with coal for fuel, it seems that a decided stand should be taken and the future wood supply be guaranteed at the lowest possible cost.

Value of Forests.

"The economic value of forests to the sugar industry comes mainly from two sources: The conservation of water for fluming and irrigation, and from the value of the forest as firewood, fencing, bridge timbers, etc. In the first instance the foregoing paragraphs have covered the main danger which exists at present in the likely, and even probable, extermination of the forests through insect pests, with suggestions how this danger can be met. In the second case the economic value of the planted forests is increasing in proportion every year. With the recession of the native forest and the increased cost of supplying fuel tree planting is a matter that merits the serious attention of all the plantations. For firewood,

MINIMARAS ARE SENT TO JAIL

Gompers Defies Anyone to Start Prosecution Against Him —The Confession.

LOS ANGELES, December 5.—James B. McNamara, confessed dynamite man, was today sentenced to San Quentin penitentiary for life, and his brother, John J., secretary of the structural iron workers, to serve a fifteen-year term, following their change of plea to guilty, the former to murder in connection with the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building, the latter to the dynamiting of the Lewellyn Iron Works.

To avoid possible danger from mobs, the men were smuggled to a different court for sentence from that where the trial has been in progress.

Judge Walter Bordwell, in pronouncing sentence, said that the men deserved the maximum sentences, but that the clemency shown is due to considerations other than merit.

It was learned today that James B. McNamara's confession in brief was that he had placed a suitcase with dynamite beside the Times' building, timed to explode, but all that was intended was to damage the plant. He did not expect that anyone would be killed.

Speech Not the Cause.

Judge Bordwell today denied that the speech of Lincoln Steffens, the author, in favor of the Golden Rule as applied to business, had anything to do with the arrangement for the McNamara sentences.

Gompers Defies Prosecution.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Samuel Gompers, interviewed yesterday after the news of the sentencing of the McNamaras was received here, stated that he was glad the courts had not seen fit to inflict the maximum penalty upon the confessed dynamites, as some of the unions have requested.

He criticized the statements made Monday by United States District Attorney Miller of Indianapolis, who said that Gompers had a guilty knowledge of the crime. He defied Miller or anyone else to commence prosecution proceedings against him, challenging them to produce any proof that he knew in any way of the dynamiting outrages.

TELLS ON THE KIDNEYS

Honolulu People Have Found This To Be True.

The strain of overwork tells on the weakened kidneys more quickly than on any other organ of the body. The hurry and worry of business men, the heavy lifting and stooping of workmen, the women's household cares, tend to wear, weaken and injure the kidneys until they can no longer filter the poison from the blood and the whole body suffers from the waste matter that accumulates. The weakened kidneys need quick assistance. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are prepared especially for sick, weakened kidneys; tired, worn-out backs—have cured thousands of such cases. Convincing proof in a Honolulu citizen's statement.

B. T. White, Pearl City, Oahu, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I am ninety-two years of age and suffered from backache and kidney disease for eight years. I have given Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial and have been so greatly benefited that I cheerfully recommend them to other kidney sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. is to build a twenty-six-story building in New York at a cost of \$3,000,000.

of for no other purpose, your committee believe that it cannot be put too strongly that the plantations should plant trees.

"In closing this report your committee would urge more upon the association the necessity that action of some kind be taken and the desired results be brought about. The matter if one which should either be taken up by the planters' association at the present time, when the cost will be small and the saying for the future great, or the decision should be made that work along the lines of the conservation and renewal of our forests is not such as this association cares to take up, but instead to leave it to the determination of each plantation."

Insect Pest Damage.

Insect pests were taken up also by this committee and the condition of the koa and ohia forests in some sections of the Territory where a borer was killing the trees by hundreds was brought to the attention of the meeting.

Letters were read from many of the plantation managers showing that they were in favor of scientific forestry work, and knew its value and need, many plantations having to burn coal in their laborers' quarters as the supply of wood had all been used, and to get wood to the plantation would cost more than the coal cost.

James Gibb made a motion that Forester Hosmer be requested to send out as many tree seedlings to the plantations as the plantations had produced tons of cane last year, each plantation in the Territory being obliged to plant such a number of trees every year for a certain period. The motion was not carried but another was introduced that the trustees have their attention called to this report and that they be requested to take some action toward the reforestation of plantations on the islands.

At this point Mr. Hosmer stated he had a resolution of the hotel can be put on this list, and an action was deferred until this morning when that resolution will be brought in and presented.

PREPARING PLANS FOR OUR EXHIBIT AT PANAMA FAIR

William O. Irwin, Captain William Matson, Wallace Alexander, George Rolph, and E. M. Webb, all of San Francisco and formerly identified with Hawaiian affairs, have been named as a special site committee on behalf of the San Francisco Fair commissioners in Hawaii, to recommend a site for the Hawaii building. The board of commissioners for Hawaii held a meeting yesterday morning at which were present Chairman H. P. Wood, Commissioners Hughes, for Oahu; J. N. S. Williams, for Maui, and Charles E. Wright for Hawaii; J. M. Lydgate, for Kauai, being the only one absent.

Hawaii has not yet been informed as to where it may place its \$250,000 building and the commissioners are anxious to have this matter settled and decided that the best way would be to have the above named former residents of the Islands, and now all influential men in San Francisco, act as a special site committee.

Their judgment, it is believed, will give Hawaii the best site to be had, and upon that site it is proposed to erect a handsome structure, which, at the close of the exposition in 1915, will be presented to the city of San Francisco as the gift of the Hawaiian people, to be a permanent addition to San Francisco's new civic center, and to be maintained by the city.

Will Ask Appropriation.

Another important matter decided was that of going to the federal government for an appropriation to fill out that which it is expected the territorial legislature will make. The Philippines, which expects to spend a million and a half dollars on its exhibit, will ask the United States for \$500,000, and Porto Rico and Alaska, it is understood, will ask for large sums.

Upon motion of J. N. S. Williams, Delegate Kalaianalele will be asked to make inquiry concerning the attitude of congress on this subject and to prepare to ask for at least \$300,000 for Hawaii. The commissioners expect that Hawaii will appropriate a like amount.

At the present the commission has no funds from the Territory for any of its expenses. Two commissioners have made trips to the mainland, principally on exposition business, and paid all their own expenses. The island commissioners, coming to Honolulu to attend meetings pay their own expenses and there is not yet money for stationery or postage.

Preliminary Expenses.

At yesterday's meeting the board passed a motion that the chairman consult with the Governor with regard to the latter inserting in his estimates in the call for a special session of the legislature—if he should decide that a special session is necessary for other important matters—for \$40,000 for preliminary expenses of the commission. The present commission is to report to the next legislature a plan for the exhibit which Hawaii shall have at San Francisco in 1915.

To accomplish this the commissioners must have money. First of all, the commissioners have decided that two prizes, one of a thousand dollars, and one for a lesser amount, should be offered for the best plans for a building. Sketches and paintings for the diorama scheme will cost a large amount, whether local or mainland artists be employed. If mainland artists are employed, their time and traveling expenses will have to be taken into consideration.

There will be salaries for officers of the commission, stationery, traveling expenses and many other details which will come up in the next two or three years and will have to be met. The diorama scheme is one of the most ambitious of the entire exhibition and this will occupy the center of the main building or "Paradise Court," which Chairman Wood has already named it.

One Excellent Plan.

Architect Applegarth, of San Francisco, who has designed many of the large buildings in San Francisco, has sent a very handsome plan, which meets with the approval of the commissioners. This will be exhibited in the Advertiser window, and later will be sent to Maui and Hilo for exhibition.

One of the suggestions made at the meeting by Mr. Williams was that a model plantation camp be exhibited. He stated that there had been a big advance in sanitation and style of buildings on plantations to house laborers and he believed that such an exhibit would go far toward removing wrong impressions concerning the life of the sugar estate laborers in the Islands.

Mr. Wright was of the opinion that the educational side of the Hawaii exhibit at Seattle had been overdone and suggested that less details be exhibited. It was the decision of the commissioners that the climatic and scenic attractions of Hawaii be placed in the foreground and the commercial side of Island life be subordinated to those two principal features.

Question of Aquarium.

Whether an independent aquarium shall be installed in the Hawaii building, or whether all Hawaiian fish be placed in the great aquarium which San Francisco fair commissioners propose shall be the finest in the world, was not decided. It was stated that the United States fish steamer Albatross will be used largely to convey fish from here to San Francisco for the fair.

The commissioners have selected Albert P. Taylor, of The Advertiser, as the secretary of the commission.

Motion versus Still Life.

At a meeting of chairman of sub-committees of the exposition commission, held yesterday afternoon in the chamber of commerce rooms, six of the chairmen made reports, the general consensus being that motion, and not still life, was necessary to make the exhibit attractive, except insofar as photographs are concerned, and these are expected to form an important part of the Hawaiian exhibit.

The chairmen met with commissioners Wood, Williams, Hughes and Wright. All reports were of a tentative nature, none having yet formed any definite ideas as to just what they considered should be used to express their subjects.

ment of education, reporting on the education committee, said that he realized the education exhibit at Seattle was overdone and could be greatly improved upon. There was too much material to handle. He believed one of the best plans would be to show the methods of teaching, show industrial work, and to bring forward some distinctive Hawaiian features of industrial work such as the making of native hats, mats and brushes. Lace making would only be in competition with the beautiful work of Europe.

Commissioner Williams was of the opinion that Mr. Pope was correct in his conclusions, and only specific results should be exhibited.

Diversified Exhibits.

Dr. E. V. Wilcox, director of the federal experiment station, chairman of the agriculture committee, said there had been a tendency in previous expositions to place too much before the jaded and dejected crowds which passed through buildings, being totally unable to see and grasp the significance of anything. There were diversified industries here which could be shown, but things should be in motion.

A small pineapple canning apparatus would show the mainland consumers of Hawaiian pineapples, just how the pines were put up for export. Then a small sial mill would show how the best sial material is shredded and baled, and would be a great advertisement.

Coffee, as exhibited there by an association of coffee growers, which he hoped to have formed, would be exhibited as pure Hawaiian coffee. He declared that coffee sold on the mainland and stamped as Hawaiian coffee, hardly contained a grain of the real Hawaiian product. About 2000 tons of coffee was produced here and if put up in sacks and officially labeled by the association, mainlanders would be sure to get the real Hawaiian aroma.

Dr. W. T. Brigham of the Bishop Museum, whose committee is to get up an ethnological exhibit, said he was in an quandary as to what to suggest. It was a perplexing subject for exhibit purposes. In Berlin representatives of South African tribes were shown in their villages. That could not be done for Hawaii.

He wanted to build a Hawaiian grass house of the oldtime, but the expense would be great and the Hawaiians today were not too adept in building such houses. They had forgotten the art, even of building the oldtime canoes. He thought of pictures of Hawaiians and the mixtures of races, calling attention to the Gurrey types, and thought these would be excellent for exhibition purposes.

Professor Hosmer, of the bureau of agriculture and forestry, chairman of the forestry committee, had no definite program to offer, but felt that photographs and transparencies such as shown at Seattle, would be effective. The exhibition of koa and ohia would go well. There were maps, also, showing forestry reserves and timber sections, also showing the forest area as compared to the agricultural and waste sections. He thought this exhibit should not occupy a conspicuous part of the exhibit. He also suggested the use of the Pope relief maps, showing in distinctive colors the forest and agricultural areas.

May Show Rare Woods.

Joseph Rock, for the botany section, spoke of using the large collection of Hawaiian woods, and to the ninety exhibited at Seattle, and to the ninety exhibited in addition, there were a large number in addition, and possibly 200 could be shown, although only a few specimens are of wood available for commercial purposes. He believed in photographs and transparencies of forest and botanical areas, showing koa and kukui groves, etc. There were certain woods that could be shown, but in some instances there were only half a dozen trees of the specimens in the Islands.

William B. Stockman, director of the federal weather bureau, and chairman of the committee on climatology, suggested relief maps of selected stations giving the annual temperature, mean and the highest and lowest, giving ten year's average, and also the annual rainfall. The commissioners felt his idea was excellent.

Commissioner Hughes suggested finishing a room in the building in Hawaiian woods using all the varieties. The suggestion was approved, but insofar as to have it plainly stated that all the woods were not commercially available.

Doctor Wilcox also suggested a miniature sugar mill, to be operated, using sugar cane stalks, to show how the cane was converted into juice.

BEEF TRUST MEN MUST GO TO TRIAL

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The Supreme Court today refused a stay of proceedings in the case of the ten beef packers convicted in the federal courts on a charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade.

SURVIVORS OF HORROR ENGAGE IN A RIOT

NEW YORK, December 5.—Three hundred women, survivors of the terrible Triangle Shirtwaist Company's factory fire in this city some months ago, today attacked the proprietors of the concern, who were on their way to court to answer a charge of manslaughter. The riot became so serious that the police reserves were called out.

THE WISE MOTHER.

The most prominent physician in the country cannot produce better results in the treatment of coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough than the wise mother with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. She always keeps it in a handy place and knows where to lay her hands upon it. With a few doses of this remedy she gets the cold under control, its lingering and avoids all danger of serious results. It contains absolutely nothing injurious and is the mother's favorite all over the world. For sale, all druggists—Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.



We Ask "WHY COUGH?"

Q. What is good for my cough? A. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Q. How long has it been used? A. Seventy years. Q. Do doctors endorse it? A. If not, we would not make it. Q. Do you publish the formula? A. Yes. Or every bottle. Q. Any alcohol in it? A. Not a single drop. Q. How may I learn more of this? A. Ask your doctor. He knows.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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

BUSINESS CARDS. HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS IN THE FIRST AMERICAN SAVINGS & TRUST CO. OF HAWAII, LTD.

Pursuant to a resolution made by the Board of Directors of The First American Savings & Trust Company of Hawaii, Limited, notice is hereby given to all persons having money on deposit in said bank, that from and after the first day of January, 1912, all interest accruing to be paid upon deposits now in said bank, and upon all deposits thereafter made, will be at the following rates: For the term of six months, at the rate of two and one-half per cent per annum; for the term of nine months, at the rate of three per cent per annum; and for the term of twelve months, and upwards, at the rate of four per cent per annum.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. The undersigned, having been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of John Wagner, late of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said John Wagner, to present their claims, duly authenticated, and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to her, at the office of Messrs. Douthett & Coke, attorneys at law, 308-9 McCandless Building, Honolulu, T. H., within six (6) months from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

APPROPRIATION BILL IS UP NEXT WEEK. It was the intention of the board of supervisors to take up the appropriation bill last evening after the meeting of the board, but inasmuch as there were but four members present it was thought better to postpone action until next week.

BEET SUGAR MEN SOLD OUT CROP TOO QUICKLY. WASHINGTON, December 6.—W. P. Willett, the sugar expert, testifying before the committee investigating the sugar trust, testified today that the sugar beet men have failed to profit by the rise in the price of sugar, as this year's output was sold before the high prices were reached.

Football games killed thirteen persons and severely injured forty-seven others during 1911, according to records kept by Chicago sporting writers. Of these, four were "hooligans" having been injured in 1910, but not being reported until months after being hurt.

MARINE REPORT. By Stevenson's Exchange.

1 p.m., Tuesday, December 5, 1911. San Francisco—Sailed, December 5, 12:40 p.m., U. S. A. T. Logan for Honolulu. Grays Harbor—Arrived, December 4, Schooner Lottis Bennett, from Pearl Harbor, November 17. Wednesday, December 6, 1911. San Francisco—Sailed, December 6, 12:40 p.m., S. S. Lorline for Honolulu. San Francisco—Sailed, December 6, 1:30 p.m., S. S. Knox for Honolulu. San Francisco—Arrived, December 5, Schooner Mariel from Hana, November 21. Thursday, December 7, 1911. San Francisco, December 7, 2 a.m., S. S. Siberia, hence December 1. Port Gamble—Sailed, December 7, Schooner Spokane for Honolulu. Redondo—Arrived, December 6, Schooner Forester from Hilo, November 2. Hilo—Sailed, December 5, Bark Albert for Port Townsend. Pearl Harbor—Sailed, December 7, Schooner Crescent for Port Townsend.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED. Tuesday, Dec. 5. C. A. S. S. Makura, from Sydney, via Auckland and Suva, 11 a.m. M. N. S. S. Honolulu, from Seattle, 8 a.m. Wednesday, Dec. 6. P. M. S. S. Persia, from San Francisco, a.m. A. H. S. S. Mexican, from San Francisco, a.m. Str. Claudine, from Maui and Hawaii ports, a.m. C. A. S. S. Marama, from Vancouver, 9 p.m. Str. Likelike, from Hawaii, 5 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 6. C. A. S. S. Marama, from Vancouver, 8 a.m. P. M. S. S. China, from Yokohama, 5 p.m. (Bishop wharf).

DEPARTED. C. A. S. S. Makura, for Vancouver, about 5 p.m. Str. Maui, for Kawaihae and Mahukona, 12 noon. Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo, via way ports, 10 a.m. Str. Kinau, for Kauai ports, 5 p.m. Str. Mikahala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p.m. O. S. S. Sierra, for San Francisco, 10 a.m. M. N. S. S. Wilhelmina, for San Francisco, 10 a.m. P. M. S. S. Persia, for Orient ports, 5 p.m. C. A. S. S. Marama, for Sydney, via Suva and Auckland, 4 a.m. (Thursday). Str. Noeau, for Kauai, 5 p.m. Str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, 5 p.m. Am. Bk. Andrew Welch, for San Francisco, 3 p.m. Str. Honolulu, for Kahului, Kaunapali, Port Allen, Hilo and Seattle, midnight. Br. S. S. Crown of Galicia, for San Pedro, San Francisco and Victoria, 6 p.m.

PASSENGERS. Arrived. Per C. A. S. S. Makura, from Sydney, via Auckland, Dec. 5.—For Honolulu: Miss Ryder, Messames Lewis, G. W. Smith and son, Seelye and son, Ryder, Bonamy and three children, A. M. Lang and daughter, Poynton, Master Conrad and two children, Messrs. J. D. White, H. Lewis, D. Lewis, F. S. Seelye, D. S. Evans, S. E. Brophy, F. Poynton, J. J. Masters, F. B. Conrad, R. Harris and 21 steerage. Per M. N. S. S. Honolulu, from Seattle, Dec. 5.—S. W. R. Dally, G. A. Elmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kightley, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hayward, Miss G. Orvis, Miss Mabel Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. T. McEwan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Boyle, L. V. Ward. Per P. M. S. S. Persia, from San Francisco, Dec. 5.—For Honolulu: W. H. Raugh, H. S. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, M. V. Linwell, Mrs. Linwell. Per str. Claudine, from Hawaii, via Maui ports, Dec. 6.—W. H. Cooper, A. G. Correa, Chas. Barroa, Capt. Kennedy, S. Pasquette, V. Hard, W. Sagghe, Father Francis, Mrs. Hard, Mrs. Deas, H. G. Field, M. Davidson, M. Cunha, Mrs. McConkey, Miss McConkey, Mrs. J. Leal, A. M. Brown, A. M. Hattay, J. Jensen, G. E. Munroe, Mrs. Mary Richard and 41 deck. Per str. Noeau, from Kauai ports, Dec. 6.—J. W. Neal, Mrs. Mudson, M. Greig and 7 deck. Per P. M. S. S. China, from Yokohama, Dec. 7.—For Honolulu: Mrs. Chan Shee, Mrs. Chow Fun, Mrs. Chua Shee, Miss Chin Shee, Leong Lee, N. Kamamoto, Pang Hoon Chong, Pang Meng York, Pang Og Yui, Pang See Hang, Pang Wah Jiu, J. Fujikawa, S. Misaki, Capt. and Mrs. Kibbe Stuart, Through from Hongkong, Nagasaki and Kobe: A. Auer, W. G. Bateman, Mrs. W. G. Bateman and infant, Miss C. Bromley, F. Chambers, Chin You Man, Capt. J. A. Clark, Mrs. B. H. Dawson, G. E. Desbriere, H. H. Dobbins, Mrs. H. H. Dobbins, Miss R. Dobbins, Pang Lew Chun, W. J. Grodake, Jr., W. D. Hobart, R. F. Hodges, Mrs. B. F. Hodges, C. W. Hughes, Vance Huston, Lt. Comdr. Lacey, Mrs. Lee Shee, Mrs. Leong Shee, Mrs. M. Lentz, Mr. Lew Shear Pang, Lin Queck Jiu, E. M. Meadows, Mrs. E. V. C. Mills and infant, J. C. Miller, Mrs. J. C. Miller, Capt. Wm. Mitchell, Mrs. Wm. Mitchell and servant, Miss H. Mitchell, Miss E. Mitchell, Mrs. D. C. Mumford and infant, Wm. Nolan, Mr. Quan Kin, Mrs. Quan Kin, W. H. Bastall, Mrs. W. H. Bastall, Mrs. E. A. Roberts, Miss M. Robinson, Mrs. H. P. Schmidt, Mrs. I. L. Shurman and infant, Miss S. Spencer, Mrs. E. Stockman, Mrs. G. A. Stuart, Master Mevin Stuart, Miss A. Stuart, Miss V. Stuart, Miss A. Stuart, P. D. Taylor, C. S. Thomas, V. E. Towles, Mr. Tung Ming, Tung No Heng, E. L. Watson, J. M. Wethers, M. T. Wells, Miss G. Wilson, T. T. Wong, Miss E. B. Wright, Lieut. L. J. Young, Mr. Zaslavitchsky. From Yokohama: Louis A. Bauer, Miss Laura Boudinier, Y. Ego, Mrs. Ego, D. E. Getchell, Mrs. D. E. Getchell, A. Greenberger, A. H. Kopler, Lieut. Y. Kung, Mrs. K. Makino, Mrs. H. B. Parize, Mrs. Parize, Mrs.

Per str. Kinau, for Kauai ports, Dec. 5.—E. C. Smith, Francis Gay, A. F. Robinson, S. Robinson, C. S. Dale, J. S. Silva and wife, N. Akana, Mrs. Bruchardt, J. W. Rath, Chas. Dillingham, W. D. McBrady, T. Mori, P. Schmidt, E. N. Peterson, Mrs. Perry, M. Andrade, E. B. Anderson and wife. Per M. N. S. S. Wilhelmina, for San Francisco, Dec. 6.—Mrs. J. M. Atherton, H. Brennan, Louis Block, A. D. Baldwin, Mrs. A. D. Baldwin, Master F. Baldwin, Master A. Baldwin, Miss G. Courtwright, Capt. M. Craig, S. T. Deacon, P. J. Donk, Miss M. U. Day, Mrs. N. Deas, Mrs. C. M. Dunstan, H. W. Diggs, Colonel D. C. Dodge, Mrs. D. C. Dodge, R. S. Elliott, D. S. Evans, Miss N. I. Eaton, T. M. Earl, Mrs. T. M. Earl, Colonel R. G. Ebert, H. A. Fittus, Wm. Gholson, Mrs. Wm. Gholson, C. W. Goodale, W. W. Goodale, Mrs. W. W. Goodale, Major J. C. Giffmore, Mrs. A. M. Gall, R. V. Haina, N. Hines, Miss H. E. Hitchcock, Mrs. C. M. Heurhan, Mrs. B. Horner, A. S. Healy, J. M. Jones, B. J. James, Mrs. B. J. James, Miss E. Kelly, E. J. Love, L. D. Larson, Mrs. A. Lang, Miss E. Lang, L. B. McEllan, Mrs. L. B. McEllan, C. H. Metcalf, Mrs. J. T. Marr, General Murray, Mrs. Murray, Miss G. Morris, Mrs. S. M. Narimane, R. F. C. Old, Mrs. R. F. C. Old, C. Ponetto, G. H. Robinson, Geo. Ross, J. A. Riggin, Dr. E. R. Rhodes, A. L. Shaw, Miss M. Sexton, P. Trumbidge, H. R. Trimm, Mrs. H. B. Trimm, Miss N. Urquhart, J. J. Young, Mrs. J. J. Young and child, Jas. F. Morgan. Per str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, Dec. 7.—Major Wooten, O. Ran, C. E. Hayes, J. W. Neal, Y. Shudo, T. Melia, Mrs. Hayne.

Per str. Kinau, for Hilo, via way ports, Dec. 5.—C. J. Barnes, Mrs. L. G. Matland, C. Gray and two others, Dr. A. B. Clark, Rev. Merrill and wife, Miss Merrill, W. McKay and wife, A. Haseberg, W. M. Giffard, E. M. Erbers, James Koopa, Mrs. T. Block and two children, J. P. Woods and wife, A. Haseberg, Mrs. Keppel and two children, C. Walters, C. W. Rose, Antonio T. Marks, two Revenue Officers, Miss Sergeant, Leong Ayan, Mrs. J. D. Carcaden, A. D. Carcaden, C. D. Lufkin, A. Valentine and wife, J. C. Patrick and wife, S. W. Say, F. A. Tunner, H. H. Allen, T. K. Evans, Geo. F. Wright, W. F. Cole, J. M. Cummings, S. R. Robinson, J. N. R. Williams, C. E. Wright.

AGREE NOW ON WHARF PLANS. (Continued from page One.) If the commission wished to save the triangular pocket of land and shoal water between the proposed wharf and the breakwater, the idea would be to have built the structure parallel to the Metzger and Smith properties. That would be necessary. As to the Inter-island plan for a wharf, he doubted if it could be built at all, as piles ninety feet long would have to be used for one portion and they would not stand or bear the specified amount of weight required in engineering tests. As to currents, he said there were none in that portion of Kulo Bay and cited the use of his raft for sounding and boring purposes which was not carried one way or another. There were no undertows. During the informal discussion arising from the inspection of the maps, Mr. Thurston stated that of the Inter-island and Campbell plans for a wharf, the latter was preferable, because of the better system of approaches for the railroad tracks. Mr. Rowell did not think it feasible to handle ships with a double sided wharf, especially where railroad cars are to be used. Mr. Thurston said that one reason why the Hilo Railroad Company had planned to place its wharf, leaving the triangular "pocket" was because they did not believe it was valuable for shipping purposes, and was open to the spray which sometimes dashed over the breakwater. Mr. Wakefield summing up some of the statements said it seemed that the Rowell suggestion for a wharf, paralleling the Metzger-Smith properties, was impracticable on account of the poor railroad approaches, and this brought the commissioners back to the first plans of the railroad, Campbell and the Inter-island. Commissioner McCarthy stated, finally, that he believed the wharf should occupy a northerly and southerly position, and this with the suggestion finally adopted. Wharf First Consideration. Colonel McCarthy stated that the estimate of cost for the Hilo Railroad Company's plan for wharf, sheds, etc., was about \$200,000. That was for a 180-foot wharf and track space, and 1000 feet long. The increase of width and length might bring the cost up considerable and he thought it might be well for the public works department to prepare plans for a wharf with track space, etc., and then ascertain what the cost would be for a bare wharf. The question of sheds could then be taken up and as much built as the money left would allow. The legislature would be meeting again about the time the wharf proper was being built, and there was a certainty that that body would appropriate money to complete the sheds. The first thing to do was to provide the wharf. This plan was finally consented to, although the railroad people stated that wharf sheds would be necessary, and warehouses also, but were agreeable to a delay if that had to be. The 200-foot width is made up of a track space 24 feet, about 800 feet, and a double track space between and warehouses 30 feet, and warehouses, 60 feet.

McMAHON TELLS STORY OF SHOOTING

(Continued from page One.) That the jury be instructed to acquit the defendant as no evidence had been introduced showing that he committed the crime charged; or, Told of Case.

In addressing the jury Andrews told them what he intended to prove that McMahon was quartermaster and mess sergeant of his company, that he had been married but little over a year and that there had been no bad feeling between him and the Cederlof up to the time of the shooting. He said that McMahon did not want his wife to go around with Mrs. Cederlof unless he was present. He told of the trip of the three women and McMahon to the militia camp, his friendly regard for McMahon had his nose bloodied, how they went home and Mrs. McMahon went to the Cederlofs for dinner. He dwelt on the fact that McMahon always carried a gun at night, but never loaded it until he got home as he was afraid of accidents around the camp. How McMahon went for his wife and Cederlof asked him about insulting his wife, reaching for McMahon's gun at the same time, and in the struggle that followed the gun was discharged. How he tried to get his wife away, not knowing that Cederlof had been shot, and of his trying to get to the infantry guardhouse while he was outside that of the cavalry. And in conclusion, how words had been put in McMahon's mouth by others.

Iron Man Breaks. For the first time in the trial Sergeant McMahon broke down yesterday at the conclusion of Andrews' summing up of the defense. For days he has sat there in the federal court room watching every move of the prosecution and defense, heard witnesses swearing he did this and did that, but never in all that time has an expression, except of mild interest, been seen on his face. The break came yesterday morning when Andrews finished talking to the jury, and although he did not break down completely, any more than he did later on the witness stand, tears welled to his eyes and he had to wipe them away with his handkerchief.

Ferris Called. Sergeant Ferris, a troop fifth Cavalry, was first called to the stand by the defense, and he told of seeing McMahon on the afternoon of the shooting between three and six o'clock. He was not drunk, had some talk with him in the post exchange. No cross-examination.

Mrs. Murphy, wife of Attorney Murphy, was next called and read some of her notes taken on the preliminary hearing as to the testimony of Mrs. Cederlof at that time. There was no cross-examination except that Breckons told the notes for examination.

Technical Opinion. That the mark on Cederlof's ring could have been made by having this ring in the flame of the discharge of a weapon, was the testimony of Lieutenant Boller who wears the insignia of expert pistol shot, the highest qualification that can be held by an officer in the army who is serving with his command.

In response to a question by Attorney Murphy of the defense he stated that it was impossible to say on what revolver chamber the hammer of a gun rested to start, after several shots had been fired. He was then given Cederlof's ring and asked his opinion about the mark on it, which he said must have been made in the flame of the discharge, right at the muzzle of the gun.

As to equipment of sergeants, he said that they all were allowed revolvers and it depended on the commanding officers when and how they carried the guns. On cross-examination nothing was brought out except the distance powder marks were left on metal by the discharge of a Colts 38, like the one in evidence.

Wife Takes Stand. It was just 10:53 when Mrs. McMahon was called to the stand by the defense and told at length of the life at Leihana, the trouble with her husband over her liking Mrs. Cederlof, and of the shooting, which she said took place while both men were struggling outside the gate at the Cederlof home.

Answering a rapid fire of questions, this little woman told of everything that had happened up to and including the shooting before she finally broke down on the stand and sobbed hysterically, court taking a recess, as she could no longer answer questions put to her. For days she has sat by the side of her husband and heard the testimony in the case, always alone except on one or two occasions when friends from the post have come into court and sitting back have lent her encouragement with their presence.

She needed but few questions from Andrews yesterday, looking at the jury and telling them the happenings of that fearful day and night, as she now regards them, only a child who does not appear to have passed twenty-two years and a bride of but a year.

For the first time the whole story of the afternoon at the militia camp came from her lips yesterday, how the women were in one of the tents playing a photograph while McMahon was having a friendly boxing bout with a member of the militia.

"When I started for home I told my husband that he deserved a bloody nose for leaving us and going to boxing. Mrs. Cederlof and my husband then began an argument, but he never said anything about 'niggers.' I asked her to stop talking that way to my husband, but she said she was going to give her opinion while she had the chance.

When Mr. Cederlof was being a dog house in the yard. There she told of the dinner and of Cederlof asking her if "Mac" was coming after her when it was over, to which she replied that he was.

"If he does I hope you will like him for insulting me this afternoon," Mrs. Cederlof said then. Before I could say anything, or he could, someone came. Sergeant Horton was the caller and he stayed half an hour, according to Mrs. McMahon. All sat on the veranda and then Krane came along for a while. He had been gone but a few minutes when McMahon came for her.

It was dark when her husband came. She was on one end of the lawn, Cederlof on the other, and Mrs. Cederlof was watering plants near the corner of the house.

"My husband came along and asked Mrs. Cederlof for me. I answered that I was there. Mr. Cederlof jumped up and went to the gate quickly asking my husband about insulting Mrs. Cederlof. My husband said he did not do so. Mr. Cederlof stepped outside the gate and grabbed for something. I saw the hands of the two men in the air, screamed and ran for the house. I heard two shots just as I got to the door. I ran through the house and fell out the back door, heard someone coming behind me. As I fell I heard my husband speak to me. He picked me up and we went around the side of the house. I thought of the shots then and asked my husband if he had shot Cederlof. He said, 'let's go and see.' Then someone came up and grabbed his gun. I didn't know he had a gun until then. Something happened then and when I came to myself I was in Mrs. Cederlof's house."

Answering further questions, Mrs. McMahon said that he had always carried a gun, brought it home with him every night carrying it inside his shirt as he wore no blouse. The day before McMahon was angry, because she went to field sports with Mrs. Cederlof after he had told her to wait for him.

"I was always happy until I came here," said Mrs. McMahon brokenly, ending in a hysterical fit of sobbing which necessitated the court taking a recess.

Until Met Mrs. Cederlof. Fifteen minutes later when court went into session again she was asked to explain the last statement and she said she was happy until she met Mrs. Cederlof. "My husband said that soldiers had told him things about Mrs. Cederlof and he didn't want me to go around with her. I never saw anything out of the way and she treated me well and I did go to her house and with her. My husband objected to me going to her house and drinking, but he treated her all right. He was drinking in the morning, but not in the afternoon for he was with me all the time," the last statement finishing the direct examination of the witness.

On cross-examination the prosecution could not shake her story, but read certain statements she was supposed to have made before a board of army officers, which she denied in full saying that she had not said any such things nor had she been before any board of officers. She did not know that McMahon had a gun in his hand at the time of the tussle outside the gate, but saw both men's hands in the air.

Beginning Afternoon. Still on cross-examination when the court came to order for the afternoon session her testimony remained the same. She had seen an officer, who said he was officer of the day, and talked with him the next morning, but did not know what she said. A statement was given her to sign, it might have been read to her first but if so she did not know what was in it.

On redirect Mrs. McMahon told of Chaplain Pruden coming to the house and she showing him the note written by McMahon. He took a copy of it. Later three or four officers came when Mrs. Boller was with her. They came in, after talking with Mrs. Boller outside, and asked her if she had found a note, and she gave it to them. That was all that happened.

Defendant on Stand. John McMahon, sergeant F company, Second Infantry, defendant in the case was called, and a mild commotion spread among the spectators and jury when he stepped to the witness box. He told of the afternoon of September 28, corroborating in every detail the story of his wife as to what happened at the militia camp and on the way home, saying that his relations with the Cederlofs was pleasant.

He didn't think his wife should go around with Mrs. Cederlof or to her house as when she came back from there she had been drinking gin and some form. His wife was young and he was afraid of trouble between her.

There was no talk that day, he said, he wife and him on that day, he said she was going to the Cederlofs. He saw six months and talked with him as he was going into the post exchange to get some tobacco. Talked about six months and she punched McMahon in the ribs feeling his gun. He always carried it to protect his home, or in case of fire. Used for signalling case of danger—three shots. The gun was carried in a holster inside his shirt.

Telling the story in his own way, without any coaching or suggestions from his attorney, McMahon said: "I came to the Cederlof house after my wife as I told her I would. I came to the gate and asked if she was there. Cederlof came down to the gate and asked me if I insulted his wife, and I said 'No.' He said that he knew that I did and called me (here McMahon used an unprintable expression as what Cederlof had called him), and reached for my gun which was sticking out of my shirt."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Dream of Tartar No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Par, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like C. Brewer & Co., Haw. Agricultural, etc.

\$23,125 on \$100 paid. Redeemable at 103 at maturity. 120000 shares trans. stock.

Sales Between Boards. 55 Haw. Pine Co., 40.50; 15 Hon. B. T. & L. Co., 127; \$3500 Hilo 1901 65, 100; \$2000 McBryde 65, 100; 100 Haw. C. & S. Co., 40.25; 50 Onomea, 46.50; 100 Oahu Sug. Co., 32; 20 Waiialua, 118; 55 Haw. Pine Co., 40.50; 15 Palahang Rub. Co., 20.75; 5 Ewa, 30.75.

Seaside Sales. 125 McBryde, 7; 15 Honokaa, 11.875; 15 Waiialua, 118.

Sugar Quotations. 88 Deg. Analyz. Beets 16 1/2 qd; parity, 5.44; 90 Deg. Centrals 16 1/2 qd; parity.

mer falling on it in the struggle and not by a shot from the guard later. He testified that there was no struggle when the gun was taken away from him later. As to his running away from the guard, he said he was put in the cavalry guardhouse. He asked where he was to sleep and was told on the floor.

"I asked for blankets, and the guard said there were none. I asked for my commanding officer and the guard would not send for him. I did not belong there, and when, later, I was given a chance to go to the rear I tried to run away to my own regiment and give myself up. I did not try to escape, there was nowhere to go. I was brought back and tied face down on a cot and my arm is numb yet from the way I was tied then," said McMahon.

He explained the letter given to the officers by his wife, as having been written the day before, field day, when he had asked her to wait for him, but she had gone with Mrs. Cederlof. He wrote the note after he came back and wanted to scare his wife so she would stay away from Mrs. Cederlof. Other points brought out by the prosecution were explained by this witness. In regard to McDuffie's testimony, he said that the chief had asked him about being drunk several times, and finally he said "yes, yes" to what he was asked. He had asked McDuffie if he would be tried here or in the States, as he knew of prisoners being taken back from the Philippines for trial.

MAY ADJUST PASSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—President Taft today sent a message to congress on foreign relations. He begged for an adjustment of American passport with Russia.

UNDERWOOD FOR PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The Alabama delegation in congress has in debate the candidacy of Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, for the presidency.