

From S. F. 11c.  
Nile, Sept. 13.  
For S. F. 11c.  
From Vancouver, 11c.  
Makura, Sept. 11.  
For Vancouver, 11c.  
Marama, Oct. 8.

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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## FISHER'S INDIAN CHIEF UNDER GRAVE CHARGE

### VALENTINE, WHO QUIT YESTERDAY, FACING TROUBLE

#### Took Liquor Upon Indian Reservation--Fisher Hearing Today--Paxton Says Doesn't Believe In Changing Organic Act--Thinks Material For Executive Here--

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—A sensation was uncovered here today when it was known that Robert G. Valentine, commissioner of Indian affairs, who resigned yesterday to join the Progressives, he said, is charged with taking liquor upon an Indian reservation in Oklahoma on an official visit.

The Department of Justice will prosecute him, it was announced today.

Secretary Fisher this morning declined to comment upon the resignation of Commissioner Valentine, saying that he was not yet fully advised of the circumstances surrounding it. An effort to reach Mr. Fisher late today, after the arrival of the cablegram bringing forth the sensation charges in Washington against his subordination, was unsuccessful.

Commissioner Valentine has been in office since June 15, 1909. Prior to that time he had held the assistant commissioner's position since December 1, 1905, coming to that position from supervisor of Indian schools. His early life was spent in teaching and in accountancy, and he entered the public service by way of a private secretaryship to Commissioner of Indian affairs, Francis E. Leupp, in 1905. When Leupp resigned in 1909, Valentine succeeded him.

Declaring emphatically against the wisdom of appointing a governor of Hawaii from the mainland, Elmer E. Paxton of Alexander & Baldwin this morning told Secretary of the Interior Fisher that in his personal opinion the chances of getting an unsatisfactory official from the mainland are greater than the chances of making a mistake in picking a local man for the executive chair of this Territory.

Mr. Paxton and Mr. Fisher discussed the matter for perhaps five minutes, and that five minutes was the most interesting of the three-hour session for the large crowd of spectators at the hearing in the Senate chamber. And as usual in these flashes of opinion which seem to strike at the very roots of the present problems that Mr. Fisher is probing, it was what seemed to be a chance remark that led Mr. Paxton to the subject. Whether or not these remarks are really by chance, no one knows but Fisher. And his quickness in seizing upon salient points is such that probably no one who has attended these sessions thinks for a moment he has asked anything by chance.

Talk of Amending Organic Act.

There had been a long discussion of public lands, policy, transportation matters, homesteading on Maui and other questions confronting the governor, and almost at the end Mr. Fisher suddenly switched the trend of his inquiries and asked Mr. Paxton what he thinks of the organic act provision requiring that the governor of the Territory shall be a resident when appointed by the President.

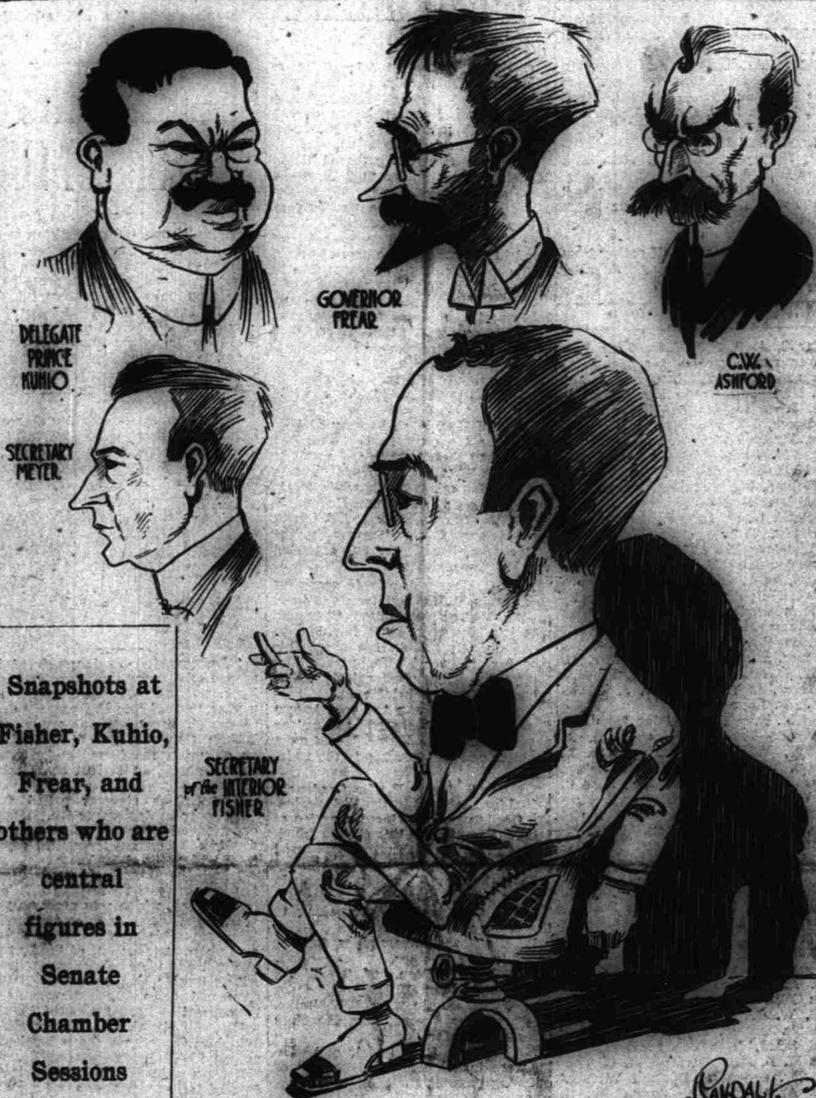
"I think there is sufficient material at all times in Hawaii for the executive of Hawaii," replied Mr. Paxton.

Right there Mr. Fisher went a little deeper. He asked Mr. Paxton whether or not he would be likely to find any prominent, capable man down here, in a supposititious search for a governor, who would not be identified with one of the large interests. Mr. Paxton said he thought perhaps no such man could be found, and that, as a matter of wise administration, it might be a good thing for him to have his interests in Hawaii.

Mr. Fisher turned the question a little in asking if Mr. Paxton thought that involved business, political and other affiliations would be in the way of impartial administration by a governor, and to this Mr. Paxton said he was not prepared to answer.

Then the Secretary shot at Mr. Paxton a query as to whether there are men here of independence of business who might be considered in the search

### As Cartoonist Sees 'em At Fisher Hearing



Snapshots at Fisher, Kuhio, Frear, and others who are central figures in Senate Chamber Sessions

ing Ashford came back on the same subject by trying to get into the record the fact that Kinney, while doing this, was attorney for the planters' association. Mr. Paxton was questioned on this point, his answers being to the effect that while Kinney was employed by the planters, the labor committee of the association had definitely declined to assume responsibility for Kinney's action in this regard and that Kinney was allowed full discretion. After this bit of legal maneuvering, Mr. Paxton was questioned by the secretary.

Beyond the three hours given daily to the public inquiry conducted in the Senate chamber of the Government building, Secretary of the Interior Fisher spends little or no time investigating the Territorial situation. His afternoons and evenings are devoted to sightseeing tours over the city and environs or spent quietly at his quarters at the Moana Hotel.

Visitors are frequently entertained there by the Secretary, but he states positively that no matters in connection with the present inquiry are discussed. For instance, this afternoon he is playing golf at the Country Club.

Paxton is Called On.

The hearing began this morning shortly after 9:30 o'clock, and Mr. Paxton was first called on, after the slight digression already referred to in the discussion of Attorney Kinney's status.

Mr. Paxton was asked by Mr. Fisher to talk of the situation in his own way, and took up the question of transportation.

"It is impossible, useless, ridiculous, to put a homesteader out here without transportation," he said.

### NOEL DEERR WINS BRIDE IN ROMANCE OF TWO OCEANS

#### 9000 Miles Fail to Keep Lovers Apart and They Arrive on Honolulu

Traveling 5645 miles to meet his future wife, who in turn journeyed several thousand miles from London to New York, to meet the man who became her husband two hours after she arrived in New York, Noel Deerr, with his bride, who was Miss Rhoda Wilson, arrived in Honolulu on the Makura this morning, and are at the Colonial Hotel, pending the completion of the bungalow in which they will make their home.

Noel Deerr, who is an expert at the Sugar Planters' Experiment Station, and who is also in the championship class as a tennis player, departed from Honolulu some weeks ago for the mainland without imparting the purpose of his trip. Some days later a brief dispatch from New York announced his marriage, to the surprise of his friends.

The fact that a distance of 9000 miles failed to keep the two lovers apart suggested a real romance to the astute newsgatherers of New York and resulted in the following interview with Mr. Deerr appearing in one of the Manhattan papers:

**His First Interview.**

"Really," said Mr. Deerr, "I scarcely know just how to go about telling you all this. I'm a person of no importance, and this is the first time in my life I have ever been interviewed.

"I suppose it should be chronological, shouldn't it? Well, you see, I'm an Englishman and have been in Honolulu for five years as consulting expert for sugar growers. A year ago I happened to be in London at the time of the coronation of King George.

"Now, let's see. It's good narrative style to introduce the heroine very effectively just about at this point, isn't it? By the way, the heroine is at present downstairs having her hair done or I might not be telling you all this.



NOEL DEERR Honolulu, who traveled 5000 miles to claim his bride.

coronation procession. I was asked to witness the sight from there, and what was more natural than that I should meet Miss Wilson?

Finally the Wedding.

"Before I was called back to Honolulu Miss Wilson and I had become engaged. The rest of the story is startlingly obvious. Correspondence, the news that she would come to New

### ED. POLLITZ, FINANCIER, IS DEAD ON COAST

#### Long Interested in Development of Islands—Loyal Friend

#### HE SECURED BACKING WHEN OTHERS FAILED

#### Was on Mainland in Interest of Kau Ditch Bill When Death Came

[Associated Press Cable] SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 11.—Edward Pollitz, president of Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company and well-known in financial circles, died here this morning.

Edward Pollitz, financier, died in San Francisco today, and by his death Hawaii loses one of her best friends. The news was received early this forenoon by cable and caused universal sorrow on the street. Mr. Pollitz has for many years been a periodical visitor to the islands, and his form and features are almost as familiar to Honolulu people as those of any resident. He was probably not far from seventy years of age, and a bachelor but an uncommonly genial one. Always exuding the air of optimism, his visits to Hawaii never failed to have a cheering influence upon business.

This morning the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. Pollitz, who was its founder on one of his earlier visits. It also sent a cablegram of condolence to his firm. He came here on the annexation loop in 1898 and from that time took a great interest in the Hawaiian sugar industry. First thing he did was to secure control of Honolulu.

Floated Hamakua. Then, on behalf of the Castles, he bought control of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company from the Spreckels interests. Afterward he reorganized Paauhau and Hutchinson.

(Continued from Page 2)

### S. P. CALLS ON U. S. HELP

#### Railroad Asks Government to Furnish Protection in Mexico

[Associated Press Cable] NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Southern Pacific railroad has formally requested that the United States government furnish protection for its lines in Mexico. Intervention is intimated.

### AGUA PRIETA BESIEGED

[Associated Press Cable] DOUGLAS, Ariz., Sept. 11.—Gen. Ojinaga, one of the Federal leaders here, has surrendered, and a thousand rebels, confident of victory, have demanded the surrender of Agua Prieta, which is garrisoned by but 200 men.

### BECKER'S TRIAL IS POSTPONED A MONTH

[Associated Press Cable] NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The trial of Police Lieutenant Charles G. Becker on the charge of the Rosenthal murder, has been postponed until October 1.

### DR. SUN YAT SEN TO PROMOTE GREAT RAILROADS

[Associated Press Cable] PEKING, China, Sept. 11.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, ex-President of the provisional republic, has been authorized by the Republic to promote a railroad corporation which is planning to construct 70,000 miles of railroad.

### Peppery Tongue For Juniors, Charge Against Vans Agnew

#### Third "Vet." to Face Court-martial at Schofield Alleged To Have Been Rude

[Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence] SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Sept. 11.—The third round in the Vans Agnew-Hayne-Willyoung mix-up began yesterday at one-thirty p. m. when Veterinarian Robert Vans Agnew appeared before Lieut. Col. Hirst, First Infantry, and his eleven associates for trial by court martial. He was accompanied by First Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, Fifth Cavalry, as Counsel. After the Judge Advocate, Lieut. Wells, has taken a brief canter at warming up by swearing in the stenographer, he unfolded the hitherto guarded paper that contained the formal setting forth of Dr. Vans Agnew's alleged misdoings and, no objection having been offered to any member sitting in this case by the accused, the whole gathering took up the gallop that continued until four-thirty.

As in Dr. Haynes' case, ten separate and distinct acts, each a violation of the 62d article of war, were read in solemn manner, and to each specification a distinct "not guilty" was entered by counsel as the defendant's answer to the Judge Advocate's "How say you?"

Specification one charges the doctor with having used reproachful and provoking language on February 19th to Veterinarian Lester E. Willyoung, by saying "I understand that you said you wrote that article about Lieut. Butler, for me. If you did so it is a deliberate falsehood; and, what is more, if you go on saying it I shall put charges against you for lying. You understand that?"

The second was milder, since it but alleged that Dr. Vans Agnew, having been asked by Willyoung for certain medicines necessary for use in the stables, did refuse, fail and neglect to deliver over the same when the artillery veterinarian made personal demand therefor.

But number three shows where the two again clashed verbally since Dr. Vans Agnew is charged with saying to Willyoung when the latter sought his supply of horse medicines: "I will give it to you when I get much qualified good and ready." That bit of tobacco was administered as long ago as February 1st of this year.

Specifications four to nine inclusive bring Vans Agnew's other junior in range of the senior's peppery tongue; since in one, Dr. Haynes, it is alleged, was told a number of unpleasant things, such as "You are

(Continued on Page 2)

### Matson Co. Orders New Liner

[Associated Press Cable] SEATTLE, Sept. 11.—William Matson, president of the Matson Navigation Company, announced today that his corporation would build a 6,000-ton steamship to add to the San Francisco-Honolulu run. He said the new vessel would be along the same lines as the Lurline and would have accommodations for 100 first-class passengers.

### Progressives Capture Denver

[Associated Press Cable] DENVER, Colo., Sept. 11.—The result in the Republican primaries held here today indicate that the Progressives are the strongest.

### Question For Ananias Club

[Associated Press Cable] TACOMA, Sept. 11.—Colonel Roosevelt declared here today that the Governor-elect of Maine, elected yesterday is pledged to his support.

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 11.—Governor-elect Haines denies that he has promised to support Roosevelt.

### MISS RUTH STACKER TO SWIM AGAINST OAKLAND CHAMPION

Mrs. Terie Desch of Oakland, the champion woman swimmer, who won fame by swimming across the Golden Gate, and who on her arrival here issued a challenge to meet any woman swimmer in the Hawaiian Islands, has had her challenge accepted.

Miss Ruth Wayson Stacker, 15 years old, has accepted the challenge to swim either the 25-yard or the 50-yard course, or both. The preliminaries will be arranged later. Miss Stacker is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stacker and is locally famous as a fast and expert swimmer. She is almost as much at home in the water as on the land and those who know of her proficiency are confident that she can defeat the Oakland challenger at the distances named.

(Continued on page 3.)

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# Shipping

## CAPT. JOHNSON MEETS SERIOUS INJURY AS WILHELMINA SAILED

Falling the full length of a long stairway leading from the upper floor of the Customs House to Fort street, Captain Peter Johnson, master of the Matson Navigation liner Wilhelmina had a mighty close call from serious if not fatal injuries this morning.

Captain Johnson has been navigating on crutches for the past three weeks as a result of a fall sustained during his stay at the coast.

While the Wilhelmina remained at Honolulu, the genial skipper and well known seaman, stayed pretty close to his quarters on board the steamer. Feeling considerably better this morning Captain Johnson announced his determination to visit the Customs House in person in order to clear his vessel for San Francisco.

The necessary documents had been signed and the skipper was leaving the building with the assistance of his crutches when the vessel master tripped and fell from one of the top-most steps, and he rolled to the bottom, bruised and much injured.

Captain Bennett, master of the Honolulu accompanied Captain Johnson to the Customs House. With the assistance of some friends the injured navigator was placed in a motor car, and taken to the Wilhelmina.

Despite all this rough handling, the veteran skipper declared that he would take his vessel out of the harbor, and when the Matson Navigation liner pulled away from Hackfeld wharf at ten o'clock for San Francisco, Captain Johnson was stationed on the bridge. Few if any of the immense throng of passengers as well as visitors assembled at the departure of the liner realized the extent of bravery and courage displayed by the master of the vessel in sticking to his post, notwithstanding the serious handicap of a sprained ankle as well as other bodily injuries.

Dr. C. B. Cooper was called to attend Captain Johnson and it was following the medical examination that the skipper decided that he would take the helm and guide the Wilhelmina from the harbor to the open sea.

The departure of the Wilhelmina for San Francisco was an animated one, judging from the large crowd gathered at the wharf and the people who swarmed the decks of the popular liner before the last line was cast off.

The Royal Hawaiian band played a pleasing serenade. Many Honoluluans prominent in social, business and professional life departed for the coast in the vessel.

One hundred and twenty-five cabin and 35 steerage passengers sailed for San Francisco. The cargo included 110 tons sugar, 500 tons molasses, 20,000 cases of preserved pines, 3,000 bunches bananas and a quantity of sundries.

Spanish and Portuguese monopolized the steerage quarters in the liner. A large mail for the mainland was dispatched about the same hour for the coast.

American-Hawaiian at San Pedro, R. D. Lapham, Southern California agent of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, visited the office of the Harbor Commission at Los Angeles to glean information as to the prospects for securing dockage and warehousing space at the municipal wharves to be constructed on the Huntington Concession, the company having in mind the using of the Port of Los Angeles upon the completion of the Panama Canal.

This company now docks at San Diego, having two vessels there every eleven days, and runs its vessels from New York by way of the Tehantepec route. It has only one vessel devoted exclusively to freight-carrying.

An average of 1300 tons of freight per trip is discharged at the San Diego wharves and then shipped by rail to Los Angeles. Much of this freight comes from Cleveland, Cincinnati, and other interior cities, being shipped by rail to New York and then reloaded by the water route.

Lapham suggested that the Harbor Commission would find it to its advantage to visit San Diego and inspect the freight-handling facilities employed by this company, and it is probable that the commission will do so.

Much coal on the way to Hawaii. At least three freighters capable of carrying five thousand tons fuel each are reported as on the way from Newcastle, N. S. W., to the Hawaiian islands.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, which is the largest importer of coal in these islands, has under charter the British freighter Strathallan and the Japanese steamer Kijo Maru, each vessel having sailed from the Australian port. The Strathallan is understood to have cleared Newcastle on August 28th followed two days later by the Japanese collier. These vessels should reach here on or about September 20th.

The report is also current that the British freighter Vennacher has sailed from Newcastle with a shipment of coal.

The Inter-Island also has the steamship Hiorneleu under charter for September loading at Newcastle. Her cargo is intended for Honolulu.

Claudine took schooner in tow. Taking the American schooner A. F. Coates in tow, the windjammer was left outside of Hilo harbor. The Inter-Island steamer arrived from Maui and Hawaii ports this morning bringing a small general cargo but a very large list of cabin and deck passengers. The Claudine freight included 230 pieces of koa lumber, 10 cords wood, 28 bales hides, 3255 feet hardwood lumber, and a quantity of empties.

Puffer Kibling reports the Matson Navigation steamers Enterprise and Mexican taking on sugar at the Hawaii port on Monday last. The schooner E. K. Woods is discharging material for the Breakwater company while the Matson Navigation steamer Hilonian was passed at Kahului.

Heavy Cattle Shipment. Hawaii has been contributing heavy shipments of cattle of late. The Inter-Island steamer Wallele is an arrival with 75 head of cattle besides sugar to the amount of \$752 tons. The vessel brought one horse and eighteen packages sundries. According to her officers sugar awaiting shipment includes 1000 sacks Paahau and 1100 sacks Honokaa. The Wallele met with fine weather and smooth seas on the homeward voyage. The steamer Nihau, with sugar and cattle, is reported to be due for arrival at Honolulu tomorrow morning.

Hall Brought Kaula Fruits. A shipment of alligator pears was an item in the cargo brought from Kaula ports in the steamer W. G. Hall. This vessel met with a fine lot of weather in returning to Honolulu. The freight list included a quantity of empties, 38 packages sundries. The Hall is on the boards for dispatch for the Garden Island at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Likeli Back from Kona Ports. Returning with 6000 sacks sugar, 50 head cattle and 25 calves, the Inter-Island steamer Likeli was an arrival this morning. The Likeli met with rough weather along the Hamakua coast, with more favorable wind and seas as the vessel crossed the channel.

Per M. N. S. S. Wilhelmina for San Francisco, Sept. 11.—Miss Dora B. Alwater, W. J. Almond, Mrs. W. J. Almond, P. C. Beamer, Mrs. P. C. Beamer, Wm. Burnett, W. H. Burr, Miss M. F. Boshier, Miss R. Brewer, Francis Brown, Miss M. Center, Miss E. Castle, Geo. R. Carter, Mrs. Geo. R. Carter, Miss E. Carter, Miss P. Carter, Miss C. Chataud, Frank Cox, W. H. Collier, Geo. K. Campbell, W. W. Chamberlain, Mrs. W. W. Chamberlain, Master Chamberlain, Miss Chamberlain, M. Costa, A. J. Cooper, Miss C. Clarke, Miss N. Decker, Miss Alice Davis, Miss B. LeLong, Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Hon. S. M. Damon, W. H. Engle, Francis Eames, Geo. H. Farnsworth, Mrs. C. H. Fairer, H. L. Grace, Miss D. Goadsby, Dr. F. L. Goodspeed, Mrs. F. L. Goodspeed, Carter Galt, John Guild, E. Gay, Mrs. W. W. Goodale, Master Goodale, G. Hofgaard, D. Hofgaard, Miss Hofgaard, Mrs. T. W. Hobron, Mrs. S. Henri, Mrs. Doris Hopkins, Miss L. Hathaway, Miss H. Heit, R. Hind, A. K. Jones, Capt. Josselyn, Miss Kincaid, Miss R. Lindley, A. J. Lowrey, Miss E. Little, C. D. Lufkin, Mrs. C. D. Lufkin, Mrs. M. McCandless and child, Mrs. J. L. McLean, Miss Carrie McLean, Miss Helen McLean, Miss Clara Mowry, Mrs. Merrill, maid and four children; N. Neilson, Mrs. N. Neilson, Mrs. J. A. Palmer, Geo. S. Powell, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Miss M. E. Pogue, M. Phillips, J. F. Pogue, H. W. Rice, Mrs. H. W. Rice, A. E. Restarick, Dr. Homer Smith, Mrs. Homer Smith, K. Skillman, Mrs. K. Skillman, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. R. P. Spalding, Miss P. Schaefer, Fred Schaefer, Miss Edna L. Smith, Geo. Sherman, Mrs. Geo. Sherman, Miss H. Smith, Mrs. W. F. Sanderoock, E. D. Tenney, Miss Lela Titus, M. F. Vandall, Mrs. M. F. Vandall, B. von Herff, H. M. von Holt, H. V. von Holt, J. D. Wheeler, L. Withington, W. H. Wilson, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Jas. P. Winnie, Miss Worthington, J. Whitehead, Mrs. J. Whitehead, Miss Florence Winter, J. Yablonsky, N. B. Young.

Per C. A. S. S. Makura from Vancouver and Victoria—For Honolulu: Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Giddings and son, Mrs. N. D. Gregg, Mrs. Rothwell, Mrs. Jones and Child, Mr. and Mrs. N. Deerr, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Martenson, Mrs. Cooke and 3 sons, Mr. and Mrs. W. McClukey and child, J. Rainey, T. Rainey, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, child, Mrs. E. Harrison, O. Fryer, G. Freeland, G. M. Day, J. Hampton, E. A. Brown, T. Howley Jr., H. Conway, M. Martins, Miss E. Crosby, Miss M. Mossman, Miss T. Rothwell, Miss C. Doig, Miss A. Gillan, Miss H. J. Pratt, Miss N. Byers, Miss R. Burke, M. Christopherson, Miss E. Cooke, Miss N. Adams, Miss F. A. Ferrott, Misses Harrison (3), Miss M. F. Boie, S. K. Burgner, Miss P. H. Foster, Mrs. M. Clery, Mrs. J. S. Muirhead, Mrs. A. Schubert, C. A. Whitaker, J. Cullen Jr., J. E. Lawson.

Per M. N. S. S. Honolulu from San Francisco—For Honolulu: Geo. A. Andrus, Wm. Antoni, Mrs. Ella L. Austin, W. C. Avery, G. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Bushnell, Miss C. W. Chace, John F. Chalmers, Miss Carolyn Chureh, J. L. Cole, W. F. Cole, Mrs. L. L. Creighton, Miss Marguerite Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davis, T. C. Dawkins, Mrs. Louise FRAIN, Miss Lulu Gill, Miss Edith C. Gattfield, G. B. Grant, Mrs. C. L. Hodge, E. E. Hoffman, Miss Barbara Ella Lee, Mrs. R. Lishman, Miss K. Morgan, Mrs. C. P. Morse and children, Master Billy Nichols, Miss J. G. Pascoe, Mrs. S. S. Paxson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Penhallow and family, Miss Eliza Peterson, Miss Anna M. Reid, W. G. Ross, G. G. Silva, Miss Olympia Soares, Rev. A. V. Soares, Fred Stahl, Miss Sue Starkweather, Mr. E. S. Sumner, Miss M. C. Tupper, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Watkins, Miss Amy Williams, Judge W. S. Wise, Miss L. Folmer, Miss A. Piper, Miss A. Fellows, Miss Verna Mores, Mrs. C. J. Mersereau, Miss L. Ropes, Miss M. Dodge, Miss Van Deellin.

Per stmr Claudine from Maui and Hawaii ports—J. Donald, Miss M. Dick, Yong Lee, O. Mitchell, Ah Look, Miss D. Mitchell, Miss A. Witsack, Miss M. Hale, Miss R. Hale, J. A. Medeiros, Miss Drummond, Mr. Drummond, Miss M. Estrella, Mrs. Geo. Graves, Ah Chan, Miss K. Graves, Miss Paulie, Mrs. L. Long, Misses: A. Apo, F. Apo, M. Cummings, L. Ing, E. A. Thana, J. Alana, M. Alana, Mrs. E. A. Doris, Mrs. M. E. Perley, R. S. Gray, Mrs. C. H. Ross, Mrs. E. H. Parker, Miss M. Parker, F. Amoy, P. Shotts, P. Emingley, Miss T. Smith, H. English, Miss H. Maul, Miss V. Maul, Mrs. Saffery, F. Gomez, Mrs. Morton, Wm. Scholtz, G. Crook, W. P. Stewart, F. Voeller, Wm. Bal, Geo. Murray, R. E. Hughes, F. A. Lufkin, J. F. Hackfeld, Mrs. D. F. Fleming, Rev. R. E. Smith, R. C. Bowman, Wm. White, C. Cackett, J. M. Ezera, Mrs. W. S. Chillingworth.

Per stmr W. G. Hall from Kaula ports—D. Sherwood, H. Blake, E. N. Sutton, Mrs. Kupuhi, Mrs. H. Manoa, Miss C. Panale, Mrs. Paris, Rev. M. Tashke, Rev. H. Washita, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Waterhouse, A. Trunk, Judge K. Kapabee, Miss Masch, Miss Seagorn, Miss D. Grote, Miss A. Grote, Miss E. H. Wilcox, Mrs. Sloggett, Miss Sloggett, Walter McBryde, Mrs. H. Walters, and 34 deck.

The fourteenth precinct delegates at their caucus last night voted for the secret ballot, according to one of the delegates from that precinct. Wm. H. Crawford, a Kuhnolite, and Charles Kanekoa, an anti-Kuhnolite, it is said, were conspicuous on the floor, each fighting in support of his point. Before the meeting adjourned, the Crawford force, in favor of the secret ballot, came out victorious.

Amended articles of incorporation were filed today by the Apokaa Sugar Company, formerly the Hawaiian Fruit and Packing Company, which was organized in 1892. Finding that fruit growing and packing was unprofitable they state, they obtained permission from the Secretary of the Interior to alter the business, entering into the sugar cane industry in 1899. No change was made in the charter however, until the present time. The officers are E. D. Tenney, president, Charles H. Atherton, treasurer, and T. H. Petrie, secretary.

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## WEATHER TODAY

Temperature—6 a. m., 72; 8 a. m., 79; 10 a. m., 78. Minimum last night, 72.  
Wind—6 a. m., velocity 3, direction East; 8 a. m., velocity 3, direction South; 12 noon, velocity 10, direction South. Movement, past 24 hours, 14E miles.  
Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.95. Relative humidity, 8 a. m., 60. Dew-point at 8 a. m., 64. Absolute humidity, 8 a. m., 6.361. Rainfall, Trace.

## VESSELS TO AND FROM THE ISLANDS

(Special Cable to Merchants' Exchange)

September 11.  
SEATTLE—Sailed, September 10, S. Alaskan for Honolulu.  
GRAYS HARBOR—Sailed, September 10, Schooner Ludlow for Honolulu.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 11, 5 a. m. S. S. Lurline hence September 3.  
DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Arrived, September 11, ship John Ena from Hilo, May 19.  
KAHULUI—Sailed, September 4, Schooner Robt. R. Hind for Puget Sound.

Aerograms.  
U. S. A. T. Thomas—Will arrive from San Francisco, Friday morning early.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per C. A. S. S. Makura from Vancouver and Victoria—For Honolulu: Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Giddings and son, Mrs. N. D. Gregg, Mrs. Rothwell, Mrs. Jones and Child, Mr. and Mrs. N. Deerr, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Martenson, Mrs. Cooke and 3 sons, Mr. and Mrs. W. McClukey and child, J. Rainey, T. Rainey, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, child, Mrs. E. Harrison, O. Fryer, G. Freeland, G. M. Day, J. Hampton, E. A. Brown, T. Howley Jr., H. Conway, M. Martins, Miss E. Crosby, Miss M. Mossman, Miss T. Rothwell, Miss C. Doig, Miss A. Gillan, Miss H. J. Pratt, Miss N. Byers, Miss R. Burke, M. Christopherson, Miss E. Cooke, Miss N. Adams, Miss F. A. Ferrott, Misses Harrison (3), Miss M. F. Boie, S. K. Burgner, Miss P. H. Foster, Mrs. M. Clery, Mrs. J. S. Muirhead, Mrs. A. Schubert, C. A. Whitaker, J. Cullen Jr., J. E. Lawson.

Per M. N. S. S. Honolulu from San Francisco—For Honolulu: Geo. A. Andrus, Wm. Antoni, Mrs. Ella L. Austin, W. C. Avery, G. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Bushnell, Miss C. W. Chace, John F. Chalmers, Miss Carolyn Chureh, J. L. Cole, W. F. Cole, Mrs. L. L. Creighton, Miss Marguerite Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davis, T. C. Dawkins, Mrs. Louise FRAIN, Miss Lulu Gill, Miss Edith C. Gattfield, G. B. Grant, Mrs. C. L. Hodge, E. E. Hoffman, Miss Barbara Ella Lee, Mrs. R. Lishman, Miss K. Morgan, Mrs. C. P. Morse and children, Master Billy Nichols, Miss J. G. Pascoe, Mrs. S. S. Paxson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Penhallow and family, Miss Eliza Peterson, Miss Anna M. Reid, W. G. Ross, G. G. Silva, Miss Olympia Soares, Rev. A. V. Soares, Fred Stahl, Miss Sue Starkweather, Mr. E. S. Sumner, Miss M. C. Tupper, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Watkins, Miss Amy Williams, Judge W. S. Wise, Miss L. Folmer, Miss A. Piper, Miss A. Fellows, Miss Verna Mores, Mrs. C. J. Mersereau, Miss L. Ropes, Miss M. Dodge, Miss Van Deellin.

Per stmr Claudine from Maui and Hawaii ports—J. Donald, Miss M. Dick, Yong Lee, O. Mitchell, Ah Look, Miss D. Mitchell, Miss A. Witsack, Miss M. Hale, Miss R. Hale, J. A. Medeiros, Miss Drummond, Mr. Drummond, Miss M. Estrella, Mrs. Geo. Graves, Ah Chan, Miss K. Graves, Miss Paulie, Mrs. L. Long, Misses: A. Apo, F. Apo, M. Cummings, L. Ing, E. A. Thana, J. Alana, M. Alana, Mrs. E. A. Doris, Mrs. M. E. Perley, R. S. Gray, Mrs. C. H. Ross, Mrs. E. H. Parker, Miss M. Parker, F. Amoy, P. Shotts, P. Emingley, Miss T. Smith, H. English, Miss H. Maul, Miss V. Maul, Mrs. Saffery, F. Gomez, Mrs. Morton, Wm. Scholtz, G. Crook, W. P. Stewart, F. Voeller, Wm. Bal, Geo. Murray, R. E. Hughes, F. A. Lufkin, J. F. Hackfeld, Mrs. D. F. Fleming, Rev. R. E. Smith, R. C. Bowman, Wm. White, C. Cackett, J. M. Ezera, Mrs. W. S. Chillingworth.

Per stmr W. G. Hall from Kaula ports—D. Sherwood, H. Blake, E. N. Sutton, Mrs. Kupuhi, Mrs. H. Manoa, Miss C. Panale, Mrs. Paris, Rev. M. Tashke, Rev. H. Washita, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Waterhouse, A. Trunk, Judge K. Kapabee, Miss Masch, Miss Seagorn, Miss D. Grote, Miss A. Grote, Miss E. H. Wilcox, Mrs. Sloggett, Miss Sloggett, Walter McBryde, Mrs. H. Walters, and 34 deck.

The fourteenth precinct delegates at their caucus last night voted for the secret ballot, according to one of the delegates from that precinct. Wm. H. Crawford, a Kuhnolite, and Charles Kanekoa, an anti-Kuhnolite, it is said, were conspicuous on the floor, each fighting in support of his point. Before the meeting adjourned, the Crawford force, in favor of the secret ballot, came out victorious.

Amended articles of incorporation were filed today by the Apokaa Sugar Company, formerly the Hawaiian Fruit and Packing Company, which was organized in 1892. Finding that fruit growing and packing was unprofitable they state, they obtained permission from the Secretary of the Interior to alter the business, entering into the sugar cane industry in 1899. No change was made in the charter however, until the present time. The officers are E. D. Tenney, president, Charles H. Atherton, treasurer, and T. H. Petrie, secretary.

Brand-new bungalow, 3 bedrooms, on Kewalo St.; \$40. Inquire of Oliver G. Lansing, 83 Mercant St., or Phone 3593. 5338-6t

Partner wanted. Energetic young man from Boston with \$700 capital wants to engage in some profitable business. "B," this office. 5338-2t

Furnished room in private family, walking distance from town. References. "A," this office. k-5338-2t

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## TIDES—SUN AND MOON

Date	High Tide	Low Tide						
8	2:53	2:1	3:30	8:00	9:44	5:46	6:05	
9	3:32	1:9	3:14	8:53	10:12	5:47	6:04	
10	4:07	1:7	4:00	10:38	9:47	5:47	6:03	5:17
11	4:40	1:3	4:44	11:08	10:43	5:47	6:02	
12	5:20	1:4	5:28	11:38	11:43	5:47	6:01	7:31
13	6:00	1:6	6:12	12:08	12:48	5:48	6:00	8:10
14	6:30	1:8	6:45	12:38	1:43	5:48	6:00	8:48
15	7:12	1:6	7:11		2:10	5:48	5:59	9:30

New moon Sept. 10 at 5:17 p. m.

## WHO'S WHO ON THE WILHELMINA

One of the largest delegations of prominent Honolulu people to depart for the coast in a single vessel in many months took their departure at ten o'clock this morning in the Matson Navigation liner Wilhelmina.

Hundreds of people gathered at the Hackfeld wharf where final farewells were spoken amid the melody of the Hawaiian Band and the throwing of pretty and colored streamers.

E. D. Tenney, Vice President and General Manager of the firm of Castle & Cooke is making a business trip to the coast. It is predicted that while there Mr. Tenney will attend to the letting of a contract for the second new Matson Navigation liner. One vessel of large passenger accommodation has been ordered. Mr. Tenney will also pay considerable attention to his oil and varied interests while away.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Beamer of Hilo sailed for the coast in the liner and will extend their tour to Chicago. Mr. Beamer will make some additions to his sporting goods stock while away. Ex-Governor and Mrs. George R. Carter and the Misses E. and P. Carter were among the passengers in the Wilhelmina, bound for an extended visit to the mainland.

Miss C. Chartard, private secretary to Captain William Matson the head of the Matson Navigation Company, who has been spending a few days in Honolulu returned to the coast this morning in the Wilhelmina. Miss Chartard has been extensively entertained during her brief visit.

Hon. S. M. Damon the well known financier was numbered among the passengers in the liner. He is on a business and pleasure trip to the mainland.

Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Goodspeed sailed for the coast in the Wilhelmina. Dr. Goodspeed, has closed a series of religious services in this city, in which one of the local theaters was used on a number of Sunday evenings.

John Guild of Alexander & Baldwin was an outgoing passenger in the Wilhelmina this morning, proceeding to the coast on business.

R. Hind was a passenger for the coast in the steamer.

Mrs. J. L. McLean, and the Misses Carrie and Helen McLean sailed for San Francisco in the Wilhelmina. They will be absent from Honolulu for some months.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lufkin of Walluku were included in the large list of outgoing passengers in the Wilhelmina.

## ED. POLLITZ

(Continued from Page 1)

When all other efforts to float the Hamakua ditch enterprise had failed, Col. Macfarlane's negotiations in London falling through just as they had been reported successful, Mr. Pollitz came to the assistance of Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. and the Lewis brothers so ably that success was assured, and the ditch has now for several years been pouring its vivifying water upon vast tracts of sugar cane land.

When overtaken by his last illness Mr. Pollitz was actively engaged in promoting Mr. McCrosson's latest irrigation enterprise—the chartered Kanai ditch. His organization of the local stock exchange has already been mentioned. He was one of the pillars of the San Francisco exchange.

Counsel to Big Men. In his own city he was looked upon as a counselor and friend by many of the big men, such as Captain Matson, Mr. Rithet, Mr. Buck and even W. G. Irwin. "It is remarkable," said A. N. Campbell this morning, "how he always insisted on a great future for Hawaii no matter what happened." Mr. Campbell happens to be one of the latest among local business men to hold converse with him in San Francisco.

It is not alone for his business sympathies with Hawaii and Hawaiians that the passing of Mr. Pollitz will be long deplored here. His acts of personal kindness to our people visiting the Coast would make a long chapter. One of the instances is when Allan Herbert was taken down with pneumonia when on his way to the Baltimore convention. Mr. Pollitz took as deep an interest in the welfare of Mr. Herbert as if he was his brother, and kept the wires hot all over the country until he located the sick man for his Honolulu friends.

The death of Mr. Pollitz was due to blood poisoning from the cutting out of a corn, his illness having been reported in this paper the other day, with an intimation that, although he was improving, his recovery would be slow.

Hackfeld wharf was a busy place this morning with the arrival of the Honolulu and the sailing of the Wilhelmina.

T. H. Davies & Company announce the departure of the Canadian-Australian liner Makura for the Colonies at six o'clock this evening.

## CAN SEE REAL FIGHTS BUT NO MORE PICTURES

While residents of Honolulu may be given the opportunity from time to time to witness real boxing contests, never again will their eyes rest on any bloodless presentations of famous ring battles as portrayed in moving pictures.

At the last session of Congress a law was passed forbidding the transmission of moving picture films portraying prize fights from one State to another. As a result District Attorney Breckons descended upon a local theatre which had advertised pictures of the Wolgast-Rivers fight and forbid their presentation.

## KREIDER WANTS DIRECT LINE

The much mooted proposition to establish a direct line of steamers or sailing vessels to ply between Los Angeles and Southern California ports and Honolulu will not come to pass. It has been brought to the fore through the efforts of Samuel L. Kreider who as general agent of the Independent Steamship Line, before the departure of the Canadian-Australian liner Makura for the islands is reported to have stated:

"The commerce of Los Angeles with Honolulu is now expressed in tons where it formerly was one of two cases to a shipment and it is growing at a most healthy rate."

## SCHOOLMAMS FLOCK HOMEWARD

Thirty out of sixty-two cabin passengers to arrive this morning in the Matson Navigation liner Honolulu were returning school teachers, who are back refreshed in mind and body and declare that they are ready to tackle the problem of teaching the young "idea how to shoot."

The Honolulu party of travelers was a merry one according to reports from her officers. A series of gay dances and dinners under the direction of Purser F. H. Levey and Joe Farrell, chief steward, made the voyage from San Francisco most pleasant.

The popularity of Honolulu offerings is readily demonstrated when it is taken into consideration that every available stateroom was occupied and a score of intending passengers were turned away days before the liner sailed from San Francisco.

The vessel met with fine weather. A large cargo is now being discharged, including several thousand sacks of cement. On the after-deck of the vessel 82 mules and 4 bullocks were carried.

The Honolulu is expected to remain here until Friday evening, during which time 2634 tons freight will be discharged. The vessel will be discharged of 668 tons freight at Kahului. Four passengers to arrive from the coast this morning transferred to the Canadian-Australian liner Makura for Australia.

Mail from the mainland amounting to 264 sacks arrived.

## WINDJAMMER DRAWS CROWD

Interesting in the accounts of the trying voyage of

FISHER HEARING

(Continued from Page 1)

may be brought about, the opportunity is given for building up homesteading. Lack of transportation has been one of the difficulties in the way of homesteading the public lands, a difficulty which, as I say, is being overcome.

He declared further that another difficulty in the way of raising farm and garden products and finding a market for them at a profitable price.

He talked at some length about the agricultural problems of Hawaii, telling Mr. Fisher that it takes time to solve the problems here, and that the homesteading problem is no exception.

Speaking of the growth of pineapple culture: "I very much fear that the market will again be over-supplied. That's a problem we'll have to contend with, we'll have to do more advertising. Had it not been for the facilities afforded by the sugar industry, pineapples would be a losing industry in this country. The sugar industry has fostered the pineapple industry. I'm not saying this in a complaining way; we're glad to do it. Yet very few sugar people have any stock in the pineapple industry. Alexander & Baldwin have only \$25,000 in it."

He spoke of the many insect pests confronting the homesteader. Mr. Paxton stated that Alexander & Baldwin's interests on Maui have told the pineapple cannery to take care of the homesteader raising pineapples; to enlarge its cannery to a capacity of 500,000 cases in 1915. "We have told them 'if you don't we will,' and we will."

Homesteaders Encouraged.

He told of other encouragement given homesteaders on Maui, helping them to raise cane, plowing their land and furnishing seed cane at cost. "We are doing everything we can to encourage those people; we want to see whether or not they will make good," he asserted. "We will pay \$3.75 to \$4 per hundred for their produce, according to whether sugar is over or under 4 cents. I think any sugar man will say that is a fair price."

Secretary Fisher began to delve into the probabilities of pineapple canneries being able to hold small growers, such as homesteaders, practically at their mercy. Mr. Paxton said emphatically that he believed mutual self-interest would prevent this. He thought the cannery and the railroads would not risk their investment and their own interests by discouraging the growing of pines. Mr. Fisher wanted to know if the pineapple raiser would be at a distinct disadvantage in relations with the cannery. Mr. Paxton thought not.

Utilities Commission Suggested. Mr. Fisher asked Mr. Paxton about the establishment of a utilities commission to control railroad and steamship freight rates. Mr. Paxton said there is nothing to prevent the establishment of such a commission, but said he saw no reason for it.

Mr. Paxton said that Alexander & Baldwin have no stock in the Inter-island and in fact have sometimes considered putting on a steamer for their own between the islands. He said, however, that Alexander & Baldwin have no complaint to make of the present inter-island service.

Mr. Paxton at one point was asked as to the reliance of the planters on the government to help settle their problems and pointed out the necessity of quick action, the trouble with governmental "red tape," and other reasons as a cause for the continuance of the planters' experiment station.

Politics as Drawback. Asked why the planters have undertaken so many enterprises as a side line to their principal business, such as experiment stations, transportation, etc., Mr. Paxton replied that the planters felt they could handle these better themselves than to leave them to the government, where politics might interfere and the enterprise would be delayed and might be handled unsatisfactorily.

He said he thought the development of highways under Territorial government had been quite satisfactory, though he understood there was some complaint against the methods and results of the county governments in this work.

He said he thought there is sufficient material in the islands from which to select a satisfactory governor, when asked for an opinion on the present law requiring that officials to be selected from among the bona fide residents of the Territory. The Delegate said the objection had been raised that most of the available material for the position who live here are connected in some way with the big interests. Paxton said he could not see that that would be any great objection.

Mr. Fisher said that is one of the charges against Governor Frear. "Yes," snapped Paxton, "but it is one thing to make charges and an entirely different matter to prove them."

Attorney Ashford was then asked if he had any questions to ask Paxton. He asked the "witness" a number of questions concerning his statement that white men will not labor in the cane fields. He then referred to the homesteading lots on Maui, where Paxton said there are 50 or 60 applicants for 30 or 40 lots. Ashford referred to two plantations which were combined under one company to handle larger tracts than one organization could handle under the provisions of the organic laws. He mentioned five corporations thus joined in partnership of this character.

Paxton said 125,000 tons, or one-quarter of the aggregate sugar crop of the islands is handled by Alexander & Baldwin, and that C. Brewer & Co. handle a little more than that amount. Discussing cane-raising contracts, Ashford asked what the plantations

consider a fair profit. Paxton was not prepared to answer offhand. He said the number of tons of cane required to produce a ton of sugar varied from six to ten tons or more. Asked if eight tons would be a fair average, he admitted it would.

Ashford referred to an instance mentioned by Paxton of a man at Kahuku who made \$400 or \$500 a year on six or seven acres of cane. Paxton said that was only one instance that he knew of. He thought the man was a contractor.

"Do you think you have a laborer for every ten acres of cultivated land on your ranch?" Ashford asked.

Paxton first said: "Certainly not, because we handle diversified crops." Paxton added that they averaged a fraction over eight acres per laborer on the Alexander & Baldwin lands.

Ashford asked if the experimental station bulletins issued by the big plantations were not secret. The witness replied they were not, though he could not recall more than one or two homesteaders who received the benefit of the bulletins.

Attorney Olson then took up the questioning for Governor Frear. Paxton said a rate of \$2 a ton from fields to factory for raw pineapples and an addition 50 cents for carrying the canned fruit down and onto the ship is to be established by the Kahului railway.

He stated that the character of the land to be transferred to the Territory by Alexander & Baldwin on Maui is very good pineapple soil, similar to the lands adjoining.

Mr. Paxton then explained in detail the present harbor and wharf situation at Kahului. He said that the superintendent of public works has charge of the wharf and that the rates are regulated by the Territory.

Mr. Paxton was then excused, and James D. Dole, president and manager of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, was called. He was first asked about the early attempts at coffee culture, and gave a brief historical sketch of the experiment.

He told of his own first purchase of land, on which coffee culture had failed, at \$62 or \$63 an acre, at that time considered a high price. Later the discovery was made that it would grow pineapples. He engaged in the growing, and then told of the struggles of himself and neighbors in forming a corporation and building a cannery. They began packing in 1903, the first pack being 1800 cases. In 1907 the pack was about 200,000 cases, in 1908 they ran into an overproduction and began advertising on the mainland. Last year the cannery packed 285,000 cases.

He told of two canneries that were opened near his by growers who were not satisfied with the prices his company was paying them. He declared that now neither of those other canneries is paying the growers as much as the Hawaiian Pineapple Company had paid. He admitted, however, that they were paying now as much as his concern is paying growers.

About 135 stockholders are now interested in the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., he said, the bulk of the stock being taken originally by Boston and California persons.

He told of how the pineapple lands were let out to the homesteaders. He said the amount a man could take was limited or graded according to the number of children he had.

"It was kind of hard on the single man," he said, amid a roar of laughter. "But he could remedy that," laughed Fisher.

"But he couldn't do it in a week or two," Dole asserted. He continued his tale of the tribulations of the early settlers, and of how the Japanese and Chinese had an advantage over the white settlers because they could live on less and cheaper food.

Speaking of the Haiku homesteading proposition of Alexander & Baldwin, he said he was convinced they were working in good faith and doing what they deemed best for the homesteaders. He questioned whether the homesteaders, after trying the work for a number of years, with various degrees of success, will not eventually combine and put in a first-class overseer to handle all their lands. Under the present high prices paid for pineapples he thought the homesteader might make a success, but the extra heavy overhead charge would make profit doubtful if the present high price standard were not maintained.

Mr. Fisher remarked that in that phase the question is just similar to that of the American farmer, whose profits depend largely on the decrease of his overhead charges.

Dole said, however, that if the greater amount of pineapples is raised by larger interests, as they are now, they would eventually drive the smaller grower out, because the large grower could sell cheaper, having raised them at less cost. He thought three or four homesteaders, who have large acreages in pineapples, have attained the highest efficiency in the growing. They have enough land so that the "overhead" per acre is cut down. One of these, he said, supervises all the work himself, using Japanese labor mostly.

Two others, near Koko Head, have about 100 acres. One works in town and puts up the money. Another is a Japanese lessee on a large estate on this island. The two have 450 acres in their charge and produce the best results of any in the islands. Most of the white men who have gone into this work, he said, have expanded and taken on more land by leases, or have quit entirely and gone back into other enterprises.

Asked if there is or can be an exchange of labor with the sugar planters, Dole said he had been accused of borrowing labor from the sugar men just when the latter needed them most.

Discussing the attempt to establish a cannery at Hilo, he said there were no big pineapple fields there, that none of those seeking to build the cannery had such lands, and that the enterprise finally languished because there were not enough acres in the culture to warrant it. He said lack of business methods in almost every

feature of the enterprise was the real reason for its failure.

Attorney Olson asked Dole a few questions regarding the lands at Wa-hiawa. Dole said there are about ten canneries now in operation in the islands.

Louis Ginaca, a homesteader at Wa-hiawa, was then called in for a few minutes' discussion of conditions in labor and methods of work. He said he thought one man should have 80 or 100 acres of pineapple land to get the most out of the land and at the same time reduce the "overhead" as much as consistent with high production. He said he believed forty or fifty acres far for small acreage for the white homesteader.

On a question by Attorney Olson, Ginaca said the investment of himself and brothers for 450 acres was about \$80,000. This, he said, is the money they have actually put into it.

He thought a comparative amount would have to be invested for 100 acres. The first year he alone invested about \$1500. He thought the homesteader would require at least \$1500 for his first year's expense in developing his land. He then gave figures showing about how the \$80,000 had been divided in developing his and his brothers' land.

Mr. Ginaca was the last witness of the morning, and shortly after 12:30 o'clock the hearing adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

PAXTON'S TESTIMONY GIVEN IN DETAIL

Mr. Paxton's most important testimony this morning was as follows: Mr. Paxton: The conditions here are very different from a topographical standpoint. Homestead lands, as you will observe, are scattered—they rise from sea level up to several thousand feet elevation, making it very difficult to establish a community raising the same product. They are cut off by deep ravines, thus making the cost of railroad construction in most cases very expensive construction. In that connection I think that the construction—railroad construction—now being carried on in the island of Hawaii is as expensive as any you will find in the Western United States.

Mr. Fisher: How will you estimate it roughly? A. About \$75,000 a mile. Q. Construction and equipment of construction alone? A. Construction and equipment. Q. Approximately? A. Yes, approximately. That is one of the difficulties, and, mind you, I am not running down homesteading. We are brought face to face with the difficulties just the same as the chief executive of this Territory. The other question is that of transportation. It is impossible and useless, ridiculous to place a homesteader removed from market, removed from transportation facilities. To say that you can legislate the inter-island steamship company into living low rates, and that there should be improved harbor facilities, is a mistake. No steamer is designed that will leave the ocean and climb up the mountain. In the first place, what we have to have is points—terminal facilities. When the United States government took this government over, the harbors were very inadequate. As it is now, the capacity of the harbor on this island has almost doubled and yet it is too small. Our Delegate here has done very good work when he has been in Washington in securing appropriations for harbor improvements, appropriations amounting to some \$2,700,000. I say that this is the first step in the transportation problem, and the reason I mention it is that it takes time to bring about conditions so that the homestead proposition may be made a feasible one and an attractive one. We have to get these preliminary facilities in order to encourage homesteading, we have to put money into railroad construction, and I might say that all of the capital that has gone into railroad construction is local capital. To my knowledge, Mr. Dillingham tried repeatedly to get capital from England and the United States without success. And it has only been within the last few years that we have been able to get capital from away. That is the first step, harbor facilities. That is being brought about. Congress has treated us very well in that regard. But there is a great deal more to be done that ought to be. We ought to have about two and a half million dollars more. We ought to have a harbor on each island. You will then have your transportation system in the islands that will be favorable to the homesteader.

Q. Just a moment. I will ask the Delegate what appropriation was made for public improvements here for the next fiscal year; that is, excluding the expenditures for military improvements.

Delegate: You mean in the way of rivers and harbors? A. Yes; harbors, and generally. Q. I don't know the exact figures. A. Approximately. A. That is, including the Federal building? Q. Including or not, I don't care. A. Well, say about a million and a half, including the Federal building. Q. How much is the appropriation for that? A. \$850,000.

Mr. Olson: Isn't it true that the appropriation has not been made for the Federal building? Delegate: It can be used at any time. \$350,000 supposed to be taken out of the Federal building appropriation is supposed to go into a site. Q. Is that money appropriated to be used during the next fiscal year? A. The \$850,000 is supposed to be used at any time.

Mr. Fisher: In other words, there is about 5 or 7 hundred thousand dollars appropriated during the next fiscal year for harbor expenditures, etc. Mr. Paxton: It would require eight or nine hundred thousand to complete the project here. Well, I was speaking of transportation as being one of the difficulties that has been in the way of the homesteading of the public lands, and as such, it is now being gradually built up. The other difficulty has been the finding of a market for such staples

as can be raised in a semi-tropical country as this. It is true that on the higher elevations we can raise cereals but when we get back on those elevations you get so far away from any place that the cost of inland transportation makes the cost of those products prohibitive. Coffee was thought to be very promising. I tried it myself when I first came here, and lost five or six thousand dollars. There are a few localities where coffee is successfully grown, and that is by Japanese. There are a great many difficulties to contend with—some of the trees grew very well, some of the trees didn't. Some were affected with a blight. It is hard for us to compete for the American market.

Mr. Ashford: Was there not a slump in coffee at that time? Was not that the chief reason for your failure? A. No, I would not say that was the chief.

Mr. Fisher: You think that if the market was in good condition and the transportation facilities were adequate, nevertheless there are climatic and physical handicaps? A. It must be in a locality where there are no stones, where the rainfall is even. There are only a few localities in the islands where those conditions exist. A large part of the plantations in the Oia district were formerly planted to coffee. There was a heavy rainfall, apparently little wind, when they planted the trees—they went to wood principally, and had it not been for a sugar plantation being started and buying out those growers those people would have gone into bankruptcy. So far we have only found two staples—that is sugar and pineapples. Others are in the experimental state. Possibly cotton will be found profitable in the future, but it takes time; it takes experiment. So far we have only got the two. In regard to cane culture the question has been asked by you, Mr. Secretary, whether or not a white man can grow cane here. My reply is that he can, but he is not inclined to do it. I am speaking now of white men—I mean the mainland man. The reason is obvious. The mainland farmer raises nearly all of his products by machinery. He plants his corn by machinery, he—and many of them take their produce to market in an auto truck. Here the greater part of cane cultivation is done by hand. It is true the plantations now with steam plows, but if each individual farmer tried to buy a steam plow they would soon be put out of business. On an irrigated plantation it is impossible to cultivate by machinery. When it comes to harvesting, which is the hardest part of the cane cultivation, no machine yet has been designed to cut cane—attempts have been made to invent cutters. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association is doing its utmost to secure up-to-date machinery.

"Up to within a few years ago the hard part of cane cultivation was the stripping. By stripping I mean taking each individual stick with the hands and stripping the blades off, and when you consider that the cane grows thick and heavy, that is a pretty hard job for any man to tackle, especially the American farmer. The experiment station has demonstrated, however, that stripping is unnecessary. It took a long time to find it out. I am telling you all this to show you that it takes time to work out the problems of homesteading in these islands. We will take up the other staple of pineapples. The production of pineapples in 1907 reached half a million cases. That was immediately following the panic of 1907. The consequence was that there was a slump. The different sugar agencies were making advances to nearly all the pineapple people. My firm alone advanced up to nearly \$200,000 to a cannery on Maui, and without such help I think it would have failed. I think the same is true of nearly all the other canneries.

I don't think that would include Mr. Dole, but I think nearly all the others were supported by the sugar agencies. The advertising campaign was worked up to which the sugar agencies advanced the money to carry it on to bring to the attention of the people of the mainland the superior qualities of the Hawaiian pineapple, and as a result the market is in a much better condition—I think 1,000,000 cases this year. This has been marketed without any difficulty. There will be thousands of acres on Maui—at least, near that—open for pineapple production, and I am very much afraid that the market will again be over-supplied.

You must remember that pineapples now lead in canned fruit in the United States. There is more canned pineapple marketed than any other single fruit, and there is the question as to whether the market may not be over-supplied with pineapples during the next seven years. The pineapple industry had to be nursed along and had to be brought up to what it is by very careful handling, and had it not been for the help of the sugar interests, the pineapple industry would not be what it is today. We advanced them money at 6 per cent. to tide them over this period of hard times. We have helped the transportation facilities. If it were not for our sugar interest going east now with sugar, the pineapple people would have to pay 25 to 50 per cent. more for freight than they do now. The rate of freight for pineapples on the Matson line is \$3 a ton as compared with \$2.50 for sugar, which is low considering the handling of cases as compared with the sugar bags.

I am simply citing these facts to show you that, in spite of statements to the contrary, the sugar interests have fostered the pineapple industry. I will not say that in a complaining way, for we are glad to do it. The American-Hawaiian line carries our sugar to Eastern ports, and these vessels also carry the pineapples. The pineapple season begins two months before the sugar season closes. We hold our sugar back to let the pineapples go; the agencies store their cargo, because we realize that that crop should be marketed within two or three months.

And yet very few of the sugar peo-

ple have any stock in the pineapple plantations. Alexander & Baldwin hold \$25,000 only. We are not what you would call a charitable institution or eleemosynary institution, but we think it is a good thing for the country. We think it increases taxation, adds to the wealth.

Another difficulty with the homesteading here has been the presence of a great many different kinds of pests. I know we have them on the mainland, and I presume we still have them, but we have the winter season there to break the ravages, while here they work the year around. The Board of Agriculture has men in Africa and Europe trying to find a parasite for the Mediterranean fly, which threatens to destroy the fruit industry here. Cut worms is another very bad pest for vegetables. All those things have to be looked after. They are being looked after, and I think Dr. Wilcox will tell you that the planters' station has rendered valuable assistance to the Federal station. For instance, we have taken up the question of pineapple diseases and have made a thorough study of them. And the desire and intention of the planters is to do everything they can to help and nurse the pineapple industry.

As an illustration of how this homesteading business is working out, I would like to call your attention to what we are doing on the island of Maui. In 1908, the President of our Company, Mr. H. P. Baldwin, who had always been very desirous of doing something in the way of homesteading lands in Maui, made a proposition of exchange. There was a strip of land below the line of the ditch containing about 900 acres. Mr. Baldwin said—I think Governor Frear was then in office: "If you will give us this 900 acres of land"—this land is located on the lee side of the island and this particular land was dry—it would not produce anything except by irrigation.

Mr. Baldwin said to the Territory: "If you will give us this 900 acres, we will give you 1200 acres in the rainfall district of land suited to homesteading. If you do this and if you successfully homestead that 12 hundred acres, I will say today that our corporation will give you as much more land for similar purposes if there is the land in that locality." The principal product which those people could raise was pineapples. As I have just related to you it has taken time to develop the industry. There were a great many kuleanas and the surveying took a great deal of time. But anyway, the exchange has been made and the lots have been laid out and here a sort time ago the plantation corporations have adopted resolutions transferring the addition lands which were agreed to in the beginning. If you will permit me, I will read a copy of the resolution of the plantations setting aside this additional land. (Reads resolution.)

Q. The same interest controls the corporation that passed that resolution as controls the Maui Agricultural Company? A. Yes. Now then, these lands are set apart, have already been subdivided into lots, and as I understand it, there are some 50 or 60 applicants for them. Q. How many lots are there? A. About 30. Q. What is the size? A. Well, I should say ranging from 30 to 40 acres. Q. You regard that land as adapted for pineapple cultivation? A. Pineapple cultivation. I want to go a little further on this proposition. These lands are located about seven miles from the termination of the Kahului Railroad Company, which company is controlled by the firm I represent. We are now extending the railroad at a cost of \$300,000 for seven miles, showing you the high cost of railroad construction. We expect to get nothing except the proceeds from these homesteads. We have even looked further than that. There is only one cannery company on the island of Maui. It is at present canning about 1000 cases a year, and has sufficient contracts to supply its needs. We have said to this cannery company: "You must take care of these homesteaders. You must enlarge your factory by 1915 to 3000 cases per annum," and we are prepared to do it unless they come through with the larger cannery. We are providing the facilities which will make it an inducement to homesteaders to take up land, and without such inducement it is absolutely useless to get them over there. We are doing the same thing on the island of Maui, only in a little lesser degree. We are attempting to get homesteaders interested in cane cultivation. The Government has recently opened up a tract known as the Piikoi Tract about 700 acres in area, and we are now extending a railroad from the landing at Port Allen, or are extending the tracks to a point about one mile from these homesteads, in order to provide railroad transportation. These homesteaders to buy their cane to advance the money to build houses with, plow the land for them. We will furrow the land and furnish the seed cane and fertilizer. We will plant for them, if they so desire, charging only the actual cost thereof. They cultivate the cane and bring it to maturity. We pay them four dollars per ton, if sugar is four cents and 2.25 if sugar is 3 cents. We are experimenting with certain varieties of cane adapted to high land cultivation. That is another experiment which has to be worked out to get the cane that will be best adapted to these locations.

Q. Anything else? A. No, I think nothing just at this moment. Q. What quantity of cane do you think those homesteaders are capable of producing per acre? A. Well, it is a little difficult to say. It depends upon the rainfall and there could be as much as four tons of cane to the acre. Q. You mean four tons to the acre of cane? A. I mean 4 tons of sugar. Q. And that would mean? A. That would mean about 30 or 35 tons of cane.

Fisher: And what price would you propose to pay, say the higher price is four dollars per ton—what price would that give the homesteader?

CLOTHING TALK THE Gotham Clothiers can extend you no more clever styles or fabrics than we. And this is due to our ability to control the agency in this city for the "ALFRED BENJAMIN" CLOTHES "BENJAMIN'S" clothes not only exceed all other ready-to-wear clothes in style and quality, but they COST LITTLE MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KIND

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THE ONLY COMPLETE CAR Electrically Self Started and Lighted INTER STATE MODEL 40-5 Passenger, Fore Door Touring Car. MODEL 41-4 Passenger Demi Touneau. MODEL 42-Roadster type—all with the splendid new 5 in. bore motor, 4 1/2 in. bore, 3 1/2 in. stroke; 40 H.P. \$2700 MODEL 50-7 Passenger, Fore Door Touring Car. MODEL 51-4 Passenger, Demi Touneau. MODEL 52-Roadster type—all with the new "T" head 5 in. bore; 6 in. stroke motor; 50 H.P. \$3700

Paxton: Well that is very difficult to say. Q. Approximately? A. That is, the thing you want to find out—I assume that is the total receipts out to be in the neighborhood of \$150 or \$160 per acre. Q. It that total receipts or net profit? A. That is total receipts. Q. There would be certain expenditures—about what would such expenditures amount to? A. I could not answer that off hand. Some figures might be prepared. It would be very difficult to answer that off-hand. Q. What impressed me is the question whether the homesteader of any nationality could be expected to make a living out of 6 or 7 acres or more? A. I think it depends a great deal on the price of sugar. Q. What would you say that how many hundred dollars a year would that be? A. I know of instances where there are two or three small homesteads, 60 homesteaders making some four or five hundred dollars from an average of eight or ten acres. Q. Over and above his living expenses? A. That is, what he gets over and above the cost of producing. Q. Well, would it be possible to draft a contract which was based on the price of sugar that would afford you protection and by which you can name a longer contract? A. Such contracts are in existence. Q. Do you see any objection to such a contract? A. I see no particular objection, except that it renders the production of cane risky in view of fluctuations in the price of sugar. Fisher: Yes, I can see that the sugar factors would take some risk, but on the other hand, can you expect a farmer to stick his investment in a homestead of this kind and be at the mercy of the planting interest at the end of four years? Paxton: It depends on who the planting interests are. It seems to me that where efforts have been made to bring about homesteading such as I am telling you of, that homesteaders ought to have enough confidence in the planters. Q. Managements change, owners die, conditions change—and yet the homesteader, if he once has put his little capital in there, he cannot change. A. I have no doubt that longer contracts would be available if we got started. Q. Wouldn't you think, as I understand you, Mr. Paxton, your people are rather in favor of homesteading? A. We certainly are. Q. Because you think it is good business. A. Yes. Q. Now, that being so, if this practice we are considering, the question as to how we can encourage it. Wouldn't you think it would be a good thing to work out some plan by which the homesteader could be

HAWAIIANS TO BE ADMITTED TO ORDER OF MOOSE

C. H. Brown Returns; Says Honolulu Has Chance for 1914 Convention C. H. Brown, past dictator of Honolulu Lodge, No. 800 of the Moose returned today on the Honolulu from the national convention, bringing the word that all Hawaiians in good standing will be admitted to membership in the order through action taken by the convention providing for their admission. He also says that Honolulu has at excellent chance of getting the national Moose convention in 1914. The one for 1913 will be held in Cincinnati. The principal feature of the convention as interesting to Hawaii is that providing for the admission of Hawaiians. This movement was instituted by C. F. Land, publisher of the "Big 800" and he was being widely congratulated today on the success of his campaign.

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1912

An indiscreet man is an unsealed letter; everyone can read it.—Chamfort.

## TAFT'S TRUST RECORD

President Taft's administration has broken all records in the matter of "trust-busting" in spite of the voluble assertions of Col. Roosevelt and his press-agents.

Under President Taft more suits have been instituted against trusts than the total amount of such suits during the four previous administrations.

The Taft administration has brought sixty-six legal actions under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law in three years and a half. This is four more prosecutions than were brought under the same law by the combined administrations of Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt.

The Taft administration has brought sixty-six legal actions under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law in three years and a half. This is four more prosecutions than were brought under the same law by the combined administrations of Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt. A document issued by Congress giving information as to the Sherman law gives these facts.

The prosecutions brought by direction of President Taft include twenty-seven bills in equity asking the dissolution of trusts and combinations in restraint of trade or seeking injunctions for alleged violations of the law to the same end, and thirty-nine indictments. This is nine more bills in equity than were brought under President Roosevelt and only two less than the sum total of all such actions brought since the passage of the Sherman anti-trust law under the Harrison administration.

By a peculiar coincidence the suit brought under the Taft administration which broke the Roosevelt record of actions under this law was the petition in equity filed in October last against the United States steel corporation.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.	
Bills in equity	4
Indictments	3
Total	7
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION.	
Bills in equity	4
Indictments	2
Informations for contempt	2
Total	8
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION.	
Bills in equity	3
Total	3
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION.	
Bills in equity	18
Indictments	25
Forfeiture proceeding	1
Total	44
Grand total of cases instituted prior to President Taft's administration	62
PRESIDENT TAFT'S ADMINISTRATION UP TO JULY 1, 1912.	
Bills in equity	27
Indictments	39
Total	66

## SUFFRAGE IN OHIO

The defeat of women's suffrage in Ohio, when the issue was put to the people of the state in the form of an amendment to the state constitution and voted on a week ago today, furnishes a striking commentary on the manner in which the old-line politicians regard the woman in politics. Apparently this regard is mostly fear.

The women made a hard fight in all the big cities, but the opposition from within their own

ranks, the almost solid alignment of the saloon vote against them and the large foreign population of the cities downed them. In the rural districts the women won a partial victory.

The initiative and referendum seems to have been the most popular, it carrying in many districts where it was thought it would be beaten.

## PRODUCTIVE HAWAII

Hawaii's favorable balance of trade with the mainland is strikingly emphasized in the latest monthly summary of commerce and finance issued by the department of commerce and labor. Not only is Hawaii's trade in general shown in the most healthy condition, but there is a large and steadily growing balance on the right side of the financial ledger.

Domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Hawaii for the twelve months ending with June, 1912, amounted in value to \$24,418,671, as against \$21,677,213 for the twelve months ending with June, 1911, showing an approximate increase of three millions in the value of Hawaii's purchases from mainland markets. The increase is distributed over scores of commodities, meat and dairy products, breadstuffs, liquors, paper, wood and building materials showing steady advances, while in scattered cases the trade has fallen off.

On Hawaii's credit side, the shipments of domestic merchandise for twelve months ending with last June show a jump in twelve months from \$41,180,195 to \$55,055,816. In other words, during the year, Hawaii sold to the mainland thirty millions of dollars' worth of goods more than Hawaii bought from the mainland, and while the purchases increased only three millions in a year the sales made by this territory jumped almost fourteen millions. Prominent in the increase of sales is sugar, of course, the high price of which made possible the rise from \$36,704,656 to \$49,961,509, a figure more than proportionate to the quantities shipped in 1910-11 and 1911-12. Fruits and nuts increased over half a million dollars' worth, the pineapple trade helping in this. Part of the general increase includes articles returned to the United States, but this is only a small factor in the whole, Hawaii's own individual exports to the mainland increasing in value during the year from \$40,312,437 to \$53,989,223.

Such figures cannot but give satisfaction to the thoughtful observer of industrial conditions here. Economists, of course, point out that a trade balance is somewhat fictitious and that simply because a country sells more than it buys is not an infallible sign of prosperity, but it is much more comfortable to consider an active and growing mainland market than an excess of money going out over money coming in.

Years of discussion of a parcels post system have finally ended in the passage of a bill establishing such a system, and Postmaster-General Hitchcock announces that it will be ready for operation on January 1, 1913. More than 1,000,000 miles of rural delivery and star routes will be covered. Hawaii is in the 1800-mile-and-over zone, and whether or not this territory will at once be included is doubtful.

Whether the coming Republican convention does or does not adopt the "open ballot", the open ballot is the right system, and the system that in the end will bring more independence from "higher-up" control to convention delegates than all the years of secrecy have done.

Honolulu's businessmen should go in force to Hilo for the first inter-island civic and commercial conference. The conference marks the inception of a new spirit of cooperation among the public interests of the territory.

Secretary Stimson has taken to the woods of California, Secretary Fisher is in Hawaii, Secretary Knox in Japan.

It appears from testimony before Secretary Fisher that stock-watering is not necessarily confined to irrigated plantations.

Too bad they can't call some labor-snatchers from California in the present hearing.

Maine is furnishing the usual amount of "key-noting" in national politics.

Uncle Sam has administered another spanking in Central America.

Now if Maine will only stay Republican next November.

## DANCE HALL ORDINANCE IS DISCUSSED BEFORE SUPERVISORS

Amendments Suggested and Agreed To; Bethel Street Sidewalks Are Ordered and Bids Received for Printing Municipal Record—Repairs for Road Rollers Authorized

U. S. Judge Sanford B. Dole collaborated with Deputy County Attorney Milverton in drafting the dance-house ordinance now pending in the Board of Supervisors. He stated this fact near the close of the public hearing before the board last night, at the same time paying a tribute to Mr. Milverton's earnestness in the matter.

Along with Judge Dole were present at the hearing Mrs. Dole, president of the humane society; Miss Blascoer, the sociologist; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McChesney, Mrs. May Wilcox of the Board of Education, Mrs. Eben P. Low, A. F. Cooke, Representative A. Q. Marcellino and E. P. Irwin, besides a number of citizens in attendance for other purposes. On motion of Mr. Clellan, the official consideration of the bill was deferred till next meeting, so as to give free course to the public discussion.

Various amendments were agreed to. The greatest difficulty was found in the section forbidding the sale of liquor in any dance-hall "premises." This was recognized might complicate the enforcement of the ordinance by interfering with the licensed privileges of the first-class hotels, these being regulated by Territorial laws, in such cases as general invitation dances on the occasion of visits of army transports and navy vessels.

Proposes Amendment. Mr. Marcellino proposed an amendment to cover this point, which is under submission to the attorney's department and the board along with other suggestions.

Mr. Irwin thought the whole general idea had been run away from. "Let the ordinance be simplified," he said, "and applied to the one thing that you want to regulate."

Mrs. Dole, referring to the provision for a committee of inspectors, thought it would be a good thing if its members could be appointed from the humane society, and Mr. Milverton said this might be done without specifying it in the ordinance. In answer to Miss Blascoer, the attorney said any citizen could complain of a breach of the ordinance, and call in a policeman or swear to a warrant. Miss Blascoer commented that she had been in parts of the city where no policeman was ever in sight.

On the matter of fees there was much talk. Miss Blascoer said that in Kansas City a small fee was charged for dances, the object being to keep track of the events. Later she asked if an annual fee of \$100, provided the receipts were devoted to payment of inspectors, would vitiate the

ordinance on the ground of its being a revenue measure which the board is not empowered to enact. Mr. Milverton replied that fees applied in that manner, for enforcement of the ordinance, would not be construed as revenue within the meaning of the law.

Henry Kane, a dancing master from Kakaako, caused a diversion early in the hearing by presenting objections to the bill, but he left before the provisions to which he referred were reached.

The bill will be considered by the board on second reading, with the amendments suggested at the hearing, on Friday evening.

Sidewalks Ordered. The board of supervisors passed on third reading the ordinance requiring the proprietors on Bethel street to construct sidewalks, and they will receive final notice forthwith which if ignored will result in the work being done by the board at their expense. Mr. Low pressed an amendment to include Queen street, where paving is now being done, until his colleagues convinced him that Queen street had absolutely nothing to do with this ordinance, every street dealt with under the general sidewalk law requiring a separate ordinance to give it sidewalks.

The bills appropriating \$2000 for repairs to road rollers and a like amount for road oiling passed second reading.

Bids for printing the Municipal Record were received as follows:

Crossroads of the Pacific—Will publish it in its columns at 25c an inch, and furnish the board with fifty copies on separate sheets.

Paradise of the Pacific—Will print 1000 copies for \$28.50, not including wrapping and mailing.

Pacific Commercial Advertiser—Will print 1000 copies for \$12 a week. Advertising, eight lines to the inch, on 1000 lines, 6c a line.

Star-Bulletin—For printing Record on newspaper, \$22.50; on a book paper \$21.50. Will publish matter in newspaper at 6c a line, regular reading notice rate for over 1000 lines, between 3 and 9 lines to the inch. Circulation books open to inspection of the county clerk.

E. P. Irwin asked why the lights in Kaimuki were not burning for several nights past, and was informed by Superintendent Frazee that the light wires had been crossed by other wires and burned out, but were now being repaired and everything would soon be all right and bright.

## LITTLE INTERVIEWS

FRED TERRILL—On the Waialae road several valuable dogs belonging to citizens of that part of town have been killed by automobiles. Disregarding all speed regulations, drivers run their machines along the road recklessly and murderously. We are going to organize a vigilance committee and make it an open season for all sixty-mile automobiles.

## PERSONALITIES

MRS. C. P. MORSE and children returned from a visit to the mainland as passenger in the Matson Navigation steamer Honolulu.

MRS. S. S. FAXSON was among the returning passengers from the Coast this morning in the Matson Navigation steamer Honolulu.

JUDGE W. S. WISE, the Hilo jurist, is back from a business and pleasure trip to the Coast, returning this morning in the Honolulu.

MR. AND MRS. H. B. PENHALLOW, of Maui, were numbered among the passengers who arrived from the Coast this morning in the Honolulu.

REPRESENTATIVE NORMAN Watkins is back from a visit to the mainland. He returned this morning as passenger in the Matson Navigation liner Honolulu.

MR. AND MRS. NOEL DEERR arrived on the Makua this morning and are stopping at the Colonial until their bungalow is completed. Mr. Deerr is a scientist at the planters' experiment station.

JOHN GUILD of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., left this morning by the Wilhelmina on a three weeks' vacation, making the round trip to the coast to bring back his daughter Dorothy, who has been spending some months in California.

## BISHOP TO TALK ON ROAD WORK

Noted Engineer Speaker at the Opening Meeting of Engineers

Announcement was made today that the Hawaiian Engineering Association has secured H. K. Bishop, in charge of the highway work on Hawaii under the Hawaii county loan found commission, to give an address on road-building tomorrow evening at McKinley high school, beginning at 8:30 o'clock.

This announcement is of unusual interest to the public, for Honolulu is much interested in road-building and Engineer Bishop is a noted authority on the subject. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineering, and late chairman of the New York State Highway Association. He was secured by the Hawaii loan commission as the best man to develop its roads.

The Engineering Association has extended a hearty invitation to the public to attend the meeting tomorrow night and listen to Mr. Bishop. He is an interesting and illuminating speaker.

## WINS BRIDE

(Continued from Page 1)

York to meet me, the start and then a cablegram and a wireless or two, and finally the wedding this morning.

"We leave tomorrow afternoon on the Twentieth Century for San Francisco and go directly back to the islands."

Some of the vests are beautifully embroidered in oriental colors.

## FOR SALE

- COLLEGE HILLS—Several choice Building Lots.....Price reasonable Modern Bungalow, Lot 15,000 sq. ft. \$6000.00
- PUNAHOU DISTRICT—Young St.: Building Lot, 12,981 sq. ft. 2000.00 Young St.: House and Lot..... 4500.00 Makiki St.: Modern Bungalow..... 5000.00 Anapuni St.: 1½-story Modern Home..... 4500.00
- KAIMUKI—Ocean View: Modern Home..... 8000.00 Ocean View: Furnished Bungalow..... 3500.00 Waialae Heights: Modern Home..... 3000.00
- PALAMA—Auld Lane: House and Lot..... 1750.00
- NUUANU—Lihka St.: Seven Cottages..... 8000.00 Puunui: Building Lot, 30,000 sq. ft. 1100.00
- TANTALUS—On Ridge: Fine Building Lot..... 1500.00

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Nuuanu Street	80.00
Kaimuki	140.00
Palo Alto Road	40.00
Kinohiki Street	80.00
Wilder Avenue	80.00
Alawa Heights	30.00

### Unfurnished

Kaimuki	120.00	130.00
Wilder Avenue	80.00	80.00
Kalihi	80.00	80.00
King Street	110.00	120.00
Pawaa Lane	80.00	80.00
Gandali Lane	20.00	20.00

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Room 17 Bacon Block, Oakland, Cal.

**FOR SALE**

A 4-bedroom house and well-improved lot on Pua St.; \$2800.  
A few good-sized cheap lots on Gullick St., Kailih.  
About two dozen lots in Nuuanu Tract at original prices.  
**FOR RENT**—A neat 2-bedroom cottage in a quiet neighborhood in town; \$22. And a 4-bedroom, mosquito-proof house, with all latest improvements, in the choicest part of Kailih; \$35.  
J. H. SCHNACK, 137 Merchant Street

### NEW TODAY

**NOTICE.**

My wife, Cecelia Kol Mitchell, having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written consent.

**LEONARD MITCHELL.**  
Honolulu, September 10, 1912.  
5337-1w

### WANTS

**FOR SALE**

Bargain—House and lot, stable on premises. Almost an acre set to various kinds of fruit trees. Desirable location near car line. Apply "N.", Star-Bulletin.  
k-5337-4f

**CAFE.**

"The Cosmopolitan"; P. John Hee, prop. Open night and day.  
k-5338-1m

"The Eagle," Bethel, bet. Hotel and King. A nice place to eat; fine home cooking. Open night and day.  
k-5338-3m

### KAUAI OFFICER BRINGS IN OPIUM SMUGGLERS

Henry Blake, deputy sheriff of Koloa, Kauai, though apparently harmless, is nevertheless a "live-wire." He arrived this morning from Kauai in charge of two Chinese whom he arrested for the possession of opium. Blake arrested them at Koloa, where they landed from the steamer W. G. Hall, with a box of candy which contained ten tins of opium, valued at \$500.

As soon as Blake arrested the Celestials he sent a wireless to United States Marshal Hendry, with the result that Deputy Marshal Sherwood was sent to Kauai. This morning the Celestials appeared before the United States Commissioner Davis for preliminary hearing.

Blake said this morning that Leong Hing has been traveling to and from Kauai for some time, and, having suspicion of him, decided to place him under arrest.

When the steamer Hall arrived in Nawiliwili the two Celestials landed there, and going overland to Koloa, their destination, went down to the landing and got the box of "candy." No sooner had they done this than Blake placed them under arrest and notified the Federal authorities here.

Among those who arrived this morning in connection with the opium case are Walter McBryde, collector of customs at Port Allen, and Police Officer John Naleimale.

England continues to attack American athletes and their system, and will doubtless bring about a complete break in the sporting relations of the two countries.

The British government has definitely announced its determination to demand arbitration on the clause relating to free canal tolls.

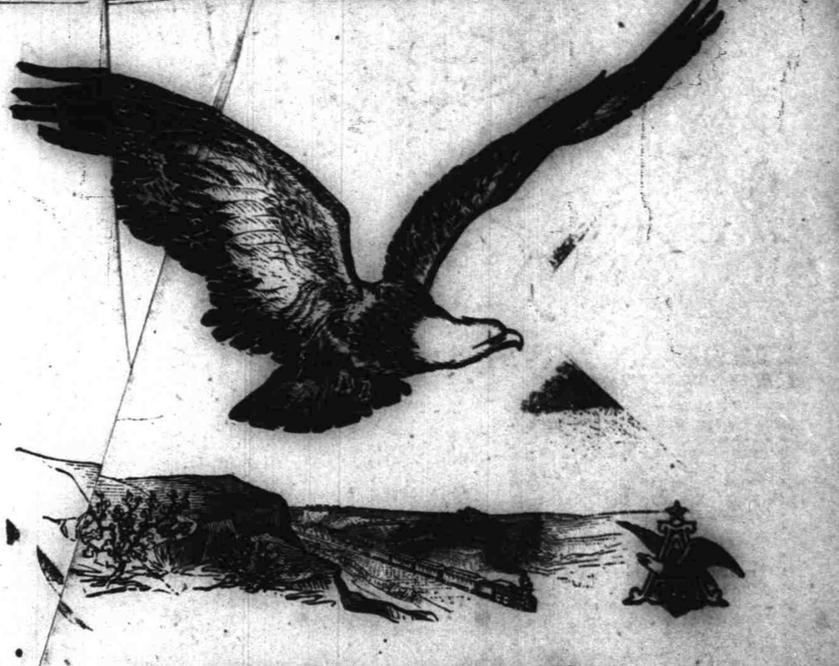
### MRS. GERTRUDE WILDER NOW MRS. C. USBORNE

Mrs. Gertrude Wilder and Curzon Usborne were married last night at 6 o'clock in St. Clement's church by the Rev. Mr. Williams. It was their original intention to be married after the return of Canon and Mrs. Usborne, parents of the groom, who are traveling abroad, but on account of Mr. Usborne having to go to the Coast on business and his bride requiring a change after illness, it was decided that they be married at once and sail together on the Zealandia today for an indefinite stay.

### HAWAIIAN STOCKS IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 10.—Closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Hawn Commercial	43.75	44.25
Hawaiian Sugar	41.00	
Honokaa	10.00	10.75
Hutchinson	21.00	21.50
Kilauea	59.50	17.00
Onomea	23.12	23.36
Panaha	22.00	22.50
Union	81.50	90.00
Amalgamated Oil	43.75	44.00
Associated Oil	43.75	44.00
Honolulu Plantation (pool) offered at 39.75. No bids.		
Honolulu Oil, 1.36 bid, 1.60 asked.		
Matson Navigation Co. sales at 122.50.		



## The Heights at the Top

Always commanded by those who produce the best. Over fifty years of continued Quality and Purity made

**"The Old Reliable"**

# Budweiser

the unchallenged King of All Bottled Beers. Its world-wide reputation is due to its thorough ageing, mildness and exquisite taste which helped to win its Popularity Everywhere.

Bottled only (with corks or crown caps) at the  
**Anheuser-Busch Brewery**  
St. Louis, Mo.

**H. Hackfeld & Co.**  
Honolulu Distributors T. H.

### PAVING DISPUTE IS ENDED; WORK TO BEGIN AT ONCE

Board of Supervisors and the Transit Co. Reach Agreement

An end was put to the paving dispute between the Board of Supervisors and the Rapid Transit Co. last night, when the board agreed to the company's proposition to lay the blocks between the rails on the King street rapid transit line. Although the board had previously accepted the proposition, it was not until last night that the paving substance was put in place by implication for the space between the double tracks.

When the letter from the company was received, it was immediately referred to the Rapid Transit Co. and the board, and the matter was discussed. L. Tenney Peck, the company's president, was present at the meeting, but before he could make a speech, he was interrupted by Murray, who said that he was not in favor of the proposition. Murray said that he was in favor of the proposition, but that he was not in favor of the proposition. Murray said that he was in favor of the proposition, but that he was not in favor of the proposition.

### DEFENSE MAY ASK FOR WARRANTS IN LIM CASE

The arrest of the girl's mother and brother by the defense on charges covering the translation of two letters written in Korean may be the next sensation in the Mary Lim case, in which Seung Sung Chin and Kim Sung Yuen are on trial for the abduction of the young Kawajahau Seminary student.

Letters were received by Seung, who is editor of the Korean Times, from both the mother and brother of Miss Lim. In which, it is said, they threatened to kill him. If Attorney Rawlins, counsel for Seung, receives the translations and satisfies himself that what he has been told is true, he says he will ask for warrants.

After a day's consideration of the evidence put on by the prosecution yesterday morning, Judge Monsarrat held that it was sufficient to interest a jury and bound both defendants over to the grand jury and the Circuit Court.

### 8 TRUE BILLS AGAINST LYMAN

HILO, Sept. 11.—After having been in session since Monday morning, the grand jury made a preliminary report yesterday, and returned eight true bills against Rufus A. Lyman, former clerk of the license commission, charged with embezzlement. The indictments cover alleged defalcations amounting to over \$3000. Lyman will enter his plea tomorrow.

The grand jury examined a number of witnesses, including members and officers of the license commission and several liquor dealers who were never delivered or entered upon the books.

In his charge to the grand jury Judge Parsons urged a full investigation of all charges made or hinted at.

### BICYCLE AND WATCH THIEVES GET 4 MONTHS

Ludwig Luckoff, a Russian, was up before Judge Monsarrat's court this morning on the charge of stealing a watch from a Portuguese named Antonio. According to Antonio's testimony, he was standing in front of a saloon on River street last night with a friend to whom he was trying to sell his watch. The friend took the watch and after he had gotten through looking at it he passed it back to Antonio, and as he did it the Russian came along, snatched the watch and ran up the street. Antonio gave chase but stumbled and fell and the Russian got away. This morning Antonio saw the Russian and had him arrested. An officer went to his room and the watch was found on the table. Antonio brought his friend along to the court as a witness and their testimony, together with the finding of the watch was sufficient to prove the Russian guilty. He got four months.

Joseph Madison, who said he was a soldier, was sentenced to five months after being found guilty of purchasing stolen property in the shape of a bicycle belonging to a Japanese who runs a clothes cleaning establishment on Beretania street.

The Japanese said that while he was in a barber shop getting a hair cut his bicycle, which was left outside, was stolen. Later, a man came into a bicycle shop on King street near Liliha with the Japanese' bicycle, which he tried to sell for ten dollars. This man it appears was Madison, who stated that he bought the bicycle from a boy for a dollar and a half. He was found guilty of purchasing stolen property, and after a lecture by Judge Monsarrat, received sentence.

### STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

There was no session of the stock exchange today in respect to the death of Mr. Ed. Politt in San Francisco this morning.

The suit coat is now thirty-two to thirty-four inches long.

### JOSSELYN'S FIRST TRIP ON STEAMER IN 16 YEARS

Captain Josselyn set foot on a steamship for the first time in sixteen years when he left on the Wilhelmina for San Francisco this morning. According to a statement made by the former captain of the bark Nuuanu, he has not been on a vessel propelled by steam since 1896, when he left New York for Scotland to get the Nuuanu, then just purchased by the Brewer interests for service between New York and Honolulu. Captain Josselyn was relieved of his command several weeks ago, when the Nuuanu was sold by Brewer & Co. to Rhode Island, where he has a large acquaintance.

"I am sorry to leave Honolulu," declared Captain Josselyn yesterday, "but I expect to return here one of these days."

### THE SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Raw sugar steady; Muscovado, 89 deg. test, 3.85c; centrifugal, 96 deg. test, 4.35c. Molasses sugar, 89 deg. test, 3.61c. Refined sugar steady.